Appendix F

Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment



APA East Coast Grid Expansion, Moomba to Wilton Pipeline - Modification Report 1 Aboiginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Prepared for APA Group July 2021







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APA East Coast Grid Expansion, Moomba to Wilton Pipeline - Modification Report 1

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Prepared for APA Group July 2021

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APA East Coast Grid Expansion, Moomba to Wilton Pipeline - Modification Report 1

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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Prepared by	Approved by

Taylar Reid Archaeologist 12 July 2021

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Executive Summary

East Australian Pipeline Pty Limited, part of the APA Group (APA), currently operates an underground high pressure natural gas transmission pipeline, extending from Moomba (South Australia) to Wilton (New South Wales), a distance of ~1,299 kilometres (km). The Moomba to Wilton Pipeline (MWP) is the mainline part of the Moomba Sydney Pipeline (MSP) and was constructed in 1976. APA is proposing an expansion of gas transportation capacity on its East Coast Grid, that links Queensland to southern markets ahead of projected potential 2023 supply risks. Expansion would be through the construction of additional compressor stations and associated works on both the South West Queensland Pipeline (SWQP) and Moomba to Wilton Pipeline (MWP) in NSW.

The expansion will involve the construction of five compressor stations along the length of the MWP and will be delivered in a number of stages. While all five compressor sites were investigated as part of the project, this report only considers the first stage of expansion, which involves the two sites MW433 (Round Hill, ~103 km north of Wilcannia), and MW880 (Milne, 35 km south-west of Condobolin). The proposed works are proposed as a modification to a State Significant Infrastructure project under Division 5.3 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. As part of the modification, and in discussions with Heritage NSW and the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE), an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) in broad accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines was required to support the broader modification report.

The ACHA was undertaken with a modified Aboriginal consultation process that initially adopted Heritage NSW consultation guidelines in identification and notification of Aboriginal parties, before implementing a series of face-to-face meetings and on-site investigations with the registered parties. Specifically, this consisted of initial meetings in April at Condobolin, Cobar, Wilcannia and Broken Hill to discuss the project, on-site investigations of the compressor sites, field investigation and then due to COVID restrictions an opportunity to review this report (with financial assistance to engage/employ suitable resources to undertake such a review). Overall, some 19 Aboriginal parties registered in the project (14 of which were interested in MW 433 and/or 880), with the majority involved in one or more of these activities.

Overall, the desktop analysis and field investigations only identified one Aboriginal site, MW433-OS1, a low-density background scatter in the northern portion of MW433. This site was considered to have high significance, retaining a diverse range of stone artefactual material, and being associated with the broader Round Hill cultural landscape. As a result, the proposed compressor site was re-designed wherever feasible, and reduced the level of impacts to the site by some 1.5 ha. However, a portion of the site will still be adversely affected by the proposed activity, and suitable mitigation measures are proposed. These include the opportunity for the registered Aboriginal parties to recover any cultural material and suitable ground disturbance monitoring prior to construction.

No cultural materials were identified or considered likely to be present at MW880, and no further mitigation measures are proposed. However, it is recommended that this project area adopt similar post-approval requirements to MW433 to ensure a heritage framework is available in the unlikely event it is required.

Recommendations are proposed for inclusion in the modification report to guide post-approval requirements for Aboriginal heritage. These include (further discussion is presented in Section 10.2):

- Prior to ground disturbance, a separate ACHMP for each of the two compressor sites must be developed by a heritage specialist in consultation with the RAPs and consent authority to provide the post-approval framework for managing Aboriginal heritage within the project area. The ACHMP will include the following aspects:
 - cultural awareness training to be provided to pipeline employees prior to works commencing on site. This should be conducted on country by a member of the LALC or an appropriate representative as part of the site induction process.

- processes, timing, communication methods and project involvement (eg on-site activities) for maintaining Aboriginal community consultation and participation through the remainder of the project. This will include a grievance mechanism that is readily available and designed for use by the local Aboriginal community;
- detailed descriptions and methods of any additional investigative and/or mitigative archaeological actions that may be required prior to works commencing or during the project. These will include, but not be limited to, archival recording of all identified Aboriginal objects, sites and places; archaeological recovery of cultural materials (eg MW433-OS1) where direct impacts are proposed; and subsurface investigations/recovery (eg archaeological excavation and/or cultural monitoring) for any ground disturbance within areas of archaeological sensitivity identified at the Round Hill (MW433) site. Further details of these activities are presented in Section 10.2. For these activities, details of location/s, methods, personnel, and timing will be included;
- description and methods of actions to minimise any inadvertent impacts to identified Aboriginal objects and/or sites and areas of archaeological sensitivity outside of the construction footprint. This will include, but not be limited to, cultural inductions for all personnel and subcontractors outlining their location and significance, fencing and clear marking of heritage sites and zones of interest in close proximity to proposed works, appropriate screening for sensitive and gender-specific areas, and any additional requirements identified by the Aboriginal community. A suitable regime of monitoring these activities will also be outlined, including locations, methods, personnel and timing;
- description and methods for undertaking further Aboriginal heritage assessment, investigation and mitigation of any areas of the project footprint that have changed following completion of the ACHA and/or during the final design and construction phases of the project;
- description and methods of post-excavation analysis and reporting of the archaeological investigations and activities implemented as part of the ACHMP. For excavations, these will include suitable collection and processing of stone artefacts, and chronological, soil, and environmental samples;
- procedures for managing the unexpected discovery of Aboriginal objects, sites and/or human remains during the project;
- procedures for the curation and long-term management of cultural materials recovered as part of the works outlined in the ACHMP and any preceding stages associated with the project; and
- processes for reviewing, monitoring, and updating the ACHMP as the project progresses.
- Consultation will be maintained with the RAPs during the finalisation of the assessment process and throughout the project.
- A copy of the ACHA will be lodged with the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) and provided to each of the RAPs.
- AHIMS Site Recording Forms for the newly identified Aboriginal objects and/or sites within the project area and areas of archaeological sensitivity will be submitted to the AHIMS database once their validation has been completed.
- If the heritage consultant changes through the project, suitable hand over will be undertaken to minimise loss or mistranslation of the intent of the information, findings and future steps in heritage management occur.

Table of Contents

Exe	Executive Summary				
1	Intro	duction	1		
	1.1	Background	1		
	1.2	Project overview and context	1		
	1.3	Purpose of this report	2		
	1.4	Assessment requirements	4		
	1.5	Project description	5		
	1.6	Legislative context	10		
	1.7	Limitations	11		
2	Abori	ginal consultation	12		
	2.1	Key findings	12		
	2.2	The consultation process	12		
	2.3	Aboriginal stakeholder feedback	15		
3	Existi	ng environment	18		
	3.1	Key findings	18		
	3.2	Rationale	18		
	3.3	Landscape overview	18		
	3.4	Environmental characteristics	19		
4	Ethno	ography	24		
	4.1	Key findings	24		
	4.2	Regional information	24		
	4.3	MW433 – Barkandji Country	25		
	4.4	MW880 – Wiradjuri Country	27		
	4.5	Information provided by RAPs	27		
5	Archa	aeological context	29		
	5.1	Key findings	29		
	5.2	Regional context	29		
	5.3	Local context	31		
	5.4	AHIMS data	34		
	5.5 Predictive model				

6	Archa	eological survey	42		
	6.1	Key findings	42		
	6.2	General	42		
	6.3	Survey methods	43		
	6.4	Survey coverage	43		
	6.5	Aboriginal sites identified	49		
7	Archa	eological and cultural resource	53		
	7.1	MW433	53		
	7.2	MW880	54		
8	Signifi	cance assessment	55		
	8.1	General	55		
	8.2	Statement of significance	56		
9	Impac	t assessment	58		
	9.1	Key findings	58		
	9.2	Project impacts	58		
	9.3	Aboriginal heritage impact and minimising harm	59		
	9.4	Cumulative impacts and intergenerational loss/equity	59		
10	Mana	gement strategy and recommendations	62		
	10.1	Key findings	62		
	10.2	Management strategy	62		
	10.3	Recommendations	63		
Refe	erences		65		
Abb	Abbreviations				

Appendices

Appendix A	Regulator correspondence
Appendix B	Legislative context
Appendix C	Aboriginal community consultation
Appendix D	AHIMS search
Appendix E	Survey photo catalogue

Tables

Table 1.1	Construction and commissioning workforce	8
Table 1.2	Monthly construction and commissioning workforce distribution	9
Table 1.3	Commonwealth and State legislation relevant to the project.	10
Table 2.2	List of registered Aboriginal parties for the project	14
Table 5.1	AHIMS extensive search results	35
Table 5.2	AHIMS extensive search results	35
Table 6.1	Survey effective coverage summary	44
Table 8.1	A summary of criteria used to assess the cultural significance (OEH 2011, 8–10)	55
Table 8.2	Significance of Aboriginal objects and/or sites identified	57
Table D.1	Site definitions and recording	D.1

Figures

Figure 1.1	Proposed location of compressor stations on the MWP	3
Figure 3.1	Environmental features	21
Figure 5.1	AHIMS sites	36
Figure 5.2	Previous archaeological investigations completed in the region	38
Figure 6.1	Survey results	45
Figure 9.1	Archaeological sensitivity	61

Plates

Plate 1.1	Indicative compressor station layout	6
Plate 1.2	Example compressor station	6
Plate 4.1	Tindale's map (1974) showing the location of the <i>Barkandji</i> (yellow box) and the <i>Wiradjuri</i> (red (AIATSIS 1996)	box 25
Plate 6.1	MW433 crest showing visibility and disturbance, view north	46
Plate 6.2	MW433 crest showing disturbance, view north	46
Plate 6.3	MW433 crest showing visibility and exposure, view south	46
Plate 6.4	MW433 slope showing exposure and visibility, view north	46
Plate 6.5	MW433 slope showing exposure and visibility, view south	47
Plate 6.6	MW433 slope showing disturbance and exposure, view west	47
Plate 6.7	MW880 southern portion, view south	48
Plate 6.8	MW880 showing high exposure and visibility, view south	48

Plate 6.9	MW880 showing low visibility and disturbance from pipeline, view south	49
Plate 6.10	MW880 start of survey transect showing differing levels of visibility and exposure, view south	49
Plate 6.11	MW880 northern portion of project area, view west	49
Plate 6.12	MW880 dam area showing varying levels of visibility and exposure, view south	49
Plate 6.13	A possible Tule adze (silcrete) found on crest of project area	50
Plate 6.14	Location of the artefact in Plate 6.13, view south	50
Plate 6.15	Large yellow silcrete complete flake found on crest of project area	51
Plate 6.16	Location of the artefact in Plate 6.15, view north	51
Plate 6.17	Chert flakes of various colours found on slope of project area	51
Plate 6.18	Location of flakes in Plate 6.17, view south	51
Plate 6.19	White silcrete retouched flake found on crest	52
Plate 6.20	Location of retouched flake in Plate 6.19, view south	52
Plate 6.21	Pink silcrete flake featuring a hinge termination, found on slope of project area	52
Plate 6.22	Location of flake in Plate 6.21, view south	52

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

East Australian Pipeline Pty Ltd, part of the APA Group (APA), currently operates an underground high pressure natural gas transmission pipeline, extending from Moomba (South Australia) to Wilton (New South Wales), a distance of approximately 1,299 kilometre (km). The Moomba to Wilton Pipeline (MWP) is the mainline part of the Moomba Sydney Pipeline (MSP) and was constructed in 1976.

Initially, the pipeline was owned and operated by the Pipeline Authority, a Commonwealth agency, and generally regulated under the *Pipeline Authority Act 1973*. The MWP is now owned and operated by APA; it was gazetted as State Significant Infrastructure (SSI) on 11 December 2020 and is authorised by Pipeline Licence No. 16 (PL16).

The MWP currently operates at a forward haul capacity of approximately 489 terajoules per day (TJ/day) (AEMC 2021).

1.2 Project overview and context

NSW imports the majority of its natural gas from other states, and a gas shortfall on Australia's east coast is predicted by Winter 2023, with demand for gas forecast to outstrip supply.

APA is proposing an expansion of gas transportation capacity on its East Coast Grid, that links Queensland to southern markets ahead of projected potential 2023 supply risks. Expansion would be through the construction of additional compressor stations and associated works on both the South West Queensland Pipeline (SWQP) and Moomba to Wilton Pipeline (MWP) in NSW.

The expansion will be delivered in a number of stages. The first stage of expansion works includes the construction of a single site of compression on each of the SWQP and MWP and will increase Wallumbilla to Wilton capacity by 12%. The first stage is targeted for commissioning in the first quarter of 2023 ahead of forecast southern state winter supply risk identified in the 2021 AEMO Gast Statement of Opportunities.

The second stage of expansion works (an additional site on the SWQP and on the MWP) will add a further 13% capacity and will be staged to meet customer demand. APA is undertaking engineering and design works on a potential third stage (three additional compressor locations on the MWP) of the East Coast Grid to add a further 25% transportation capacity. All up, these proposed capacity expansion would mean that the entirety of NSW peak demand could be met by gas flowing from northern sources.

The proposed East Coast Grid Expansion (the project) presents an optimal opportunity to maximise gas supply via existing infrastructure with minimal impact.

The five compressor stations for the East Coast Grid Expansion will be constructed at the following locations on the MWP:

- Modification 1:
 - Stage 1:
 - MW880 Milne approximately 35 km south-west of Condobolin.
 - Stage 2:
 - MW433 Round Hill approximately 103 km north of Wilcannia.

- Modification 2:
 - Stage 3:
 - MW162 Binerah Downs approximately 68 km north-west of Tibooburra.
 - MW300 Mecoola Creek approximately 70 km south-east of Tibooburra.
 - MW733 Gilgunnia approximately 63 km south-west of Nymagee.

This report has been prepared to address the Aboriginal cultural heritage impacts for Stage 1 and 2 and to support Modification Report 1. As such, only the Aboriginal cultural heritage impacts at MW433 and MW880 have been assessed in this report. A separate report will be prepared to support Stage 3 in Modification Report 2.

The proposed locations of Stage 1 (MW880) and Stage 2 (MW433) compressor stations are presented in Figure 1.1.

1.3 Purpose of this report

APA has engaged EMM Consulting Pty Ltd (EMM) to prepare an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) for the construction and operation of the project.

An initial consideration of the project during its design phase identified the potential for Aboriginal objects/sites/places to be present in the general vicinity of the project. Given the potential for Aboriginal objects to be harmed through the development and following discussion with Heritage NSW (Section 1.5), an ACHA in broad accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines was conducted to present the findings of the Aboriginal community consultation, previous investigations regarding Aboriginal cultural and archaeological heritage values, and physical investigation and ground-truthing of the project area.

The ACHA provides information on location, distribution, and significance of Aboriginal objects within the project area; and the likely harm to objects by proposed development; and recommendations for the management of such harm.



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creating opportunities

The objectives of the ACHA were to:

- consult with and involve key Aboriginal community members and knowledge holders to identify areas and places of cultural value within or in the vicinity of the project area;
- compile a review of existing environmental, historical and archaeological information for the project area, by identifying and summarising known and previously recorded Aboriginal heritage places, cultural values areas and landforms of archaeological interest in its immediate surrounds;
- determine if any Aboriginal objects, places, cultural values areas, or areas of archaeological potential are present (or are likely to be present) within the project footprint, as well as areas of existing disturbance, through ground-truthing, including field survey and test excavations;
- identify the type, nature, and extent of any Aboriginal sites, objects, archaeological deposits, potential archaeological deposits, and cultural values areas within the project footprint;
- map the locations of known and potential Aboriginal sites, objects and deposits and cultural values areas identified;
- assess the archaeological and cultural significance of the project footprint;
- assess and identify heritage constraints and opportunities and the potential impacts of the project; and
- identify and recommend measures to mitigate/manage any heritage impacts and risks to the project.

1.4 Assessment requirements

As a modification to an SSI, discussions were undertaken with the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) and Heritage NSW at the inception of the project to determine a suitable assessment process. These discussions ultimately determined that an ACHA in broad accordance with the Heritage NSW guidelines would be required, but that a modified Aboriginal consultation process was permissible (Section 2; Appendix A).

As such, this report has broadly been developed in accordance with:

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

1.5 Project description

1.5.1 Compressor station details

The East Coast Grid Expansion in NSW will be facilitated by the construction of five compressor stations along the length of the MWP.

This ACHA addresses the construction of two compressor stations: Stage 1 (MW880; Milne), ~35 km south-west of Condobolin and Stage 2 (MW433; Round Hill) ~100 km north of Wilcannia.

Each compressor station will include:

- an enclosed gas turbine driven compressor unit;
- microturbine;
- compressor inlet/scrubber;
- a control equipment building;
- two fuel gas skids;
- air compressors and receivers;
- associated piping, electrical equipment, instrumentation, and controls
- a station vent; and
- small accommodation and maintenance buildings for operations.

All facilities will be installed on driven piles or supported on structural steel skids over gravel sheeting, with the exception of the accommodation and maintenance buildings which will likely be constructed on a concrete slab.

Both of the proposed sites for the compressor stations are on land owned by APA, with MW433 being ~380 m x 400 m with an area of 15.5 hectares (ha), and MW880 being ~400 m x 400 m with an area of 16 ha. The compressor station will have a final footprint of ~1.5 ha. An indicative schematic of the proposed compressor station layout is shown in Plate 1.1 and an example of a compressor and ventilation stack is shown in Plate 1.2.



Plate 1.1 Indicative compressor station layout



Plate 1.2 Example compressor station

i Construction

Each compressor station will require a construction footprint of approximately 3.5 ha, which will be reduced to approximately 1.5 ha for operations.

At MW433, the temporary construction workforce required to build the compressor station will be accommodated in a temporary accommodation camp, with mobilisation and demobilisation of the workforce to and from Broken Hill airport for each roster. The temporary accommodation camp will measure approximately 100 m x 100 m, with an additional 100 m x 100 m for wastewater treatment. A smaller accommodation unit for operations will be included within the operational footprint on the compressor station.

At MW880, there are two options for the accommodation of the construction workforce. The preferred option is to house the workforce in short-term accommodation in Condobolin (42 km by road from the site), with potential overflow accommodation in West Wyalong (85 km by road from the site), if required. Workers will be driven to and from site each day, with between one and four buses and between five and eight cars required per day, depending on workforce numbers. The alternative option is to use a temporary accommodation camp on site (as per MW433), where mobilisation and demobilisation of the workforce will be to and from Dubbo airport for each roster.

Wastewater from the construction camp will be treated and disposed of via spray irrigation on site.

Construction materials and supplies (including food and services for the temporary accommodation camps) will be sourced from relevant suppliers and transported to site. APA will use local suppliers where practicable.

At MW880, water will likely be purchased under a commercial arrangement from Lachlan Shire Council, or another local provider and transported to site by 25 kilolitre (KL) water truck. At MW433, there are two options for water supply – accessing groundwater on site, and/or purchasing water under a commercial arrangement from a local water provider and transporting it to site by 25 KL water truck. APA is investigating options to access groundwater under the relevant water sharing plans and regulations. If accessing groundwater at MW433 is feasible, then all regulatory requirements for water licences will be met, and any further assessments and approvals will be undertaken and applied for prior to water abstraction. If accessing groundwater is not feasible for all or part of the project, then the commercial purchase and transport will become the default water supply option.

The majority of construction activities will take place between 7:00 am and 6:00 pm, seven days per week. During the commissioning phase, activities will also take place between 7:00 am and 6:00 pm, seven days per week, however for the final two weeks, commissioning activities will be 24-hours per day.

a Construction activities

Construction of the compressor stations will include the following activities:

- mobilisation of construction equipment;
- establishment of access (where required);
- establishment of construction camp accommodation and associated facilities;
- establishment of access to water supply;
- site bulk earthworks including build up to match existing levels;
- installation of steel piles;
- installation of all equipment items, skids and buildings;

- installation of associated steel structures, prefabricated piping, electrical equipment, instrumentation and controls;
- supply and install communication and controls infrastructure;
- demobilisation of construction equipment;
- rehabilitation of temporary disturbance areas; and
- pre-commissioning and commissioning of compressor station.

b Workforce

The construction of the compressor stations will require an average workforce of 40 with a peak of 80 personnel over the 12-month period (including commissioning). All roles are likely to be drive-in-drive-out (DIDO) or fly-in-fly-out (FIFO) and based at the construction camp when on site. The anticipated roster is three weeks on followed by one week off.

There are expected to be five contracts put out to tender for the construction and commissioning of the compressor stations:

- earthworks and civil works;
- establishment of the construction camp and associated wastewater treatment system;
- piling;
- structural, mechanical, piping, electrical and instrumentation construction (SMPEI); and
- compressor station pre-commissioning and commissioning.

In addition to the contractor workforce, APA will have a project team on site to manage the works.

The anticipated workforce associated with each contract is outlined in Table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1 Construction and commissioning workforce

Entity	Average workforce	Peak workforce	
APA Project Team	4	10	
Earthworks	10	15	
Piling	6	6	
SMPEI Construction	30	50	
Construction Camp	8	16	
Pre-commissioning and Commissioning	10	14	

The anticipated workforce distribution over the 12-month construction and commissioning program is presented in Table 1.2.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20	28	28	37	47	65	68	59	49	39	18	18

Table 1.2 Monthly construction and commissioning workforce distribution

a Activities

ii l

Operation

The compressor stations are designed to operate remotely without onsite staff for most of their working life. They will be operated remotely from APA's control centre in Brisbane, and can operate up to 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

Typical operations activities will involve minor maintenance, calibrations, inspections, equipment performance checks, or equipment repair if needed. Operation activities will be typically carried out during daylight hours, unless an emergency requires urgent works at night. Site personnel will carry out inspections ranging from daily inspections to more rigorous inspections that may vary from one month to four years apart, dependent on the works. Detailed maintenance plans will be prepared for all sites.

Regulatory compliance checks will be carried out on different equipment as prescribed in applicable standards but will typically vary from one to four-year intervals subject to the equipment types. Compliance checks may include emissions testing, hazardous area compliance assessments, pressure vessel inspections, and electrical safety checks.

Major services and engine overhauls will be carried out at five-to-ten-year intervals subject to equipment condition, manufacturer's recommendations and run hours.

Once complete, the compressor stations will have an average design life of approximately 25 years. APA will continue to monitor the condition of equipment up to and beyond the end of life to ensure equipment is sound and fit for further service. Continued operation beyond the nominal design life will be subject to specific equipment condition and plant fitness assessments. The compressor station will be decommissioned when there is no further economic potential to continued use.

b Workforce

The compressor stations are designed to operate as unmanned facilities. The typical site workforce for operation activities is expected to be one to two people.

Larger groups of up to five people associated with major services or overhauls will be required to minimise the time the compressor station is offline.

The operations workforce will comprise existing APA employees, who are unlikely to be resident locally. Additional specialist servicing will be carried out by a mix of local contractors and interstate/international based depending on the complexity of the task.

1.5.2 Project area definitions

The following definitions have been used in this ACHA:

• project area – consists of a 400 m x 400 m survey area at each compressor location, which encompasses the entire APA owned land and development footprint; and

• development footprint – consists of any areas where proposed development activities and associated ground disturbance would be proposed.

The investigation of the project area, which is considerable larger than the development footprint, allowed for the findings of the ACHA to inform the development designs to minimise harm to cultural materials. As outlined in Section 9, several elements of the development footprint were modified following the field survey to minimise or avoid heritage impact.

1.6 Legislative context

There are several Commonwealth and State Acts (and associated regulations) that manage and protect Aboriginal cultural heritage (Appendix B). These are summarised in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3Commonwealth and State legislation relevant to the project.

		Relevant to the project?	Details	
Commonwealth				
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	Recognises sites with universal value on the World Heritage List (WHL). Protects Indigenous heritage places with outstanding heritage value to the nation on the National Heritage List (NHL), and significant heritage value on the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL).	No	There are no Indigenous heritage places within the project area that are listed on the WHL, NHL, or the CHL.	
Native Title Act 1993	Administers rights and interests over lands and waters by Aboriginal people. Provides for negotiation and registration of Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs). Often used in NSW to identify relevant stakeholders for consultation.	No	There is one active (ie non finalised) claim encompassing the MW433 project area – Barkandji Malyangapa People (Tribunal No NP2020/001). Representatives of this organisation were consulted as part of the ACHA. There are no claims encompassing the MW880 project area.	
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984	Preserves and protects areas and objects of particular significance to Aboriginal people that are under threat from injury or desecration.	No	There are no areas or objects within the project area subject to a Declaration under the Act.	

Table 1.3Commonwealth and State legislation relevant to the project.

Legislation	Description	Relevant to the project?	Details		
State					
Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979	Requires environmental impacts, including to Aboriginal heritage, to be considered in land use planning. Provides for the development of environmental planning instruments, including State Environmental Planning Policies and Local Environmental Plans.	Yes	The proposed development is being assessed as a modification to an SSI project under Part 5, Division 5.1, of this Act, and is subject to project- specific environmental assessment and reporting requirements. These requirements (Appendix A) stipulate that Aboriginal heritage impact assessment is required (in broad accordance with standard Heritage NSW procedures and guidelines) to assess whether the project has the potential to impact on Aboriginal objects, sites, or places of Aboriginal heritage significance.		
National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974	Provides blanket protection for all Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places. Includes processes and mechanisms for development where Aboriginal objects are present, or where Aboriginal Places are proposed for harm.	Yes	While elements of this Act do not apply to SSI projects, the potential impact on Aboriginal objects generally still requires consideration as a part of the assessment needs of such projects.		
Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983	Establishes Local Aboriginal Land Councils (LALCs). Allows transfer of ownership of vacant crown land to a Local Aboriginal Land Council. The Office of the Registrar, <i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983</i> (<i>ORALRA</i>), registers Aboriginal land claims and maintains the Register of Aboriginal Owners. Often used in NSW to identify relevant stakeholders for consultation.	No	A request to search the Register of Aboriginal Owners was made to the ORALRA on 19 March 2021. The project area does not appear to have Registered Aboriginal Owners pursuant to Division 3 of the Act.		

1.7 Limitations

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

This report does not consider historical and/or built heritage unless specifically related to Aboriginal heritage values. Such heritage items are addressed in a separate report undertaken for the project.

2 Aboriginal consultation

2.1 Key findings

Key findings from the Aboriginal consultation are presented as follows:

- In discussion with Heritage NSW, the ACHA adopted a modified version of the consultation process outlined in Heritage NSW's Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (DECCW, 2010). Specifically, consultation included the initial identification and notification of Aboriginal individuals and/or organisations in accordance with the guidelines, with subsequent consultation including:
 - a series of initial face-to-face meetings in the vicinity of the proposed activity with the registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs) to discuss the project, identify cultural values and concerns, and outline the assessment process;
 - field survey of the project area with several of the RAPs to investigate evidence of tangible cultural materials, and continue to discuss any cultural/intangible values on Country; and
 - due to COVID restrictions at the time of report finalisation, instead of regional Aboriginal Focus Group (AFG) meetings, the RAPs were provided an opportunity to comment on the draft report. Financial assistance was provided to ensure capacity and personnel for the RAPs could be engaged to facilitate the review and input of the report.
- The consultation process initially identified 38 Aboriginal stakeholder organisations across the project (consisting of five compressor sites). Following notification of these organisations, five expressed an interest in MW433, while seven for MW880 (a further two provided no specific site, and assumed to be interested across the project). While a significant portion of these organisations were invited to participate in the field investigation, logistical and availability constraints resulted in a total of four groups two for each compressor station engaged in the fieldwork.
- Across the two compressor sites, the field program included the participation of Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation, Callara Culture and Heritage Aboriginal Corporation, Barkandji Native Title Group (Barkandji Malyangapa People), and the Barkandji Native Title PBC.
- Discussion with RAPs has occurred both onsite and off-site either through email communication or AFG meetings. Specific inputs varied for each of the project areas addressing different constraints to the project layout. The MW880 location was identified as being situated in an area of low archaeological sensitivity while a portion of the MW433 location had cultural and archaeological constraints, which have been addressed in the project design phase, and subsequent management strategy.

A summary of the consultation process is provided below, and further documentation on the outcomes of the meetings are presented in Appendix C.

2.2 The consultation process

Following discussions and agreement with DPIE and Heritage NSW (Appendix A), a modified version of the Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (DECCW, 2010) guidelines was implemented. The modification to the standard approach was based on a number of reasons, including: i) the significant geographic extent of the two compressor sites that would have captured significant numbers of

Aboriginal stakeholders from across NSW through the standard approach; and ii) the need to complete the consultation process in less than three months to align with broader assessment and approval processes.

It should be noted that consultation took place for the five proposed sites for Stages 1, 2 and 3 of the East Coast Grid Expansion. Therefore, some consultation materials include references to other sites not included in this ACHA and Modification Report 1. This ACHA relates specifically to sites MW433 and MW880. The sites for Stage 3 will be addressed in a separate ACHA to support Modification 2.

This ultimately resulted in the following consultation process being adopted (Table 2.1):

- Adoption of the Stage 1 of the Heritage NSW consultation guidelines, including:
 - pre-notification identification of the Aboriginal individuals and/or communities relevant to the project area by contacting several State government agencies; and
 - notification contacting all Aboriginal individuals and/or communities identified in Stage 1 of the consultation process to determine their interest in being consulted during the project. This includes direct communication and the placement of advertisements in local media seeking further expressions of interest from Aboriginal individuals and/or communities that may have been missed through Stage 1 of the consultation process. Those Aboriginal individuals and/or communities that wish to be consulted become a 'registered' Aboriginal party (RAP) (Table 2.2);
- a series of initial face-to-face meetings in the vicinity of the proposed activity with the RAPs to discuss the project, identify cultural values and concerns, and outline the assessment process. These were undertaken at Condobolin and Wilcannia, and each meeting discussed both compressor sites, although focus was then refined to the project area of most relevance to the RAPs present;
- field survey of the project area with several of the RAPs to investigate evidence of tangible cultural materials, and continue to discuss any cultural/intangible values on Country; and
- due to COVID restrictions at the time of report finalisation, instead of regional AFG meetings after the fieldwork to discuss the findings, the RAPs were provided an opportunity to comment on the draft report, along with opportunity for online meetings. Financial assistance was provided to ensure capacity and personnel for the RAPs could be engaged to facilitate the review and input of the report.

Table 2.1 Summary of Aboriginal consultation undertaken for the project.

Consultation activity	Date Initiated	Date Completed	Notes
Government Agency Pre- Notification	19 March 2021	2 April 2021	Additional details provided in Appendix C.
Advertisement in the Barrier Daily Truth, Cobar Weekly, and Condobolin Angus	31 March 2021		Tearsheets are provided in Appendix C.
Notification and registration of potential Aboriginal stakeholders	31 March 2021	14 April 2021	Additional details are provided in Appendix C.
Initial Aboriginal focus group meetings	19 April 2021	20 April 2021	Minutes of the meeting are provided in Appendix C.

Table 2.1Summary of Aboriginal consultation undertaken for the project.

Consultation activity	Date Initiated	Date Completed	Notes
– Condobolin	19 April 2021		Meeting attended by Condobolin LALC and Callara Culture and Heritage Aboriginal Corporation
– Wilcannia	20 April 2021		Meeting attended by Wilcannia LALC
– Broken Hill	20 April 2021		Meeting attended by Barkandji Native Title Group (Barkandji Malyangapa People)
Field investigations	18 May 2021	24 May 2021	-
– MW880	18 Ma	ay 2021	Attended by Condobolin LALC and Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation
– MW433	21 May 2021		Attended by the Barkandji Native Title Group (Barkandji Malyangapa People).
Report review and online meetings	29 June 2021	9 July 2021	Comments are provided in Section 2.3 and Appendix C.

Table 2.2List of registered Aboriginal parties for the project

Organisation	Registered an interest in:
Barkandji Native Title Group (Barkandji Malyangapa People)/ Barkandji Native Title PBC	MW433
Wilcannia Local Aboriginal Land Council	MW433
Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation	MW880
Callara Culture and Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	MW880
Badger Bates	Not specified (likely MW433)
Louise Davies	MW880
Bundyi Aboriginal Cultural Knowledge	MW880
Murie Elders Aboriginal Corporation (now Callara Culture and Heritage Aboriginal Corporation)	MW880
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	MW880
NSW Aboriginal Land Council	Not specified
Murrin Bridge Local Aboriginal Land Council	MW880
Condobolin LALC	MW880
Gunjeewong Aboriginal corporation	Not specified (likely MW880)
Mark Sutton	MW433

2.3 Aboriginal stakeholder feedback

2.3.1 Initial meeting

The purpose of the meeting was to conduct a pre-fieldwork briefing of the compressor sites, the proposed activities, and seek any information from the RAPs on known areas of interest, concern, or value. The key points raised in the meeting were as follows:

- EMM provided a briefing of the documentation attached, including the assessment and approval process, the proposed field investigations, following steps and reporting, and an indication of timeframes.
- There was a general identification of which proposed compressor sites are of interest to the various Aboriginal participants, with most indicating an interest in only one location. There was some overlap around MW433.
- No site-specific intangible/cultural values were identified at any of the compressor sites, but most were thought to be in areas where tangible remains (such as stone artefacts, scarred trees, burials) would occur, and obviously the need for a good field investigation. There were some previous investigations and/or knowledge of the Round Hill site, which has quite extensive past camp sites either within, or nearby, its curtilage.
- Several discussions on the logistics and methods of the field investigations were undertaken. Several Aboriginal participants indicated a preference for more than one participant to be involved and/or to access the sites via car/truck.
- There was some interest in whether the construction and operation of the compressor sites would provide opportunities for Aboriginal employment.

2.3.2 During the fieldwork

EMM discussed various assessment and management options with RAPs during the fieldwork program to gauge the suitability of mitigation measures. After the survey program was completed, the topics discussed informally in the field were summarised and issued to RAPs with the aim of receiving preliminary feedback so that APA could further refine their development footprint based on potential Aboriginal site management options. The primary topics for consideration were:

- MW433 is located adjacent to Round Hill, which is culturally significant for the Barkandji people as a tool manufacturing site and workshop. Numerous blades and reworked artefacts were identified along the crest of the project area, which transitioned to debitage, flakes and cores moving downslope. Discussions with RAPs onsite and afterwards confirmed that the northern portion of the project area should remain untouched to avoid disturbing the manufacturing site, however if works were to take place further downslope where artefact type and frequency decreased, salvage and recording of artefacts should take place.
- MW880 was regarded as having low archaeological potential as the project area is situated on a flat, featureless sandplain some distance from reliable water sources, the RAPs felt it was unlikely that the proposed project works would inadvertently impact any Aboriginal cultural heritage.

2.3.3 Report review period

While initial attempts were proposed to undertake a post-fieldwork meeting with all RAPs in mid- to late June, COVID restrictions limited movement to the regions and they were ultimately cancelled.

To ensure the RAPs were provided an opportunity to comment on the report, on 30 June 2021, EMM distributed the first modification draft ACHA to RAPs who registered for the MW433 and MW880 project areas to provide an opportunity to comment. EMM offered paid assistance to the RAPs to allow them to provide prompt review of the report by hiring/engaging personnel as necessary, as well as offering online meetings to discuss the report where preferred. Follow up phone calls were made to all RAPs outlining this approach during the review period and providing an opportunity to ask questions, etc.

Bundyi Aboriginal Cultural Knowledge (Mark Saddler) requested an online meeting with EMM, which was undertaken on 1 July 2021. Mr Saddler indicated that he had discussed the project (specifically MW880) with several other Wiradjuri elders and other consultants and produced the following comments regarding the ACHA:

- He requested a redaction of the ethnographic section removing a description of men's business. He noted that despite this coming from historical public accounts, it would not be well received by some of those in the Wiradjuri community. This has been undertaken and the below sections updated.
- He noted the following comment from the ethnographic section was incorrect. 'Scarred trees representative of Wiradjuri activity is prevalent along the Macquarie and Lachlan Rivers but less so along the Murrumbidgee River in the south, despite their lands encompassing both sides of the river (HO and DUAP 1996).' He stated there are just as many recorded scarred trees along the Murrumbidgee River as there are around the Lachlan and Macquarie Rivers. This has been updated.
- He noted that the ethnographic section focussed too much on Aboriginal people as hunter-gatherers and there is not enough mention of Aboriginal people as farmers. He also requested a less sterile or scientific recount of Wiradjuri people and culture. EMM have made some minor modifications but highlight here the intention of the report is not to diminish the close connection and active agency of Aboriginal people to living in and managing the landscape in the past.
- He requested the employment of local Aboriginal people during the construction works as many local families would be interested and would directly benefit from these efforts. EMM has since provided details of the proponent where such discussions can be undertaken, with APA Group strongly supportive.
- In general, he supported the ACHA and the recommendations, noting the employment of local Aboriginal people in these remote places was very important and that he would help facilitate this by recommending several families when the time came.

The following RAPs received phone calls on 7 July 2021 to provide a reminder of the finalisation period, identify whether they needed any further resources, and discuss the report. All supported the ACHA with no additional comments. The following organisations were contacted via phone:

- Wilcannia LALC (Jennifer Thwaites);
- Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation (Ally Coe);
- Badger Bates;
- Louise Davies;
- Mark Sutton;

- Callara Culture and Heritage Aboriginal Corporation (Rebecca Shepperd); and
- Barkandji Native Title Group (Barkandji Malyangapa People) (Gerald Quayle) supported the ACHA but mentioned he would provide his own comments and recommendations.

The following RAPs could not be reached, and a voicemail was left:

- Derek Hardman (Barkandji Native Title Group);
- Murrin Bridge LALC (Judy Bartholomew); and
- Condobolin LALC (Tim Gumbleton).

Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation (CAC) (Marilyn Carroll-Johnson) supported the ACHA over phone conversation on 7 July 2021 and subsequently provided written comments and recommendations (Appendix C). Their requirements and recommendations correlate closely with the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP) and its contents included in the recommendations of the ACHA.

Gerald Quayle, affiliated with the Barkandji Native Title Group (Barkandji Malyangapa People) also provided written comments, and provided in Appendix C. These similarly align closely with the ACHMP recommended as part of the ACHA, including the need to document and collect any surface cultural material that may be affected by the works, and their relocation to Peery Lake National Park; the investigation of subsurface soil profiles; the consideration to changing project design to minimise impacts to the nearby ridge (see Section 9); and the preference to manage MW433 in isolation from other compressor sites. This latter issue has now also been addressed by recommending separate ACHMPs for each of the compressor sites.

3 Existing environment

3.1 Key findings

Key findings related to the existing environment are presented as follows:

- The project areas for both MW433 and MW880 are situated in semi-arid and arid NSW. They are generally
 characterised as flat peneplains dominated by ephemeral creeks and clay pans. These characteristics strongly
 influence the potential cultural material that may be present, notably surface and shallowly buried stone
 artefacts with lesser potential for cultural modified trees. Sites such as rockshelters, engravings, or grinding
 grooves would not be expected based on the geomorphological characteristics.
- The MW433 project area is situated within the White Cliffs Tablelands and Downs land system, which is comprised of gently undulating stony plateau escarpments. Soils are predominantly shallow acidic reddish-brown lithosoils with small areas of deeper desert loams and shallow Gilgai. This landscape is likely to feature claypans, which would have formed temporary areas of resources for past Aboriginal activity. Two 1st order streams (Strahler stream order) extend from the south-eastern corner of the project area and feed into Howells Creek, a 6th order stream that flows into Peery Lake ~6 km south of the project area. Poloko Lake (sometimes referred to as Olepoloko Lake), another large ephemeral lake, is located 5 km south-east of the project area.
- The MW880 project area is situated within the Lower slopes Bimbi Plains land system. This land system is characterised by Quaternary alluvial plains composed of gravelly clay loams and red-brown clays. This landscape has a history of being cleared and cultivated. The closest water source is a 3rd order stream (Strahler stream order) located 855 m south-west of the project area. Lake Cowal, located 42 km south-east of the project area, is the largest ephemeral lake in NSW and an archaeologically rich landscape for the Wiradjuri people.

3.2 Rationale

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

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

3.3 Landscape overview

Bioregions are relatively large land areas characterised by broad, landscape-scale natural features and environmental processes that capture large-scale geophysical patterns at an ecosystem scale. Sub-regions delineate significant geomorphic patterns within a bioregion, and are based on finer differences in geology, vegetation and biophysical attributes (Bannerman & Hazelton 1990).

The MW433 project area is located in the Mulga Lands bioregion within the White Cliffs subregion. The Mulga Lands bioregion extends from the NSW Western Division in north-western NSW in a north-east direction into QLD. This bioregion is bound by the Simpson-Strzelecki Dunefields and Broken Hill Complex bioregions in the west to the Darling River and Riverine Plains in the south-east (DPIE 2016). This bioregion is dominated by a hot and arid environment, dominated by sand plains and dunes, with limited areas of exposed Palaeozoic bedrock. Geologies are predominantly sandstone, silcrete and quartz along ranges and hills. The White Cliffs subregion is characterised by stony plateaus, dissected tablelands with escarpments and stony slopes that extend to gravelly alluvial plains and floodouts of local creeks (DPIE 2016). The land system that encompasses the project area is the Questa Park land system, which is characterised by extensive broad undulating stony plateaus and downs with associated plains. The main hydrological features are Peery and Poloko Lake located ~5 km south of the project area with several 1st order drainage lines within the project area.

The MW880 project area is located in the NSW South Western Slopes bioregion within the Lower Slopes subregion. The project area is characterised by plains of the Bimbi Plains landscape unit with very limited topographic relief (Mitchell 2002). Geologies are dominated by chert, mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. Soils within plains landforms within this unit typically comprise shallow, well-drained stony red brown texture-contrast soils and brown clays. The primary hydrological feature is Lake Cowal, a large ephemeral lake. There are no water sources located within the project area, though there are limited ephemeral creeks and drainage lines across this landscape. Due to intensive farming practices throughout central and south-western NSW, a large amount of archaeological material throughout this region has been significantly compromised and/or removed.

3.4 Environmental characteristics

3.4.1 MW433

The MW433 project area is situated within the White Cliffs Tablelands and Downs landscape unit, which includes the Questa Park land system. The project area overlies Tertiary silcrete and Cretaceous sandstones and mudstone with deposited sands and clays between plateau areas of sandstone. Relief ranges from 2 m in sandplains and associated floodplains up to 30 m on extensive undulating stony plateau escarpments. Much of the surface sandstone within the Mulga Lands bioregion has been indurated during the Tertiary to form silcrete, with silcrete pebbles and bounders present on the landscape as gibber plains and massive silcrete can form on the low cliffs of the plateaus and tablelands. Soils tend to be shallow acidic reddish-brown lithosols and sandy earths with localised areas of deeper desert loams with shallow gilgai. Bands of stone-free red cracking clays and stony red desert loams are present within this landscape unit as are floodplains with grey cracking clays (Mitchell 2002:72). The geology of the project area is likely sandstone and siltstones of Devonian age, with silicification occurring prior to the folding that formed the Peery Hills (Holdaway and Shine 2002). The fractured bedrock produces highly weathered boulder mantles.

The project area is situated within the Murray-Darling Basin, ~20 km north of the Paroo River which feeds into the Peery and Poloko Lake wetlands. Hydrology of the region is dominated by alluvial corridors with associated floodplains and extensive drainage outwash scalded areas, as well as highly ephemeral, dendritic incised drainage patterns. The landscape unit is punctuated by playas and claypans which would pool and temporarily retain water following a rain event. The southern portion of the project area is punctuated by two highly ephemeral, shallow drainage lines which feed into Howells Creek, a 6th order stream south of the project area that is a tributary of Peery Lake.

The vegetation present within the project area include mulga bushland, ironwood, poplar box, white cypress pine, wilga, and treeless Mitchell grass plains and sparse black bluebush, bladder saltbush and three-winged bluebush, abundant copperburrs and grasses with small patches of belah and gidgee are present along alluvial plains. Mitchell grass often replaces saltbush after intensive stock grazing. River red gums, yapunyah, coolabah and river cooba are present along larger watercourses.

The following is a small sample of ecological cultural knowledge derived from the *Ecological Cultural Knowledge* – *Barkindhi (north of Pooncarie)* a document developed by the Barkindji people in partnership with Local Land Services Western Region (LLSWR 2016).

Acacia seeds (such as mulga and wattles) provided a food source for Aboriginal people, where the seeds of the plants could be ground into a paste or cooked. The red berries from the ruby saltbush can be eaten while the wood of the belah tree can be used for manufacturing spears. White cypress pine produces a sticky sap that was used to haft handles to tools or cement the heads of reed spears. The bark from river red gums and black box were used to make coolamons and canoes and their leaves used in smoking ceremonies. Sedge grass was used to weave baskets and tools. This represents a very small sample of the flora that would have been used by Aboriginal people for food, medicine, tools, and ceremonial purposes.

The Mulga Lands bioregion supports considerable faunae despite being an arid to semi-arid environment, particularly during the wet season. Pre-colonial biodiversity would have been greater than today without the impact of historic grazing. Native birds, reptiles, mammals, insects, and aquatic life would have occupied the landscape providing various resources for consumption by Aboriginal people.

The Darling River was a desirable location for Europeans who utilised the regions primary water source to develop a local cotton and wool industry. Towns along the Darling River served as ports for transport and trade from the 1850s. Most of the project area has been modified by historical land use practices and past disturbances associated with grazing as well as the construction of the original MWP, constructed in 1976.

Surface and subsurface impacts evident within the project area include:

- construction of the original pipeline and associated infrastructure;
- installation of the radio tower and infrastructure on the north-eastern corner of the project area;
- formation (ie grading) and ongoing use of unsealed access tracks for agricultural and industrial purposes;
- land degradation from feral goats, pigs and rabbits.

Overall, the project area is likely to feature extensive outcropping silcrete, a stone material favoured by Aboriginal people for the purposes of crafting tools and weapons. Outcropping silcrete and gibber plains such as those within the project area would have been targeted by Aboriginal people for resource exploitation, and as a result Aboriginal quarry sites and open artefact scatters can be predictively modelled at these locations.





3.4.2 MW880

According to the 1:250,000 Geological Sheet for Forbes (Raymond et al. 2000), MW880 is associated within inactive alluvial plains formed during the Tertiary Cenozoic period. This geological unit is dominated by clastic sediments and covers a broad swathe of land south from Banar Lake south of Condobolin. Alluvial clastic sediments in this area are typically derived from Ordovician and Quaternary formations surrounding this unit, such as rock from the Wagga group.

The NSW Geological Survey released an updated seamless compilation of the area's geology in May 2020 (Colquhoun et al 2020). This included some nomenclature changes and boundary refinements. The more recent seamless digital data shows the geological unit underlying MW880 is the Abercrombie Formation within the Adaminaby Group, comprising feldspar-rich sandstone and siltstone and mudstone. Chert-rich units also occur intermittently. Herein the Abercrombie Formation will be referred to, to reflect the updated terminology. Of relevance to this report is that several of these geologies were used for artefact production by Aboriginal people in the past, including chert, mudstone and siltstone. Sandstone was also used for artefact maintenance (i.e. to sharpen axes) and for the production of art.

Dr Peter Mitchell, on behalf of the National Parks and Wildlife Services (NPWS), undertook a landscape mapping project in 2002 for conservation purposes and to provide finer-scale geological mapping than was available at the time. The footprint of MW880 is largely within the Bimbi Plains Landscape and partially falls within the Goobothery Landscape. The Manitoba Hills and Footslopes Landscape is also present close to the western boundary of the MW880 footprint. The geology of the Bimbi Plains Landscape is characterised by alluvial plains derived from Quaternary ridge and bedrock hill formations. Elevation is generally between 200 m and 250 m with local relief to 30 m. The Goobothery Landscape is typified by mostly rounded ridges of Ordovician-Silurian sandstone, siltstone, slate and phyllite, with elevation generally around 250 m and relief to between 40 m and 80 m. Lastly, the neighbouring Manitoba Hills and Footslopes Landscape is characterised by more variable elevation (between 200 m and 310 m) with relief to 30 m. Ridges as well as outcrops and peaks of granite are common.

Several soil landscapes have also been mapped in the area, with the Myall Park Soil Landscape covering the entirety of the MW880 project area. This soil landscape overlies Quaternary alluvium associated with the Abercrombie Formation, and is characterised by gilgai landforms which would have retained water after rain events providing a temporary water source. Local relief is generally less than 9 m and gilgai depressions can be more than 80 cm below mound tops, however it is likely that historical cultivation has eroded these landforms over time. Myall Park soils are shallow and prone to high levels of erosion, with up to 10 cm of light to medium clay (A1 horizon) overlying B2 horizon subsoils, often clays. The shallow nature of these soils and their erodibility means that the potential for subsurface archaeological material to occur is limited and artefacts, if present, will be exposed on the ground surface in proximity to these water features.

The project area is situated within the Murray-Darling Basin ~33 km south of the Lachlan River, the major hydrological feature of the area. Of note is Lake Cowal, the largest ephemeral lake in NSW located 42 km southeast of the project area, which contains an extensive artefact scatter, culturally modified trees, and potential burials. There are no watercourses within the project area and the nearest water sources consist of 1st and 2nd order streams located several hundred metres outside of the project area.

The vegetation present within the project area consists of Grey box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*) and white cypress pine (*Callitris glaucophylla*), and sparse bimble box (*Eucalyptus populnea*) along creeklines. However, the region has an extensive history of agricultural clearing and cultivation removing most of these native plants. Further ground disturbance within the project area is primarily located in the southern portion and includes the following:

- construction of the original pipeline associated infrastructure;
- installation of the radio tower and infrastructure on the north-eastern corner of the project area;

- installation of fences associated with pipeline infrastructure and grazing practices;
- formation (ie grading) and ongoing use of unsealed access tracks for agricultural and industrial purposes;
- land degradation from feral goats, pigs and rabbits.

Historical disturbances can accelerate post-depositional impacts to Aboriginal objects and sites, which can significantly alter condition, visibility, and significance. The effects these surface and subsurface impacts can have on Aboriginal cultural heritage include increased wind and water erosion due to a loss of vegetation, which can move objects from their original locations. Increased erosion can also increase the visibility of artefacts due to an ongoing loss of topsoils and sands.

Based on the above information, the location of MW880 is characterised by alluvial plains surrounded by elevated, incised ridges and rises. Sandstone, siltstone and mudstone comprise the dominant geology of these landforms, and these formations likely provided past Aboriginal people with raw materials required to produce stone tools. The highly erodible nature of the soils and history of agricultural land clearance within MW880 decreases the potential for artefacts to be situated in situ. Artefacts are expected to be found along creeklines and elevated areas near water sources.

4 Ethnography

4.1 Key findings

Key findings related to ethnography are presented as follows:

- The MW433 project area is within the lands of the Barkandji people, who's traditional lands covered 128,000 km² extending from Wanaaring in the north to Wentworth in the south, and Tilpa in the east to the South Australian border in the west.
- The MW880 project area is within the lands of the Wiradjuri people, the largest language group in NSW, which extends west from the Great Dividing Range to Hay in the west, Nyngan in the north and south as far down as Albury.
- Historical information provides several observations in relation to the early nineteenth century Aboriginal society in the general regions, but no site-specific areas of activity within the project area.
- The MW433 project area was identified by RAPs as being part of the broader Round Hill site centred ~1.2 km east of the project area and comprised a quarry site and extensive artefact scatter (over 3,000 stone artefacts were identified).
- The closest site of cultural value identified for the MW880 project area is the Manna Mountain site, which is located 28 km east of the project area. The site comprises grinding grooves, a water hole/well and scar trees and has cultural values extending to the pre-contact period.

4.2 Regional information

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

The MW433 project area falls within the language group of the Barkandji while the MW880 project area falls within the Aboriginal language group boundary of the Wiradjuri (Plate 4.1).



Plate 4.1 Tindale's map (1974) showing the location of the *Barkandji* (yellow box) and the *Wiradjuri* (red box (AIATSIS 1996)

4.3 MW433 – Barkandji Country

The MW433 project area is within Barkandji country, which lies in the areas surrounding the Darling River in far western NSW. Despite its location next to a major river system, the surrounding areas are arid (Hartwig et al 2018:5). The area of the Barkandji people extends along the Darling River from Bourke to Wentworth and the lower ends of the Paroo and Warrego rivers (Wilcannia 2017:10). The Barkandji named the Darling River the *Barka*, and Barkandji meant 'Darling folk' (Ho and DUAP 1996).

Much like the Wiradjuri, the Barkandji language consisted of several different dialects that varied depending on the region. These dialects did not affect one group from understanding another or limit their interactions. Neighbouring dialects were easily understood (Wilcannia 2018:6). The Barkandji people gathered in large groups in areas where resources were plentiful. This was done to avoid drought or food scarcity, and to take advantage of areas of plentiful food such as the Darling River itself (Wilcannia 2018:11).

There were two distinct classes or matrilineal moieties within the region called Makwara (represented by the Eaglehawk) and Kilpara (represented by the Crow) (Wilcannia 2018:6). An individual was only allowed to marry a person who belonged to the opposite moiety, and children inherited the moiety of their mother (Wilcannia 2018:8). There were more complex social totems – known as 'meats' – which added another layer to social interactions and marriage customs within the Barkandji people.
Edward Micklethwaite Curr was a successful pastoralist in the 1880's who took an interest in Australian Aboriginal people, compiling and publishing an extensive work of reports that he had elicited from settlers, missionaries, pastoralists, and others who had direct knowledge of the local Aboriginal people and responded to his questionnaires. The following cultural information of the Barkandji people are drawn from Grenville N. Teulon's reports provided to Curr and published in his *The Australian Race: Its Origins, Languages and Customs* (1886).

According to Teulon, the Barkandji on his station prior to the arrival of settlers wore no clothes, except the loin-net (*weerlppa-pulkka*) or the fringed apron (*weerlppa*) supported by the loin-line (*weerlppa-weenya*), the headband (*merry-merryja*) or the head net (*turtoo-weerlppa*), though skin cloaks (*kombee*) were worn in winter (Teulon 1886:190). He noted that instead of clothes to ward off mosquitos or keep warm against cold desert nights, the Barkandji would instead cover themselves with fish-grease, sometimes mixed in with red ochre (*kootee*) and pipe-clay (*ko-pajja*). Women wore necklaces (*pernba-wulkka*) and the men wore tufts of feathers in their head-net or headband, both genders wore piercings made of wood (*meundeeahrra*) though their nose and would mould pipe-clay to their heads during mourning.

The Barkandji used several tools and weapons. Their primary fishing tools were fishnets and duck-nets (*mulkka*), the fish spear (*tintee*), spades (*boppara*), digging sticks (mainly for yams), wooden bowls, mats, baskets, and other nets. The duck net was strung from one bank of the river to the other while a third person would scare the ducks from downstream who would fly into the net where they would be trapped by the two holding the edges (Teulon 1886:191). The Barkandji also used ground-edge axes hafted with string and gum to handles, chisels, and knives as well as bone utensils such as emu-bone and kangaroo bone knives and shell knives (Teulon 1886:193). Teulon noted that the spears and weapons the Barkandji used to hunt and fight with had barbed ends cut out of the spear, rather than stone barbs hafted to the ends. The Barkandji used numerous clubs (such as nulla-nullas) and two types of boomerangs, ones that return and ones that did not. Shields were cut and coloured with red ochre and sometimes carved. Food was cooked in hearths or underground ovens (*wong-a*).

Europeans arrived in the region due to the discovery of gold in Milparinka in the 1800s and the resulting depopulation of Aboriginal people from traditional lands has resulted in significant disruption of cultural practices and knowledge. Early European settlement followed the major rivers, which meant that much of the Barkandji lands were highly prized and colonised as early as 1830 (HO and DUAP 1996). Pastoralism began in the 1860s with Aboriginal people still living on their own country but often engaged to work on stations in return for food, clothing and tobacco (Beckett and Hercus 2009:6). Aboriginal men were employed as shearers and cattlemen whilst the women were predominantly hired as domestic helpers in homesteads. Initially, the settlers did not obstruct or interfere with Aboriginal people's way of life and ceremony and in some cases encouraged larger gatherings of different clans (Beckett and Hercus 2009:6). However, the introduction of pastoral stations and fences inhibited Aboriginal people's ability to forage and over the large areas as was required to obtain enough sustenance. These changes significantly impacted Aboriginal peoples' ability to continue traditional ways of life if they were to survive, regularly leading to conflict with pastoralists and often resulting in the movement of Aboriginal people to off-Country missions or reserves, or more permanently onto stations.

Severe drought occurred in the far north-west in the 1890s, which devastated the stations but also adversely affected the Aboriginal people causing a rapid decline in their populations (HO and DUAP 1996). As the stations no longer had any work the Aboriginal people had to leave, which lead to the creation of Aboriginal reserves under the Aborigines' Protection Act 1909 to provide accommodation for them, primarily tents. Reserves were set up at Pooncarie, Milparinka, Tibooburra, and White Cliffs, though the influenza epidemic of 1919 nearly decimated the remaining Aboriginal population of the far north-west (HO and DUAP 1996). A community of 70 Malyangapa people who survived the epidemic who were still living on their traditional lands were removed and sent to Brewarrina in the east against their will (NPWS 2003:15).

4.4 MW880 – Wiradjuri Country

The MW880 project area falls within the traditional country of the Wiradjuri peoples, the largest language group in NSW, which extends west from the Great Dividing Range to Hay in the west, Nyngan in the north and south as far down as Albury (Tindale 1940; Tindale 1974; Attenbrow 2010). The Wiradjuri are amongst some of the oldest cultures that lived in Australia, likely thriving on country as early as 45,000 years ago (Pardoe 2013). Kabaila (2005) notes that the Wiradjuri were not territorial in the sense of maintaining property, rather the boundaries with their neighbours would have shifted and changed with the seasons and circumstance. Large gatherings of up to 500 people for ceremonies, initiation, and trade would have also fostered social and cultural exchange amongst different groups, which would have been paramount for the social and cultural stability of the Wiradjuri (Kabaila 2005). These interactions would indicate that the Wiradjuri people had a shared language that contained a number of dialects.

The Wiradjuri lands are also referred to as the 'land of three rivers' since the Murrumbidjeri (Murrumbidgee), Kalari (Lachlan) and Wombol (Macquarie) Rivers border this area (Niche 2018:22). This sustained a varied diet consisting of shellfish and fish, which was supplemented with kangaroo, emu, fruit, nuts, yam daisies, wattle seeds, and orchid tubers. Scarred trees representative of Wiradjuri activity is prevalent along the Macquarie, Lachlan and Murrumbidgee River in the south. The reason for this is not known, although it is speculated that many of these would have been felled during colonisation and not representative of past distribution. Artefact scatters and campsites are prevalent along watercourses indicating that the Wiradjuri moved around using river flats and waterways, as well as open land, as open campsites are common in the region (HO and DUAP 1996).

There is a common misconception that Australian Aboriginal people did not wear clothing or wore minimal clothing such as loincloths prior to European settlement. Ethnographic accounts of Australian Aboriginal people in southeastern Australia discuss the wearing of possum or kangaroo skin cloaks decorated with clan insignias or designs and fastened with echidna quills or wood (AIATSIS 2021).

Wiradjuri country was highly sought after by Europeans who were drawn to the area in search of fertile soils for agriculture and farming, which lead to open conflict for several years during the early 1800s (Niche 2018a). Read (1983) and Gammage (1983) report that the Wiradjuri conflicted with settlers until about 1840 (Cane 1994:23). Termed the 'Wiradjuri wars', these conflicts generally involved the Wiradjuri people culling cattle and spearing stockmen in response to the killing of their people, destruction of fishing grounds, and desecration of ceremonial grounds and sacred sites resulting from colonisation of the land (HO and DUAP 1996). Ethnohistorical information indicates that despite this period of upheaval, the Wiradjuri still maintained strong kinship ties with their neighbours, reinforced through trade, economy, movements and participating in ceremonies (Kabaila 2005). The Wiradjuri maintain strong cultural connections to, and knowledge of, their land to this day.

4.5 Information provided by RAPs

4.5.1 MW433

Barkandji Elder and RAP Gerald Quayle (Barkandji Native Title Group Aboriginal Corporation) provided some clarity around the clans and country of the Far Western corner of NSW, which he identified as Barkandji traditional lands covering 128,000 km² extending from Wanaaring in the north to Wentworth in the south, and Tilpa in the east to the South Australian border in the west. There are nine different clans (or totems) under the Barkandji, which includes the Malyangapa and Wanjiwalku (also called Wanjipolku or Wanyapulku) people. The Barkandji people married outside of their nation. To marry across different clans, or totems, meant that the couple could access more land for fishing and hunting if they married across more totems than within their own, which was forbidden. There is a Dreaming of the desert pea flower, which teaches this philosophy. The desert pea was actually a woman who did not marry the man who was chosen for her, and instead married another man within her clan for love. She was killed for going against her organised marriage and a desert pea grew where she had been standing. The red of the

pea represents the blood, and the black centre represents her face. The law of the Dreaming is that you must always marry the partner who was chosen for you.

There are accounts of body scarring within the Barkandji nation, however Gerald stated that this was not a traditional practice of the Barkandji, rather this was brought down by other Aboriginal people from the Top End (of the Northern Territory) who travelled to the Barkandji nation working as bushrangers for the police during the early days of colonialism.

Nearby areas of cultural significance include Round Hill, located 1.3 km east of the project area and consisting of a quarry site and extensive artefact scatter. Consultation with Barkandji representative Gerald Quayle post-site investigation confirmed that Round Hill, the location of MW433 is a culturally and scientifically significant landscape as a tool workshop area. According to Mr. Quayle, the site extends along the ridge-crest but is concentrated north of the radio tower and further east towards Lake Poloko.

Other nearby areas of cultural significance are Mutawintji National Park and State Conservation Area to the west, and Paroo-Darling National Park, which encompasses the project area, both of which are significant to the local Aboriginal people. Mutawintji and Paroo-Darling National Park include the traditional lands of the Malyangapa, Paakantyi, Ngiyeempaa, Pandjikali and Barkandji traditional lands, which has served as ceremonial meeting places for local Aboriginal populations for thousands of years and contain some of the largest Aboriginal rock art collections in NSW, in addition to numerous hearths, quarries and specialised microblade occupation sites (NPWS 2020).

4.5.2 MW880

Nearby areas of cultural significance to the MW880 project area include grinding groove and waterhole sites Manna Mountain located 28 km east of the project area, Billy's Lookout/Lake View located 38 km to the south; and extensive campsite Lake Cowal located 42 km to the south-east. Discussion with RAPs onsite regarding Manna Mountain indicated this was a sacred place for Wiradjuri people and they would sharpen their spears and axe-heads on the sandstone platforms. Water sources are regarded as important cultural landscapes in Wiradjuri country and Lake Cowal was not only an important resource but likely served as a meeting place for ceremony with neighbouring clans.

5 Archaeological context

5.1 Key findings

Key findings related to the archaeological context are presented as follows:

- Archaeological studies within the two project areas have been sparse historically. However, the semi-arid
 and arid regions NSW have an extensive archaeological record that demonstrate a highly mobile past
 population focussing on major water systems, as well as opportunistic use of ephemeral water when
 available. Well documented sites include the Willandra Lakes system that formed a focus of past occupation
 for >40,000 years ago, and which is fed by several water courses that are close to the project areas.
- The majority of previous local information for the MW433 project area has been gathered by Eugene Stockton (1973) and Rosemary Buchanan (1974-1975) in preparation for the construction of the MWP. A total of 181 Aboriginal sites were identified mostly comprising stone artefact sites featuring thick flakes and steep-edge scrapers.
- The majority of previous local information for the MW880 project area has been archaeological assessments conducted on behalf of the Cowal Gold Operation Gold Mine at Lake Cowal located 42 km south-west of the project area, near West Wyalong NSW. Over 115 Aboriginal sites have been identified over the Lake Cowal area itself, primarily consisting of flaked stone artefacts, scarred trees, and tools such as backed artefacts, blades, and grinding plates.
- The MW433 AHIMS search returned 20 Aboriginal sites over a 70 km² area centred on the project area. The closest site to the project area is Round Hill (AHIMS #15-6-0047) located 1.2 km to the east comprising a quarry site and open artefact scatter consisting of over 3,000 artefacts.
- The MW880 AHIMS search returned 52 Aboriginal sites over a 3,828 km² area centred on the project area. The closest AHIMS sites are #43-1-0003 and #43-1-0042, both open campsites, located 12 km north-east of the project area.

5.2 Regional context

EMM's knowledge of the project area regions during the terminal Pleistocene and early Holocene is, unfortunately, fairly limited, with archaeological research having historically focused on Aboriginal arrival, Last Glacial Maximum (LGM) survival and/or late Holocene intensification. However, these earlier phases provide information upon, and highlight, the importance of the major river systems that extend throughout the semi-arid and arid regions of Australia to hunter-gatherers. The earliest evidence of Aboriginal people in the southern latitudes of Australia all come from archaeological sites within, or on the fringe of, these regions, including Devil's Lair (WA), Warratyi (SA), and Lake Mungo (NSW). The former demonstrating small rapidly moving populations visiting the region less than a thousand years (~49 ka) after making landfall on the northern Australian coast (O'Connell et al., 2018; Turney et al. 2001), some 4,000 km away; while the latter containing some of the earliest human interments in the world (~42 ka) (Bowler et al. 2003; O'Connell et al., 2018), with red ochre covering the remains representing a society with significant cultural and symbolic complexity (Langley et al 2011). And Warratyi rockshelter providing some of the first evidence of hunter-gatherers and megafauna (~46 ka) within the same archaeological assemblage, although the authors fall short of suggesting deliberate hunting, rather simply indicating a co-existence (Hamm et al., 2016).

In relation to the LGM, well-established archaeological models suggest populations experienced a major reduction in size (by as much as 60%), and settlement contraction and abandonment across much of the continent during this time (Veth, 1993; Williams et al., 2013). These studies highlight the importance of ecological refuges - well-watered ranges and major riverine systems - within which hunter-gatherers survived the increasingly cool and arid conditions, although recent research suggests that the story may be more complex than this (eg Tobler et al., 2017). Notably, one of these regions is the Willandra Lakes system, which was fed by major river systems that run in proximity to the MW433 project area. Indeed, the Willandra Lakes System is one of the few areas to show an increase in archaeological signature during these times, with hunter-gatherers exploiting freshwater mussels (Velesunio ambiguous) and fish (eg Macquaria ambigua) from the lakes, as well as hunting various terrestrial fauna (e.g. macropods, emus, etc) attracted to the water bodies (Stern, 2015). Similarly, the LGM sees the establishment of repeated, albeit episodic, occupation of the Devil's Lair cave system, reflective of a cryptic refuge in which people were using a range of micro-habitats and heterogeneous resource patches across the landscape to survive (Dortch, 1979; Tobler et al., 2017; Williams et al., 2014). While the main prey proved to be Western Grey Kangaroos (Macropus fuliginosus), the diverse diet of smaller animal species and bone marrow extraction suggests huntergatherers were trying to maximise calorific return at this time. These conditions extended up until ~12 ka when Devil's Lair was largely abandoned.

The terminal Pleistocene and early Holocene was characterized by significant environmental change, notably the rapid inundation of much of the coastal shelf, resulting in the reduction of the continent by ~21% (~2 million km²) (Williams et al. 2018), in tandem with improving climatic conditions – the Holocene climatic optimum (Williams et al. 2015a, 2015b). More broadly, these conditions resulted in increasing population growth, expansion of ranging territories, increasing sedentism (longer patch residence time) and the beginnings of low-level food production (eg aquaculture), and ultimately the initiation of social and cultural groupings observed in the late Holocene (Williams et al., 2015b). In the semi-arid regions of south-eastern Australia, this resulted in a much broader range of archaeological site types occurring, such as the Roonka Flat burial ground on the banks of the Murray River within which some 147 individuals were interred through the Holocene (Pate et al., 1998), and the increasing use of marine resources, especially evident around Spencer Gulf (eg Cape de Couedic rockshelter (Draper, 1987)). Many of the previous refuges were subject to abandonment or a re-structuring of land use (Dortch, 1979; Fitzsimmons et al., 2019). These activities suggest the ability to undertake large-scale movements to mitigate environmental distress was becoming increasingly difficult, and was addressed through diversification of hunter-gathering behaviours and, at least in part, technological advances and investment (Williams et al. 2015b).

The late Holocene saw significant population increase, with hunter-gatherers reaching their zenith of ~1.2 million at 0.5 ka, a tenfold increase on Pleistocene levels (Williams, 2013). Data suggests that the highest populations during this time were in the south-east of Australia, and likely in part within some of the semi-arid regions such as the Murray-Darling river system (Pardoe 1995). Williams et al. (2015b) suggest that this increase was likely a result of intensification of earlier technological advancements, including hafting-technology, plant and seed processing, and localized landscape management (using fire), allowing climatic downturns to be successfully weathered. These included strong arid El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) conditions between 4-2 ka, and increasingly turbulent climatic conditions during the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (1.3-1 ka) (generally wetter) and Little Ice Age (0.3-0.5 ka) (generally drier) (Williams et al., 2010, 2015b). A result of these denser populations was decreasing freedom of movement and the formation of strong classificatory kinship systems, complex cultural and symbolic landscapes based on geographic totemism (the 'Dreaming'), distinctive graphic art systems, land rights in the form of ritual property, and formalized exchange networks (Williams et al., 2015b). One of the most well documented trade systems was the 'long transfer' movement of ~1-2 million grindstones, >800,000 stone axes, 600 tonnes of ochre and annual harvests of 900-1,600 kg of dried pitjuri (Duboisia hopwoodii) over the last 1,500 years between the Lake Eyre region and south-west Queensland (a distance of some 1,500 km) (Smith, 2013), and either within, or likely undertaken by people from, the general region of the project areas.

5.3 Local context

5.3.1 MW433

Regional archaeological studies of the far west corner of NSW have largely focused on water access rights and Aboriginal water sources, which is connected to Dreaming and their use and understanding of the landscape. The Darling River, or *Barka*, was a less reliable water source compared to the Murray River or other major watercourses, which resulted in Aboriginal people developing more elaborate fishing tools (HO and DUAP 1996). Rains further north in Queensland slowly fill up the lakes which make their way down to the Bulloo drainage basin and smaller ephemeral salt lakes further to the south and closer to the project area. These lakes and swamps were a major resource to Aboriginal people though for the settlers and their livestock they became impenetrable muddy plains.

Eugene Stockton conducted numerous archaeological studies in the region for the initial survey of the MWP, which identified numerous occupation sites consisting of campsite features such as hearths and grindstones in association with claypans, basins or floodplains (Stockton 1977).

i Holdaway, Fanning and Shiner (2002 and 2007)

Studies have been conducted by the Western NSW Archaeological Programme (WNSWAP) to better understand the geomorphological history and surface archaeological exposure unique to the Paroo-Darling National Park, which borders the project area on three sides. The report discusses the significance of stone artefact scatters and associated hearths (heat retainers) identified at three locations within the Paroo-Darling National Park.

The results of the survey revealed that the three locations contained dense artefact scatters that represented different behavioural activities at each location. The Peery Creek location contained a high proportion of slightly worked silcrete cores, which retained a lot of cortex, suggesting people were able to readily discard introduced raw materials they found unsuitable. The assemblage also contained a high percentage of heavily reworked adze slugs, suggesting people spent a lot of time resharpening and repairing these tools. The Peery Lake Foreshore site contained an assemblage with many Pirri points and backed blades and distinct lack of adze slugs were present. The third location's assemblage, Round Hill, located 1.2 km east of the project area contained a high number of flakes and cores, which suggests the location contained an outcropping source of raw material.

The artefacts identified at Round Hill were clustered around silcrete outcrops suggesting quarrying activities with highly localised pockets of activity with up to 154 artefacts/m². Due to the high artefact densities, a systematic rather than random approach to sample the area was employed to ensure total coverage of the area. The study revealed that the artefact distribution at Round Hill compared with Peery Creek and Peery Lake Foreshore was very different, with highly localised activities occurring around outcropping silcrete boulders.

ii Stockton (1973), Buchanan (1974, 1975)

A majority of Aboriginal sites identified within a 10 km² radius of the project area have been recorded as a result of Aboriginal heritage investigations of the gas pipeline corridor (Stockton 1973; Buchan 1974, 1975).

In 1973, Eugene Stockton commenced an Aboriginal heritage assessment in advance of the construction of the MWP, with his survey route extending ~479 km from Cobar to the south-west corner of Queensland. Due to the significant size of the survey area, subsequent surveys were completed by Rosemary Buchan in 1974 from Purnanga to Yalda Downs, and 1975 from Yalda Downs to the Silver City Highway.

Stockton describes the dominant features of the landscape as hill and plateau country, with intervening areas of dunes and claypans (1973:1). He divided the survey area into the following zones from east to west (Stockton 1973:2–4):

• Quaternary red, gently duned, sand plains with rare Aboriginal sites on claypans;

- Steep hill country devoid of signs of human habitation;
- Floodplains, swamps and red duned of the channel country with frequent large and small artefact scatters;
- Stony plateau country intersected by tributaries with small scatters and signs of quarrying on plateaus, but occupational material concentrated on banks of principal waterways;
- Low lying Quaternary floodplains, claypans, sand dunes and swamps with frequent signs of occupation on claypans and banks of creek networks;
- Stony hill country intersected by creeks with camp sites concentrated almost continuously along banks; and
- Dune fields stretching far inland with sporadic evidence of stone working, most comprising less than 10 flakes, and high red sand ridges increasing in frequency and height towards the interior.

A total of 181 Aboriginal sites were recorded as a result of the Stockton (1973) and Buchan's (1974, 1975) survey effort. All sites are noted to be limited to surface deposits, with many sites significantly affected by erosion (Buchan 1974:1; 1975:1). Subsurface investigations failed to produce any evidence of depth in deposits (Buchan 1975:13). Aboriginal sites likely to be impacted by the pipeline were subject to collection, with total collection of 57 sites and partial collection of 71 sites. The most common artefact types included thick flake tools, primarily flakes and steepedged scrapers comprising 35% of all classifiable artefacts (Stockton 1973:6). Small, flaked tools represented 23% of the assemblage. Large artefacts such as axes, hammerstones, anvils and millstones were poorly represented, but noted to be common in private collections indicating a high level of curation of Aboriginal sites in the area post European settlement (Buchan 1975:13).

iii Biodiversity Australia Pty Ltd (2020)

In April 2020, Biodiversity conducted ecological and Aboriginal cultural heritage due diligence assessments of eight easements along the MWP on behalf of APA, which included inspection of MW441 located 8 km south-east of the project area along the pipeline. Biodiversity noted the landform and archaeology of the MW441 area is consistent with white linear sand dunes located between the lakes and isolated rocky hills extending from dunefields with claypans and channels of the Paroo overflow system.

The results of the desktop assessment and visual inspection confirmed that artefact frequency and density is highest in the northern easements, particularly around Peery Lake and the Paroo, and decreases as the pipeline moves southwards past Peery Lake. Occupation sites which comprised campsite features such as hearths and grindstones with associated artefacts are more commonly found in association with claypans. Regardless of the land system, most sites were found in association with water sources such as creeks, basins and floodplains.

The results of the visual inspection identified Paroo Darling AS 02, which comprised an artefact scatter and was noted as an area of high archaeological sensitivity for stone artefact sites, while the dune areas possessed moderate archaeological sensitivity for potential burials. Biodiversity confirmed due to the archaeological sensitivity of MW441 and the potential for subsurface deposits in areas that the works be monitored by a representative from the Wilcannia LALC.

5.3.2 MW880

Regional archaeological studies in the Southwestern Slopes have largely been reported on by Dan Witter, who compiled a broad scale review of Aboriginal archaeology in western NSW including the project area (Figure 5.2) (Niche 2018:25, Witter 2004). Witter (2004) notes that campsites with open stone artefact scatters are the most prevalent site type and most likely to occur close to landscape features such as river valleys or crests (Niche 2018:25). Quartz is readily available, and a common material used for stone tool manufacture, while other

campsite features such as hearths are poorly preserved due to the high volume of agricultural development of western NSW and therefore a less common site type (Niche 2018). Other stone tool types such as ground edge axes are also uncommon, as are quarry sites due to the lack of suitable outcropping stone material in the wider region. Sites of Pleistocene age (10,000 years and older) are unlikely to occur due to the history of agriculture in the region creating poor preservation conditions (Niche 2018:25).

While Witter's accounts of regional archaeology in western NSW is a useful tool for making archaeological predictions based on broad-scale landscapes, he notes there are variations in subdistricts that affect archaeological site type on a local level. Of note are the extensive amount of archaeological assessments that have been conducted in the Lake Cowal area, which feature numerous hearths, ovens, backed artefacts, grinding plates, scarred trees, and other site types which are generally absent in the broader landscape (Niche 2018:25, Pardoe 2009a:7).

A large number of Aboriginal heritage assessments have been undertaken in the Lake Cowal area in the past 30 years, including surveys, salvage excavation and collections which can assist in characterising the archaeological landscape of the project area. Most investigations have been compliance based, completed for mining and ongoing modification approvals for the Cowal Gold Operation (CGO), which operates adjacent to Lake Cowal located ~42 km south-east of the project area. Few Aboriginal sites have been identified close to the project area, however several Aboriginal cultural heritage due diligence assessments have been conducted on behalf of the CGO and identified Aboriginal sites up to 38 km south of the project area.

i Paton (1989), Cane (1994), and Niche (2018)

Initial archaeological investigations of Lake Cowal were conducted by Paton in 1989 who sought to develop a predictive model of the likely type and distribution of Aboriginal sites in comparison to other lake regions in Wiradjuri country. He was followed by Scott Cane who conducted archaeological surveys in 1994 as part of a feasibility study for development of the lake shore for mining infrastructure (Cane 1994, as cited in Niche 2003). This study resulted in the identification of 10 Aboriginal sites on the western and southern margins of the lake. Site types included one scarred tree and nine open artefact scatters, some of which contained over 100 artefacts and others which represented very low-density assemblages (Cane 1994). Cane identified regionally unique stone artefacts recorded in many of these sites, with one area dominated by quartz artefacts and another area that contained many micro blade/backed artefacts.

The back plain on the western side of the lake is characterised by a 'continuous background scatter of artefacts', though there is a distinct difference between the sites recorded on the margins of the lake, which consist primarily of backed-blade artefacts. Artefact scatters are also more substantial in size than those recorded further away, which are of lower density. Cane interpreted this as the difference between more habited sites or 'base camps' to those further from the lake as more characteristic of opportunistic hunting and woodworking activities on the plains (Cane 1994, p. 49). Specifically, the majority of previously recorded sites are located within along the lake edge and extending onto the back plains, predominantly in close association with Gilgai or drainage lines (Niche 2019, Pardoe 2002).

Lake Cowal features markedly higher numbers of backed blades in comparison to other parts of the region, with backed artefacts representing 12% of the assemblage at Lake Cowal in contrast to 1% of the assemblages along the Lachlan River, suggesting the subsistence practices of the inhabitants of Lake Cowal focused on hunting (Cane 1994, p. 46). This hypothesis is supported by minimal representation of grinding artefacts which would have been associated with seed processing and consumption. Backed artefact typologies are typically associated with the Late Holocene period, and the presence of this type of industry has been used to date occupation of the area to 4,000–1,500 years ago (Cane 1994, p. 49).

Following the archaeological assessments completed to date by Paton (1989) and Cane (1994), Dr Colin Pardoe was engaged to prepare a research design and study plan (2002) to accompany two Section 90 AHIP permits for impacts to Aboriginal objects associated with mining development. The research design divided the project area into different zones of management based on their landforms, soils, potential erosion impact, and their archaeological

potential. Pardoe's subsequent assessments (2009a, 2009b, 2013) largely conformed to the findings of the research design and study plan.

Niche was engaged by Barrick Mining to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment, which further supported the findings of Pardoe and Cane. The majority of Aboriginal sites were found on Gilgai terrain and alluvial areas, which corresponded with the larger proportion of these areas being studied during the survey. The majority of artefacts identified during the survey were artefacts, numerous heat retainers and ovens, and one scarred tree. The dominant stone material was a black, fine-grained volcanic material (67%) followed by silcrete (14%) and other types such as volcanics, chert, quartz, quartzite and basalt.

ii EMM Consulting (2019)

EMM was engaged by Evolution Mining (Cowal) Pty Ltd to undertake an Aboriginal heritage due diligence assessment for exploration activities in East Girral, 38 km south of the project area. The results of the site inspection identified numerous open campsites with stone artefact scatters on Gilgai country and along drainage lines. Despite the highly disturbed nature of the ground from historic ploughing practices, artefact scatters appeared to cluster around deflated Gilgai terrain and deflated highly ephemeral creeklines. In several cases Aboriginal modified glass artefacts were found in association with hearths, ovens, quandong hammerstone, grinding plates, and other stone flakes, however the disturbed nature and highly erodible soil makes it difficult to determine if the features of the same age or whether the site exists as a palimpsest.

5.4 AHIMS data

The AHIMS database is managed by Heritage NSW and includes a location and description of Aboriginal objects and sites recorded through academic research and cultural resource management (see Appendix D) for further explanation of Aboriginal site features. The search identifies any Aboriginal sites or places registered within the project area, and aids predictions for the project area showing the frequency and distribution of Aboriginal site types in the broader landscape. A copy of the AHIMS search is provided in Appendix D.

It is important to note that a lack of sites identified on the AHIMS database does not necessarily correlate with a low frequency of sites being present, rather it is more often a reflection of the amount of archaeological survey that has been done in the region. This means that Aboriginal objects may be present in the project area despite the apparent lack of AHIMS sites.

5.4.1 MW433

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Management System (AHIMS) was conducted on 15 April 2021. The search identified 20 Aboriginal sites within a 70 km² search area centred on the project area (Table 5.1; Figure 5.1; Appendix D). The nearest AHIMS site to the project area is Round Hill, AHIMS #15-6-0047, located 1.2 km to the east on a crest overlooking the Peery and Poloko Lakes. The Round Hill site was identified as a silcrete stone quarry and artefact scatter site comprising ~3,127 artefacts such as Tulas, adzes, scrapers, points, and flakes. The majority of the other sites identified by the AHIMS search are artefact scatters located by Rosemary Buchan and Eugene Stockton during the initial cultural surveys conducted for the pipeline in the 1970s.

A breakdown of the data indicates that open campsites consisting of artefact scatters and isolated finds are the dominant site types for this region, representing 85% of the total sites previously documented. This is followed by stone quarries with artefacts (5%), Aboriginal resource and gathering sites (5%) and a restricted site. Discussions with Heritage NSW on 17 June 2021 indicate that the restricted site will not be affected by the proposed activity.

Table 5.1 AHIMS extensive search results

Site type	Number of sites	Representation (%)	
Open campsites	17	85	
Artefact site (number of artefacts not specified)	17	85	
Stone quarry with artefacts	1	5	
Aboriginal resource and gathering	1	5	
Restricted site	1	5	
Total	20	100	

5.4.2 MW880

A search of the AHIMS databse was conducted on 15 April 2021. The search identified 52 Aboriginal sites within a 3,828 km² search area centred on the project area (Table 5.2; Figure 5.1; Appendix D). The nearest AHIMS sites to the project area AHIMS site #43-1-0003 and #43-1-0042, both open campsites with stone artefact scatters, located 12 km north-east of the project area along Humbug Creek. The majority of sites are located >30 km away from the project area.

The majority of Aboriginal sites identified within the AHIMS search (n=37) have been compliance based on behalf of the CGO adjacent to Lake Cowal. The various assessments have indicated that Aboriginal sites are most likely to consist of open campsites with stone artefact scatters consisting of flakes, blades, grinding plates and implements, hearths and ovens in proximity to water sources such as along drainage lines, gilgai terrain, and Lake Cowal itself.

A breakdown of the data indicates that open campsites (artefact scatters and artefact sites with hearths) are the dominant site type for this region, representing 65% of the total sites identified in the AHIMS search. This is followed by hearths (17%) and culturally modified trees (13%) with two grinding grooves with water hole/well sites making up 4% of the registrations for the region.

Table 5.2 AHIMS extensive search results

Site type	Number of sites	Representation (%)	
Open campsites	34	65	
Artefact scatter	1	2	
Artefact site (number of artefacts not specified)	20	38	
Artefact site with hearth	13	25	
Hearth	9	17	
Culturally modified tree	7	13	
Culturally modified tree with artefacts	1	2	
Grinding groove with water hole/well	2	4	
Total	52	100	





AHIMS - MW433

APA - East Coast Grid Expansion Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment Modification report 1 Figure 5.1a



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 54 N



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 54 N

region



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 54 N

region



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55 N

Previous archaeological investigations completed in the region

APA - East Coast Grid Expansion Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment Modification report 1 Figure 5.2b



5.5 Predictive model

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

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

Based on these, the following general predictions can be made regarding the nature of sites and their location within the project area:

- Proximity to a water supply is generally considered the primary factor determining the location of Aboriginal camp sites. Regional studies within central western NSW (Purcell 2000; 2002) have utilised stream ordering to predict the potential for site occurrence and further to indicate the possible nature of these sites in terms of their complexity. In areas such as the Mulga Lands and Southwestern Slopes bioregions where permanent water sources are scarce and reference to water holding features such as ephemeral creeklines, springs, gilgai and claypans likely to be a primary determinant in site location.
- Open sites (artefact scatters and isolated finds) are the most likely site types to occur due to the representativeness of this site type in the locality. Due to the highly erodible nature of the soils, artefacts if present, are likely to be surficial only representing a palimpsest.
- Modified trees (scarred or carved) may occur in mature trees of a sufficient age bearing the marks of traditional Aboriginal scarring or carving. The project area has been subject to a high level of historical land clearing practices and limited remaining vegetation is predominantly mallee and mulga which is unsuitable for cultural scarring.
- Burials can occur anywhere in the landscape but are notably more likely on watercourses or under rock ledges; their identification in the landscape is rare. Generally, they would be identified by mounds of earth, carved trees or stone markers. Evidence of burials is generally rare because human bodies are susceptible to the generally acidic Australian environments and other taphonomic processes. Where sub-surface burial is not performed, human bodies can have limited preservation in the archaeological record. Such sites and their component parts are also more susceptible to the impacts of low-level development (such as farming) than other sites.

The MW433 project area is predicted to be of high archaeological sensitivity for artefact scatters and potential quarries. The location of the project area on a crest and slope in proximity to a previously identified silcrete quarry and extensive stone artefact scatter, indicate that both flakes and complete, if fractured, tools will likely be present on the ground surface. It is predicted that scrapers will be a common tool in the assemblage due to the presence of scrapers identified during previous archaeological assessments in the area, as well as the ethnographic accounts of the Barkandji preferring to use wooden spears with notched wood barbs (rather than stone points fixed to the ends) and other wooden tools such as nulla-nullas, spears, boomerangs, and other types of clubs and staffs. Burials as well as PADs are predicted to have low potential for occurring within the study area due to the highly erodible nature of the soils and stony landscape. Burials, if present, will likely be closer to the Peery and Poloko Lakes where the soil profiles are deeper and more vegetated, retaining the integrity of the soil profile.

The MW880 project area is likely to be of low archaeological sensitivity as it is situated on a flat, featureless sandplain some distance away from reliable water sources and temporary sources such as highly ephemeral drainage lines and Gilgai country. The site is also located some distance away from other landscape features favoured by Aboriginal people in the past such as hillcrests and ridges. If artefacts are present, they are likely to be random, isolated occurrences representative of items dropped in transit that are common across the Australian landscape, rather than a locus of activity. Potential archaeological deposits (PADs) are predicted to be low in the project area due to the lack of deep soil profiles in the area and the extensive history of farming practices in the region.

6 Archaeological survey

6.1 Key findings

Key findings related to the archaeological surveys are presented as follows:

- An archaeological field survey was undertaken by an EMM archaeologist and representatives of the RAP
 organisations. The field survey conducted a general overview of the project area and targeted areas with
 high visibility and exposure.
- The field team walked ~5 km each per project area. The MW433 project area is situated on a ridge crest and slope while the MW880 project area is encompassed by a flat, featureless plain. Both project areas exhibit levels of disturbance from construction of the pipeline, radio tower, and dam including access tracks and other infrastructure, and cropping is evident across the majority of the MW880 project area.
- The field investigation overall documented one new Aboriginal site, MW433-OS1, within the MW433 project area. The site consists of >100 stone artefacts scattered across the northern portion of the project area along the ridge crest and upper slope, which decreases in density moving downslope towards the plain. The artefact typologies reflected different phases of activity with tool manufacturing occurring on the crest and typical waste flaking occurring on the upper slope. This is likely associated with the Round Hill a culturally and scientifically significant quarry and stone artefact scatter located 1.2 km to the east.
- No artefacts were identified at the MW880 project area, which was assessed as having low archaeological potential due to its distance from water sources or other desirable landscape features such as ridges or hillcrests, as well as extensive disturbance from cultivation.

6.2 General

EMM conducted an archaeological field survey of the survey areas with the assistance of RAP representatives between 18–24 May 2021. The survey was completed over a total of five field days and was directed by Taylar Reid (EMM archaeologist) with assistance from the Barkandji Native Title Group (Barkandji Malyangapa People)/ Barkandji Native Title PBC for the MW433 project area, and the Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation (WCC) and the Callara Culture and Aboriginal Heritage Corporation for the MW880 project area. An overview of the survey tracks completed for the survey is shown on Figure 6.1.

The primary aims of the survey were to:

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

6.3 Survey methods

The archaeological survey and data collection methods followed Section 2.2 of the Code (DECCW 2010a). The survey involved pedestrian field transects within defined landform units. The survey team comprised three people. Each survey participant was spaced ~10 m apart and zig-zagged across the project area; and focussing on the development footprint. This method was considered to be suitable for a landscape with high exposure and visibility whereby suitable ground exposures were easy to identify and targeted at this spacing. MW433 consisted of a crest and hillslope, with high exposure and visibility with outcropping silcrete and gravels. MW880 was a ploughed paddock on a flat sandplain with very high exposure and visibility. Both project areas possessed good ground visibility for identifying cultural materials or their potential to be present.

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

Site recording was completed in accordance with the Code (DECCW 2010a). Site locations and their details were recorded with digital tablets using site recording forms created by EMM on the Survey123 application for ArcGIS (Esri© software). The digital tablets had a location accuracy of up to ± 3 m which is similar to hand-held non-differential GPS units. The Survey123 forms allowed for a site's location, details and representative photographs to be linked together, which avoided potential post-fieldwork issues around data integrity.

All artefact locations observed during the site inspection had their location marked with a handheld non-differential GPS unit and site locations and details were checked and finalised using ArcGIS software Collector and ArcMap post-fieldwork. These locations were linked to the Survey123 site locations and assisted in defining site boundaries during the post-fieldwork phase of this ACHA.

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

6.4 Survey coverage

The survey comprised two transects across the MW433 project area and one transect across the MW880 project area; each completed over a single day. GPS track log data indicates that each survey participant walked ~5 km per project area, which represents the total length of the survey transects. Figure 6.1 presents the survey transects logged by GPS but represents only where the archaeologist walked during survey (one person's movements). It does not accurately represent the transect width covered by the survey team, which sometimes involved people separating beyond the 30 m corridor to inspect key landscape features such as rock outcrops and trees along the general transect alignment.

Landform coverage data is summarised in Table 6.1. Examples of different landforms, ground surface visibility conditions and disturbance levels are shown in Plate 6.1 to Plate 6.12 inclusive.

Landform class	Length (m)	Proportion of survey (%)	Area (m²)	Effective coverage area (m²)	Effective coverage%	Number of Aboriginal sites
Crest (MW433)	2,232	46	52,710	18,976	36	1
Hillslope (MW433)	2,664	54	107,290	38,624	24	0
Plain (MW880)	5,323	100	160,000	76,800	48	0
Total	10,219	-	320,000	153,713	-	1

Table 6.1Survey effective coverage summary

i MW433

The MW433 project area is situated on a gibber landscape and extends from a low ridge-crest in the north-eastern portion of the project area downslope towards a plain in the south-western portion of the project area (Plate 6.1 to Plate 6.6) The survey effort was divided into two transects, one along the ridge-crest and one along the hillslope (refer Figure 6.1). Overall, the project area had a high level of exposure (90%), which is characteristic of arid landscapes due to the lack of permanent vegetation and high erodibility of the sandy soils. The visibility (40%) was consistent across the project area and resulted from low vegetation, vehicle tracks, and evidence of sheetwash. Levels of disturbance varied from very low across the hillslope south of the pipeline to highly disturbed along the pipeline, dam, and radio tower in the northern portion.

There are two 1st order streams (Strahler stream order) that intersect the southern borders of the project area and feed into Howells Creek, a 6th order stream south-west of the project area and Record Creek, a 5th order stream north-east of the project area. Howells Creek feeds into Pery Lake and Record Creek feeds into Poloko Lake, both of which are large ephemeral lakes located ~5 km south-east and south-west of the project area and part of the larger Murray-Darling Basin. These lakes were identified by Gerald Quayle, a Barkandji elder and project RAP, as culturally significant landscapes to the Barkandji.

The project area consisted of skeletal red sandy soils and outcropping silcrete gravels, stones, and cobbles. Due to the highly erodible nature of the soils the potential for subsurface artefacts across the project area was considered by the survey team to be very low. The high exposure and visibility and generally low levels of disturbance for the majority of the project area enabled the easy identification of surface artefacts.

Artefacts were identified across the project area, decreasing in frequency and density moving downslope to the plain. There was a noticeable difference in artefact type on the crest versus on the hillslope representing two different phases of activity. The site is further discussed in Section 6.5.



KEY

- Compressor site
- Moomba to Wilton pipeline
- Artefact location
- EMM survey track Crest Hillslope 1 – Plain

APA - East Coast Grid Expansion Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment Modification report 1 Figure 6.1



Survey results



Plate 6.1 MW433 crest showing visibility and disturbance, view north

Plate 6.2

MW433 crest showing disturbance, view north



Plate 6.3 MW433 crest showing visibility and exposure, view south

Plate 6.4

MW433 slope showing exposure and visibility, view north



Plate 6.5 MW433 slope showing exposure and visibility, view south

Plate 6.6

MW433 slope showing disturbance and exposure, view west

ii MW880

The MW880 project area is situated on a flat, featureless sandplain, the majority of which consists of a ploughed and cultivated paddock with high exposure (80%) and high visibility (60%). At the time of survey there was very little vegetation covering the southern portion of the project area south of the pipeline, while the area north of the pipeline was covered in tall grass (refer Plate 6.7 to Plate 6.12). Levels of disturbance varied across the project area from the ploughing and cultivating of the paddock, construction of the pipeline, dam and communications tower. The high levels of visibility and exposure enabled sufficient coverage of the project area and a strong evaluation of the surface and subsurface archaeological potential.

The project area is comprised of shallow, sandy red soils. Sandplains often have high rates of exposure as the lack of vegetation enables high wind erosion of the loose sandy soils, creating a skeletal soil profile which is unlikely to contain subsurface archaeological deposits. In combination with historic farming practices and construction of the pipeline, it was regarded by the survey team onsite that the site contained low archaeological potential for subsurface artefactual material.

The nearest watercourse is a 3rd order stream (Strahler stream order) 855 m south-west of the project area. No other water features such as Gilgai or claypans were identified in the vicinity of the project area.

No Aboriginal sites were identified during the survey. Overall, the project area lacks desirable environmental features such as reliable water sources, shelters, or rises that would have been targeted by Aboriginal people in the past. Although this does not negate the potential for sporadic, isolated artefacts that are present throughout the Australian landscape, the high visibility and high exposure rendered potential impacts to Aboriginal heritage unlikely.



Plate 6.7

MW880 southern portion, view south

Plate 6.8

MW880 showing high exposure and visibility, view south



Plate 6.9 MW880 showing low visibility and disturbance from pipeline, view south

Plate 6.10

MW880 start of survey transect showing differing levels of visibility and exposure, view south



Plate 6.11 MW880 northern portion of project area, Plate 6.12 view west

MW880 dam area showing varying levels of visibility and exposure, view south

6.5 Aboriginal sites identified

The survey team identified one previously unidentified Aboriginal site, named MW433-OS1, during the archaeological field survey at the MW433 project area (see below; Section 6.5.i). The site MW433-OS1 consists of an extensive stone artefact scatter that extends across the northern portion of the project area, decreasing in frequency and density downslope towards the plain. Discussion with RAPs suggested this site is likely linked to the AHIMS site (#15-6-0047) Round Hill, an archaeologically and culturally significant stone quarry and extensive artefact site with over 3,000 artefacts identified with up to densities of 154 artefacts/m², located 1.2 km west of the project area.

No Aboriginal objects, sites or potential cultural deposits were located within the MW880 project area.

i MW433-OS1

The field investigation identified one previously undocumented Aboriginal site (Plate 6.13 to Plate 6.22) which is likely associated with the broader Round Hill cultural landscape. This site consists of an extensive low-density artefact scatter with ~100 artefacts identified within the project area. Artefact densities ranged from 1-2 artefacts/m² up to ~5 artefacts/m². The dominant raw material was both poor and high-quality silcrete (95%) with quartzite and chert comprising the remaining 5% of identified artefacts.

While nearly the entire project area was traversed, the efforts and identified artefacts represent only a sample of the larger landscape with more artefacts likely scattered throughout the project area and extending outside of the project boundaries. The focus of the cultural material appeared to be on the crest to the north of the project area, and decreased downslope, where the terrain transitioned to gibber plains which showed signs of periodic inundation. Disturbance throughout the project area ranged from very high along the crest and upper slopes resulting from construction of the pipeline, radio tower, and a dam to moderate/low impacts across the slope landforms with only occasional vehicle tracks, sheetwash, and signs of irregular inundation being evident.

The artefact types identified at the MW433-OS1 site reflect different phases of activity occurring across the project area. There was a distinct difference between artefact types along the crest versus artefacts downslope slope. Artefacts along the crest were predominantly retouched and/or reworked tools such as silcrete adzes, scrapers, blades, knives, and other retouched flakes, all indicative of more intense and/or repeat activity. These artefacts were representative of a tool workshop or men's teaching area (Barkandji Elder and RAP Owen Whyman, pers. comms) (refer Plate 6.13 and Plate 6.15).

This transitioned downslope to a general background scatter of larger flakes and cores and a decrease in complete tools. Evidence of heat shattered white silcrete cobbles and corresponding flakes was prevalent along the slope. This component of the assemblage was more representative of flaking techniques where the tool being produced was kept, while the waste material was discarded. It potentially may also reflect discard from the more intensive activities on the nearby crest.





Plate 6.13

A possible Tule adze (silcrete) found on crest of project area

Plate 6.14

Location of the artefact in Plate 6.13, view south





Plate 6.15 Large yellow silcrete complete flake found on crest of project area

Plate 6.16

Location of the artefact in Plate 6.15, view north





Plate 6.17 Chert flakes of various colours found on slope of project area

n Plate 6.18

Location of flakes in Plate 6.17, view south





Plate 6.19 White silcrete retouched flake found on crest

Plate 6.20

Location of retouched flake in Plate 6.19, view south





Plate 6.21 Pink silcrete flake featuring a hinge termination, found on slope of project area

Plate 6.22

Location of flake in Plate 6.21, view south

7 Archaeological and cultural resource

The following presents a summary of the archaeological and cultural resource of the two project areas.

7.1 MW433

The findings of the MW433 field investigation supported the predictive model and reflected results of previous studies conducted in the region.

The environmental characteristics being dominated by a semi-arid peneplains with no significant geological outcropping limits the potential for many site types, including rockshelters, grinding grooves, engravings and culturally modified trees. The nature of the soil profile, and absence of more recent dune landforms, also limits the potential for buried cultural material. In contrast the potential for surface stone artefactual materials is more probable, and indeed such cultural material was found at MW433.

The position of the project area on a crest between Howells Creek and Record Creek, which feed into the larger Paroo swamplands would have been an ideal location for Aboriginal people to target while travelling the few kilometres between the two watercourses. The location of the project area on the elevated crest provides a good vantage point of the plains below, this increases moving eastwards which provides a spectacular view of the Peery and Poloko lakes.

The project area contains a background scatter of artefacts that decreases in frequency moving downslope from the crest and upper slope of the project area toward the lower flood prone gibber plains below. The project area appeared to represent two different loci of activity with heavily worked flakes, scrapers, and tools along the crest and increasing debitage, waste flakes and cores were more prevalent along the slope. Cores were present in the landscape though not especially common, likely the result of the readily available silcrete in the area rendering the need to transport the raw material unnecessary. Based on discussions with the RAPs, and these data, it suggests more intense occupation and tool manufacture/re-sharpening on the crest, with unneeded material thrown downslope. The palimpsest and extremely old desert landscape means that the chronology of the past activity cannot be robustly determined; and may reflect frequent visitation over a shorter period of time or more ephemerally over longer timeframes. The artefact typology would suggest that the activities were mostly constrained to the late Holocene (5,000 years to present).

The prevalence of scrapers and lack of points in the landscape support ethnographic accounts of Barkandji preferring to use wooden weapons and hunting tools with barbs notched into the wood rather than stone points. Discussion with Aboriginal participants on site also suggested that the site may reflect a tool manufacture site or workshop, where men would teach young boys how to make tools and weapons. This reflects the broader Peery Lake cultural and archaeological landscape, which features several artefact sites exhibiting different behaviours such as quarrying activities (Round Hill), rearming scraping and woodworking tools (Peery Creek), and the remains of armatures for projectiles (Peery Lake foreshore) (Holdaway et al. 2002). The Round Hill site is located 1.2 km to the east of the MW433 project area and is primarily concentrated on the eastern crest and slopes towards Peery Lake. Though the MW433 project area is some distance from the Round Hill site, it forms part of this broader cultural and archaeological landscape that reflects different activities and behaviours of Aboriginal people in the past.

Disturbance across the project area included the pipeline and associated infrastructure, access tracks, anode beds, and sheetwash which may have washed artefacts further downslope.

7.2 MW880

The results of the field investigation support previous studies and documented Aboriginal heritage in a regional context.

The environmental characteristics being dominated by a semi-arid peneplains with no significant geological outcropping limits the potential for many site types, including rockshelters, grinding grooves, engravings and culturally modified trees. The nature of the soil profile, and absence of more recent dune landforms, also limits the potential for buried cultural material. In contrast the potential for surface stone artefactual materials is more probable. Further, in these dry, semi-arid landscapes, water resources, particularly temporary resources such as ephemeral drainage lines and Gilgai country, were very important and highly sought after by Aboriginal people.

The project area is not situated in proximity to any watercourses, with the nearest reliable watercourse being Humbug Creek >9 km east of the project area; Lake Cowal, a large ephemeral inland lake is located 42 km southeast of the project area, while Lake Cargelligo, another large ephemeral lake, is situated over 60 km to the west. The field investigations did not identify any ephemeral depressions or Gilgai within the project area that may have provided temporary water resources.

It is likely that Aboriginal people in the past would have travelled north from Lake Cargelligo, east along the Lachlan River, and south to Banar Lake and Humbug Creek to reach the Nerang Cowal and Lake Cowal. The project area does not fall within this transitory route nor is it situated in between other distinct landscape features (e.g. between mountain ranges or ridges lines).

Both desktop analysis and ground-truthing validated these findings, and further identified that significant levels of disturbance had occurred within the project area. The combination of these factors renders the significance of the project area and any potential finds to be very low.

Discussion with Aboriginal participants on site agreed that this area was unlikely to be targeted by Aboriginal people in the past, rather they would have primarily targeted reliable watercourses and elevated hillcrests outside of the project area.

8 Significance assessment

8.1 General

All Aboriginal objects in NSW are protected under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. It is recognised that the destruction of sites may be necessary to allow other activities or developments to occur. In order for the consent authority to make informed decisions on such matters, an important element of cultural resource management is determining the significance of cultural heritage places and objects to understand what may be lost; and how best it can be mitigated.

Cultural significance is outlined in Article 1.2 of the *Burra Charter* - the best practise document for managing cultural heritage – as 'aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations' (Australia ICOMOS 2013). These values are reiterated in the NSW guidelines, which determines cultural significance of a place can be assessed by identifying the values that are present across the subject area and assessing what is important and why (OEH 2011). In assessing the scientific significance of sites, aspects such as rarity and representativeness and the integrity must be considered. Generally speaking, a site or object that is rare will have a heightened significance, although a site that is suitable of conservation as 'representative' of its type will also be significant. Conversely an extremely rare site may no longer be significant if its integrity has been sufficiently compromised.

The criteria adopted for this report are defined in Table 8.1. The management implications of these sites' significance are discussed in subsequent sections.

Table 8.1 A summary of criteria used to assess the cultural significance (OEH 2011, 8–10)

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

8.2 Statement of significance

The assessment identified one Aboriginal site within the project areas (Table 8.2). The results align well with the broader regional archaeological picture, which is dominated by stone artefact sites, or their potential to occur; and highlights the importance of major water courses to Aboriginal visitation and occupation in the past. The integration of strong Aboriginal engagement and participation has further identified a range of intangible values and context of the identified site.

MW433-OS1 is a site with high scientific values based on the research potential, rarity and representativeness, and integrity of the site. The significance criteria are outlined below:

- **Research potential:** the potential of a site to contribute to the present understanding of society and the human past. This is commonly linked to rarity, representativeness, site integrity, research themes, and the potential extent of data retrievable for further analysis and interpretation. The research potential of archaeological sites is often only realised through archaeological investigation methods. A site with high research potential would be able to provide information about the past that is not obtainable from any other source, or supplements written and oral sources.
- **Rarity and representativeness:** the frequency of a site type and how the sites relate to the wider archaeological record. The significance may be due to sites being uncommon because of the related activity that created them, or preservation, or they are uncommon now because of ongoing site destruction through development and change. Sites with high representative value would typically need to be a pivotal example of its type that demonstrates the principle characteristics of a site.
- Integrity: the level of disturbance or intactness of a site and how this may affect research potential. For example, artefacts identified in heavily cultivated areas would be unsuited to addressing research questions of site structure, but may still be useful to characterise the artefact types and raw materials used in the region.
- **Educational value:** the potential of a site to be used as an educational tool. This usually includes sites with easily identifiable and accessible characteristics that are good representative examples. Sites with high educational value can have aesthetically distinctive or iconic qualities.

Stone artefact sites are common in the region where landscape elements (ie water sources, available raw materials, and certain landforms) provide environmental features desirable for Aboriginal people to exploit. Stone artefact sites such as tool manufacturing sites such as MW433-OS1 are a rarer site type, particularly as MW433-OS1 exhibits different loci of activity between the tool workshop on the crest versus the activities taking place on the slope; and includes a wide range of technological attributes. There is research potential with this site, particularly as other sites around Peery and Poloko lakes represent significantly different activities to the Round Hill quarry site. The site remains largely intact however evidence of ground disturbance activities including construction of the MWP and communications tower, and associated access tracks has impacted the integrity of the site, however it should be noted that despite this, there are still artefacts situated around the disturbed area.

In addition, the site has been identified as of high cultural significance based by Aboriginal participants based on its proximity and relationship to Round Hill. This site contains a significant quarry site, and as such likely had extensive past occupation and activity across the region.

Table 8.2 Significance of Aboriginal objects and/or sites identified

Site	AHIMS #	Site type	Brief description	Significance				
				Scientific	Aesthetic	Historical	Cultural	Overall
MW433- OS1			A low-density background scatter found across the crest and upper slopes of the project area.	High	Low	-	High	High

Notes:

 Values are only assigned where the site fulfils that specific criterion.
 In the case of the cultural criterion, it is ranked in relation to whether the site is important to one individual (low), a mixed view from the Aboriginal participants (moderate) or broad-scale support from all stakeholders (high).The overall significance is comparable with the highest ranking achieved in any of the four main criteria.

9 Impact assessment

9.1 Key findings

Key findings related to the impact assessment are presented as follows:

- The proposed activity would consist of ~7 ha of ground disturbance across the two sites in proximity to the established pipeline. This consists of the permanent compressor station and supporting infrastructure, and temporary activities during its construction (eg workers camp).
- MW433 (3.5 ha) partially encompasses an artefact scatter, MW433-OS1, and which would be adversely affected by the proposed development.
- MW880 (3.5 ha) exhibited no evidence of cultural materials and would result in a low risk of harm to cultural materials.
- Following the field investigation, APA redesigned the proposed disturbance footprint at MW433 to minimise impacts to the crest landform upon which the densest cultural material of MW433-OS1 were found. While the permanent infrastructure cannot be significantly altered, all temporary construction activities have been moved downslope of the proposed location, and resulted in a reduction of potential impacts by ~1.9 ha (of the 3.5 ha disturbance area).
- While the project would result in some intergenerational/cumulative loss to material culture, it is considered that there would be numerous cultural heritage benefits. These include the long-term preservation of cultural material that would be conserved as a result of the development (ie fencing during and following construction), a greater understanding of the past and contemporary values in the region, and opportunities for Aboriginal participants to work with the past cultural materials and be on-Country.

9.2 Project impacts

As outlined in Section 1.6, each compressor station will require a construction footprint of 3.5 ha reduced to 1.5 ha for operations. This will include a temporary construction camp for the construction phase. A smaller accommodation unit for operations will be included within the operational footprint on the compressor station.

While specific design details remain conceptual, it is considered probable that the construction activities would impact >1 m of the upper soil profile. These would range from direct impacts such as drilling into the ground to indirect impacts such as driving light vehicles across access tracks. As both project areas are located in arid environments with high soil erosion, the likelihood for any subsurface cultural material at either project area is considered low, but any surface impacts would likely impact cultural materials if present. As such, direct impact would be expected to areas where cultural material has been observed or is considered likely within the footprint of proposed permanent and temporary activities.

9.3 Aboriginal heritage impact and minimising harm

Two types of potential impact are considered, direct and indirect. Direct impacts relate to the construction activities and their removal, truncation and/or disturbance of the ground surface. This would include the removal of vegetation, removal or modification of geological outcropping and the removal or disturbance of the upper soil profile. Indirect impacts are the result of both construction and post-construction activities that may result in environmental changes that would affect cultural material within, or near the project activities. General examples of indirect impact may include the burial of a soil profile resulting in its compression and indirectly damaging buried cultural material, or an increase in dust being blown into a rockshelter and negatively affecting art motifs should they be present.

In the case of MW433, the proposed activity would intersect with the artefact scatter MW433-OS1. The original designs indicate that some 42,000 m² of the crest and upper slope, which is the most significant part of the identified Aboriginal site, would have been impacted by the proposed works (refer Figure 9.1¹). Following the identification of MW433-OS1, the project was redesigned to minimise impacts along the crest and upper slope. Redesigning the project resulted in ~19,200 m² of ground disturbance activities (~46%), including installation of the wastewater treatment spray field (9,100 m²) and the construction camp compound (10,100 m²) to be moved onto the lower slopes and to the periphery of MW433-OS1's curtilage. Following the re-design, a number of activities would adversely affect parts of MW433-OS1, notably the placement of the compressor compound that needs to be adjacent to the existing pipeline. Overall, the project would now only impact 11,800 m² of the crest and upper slope of MW433-OS1 (some 28% of the original impacts proposed). This would occur predominantly within previously disturbed areas such as pipeline easement and dam (refer Figure 9.1). No cultural materials were identified or are considered probable within MW880. As such, it is considered that there would be no impacts to cultural materials from the proposed activity. The original design of MW880 project area remains unchanged (Figure 9.1).

Table 9.1Summary of potential impacts to Aboriginal objects and/or sites.

Site	AHIMS #	Significance	Type of harm	Location and/or activity causing harm	Degree of harm	Consequence of harm
MW433- OS1		High	Direct and indirect	Compressor station, waste station, construction camp	Partial	Partial loss of value

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

9.4 Cumulative impacts and intergenerational loss/equity

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

¹ The MW880 project area features the original proposed design layout.

The project would result in some cumulative impacts to Aboriginal sites at Round Hill as a result of works at MW433. While an iterative design process has sought to minimise these impacts, and reduced them by ~1.5 ha, nonetheless cultural material would be adversely affected. It is highlighted, however, that the project area has already been subject to extensive previous disturbances, and the primary context of significant portions of the site have likely already been subject to historical and modern change. It is however, acknowledged that the project will cause impacts to MW433-OS1, and as such management strategies are recommended in Section 10 to offset the potential impacts through preservation in record, and increased opportunities for Aboriginal people to engage with their cultural and landscape during the project. When implementing the proposed management, it is considered that the proposed activity would have negligible intergenerational or cumulative impact to cultural heritage

In the case of MW880, it is considered that there would be no intergenerational impacts.



- Compressor site
 Moomba to Wilton pipeline
 Proposed site infrastructure
 Permanent
- Temporary
- Artefact location
 Achaeological sensitivity
 High
 Moderate
 Low

Archaeological sensitivity and management recommendations

APA - East Coast Grid Expansion Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment Modification report 1 Figure 9.1



 \mathcal{A}
10 Management strategy and recommendations

10.1 Key findings

Key findings related to the management strategy and recommendations are presented as follows:

- The ACHA identified one Aboriginal site in the project area a background scatter, MW433-OS1 in the northern portion of MW433; and reflecting a continuation of the broader Round Hill cultural landscape. Despite project re-designs, a portion of this site would be directly impacted by the proposed activity. No cultural materials were observed or considered probable within MW880.
- Recommendations are proposed for inclusion in the project approval to guide post-approval requirements for Aboriginal heritage (Section 10.3). These include the development of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP) to provide a framework for such activities, as well as direction on its content. This is required to include the suitable 'preservation in record' recovery of cultural materials, and suitable post-approval cultural monitoring.

10.2 Management strategy

The assessment outlined in the preceding sections, and including Aboriginal consultation with 12 individuals and/or organisations (of which 11 were specifically interested in the two project areas), included a range of desktop and on-site field investigations to identify and characterise cultural materials of the project areas. These activities identified a single Aboriginal site, MW433-OS1. This consisted of a background artefact scatters situated in the northern portion of MW433. While heavily disturbed in some areas, the site has broad connections with the highly significant Round Hill cultural landscape documented ~1.2 km away; and reflects evidence of past artefact production on a crest that dominates the northern portion of the project area.

Through project re-design, significant portions of MW433-OS1 have been avoided through the proposed activity. However, parts of it will be partially impacted by the construction and operation activities. Given the potential harm to this site, it is recommended that further archaeological management following project approval is undertaken to offset the intergenerational loss resulting from the works. In discussions with the Aboriginal stakeholders, key mitigation measures for MW433 will include:

- an opportunity for the Aboriginal stakeholders to inspect and recover any Aboriginal objects within the development footprint. The Aboriginal stakeholders requested that the objects remain on country, and as such they would likely be relocated to an area immediately outside of the development footprint; and
- sub-surface investigation and recovery of cultural materials (either as part of an archaeological excavation
 program and/or monitoring of initial ground disturbance activities) within the proposed development
 footprint by a heritage professional and Aboriginal stakeholders to identify, record and recover any cultural
 materials that may be present in the upper portion of the soil profile. Such activities could be undertaken
 prior to the initial construction phase to avoid potential delays, or as part of the initial phases of the
 construction activity. Further details of these activities would be developed as part of the ACHMP in
 consultation with the RAPs.

In NSW, Aboriginal objects are provided with statutory protection by the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. In general, where a proposed activity will result in harm to an Aboriginal object, an AHIP is required. The AHIP contains conditions intended to manage and mitigate the identified impact and allowing harm to proceed. As the proposed development is an SSI project, an AHIP is not required. The identified harm and any mitigation measures will instead be managed through the project's conditions of approval. The conditions of approval generally incorporate Aboriginal heritage management requirements based on advice from Heritage NSW (formerly OEH), and the recommendations of this assessment (Section 10.3). For the purposes of this project, recommendations below include the development of an ACHMP to provide the post-approval management framework for all future Aboriginal heritage requirements for the project. They further outline the specific mitigation measures that will be implemented prior to, during and after the project. The recommendations include measures to monitor and recover cultural materials within the final design footprint, further investigate areas of sub-surface potential, registering the cultural materials on AHIMS, implementing suitable (topsoil) monitoring and management of both direct and indirect impacts, completing any post-excavation analyses and reporting, and lodging the various documentation with appropriate public repositories.

No cultural materials were identified within MW880, and it is considered unlikely for them to be present. However, it is recommended that the site be incorporated into a proposed ACHMP to ensure that if any post-approval heritage requirements during the works become apparent, they would have an established framework.

10.3 Recommendations

Where feasible, the proponent has already modified the project design and development footprint to avoid identified Aboriginal objects and/or sites identified and areas of significant buried cultural material (or where they have a high likelihood of being present) within the project footprint.

Where altering the design has not been feasible, the following recommendations will be integrated into the management for the project:

- Prior to ground disturbance, a separate ACHMP for each of the two compressor sites must be developed by a heritage specialist in consultation with the RAPs and consent authority to provide the post-approval framework for managing Aboriginal heritage within the project area. The ACHMP will include the following aspects:
 - cultural awareness training to be provided to pipeline employees prior to works commencing on site.
 This should be conducted on country by a member of the LALC or an appropriate representative as part of the site induction process;
 - processes, timing, communication methods and project involvement (eg on-site activities) for maintaining Aboriginal community consultation and participation through the remainder of the project. This will include a grievance mechanism that is readily available and designed for use by the local Aboriginal community;
 - detailed descriptions and methods of any additional investigative and/or mitigative archaeological actions that may be required prior to works commencing or during the project. These will include, but not be limited to, archival recording of all identified Aboriginal objects, sites and places; archaeological recovery of cultural materials (eg MW433-OS1) where direct impacts are proposed; and subsurface investigations/recovery (eg archaeological excavation and/or cultural monitoring) for any ground disturbance within areas of archaeological sensitivity identified at the Round Hill (MW433) site. Further details of these activities are presented in Section 10.2. For these activities, details of location/s, methods, personnel, and timing will be included;

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

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Abbreviations

AHD	Australian Height Datum
ACHA/ACHAR	Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
АСНМР	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan
BP	Years before present
С.	circa
cm	centimetres
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation, now DPC
DECCW	Department of Environment Climate Change and Water, now DPC
DPC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
DPE	Department of Planning and Environment, now DPIE
DPIE	Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMM Heritage	EMM Consulting
EP&A Act	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
ESD	Ecologically sustainable development
FGS	Fine grained siliceous
g	grams
GIS	geographical information system
GPS	global positioning system
ha	hectare
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
ka	Thousand years ago
km	kilometres
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
m	metres
m²	square metres
mm	millimetres
n	Number
NSW	New South Wales
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage, now DPIE
PAD	Potential archaeological deposit
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party

Appendix A

Regulator correspondence





Ms Ellie Evans Senior Environmental Scientist EMM Consulting

By Email: eevans@emmconsulting.com.au

18/03/2021

Dear Ms Evans

Moomba to Wilton Pipeline (SSI-15548591) Modification 1 – Compressor Stations

I refer to your correspondence concerning two proposed modifications to the Moomba to Wilton Pipeline.

The Department confirms that the appropriate approval pathway for the modification applications would be under Section 5.25 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

The Department has reviewed the proposed approach to preparing the modification applications and is generally satisfied with the proposed matters to be addressed in the modification reports.

However, in relation to the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment, Heritage NSW has advised that you should identify, notify and register Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with Stage 1 of *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation for proponents* (DECCW 2010a) rather than relying on existing Aboriginal stakeholder lists. The Department agrees that you should adopt that approach.

The Department also requests that the modification reports include a description of the statutory context for the project as a whole, and an evaluation of the modified project as a whole.

I note that although the scoping report describes both modifications, you will be required to submit a separate scoping report through the Department's major projects website to initiate the second modification, and the Department may vary the requirements for the second modification at that time.

Finally, if the proposals are likely to have a significant impact on matters of National Environmental Significance, it will require an approval under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

This approval would be in addition to any approvals required under NSW legislation and it is APA's responsibility to contact the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment to determine if an approval under the EPBC Act is required (http://www.environment.gov.au or 6274 1111).

The next step will be for APA to lodge the first modification application through its dashboard on the major projects website (<u>http://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/major-projects</u>).

If you have any questions, please contact Rose-Anne Hawkeswood on 92746324 or rose-anne.hawkeswood@planning.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely,

Stephen O'Donoghue Director Resource Assessments

Attached: Heritage NSW Advice

Our ref: DOC21/196544



Rose-Anne Hawkswood Team Leader Resource Assessments Planning and Assessment By email: rose-anne.hawkswood@planning.nsw.gov.au

Dear Rose-Anne

ACH assessment advice 5 - Moomba Wilton Gas Pipeline Modification

Thank you for the opportunity to provide Aboriginal cultural heritage (ACH) advice on the proposed modifications to the existing underground Moomba Wilton Pipeline (MWP).

Development planning pathway

Heritage NSW (NSW) understand that the proponent, APT Pipelines Pty Limited (APA), is seeking development approval from Planning and Assessment to construct 5 compressor stations under a State Significant Infrastructure (SSI) modification. HNSW is aware that the assessment framework does not require Secretary Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) under, the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). In lieu of SEARs, the proponent is seeking to submit a modification report in accordance with Section 5.25 of the EP&A Act and the guideline, *Preparing a Modification Report – State Significant Infrastructure Guide (DPIE 2020)*.

HNSW have reviewed the assessment framework prepared by the proponent's consultant, EMM Consulting (EMM), and offer the following advice.

HNSW accept ACH Assessment Framework (EMM 2021)

EMM have executed a due diligence assessment of proposed compressor sites by following the procedures set down in the *Due Diligence for the protection of Aboriginal objects in NSW* (2010). HNSW also understand that EMM propose to undertake further investigations if the due diligence assessment identifies Aboriginal objects by using, the *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (DECCW 2010)* and the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (DECCW 2010)* (EMM 2021:9, s.6.2).

EMM highlight that Aboriginal objects can be avoided by micro-siting the infrastructure in conjunction with an assessment and that if Aboriginal objects cannot be avoided mitigation measures can be developed with the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAP) post project approval. This activity will be facilitated through a heritage management plan.

HNSW accept the ACH assessment framework proposed by EMM.

Aboriginal consultation must comply with stage 1 of the consultation guidelines (DECCW 2010)

EMM recommend a streamline approach to identifying RAPs to expediate the timing of assessment and construction as opposed to the proscribed method set down in stage 1 of the

Aboriginal consultation requirements for proponents (2010). HNSW highlight that stage 1 is a critical component to ensure Aboriginal people have an opportunity to register their interest in the project and recommend the notification of the project proposal and registration of interest is undertaken as proscribed in the consultation requirements (DECCW 2010a stage 1).

HNSW accept the other consultation actions EMM propose as described in their correspondence to Planning and Assessment (EMM 2021:9).

If you have any questions regarding the above advice, please contact Phil Purcell, Archaeologist at Heritage NSW on 68835341 or phil.purcell@environment.nsw.gov.au

Yours sincerely



DR SAMANTHA HIGGS

Senior Team Leader Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Regulation - North Heritage NSW Department of Premier and Cabinet 16 March 2021

References

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DECCW 2010b in NSW	Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects
DECCW 2010c	Code of Due Diligence for the protection of Aboriginal objects in NSW
DPIE 2020. (Exhibition Draft). D	Preparing a Modification Report – State Significant Infrastructure Guide epartment of Planning, Industry and Environment, December 2020.
EMM 2021. Modification1	APA East Coast Expansion Project - Moomba to Wilton Pipeline -

Appendix B

Legislative context



B.1 Commonwealth

B.1.1 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984

The *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* preserves and protects areas (especially sacred or intangible sites) and places of particular significance to Aboriginal people from damage or destruction. Steps necessary for the protection of a threatened place are outlined in a gazetted Ministerial Declaration (Sections 9 and 10 of the Act). Section 9 provides temporary protection while the site is investigated, while Section 10 provide permanent protection. Once provided these protections, no further activities can be undertaken on the site.

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

B.1.2 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

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

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

B.1.3 Native Title Act 1993

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

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

Where activities are occurring in areas subject to this Act, there is potential for native title claimants (if determined) to seek compensation for any impact that the works have had upon their rights outlined in the claim (access to land, hunting, fishing, etc). Under Section 24FA of the Act, an applicant undertaking work can seek a 'future act' protection that will effectively extinguish native title of the identified area. This process requires the notification of the application, and liaison with any identified Aboriginal parties, and can result in an ILUA in some situations. This process requires several months to complete.

B.2 State

B.2.1 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

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

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

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

B.2.2 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

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

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

Heritage NSW provides a series of guidelines as a framework for identifying and managing Aboriginal heritage and the cultural heritage interests of Aboriginal parties within development planning contexts. These consist of two main documents: i) a due diligence that is a first step in identifying whether or not a proposed activity has a risk of harming Aboriginal objects; and an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) that forms a more detailed

investigation of the Aboriginal objects within an area, and provides the necessary documentation for Heritage NSW when considering approvals if required.

Aboriginal objects, whether recorded or as yet undiscovered, are afforded statutory protection under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. Under Section 86 of the Act it is an offence to disturb, destroy or deface Aboriginal objects without the approval of the Director General of the Department of Premier and Cabinet, Heritage NSW (formerly the Office of Environment and Heritage [OEH]). This approval is usually in the form of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP), which are outlined in Section 90 of the Act. A breach of Section 86 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* could result in prosecution and fines in excess of \$1 million.

To obtain an AHIP, certain assessment and documentation must be provided to Heritage NSW for their consideration. Once satisfied, they may endorse an AHIP to harm cultural heritage either conditionally or unconditionally. They can also refuse an application as outlined in Section 90C of the Act, and which can be appealed in accordance with Section 90L.

B.2.3 Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

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

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

Appendix C

Aboriginal community consultation



C.1 Consultation log and communications record

original Consultation Require	ments for Proponents	(DECCW 2010)*				
ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION					Due is at #1 120001	
ject Name: APA Eastern Expa	OUTGOING /				Project #: J200919	
DATE	INCOMING	ORGANISATION	CONTACT MADE BY	CONTACT TO	CONTACT TYPE	COMMENTS
19-Mar-21	Outgoing	All Government bodies as per Heritage NSW guidelines	Alan Williams (EMM)	Various	Email	Distribution of agency request to identify Aboriginal stakeholder groups across the five compressor sites.
19-Mar-21	Incoming	NNTT Geospatial Services	-	Alan Williams (EMM)	Email	Identified the Wongkumara People, the Barkandji Malyangapa People, and the Ngemba, Ngiyampaa, Wangaaypuwan and Wayilwan as potential interested parties.
22-Mar-21	Outgoing	Tibooburra Local Aboriginal Land Council; Mutawintji Local Aboriginal Land Council; Wilcannia Local Aboriginal Land Council; West Wyalong Local Aboriginal Land Council	Georgia Burnett (EMM)	-	Email	Distribution of agency request to identify Aboriginal stakeholder groups across the five compressor sites.
23-Mar-21	Incoming	Western Local Land Services	Guy Gibbs	Alan Williams (EMM)	Email	Provided information on relevant stakeholders, including the three known LALCs (and Co LALC, which is not connected to the project areas), and arkandji Native Title Group Abori Corporation
24-Mar-21	Incoming	Eddy Neumann Lawyers	Eddy Neumann	Brian Connellan (APA)	Email	Advised that the Wongkumara People Native Title Claim Group was in the vicinity of th Mercoola and Binerah Downs sites, and that he information on key individuals within th community
25-Mar-21	Outgoing	Eddy Neumann Lawyers	Alan Williams (EMM)	Eddy Neumann	Email	Sought further information from EN on contacting the key individuals mentioned.
30-Mar-21	Outgoing	Derek Hardman	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Derek Hardman	Phone	Invitation to register - no answer, left a message. Will email through project details.
30-Mar-21	Outgoing	Tibooburra LALC	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Rocky	Phone	Invitation to register - will email through project details.
30-Mar-21	Outgoing	Wilcannia LALC	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Jennifer Thwaites	Phone	Invitation to register - will email through project details.
30-Mar-21	Outgoing	Cobar LALC	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Rena	Phone	Invitation to register - will email through project details.
30-Mar-21	Outgoing	Condobolin Local Aboriginal Land Council	Taylar Reid (EMM)	?	Phone	Invitation to register - phone not connected, will try to find email from previous job.
30-Mar-21	Outgoing	Gerald Quayle	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Gerald Quayle	Phone	Invitation to register - no answer, unable to leave a message. Will email through project details.
30-Mar-21	Outgoing	Badger Bates	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Badger Bates	Phone	Invitation to register - will email through project details.
30-Mar-21	Outgoing	Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Ally Coe (CEO)	Phone	Invitation to register - will email through project details.
30-Mar-21	Outgoing	Condobolin Local Aboriginal Land Council	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Dave Carter	Mobile	Invitation to register - no answer, unable to leave a message. Will email through project details.
30-Mar-21	Outgoing	Murie Elders Aboriginal Corporation	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Rebecca Shepherd	Phone	Invitation to register - no answer, unable to leave a message. Will email through project details.
30-Mar-21	Outgoing	Louise Davis	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Louise Davis	Phone	Invitation to register - will email through project details.
30-Mar-21	Outgoing	Mutawintji Local Aboriginal Land Council	Taylar Reid (EMM)	CEO	Phone	Invitation to register - phone is disconnected and email may be discontinued.
31-Mar-21	Outgoing	All identified Aboriginal parties (excluding those LALCs not associated with the project area)	Alan Williams (EMM)	-	Email/post	Distributed official notification letter, and additional information on the proposed proje
31-Mar-21	Outgoing	Cobar LALC, Ivanhoe LALC, Murrinbridge LALC	Alan Williams (EMM)	-	Email	Sought clarification on their participation, since while identified by government departr none of the project areas are within their curtilage
31-Mar-21	Outgoing	NTSCorp	Alan Williams (EMM)	-	Email	Sought clarification on Barkindj claim #8, since we are liaising directly with a Barkindji cl group already
31-Mar-21	Incoming	Barkandji Native Title PBC	Gerald Quayle	Alan Williams (EMM)	Email	Registered an interest in the project. Indicated his interest in the sites near Wilcannia
31-Mar-21	Incoming	Bundyi Aboriginal Cultural Knowledge	Mark Saddler	Alan Williams (EMM)	Email	Registered an interest in the project.
31-Mar-21	Outgoing	Pappin Family Aboriginal Corporation	Alan Williams (EMM)	Cynthja Pappin	Email	A conversation via Linkedin, in which I sought to obtain contact details for CP's various organisations listed by Heritage NSW. She advised the works were too far north for thei involvement
1-Apr-21	Incoming	Cobar LALC	Rena	Alan Williams (EMM)	Email	Registered an interest in the project; and indicated that Cobar and other surrounding L4 usually managed the unincorporated lands.
8-Apr-21	Incoming	NTSCorp	James McLeod	Alan Williams (EMM)	Email	Sought to registered the Ngemba, Ngiyampaa, Wangaaypuwan and Wayilwan People, advised that NTSCorp should be consulted on their behalf. AW sought clarification, since Elaine Ohlsen had already been contacted as a spokesperson of this organisation.
8-Apr-21	Incoming	Callara Culture and Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Rebecca Sheppard	Alan Williams (EMM)	Phone	Rang to register and chat about the project. Advised of e-mail issues, which were resolv the phone.
9-Apr-21	Incoming	Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Marilyn Carroll-Johnson	Alan Williams (EMM)	Email	Registered an interest in the project, specifically the sites near Condobolin. Indicated th they did not want details or correspondence released to other Aboriginal parties
12-Apr-21	Incoming	Lachlan Shire Council	Bryce Koop	Alan Williams (EMM)	Email	Sought a map of the pipeline within the shire. AW sent the pipe's GIS files.
12-Apr-21	Outgoing	All RAPs	Alan Williams (EMM)	-	Email	Advised all of the upcoming meetings proposed to brief the RAPs on the project.
12-Apr-21 12-Apr-21	Incoming Incoming	Bundyi Aboriginal Cultural Knowledge Wongkumara People Native Title Claim Group	Mark Saddler Eddy Neumann	Alan Williams (EMM) Alan Williams (EMM)	Email Phone	Requested a higher hourly rate, and travel allowance. AW to explore. Sought to understand how many people could attend, with 2-3 being the usual number
12-Apr-21 13-Apr-21	Incoming	Callara Culture and Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Rebecca Sheppard	Alan Williams (EMM)	Email	Sought to understand now many people could attend, with 2-3 being the usual number Confirmed attendance at Condobolin meeting
13-Apr-21 14-Apr-21	Incoming	Callara Culture and Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Rebecca Sheppard	Alan Williams (EMM)	Email	Provided signed subcontractor agreement
14-Apr-21	Outgoing	Ngemba, Ngiyampaa, Wangaaypuwan and Wayilwan People	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Elaine Ohlsen	Phone	Confirmed attendance at Cobar meeting
14-Apr-21 14-Apr-21	Outgoing	Barkandji Native Title Group (Barkandji Malyangapa People)	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Derek Hardman	Phone	Called to confirm attendance at Broken Hill meeting, no answer, left a message.
14-Apr-21	Outgoing	Tibooburra Local Aboriginal Land Council	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Rocky Robertson	Phone	Called to confirm attendance at Broken Hill meeting, reduitswer, let a message. Called to confirm attendance at Broken Hill meeting - TLALC is unavailable Tues-Thurs of week, happy to have the information emailed to her.
14-Apr-21	Outgoing	Wilcannia Local Aboriginal Land Council	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Jennifer Thwaites	Phone	Called to confirm attendance at Broken Hill meeting - she is unable to make it that far a enquired about a Wilcannia meeting. Discussed possible meeting locations and potentii community members interested in attending in Wilcannia.
14-Apr-21	Outgoing	Cobar Local Aboriginal Land Council	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Rena Clements	Phone	Called to confirm attendance at Cobar meeting, no answer, unable to leave a message.
14-Apr-21	Outgoing	Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Ally Coe (CEO)	Phone	Called to confirm attendance at Condobolin meeting, no answer, left a message.
14-Api-21					DI	
14-Apr-21	Outgoing	Badger Bates Louise Davies	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Badger Bates	Phone	Called to confirm attendance at Broken Hill meeting, no answer, left a message.

14-Apr-21	Outgoing	Barkandji Native Title PBC	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Gerald Quayle	Phone	Called to confirm attendance at the Broken Hill meeting, confirmed he will be there.
14-Apr-21 14-Apr-21	Outgoing	Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Marilyn Carroll-Johnson	Phone	Called to confirm attendance at the broken min meeting, commence will be there. Called to confirm attendance at any of the locations, she is unable to but happy to have information emailed to her.
14-Apr-21	Incoming	NSW Aboriginal Land Council	Jonathon Captain-Webb	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Email	Emailed to register for the project, emailed him information regarding project inception meetings and which he would prefer to attend
14-Apr-21	Outgoing	All RAPs	Taylar Reid (EMM)	All RAPs	E	Sent confirmation email to all RAPs regarding meeting locations and times.
14-Apr-21	Outgoing	Badger Bates	Badger Bates	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Phone	Called to confirme he is unable to make the Broken Hill meeting due to other commitments.
15/Apr/21	Outgoing	Heritage NSW, all relevant LALCs	Alan Williams (EMM)	-	Email	Distributed list of registered Aboriginal parties to the project.
15/Apr/21	Outgoing	Murrin Bridge Local Aboriginal Land Council	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Judy Bartholomew	Phone	Called to confirme interest in registering for the project as they were identified by the NSW Aboriginal Land Council as being a potential RAP. Judy confirmed their interest to register bu is unable to make the meetings next week, happy to receive email updates with the minutes
15/Apr/21	Outgoing	Wilcannia Local Aboriginal Land Council	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Jennifer Thwaites	Phone	Called to confirm EMM will be running a Wilcannia meeting at the LALC, Jenny will try to gather other individuals who may be interested in the project.
15/Apr/21	Outgoing	NSW Aboriginal Land Council	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Jonathon Captain-Webb	Phone	Called to confirm attendance next week's meetings, no answer, left a message.
15/Apr/21	Incoming	Condobolin Local Aboriginal Land Council	Emily Savage	Alan Williams (EMM)	Email	Registered for interest in the project, indicated problems responding to emails. AW registered the LALC and invited them to attend next week's briefings.
15/Apr/21	Outgoing	Condobolin Local Aboriginal Land Council	Alan Williams (EMM)	Emily Savage	Email	Distributed list of registered Aboriginal parties to the project.
19/Apr/21	Outgoing	Condobolin Local Aboriginal Land Council; Callara Culture and Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Alan Williams (EMM)	Rebecca Sheppard; Adam Dargin	Meeting	Undertook a face-to-face meeting at Condobolin to discuss the project. AW provided briefin on project, assessment and approval pathway, as well as discussions on potential cultural heritage expected and the logistics of the fieldwork. No site specific intangible values or major concerns were highlighted, but a strong interest to inspect the location. Additional information may be provided by the participants following discussion with their family groups. Linda Davies and Bundyi Aboriginal Cultural Knowledge either cancelled at short notice and/or did not attend the meeting despite previous confirmation
19/Apr/21	Outgoing	Ngemba, Ngiyampaa, Wangaaypuwan and Wayilwan People; Wongkumara People Native Title Claim Group	Alan Williams (EMM)	Elaine Ohlsen; Janine Olsen; Clancy McKellar	Meeting	Undertook a face-to-face meeting at Cobar to discuss the project. AW provided briefing on project, assessment and approval pathway, as well as discussions on potential cultural heritage expected and the logistics of the fieldwork. No site specific intangible values or major concerns were highlighted, but a strong interest to inspect the location. Various discussions around ownership of the broader country, and which locations each organisation covered; detail thoughts on logistics, and potential post-approval requirements. Additional information may be provided by the participants following discussion with their family groups.
20/Apr/21	Incoming	Gunjeewong	Carroll Turrise	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Email	<u>groups</u> . Registered an interest in the project. Indicated that they did not want details or correspondence released to other Aboriginal parties. Noted in the response email that Gunjeewong missed the meetings that were held this week but they will be provided the minutes and project methodology etc.
20/Apr/21	Incoming	Wongkumara People Native Title Claim Group	Lisa Elliot	Alan Williams (EMM)	Email	Provided commercial requirements and invoicing for meeting
20/Apr/21	Outgoing	Wilcannia LALC	Alan Williams (EMM)	Jennifer Thwaites; Kevin Cattamolla; Michael Kennedy	Meeting	Undertook a face-to-face meeting at Wilcannia to discuss the project. AW provided briefing on project, assessment and approval pathway, as well as discussions on potential cultural heritage expected and the logistics of the fieldwork. No site specific intangible values or major concerns were highlighted, but a strong interest to inspect the location.
20/Apr/21	Outgoing	Barkandji Native Title PBC	Alan Williams (EMM)	Gerald Quayle; Bobbi Slater	Meeting	Undertook a face-to-face meeting at Broken Hill to discuss the project. AW provided briefing on project, assessment and approval pathway, as well as discussions on potential cultural heritage expected and the logistics of the fieldwork. Barkandji indicated their interest was is both the Mecoola Creek and Round Hill sites. The Mecoola Creek and Round Hill were both identified to have or be in close proximity to dense and signifiant artefact scatters - the former subject to due diligence investigations with the Barkandji, the latter a known quarry on top of the hill near the proposed compressor site. It is considered both have potential fo significant constraints. Reference to Yanncania Lake/Creek - south of Mecoola Creek - was also indicated due to the presence of known post-contact burials and contemporary connections to Mr Quayle. No site specific intangible values were identifed within the compressor sites, but a strong desire for a sufficient amount of field investigation, and a preference to drive there and camp as required.
23/Apr/21	Outgoing	All RAPs	Alan Williams (EMM)	-	Email	Provided a summary of the findings at the various AFG meetings, and a copy of the maps an presentation
2/May/21	Incoming		Mark Sutton	Alan Williams (EMM)	Phone	Missed a call from MS who advised he only recently seen the documentation and wanted to discuss the project. AW tried several times the following week to contact MS without success.
5/May/21	Incoming		Mark Sutton	Alan Williams (EMM)	Phone	Discussed project, with MS interested in Tiobooburra area. AW to send existing documentation on project for MS review.
7/May/21	Incoming	Callara Culture and Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Rebecca Sheppard	Alan Williams (EMM)	Email	Asked for an update on fieldwork. AW provided this.
7/May/21	Outgoing	All RAPs	Alan Williams (EMM)	-	Email	Provided a brief update on the potential field dates, and advised that EMM would be in contact when finalised.
9/May/21	Incoming	Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Marilyn Carroll-Johnson	Alan Williams (EMM)	Email	Confirmed receipt of update.
10/May/21	Incoming	Wongkumara People Native Title Claim Group	Lisa Elliot	Alan Williams (EMM)	Email	Confirmed receipt of update.
., ., <i>p</i> ==		All RAPs		Alan Williams (EMM)	Email	Several communications inviting a range of RAPs to participate in the site inspections of the five compressor sites. Those that could not be accommodated in the site inspections were
12/May/21	Outgoing	All NAPS			2	also advised, and an opportunity for voluntary involvement provided.

13/May/21	Incoming	Callara Culture and Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Rebecca Sheppard	Alan Williams (EMM)	Email	Confirmed attendance
13/May/21	Incoming	Condobolin LALC	Rebecca Sheppard	Alan Williams (EMM)	Email	Confirmed attendance on their behalf
13/May/21	Incoming	Ngemba, Ngiyampaa, Wangaaypuwan and Wayilwan People	Elaine Ohlsen	Alan Williams (EMM)	Email	Confirmed attendance
14/May/21	Incoming		Faye Johnson	Alan Williams (EMM)	Phone	Formally of Ivanhoe LALC, responding late to the initial notification. Once AW advised that the project was some distance from Ivanhoe, FJ indicated that she did not need to participa in this project, but was interested in anything near Ivanhoe
17/May/21	Incoming		Badger Bates	Alan Williams (EMM)	Email	Advised that he was no longer part of the Barkandji native title group, but was unavailable to attend the survey regardless.
17/May/21	Incoming	Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation	Ally Coe	Alan Williams (EMM)	Email	Asked whether they were registered and expressed an interest in participating in the field survey. AW advised that unfortunately the field investigation team had been finalised, but that he would let AC know of the meeting to discuss the findings proposed for early June
17/May/21	Outgoing	Bundyi Aboriginal Cultural Knowledge	Alan Williams (EMM)	Mark Saddler	Phone	Advised he would be unlikely to attend the site inspection, but remained interested in bein involved.
17/May/21	Outgoing	Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation	Alan Williams (EMM)	Ally Coe	Phone	Invited his participation on the field inspection tomorrow. AC indicated he'd have someone attend.
17/May/21	Outgoing	Ngemba, Ngiyampaa, Wangaaypuwan and Wayilwan People	Alan Williams (EMM)	Elaine Ohlsen	Phone	Followed up on insurancces and agreement. Indicated they were having issues, and may no be able to obtain them.
17/May/21	Outgoing	Wilcannia LALC	Alan Williams (EMM)	Jennifer Thwaites	Phone	Advised that the LALC could not cover anyone for insurance purposes, and that we would need to talk to the chairperson privately to see if they could participate on their behalf. AW contacted the chairperson for discussion, and left message
17/May/21	Outgoing	Wilcannia LALC	Alan Williams (EMM)	Kevin Wattamolla	Phone	Indicated interest and would speak to Jenny about getting involved with the project.
18/May/21	Outgoing	Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation; Callara Culture and Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Ricky Coe; Adam Dargin	Field inspection	Attended MW 880. Condobolin LALC cancelled in the morning.
18/May/21	Outgoing	Barkandji Native Title PBC	Alan Williams (EMM)	Derek Hardman	Email	Followed up on whether people would be available for the site visit later in the week.
18/May/21	Incoming	Barkandji Native Title PBC	Derek Hardman	Alan Williams (EMM)	Phone	Contacted with Uncle Gerald to discuss project, and confirm timing.
18/May/21	Incoming	Cobar LALC	Amy	Alan Williams (EMM)	Phone	Discussed their engagment of the Ngemba, Ngiyampaa, Wangaaypuwan and Wayilwan People, and possible inclusion in the field program
18/May/21	Outgoing	Barkandji Native Title PBC	Alan Williams (EMM)	Derek Hardman	Email	Re-confirmed the proposed field program
18/May/21	Incoming	Cobar LALC	Amy	Alan Williams (EMM)	Email	Confirmed they would support the Ngemba, Ngiyampaa, Wangaaypuwan and Wayilwan People to participate and would send a representative of their own
19/May/21	Outgoing	Ngemba, Ngiyampaa, Wangaaypuwan and Wayilwan People; Cobar LALC	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Janine Ohlsen; Peter Griffiths	Field inspection	Investigated MW 733
19/May/21	Outgoing	Barkandji Native Title PBC	Alan Williams (EMM)	Derek Hardman	Email	Checking that they were still available for MW433 inspection. DH responded and provided
19/May/21	Outgoing	Wongkumara People Native Title Claim Group	Alan Williams (EMM)	Lisa Elliot	Email	the necessary paperwork. Checking that they were still available for MW162 inspection
						Advised that a few things were found on the inspection, but looked like most could be
20/May/21	Incoming	Ngemba, Ngiyampaa, Wangaaypuwan and Wayilwan People	Janine Ohlsen	Alan Williams (EMM)	Phone	avoided. Sought information on invoicing, which AW provided
21/May/21	Outgoing	Barkandji Native Title PBC	Taylar Reid (EMM)		Field inspection	Investigated MW 433
23/May/21 24/May/21	Outgoing Outgoing	Wongkumara People Native Title Claim Group Barkandji Native Title PBC	Taylar Reid (EMM) Taylar Reid (EMM)	Clancy McKellar	Field inspection Field inspection	Investigated MW 162 Investigated MW 300
26/May/21	Incoming	Barkandji Native Title PBC	Gerald Quayle	Alan Williams (EMM)	Email	Advised that he wanted no impacts to areas of sand dune identified in MW300 without firs' undertaking suitable archaeological investigation. This extended to include any proposed geotechnical works. Further required that any construction works are preded by monitoring and/or excavation. AW indicated that there would be further meetings to discuss this prior the finalisation of the report during which the specifics of these requirements could be documented for subsequent implementation during construction.
1/Jun/21	Outgoing	All RAPs	Alan Williams (EMM)		Email	Advised everyone that the next series of meetings would be in late June to discuss the project.
1/Jun/21	Incoming	Callara Culture and Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Rebecca Sheppard	Alan Williams (EMM)	Email	Confirmed interest in the attending the meeting
1/Jun/21	Incoming	Barkandji Native Title PBC	Gerald Quayle	Alan Williams (EMM)	Email	Confirmed interest in the attending the meeting
1/Jun/21	Incoming	Bundyi Aboriginal Cultural Knowledge	Mark Saddler	Alan Williams (EMM)	Email	Confirmed interest in the attending the meeting
1/Jun/21	Incoming	Ngemba, Ngiyampaa, Wangaaypuwan and Wayilwan People	Elaine Ohlsen	Alan Williams (EMM)	Email	Confirmed interest in the attending the meeting
2/Jun/21	Incoming	Murrin Bridge Local Aboriginal Land Council All RAPs	Judy Bartholomew Alan Williams (EMM)	Alan Williams (EMM)	Email Email	Confirmed interest in the attending the meeting Provided details of upcoming meetings in late June.
17/Jun/21 17/Jun/21	Outgoing Incoming	Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Marilyn Carroll-Johnson	Alan Williams (EMM)	Email	Sought an online meeting, AW indicated that could be organised.
17/Jun/21	Incoming	Barkandji Native Title PBC	Gerald Quayle	Alan Williams (EMM)	Email	Confirmed attendance at the meeting
17/Jun/21	Incoming	Bundyi Aboriginal Cultural Knowledge	Mark Saddler	Alan Williams (EMM)	Email	Confirmed attendance at the meeting
17/Jun/21	Incoming	Callara Culture and Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Rebecca Sheppard	Alan Williams (EMM)	Email	Confirmed attendance
17/Jun/21	Incoming	Barkandji Native Title PBC	Bobbi Slater	Alan Williams (EMM)	Email	Confirmed attendance
24/Jun/21	Outgoing	All RAPs	Taylar Reid (EMM)		Email	Advised everyone that the next series of meetings may need to be postponed for a few weeks depending on the COVID outcome in Sydney this week. Follow up email to be sent tomorrow regarding next week's meetings.
25/Jun/21	Outgoing	All RAPs	Alan Williams (EMM)		Email	Confirmed the meetings would continue and the steps EMM was taking to ensure that the would be COVID-safe.
26/Jun/21	Outgoing	All RAPs	Alan Williams (EMM)		Email	Following annoucement of Sydney lockdown, AW cancelled all meetings since EMM personnel could not get to regions. Several RAPs acknowledged receipt. Alternative solutio to be determined.
	Outgoing	All RAPs	Alan Williams (EMM)		Email	Outlined a proposed way forward for finalisation with COVID, and outlined that the project was to be divided into two modifications. The second modification not being required for several months.
30/Jun/21						
30/Jun/21 30/Jun/21	Outgoing	All RAPs registered an interest in MW433 and MW880	Alan Williams (EMM)		Email	Distributed the draft report for review and comment.

1/Jul/21	Outgoing	Bundyi Aboriginal Cultural Knowledge	Mark Saddler	Alan Williams (EMM)	Online meeting	Undertook a Teams meeting with Mark to discuss the project and report. Mark identified a number of minor issues with the report, including the need to redact some of the ethnography and to make Aboriginal people more of an active agent in some of the archaeological background. Happy with the recommendations as long as Aboriginal people continue to be involved in document development and approval. Continued to raise concerns about short timing, but acknowledge the issues with COVID. Interested in potential work opportunities, and AW indicated he would provide an e-mail from the proponent to explore this opportunity further
5/Jul/21	Outgoing	All RAPs registered an interest in MW433 and MW880	Alan Williams (EMM)		Email	Sent a reminder that finalisation of the report was imminent, and offered to catch up with people to discuss if they wishes. Also provided details on broader employment and involvement opportunities with the project.
7/Jul/21	Outgoing	Barkandji Native Title Group (Barkandji Malyangapa People)	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Derek Hardman	Phone	No answer, left a message.
7/Jul/21	Outgoing	Wilcannia Local Aboriginal Land Council	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Jennifer Thwaites	Phone	Called to discuss the draft ACHA and address any comments or questions. Said she has been very busy and not had a chance to read the ACHA. Summarised the ACHA, findings and recommendations, she had no additional comments or recommendations to add to the ACHA.
7/Jul/21	Outgoing	Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Ally Coe	Phone	Called to discuss the draft ACHA and address any comments or questions. Said he has been very busy and not had a chance to read the ACHA. Summarised the ACHA, findings and recommendations, he had no additional comments or recommendations to add to the ACHA.
7/Jul/21	Outgoing	Badger Bates	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Badger Bates	Phone	Called to discuss the draft ACHA and address any comments or questions. Said he has been very busy and not had a chance to read the ACHA. Summarised the ACHA, findings and recommendations, he had no additional comments or recommendations to add to the ACHA.
7/Jul/21	Outgoing	Louise Davies	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Louise Davies	Phone	Called to discuss draft ACHA and address any comments or questions, she said she was happy with the ACHA and had no additional comments.
7/Jul/21	Outgoing	Murie Elders Aboriginal Corporation (now Callara Culture and Heritage Aboriginal Corporation)	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Rebecca Sheppard	Phone	Called to discuss the draft ACHA and address any comments or questions. Said she has been very busy and not had a chance to read the ACHA. Summarised the ACHA, findings and recommendations, she had no additional comments or recommendations to add to the ACHA. Noted she was pleased with the results of the fieldwork for MW880 and wished more mines and pipelines would build their infrastructure where we don't find artefacts.
7/Jul/21	Outgoing	Murrin Bridge Local Aboriginal Land Council	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Judy Bartholomew	Phone	No answer, left a message.
7/Jul/21	Outgoing	Condodolin LALC	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Tim Gumbleton	Phone	No answer, left a message.
7/Jul/21	Outgoing	Barkandji Native Title Group (Barkandji Malyangapa People)	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Gerald Quayle	Phone	Called to discuss draft ACHA and address any comments or questions, he said he was partway through writing his recommendations but should have them to us by the end of the week.
7/Jul/21	Outgoing	Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Marilyn Carroll-Johnson	Phone	Called to discuss draft ACHA and address any comments or questions, she has been very busy but will read the ACHA and supply comment to us by the end of the week.
7/Jul/21	Outgoing	Mark Sutton	Taylar Reid (EMM)	Mark Sutton	Phone	Called to discuss draft ACHA and address any comments or questions. He supported the
8/Jul/21	Incoming	Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Steve Johnson	Alan Williams (EMM)	Email	ACHA and our recommendations. CAC support the project. Additional comments included providing cultural awareness training to all pipeline employees working on the project by a RAP or member of the LALC to ensure workers know how to identify an artefact and what to do if one is found. Second comment suggested a RAP or member of the LALC be present during the construction works in case artefacts are identified during the construction phase.
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C.2 Pre-notification and notification lists

C.2.1 List of government agencies contacted to obtain information on Aboriginal parties

- Heritage NSW;
- Tibooburra Local Aboriginal Land Council;
- Condobolin Local Aboriginal Land Council;
- Cobar Local Aboriginal Land Council;
- West Wyalong Local Aboriginal Land Council;
- Wilcannia Local Aboriginal Land Council;
- NSW Aboriginal Land Council;
- Cobar Shire Council;
- Central Darling Shire Council;
- Lachlan Shire Council;
- Far Western Local Land Services (former catchment management authority (CMA));
- Central Western Local Land Services (former CMA);
- National Native Title Tribunal;
- The Office of the Registrar of Aboriginal Owners; and
- NTSCorp.

C.2.2 Aboriginal parties identified following information from C.2.1

- Wongkumara People Native Title Claim Group
- Ngemba, Ngiyampaa, Wangaaypuwan and Wayilwan People
- Barkandji Native Title Group (Barkandji Malyangapa People)
- Tibooburra Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Wilcannia Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Cobar Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Individual
- Barkandji Native Title PBC

- Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation
- Murie Elders Aboriginal Corporation
- Individual
- NSW Aboriginal Land Council
- Condobolin Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Murrin Bridge Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Bundyi Aboriginal Cultural Knowledge
- Corroboree Aborginal Corporation
- Mutawintji Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Corporation
- Wakool Indigenous Corporation
- Gundabooka Aborginal Corporation Management Committee
- Individual
- Paroo-Darling NP Co-management Committee
- Wiradjuri Interim Working Party
- Barkindji Elders Council
- Menindee Aboriginal Elders Council
- Individual
- Individual
- Kullila Site Consultants
- Mooka
- Individual
- Pappin Family Aboriginal Corporation
- Individual
- Barkandji #8 Native Title Determinants
- West Wyalong LALC
- Ivanhoe Local Aboriginal Land Council

- Listed, but not within the project area:
 - Menindee Local Aboriginal Land Council
 - NSW Aboriginal Land Council
 - Condobolin Local Aboriginal Land Council
 - Murrin Bridge Local Aboriginal Land Council

C.3 Documentation from the pre-notification and notification process

From:	<u>Georgia Burnett</u>
To:	"GeospatialSearch@NNTT.Gov.Au"
Cc:	Alan Williams
Subject:	APA East Coast Expansion Project - NNTT land search
Date:	Friday, 19 March 2021 12:52:00 PM
Attachments:	image001.png image002.png jmage003.png J200919 ACHA consultationrequest 19Mar21.pdf General location map.pdf J200919 Geospatial search Non freehold.docx J200919 Geospatial search Mining.docx

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd is undertaking an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of proposed capacity expansion of the Moomba to Wilton pipeline. The proposed works would consist of a series of compressor sites along the alignment that extends across much of NSW, and includes at Binerah Downs, Mecoola Creek, Round Hill, Gilgunnia and Milne. A letter attached provides further information.

I am writing to request a search of the NNTT register of several lots and DPs in accordance with the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010. Two request forms are attached for three non freehold parcels and two mining tenements.

Please let me know if I can provide any further information to assist you.

Cheers. Georgia

Georgia Burnett Archaeologist T 02 9493 9500 M 0400 472 412 ?

Connect with us

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

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From:	<u>Georgia Burnett</u>
To:	"adminofficer@oralra.nsw.gov.au"
Cc:	Alan Williams
Subject:	APA East Coast Expansion Project - Lands claim search
Date:	Friday, 19 March 2021 12:52:00 PM
Attachments:	image001.png image002.png image003.png J200919 ACHA consultationrequest 19Mar21.pdf General location map.pdf J200919 Land claim search with attachment.pdf

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd is undertaking an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of proposed capacity expansion of the Moomba to Wilton pipeline. The proposed works would consist of a series of compressor sites along the alignment that extends across much of NSW, and includes at Binerah Downs, Mecoola Creek, Round Hill, Gilgunnia and Milne. A letter attached provides further information.

I am writing to request a search of the land claims register of several lots and DPs in accordance with the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010. A request form is attached.

Please let me know if I can provide any further information to assist you.

Cheers, Georgia

> **Georgia Burnett** Archaeologist Bushfire, Ecology, Heritage and Spatial Solutions



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From:	<u>Georgia Burnett</u>
To:	tlalc@bigpond.com; ceo@mutlalc.org.au; thwaitesjennifer@gmail.com; ww.lalc@bigpond.com
Cc:	<u>Alan Williams</u>
Subject:	APA East Coast Expansion Project - Request for Aboriginal Stakeholder Information
Date:	Monday, 22 March 2021 9:33:00 AM
Attachments:	image001.png
	image002.png
	image003.png
	J200919 ACHA consultationrequest 19Mar21.pdf
	General location map.pdf

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd is undertaking an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of proposed capacity expansion of the Moomba to Wilton pipeline. The proposed works would consist of a series of compressor sites along the alignment that extends across much of NSW, and includes at Binerah Downs, Mecoola Creek, Round Hill, Gilgunnia and Milne. A letter attached provides further information.

In accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines, we are contacting your organisation to invite you to register to be involved in the consultation for this project and/or request information of any known Aboriginal individuals/organisations within your operational area that may be interested. Could you please provide me with this information at your earliest convenience.

Happy to discuss further.

Cheers, Georgia

Georgia Burnett Archaeologist T 02 9493 9500 M 0400 472 412 ? Connect with us

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

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From:	<u>Alan Williams</u>
То:	Alan Williams
Cc:	Georgia Burnett; Ellie Evans
Subject:	APA East Coast Expansion Project - Request for Aboriginal Stakeholder Information
Date:	Friday, 19 March 2021 10:09:05 AM
Attachments:	image001.png
	image002.png
	image003.png
	image004.jpg
	J200919 ACHA consultationrequest 19Mar21.pdf
	General location map.pdf

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd is undertaking an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of proposed capacity expansion of the Moomba to Wilton pipeline. The proposed works would consist of a series of compressor sites along the alignment that extends across much of NSW, and includes at Binerah Downs, Mecoola Creek, Round Hill, Gilgunnia and Milne. A letter attached provides further information.

In accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines, we are contacting your organisation to request information of any known Aboriginal individuals and/or organisations within your operational area that may be interested to be consulted on the project. Could you please provide me with this information at your earliest convenience.

Happy to discuss further

Best wishes Al

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACAI

Associate Director National Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritage

Bushfire, Ecology, Heritage and Spatial Solutions



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Figure 3.1 Proposed locations of compressor stations on the MWP

16 March 2021



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

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

www.emmconsulting.com.au

Re: Moomba to Wilton Pipeline: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for Aboriginal stakeholder information

Dear Sir/Madam,

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd (EMM) has been commissioned by APA Group to undertake an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) of a proposed expansion to the capacity of the Moomba to Wilton gas pipeline. Specifically the ACHA will target five proposed compressor station locations in order to identify the presence of any Aboriginal heritage values, and support APA to avoid and minimise impacts to Aboriginal heritage as a result of the proposed construction and operation of the facilities. The specific locations of the compressor stations are:

- Binerah Downs (Lot 1 DP593579) Approximately 68km north-west of Tibooburra (Unincorporated Far West Region).
- Mecoola Creek (Lot 1 DP593525) Approximately 70km south-east of Tibooburra (Unincorporated Far West Region).
- Round Hill (Lot 3 DP593787) Approximately 103km north of Wilcannia (Central Darling Shire).
- Gilgunnia (Lot 3 DP5938140 Approximately 63km south-west of Nymagee (Cobar Shire).
- Milne (Lot 1 DP580284) Approximately 35km south-west of Condobolin (Lachlan Shire).

The proponent is APA Group, and the project contacts is: Brian Connellan (Environmental Assessment Advisor) GPO Box 1390, Brisbane QLD 4001; ph. 07 3223 3386; email: <u>brian.connellan@apa.com.au</u>

In accordance with NSW State government's *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, I am writing to you to seek information on relevant Aboriginal individuals and/or communities that you are aware of in the region, and who may hold cultural knowledge and/or information about Aboriginal objects and sites in the vicinity. Could you please provide me with this information as soon as possible at the Sydney address above, or my e-mail - <u>awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au</u>

If you have any questions or enquiries, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACAI Associate Director, National Technical Leader Aboriginal Heritage awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au

REQUEST FOR SEARCH OF LAND CLAIM REGISTER

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

PO Box 5068

Parramatta, 2124

Level 3, 2-10 Wentworth Street Parramatta, 2124 028633 1266

Please send the completed form via e-mail to : Adminofficer@oralra.nsw.gov.au

Please print all details clearly using block letters

Full name of person requesting search: (name for correspondence)

Alan Will	iams	
Name of company:	EMM Consulting	
Postal address:	20 Chandos St	
	St Leonards NSW 2065	
E mail address:		
Office phone number:	9493 9500 Mobile phone: 0438 104 740	
Land identifiers: (lot, DF reserve number – not C plan number or vol fol ic	Crown	
Parish name:		
County name:		

To assist the office in assigning priorities, please answer the following:

1) Purpose for which information is required:

To identify Aboriginal stakeholders as part of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for a proposed development of the site. Searching the register is a requirement of the process.

2) If urgent consideration is required, reason for urgency:

Signature, position and date:

Associate Director 19 March 2021

Please note:

- 1: The register covers only Crown land.
- 2: All information is required, including a name for correspondence before the search will be completed.
- 3: The person to whom correspondence is addressed must sign the form.
- 4: Searches are completed within 10 working days and returned by e-mail
- 5: Please be aware, it may take longer than 10 working days to respond to search requests that contain more than 10 parcels or identifiers

Land identifiers	Parish name	County name	LGA
Lot 1 DP593579	Hermitage	Tongowoko	Unincorporated
			Far West Region
Lot 1 DP593525	Hermitage	Tongowoko	Unincorporated
			Far West Region
Lot 3 DP593787	Wilcannia	Young	Central Darling
			Shire
Lot 3 DP5938140	Nymagee	Mouramba	Cobar Shire
Lot 1 DP580284	Condobolin	Cunningham	Lachlan Shire
REQUEST FOR SEARCH OF LAND CLAIM REGISTER

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

PO Box 5068

Parramatta, 2124

Level 3, 2-10 Wentworth Street Parramatta, 2124 028633 1266

Please send the completed form via e-mail to : Adminofficer@oralra.nsw.gov.au

Please print all details clearly using block letters

Full name of person requesting search: (name for correspondence)

Alan Will	iams	
Name of company:	EMM Consulting	
Postal address:	20 Chandos St	
	St Leonards NSW 2065	
E mail address:		
Office phone number:	9493 9500 Mobile phone: 0438 104 740	
Land identifiers: (lot, DF reserve number – not C plan number or vol fol ic	Crown	
Parish name:		
County name:		

To assist the office in assigning priorities, please answer the following:

1) Purpose for which information is required:

To identify Aboriginal stakeholders as part of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for a proposed development of the site. Searching the register is a requirement of the process.

2) If urgent consideration is required, reason for urgency:

Signature, position and date:

Associate Director 19 March 2021

Please note:

- 1: The register covers only Crown land.
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- 4: Searches are completed within 10 working days and returned by e-mail
- 5: Please be aware, it may take longer than 10 working days to respond to search requests that contain more than 10 parcels or identifiers

From:	Geospatial Search Requests
To:	Alan Williams
Cc:	Georgia Burnett
Subject:	RE: SR21/431 - APA East Coast Expansion Project - NNTT land search - SR21/431
Date:	Friday, 19 March 2021 4:41:48 PM
Attachments:	image005.png
	image006.png
	image002.png

UNCLASSIFIED

Native title search – *NSW Parcels* – *Multiple* Your ref: *J200919* - Our ref: *SR21/431*

Dear Alan Williams,

Thank you for your search request received on 19 March 2021 in relation to the above area, please find your results below.

Search Results

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

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

Cadastral data as at: 01/02/2021

Parcel ID	Feature Area SqKm	Tenure	NNTT file number	Name	Category	Overlap Area SqKm	Percent Selected Feature
1//DP580284	0.1631	FREEHOLD	No overlap			-	0.00%
1//DP593525	0.1307	FREEHOLD	No overlap			-	0.00%
1//DP593579	0.1445	FREEHOLD	QC2008/003	Wongkumara People	Applications (Schedule)	0.1445	100.00%
1//DP593579	0.1445	FREEHOLD	QC2008/003	Wongkumara People	Applications (RNTC)	0.1445	100.00%
3//DP593787	0.1525	FREEHOLD	<u>NP2020/001</u>	Barkandji Malyangapa People	Applications (Schedule)	0.1525	100.00%
3//DP593814	0.1627	FREEHOLD	NC2012/001	Ngemba, Ngiyampaa, Wangaaypuwan and Wayilwan native title determination application	Applications (Schedule)	0.1627	100.00%
3//DP593814	0.1627	FREEHOLD	NC2012/001	Ngemba, Ngiyampaa, Wangaaypuwan and Wayilwan native title determination application	Applications (RNTC)	0.1627	100.00%

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

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

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

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

Search results and the existence of native title

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

The Tribunal accepts no liability for reliance placed on enclosed information

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

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

Regards,

Geospatial Searches National Native Title Tribunal | Perth Email: <u>GeospatialSearch@nntt.gov.au</u> | <u>www.nntt.gov.au</u>

From: Georgia Burnett <gburnett@emmconsulting.com.au> Sent: Friday, 19 March 2021 10:52 AM To: Geospatial Search Requests <GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au> Cc: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au> Subject: SR21/431 - APA East Coast Expansion Project - NNTT land search

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

Dear Sir/Madam,

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd is undertaking an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of proposed capacity expansion of the Moomba to Wilton pipeline. The proposed works would consist of a series of compressor sites along the alignment that extends across much of NSW, and includes at Binerah Downs, Mecoola Creek, Round Hill, Gilgunnia and Milne. A letter attached provides further information.

I am writing to request a search of the NNTT register of several lots and DPs in accordance with the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010. Two request forms are attached for three non freehold parcels and two mining tenements.

Please let me know if I can provide any further information to assist you.

Cheers, Georgia

Georgia Burnett

Archaeologist



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

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Reference: DOC21/214988-2

Dr Alan Williams EMM PO Box 21 St LEONARDS NSW 1590 awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au RE: Request for information on Aboriginal stakeholders for an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for the" proposed expansion to the capacity of the Moomba to Wilton gas pipeline for Round Hill (Lot 3 DP593787) Approximately 103km north of Wilcannia"

Dear Dr Alan,

Moomba to Wilton gas pipeline, Round Hill (Lot 3 DP593787) Approximately 103km north of Wilcannia, within the Central Darling Shire local Thank you for your letter of 16 March 2021 about Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation for the proposed expansion to the capacity of the government area. I appreciate the opportunity to provide input.

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

We would also like to take this opportunity to remind the proponent and consultant to:

Ensure that consultation is fair, equitable and transparent. If the Aboriginal parties express concern or are opposed to parts of or the

entire project, we expect that evidence will be provided to demonstrate the efforts made to find common ground between the opponents and the proponent. If you have any questions about this advice, please do not hesitate to contact me via paul.houston@environment.nsw.gov.au or 02 68835361.

Yours sincerely

1 Parteur

Paul Houston

Aboriginal Heritage Planning Officer Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Regulation - Northern Heritage NSW Department of Premier and Cabinet 30 March 2021

ATTACHMENT A

Table 1: List of Aboriginal stakeholder groups within the Central Darling Shire local government area LGA. - that may have an interest in the project; provided as per the "OEH Aboriginal cultural heritage requirement for proponents 2010".

Organisation/	Contact Name	Email Address/	Postal Address	Additional
Individual		Fax / Phone		information
Badger Bates	Badger Bates		107 Gaffney Lane, Broken Hill NSW 2880	
Barkindji Elders Council	Arthur Kirby	0418658066	C/- PO Box 87, Euston NSW 2737	
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Marilyn Carroll- Johnson, Director	corroboreecorp@bigpond.com 0415911159	PO Box 3340, ROUSE HILL NSW 2155	
Ivanhoe LALC	Chairperson		PO Box 116, Ivanhoe NSW 2878	

Menindee Aboriginal Elders Council	The Chair		C/o NPWS West Darling Area, PO Box 788, Broken Hill NSW 2880
Menindee LALC	Chairperson		PO Box 47, Menindee NSW 2879
Paroo -Darling NP Co management Committee	The Chair		C/o NPWS West Darling Area, PO Box 788, Broken Hill NSW 2880
Trevor Robinson	Trevor Robinson		C/- 14 Condon Place Dubbo NSW 2830
Wakool Indigenous Corporation	Cynthja Pappan	400634994	PO Box 243, Balranald NSW 2715
Wiradjuri Interim Working Party			C/- 14 Condon Place Dubbo NSW 2830



Reference: DOC21/214988-4

Dr Alan Williams EMM PO Box 21 St LEONARDS NSW 1590 awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au RE: Request for information on Aboriginal stakeholders for an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for the" proposed expansion to the capacity of the Moomba to Wilton gas pipeline, Milne (Lot 1 DP580284) Approximately 35km south-west of Condobolin NSW"

Dear Dr Alan,

Thank you for your letter of 16 March 2021 about Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation for the proposed expansion to the capacity of the Moomba to Wilton gas pipeline, Milne (Lot 1 DP580284) Approximately 35km south-west of Condobolin, within the Lachlan Shire local government area. I appreciate the opportunity to provide input. Please find enclosed a list of known Aboriginal parties for the Lachlan Shire (Attachment 1) that we consider likely to have an interest in the proponent/consultant to advertise the proposal in the local print media and contact other bodies and community groups seeking interested Aboriginal parties, in accordance with the 'Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010' (the CRs). proposal. Note this is not an exhaustive list of all interested Aboriginal parties. Receipt of this list does not remove the requirement for a

We would also like to take this opportunity to remind the proponent and consultant to:

Ensure that consultation is fair, equitable and transparent. If the Aboriginal parties express concern or are opposed to parts of or the entire project, we expect that evidence will be provided to demonstrate the efforts made to find common ground between the opponents and the proponent. •

If you have any questions about this advice, please do not hesitate to contact me via paul.houston@environment.nsw.gov.au or 02 68835361.

Yours sincerely

Partend

Paul Houston Aboriginal Heritage Planning Officer Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Regulation - Northern Heritage NSW Department of Premier and Cabinet 31 March 2021 ATTACHMENT A

Table 1: List of Aboriginal stakeholder groups within the Lachlan Local Government Area - that may have an interest in the project; provided as per the "OEH Aboriginal cultural heritage requirement for proponents 2010".

Organisation/	Contact Name	Email Address/	Postal Address	Additional
Individual		Fax / Phone		information
Bundyi Aboriginal Cultural Knowledge		marksad@live.com.au	PO Box 8005, Kooringal NSW 2650	
Condobolin LALC	Chairperson		PO Box 114, Condobolin NSW	
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation Marilyn Carroll-Johnson, Director	Marilyn Carroll-Johnson, Director	corroboreecorp@bigpond.com 0415911159	PO Box 3340, ROUSE HILL NSW 2155	
Kullila Site Consultants	Paul Charles		14 Werrang Road, Primbee NSW 2502	
Моока	Neville Williams		PO Box 70, Cowra NSW 2794	

Murie Elders Group	Chairperson		161 Bathurst Street, Condobolin NSW 2877	
Murrin Bridge LALC	Chairperson		PO Box 157, Lake Cargelligo NSW 2672	
Peter Peckham	Peter Peckham		27 Jennings Street, Geurie, NSW 2831	
Trevor Robinson	Trevor Robinson		C/- 14 Condon Place Dubbo NSW 2830	
Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation			PO Box 194, Condobolin NSW 2877	
Wiradjuri Council of Elders	Robert Clegg	rclegg55@gmail.com	28 Hodges Street, Parkes NSW 2870	

From:	Connellan, Brian
To:	Ellie Evans; Alan Williams; David Snashall
Subject:	Fwd: Moomba to Wilton Pipeline: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Date:	Wednesday, 24 March 2021 4:12:36 PM
Attachments:	image001.jpg

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From: Eddy Neumann <en@eddyneumann.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, March 24, 2021 4:10:29 PM
To: Connellan, Brian <Brian.Connellan@apa.com.au>
Subject: [EXT]: Moomba to Wilton Pipeline: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Attention Brian Connellan

Dear Brian,

We refer to your email of 16 March 2021 and our subsequent telephone conversation and confirm we act for the Wongkumara People Native Title Claim Group who are the registered claimants the Claim which constitutes Federal Court Proceedings QUD 851 of 2018.

We herby advise our clients hold cultural knowledge and information in relation to Binerah Downs and Mecoola Creek referred to in your email. Thew reelkevant persons holding the knowlewdge and information are the registered applicants and Elders of the Claim Group.

Plewase do not hesoitate to call.

Kind regards Eddy Neumann PRINCIPAL

		?		
		_		

Level 1, 255 Castlereagh Street SYDNEY NSW 2000 PH 02 9264 9933 FAX 02 9264 9966 DX 11501 Sydney Downtown EMAIL en@eddyneumann.com.au

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From:	Paul Houston
To:	Alan Williams
Subject:	RAP letters Moomba to Wilton gas pipeline
Date:	Wednesday, 31 March 2021 6:06:23 AM
Attachments:	DOC21-214988-1 the Moomba to Wilton gas pipeline , for Binerah Downs and Mecoola Creek NSW".pdf DOC21-214988-2 Moomba to Wilton gas pipeline Round Hilll.pdf DOC21-214988-3 Moomba-Wilton gas pipeline-Gilgunnia.pdf
	DOC21-214988-4 Moomba to Wilton Milne.pdf
Importance:	High

Dr Williams

Please see attached RAP letters for the proposed Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the "Proposed expansion to the capacity of the Moomba to Wilton gas pipeline, NSW" in the follow locations:

•Binerah Downs (Lot 1 DP593579) Approximately 68km north-west of Tibooburra (Unincorporated Far West Region).

• Mecoola Creek (Lot 1 DP593525) Approximately 70km south-east of Tibooburra (Unincorporated Far West Region).

- Round Hill (Lot 3 DP593787) Approximately 103km north of Wilcannia (Central Darling Shire).
- Gilgunnia (Lot 3 DP5938140 Approximately 63km south-west of Nymagee (Cobar Shire).
- Milne (Lot 1 DP580284) Approximately 35km south-west of Condobolin (Lachlan Shire).

If you have any questions please contact me.

Thanxs Paul

Paul Houston, Aboriginal Heritage Planning OfficerHeritage NSW, Community Engagement, Department of Premier and Cabinet142 Brisbane St, Dubbo NSW 2830T: 02 68835361, M: 0427832205 | Paul.Houston@environment.nsw.gov.au

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

I acknowledge and respect the traditional custodians and ancestors of the lands I work across. Heritage NSW and coronavirus (COVID-19)

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

This email is intended for the addressee(s) named and may contain confidential and/or privileged information.

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Any views expressed in this email are those of the individual sender except where the sender expressly and with authority states them to be the views of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.

PLEASE CONSIDER THE ENVIRONMENT BEFORE PRINTING THIS EMAIL

MEETINGS

RSPCA BROKEN HILL Branch Monthly Meeting to be held Wednesday, 31 March, Trades Hall at 7:30pm.

BD167046

THE BHHS P&C AGM will be held on Monday 26th April at 7pm via zoom meeting.<\#13>If you are interested in joining our committee please contact the school on 8088 1522 to have your email address added to our list of members so an invitation for this meeting can be sent out to you to join.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BD167061

N T I Q U E C O L L E C T A B L E & HOBBY FAIR. Whitehouse Broken Hill. June 12th & 13th 2021. Selling Sites call 0488 197 167. www.aussiefairs. Α com.

BD167031 CAN'T HEAR? Ear wax a problem? Water free ear wax removal. Call MicroClear Ears, 31 Sulphide Street for appointments 0475 422 813.

BD166982

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BD166981





Please deliver your CV to

Randall Ragenovich, Dealer Principal

in person or via

randallr@bhmotorco.com.au

Close Date: 7/4/2021



EXPRESSION OF INTEREST QUALITY ASSURANCE: SOLAR PV AND AIR CONDITIONING SPLIT SYSTEMS

Murdi Paaki Services Ltd (MPSL) invites Expressions of Interest (EoI) from qualified individuals and firms experienced in the supervision of installation of residential solar PV systems and split system air-conditioning to be added to the MPSL Register of Approved Suppliers. The Electrical Supervisor will be responsible for ensuring systems installation to Aboriginal households within the Murdi Paaki Region complies with the relevant standards and contract requirements.

The EoI is the first stage of a two-stage engagement process. The objective of the process is to identify and pre-register individuals and firms which have the capacity, capability and experience to undertake the project(s) identified, and which are interested in joining with MPSL to improve the lived experiences of the Aboriginal communities of the Murdi Paaki Region. A minimum requirement would be the ability to demonstrate prior experience of working within the Murdi Paaki Region. EoIs will be assessed in accordance with designated criteria.

To commence the engagement process, please email Kerry Grant-Mackay on

kerry.grant-mackay@mpra.com.au and request an EoI form. Further information in relation to this registration process will be supplied at that time. Please note that the deadline for submission of the EoI form via email to MPSL is by 5pm Monday 12th April 2021

MPSL will use the Register to identify, assess and engage individuals and corporate entities as contractors to undertake specific projects or pieces of work that relate to the delivery of one or more strategic initiative(s). There is, however, no guarantee of work.

Should further clarification be required, please contact Kerry Grant-Mackay, RAHLA Program Coordinator on mobile 0498 009 104.

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TO DONATE, PHONE 0412 048 822

EMM Consulting Ptv Ltd. 20 Chandos Street. St Leonards, NSW 2065; T: 02 9493 9500; E awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au

2021 at 11am Both meetings will held in Council Chambers, 21 Reid Street Wilcannia, Business papers will be available on Council's website, or at the office prior to the meetings. Members of the public are welcome to attend. DOCUMENTS ON EXHIBITION At its March meeting, Council resolved to place the following documents on Public Exhibition. **Community Participation Plan** Digital (Online and Social Media) Policy Submissions will be accepted until 4pm Friday 23 April 2021 and should be sent in writing to The General Manager Central Darling Shire Council PO Box 165 WILCANNIA NSW 2836

the April and May.

April 2021 at 11am

or by email council@centraldarling.nsw.gov.au Please note: Submissions may be used to form a Council report for the adoption of these policies.

Invitation for Registrations of Interest Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Moomba to Wilton Pipeline

APA Group is proposing to install five compressor stations, in three stages, along the Moomba to Wilton gas pipeline in Western NSW. EMM Consulting is undertaking an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment to identify the presence of any Aboriginal heritage values, and support APA to avoid and minimise impacts to Aboriginal heritage as a result of the proposed construction and operation of the facilities. The specific locations of the compressor stations are:

 Binerah Downs (Lot 1 DP593579) Approximately 68km north-west of Tibooburra (Unincorporated Far West Region). Mecoola Creek (Lot 1 DP593525) Approximately 70km south-east of Tibooburra

- (Unincorporated Far West Region).
- Round Hill (Lot 3 DP593787) Approximately 103km north of Wilcannia (Central Darling Shire).
- Gilgunnia (Lot 3 DP5938140 Approximately 63km south-west of Nymagee (Cobar Shire). Milne (Lot 1 DP580284) Approximately 35km south-west of Condobolin (Lachlan Shire).

The proponent is APA Group, and the project contacts is: Brian Connellan (Environmental Assessment Advisor) GPO Box 1390, Brisbane QLD 4001; ph. 07 3223 3386; email: brian connellan@apa.com.au

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

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

Registrations of interest should be provided by no later than 14 April 2021 to

Alan Williams,

Sport -

Invitation for Registrations of Interest Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Moomba to Wilton Pipeline

APA Group is proposing to install five compressor stations, in three stages, along the Moomba to Wilton gas pipeline in Western NSW. EMM Consulting undertaking an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment to identify the presence of any Aboriginal heritage values, and support APA to avoid and minimise impacts to Aboriginal heritage as a result of the proposed construction and operation of the facilities. The specific locations of the compressor stations are:

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- DP5935251 Mecoola Creek (Lot 1 Approximately 70km south-east of Tibooburra (Unincorporated Far West Region).
- Hill 3 DP593787) Round (Lot Approximately 103km north of Wilcannia (Central Darling Shire).
- . Gilgunnia (Lot 3 DP5938140 Approximately 63km south-west of Nymagee (Cobar Shire).
- Milne (Lot 1 DP580284) Approximately 35km south-west of Condobolin (Lachlan Shire).

The proponent is APA Group, and the project contacts is: Brian Connellan (Environmental Assessment Advisor) GPO Box 1390, Brisbane QLD 4001; ph. 07 3223 3386;

email: brian.connellan@apa.com.au

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Registrations of interest should be provided by no later than 14 April 2021 to Alan Williams, EMM Consulting Pty Ltd, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards, NSW 2065 T: 02 9493 9500

E: awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au

Teams decided for touch grand finals

played by all teams in the semi final decider final. With a number of speedsters in both games on Thursday afternoon at Ward **Öval**.

The winners from each match, Orange Blaz-ers, Yellow Jackets, RND's and Blue Marlins, have earned themselves spots in tomorrow's grand finals.

In the juniors competition, it was the top team, Orange Blazers, who progressed first to the all important grand final game, after they secured a big win in their match with Blue Thunder.

While Blue Thunder played their best game of the season, the Orange Blazers stepped up to run in some quality tries to help them secure their grand final spot.

Rowdy Barton, Jaxon Waugh and Clair Cousins were best on ground for the Blazers.

Talas Burke played his game of the season for the Thunder and was well supported by team mates Cohen Nicholson and Rhylee Patterson all game.

In the other juniors game a very determined Yellow Jackets side upset the Red Devils to win their elimination match by one try.

Gabriel Harris crossed the try line three times for the Devils, but it was the combination of George McDonald and Kai McCosker that proved to be the winning difference that helped the Yellow Jackets to victory.

For the Devils, Billy George, Nate Martin and Lila Armstrong were all strong in attack.

Eli Martin and Lara Stephens were among the Yellow Jackets' best on field.

The Yellow Jackets will now take on the

Some outstanding touch football was Orange Blazers in tomorrow's junior grand sides, it's expected to be a fast paced game and, by all accounts, will be a thrilling grand final.

RND's and Blue Marlins will meet in the senior grand final match tomorrow after they won their semis last week.

RND's scored a convincing win over Afta Midnight despite Ryan Urquhart throwing everything in his game repertoire at his RND's opposition.

The fantastic attacking combination of Zane Taylor, Troy Robertson and Aisha Schofield was what afforded the RND's the win.

In the other game, Blue Marlins had to work hard for their win over the Green Beans.

The Green Beans pushed them the whole game with Kai Taylor, Maddie Bruce and Sosie Barton having strong performances in attack.

The trio proved to be very difficult for the Marlins to contain.

The Marlins' Damon Bruce again was dominant in both defence and attack and, with a number of line breaks, he linked up with his inside players a number of times to have a hand in the majority of the Marlins' tries which they scored on their way to the win.

The seniors grand final game will definitely be one to watch as both teams have flair in attack and are strong in defence. RND's and Blue Marlins will be out to assert

their dominance and show off their improved touch football skills.

Presentations will directly follow each grand final

Sideline spectators are very welcome to at-

Good roll up for the weekend's golf

Men's Golf four ball multiplier on Saturday.

handled the course the best coming in with a score of 62 stableford points to claim the win. They were followed by Mick Bannister and

Bian Smith on 54 stableford points.

In third place were Alec Fraser and Jason Hampel on 51 points and finishing in 4th place were David Knight and Mark Fraser on 50 points. Peter Robinson had the best individual score of 38 points followed by Alec Fraser with 34 points.

Nearest the Pin (NTP) prizes were won by Jarrod Marsden (3rd hole), Greg Clark (7th) and Peter Robinson on the 15th.

A good roll up of 20 players contested the petition was played on Sunday with 15 players turning up to take on the tough course condi-The team of Steve Manns and Greg Clark tions. Alec Fraser, on 71 net, got bragging rights over brother Mark (72 net).

Veteran Garry Wilkin was in third position with 74 net followed by Andrew Bartlett with 75 net. NTP's were won by Bayley Prendergast (3rd hole), Andrew Bartlett (7th) and Peter Lawrence on the 15th.

A big Easter weekend of golf is planned starting on Friday with a Four-Ball-Worst-Ball game.

A Monthly Medal Stableford will be contested on Saturday; a Single plus Money Ball Stableford will be played on Sunday (see notice board at club for rules); and an Individual Stableford is planned for Monday.-Three Aces

The first round of the Captain's Trophy com-



Page 18 The Cobar Weekly Wednesday March 31, 2021



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

FRIDRY

9TH & 16TH

9th - FOOTBALL CLINIC

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REGISTRATIONS OF INTEREST

INVITATION FOR REGISTRATIONS OF INTEREST ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT MOOMBA TO WILTON PIPELINE

APA Group is proposing to install five compressor stations, in three stages, along the Moomba to Wilton gas pipeline in Western NSW. EMM Consulting is undertaking an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment to identify the presence of any Aboriginal heritage values, and support APA to avoid and minimise impacts to Aboriginal heritage as a result of the proposed construction and operation of the facilities. The specific locations of the compressor stations are:

 Binerah Downs (Lot 1 DP593579) Approximately 68km north-west of Tibooburra (Unincorporated Far West Region).
 Mecoola Creek (Lot 1 DP593525) Approximately 70km south-east of

• Mecoola Creek (Lot 1 DP593525) Approximately 70km south-east of Tibooburra (Unincorporated Far West Region).

• Round Hill (Lot 3 DP593787) Approximately 103km north of Wilcannia (Central Darling Shire).

• Gilgunnia (Lot 3 DP5938140 Approximately 63km south-west of Nymagee (Cobar Shire).

• Milne (Lot 1 DP580284) Approximately 35km south-west of Condobolin (Lachlan Shire).

The proponent is APA Group, and the project contacts is: Brian Connellan (Environmental Assessment Advisor) GPO Box 1390, Brisbane QLD 4001; ph. 07 3223 3386; email: brian.connellan@apa.com.au

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

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

Registrations of interest should be provided by no later than **14 April 2021** to Alan Williams, EMM Consulting Pty Ltd, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards, NSW 2065; T: 02 9493 9500; E <u>awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au</u>



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I have excellent heating & cooling options including ducted evaporative air conditioning, wood heater, and a reverse cycle split system. Located conveniently off the kitchen/dining area is a full width of the house covered entertaining. This has colourbond roofing and varnished boards Also outside to complete the appeal is a carport, lock up garage, and an easy-care garden. The property is located close to the main shopping area and would be an easy walk to the schools.



Contact Sandra Parnaby 0428 952 644 Condobolin Properties Plus Suite 1, 90 Bathurst Street

DON BROWN MEMORIAL DINNER



Peter Colless, Rob Neal and Jock Coupland enjoyed the Don Brown Memorial Ewe Competition
 dinner at the Condobolin Sports Club on 23 February. Image Credit: Kathy Parnaby.



The Condobolin Argus Wednesday 31 March 2021

From:	Alan Williams
To:	<u>OEH HD Heritage Mailbox; tibooburralalc@gmail.com; thwaitesjennifer@gmail.com; ceo@cobarlalc.com; murrinbridgelalc@gmail.com</u>
Cc:	Taylar Reid; Paul Houston Heritage NSW; jonathon.captain-webb@alc.org.au
Subject:	Moomba to Wilton Pipeline Compressor Station Installation (SSI-15548591-Mod-1) - Aboriginal stakeholders registered
Date:	Thursday, 15 April 2021 10:41:14 AM
Attachments:	image001.png
	image002.png
	image003.png
	image004.jpg
	Barriertearsheet_BDT_26.pdf
	Cobar Weekly Tearsheet_310321 Page 18a.pdf
	1200010 Invitation to register V02 ndf

Dear All,

As previously advised, EMM is undertaking the Aboriginal heritage investigations of a series of proposed compressor sites along the Moomba to Wilton pipeline. As part of these investigations, a formal notification process to identify the interest of local Aboriginal individuals and/or organisations in accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines was undertaken. This expired yesterday on the 14 April. In accordance with Section 4.1.6 of the Heritage NSW consultation guidelines, please find a list of the Aboriginal individuals/organisations who registered in the project below, and the notification documentation attached (please note we are still awaiting a tear sheet from the Condobolin Argus that also ran the advert, but it will be identical to those presented, and will be included in the final reporting documentation). Please note that one of the Aboriginal parties has indicated that they do not want their information provided, and have had their name withheld. Further, we wish to highlight that information provided in relation to John Shipp and Neville Williams is no longer valid, and we have been unable to identify updated details for these individuals.

Registered Aboriginal Party	Project Area of Interest
Wongkumara People Native Title Claim Group	Mecoola Creek
Ngemba, Ngiyampaa, Wangaaypuwan and Wayilwan People	Gilgunnia
Barkandji Native Title Group (Barkandji Malyangapa People)	Mercoola Creek, Round Hill
Tibooburra Local Aboriginal Land Council	Mecoola Creek
Wilcannia Local Aboriginal Land Council	Round Hill
Cobar Local Aboriginal Land Council	Gilgunnia
Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation	Milne
Badger Bates	Mercoola Creek, Round Hill
Louise Davies	Milne
Barkandji Native Title PBC	Mercoola Creek, Round Hill
Bundyi Aboriginal Cultural Knowledge	Milne
Murie Elders Aboriginal Corporation (now Callara Culture and Heritage Aboriginal Corporation)	Milne, Gilgunnia
Name withheld	Milne
NSW Aboriginal Land Council	-
Murrin Bridge Local Aboriginal Land Council	-
lappy to discuss	•

Thanks

Al

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACAI





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30 March 2021



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

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

Re: Invitation for Registrations of Interest – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage – Moomba to Wilton Pipeline

Dear Sir/Madam,

APA Group is proposing to install five compressor stations, in three stages, along the Moomba to Wilton gas pipeline in Western NSW. EMM Consulting is undertaking an Aboriginal cultural heritage investigation to identify the presence of any Aboriginal heritage values, and support APA Group to avoid and minimise impacts to Aboriginal heritage as a result of the proposed construction and operation of these facilities. The specific locations of the compressor stations are:

- Binerah Downs (Lot 1 DP593579) Approximately 68km north-west of Tibooburra (Unincorporated Far West Region).
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- Gilgunnia (Lot 3 DP5938140 Approximately 63km south-west of Nymagee (Cobar Shire).
- Milne (Lot 1 DP580284) Approximately 35km south-west of Condobolin (Lachlan Shire).

The proponent is APA Group, and the project contacts is: Brian Connellan (Environmental Assessment Advisor) GPO Box 1390, Brisbane QLD 4001; ph. 07 3223 3386; email: brian.connellan@apa.com.au

This project is being undertaken in accordance with NSW State government's *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010.* As per the first stage of the NSW State government consultation guidelines, I am writing to notify you of the project and seeking you and/or your organisation's interest in being registered for subsequent consultation and involvement. We are interested in Aboriginal individuals and/or organisations who may hold relevant cultural knowledge for determining the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the area, and who wish to be involved in the project.

The purpose of consultation is to assist the proponent to:

- 1. Assess the Aboriginal heritage values of the area.
- 2. Assist NSW Government in the assessment of Aboriginal heritage reports prepared for this project.
- 3. Support any future applications or approvals for the project sought under Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 and/or National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.

If you wish to register your interest as an Aboriginal party your registration must be in writing (letter or email). This information must be received by Alan Williams (see contact details below) by close of business on_14 April 2021:

Alan Williams, EMM Consulting Pty Ltd, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards, NSW 2065; T: 02 9493 9500; E: <u>awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au</u>

In your response, please provide the following information:

- clear identification of the individual and/or organisation registering an interest. Please ensure all contact details and personal, along with relevant phone, address and e-mail (if available) is provided;
- preferred communication method (e.g. e-mail) during the consultation of this project, along with your organisation's nominated contact person and their details;
- the level of project involvement you or your organisation wishes, including attendance of meetings, fieldwork participation and/or simply reviewing documentation;
- identification on any procedures, protocols or requirements for the use and reproduction of any cultural information or materials you or your organisation provides EMM Heritage as part of this project; and
- identification of any Aboriginal objects, sites and/or areas of cultural value that you are aware of in, or near, the project area.

As required by the consultation guidelines, details of people registering as Aboriginal Parties will be forwarded to Heritage NSW and the relevant Local Aboriginal Land Council unless you specify otherwise in your response.

If you have any questions or enquiries, please don't hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACAI Associate Director, National Technical Lead Aboriginal Heritage awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au

Hi Gerald,

Sounds about right, we have a couple around Wilcannia and Cobar. I'll mark you down for these.

Thanks A

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACAI

Associate Director | National Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritage T 02 9493 9584 M 0438 104 740 www.emmconsulting.com.au

From: geraldjamesquayle26 <geraldjamesquayle26@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 31 March 2021 3:44 PM
To: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Cc: geraldjamesquayle26@gmail.com; Taylar Reid <treid@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: RE: APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline - Aboriginal heritage - notification

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

I believe its site 2 and 3 near white cliffs and Wilcannia or was that Broken Hill

Sent from Samsung tablet.

------ Original message ------From: Alan Williams <a williams@emmconsulting.com.au> Date: 31/3/21 2:10 pm (GMT+09:30) To: geraldjamesquayle26 <geraldjamesquayle26@gmail.com> Cc: Taylar Reid <treid@emmconsulting.com.au> Subject: RE: APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline - Aboriginal heritage - notification

Thanks Gerald,

Can you advise which of the compressor sites are of interest. There's a map in the attachment I sent – happy to send a hard copy if you need.

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACAI

Associate Director | National Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritage

T 02 9493 9584

M 0438 104 740

www.emmconsulting.com.au

From: geraldjamesquayle26 <geraldjamesquayle26@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 31 March 2021 2:35 PM
To: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Cc: geraldjamesquayle26@gmail.com
Subject: Re: APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline - Aboriginal heritage - notification

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

The Barkandji Native Title PBC wish to become RAP to this Project

Sent from Samsung tablet.

------ Original message ------From: Alan Williams <a williams@emmconsulting.com.au> Date: 31/3/21 1:57 pm (GMT+09:30) To: Alan Williams <a williams@emmconsulting.com.au> Cc: Taylar Reid <treid@emmconsulting.com.au> Subject: APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline - Aboriginal heritage - notification

Dear All,

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Further details and a map of the project is attached. If you haven't already done so via Taylar, and wish to register for the project and be consulted as it progresses, can you please respond to me by 14 April 2021. Can I please also ask you identify which of the compressor site/s you have an interest in; and provide phone/email details if this has been posted to you (it means we haven't been able contact you any other way).

Happy to discuss Thanks Al

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACAI

Associate Director National Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritage

Bushfire, Ecology, Heritage and Spatial Solutions

2	T 02 9493 9500
	M 0438 104 740
	D 02 9493 9584
	Connect with us
SYDNEY Ground floor, 20	Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065
?	

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From:	geraldjamesquayle26
To:	<u>Alan Williams</u>
Cc:	geraldjamesquayle26@gmail.com; Taylar Reid
Subject:	RE: APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline - Aboriginal heritage - notification
Date:	Wednesday, 31 March 2021 4:07:52 PM

Not Cobar just Wilcannia White Cliff's broken hill and Tibooburra area thanks

Sent from Samsung tablet.

------ Original message ------From: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au> Date: 31/3/21 3:39 pm (GMT+09:30) To: geraldjamesquayle26 <geraldjamesquayle26@gmail.com> Cc: Taylar Reid <treid@emmconsulting.com.au> Subject: RE: APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline - Aboriginal heritage - notification

Hi Gerald,

Sounds about right, we have a couple around Wilcannia and Cobar. I'll mark you down for these.

Thanks

A

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACAI

Associate Director | National Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritage

T 02 9493 9584

M 0438 104 740

www.emmconsulting.com.au

From: geraldjamesquayle26 <geraldjamesquayle26@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 31 March 2021 3:44 PM
To: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Cc: geraldjamesquayle26@gmail.com; Taylar Reid <treid@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: RE: APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline - Aboriginal heritage - notification

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	-
1	i

I believe its site 2 and 3 near white cliffs and Wilcannia or was that Broken Hill

Sent from Samsung tablet.

----- Original message ------

From: Alan Williams <a williams@emmconsulting.com.au>

Date: 31/3/21 2:10 pm (GMT+09:30)

To: geraldjamesquayle26 < geraldjamesquayle26@gmail.com>

Cc: Taylar Reid <treid@emmconsulting.com.au>

Subject: RE: APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline - Aboriginal heritage - notification

Thanks Gerald,

Can you advise which of the compressor sites are of interest. There's a map in the attachment I sent – happy to send a hard copy if you need.

А

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACAI

Associate Director | National Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritage

T 02 9493 9584

M 0438 104 740

www.emmconsulting.com.au

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Sent from Samsung tablet.

----- Original message ------

From: Alan Williams <a williams@emmconsulting.com.au>

Date: 31/3/21 1:57 pm (GMT+09:30)

To: Alan Williams <a williams@emmconsulting.com.au>

Cc: Taylar Reid <treid@emmconsulting.com.au>

Subject: APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline - Aboriginal heritage - notification

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Happy to discuss

Thanks

Al

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACAI

Associate Director

National Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritage



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From:	geraldjamesquayle26
To:	Derek Hardman; Alan Williams
Cc:	geraldjamesquayle26@gmail.com; Taylar Reid
Subject:	Fwd: APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline - Aboriginal heritage - notification
Date:	Thursday, 1 April 2021 8:53:47 AM
Attachments:	J200919 Invitation to register V02.pdf
	General location map.pdf

Morning Kaku not sure if these came up with the first email i sent You

Cheers

Sent from Samsung tablet.

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Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACAI

Associate Director

National Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritage

Bushfire, Ecology, Heritage and Spatial Solutions



M 0438 104 740

T 02 9493 9500

- D 02 9493 9584
 - Connect with us

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



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geraldjamesquayle26
Alan Williams
geraldjamesquayle26@gmail.com; Taylar Reid
Re: APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline - Aboriginal heritage - notification
Thursday, 1 April 2021 8:57:52 AM

We will do the site at Binerah downs also and round plus creek

Sent from Samsung tablet.

------ Original message ------From: Alan Williams <a williams@emmconsulting.com.au> Date: 31/3/21 1:57 pm (GMT+09:30) To: Alan Williams <a williams@emmconsulting.com.au> Cc: Taylar Reid <treid@emmconsulting.com.au> Subject: APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline - Aboriginal heritage - notification

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Al

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACAI

Associate Director

National Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritage



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From:	geraldjamesquayle26
To:	<u>Alan Williams</u>
Cc:	geraldjamesquayle26@gmail.com; Taylar Reid
Subject:	Re: APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline - Aboriginal heritage - notification
Date:	Thursday, 1 April 2021 8:58:47 AM

Barkandji Native Title PBC will do Binerah Downs, Mecoola Creek and Round Hill

Sent from Samsung tablet.

------ Original message ------From: Alan Williams <a williams@emmconsulting.com.au> Date: 31/3/21 1:57 pm (GMT+09:30) To: Alan Williams <a williams@emmconsulting.com.au> Cc: Taylar Reid <treid@emmconsulting.com.au> Subject: APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline - Aboriginal heritage - notification

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geraldjamesquayle26
<u>Alan Williams</u>
geraldjamesquayle26@gmail.com
Re: APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline - Aboriginal heritage - notification
Wednesday, 31 March 2021 1:35:09 PM

The Barkandji Native Title PBC wish to become RAP to this Project

Sent from Samsung tablet.

------ Original message ------From: Alan Williams <a williams@emmconsulting.com.au> Date: 31/3/21 1:57 pm (GMT+09:30) To: Alan Williams <a williams@emmconsulting.com.au> Cc: Taylar Reid <treid@emmconsulting.com.au> Subject: APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline - Aboriginal heritage - notification

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Al

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Associate Director

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From:	Mark Saddler
То:	Alan Williams
Subject:	RE: APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline - Aboriginal heritage - notification
Date:	Wednesday, 31 March 2021 1:48:20 PM
Attachments:	image002.png
	image003.png
	9FC500525F084373878BA43A12D7C588.jpg
	B367AFB889D6455C8D479CB188E0F614.jpg
	590E0380E09C45B0BE7EAADA4B062090.jpg
	CD00919800DA4FB4BA6A2817B246608F.png
	9FD8ADC0E219486EBEDEEDC663177F04.jpg

Yamma (hello)

I wish to register my expression of interest in any work that is undertaken in our Wiradjuri country.

Can you advise that you have received this email and my interest please ?

Guwayu (Safe Travels)

Mark Saddler, Cultural Awareness, School & Tour Programs, Bundyi Cultural Tours, Web Page: www.bundyiculture.com.au Facebook Page: https://www.facebook.com/WiradjuriMob/ You Tube Channel: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCqOObJ3e8u_WoV7N9xZ2JzA Ph 0412 693 030

"I respectfully acknowledge the traditional custodians of my land, The Wiradjuri people"

"Always Was, Always Will Be"

2	
2	


From: <u>Alan Williams</u>
Sent: Wednesday, 31 March 2021 2:28 PM
To: <u>Alan Williams</u>
Cc: <u>Taylar Reid</u>
Subject: APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline - Aboriginal heritage - notification

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Happy to discuss Thanks Al

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACAI

Associate Director National Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritage

Bushfire, Ecology, Heritage and Spatial Solutions



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Hi Tay,

This has just arrived. Can you please make contact with Jon, and let him know of the LALC boundaries we're within; and the meetings and advise if he or his representative/s wish to attend.

Thanks Al

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACAI

Associate Director | National Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritage T 02 9493 9584 M 0438 104 740 www.emmconsulting.com.au

From: Jonathon Captain-Webb < Jonathon.Captain-Webb@alc.org.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 14 April 2021 3:25 PM
To: Alan Williams < awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Cc: Jarrod Chapman < jarrod.chapman@alc.org.au>; Leeanne Hampton < leeanne.hampton@alc.org.au>
Subject: APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline - Aboriginal Heritage

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Yaama Gara Dr Williams,

I hope you are well.

Thank you for the opportunity to be apart of the consultation process.

With respect to APA Group's proposal to install five (5) compressor stations along the Moonba to Wilton Gas Pipeline in NSW. Please see **attached** letter registering the interest of the NSW Aboriginal Land Council and the Murrin Bridge Local Aboriginal Land Council.

If you have any questions or require any additional information please feel free to contact me on 02 9689 4497.

Yaalu,

Jon

Manager Business Development	Work:	+61 2 9689 4497
	Fax:	+61 2 9635 7369
NSW Aboriginal Land Council	Mobile:	+61 437 628 166
33 Argyle Street	Mail:	PO Box 1125 Parramatta NSW 2124
Parramatta, NSW, 2150.	Email:	jonathon.captain-webb@alc.org.au
Australia.		

To minimise risk of COVID-19 infection, NSWALC staff are currently working from home and using phone or video conferencing for all meetings. NSWALC remains fully operational and we are minimising disruption of service to our network. The NSW Aboriginal Land Council acknowledges the traditional custodians of Country where we work, across the state of NSW, and pay respect to their Elders, past present and emerging and extend that respect to all Aboriginal people and communities across New South Wales. This message which includes any attachments is intended only for the addressee and may contain privileged or confidential information. If you are not the intended recipient you must not use, disclose, copy or distribute this communication. If you have received this message in error please delete the email and any attachments and notify the sender as soon as possible. There is no warranty that this email is error or virus free. If this is a private communication it does not represent the views of the NSW Aboriginal Land Council.

From:	Cherie Carroll Turrise		
To:	Alan Williams		
Cc:	Taylar Reid		
Subject:	Re: Registration APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline		
Date:	Tuesday, 20 April 2021 12:45:23 PM		
Attachments:	image004.jpg		
	image003.png		
	image002.png		
	image001.png		

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Guys

Please register our corporation for full process on this project. We are aboriginal people. We are all Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Officers. We have our history & stories passed down by our Elders. We have assisted in surveys, salvage & consulting in with archaeologists over a vast number of years. We are experienced in the field of identifying artefacts, Including our learned history and knowledge passed down by our Elders. We appreciate the opportunity to be part of protecting and preserving our Aboriginal heritage. We are very proud of our heritage passed to us by our Elders and our Ancestors. We are therefore pleased with being a part of this research and provide our experience in cultural heritage input.

The potential to contain evidence of Aboriginal of actual occupation on the specific project area and provide cultural links to our past ancestors is of great value and significance. Our organisation has a current public liability insurance policy and OHS compliant and all members hold white cards and all the required safety gear.

All our members are Aboriginal and very experienced in the identification of Aboriginal artefacts and we have consulted with numerous Archeologists in surveys including excavation/fieldwork. We are very passionate about land and conservation matters to which some of members are currently studying cultural heritage. We hold strong links to our our ancestors, our culture and our heritage.

<u>Please note we do not want our details forwarded to LALC</u>, please do not release our correspondence nor any details.

Please update Email:gunjeewong@yahoo.com.au

and phone number Mob: 0438 428 805. Please forward a copy of project to my postal address: <u>15 Burton Road PORTLAND NSW 2847</u> and to this email. Please remove any other phone numbers and emails as per ORIC website & OEH. My details have also been updated with all the relevant requirements.

Cheers Cherie (Carroll) Turrise - Elder Director Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Corporation Heritage Preservation 15 Burton Road PORTLAND NSW 2847 Mob: 0438 428 805 Email: gunjeewong@yahoo.com.au





On Wednesday, March 31, 2021, 2:27 pm, Alan Williams <a williams@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:

Dear All,

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Happy to discuss

Thanks

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Associate Director

National Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritage



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Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACAI Associate Director, National Technical Lead Aboriginal Heritage EMM Consulting Via email: [awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au}



New South Wales Aboriginal Land Council ABN 82 726 507 500 alc.org.au

14 April 2021

Dear Dr Williams,

Re: Invitation for Registrations of Interests – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage – Moonba to Wilton Pipeline

The NSW Aboriginal Land Council (**NSWALC**) writes to register interests in our capacity and on behalf of the Murrin Bridge Local Aboriginal Land Council with respect to APA Group's proposal to instal five (5) compressor stations, in three stages, along the Moomba to Wilton gas pipeline in Western NSW.

NSWALC was established under the *Aboriginal Land Rights 1983* (ALRA) to improve, protect and foster the best interests of all Aboriginal people across NSW. The ALRA legislates several statutory responsibilities for LALCs including the responsibility to protect and raise awareness of Aboriginal culture and heritage across NSW. Additionally, NSWALC has several goals and strategies to protect, promote, and celebrate Aboriginal culture and heritage listed within our Strategic Plan.

The Murrin Bridge Local Aboriginal Land Councils (LALCs) also has similar statutory responsibilities to promote and protect Aboriginal culture and heritage within their LALC Boundary. Additionally, Murrin Bridge LALCs also has goals and objectives to promote, protect, and celebrate Aboriginal culture and heritage in their Community, Land, and Business Plans which is endorsed by their LALC membership.

We understand that Mecoola Creek (Lot 1 DP 593525) has two Aboriginal sites located on or within the is surrounding areas of the property registered on the NSW Government's Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System. Additionally, it is likely that additional sites or objects of Aboriginal cultural significance may be unearthed when works commence to develop the compressor stations.

Contact information:

Jonathon Captain-Webb Manager, Culture and Heritage NSW Aboriginal Land Council 02 9699 4497 jonathon.captain-webb@alc.org.au Judith Bartholomew Chief Executive Officer Murrin Bridge Local Aboriginal Land Council 02 6898 1119 murrinbridgelalc@gmail.com

Preferred Communication:

During the consultation phase, both NSWALC and the Murrin Bridge LALC would prefer multiple communication methods including, e-mail updates, meetings via telephone or video conferencing, and information briefings which can be provided to our respective boards and members.

Level of involvement:

The NSWALC involvement would consist of attending meetings or briefings where appropriate and reviewing information. When the any fieldwork is undertaken the relevant(s) Local Aboriginal Land Councils should be involved or engaged to undertaken surveying or assessment for Aboriginal culture and heritage significance. The Murrin Bridge LALC seeks to be heavily involved in any works or proposals within their LALC Boundary.

Use and Reproduction of Cultural Information:

Any cultural information provided to EMM as part of the consultations must remain the cultural intellectual property of the traditional knowledge holders(s) and/or the local Aboriginal community. Any information provided unless expressly stated should be treated as culturally sensitive and not distributed or reproduced without the expressed consent of the traditional knowledge holder(s) or the local Aboriginal community.

If you have any questions about this letter or require further information in order to process consultations, please contact 02 9689 4497.

Yours sincerely,

Jonathon Captain-Webb Manager, Culture and Heritage NSW Aboriginal Land Council

From:	Taylar Reid
To:	Cherie Carroll Turrise; Alan Williams
Subject:	RE: Registration APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline
Date:	Tuesday, 20 April 2021 2:02:00 PM
Attachments:	image001.png
	image002.png
	image003.png
	image004.jpg

Hi Carroll,

Thank you for your email, you are registered for the project.

Unfortunately, due to the late registration your organisation has missed the project inception meetings that Al is running in Cobar, Condobolin, Wilcannia, and Broken Hill this week - however, you will be provided with the project methodology and information presented at the meetings when he returns to the office.

Let me know if you have any questions, we will be in touch.

Kind regards,



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From: Cherie Carroll Turrise <qunjeewong@yahoo.com.au> Sent: Tuesday, April 20, 2021 12:45 PM To: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au> Cc: Taylar Reid <treid@emmconsulting.com.au> Subject: Re: Registration APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Guys

Please register our corporation for full process on this project. We are aboriginal people. We are all Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Officers. We have our history & stories passed down by our Elders. We have assisted in surveys, salvage & consulting in with

archaeologists over a vast number of years. We are experienced in the field of identifying artefacts, Including our learned history and knowledge passed down by our Elders. We appreciate the opportunity to be part of protecting and preserving our Aboriginal heritage. We are very proud of our heritage passed to us by our Elders and our Ancestors. We are therefore pleased with being a part of this research and provide our experience in cultural heritage input.

The potential to contain evidence of Aboriginal of actual occupation on the specific project area and provide cultural links to our past ancestors is of great value and significance. Our organisation has a current public liability insurance policy and OHS compliant and all members hold white cards and all the required safety gear.

All our members are Aboriginal and very experienced in the identification of Aboriginal artefacts and we have consulted with numerous Archeologists in surveys including excavation/fieldwork. We are very passionate about land and conservation matters to which some of members are currently studying cultural heritage. We hold strong links to our our ancestors, our culture and our heritage.

<u>Please note we do not want our details forwarded to LALC</u>, please do not release our correspondence nor any details.

Please update Email:gunjeewong@yahoo.com.au

and phone number Mob: 0438 428 805. Please forward a copy of project to my postal address: <u>15 Burton Road PORTLAND NSW 2847</u> and to this email. Please remove any other phone numbers and emails as per ORIC website & OEH. My details have also been updated with all the relevant requirements.

Cheers Cherie (Carroll) Turrise - Elder Director Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Corporation Heritage Preservation 15 Burton Road PORTLAND NSW 2847 Mob: 0438 428 805 Email: gunjeewong@yahoo.com.au



On Wednesday, March 31, 2021, 2:27 pm, Alan Williams < awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au > wrote:

Dear All,

As Taylar Reid may have already discussed, EMM Consulting Pty Ltd is undertaking an Aboriginal heritage investigation of a series of proposed compressor sites along an existing gas pipeline on behalf of APA Group. The compressors are proposed to increase the pipe's capacity and are being assessed as a modification to a State Significant Infrastructure (SSI)

project. Currently, the proposed locations are distributed over several hundred kilometres of the pipeline, and encompasses a range of traditional Aboriginal boundaries.

As an SSI project, the assessment does not directly conform with the standard Heritage NSW process (eg ACHAs, AHIPs), but rather addresses project specific requirements. At this stage, given the timing and general flexibility of the project, the assessment will be a preliminary Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment, more akin to a due diligence process, but with significant components of the formal ACHA approach, and importantly consultation with the local Aboriginal community. In the case of Aboriginal consultation, which forms a key component of the investigations, it initially consists of the formal notification process as outlined in Heritage NSW guidelines, and for which this documentation forms a component. However, subsequent steps deviate from the consultation guidelines, and instead would include a briefing on the project in a nearby town (likely West Wyalong/Condobolin, Cobar, Wilcannia and Broken Hill), site inspection – which would be limited by the remote locations and logistics of getting there, and a postsite inspection briefing. At this stage, we would be proposing the initial briefings to occur between the 19-23 April 2021.

Further details and a map of the project is attached. If you haven't already done so via Taylar, and wish to register for the project and be consulted as it progresses, can you please respond to me by 14 April 2021. Can I please also ask you identify which of the compressor site/s you have an interest in; and provide phone/email details if this has been posted to you (it means we haven't been able contact you any other way).

Happy to discuss

Thanks

AI

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACAI

Associate Director

National Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritage

Bushfire, Ecology, Heritage and Spatial Solutions



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From:	<u>Alan Williams</u>
To:	Emily Savage
Cc:	Tim Gumbleton; Taylar Reid
Subject:	RE: Moomba to Wilton Pipeline - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage - Registration of Interest [RSM- CLIENT.FID36391394]
Date:	Thursday, 15 April 2021 2:36:43 PM
Attachments:	APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline - Aboriginal heritage - briefing meetings 19-20 April 2021.msg image001.png image002.png image003.png image004.png

Hi Emily,

Thanks for the e-mail, it looks like the '.au' was left off the end of my e-mail, which might be why you had a few problems.

I have registered the Condobolin LALC, but I believe the closest compressor site is actually in the catchment of the West Wyalong LALC (its about 35km southwest of Condobolin). Please let me know if this changes your view. No worries if not.

I include additional information in the attached e-mail outlining the next phases of consultation, which will include a meeting at Condobolin this coming Monday between **8-10am at Café Romo**, 80 Bathurst Street. Please let me know if a representative of the LALC would like to attend.

Thanks Al

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACAI

Associate Director | National Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritage

T 02 9493 9584
 M 0438 104 740
 www.emmconsulting.com.au

From: Emily Savage <Emily.Savage@rsm.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 14 April 2021 1:47 PM
To: awilliams@emmconsulting.com
Cc: Tim Gumbleton <Tim.Gumbleton@rsm.com.au>
Subject: Moomba to Wilton Pipeline - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage - Registration of Interest
[RSM-CLIENT.FID36391394]

Dear Alan

I refer to your recent invitation for registrations of interest in the Moomba to Wilton Pipeline.

Timothy Gumbleton would like to register the interest of Condobolin Local Aboriginal Land Council (Administrator Appointed). Contact details for the Land Council are noted below:

Name:Timothy GumbletonPosition :AdministratorPhone:0418 919 882Email:tim.gumbleton@rsm.com.au

Please let us know if you require anything else.

Kind Regards,

Emily Savage

RSM Australia Pty Ltd RSM Building 55 Berry Street Wagga Wagga NSW 2650 PO Box 1026 Wagga Wagga NSW 2650 T: +61 (0) 2 6937 7001 | F: +61 (0) 2 6921 9032 E: Emily.Savage@rsm.com.au | W: www.rsm.com.au



From:	Eddy Neumann
FIOIII.	Eddy Neumann
To:	Lisa Ilott; ginny@ochrecc.com.au
Cc:	Dennis Ilott; Taylar Reid
Subject:	Fwd: APA Moomba to Wilton Pipeline Project Inception Meetings
Date:	Friday, 16 April 2021 9:37:49 AM
Attachments:	image001.png
	ATT00001.htm
	image002.png
	<u>ATT00002.htm</u>
	image003.png
	ATT00003.htm
	image004.jpg
	<u>ATT00004.htm</u>
	APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline - Aboriginal heritage - briefing meetings 19-20 April 2021.msg
	ATT00005.htm

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi

The proponents say we can send up to three to the briefing meeting. Clancy McKellar is able to go to the Cobar meeting next Monday and will take two with him. Could you make the arrangements please.

Regards Eddy

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Taylar Reid <treid@emmconsulting.com.au> Date: 14 April 2021 at 4:27:29 pm AEST Cc: Alan Williams <a williams@emmconsulting.com.au> Subject: APA Moomba to Wilton Pipeline | Project Inception Meetings

Dear All,

Thank you for speaking with me on the phone today and expressing your interest in attending one of the following meetings. Attached to this email is a copy of an earlier email sent to your organisation with more detailed information. Please let me know if you or representatives from your organisation are unable to make it.

Monday 19th of April

Condobolin

- Café Romo 80 Bathurst St, Condobolin
- 8-10am

Cobar

- Gumnut Gifts and Homewares 46-48 Marshall Street, Cobar (booking under Alan)
- 3-5pm

Tuesday 20th of April

Wilcannia

- Wilcannia LALC (TBD)
- 9-10am

Broken Hill

• Broken Earth Café – Federation Way, Broken Hill (booking under Alan)

• 2-4pm

Any questions please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,

Taylar Reid Archaeologist Bushfire, Ecology, Heritage and Spatial Solutions

From:	Mark Saddler
To:	Taylar Reid
Subject:	Re: APA Moomba to Wilton Pipeline Project Inception Meetings
Date:	Monday, 19 April 2021 5:25:01 AM
Attachments:	image002.png
	image003.png
	6ADA4CCC1EDD48E4A1A9908E9749CA95.jpg
	F9EDF6655FBB4E4EB78FD7779997920E.jpg
	B71E53B8E86E4C5CAE5A774749AB9B64.jpg
	4D4A5B6CB1D448CEA35205D481983CCA.png
	8743C1338F5D43F5AA1B933BA075E893.jpg
	2FBBC10BF45245968C06AC3739F0DF32.png

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Yamma.

Due to the very short notice of your meeting in Condobolin I'm unable to attend meeting today.

Guwayu (Safe travel) Mark Saddler www.bundyiculture.com.au Ph 0412 693 030

?

On 15 Apr 2021, at 1:23 pm, Mark Saddler <marksad@live.com.au> wrote:

I will try to attend the Condo meeting if possible.

Need to look at my work load as you have only just come to me recently about these meetings and dates.

Very short notice.

Guwayu (Safe Travels)

Mark Saddler, Cultural Awareness, School & Tour Programs, Bundyi Cultural Tours, Web Page: www.bundyiculture.com.au Facebook Page: https://www.facebook.com/WiradjuriMob/ You Tube Channel: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCqOObJ3e8u_WoV7N9xZ2JZA Ph 0412 693 030

"I respectfully acknowledge the traditional custodians of my land, The Wiradjuri people"

"Always Was, Always Will Be" <6ADA4CCC1EDD48E4A1A9908E9749CA95.jpg>

<F9EDF6655FBB4E4EB78FD7779997920E.jpg>

<B71E53B8E86E4C5CAE5A774749AB9B64.jpg>

From: Taylar Reid Sent: Thursday, 15 April 2021 11:53 AM To: Mark Saddler Cc: Alan Williams Subject: RE: APA Moomba to Wilton Pipeline | Project Inception Meetings

Hi Mark

After discussion with the client I am happy to inform you that we will be able to pay for 5 hours of travel @\$110 ex GST per hour; and the meeting at your rate of \$148/hr.

Which meeting will you be attending?

Thank you!

Kind regards,

Taylar Reid

<4D4A5B6CB1D448CEA35205D481983CCA.png> <image002.png>

M 0428 280 542 T 02 4907 4828 <image003.png> Connect with us

NEWCASTLE | Level 3, 175 Scott Street, Newcastle NSW 2300

<8743C1338F5D43F5AA1B933BA075E893.jpg>

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From: Mark Saddler <marksad@live.com.au> Sent: Wednesday, April 14, 2021 6:21 PM To: Taylar Reid <treid@emmconsulting.com.au> Subject: Re: APA Moomba to Wilton Pipeline | Project Inception Meetings

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation. <2FBBC10BF45245968C06AC3739F0DF32.png>

Yamma (hello)

Waiting on confirmation of hourly rate and travel rates being paid.

Guwayu (Safe travel) Mark Saddler www.bundyiculture.com.au Ph 0412 693 030

?

On 14 Apr 2021, at 4:27 pm, Taylar Reid <<u>treid@emmconsulting.com.au</u>> wrote:

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Tuesday 20th of April

Wilcannia

- Wilcannia LALC (TBD)
- 9-10am

Broken Hill

- Broken Earth Café Federation Way, Broken Hill (booking under Alan)
- 2-4pm

Any questions please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,

Taylar Reid

<image001.png> <image002.png> M 0428 280 542 T 02 4907 4828 <image003.png> Connect with us

NEWCASTLE | Level 3, 175 Scott Street, Newcastle NSW 2300 <image004.jpg>

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<mime-attachment>

From:	Mark Saddler
To:	Taylar Reid
Subject:	RE: APA Moomba to Wilton Pipeline Project Inception Meetings
Date:	Thursday, 15 April 2021 1:23:19 PM
Attachments:	image002.png
	image003.png
	6ADA4CCC1EDD48E4A1A9908E9749CA95.jpg
	F9EDF6655FBB4E4EB78FD7779997920E.jpg
	B71E53B8E86E4C5CAE5A774749AB9B64.jpg
	4D4A5B6CB1D448CEA35205D481983CCA.png
	8743C1338F5D43F5AA1B933BA075E893.jpg
	2FBBC10BF45245968C06AC3739F0DF32.png

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Very short notice.

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Mark Saddler, Cultural Awareness, School & Tour Programs, Bundyi Cultural Tours, Web Page: www.bundyiculture.com.au Facebook Page: https://www.facebook.com/WiradjuriMob/ You Tube Channel: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCqOObJ3e8u_WoV7N9xZ2JZA Ph 0412 693 030

"I respectfully acknowledge the traditional custodians of my land, The Wiradjuri people"

 "Always Was, Always Will Be"	
?	

?	



To: Mark Saddler Cc: Alan Williams Subject: RE: APA Moomba to Wilton Pipeline | Project Inception Meetings

Hi Mark

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Thank you!

Kind regards,

Taylar Reid



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From: Mark Saddler <marksad@live.com.au> Sent: Wednesday, April 14, 2021 6:21 PM To: Taylar Reid <treid@emmconsulting.com.au> Subject: Re: APA Moomba to Wilton Pipeline | Project Inception Meetings

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Yamma (hello)

Waiting on confirmation of hourly rate and travel rates being paid.

Guwayu (Safe travel) Mark Saddler www.bundyiculture.com.au Ph 0412 693 030

?

On 14 Apr 2021, at 4:27 pm, Taylar Reid <<u>treid@emmconsulting.com.au</u>> wrote:

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Kind regards,

Taylar Reid

M 0428 280 542 <image001.png> T 02 4907 4828 <image002.png> <image003.png> Connect with us

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<mime-attachment>

From:	Jonathon Captain-Webb
To:	Taylar Reid
Cc:	Alan Williams
Subject:	RE: APA Moomba to Wilton Pipeline - Aboriginal Heritage
Date:	Friday, 16 April 2021 11:15:54 AM
Attachments:	image001.png image002.png image003.png image004.jpg

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Taylar,

I hope you are well.

Excellent news, I am sure the Murrin Bridge will be able to bring a lot of value to project as a registered Aboriginal stakeholder.

With respect to next weeks meetings, I have a requested that my colleague attend the Broken Hills session, I am just waiting for them to confirm their availability.

Regards,

Jonathon Captain-Webb		
Manager Business Development	Work:	+61 2 9689 4497
	Fax:	+61 2 9635 7369
NSW Aboriginal Land Council	Mobile:	+61 437 628 166
33 Argyle Street	Mail:	PO Box 1125 Parramatta NSW 2124
Parramatta, NSW, 2150.	Email:	jonathon.captain-webb@alc.org.au
Australia.		

To minimise risk of COVID-19 infection, NSWALC staff are currently working from home and using phone or video conferencing for all meetings. NSWALC remains fully operational and we are minimising disruption of service to our network. The NSW Aboriginal Land Council acknowledges the traditional custodians of Country where we work, across the state of NSW, and pay respect to their Elders, past present and emerging and extend that respect to all Aboriginal people and communities across New South Wales. This message which includes any attachments is intended only for the addressee and may contain privileged or confidential information. If you are not the intended recipient you must not use, disclose, copy or distribute this communication. If you have received this message in error please delete the email and any attachments and notify the sender as soon as possible. There is no warranty that this email is error or virus free. If this is a private communication it does not represent the views of the NSW Aboriginal Land Council.

From: Taylar Reid <treid@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, 15 April 2021 10:50 AM
To: Jonathon Captain-Webb <Jonathon.Captain-Webb@alc.org.au>
Cc: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: RE: APA Moomba to Wilton Pipeline - Aboriginal Heritage

Hi Jon,

Just keeping you up to date, I spoke with Judy Bartholomew from the Murrin Bridge LALC and she expressed her interested in registering for the project, so MBLALC are included in our list of RAPs along with yourself.

She is unable to make any meetings next week but we will keep them in the loop with the project and upcoming work. Please let me know if you are able to make any of the meeting locations for next week (provided in a previous email). Thank you!

Speak soon, cheers.

Kind regards,

Taylar Reid

M 0428 280 542



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From: Taylar Reid Sent: Wednesday, April 14, 2021 4:12 PM To: Jonathon.Captain-Webb@alc.org.au Cc: Alan Williams < awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au> Subject: APA Moomba to Wilton Pipeline - Aboriginal Heritage

Hi Jon,

I am emailing you on behalf of Alan Williams with whom you emailed earlier regarding your registration for the Moomba to Wilton Pipeline project. We will include you on the list of Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs), however regarding the Murrin Bridge Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC), the compressor stations are located in the Wilcannia, Tibooburra, Condobolin, and Cobar LALC boundaries.

Alan will be having project inception meetings next week in Condobolin, Cobar, Wilcannia, and Broken Hill (same meeting, just different locations due to the project size). Could you please let me know if you and/or your representatives are available to make one of these meetings, and if so which one? All information is attached in the email document above.

Please feel free to give me a call to discuss if needed. Thank you!

Kind regards,



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Hi Taylar,

Ochre Community Consulting are the service providers for the Wangkumarra people.

Can you confirm fees for the meeting held next Monday afternoon at Cobar. I see there is a fee of \$110.00 per hour to attend the meeting but is there provisions for reimbursement for mileage?



nre Community Consulting respectfully acknowledges Indigenous Australians past and present as the Traditional Owners and custodians of the land on which we live and work.

From: Eddy Neumann <en@eddyneumann.com.au> Sent: Friday, April 16, 2021 10:48 AM To: Lisa llott sa@ochrecc.com.au; ginny@ochrecc.com.au; Dennis llott <dennis@ochrecc.com.au> Subject: Fwd: APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline - Aboriginal heritage - briefing meeting/s 19-20 April 2021

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Alan Williams <<u>awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au></u> Date: 12 April 2021 at 12:43:43 pm AEST To: Alan Williams <<u>awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au></u> Cc: Taylar Reid <<u>treid@emmconsulting.com.au></u>, Ellie Evans <<u>eevans@emmconsulting.com.au></u> Subject: APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline - Aboriginal heritage - briefing meeting/s 19:20 April 2021

Dear All,

Thank you for registering your interest in EMM's Aboriginal heritage investigations of the proposed compressor stations along the Moomba to Wilton pipeline. I include a table at the bottom of this e-mail that outlines those that have registered in the project, and areas of interest (please let me know of any mistakes).

As outlined in my previous e-mail, our proposed Aboriginal consultation process following this recent notification deviates from Heritage NSW guidelines. Rather, the process we are now undertaking includes:

- 1. A pre-fieldwork briefing/meeting to discuss the compressor sites, the proposed activities, and seek any information from the registered Aboriginal participants on known areas of concern/values/ areas of interest/etc;
- 2. Two weeks after (1), undertake a site inspection of the proposed compressor sites, which due to the logistics, may be limited in numbers of people that can participate (likely less than 2 unless readily accessible by road); and
- 3. Two weeks after (2), a post-fieldwork briefing/meeting to discuss the findings of (1) and (2) and discuss any potential impacts to cultural materials and their management

In relation to (1), I am proposing to undertake meetings **next week** at Condobolin, Cobar, Wilcannia, and Broken Hill. I will be presenting exactly the same information at each of the meetings, so you or your organisation only needs to attend one of the briefings most convenient to your location. I propose that each meeting will be two hours in length, and for which I am authorised to offer you or your organisation up to \$110 (ex GST) per hour for attendance. (Please let me know if this is satisfactory, or if you have other fees that I can seek approval for from the proponent). For payment, I will need a subcontractor agreement attached signed (happy for you to review and/or have legal representation review, and provide revisions as necessary), and an invoice for the relevant amount. The work scope should be considered the attendance and participation at the meeting.

At this stage, I do not have specific venues or exact timing for the meetings – something I'll be organising over the next couple of days, but given the relatively small numbers, I am thinking about a coffee shop or café that we can get a drink while we chat about the site/s. Based on responses to date, I broadly propose the following schedule:

- Meeting at Condobolin Monday 19 April early morning
- Meeting at Cobar Monday 19 April mid to late afternoon
- Meeting at Wilcannia Tuesday 20 April early to mid-morning
- Meeting at Broken Hill Tuesday 20 April mid to late afternoon (early the following day is also an option).

Can you please let me know if you wish to attend one of these briefings, and which is your preferred venue to allow me to determine numbers. If you wish to attend, but cannot make the dates, please let me know and I'll see what else can be organised.

Happy to discuss

Thanks

AI

Organisation/Person	Compressor site of interest
Wongkumara People Native Title Claim Group	Binerah Downs, ?Mecoola Creek
Ngemba, Ngiyampaa, Wangaaypuwan and Wayilwan People	Gilgunnia
Barkandji Native Title Group (Barkandji Malyangapa People)	Mecoola Creek, Round Hill
Tibooburra Local Aboriginal Land Council	Mecoola Creek
Wilcannia Local Aboriginal Land Council	Round Hill
Cobar Local Aboriginal Land Council	Gilgunnia
Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation	Milne
Badger Bates	?Mecoola Creek, Round Hill
Louise Davies	?Mecoola Creek, Round Hill
Barkandji Native Title PBC	Mecoola Creek, Round Hill
Bundyi Aboriginal Cultural Knowledge	Milne
Murie Elders Aboriginal Corporation (now Callara Culture and Heritage Aboriginal Corporation)	Milne, Gilgunnia
Name withheld	Milne

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACAI

Associate Director | National Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritage T 02 9493 9584 M 0438 104 740

From: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au> Sent: Wednesday, 31 March 2021 2:35 PM To: information@ntscorp.com.au Cc: Taylar Reid <treid@emmconsulting.com.au> Subject: APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline - Aboriginal heritage - notification

Dear Sir/Madam,

We have been given NTSCorp's e-mail address in relation to the Barkandji #8 native title determinants. However, I wanted to highlight that we already liaising directly with Derek Hardman of the Barkandji Native Title Group (Barkandji Malyangapa People). Can you please provide advise if this is the same organisation? If not, can you please forward the below and attached information onto the relevant representative for action.

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd is undertaking an Aboriginal heritage investigation of a series of proposed compressor sites along an existing gas pipeline on behalf of APA Group. The compressors are proposed to increase the pipe's capacity and are being assessed as a modification to a State Significant Infrastructure (SSI) project. Currently, the proposed locations are distributed over several hundred kilometres of the pipeline, and encompasses a range of traditional Aboriginal boundaries.

As an SSI project, the assessment does not directly conform with the standard Heritage NSW process (eg ACHAs, AHIPs), but rather addresses project specific requirements. At this stage, given the timing and general flexibility of the project, the assessment will be a preliminary Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment, more akin to a due diligence process, but with significant components of the formal ACHA approach, and importantly consultation with the local Aboriginal community. In the case of Aboriginal consultation, which forms a key component of the investigations, it initially consists of the formal notification process as outlined in Heritage NSW guidelines, and for which this documentation forms a component. However, subsequent steps deviate from the consultation guidelines, and instead would include a briefing on the project in a nearby town (likely West Wyalong/Condobolin, Cobar, Wilcannia and Broken Hill), site inspection – which would be limited by the remote locations and logistics of getting there, and a post-site inspection briefing. At this stage, we would be proposing the initial briefings to occur between the 19-23 April 2021.

Further details and a map of the project is attached. If you haven't already done so via Taylar, and wish to register for the project and be consulted as it progresses, can you please respond to me by 14 April 2021. Can I please also ask you identify which of the compressor site/s you have an interest in; and provide phone/email details if this has been posted to you (it means we haven't been able contact you any other way).

Happy to discuss Thanks Al

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACAI

National Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritag

Bushfire, Ecology, Heritage and Spatial Solutions

C.4 Minutes from the AFG meetings

From:	Alan Williams
To:	Alan Williams
Cc:	Taylar Reid: Ellie Evans
Subject:	APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline - Aboriginal heritage - briefing meeting/s 19-20 April 2021
Date:	Monday, 12 April 2021 12:43:40 PM
Attachments:	image001.png
	image002.png
	image003.png
	image004.jpg
	General location map.pdf
	EMM Conditions of Engagement of Subconsultants 04042019 RAPs.pdf

Dear All.

Thank you for registering your interest in EMM's Aboriginal heritage investigations of the proposed compressor stations along the Moomba to Wilton pipeline. I include a table at the bottom of this e-mail that outlines those that have registered in the project, and areas of interest (please let me know of any mistakes).

As outlined in my previous e-mail, our proposed Aboriginal consultation process following this recent notification deviates from Heritage NSW guidelines. Rather, the process we are now undertaking includes:

- 1. A pre-fieldwork briefing/meeting to discuss the compressor sites, the proposed activities, and seek any information from the registered Aboriginal participants on known areas of concern/values/ areas of interest/etc
- 2. Two weeks after (1), undertake a site inspection of the proposed compressor sites, which due to the logistics, may be limited in numbers of people that can participate (likely less than 2 unless readily accessible by road); and
- 3. Two weeks after (2), a post-fieldwork briefing/meeting to discuss the findings of (1) and (2) and discuss any potential impacts to cultural materials and their management

In relation to (1), I am proposing to undertake meetings next week at Condobolin, Cobar, Wilcannia, and Broken Hill. I will be presenting exactly the same information at each of the meetings, so you or your organisation only needs to attend one of the briefings most convenient to your location. I propose that each meeting will be two hours in length, and for which I am authorised to offer you or your organisation up to \$110 (ex GST) per hour for attendance. (Please let me know if this is satisfactory, or if you have other fees that I can seek approval for from the proponent). For payment, I will need a subcontractor agreement attached signed (happy for you to review and/or have legal representation review, and provide revisions as necessary), and an invoice for the relevant amount. The work scope should be considered the attendance and participation at the meeting.

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- Meeting at Condobolin Monday 19 April early morning
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 Meeting at Broken Hill Tuesday 20 April mid to late afternoon (early the following day is also an option).

Can you please let me know if you wish to attend one of these briefings, and which is your preferred venue to allow me to determine numbers. If you wish to attend, but cannot make the dates, please let me know and I'll see what else can be organised.

Happy to discuss

Thanks

AI	

Organisation/Person	Compressor site of interest
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Bundyi Aboriginal Cultural Knowledge	Milne
Murie Elders Aboriginal Corporation (now Callara Culture and Heritage Aboriginal Corporation)	Milne, Gilgunnia
Name withheld	Milne

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACAI

T 02 9493 9584 M 0438 104 740

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Dear Sir/Madam,

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inspection – which would be limited by the remote locations and logistics of getting there, and a post-site inspection briefing. At this stage, we would be proposing the initial briefings to occur between the 19-23 April 2021.

Further details and a map of the project is attached. If you haven't already done so via Taylar, and wish to register for the project and be consulted as it progresses, can you please respond to me by 14 April 2021. Can I please also ask you identify which of the compressor site/s you have an interest in; and provide phone/email details if this has been posted to you (it means we haven't been able contact you any other way).

Happy to discuss Thanks Al

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACAI

National Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritage



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From:	Taylar Reid
Cc:	Alan Williams
Bcc:	en@eddyneumann.com.au; Elaineohlsen49@gmail.com; barkandjiceo@gmail.com; tibooburralalc@gmail.com; thwaitesjennifer@gmail.com; ceo@cobarlalc.com; ally@wiradjuricc.com; sarahmartin7@bigpond.com; louise.davis28@hotmail.com; geraldjamesquayle26@gmail.com; marksad@live.com.au; condowag@gmail.com; corroboreecorp@bigpond.com; Jonathon.Captain-Webb@alc.org.au
Subject:	APA Moomba to Wilton Pipeline Project Inception Meetings
Date:	Wednesday, 14 April 2021 4:27:00 PM
Attachments:	APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline - Aboriginal heritage - briefing meetings 19-20 April 2021.msg image001.png image002.png image003.png image004.jpg

Dear All,

Thank you for speaking with me on the phone today and expressing your interest in attending one of the following meetings. Attached to this email is a copy of an earlier email sent to your organisation with more detailed information. Please let me know if you or representatives from your organisation are unable to make it.

Monday 19th of April

Condobolin

- Café Romo 80 Bathurst St, Condobolin
- 8-10am

Cobar

- Gumnut Gifts and Homewares 46-48 Marshall Street, Cobar (booking under Alan)
- 3-5pm

Tuesday 20th of April

Wilcannia

- Wilcannia LALC (TBD)
- 9-10am

Broken Hill

- Broken Earth Café Federation Way, Broken Hill (booking under Alan)
- 2-4pm

Any questions please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,

```
      Taylar Reid

      Archaeologist

      Bushfire, Ecology, Heritage and Spatial Solutions

      M
      0428 280 542

      T
      02 4907 4828

      Connect with us
```

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From:	Taylar Reid
Bcc:	jmacLeod@ntscorp.com.au; Isobel Brinin; mvaughan@ntscorp.com.au
Subject:	APA Moomba to Wilton Pipeline Project Inception Meetings
Date:	Wednesday, 14 April 2021 4:33:00 PM
Attachments:	APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline - Aboriginal heritage - briefing meetings 19-20 April 2021.msg image001.png image002.png image003.png image004.jpg

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Taylar Reid

Archaeologist Bushfire, Ecology, Heritage and Spatial Solutions



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From:	Taylar Reid	
To:	Judith Bartholomew	
Cc:	<u>Alan Williams</u>	
Subject:	FW: APA Moomba to Wilton Pipeline Project Inception Meetings	
Date:	Thursday, 15 April 2021 11:14:00 AM	
Attachments:	APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline - Aboriginal heritage - briefing meetings 19-20 April 2021.msg	
	image001.png	
	image002.png	
	image003.png	
	image004.jpg	

Hi Judy,

Just keeping you up to date with previous emails - I know you are unable to make the meetings next week but just for your records this is when and where they are occurring. There is more detailed information in the email attached above.

Let me know if you have any questions, you will be provided with the meeting minutes/information after next week.

Thank you.

Kind regards,





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From: Taylar Reid Sent: Wednesday, April 14, 2021 4:34 PM Subject: APA Moomba to Wilton Pipeline | Project Inception Meetings

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Kind regards,

Taylar Reid

Archaeologist Bushfire, Ecology, Heritage and Spatial Solutions



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From:	Alan Williams
To:	Alan Williams
Subject:	APA notification
Date:	Wednesday, 31 March 2021 1:48:30 PM
Attachments:	APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline - Aboriginal heritage - notification.msg FW APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline - Aboriginal heritage - notification.msg APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline - Aboriginal heritage - notification.msg

From:	Taylar Reid
Cc:	Alan Williams
Bcc:	en@eddyneumann.com.au; Elaineohlsen49@gmail.com; barkandjiceo@gmail.com; tibooburralalc@gmail.com; thwaitesjennifer@gmail.com; ceo@cobarlalc.com; ally@wiradjuricc.com; sarahmartin7@bigpond.com; louise.davis28@hotmail.com; geraldjamesquayle26@gmail.com; marksad@live.com.au; condowag@gmail.com; corroboreecorp@bigpond.com; Jonathon.Captain-Webb@alc.org.au
Subject:	APA Moomba to Wilton Pipeline Project Inception Meetings
Date:	Wednesday, 14 April 2021 4:27:00 PM
Attachments:	APA Moomba to Wilton pipeline - Aboriginal heritage - briefing meetings 19-20 April 2021.msg image001.png image002.png image003.png image004.jpg

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Kind regards,

```
      Taylar Reid

      Archaeologist

      Bushfire, Ecology, Heritage and Spatial Solutions

      M
      0428 280 542

      T
      02 4907 4828

      Connect with us
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From:	<u>Alan Williams</u>
To:	Alan Williams
Cc:	<u>Taylar Reid; Ellie Evans</u>
Subject:	Moombi-Wilton pipeline - Aboriginal Focus Group Meetings - April
Date:	Friday, 23 April 2021 12:08:21 PM
Attachments:	image001.png image002.png image003.png image004.jpg AHIMS005 MW880 20210416 02.pdf AHIMS001 MW162 20210416 02.pdf AHIMS002 MW300 20210416 02.pdf AHIMS003 MW433 20210416 02.pdf AHIMS004 MW733 20210416 02.pdf Heritage NSW presentation.pdf

Dear All,

Thanks to all those I managed to catch up with this week in Condobolin, Cobar, Wilcannia and/or Broken Hill. I thoroughly enjoyed meeting and/or catching up with you all, and look forward to doing it again soon towards the end of this project.

For those that I failed to catch up with, please find attached to this e-mail, the maps I briefed everyone on that attended (now including the AHIMS data that I didn't have to hand when we spoke). I also include the presentation that I provided everyone who attended that includes the locations of the proposed works, some of their proposed dimensions/contents/etc, and various other contextual information.

In terms of the outcome of the meetings, I don't have detailed notes, but I think the key points raised included:

- AW provided a briefing of the documentation attached, including the assessment and approval process, the proposed field investigations, following steps and reporting, and an indication of timeframes.
- There was a general identification of which proposed compressor sites are of interest to the various Aboriginal participants, with most indicating an interest in only one location. There was some overlap mostly around Tibooburra and Wilcannia sites.
- No site specific intangible/cultural values were identified at any of the compressor sites, but most were thought to be in areas where tangible remains (such as stone artefacts, scarred trees, burials) would occur; and obviously the need for a good field investigation. There was some previous investigations and/or knowledge of the Mecoola Creek and Round Hill sites, which have quite extensive past camp sites either within, or nearby, their curtilages. AW to explore the level of flexibility of the development (ie to explore avoidance where necessary) in these two areas with the proponent.
- Several discussions on the logistics and methods of the field investigations were
 undertaken. Currently, these are proposed for helicopter investigation, which will limit the
 number of people that can participate. However, several Aboriginal participants indicated
 a preference for more than one participant to be involved and/or to access the sites via
 car/truck (ie not using a helicopter). AW will be liaising with the proponent to further
 explore the logistics of the fieldwork, and whether alternate methods and/or additional
 personnel can be incorporated; and will advise. At this stage, the field investigations are
 proposed for the first half of May, AW will be in touch when dates are more defined.
- There was some interest in whether the construction and operation of the compressor

sites would provide opportunities for Aboriginal employment. AW to liaise and explore with the proponent, and report back.

Happy to discuss

Thanks Al

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACAI

Associate Director National Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritage

Bushfire, Ecology, Heritage and Spatial Solutions



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C.5 Post-fieldwork consultation and report feedback

From:	Alan Williams
Sent:	Wednesday, 30 June 2021 10:46 AM
To:	Alan Williams
Cc:	Taylar Reid; Ellie Evans
Subject:	Moomba - Wilton pipeline - ACH - way forward

Hi All,

Apologies for the confusion over the last week, the Sydney lockdown has certainly added complexity to us completing this project. I wanted to outline below a few new developments and our proposed way forward for finalising our assessment of the compressor sites along the Moomba to Wilton pipeline.

Firstly, due to other environmental requirements, the five compressor sites are going to be divided into two separate reports, and submitted to the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) separately. So there will be two 'modifications' to the project. The first modification, or report, will be for MW430 and MW880 – round hill near Wilcannia, and Milne near Condobolin, respectively. The remaining compressor sites including MW162 (Binerah Downs near Tibooburra), MW300 (Mercoola Creek near Tibooburra) and MW 733 (Gilgunnia near Cobar) will form the second modification.

The first modification, including MW433 and MW880 will be finalised by the end of next week, and I will be in touch with the registered Aboriginal parties interested in those sites specifically in the next hour or so to discuss finalisation of that report.

The second modification, including MW162, 300 and 733, is not proposed for lodgement until November this year. As such, I am hoping that I will still have an opportunity to meet with the registered Aboriginal parties interested in these sites between now and November to discuss the findings and recommendations. I'll keep in touch over the next couple of months, but not much will be happening on this second modification until the compressor site's get designed, which is likely September or October.

Happy to discuss

Thanks Al

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACAI

Associate Director National Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritage

Bushfire, Ecology, Heritage and Spatial Solutions



 T
 02 9493 9500

 M
 0438 104 740

 D
 02 9493 9584

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From:	Elaine Ohlsen <elaineohlsen49@gmail.com></elaineohlsen49@gmail.com>
Sent:	Wednesday, 30 June 2021 10:48 AM
To:	Alan Williams
Cc:	Taylar Reid; Ellie Evans
Subject:	Re: Moomba - Wilton pipeline - ACH - way forward

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Thanks for the update.

On Wed, 30 Jun. 2021, 10:45 am Alan Williams, <<u>awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au</u>> wrote:

Hi All,

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Happy to discuss

Thanks

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACAI

Associate Director

National Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritage

Bushfire, Ecology, Heritage and Spatial Solutions

T 02 9493 9500

×	
^	

M 0438 104 740D 02 9493 9584

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

×	

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From:	Alan Williams
Sent:	Wednesday, 30 June 2021 12:29 PM
To:	Alan Williams
Cc:	Taylar Reid; Ellie Evans
Subject:	Moomba-Wilton pipeline - MW433 and MW880 - report review
Attachments:	J200919_MOD1_ACHA_V3_reduced.pdf

Hi All,

As outlined in my previous e-mail, our assessment of MW433 (round hill) and MW880 (milne) is required for lodgement with the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) imminently. Unfortunately, with the COVID restrictions this has not allowed me to meet with you or your organisation to discuss the findings and proposed recommendations prior to completing the report.

Given the short timeframes and the restrictions, as an alternative, I am providing a copy of the report here for your review, input and comment.

The attached document is the main report, the link below is the same report but including all the appendices. The latter including the history of consultation, AHIMS search and photographs of the field survey (none are required to understand the main report). Key sections in the report include a synthesis of the archaeological and cultural values of the two compressor sites in Section 7, the potential impacts to these values in Section 8, and the proposed management of these in Section 9. I would also highlight that in the case of MW433, the design of the development was significantly modified to avoid cultural materials as much as possible. In the case of management, we are proposing the development of a management plan to provide the post-approval framework for managing cultural heritage, which would include collection of surface cultural material and an opportunity to monitor ground disturbance. Further details of these activities, which would be focussed on MW433 given the findings to date, would be developed in consultation with the Aboriginal parties as part of the management plan.

Can I please ask for your inputs, comments and review by close of business next Wednesday 7 July 2021. I acknowledge the short timeframe for such inputs, and as such we are happy to offer for the for your organisation to re-allocate/engage resources for a couple of hours to enable such a short turnaround. Please submit this as an invoice to me, with any inputs/comments on the report. I am also more than happy to provide an online/phone briefing of the report and its contents between now and next Wednesday if you need, just let me know and I'll organise something.

Happy to discuss

Thanks Al

Moomba-Wilton pipeline

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACAI

Associate Director National Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritage

Bushfire, Ecology, Heritage and Spatial Solutions

T 02 9493 9500
M 0438 104 740
D 02 9493 9584



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From:	Mark Saddler <marksad@live.com.au></marksad@live.com.au>
Sent:	Wednesday, 30 June 2021 1:04 PM
То:	Alan Williams
Cc:	Taylar Reid; Ellie Evans
Subject:	RE: Moomba-Wilton pipeline - MW433 and MW880 - report review

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Yamma Biyambul (hello all)

I have looked over some of the info you have sent me today.

I will try to look more asap.

I have concerns about this process not being able to do Face to Face (I do understand about COVID) however we are talking about and making decisions about our ancient Wiradjuri culture, places and songlines.

I would prefer to have more time to look over the report and to also ask questions (via Zoom) if need be.

DPIE do not have a very good record with regards to protecting our culture.

Guwayu (Safe Travels)

Mark Saddler, Cultural Awareness, School & Tour Programs, Bundyi Cultural Tours, Web Page: www.bundyiculture.com.au Facebook Page: https://www.facebook.com/WiradjuriMob/ You Tube Channel: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCqO0bJ3e8u_WoV7N9x72JzA Ph 0412 693 030

"I respectfully acknowledge the traditional custodians of my land, The Wiradjuri people" "Always Was, Always Will Be"



From:	Alan Williams
Sent:	Monday, 5 July 2021 2:31 PM
To:	Alan Williams
Cc:	Taylar Reid; Ellie Evans
Subject:	Moomba-Wilton pipeline - MW433 and 880 - report finalisation
Attachments:	Moomba-Wilton pipeline - MW433 and MW880 - report review

Dear All,

This is just a reminder that we are hoping to finalise the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for MW433 and MW880 compressor sites this coming Wednesday. I have managed to catch up with a couple of you, but please get in touch if you want to chat about the project, get a briefing, etc. I attach my previous e-mail with all the details, etc.

Also, a number of people have asked both in the earlier meetings and more recently about broader employment opportunities with the project. APA Group have advised that the are still developing their general strategies around local buying and Aboriginal participation, but are happy to receive an e-mail from you or your organisation if you're interested in exploring opportunities: EastCoastGridExpansion@apa.com.au

Happy to discuss Thanks Al

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACAI

Associate Director National Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritage

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Natalie Addison

From:	Mark Saddler <marksad@live.com.au></marksad@live.com.au>
Sent:	Monday, 5 July 2021 2:35 PM
То:	Alan Williams
Cc:	Taylar Reid; Ellie Evans
Subject:	RE: Moomba-Wilton pipeline - MW433 and 880 - report finalisation

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Yamma (hello)

Have you had a chance to include my recommendations of changes to wording about Wiradjuri people, men's ceremony etc ?

Guwayu (Safe Travels)

Mark Saddler, Cultural Awareness, School & Tour Programs, Bundyi Cultural Tours, Web Page: www.bundyiculture.com.au Facebook Page: https://www.facebook.com/WiradjuriMob/ You Tube Channel: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCqQObJ3e8u_WoV7N9xZ2JzA Ph 0412 693 030

"I respectfully acknowledge the traditional custodians of my land, The Wiradjuri people" "Always Was, Always Will Be"













From: <u>Alan Williams</u> Sent: Monday, 5 July 2021 2:33 PM To: <u>Alan Williams</u> Cc: <u>Taylar Reid</u>; <u>Ellie Evans</u> Subject: Moomba-Wilton pipeline - MW433 and 880 - report finalisation

Dear All,

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Happy to discuss Thanks Al

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACAI

Associate Director National Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritage

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Natalie Addison

From:	Alan Williams
Sent:	Monday, 5 July 2021 2:39 PM
То:	Mark Saddler
Cc:	Taylar Reid; Ellie Evans
Subject:	RE: Moomba-Wilton pipeline - MW433 and 880 - report finalisation

Hi Mark,

Yes, thanks for the chat the other day, those changes have been made and the text removed.

Thanks Al

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACAI

Associate Director | National Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritage T 02 9493 9584 M 0438 104 740 www.emmconsulting.com.au

From: Mark Saddler <marksad@live.com.au>
Sent: Monday, 5 July 2021 2:35 PM
To: Alan Williams <a williams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Cc: Taylar Reid <treid@emmconsulting.com.au>; Ellie Evans <eevans@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: RE: Moomba-Wilton pipeline - MW433 and 880 - report finalisation

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Yamma (hello)

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"I respectfully acknowledge the traditional custodians of my land, The Wiradjuri people" "Always Was, Always Will Be"





COUNTRY & OUTBACK AND RIVERINA MURRAY

GOLD 2019

Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Tourism





From: <u>Alan Williams</u> Sent: Monday, 5 July 2021 2:33 PM To: <u>Alan Williams</u> Cc: <u>Taylar Reid</u>; <u>Ellie Evans</u> Subject: Moomba-Wilton pipeline - MW433 and 880 - report finalisation

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Happy to discuss

Thanks Al

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACAI

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Mobile | 0415911159 Phone| 0288244324 Email | corroboreecorp@bigpond.com PO BOX 3340 ROUSE HILL NSW 2155

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA MAACAI Associate Director National Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritage Bushfire, Ecology, Heritage and Spatial Solutions

8 July 2021

Re: Recommendations and input after reviewing the report for Protection and long-term conservation of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites for the pipeline project. Moomba-Wilton pipeline - MW433 and 880 - report finalisation

We appreciate the opportunity to provide our input and recommendations for this project. After reviewing your report and discussions with our members, we agree with the format and proposals. However, we would recommend training for workers(not stakeholders) in the event something is found, that was likely missed over such a vast area.

As for recommendations for this project suggestions made from our members that an ALO be appointed or and an Aboriginal representative from the local land council to be referred to at any stage during this project as the need may arise with finds if the workers are trained. As noted concern raised by members, is that employees, involved during this pipeline project, is that workers may not have adequate knowledge for cultural heritage. Also if this may be the case, we suggest that anyone that's involved in this project, be trained in Cultural Heritage course or, either by land council Also we note that as it's over such a vast area of land, artefacts may be missed and destroyed. We feel this is highly probable, if the workers do not have adequate knowledge and or induction to correctly identify aboriginal artefacts or possible sites were encountered during works. These that may have been missed being such a large area. We note sites and artefacts have been destroyed and lost on projects in the past. This is of the greatest concern to us.

Other than the concerns voiced, we agree with the project. However, as mentioned we hope there will also be an Aboriginal stakeholder and or LALC member onsite to monitor the works for the duration of the works.

I look forward to further consultation with you on this project.

Kind regards

Steven Johnson AHSO

From:	Taylar Reid
Sent:	Friday, 9 July 2021 8:40 AM
То:	geraldjamesquayle26; 'Derek Hardman'
Cc:	geraldjamesquayle26@gmail.com; Alan Williams
Subject:	Re: Comments and Recommendations on final draft report gas pipeline (MW433 Round Hill)

Hi Gerald,

Excellent. Thank you for your recommendations. I am out of the office today but I have forwarded to Alan for inclusion in the ACHA.

Thank you!

Get Outlook for iOS

From: geraldjamesquayle26 <geraldjamesquayle26@gmail.com> Sent: Thursday, July 8, 2021 10:41:29 PM To: Taylar Reid <treid@emmconsulting.com.au>; 'Derek Hardman' <barkandjiceo@gmail.com> Cc: geraldjamesquayle26@gmail.com <geraldjamesquayle26@gmail.com> Subject: Comments and Recommendations on final draft report gas pipeline (MW433 Round Hill)

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Taylar just making comments and recommendations for the draft copy of the final report that was written for Cultural Heritage Survey Work that was carried out by Your Archeology Team and Local Members of the Barkandji Native Title PBC from Wilcannia.

Recommendation 1. All visible artefacts within the area of this proposed project must be salvaged by Traditional Barkandji Owners (if recommendation 2 isn't suitable) and stored in a suitable place under lock and key, there are suitable storage units at Peery Station OEH workshop area i used these storage units before to store artefacts that were collected by NPWS staff when the area was known as Peery Lake National Park, You have to check with OEH Office here in Broken Hill to get confirmation and to see if those storage units are still out there on Park.

Recommendation 2. That an alternative site be looked for instead of on top of this ridge where tower is I would prefer the infrastructure be moved down towards the Wilcannia Waanaring main road where there is less artefacts and less damage to the natural landscape like this ridge, this ridge is often used by me when teaching the connection of certain parts of the surrounding land to Peery Lake and standing up on Round Hill gives Me and Other's a perfect view of all the objects that I would like to point out.

Recommendation 3 to have all reports of this project seperated to how it's presented now we the Barkandji Native Title PBC are only interested in what's going on in Our part of the land that this pipeline goes through like this area at round hill and the other area near Tibooburra.

Recommendation 4 As suggested by Me any soil disturbance like flattening or clearing the surrounding area with machinery e.g. grader or by other machinery to the top soil must be kept to a minimum example lightly skim the top soil also Traditional Owner Monitors must be present when this occurs. Traditional Owner Monitors must also be present when digging or drilling of test pit

Please feel free to contact Me preferably by Email if You have any questions regarding my comments or recommendations to this report thanking You.

Sent from Samsung tablet.

Appendix D

AHIMS search



D.1 Site definitions and recording methods used for this assessment

D.1.1 Aboriginal sites

In the AHIMS database, Aboriginal sites are defined in several ways. At the simplest level, sites are recorded as 'closed' or 'open'. Closed sites are associated with rockshelters and include other evidence of Aboriginal occupation that may be present, such as areas where subsurface Aboriginal objects may occur within the shelter ('potential archaeological deposit' (PAD)), faunal remains, and art on the shelter walls (paintings/engravings). Open sites are broadly defined and encompass all other types of Aboriginal site features that are located in areas where there is no rockshelter. The most common open site features found generally include artefacts, grinding grooves, art, culturally modified trees, and shell deposits (middens) (OEH 2012). The presence or absence of stone artefacts is often a defining factor in site identification, with almost every site likely to have at least some associated artefacts, as discard or loss of this most ubiquitous and practically indestructible marker of past Aboriginal visitation.

Any one site (or group of linked sites described as a 'complex') can contain several different site features. For example, a shelter may have art on the walls, artefacts on the floor surface or outside the shelter, and be predicted to contain faunal remains and further artefacts in the accumulated deposit inside.

A description of terms used to describe different site features known to occur in the vicinity of the project area is provided in Table D.1 and use definitions provided by OEH and those adopted by EMM in their field investigations to ensure consistency in recording. Similarly, there may be places of contemporary significance to Aboriginal people in the region and that will require consultation with this community to identify.

Table D.1 Site definitions and recording

Site feature	Definition and recording methods
Aboriginal ceremony and Dreaming	Previously referred to as mythological sites these are spiritual/story places where no physical evidence of previous use of the place may occur; eg natural unmodified landscape features, ceremonial or spiritual areas, men's/women's sites, dreaming (creation) tracks, marriage places etc.
Artefact site (open stone artefact site)	Objects such as stone tools, and associated flaked material, spears, manuports, grindstones, discarded stone flakes, modified glass or shell demonstrating evidence of use of the area by Aboriginal people.
	Open stone artefact sites were defined by the presence of one (isolated find) or more (artefact scatter) stone artefacts visible on the ground surface. The boundaries of a site are limited to the spatial extent of the visible stone artefacts. The mapped site points and/or 'site areas' do not represent the areas of potential archaeological deposit (PAD) that also apply to some sites (refer to the term 'PAD' below).
	Open stone artefact sites were recorded by marking each artefact location or each cluster of artefacts within a 5 m radius as a separate waypoint in the GPS. Site boundaries were allocated by drawing a line around the cluster waypoints for each site using ArcGIS software. Stone artefacts more than 50 m apart were recorded as separate sites. EMM acknowledges that the 50 m rule applied here is an arbitrary distinction for site boundaries and is used mainly for efficiencies in site management and to establish consistency in site recording methods
Burials	A traditional or contemporary (post-contact) burial of an Aboriginal person, which may occur outside designated cemeteries and may not be marked; eg in caves, marked by stone cairns, in sand areas, along creek banks etc.
Fish trap	A modified area on watercourses where fish were trapped for short-term storage and gathering.
Grinding grooves	Grinding grooves were defined as an area of outcropping bedrock containing evidence of one or more grinding grooves where ground-stone hatchets or other grinding practices (ie seed grinding) were implemented.
Habitation structure	Structures constructed by Aboriginal people for short- or long-term shelter. More temporary structures are commonly preserved away from the NSW coastline, may include historic camps of contemporary

Table D.1Site definitions and recording

Site feature	Definition and recording methods
	significance. Smaller structures may make use of natural materials such as branches, logs and bark sheets or manufactured materials such as corrugated iron to form shelters. Archaeological remains of a former structure such as chimney/fireplace, raised earth building platform, excavated pits, rubble mounds etc.
Modified tree (carved or scarred)	Trees which show the marks of modification as a result of cutting of bark from the trunk for use in the production of shields, canoes, boomerangs, burials shrouds, for medicinal purposes, foot holds etc., or alternately intentional carving of the heartwood of the tree to form a permanent marker to indicate ceremonial use/significance of a nearby area, again these carvings may also act as territorial or burial markers.
	Modified trees (either carved or scarred) can be difficult to identify. Scars commonly occur on trees through natural processes such a branch tears, insect damage, storm and fire damage and faunal damage. Scars can also occur from mechanical damage from vehicles or farming equipment.
	The attributes of potential scarred trees were discussed during the survey amongst archaeologists and RAPs before it was decided if a scar would be recorded or not. A precautionary approach was adopted, whereby some of the more ambiguous examples were recorded anyway. The assessment of scar trees was made from the experience of the survey team and the guideline <i>Aboriginal scarred trees in New South Wales: a field manual</i> (DEC 2005). In some of the more ambiguous examples, it cannot be verified whether some scars recorded during the survey are of natural or Aboriginal origin. In such instances, an expert evaluation by a scar tree expert (aborist or other) would be required to determine the status of certain trees.
Potential	An area where Aboriginal objects may occur below the ground surface.
archaeological deposit (PAD)	The term 'potential archaeological deposit' was first applied in Sydney regional archaeology in the 1980s, and referred to rockshelters that were large enough and contained enough accumulated deposit to allow archaeologists to predict that subsurface cultural material was likely to be present. Since then the term has come to include open sites where the same prediction can be made.
	EMM has defined PADs as the predicted extent of concentrated subsurface Aboriginal objects in a particular area. PADs are not technically Aboriginal sites until, and if, subsurface Aboriginal objects are identified, which is typically established through archaeological test excavation. PAD areas have been assigned to landforms that are distinguishable from the surrounding landscape (eg elevated areas with good outlook overlooking watercourses) as being likely to retain higher artefact densities than the assumed 'background scatter' of archaeological material in the broader landscape.
	The identification of PADs associated with Aboriginal open camp sites was partly based on observations in the field and discussions with RAPs, but also related to the predictive model. Although PAD was attributed to areas for a variety of reasons, the main qualifiers were:
	• The presence of surface artefacts or other Aboriginal objects. Ground surface visibility as part of the archaeological survey effort was typically considered high enough in each PAD area to identify at least one or more surface artefacts thereby indicating likelihood of subsurface potential. Notwithstanding, finding no visible surface artefacts in an area would not disqualify an area from being attributed with PAD.
	 Level to gently inclined ground (<10%) indicating suitable camping or activity areas.
	 Contours that distinguish the landforms with PAD from the surrounding landscape (eg spur crest, hill crest or knoll). Landform boundaries were also interpreted through observations in the field. Notably, rocky crest landforms that were protected from intensive cultivation were often attributed with PAD.
	 Proximity to water: typically up to 100 m from 1st and 2nd order streams and up to 200 m from 3rd order streams and above. Elevated landforms at the confluence of higher order streams were also more likely to be attributed with PAD.
	EMM acknowledges that all PAD areas have been historically cleared of native vegetation and some have been subject to pasture improvements such as ploughing. As such, the term PAD does not assume high subsurface integrity; instead it is a prediction of potential subsurface artefact concentrations.
	All stone quarry sites are predicted to have PAD. The assumption is that in most cases the visible surface material at quarries is represented by larger artefacts (such as cores) and that smaller material (eg flakes) is likely to be buried.

Table D.1Site definitions and recording

Site feature	Definition and recording methods
Restricted	Site information contained in the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System is available only to certain authorised groups of people, as requested by the Aboriginal community. Detailed information may not be available in search reports.
Shell	An accumulation or deposit of shellfish from beach, estuarine, lacustrine or riverine species resulting from Aboriginal gathering or consumption. Usually found in deposits previously referred to as shell middens. Must be found in association with other objects like stone tools, fish bones, charcoal, fireplaces/hearths, and burials. Will vary greatly in size and composition.
stone quarry	Usually a source of good quality stone which is quarried and used for the production of stone tools.
	Stone quarries represent where Aboriginal people gathered raw stone materials for stone tools and/or manufactured stone tools from the adjacent source material. Quarry sites are found at rock outcrops where the material was of suitable quality to have been used to manufacture stone tools. Stone quarries were defined by the presence of outcropping stone material with nearby evidence of the same material type used in the stone tool manufacture process. This was most commonly indicated by large stone cores or stone flakes distributed amongst the same naturally outcropping material.
	EMM acknowledges that the 'open stone artefact' site type shares some of the same characteristics as 'stone quarries', such as the presence of stone artefacts. However, they have been distinguished from each other because quarries can not only represent open camping activities, but also a fixed location where Aboriginal people needed to visit to extract a resource. In contrast, the location of typical open camp sites were not fixed, but chosen by Aboriginal people for their favourable conditions.

D.2 AHIMS data

The following pages include the AHIMS searches obtained to inform this report.



Extensive search - Site list report

Client Service ID : 583335

<u>SiteID</u>	SiteName	<u>Datum</u>	Zone	Easting	Northing	<u>Context</u>	<u>Site Status</u>	<u>SiteFeature</u>	<u>s</u>	<u>SiteTypes</u>	Reports
15-6-0047	Round Hill	AGD	54	748244	6606134	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 31 Quarry : -	27, Stone		98326
	Contact	<u>Recorders</u>	Patr	icia Fanning					Permits		
15-6-0002	Cawnalmurtee site 53a	AGD	54	748297	6604983	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		Open Camp Site	186
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	R.A I	Buchan					Permits		
15-6-0792	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid				
	<u>Contact</u> Gerry Saals	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.G	erald Quayl					<u>Permits</u>		
15-6-0795	sample site of peery lake site1	AGD		748353	6601780	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal R and Gatherin	ng : 127		
	Contact Gerry Saals	<u>Recorders</u>		erald Quayl					<u>Permits</u>		
15-6-0014	Peery;Olepoloko Lake;	AGD	54	749851	6602900	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		Open Camp Site	186
	Contact	<u>Recorders</u>		Buchan					<u>Permits</u>		
15-6-0015	Peri Lake;Olepoloko Lake;	AGD	54	750454	6602050	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		Open Camp Site	186,670
	Contact	<u>Recorders</u>	Euge	ene Stockton					<u>Permits</u>		
15-6-0016	Peery;Peri Lake;	AGD	54	750637	6602042	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		Open Camp Site	186
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	R.A I	Buchan					<u>Permits</u>		
15-6-0017	Peery;Peri Lake;	AGD	54	750724	6601946	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		Open Camp Site	186
	Contact	<u>Recorders</u>	R.A I	Buchan					<u>Permits</u>		
15-6-0001	Cawnalmurtee site 53b	AGD	54	748297	6604983	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		Open Camp Site	186
	<u>Contact</u>	Recorders	R.A I	Buchan					Permits		
15-6-0003	Peery;Olepoloko Lake;	AGD	54	748297	6604983	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		Open Camp Site	186
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	R.A I	Buchan					Permits		
15-6-0004	Peery;Olepoloko Lake;	AGD	54	748293	6604891	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		Open Camp Site	186
	<u>Contact</u>	Recorders	R.A I	Buchan					Permits 199		
15-6-0005	Peery;Olepoloko Lake;	AGD	54	748376	6604705	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		Open Camp Site	186
	Contact	Recorders	R.A I	Buchan					Permits		
15-6-0006	Peery;Olepoloko Lake;	AGD	54	748551	6604514	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		Open Camp Site	186
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	R.A I	Buchan					Permits		
15-6-0007	Peery;Olepoloko Lake;	AGD	54	748547	6604422	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		Open Camp Site	186
	Contact	<u>Recorders</u>	R.A I	Buchan					Permits		
15-6-0008	Peery;Olepoloko Lake;	AGD		748638	6604418	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		Open Camp Site	186
	Contact	Recorders	R.A I	Buchan		-			Permits	-	
15-6-0009	Peery;Olepoloko Lake;	AGD		748725	6604323	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		Open Camp Site	186
	<u>Contact</u>	Recorders		Buchan					Permits	, r · · ·	
15-6-0010	Peery;Olepoloko Lake;	AGD		749241	6603568	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	<u>i ci ilito</u>	Open Camp Site	186
			01		2 3 0 0 0 0 0	- r 511 0100				- r - n oump onto	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 15/04/2021 for Taylar Reid for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 54, Eastings : 741900 - 751798, Northings : 6602000 - 6609042 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : Inform an ACHA. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 20



Extensive search - Site list report

<u>SiteID</u>	SiteName	Datum	<u>Zone</u>	Easting	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Context</u>	Site Status	SiteFeatures	<u>SiteTypes</u>	<u>Reports</u>
	<u>Contact</u>	Recorders	R.A B	luchan				Permits		
15-6-0011	Peery;Olepoloko Lake;	AGD	54	749328	6603473	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	186
	Contact	<u>Recorders</u>	R.A B	luchan				<u>Permits</u>		
15-6-0012	Peery;Olepoloko Lake;	AGD	54	749507	6603373	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	186
	Contact	<u>Recorders</u>	R.A B	luchan				Permits		
15-6-0013	Peery;Olepoloko Lake;	AGD	54	749586	6603095	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	186
	Contact	<u>Recorders</u>	R.A B	luchan				<u>Permits</u>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 15/04/2021 for Taylar Reid for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 54, Eastings : 741900 - 751798, Northings : 6602000 - 6609042 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : Inform an ACHA. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 20
This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW) and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.



Extensive search - Site list report

Client Service ID : 583337

<u>SiteID</u>	SiteName	<u>Datum</u>	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
43-1-0002	Manna Mountain, Manna State Forest	AGD	55	530418	6301640	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -, Water Hole : -	Axe Grinding Groove,Water Hole/Well	462,662
	Contact	Recorders	Harr	y Creamer				Permits		
43-4-0093	Lake Cowal 2019.12	GDA	55	520427	6281129	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Hearth : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Nich	e Environme	nt and Heritag	e,Ms.Katherine Day		Permits		
43-4-0094	Lake Cowal 2019.08	GDA	55	520362	6281039	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Hearth : -		
	Contact	<u>Recorders</u>	Nich	e Environme	nt and Heritag	e,Ms.Katherine Day		Permits		
43-4-0095	Lake Cowal 2019.11	GDA	55	520314	6281972	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Hearth : -		
	Contact	<u>Recorders</u>	Nich	e Environme	nt and Heritag	e,Ms.Katherine Day		Permits		
43-4-0096	Lake Cowal 2019.09	GDA	55	519977	6281755	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Hearth : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Nich	e Environme	nt and Heritag	e,Ms.Katherine Day		Permits		
43-4-0097	Lake Cowal 2019.10	GDA	55	520146	6281879	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Hearth : -		
	Contact	<u>Recorders</u>	Nich	e Environme	nt and Heritag	e,Ms.Katherine Day		Permits		
43-4-0098	Lake Cowal 2019.01	GDA	55	519935	6280829	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	<u>Recorders</u>	Nich	e Environme	nt and Heritag	e,Ms.Katherine Day		Permits		
43-4-0099	Lake Cowal 2019.06	GDA	55	520250	6281005	Open site	Valid	Hearth : -		
	Contact	<u>Recorders</u>	Nich	e Environme	nt and Heritag	e,Ms.Katherine Day		Permits		
43-4-0100	Lake Cowal 2019.05	GDA	55	520165	6280954	Open site	Valid	Hearth : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Nich	e Environme	nt and Heritag	e,Ms.Katherine Day		Permits		
43-4-0101	Lake Cowal 2019.03	GDA	55	520082	6280905	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Hearth : -		
	Contact	<u>Recorders</u>	Nich	e Environme	nt and Heritag	e,Ms.Katherine Day		Permits		
43-4-0102	Lake Cowal 2019.02	GDA	55	519993	6280850	Open site	Valid	Hearth : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Nich	e Environme	nt and Heritag	e,Ms.Katherine Day		Permits		
43-4-0103	Lake Cowal 2019.07	GDA	55	520292	6281033	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Hearth : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Nich	e Environme	nt and Heritag	e,Ms.Katherine Day		Permits		
43-4-0104	Lake Cowal 2019.04	GDA	55	520122	6280930	Open site	Valid	Hearth : -		
	Contact	<u>Recorders</u>	Nich	e Environme	nt and Heritag	e,Ms.Katherine Day		Permits		
43-4-0080	Lake Cowal 2018.060	GDA	55	519688	6284778	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Hearth : -		
	Contact	<u>Recorders</u>	Nich	e Environme	nt and Heritag	e,Ms.Katherine Day		Permits		
43-4-0082	Lake Cowal 2018.067	GDA	55	519200	6285426	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Hearth : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	Recorders	Nich	e Environme	nt and Heritag	e,Ms.Katherine Day		Permits		
43-4-0083	Lake Cowal 2018.066	GDA		519146	6284940	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Nich	e Environme	nt and Heritag	e,Ms.Katherine Day		Permits		
43-4-0084	Lake Cowal 2018.065	GDA		519323	6285046	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Hearth : -		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 15/04/2021 for Taylar Reid for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 464499 - 530616, Northings : 6272626 - 6330589 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : Inform an ACHA. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 52



Extensive search - Site list report

Client Service ID : 583337

<u>SiteID</u>	SiteName	Datum	<u>Zone</u>	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	<u>Reports</u>
	Contact	Recorders	Niche	e Environme	nt and Heritag	e,Ms.Katherine Day		Permits 199		
43-4-0076	Lake Cowal 2018.064	GDA	55	519483	6285146	Open site	Valid	Hearth : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Niche	e Environme	nt and Heritag	e,Ms.Katherine Day		Permits		
43-4-0077	Lake Cowal 2018.063	GDA	55	519660	6285242	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Hearth : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Niche	e Environme	nt and Heritag	e,Ms.Katherine Day		Permits		
43-4-0078	Lake Cowal 2018.062	GDA	55	519512	6284681	Open site	Valid	Hearth : -		
	Contact	<u>Recorders</u>	Niche	e Environme	nt and Heritag	e,Ms.Katherine Day		Permits		
43-4-0079	Lake Cowal 2018.061	GDA	55	519260	6284539	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Hearth : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Niche	e Environme	nt and Heritag	e,Ms.Katherine Day		Permits		
43-4-0014	Humbug CS 1	AGD	55	508650	6316550	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Jo	hn Appleton				Permits	4165	
42-6-0001	Wingrove;Mudda Rocks Ungarie;	AGD		464699	6292782	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Modified	Open Camp	4327
								Tree (Carved or	Site,Scarred	
								Scarred) : -, Water	Tree,Water	
	Contact	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRS	YS				Hole : - <u>Permits</u>	Hole/Well	
3-1-0003	Blue Range;Humbug Creek;	AGD		508342	6316509	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	662
	Contact	Recorders	ASRS	YS		•		Permits		
43-1-0008	Top Black Farm;Boramble Park;	AGD		528345	6327210	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree	Carved	65
	•					•		(Carved or Scarred) :	Tree,Scarred Tree	
								-		
	Contact	Recorders		Ravenscroft				<u>Permits</u>		
43-4-0002	Humbug Creek Euglo Site 108	AGD	55	514967	6292809	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	662,763,4060
	Contact	<u>Recorders</u>						Permits		
43-4-0004	Billy's Lookout;Lake View;	AGD	55	527471	6275565	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -, Water Hole : -	Axe Grinding Groove,Water	
								water noie : -	Hole/Well	
	<u>Contact</u>	Recorders	ASRS	YS				Permits		
43-1-0040	B-ST-1;	AGD		526670	6328370	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree	Scarred Tree	
								(Carved or Scarred) :		
			-					-		
3-1-0045	Contact	Recorders			0	d Heritage Services P	5	Permits	Commend	
-1-0045	B-CT-1;	AGD	55	526670	6328370	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	Carved Tree,Scarred Tree	
								-		
	Contact	<u>Recorders</u>	Centi	ral West Arcl	naeological and	d Heritage Services P	ty Ltd	<u>Permits</u>		
3-4-0072	Lake Cowal 2018.019	GDA	55	520571	6279832	Open site	Valid	Hearth : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Niche	e Environme	nt and Heritag	e,Ms.Clare Anderson		Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 15/04/2021 for Taylar Reid for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 464499 - 530616, Northings : 6272626 - 6330589 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : Inform an ACHA. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 52



Extensive search - Site list report

Client Service ID : 583337

<u>SiteID</u>	SiteName		<u>Zone</u>	Easting	Northing	<u>Context</u>	<u>Site Status</u>	<u>SiteFeature</u>	<u>es</u>	<u>SiteTypes</u>	<u>Reports</u>
43-4-0073	Lake Cowal 2018.059	GDA	55	519479	6284245	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -			
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Niche	e Environme	0	e,Ms.Katherine Day			<u>Permits</u>		
43-4-0074	Lake Cowal 2018.058	GDA	55	519470	6284152	Open site	Valid	Hearth : -			
	Contact	Recorders	Niche	e Environme	nt and Heritag	e,Ms.Clare Anderson			Permits		
43-4-0075	Lake Cowal 2018.057	GDA	55	519298	6284163	Open site	Valid	Hearth : -			
	<u>Contact</u>	Recorders	Niche	e Environme	nt and Heritag	e,Ms.Clare Anderson			Permits		
42-3-0043	Merribogie OS - 1	GDA	55	483651	6300474	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 7			
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	OzAr	k Environme	ental and Herit	age Management,Mr	.Ben Churcher		<u>Permits</u>		
43-1-0071	Condobolin WP AFT 1	GDA	55	530150	6323885	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -,	Hearth : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	Recorders	Mr.M	atthew Barb	er,NGH Herita	ge - Fyshwick			Permits		
43-1-0072	Condobolin WP AFT 2	GDA	55	530266	6324476	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -			
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.M	atthew Barb	er,NGH Herita	ge - Fyshwick			Permits		
43-1-0073	Condobolin WP Tree 5	GDA	55	530280	6323644	Open site	Valid	Modified Tr	ee		
								(Carved or S	Scarred) :		
	Combort	Decondence			NCULU			-	Dermite		
43-1-0074	Contact Condobolin WP Tree 2	Recorders GDA		526685	6328688	ge - Fyshwick Open site	Valid	Modified Tr	Permits		
43-1-0074		UDA	55	520005	0320000	Opensite	vanu	(Carved or S			
								-			
	Contact	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.M	atthew Barb	er,NGH Herita	ge - Fyshwick			<u>Permits</u>		
43-1-0075	Condobolin WP Tree 3	GDA	55	526512	6328776	Open site	Valid	Modified Tr			
								(Carved or S	Scarred) :		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr M	atthew Barh	er NGH Herita	ge - Fyshwick		-	Permits		
43-4-0141	EG IF1	GDA		519314		Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	<u>r ermits</u>		
10 1 0111	Contact	Recorders				Individual users,Ms.			Dormite		
43-4-0142	EG IF2	GDA		519273	6283450	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	<u>Permits</u>		
10 1 01 12	Contact	Recorders				Individual users,Ms.			Permits		
43-4-0143	EG IF3	GDA		519360	6282727	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	reimits		
15 1 01 15						*			Donmito		
43-4-0144	Contact EG IF4	Recorders GDA		520281	6281957	Individual users,Ms. Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	<u>Permits</u>		
43-4-0144									Dermite		
43-4-0145	Contact EG 0S1	Recorders GDA		519754	6283456	Individual users,Ms. Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	<u>Permits</u>		
13-4-0143						*			Downite		
43-4-0146	Contact EG OS3	Recorders GDA		519008	6283440	Individual users,Ms.	Valid	Artefact : -	<u>Permits</u>		
43-4-0140						Open site			D		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	EMM	Consulting -	St Leonards -	Individual users,Ms.	Faylar Reid		<u>Permits</u>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 15/04/2021 for Taylar Reid for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 464499 - 530616, Northings : 6272626 - 6330589 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : Inform an ACHA. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 52



Extensive search - Site list report

Client Service ID : 583337

<u>SiteID</u>	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	<u>Context</u>	Site Status	SiteFeatures	<u>SiteTypes</u>	Reports
43-4-0147	EG OS4	GDA	55	519653	6282643	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	EMN	I Consulting	- St Leonards -	Individual users,Ms.	Taylar Reid	Permits		
43-4-0148	EG OS5	GDA	55	519991	6281295	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	EMN	I Consulting	- St Leonards -	Individual users,Ms.	Taylar Reid	Permits		
43-4-0149	EG OS6	GDA	55	520281	6281899	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	<u>Recorders</u>	EMN	I Consulting	- St Leonards -	Individual users,Ms.	Taylar Reid	Permits		
43-4-0150	EG OS7	GDA	55	520531	6279784	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	E EMN	I Consulting	- St Leonards -	Individual users,Ms.	Taylar Reid	Permits		
43-4-0151	EG OS8	GDA	55	519315	6283228	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	EMN	I Consulting	- St Leonards -	Individual users,Ms.	Taylar Reid	Permits		
43-4-0152	EG OS9	GDA	55	519315	6283228	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	E EMN	I Consulting	- St Leonards -	Individual users,Ms.	Taylar Reid	Permits		
43-4-0153	EG OS2	GDA	55	519477	6283488	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	<u>Recorders</u>	EMN	I Consulting	- St Leonards -	Individual users,Ms.	Taylar Reid	Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 15/04/2021 for Taylar Reid for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 464499 - 530616, Northings : 6272626 - 6330589 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : Inform an ACHA. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 52 This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW) and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

Taylar Reid

From:David Gordon <David.Gordon@environment.nsw.gov.au>Sent:Thursday, June 17, 2021 1:16 PMTo:Taylar ReidSubject:RE: Restricted site near White Cliffs NSW

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Taylar,

I can confirm that Restricted Aboriginal Site:

• 15-6-0792

WILL NOT BE IMPACTED IN THE STUDY AREA.

Thanks

David Gordon | Senior Heritage Information Officer (Aboriginal) Heritage NSW, Community Engagement, Department of Premier and Cabinet Level 6, 10 Valentine Avenue, Parramatta | Locked Bag 5020, Parramatta, 2124

T: 02 9585 6467 | david.gordon@environment.nsw.gov.au



I acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the land on which I work and live, pay my respects to Eiders past and present and recognise continued connection to country.



From: Taylar Reid <treid@emmconsulting.com.au> Sent: Thursday, 17 June 2021 12:52 PM To: CCHD Information Systems & Assessment Mailbox <ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au> Subject: Restricted site near White Cliffs NSW

Hello,

My AHIMS search has returned a restricted site in my search parameters. While I am sure it is not near my study area, I wanted to double check. The site is AHIMS #15-6-0792.

My project location is at the attached SHAPE files. Let me know if you need a different type of file. Thanks!

Kind regards,

Taylar ReidArchaeologistBushfire, Ecology, Heritage and Spatial SolutionsM0428 280 542T02 4907 4828

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Appendix E

Survey photo catalogue



E.1 Additional Information

Below is a map of each location where information was gathered as part of the field investigations. Each point is correlated with a photograph, which is also provided in subsequent pages.



MW433 (35)

MW433 (36)

M

MW433 (37)

MW433 (38)

MW433 (39)







MW433 (4)



MW880 (18)

MW880 (16)



MW880 (21)

MW880 (17)

MW880 (22)

MW880 (19)

MW880 (20)

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