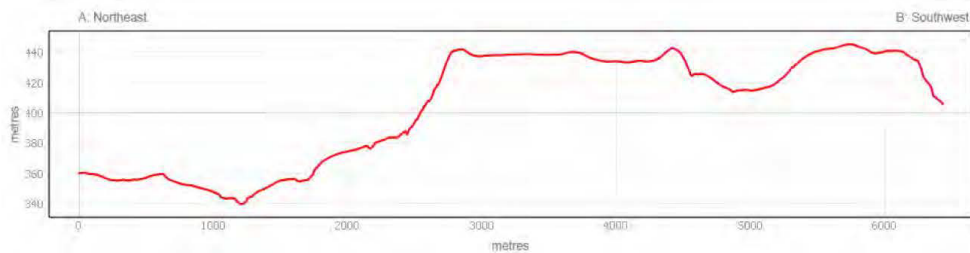


Figure 1-6: Northeast–southwest profile through the central portion of the project area.



The project area is located on a basalt cap which is remnant of volcanic events during the early Tertiary Period (65 to 54 million years ago). In general, the basaltic soils which are found in the project area are nutrient rich (NPWS 2003). However, the project area has been subject to sheet, rill, and gully erosion, as well as wind erosion, which has led to the depletion of topsoils (OEH 2012).

The project area supports approximately 1,725 ha of native vegetation, albeit disturbed by agricultural activity, and 337 ha of exotic vegetation and infrastructure (Umwelt 2021). Prior to agricultural land clearing the project area would have supported a woodland of white box, tumbledown red gum, narrow-leaved red ironbark, and grey box, along with various wattle species (Kovac and Lawrie 1991).

The Goulburn River is located approximately 3 km south from the project area and runs through the Goulburn River National Park. Redlynch Creek is located in the north-eastern section of the project area flows into the Bow River. To the west of the project area is Rocky Creek that flows into the Goulburn River (Figure 1-7). There are also several dams located across the project area which are associated with the drainage lines which flow throughout the project area. These artificial dams have modified the natural flow of the Redlynch Creek and are currently used to support the agricultural land use of the project area.

The project area consists of grazing land, most of which has been subjected to extensive vegetation clearing associated with the long history of grazing starting in the late 1860s, isolated incidences of cropping, and pasture improvement. There is currently one dwelling located on the project area which is used by the landholder. Prior to being cleared for agricultural use, the whole landscape would have supported open woodlands and forests. Historical aerial imagery demonstrates the long history of pastoralism, along with a small area of cropping, in the project area. While the project area has the same appearance now as it appeared in 1962, there is more visible erosion and erosion remediation works than is currently the case (Figure 1-8).

Figure 1-7: Hydrology of the project area.

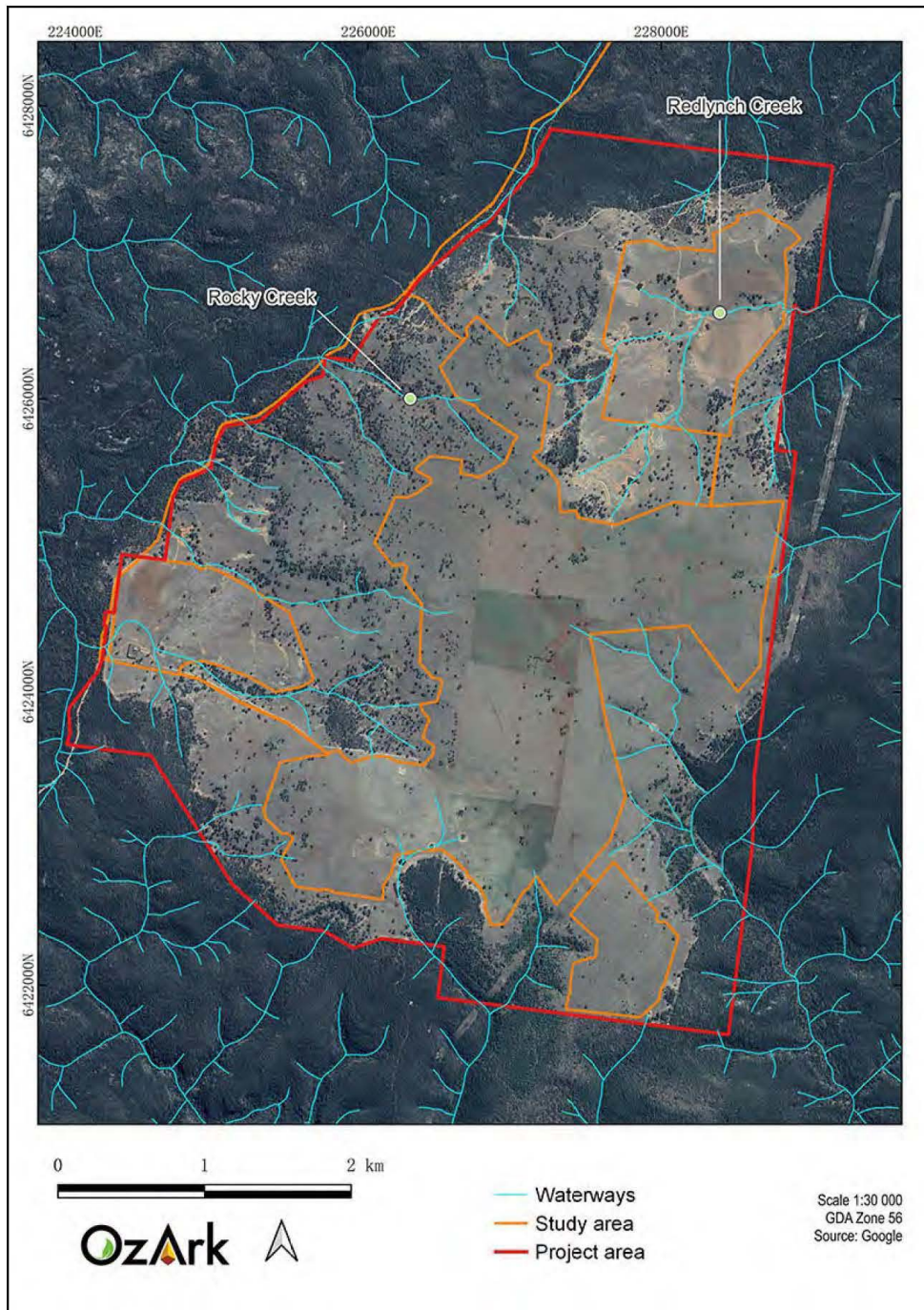
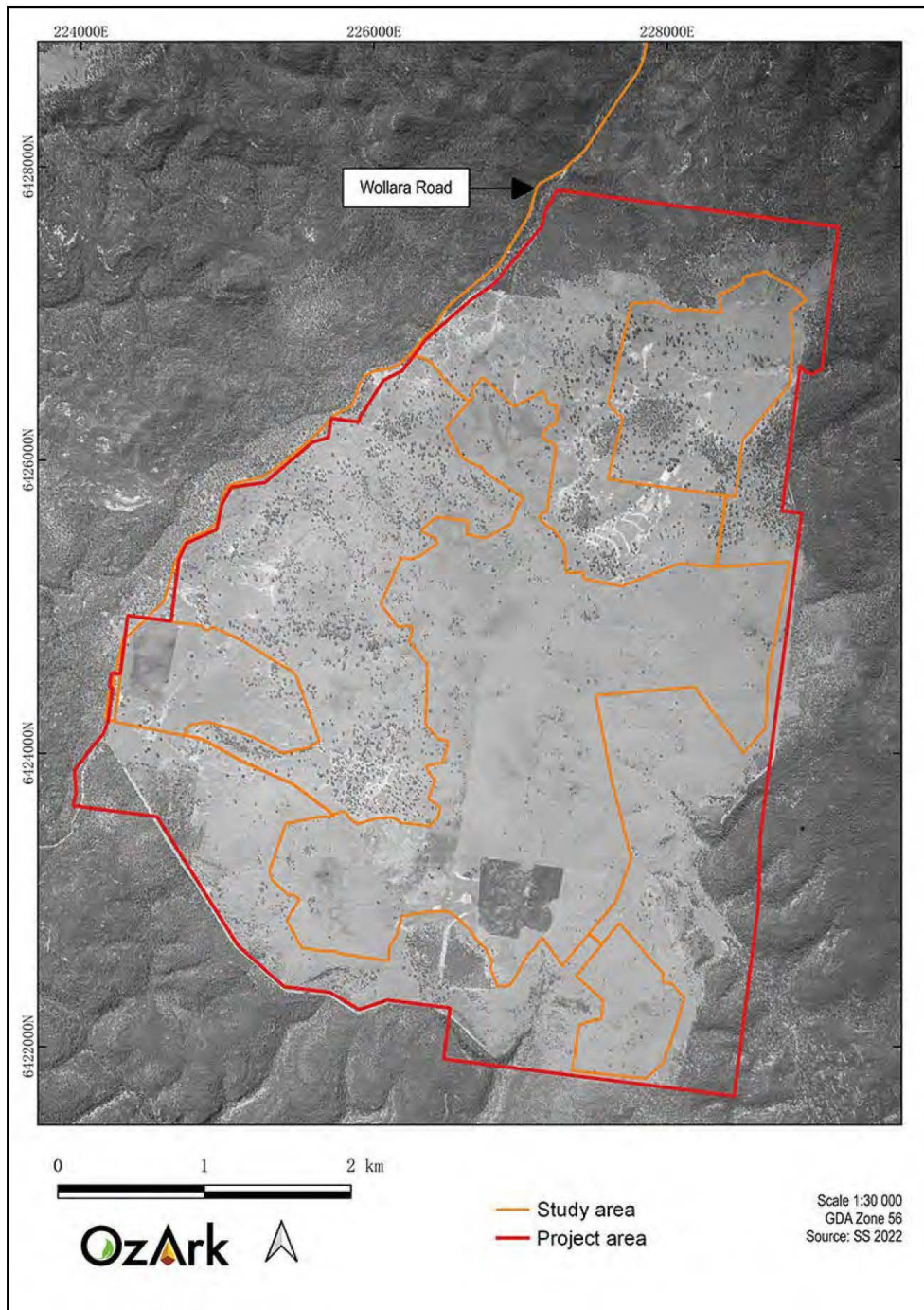


Figure 1-8: 1962 aerial with overlay of project area (source: SS 2022).



2 CULTURAL VALUES

2.1 INTRODUCTION TO CULTURAL VALUES

No matter who you are, we all have culture. Each person's culture is important, it's part of what makes us who we are.

australianstogether.org.au

Many Aboriginal people in Australia have a unique view of the world that is distinct from the mainstream. Land, family, law, ceremony, and language are five key interconnected elements of Aboriginal culture. For example, families are connected to the land through the kinship system, and this connection to land comes with specific roles and responsibilities which are enshrined in the law and observed through ceremony. In this way, the five elements combine to create a way of seeing and being in the world that is distinctly Aboriginal.

Fundamentally, culture is living and is not static:

- Culture is acquired - we learn about culture from others in our community, including our parents
- Culture is shared - culture does not exist in a vacuum, it is shared amongst a group of people
- Culture defines core values - because we have been taught our culture and share it with our cultural group, we tend to form the same core values
- Cultures resist change but are not static - culture does and can change, but change is usually slow and gradual.

2.1.1 Connection to Country

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are connected to Country through lines of descent (paternal and maternal), as well as clan and language groups.

Although in the past (and sometimes into the present) there have been conflicts between different tribal groups, these were rarely over land. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have such a strong sense of belonging to country; they have no desire to own the land of others.

Territory is defined by spiritual as well as physical links. Landforms have deep meaning, recorded in art, stories, songs, and dance. Songlines or Dreaming Tracks as well as kinship structures link Aboriginal peoples to the territories of other groups. In the past, these links were also used for trade.

"When we say Country we might mean homeland, or tribal or clan area and in saying so we may mean something more than just a place; somewhere on the map. We are not necessarily referring to place in a geographical sense. But we are talking about the whole of the landscape, not just the places on it."

Professor Mick Dodson AM, August 2007

2.1.2 Managing Country

Living on this land for around 50,000 years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders established effective ways to use and sustain resources. One important aspect is the right of certain people to control the use of resources in a particular area. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people don't see themselves as 'owning' land, animals, plants, or nature, but rather belonging with these things as equal parts of creation.

The rights of different groups to live in and manage certain areas of land are clear and recorded through art, stories, songs, and dance.

Deep cultural and spiritual values like totemism have also played an important part in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander resource management. Totemism is a belief and value system that connects human beings to other animals, plants, and aspects of nature. Groups and individuals are assigned a particular animal that they are related to and must care for. This gives them a profound sense of connection to and responsibility for the natural world.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders people have a wide range of traditional methods for gathering food including fish traps, subsistence agriculture, hunting and harvesting a wide range of natural fruits and vegetables. Some groups of people would stay in one place, while others moved around the land according to the seasons, to ensure sustainable and rich food supplies, and to fulfil their spiritual and cultural obligations.

Even before 1788 there were complex relationships for long distance trade between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities especially for coastal shells and stone hatchets. When people from different groups met socially to share resources, for ceremonies or to settle disputes, they brought items to exchange. Items included stones for hatchets, kangaroo skins, timber for spears, ochre or clay for paint and marine shells for decoration. The exchange of objects was not motivated by a desire for wealth accumulation but a social system to build connection between people and groups.

2.1.3 Recognising lore

In much of eastern Australia, Aboriginal communities live their lives like most Australians without resorting to tribal lore. However, in certain crucial areas, particularly associated with family, leadership roles, and caring for Country, Aboriginal lore continues, even in the most urbanised communities.

2.2 IDENTIFYING CULTURAL VALUES

A major aim of this assessment is to identify any cultural values within the landscape in which the proposal is located so that those values can be recognised and incorporated into the ACHAR's management recommendations.

Any cultural values relating to the proposal area will be captured by the OzArk archaeologists (if such information is provided by RAPs during the survey) and included in the ACHAR.

Understanding cultural landscapes can only come from the views of a particular community, in this case, the Aboriginal community. Unless informed, OzArk will not know of the community's feelings towards the cultural landscape in which the project will be located. Should any RAPs have knowledge of cultural values regarding the project area that they wish to share or that may affect the survey methodology set out in **Section 5**, OzArk invites them to contact us so that these values can be recorded and/or responded to in the methodology.

2.2.1 Use of information collected

An ACHAR will be prepared for the project which articulates Aboriginal cultural values and associated conservation methods across the proposal area, as identified during the consultations. The ACHAR will be circulated to all RAPs for comment as is set out in the ACHCRs. The ACHAR will be available to Heritage NSW for their consideration of the proposal and the report will be publicly available.

2.2.2 Public / confidential information

Information will be treated in accordance with instructions received by Aboriginal informants. Information described as confidential (culturally sensitive) will not be detailed in the publicly available report. Confidential information should be made available to the proponent, its heritage consultants, and Heritage NSW so that significant cultural values can be conserved. On advice from the provider of the information, a redacted ACHAR would be made available to the wider public where any sensitive cultural information is removed.

2.2.3 Copyright

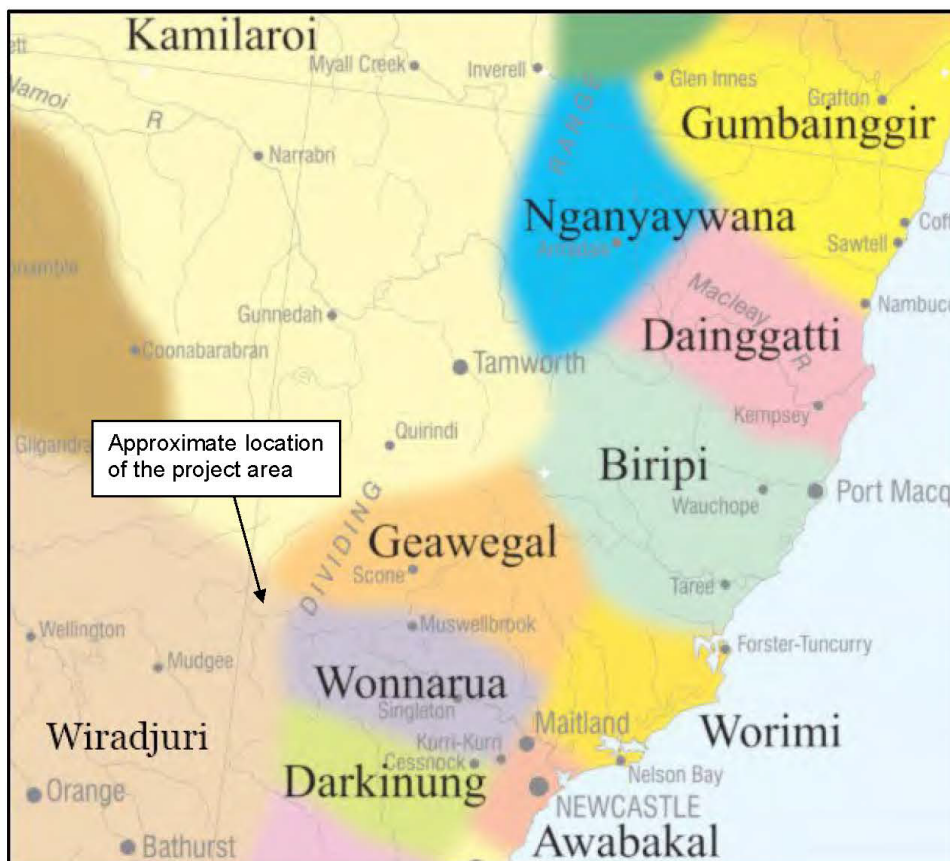
Any specific cultural information collected for this assessment remains the property of the Aboriginal informant. Without written permission from an individual informant, information may not be used for purposes other than those outlined above.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.1 ABORIGINAL PEOPLE OF THE STUDY AREA

According to Horton (1994) the project area is located near the boundary of several different Aboriginal tribal groups, namely the Kamilaroi (Gomeroi), Geawegal, Wonnarua, and Wiradjuri (Figure 3-1). The project area is located within the Gomeroi Native Title claim area of the Gomeroi People (NC2011/006, NSD37/2019).

Figure 3-1: Horton's (1994) map of Aboriginal tribal boundaries.



Wiradjuri people

At the time of British settlement, the project area was situated within the territory of people belonging to the *Wiradjuri* tribal and linguistic group (Tindale 1974). The *Wiradjuri* tribal area is situated within the Murray Darling Basin and extends across three general physiographic regions: the highlands or central tablelands in the east, the riverine plains in the west, and the transitional western slopes zone in-between. The study area is at the north-eastern extent of *Wiradjuri* territory.

The Wiradjuri is one of the largest language groups within New South Wales extending across the much of central NSW (Tindale, 1974). While the area was noted to have a single basic language, various dialects could be found throughout the region (Tindale 2000).

Oral tradition records the presence of over 20 clans within the broader Bathurst–Mudgee region, organised according to matrilineal descent. Clans were made up of a number of fairly independent groups, of up to 20 members, in friendly contact with each other, moving separately for much of the year over a shared territory (Pearson 1981; Haglund 1985).

Within the Wiradjuri region, the presence of Aboriginal people in the Darling Basin has been dated to 40,000 years ago (Hope 1981 as cited in Haglund 1985). A spread east into the mountains is thought to have occurred between 14,000 to 12,000 years ago.

Gamilaraay people

The Gamilaraay (also spelt Gomeroi, Kamilaroi) country, as defined by the limits of the Gamilaraay language groups, refers to the language or dialect spoken around the Namoi, Gwydir, and Barwon Rivers in north to central NSW. The language was spoken over a large area from Walgett to Bingara, and from the upper Hunter Valley to beyond Mungindi (O'Rourke 1997). According to O'Rourke (1997) it is difficult to establish the total Aboriginal population who originally spoke this language.

The explorer and natural scientist Alfred William Howitt was an early pioneer authority on Aboriginal cultures. In *Native Tribes of South-East Australia*, Howitt discusses Gamilaraay social and political organisation, kinship, ritual practices, long distance trade and communication (see Fison and Howitt 1880). Presbyterian minister Reverend William Ridley (1875) and surveyor and amateur anthropologist Robert Hamilton Mathews (1903) provided early linguistic descriptions of the Gamilaraay language. More recently, Austin and Tindale (1985) provided a translation of the Gamilaraay Dreaming story of the Emu and the Brolga, as recorded by Austin (1993) produced a Gamilaraay reference dictionary.

The area of the Gamilaraay was rich in both flora and fauna resources. The Gamilaraay caught fish including eels, freshwater crayfish, yabbies, tortoises, and freshwater mussels in the rivers, creeks, and wetlands in the region (O'Rourke 1997). Watercraft were manufactured from large slabs of bark cut from river red gum trees. Fish were caught using fishing lines and nets made from reed fibre. Nets were used to catch waterbirds, whose eggs were also collected. Some of the other animals that Aboriginal people of the North West Slopes hunted include kangaroos, wallabies, koalas, possums, emus, echidnas, lizards, snakes, and frogs (Fison and Howitt 1880; O'Rourke 1997). Plant foods included grass seeds, wild orange, emu apple, melons, tubers, yams, and roots (O'Rourke 1997).

Balme (1986) compiled a list of objects that likely comprised the toolkit used by Aboriginal people in the region from reports by Mitchell (1839), Oxley (1820) and Sturt (1833). Based on this list,

the toolkit used by Gamilaraay people is likely to have included: bark containers for holding water and gathering food; throwing sticks for hunting; cloaks of kangaroo skin; wooden clubs for fighting; hafted stone axes; nets for catching fish and birds; spears and spear throwers; and fish traps constructed in major creeks and rivers.

Geawegal people

The Geawegal people occupied the northern tributaries of the Hunter River to Murrurundi including the modern towns of Muswellbrook, Aberdeen, Scone, and the Mount Royal Range. The Geawegal were affiliated with the coastal Worimi although they are thought to be a sub-group of the Gamilaraay. However, the tribal systems in the Hunter region have not been easy to elucidate since tribal organisation was devastated before any attempt was made to record it.

British surveyor, A. Cunningham, remarks in 1825 that the Geawegal people avoided the British explorers in the Merriwa district: *In all our journey we have seen no natives, their late marks on the trees are proof of their existence in and having passed thro the forests of the neighbourhood, and it is more than probable they have seen us and have studiously avoided us* (Brayshaw 1986:54).

Wonnarua people

The Wonnarua people lived in an environment rich in food resources. Freshwater fish, shellfish, reptiles, mammals, birds, and plant food provide a diverse diet (see Brayshaw 1981). Brayshaw (1986:82) suggests that inland groups visited the coast during the summer when marine resources were plentiful, and coastal groups travelled inland to participate in the winter kangaroo hunts. Trade and/or exchange also occurred between the coastal and inland groups. Reed spears and shells were traded inland for possum skin rugs and fur cord (Brayshaw 1986:41). Social gatherings were a feature of Aboriginal life in this area.

Visiting by coastal and inland groups for initiations and ceremonies seemed to occur. These were conducted within earthen circles. Carved trees were associated with these sites (Brayshaw 1981:12).

Material culture items for this area included many items made of bark obtained from various trees. For example, tea tree bark (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) was used for the construction of huts, and the bark of the cabbage-tree (*Livistona australis*) and Kurrajong (*Brachychiton eopulneus*) were used to make cord for the manufacture of fishing lines and nets and also for sewing up canoes (Brayshaw 1981b). Baskets, shields, and canoes were also made from bark. Some shields, however, were also made from the wood of the nettle tree (*Urticaceae*) or fig (*Ficus* spp.). Boomerangs, clubs, spear throwers and hatchets were also manufactured. Spears were of composite manufacture, usually being lengths of grass tree (*Xanthorrhoea australis*) to which points of hard wood were attached. Maintenance tools included stone adzes and chisels, abrasive

stones, small fishhook files, bone awls and sharpened shell knives and scrapers (Brayshaw 1981:10). After 1788 glass and iron hatchets became sought after items.

3.2 REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.2.1 Introduction

The Aboriginal occupation of Australia begins prior to 40,000 years before present (BP) and possibly earlier than 50,000 BP (O'Connell et al. 2018). Dates exceeding 20,000 BP occur in almost all parts of Australia resulting in the expectation that most areas should have a Pleistocene (>12,000 BP) occupational signature. However, such dates remain relatively rare due to a range of factors, both behavioural and post-depositional. These factors include a possible low density of occupation in the Pleistocene period, poor preservation of archaeological materials (particularly dateable organic materials), and significant coastline and hydrological changes over the past 18,000 years.

Two sites in the Hunter Valley have been recorded as Pleistocene in age, Glennies Creek in the central lowlands (Koettig 1987) and Moffat's Swamp on the coastal plain (Baker 1994). Given that there can be little doubt of occupation in the Hunter Valley during the Pleistocene, the paucity of archaeological material from this time represents a gap in the record.

Kuskie and Kamminga (2000) have established a general model of occupation strategies for the central lowlands and lower Hunter region primarily based upon ethnographic research (**Figure 3-2**). This model is useful as a starting point and makes a general set of predictions for the lower Hunter that can be applied further afield. Primarily, the Kuskie and Kamminga (2000) model distinguishes between short-term or extended occupation and makes some predictions about the likely location of different foraging and settlement activities.

Figure 3-2: Occupational model for the lower Hunter Valley.

Occupation pattern	Activity location	Proximity to water	Proximity to food resources	Archaeological expectations
Transitory movement	All landscape zones, but frequently on ridge and spur crests, watercourses and valley flats	Not important	Not important	Assemblages of low density and diversity Evidence of tool maintenance and repair Knapping
Hunting and/or gathering without camping	All landscape zones	Not important	Near food source	Assemblages of low density and diversity Evidence of tool maintenance and repair High frequency of used tools discarded Knapping
Camping by small parties	Frequently associated with permanent or temporary water	Nearby	Near food source	Assemblages of low-moderate density and diversity Evidence of tool maintenance and repair Hearths
Nuclear family base camp	Level or gently undulating ground	Nearby reliable source	Near food source	Assemblages of high density and diversity Evidence of tool manufacture and casual knapping Facilities such as heat treatment pits and stone lined ovens Grindstones present
Community base camp	Level or gently undulating ground	Nearby reliable source	Near food source	Assemblages of high density and diversity Evidence of tool manufacture and casual knapping Facilities such as hearths and stone lined ovens Grindstones and ochre present Evidence of heat treatment unlikely Large area >100 m ² with isolated campsites

Occupation Model for the Central Lowlands and Lower Hunter Valley from Kuskie, P. and Kamminga, J. 2000. *Salvage of Aboriginal archaeological sites in relation to the F3 Freeway near Lenegans Drive, Black Hill, New South Wales*. Report to the Roads & Traffic Authority,

A review of GHD (2005), HLA-Envirosciences (2005) and Umwelt (2007) provides the following regional synthesis:

- Archaeological sites, even where surface evidence is not present, occur on most landforms. This was confirmed by HLA-Envirosciences (2005) excavation program, in which Aboriginal sites were encountered on alluvial terraces, flats, slopes, bench areas, spurs and ridgelines. HLA-Envirosciences acknowledges that the sample areas were biased somewhat as they were all near creek lines
- Site frequency and density are dependent on their location in the landscape. This theme is consistent throughout NSW and is influenced by a range of factors, the most relevant of which the existing level of disturbance. More specifically, the potential for undisturbed in situ deposits remaining in the upper Hunter Valley is generally low
- The highest concentration of Aboriginal sites surrounds creeks and waterways
- Few scarred trees are recorded, reflecting the high degree of tree clearing in the region
- The most frequently recorded raw material is indurated mudstone (a fine-grained siliceous material). Other frequently recorded materials include locally sourced silcrete, quartz and volcanic stones
- Assemblages recorded in the region consist largely of unmodified flakes with few formed tools. Backed blades comprise the characteristic diagnostic artefact in the region. The mid- to late-Holocene appears to have witnessed this move to smaller tools, perhaps as an impetus to conserve raw material during tool manufacture or due to new functionality requirements.

3.2.2 Previous assessment near the project site

A very large amount of archaeological work has been undertaken in the Upper Hunter Valley and consequently only a brief regional archaeological context that focuses on work in similar landforms to the current project area is provided here.

The results of these investigations provide an archaeological context for the current assessment and were used in the preparation of a predictive model of Aboriginal site location (**Section 4.2**).

Moore 1969 and Moore 1970

Moore (1969 and 1970) excavated shelter Sandy Hollow 1 (37-2-0066) between November 1965 and March 1966. Artefacts are recorded as consisting of "*Bondi points, microliths and large quantity of waste flakes, were found to a depth of about 36 inches (92 centimetres [cm])*" (Moore 1969: 168) and made from yellow chert and red jasper. Both raw material types are available in the bed of the Goulburn River. Moore also recorded some white quartz, notably waste-flakes were present throughout the deposit (Moore 1970:35). Campfires, bone, and shell were also identified outside of the shelter's overhang. Charcoal from a depth of 24 inches (approximately 60 cm) was radiocarbon dated to between 600–700 CE while a sample from 10–15 cm depth (4-6 inches) was dated to 1,300 years ago. Artefacts and food remains were excavated to a total

depth of approximately 106 cm at the site. Moore summarised the artefact assemblage from Sandy Hollow 1:

“Bondi points occurred only in the top four levels, the total for the whole excavation amounting to 66, together with a further 33 miscellaneous backed blades and 9 eloueras. Waste flakes continued below Level 4, but the only implements present were a few scrapers and utilized flakes. Total of flakes and cores was 4190” (Moore 1970: 35).

Haglund 1980 and Haglund 1981

Haglund conducted an assessment for the proposed Kerrabee Dam located approximately 20 km east of the project area. During the various assessments, 347 sites were recorded: 232 shelters with deposit, 103 open deposits, six art sites, 19 grinding groove sites, one quarry and one scarred tree (Haglund 1980, 1981). Haglund found that the open deposits/ artefact scatters were generally situated on high river flats, well above the flood zone and often at junctions of watercourses or within major meanders. They are also frequently backed by escarpments with shelters, although the number, size, and condition of these varied. Archaeological deposits recorded were present in shelters backing or close to the river flats. Shelters facing south appeared to have been avoided unless equipped with a natural screen. Most shelters recorded with deposit were facing north or somewhat west or east of north. Sizes varied from very small (i.e. suitable for one person) to larger (i.e. suitable for several families).

English and Gay 1993

English and Gay (1993) undertook a regional assessment of the Merriwa area. Survey was completed over eleven days and focused on a sample of landform types with the intention of building information about the archaeological sensitivity of different areas of the Merriwa region, as well as Aboriginal occupation of the area. The results of the survey showed evidence that Aboriginal occupancy of the Merriwa region is prevalent across a range of different landforms. In total, 34 artefact scatters, 15 shelters (one with art), two sets of grinding grooves, one scarred tree, and 29 isolated finds were recorded.

Though the assessment did not record enough sites to analyse the distribution of sites across the landscape, the preliminary results reported by English and Gay (1993) are that the north–south flowing watercourses offer a natural thoroughfare for movement between Merriwa plateau, the Liverpool Range, the Goulburn River Valley, and the central lowlands, as well as out towards the west.

Maynard 2000

In 2000, Maynard assessed the Wendouree property, approximately 18 km northeast of the project area. Three sites were recorded during the assessment: one shelter with deposit and two

artefact scatters / open camp sites. The raw material of the artefacts is recorded as being quartzite, chert, quartz, mudstone, and chalcedony. All sites were recorded near Farm Springs Creek.

RPS 2011, RPS 2012 and RPS 2013

A series of archaeological due diligence assessments for a number of boreholes were conducted by RPS (2011, 2012 and 2013) in the Bylong Valley, approximately 10 km southeast of the project area. The proposed borehole locations were generally located in areas which exhibited high levels of prior disturbance from activities such as logging, farming, or clearing for easements and/or access tracks. In general, the proposed borehole locations were determined to have limited to no potential for Aboriginal cultural or archaeological significance.

ARAS 2012

This study was undertaken for a proposed open cut mine and associated infrastructure including rail loop and power line easement, approximately 8 km south of the project area. The study area was 1960 ha with potential mine impact over 1400 ha. The study area encompassed the Coggan Creek catchment which drains into the Goulburn River. During the survey, 215 Aboriginal sites were identified, most of which were surface artefacts. Of these, 24 sites were identified as being of high significance, which was defined as an "*Aboriginal site or Aboriginal object that is rare or unique contains archaeological data that is of high quality and can provide information that will contribute to new knowledge. High conservation value and is important in educating the general public about cultural heritage values*" (ARAS 2012:184). Sites identified with high significance included sites containing the following feature/s: hearth, modified tree, grinding groove, potential archaeological deposit (PAD), and selected surface artefact/s. The remaining 191 sites were assessed to be of medium or low significance.

OzArk 2022

OzArk (2022) undertook an archaeological assessment for the proposed Merriwa Solar farm, approximately 24 km northeast of the project area. The survey resulted in seven Aboriginal sites, all isolated finds, being recorded. No artefacts at previously recorded sites 37-1-0429 and 37-1-0430 were located during the survey. Given the nature of the landforms of the project site being generally sloping and distant to permanent water sources, no landforms were considered to have potential of subsurface archaeological deposits of conservation value.

3.3 LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

A search of the Heritage NSW administered Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database on 1 June 2022 returned 106 results for Aboriginal sites within a 22 x 22 km region that covers the project area and the 25 km road corridor between the project area

and Golden Highway (GDA Zone 56 Eastings: 221988–244053; Northings: 6420122– 6441749 with no buffer) (see **Table 3-1** for site types and frequencies).

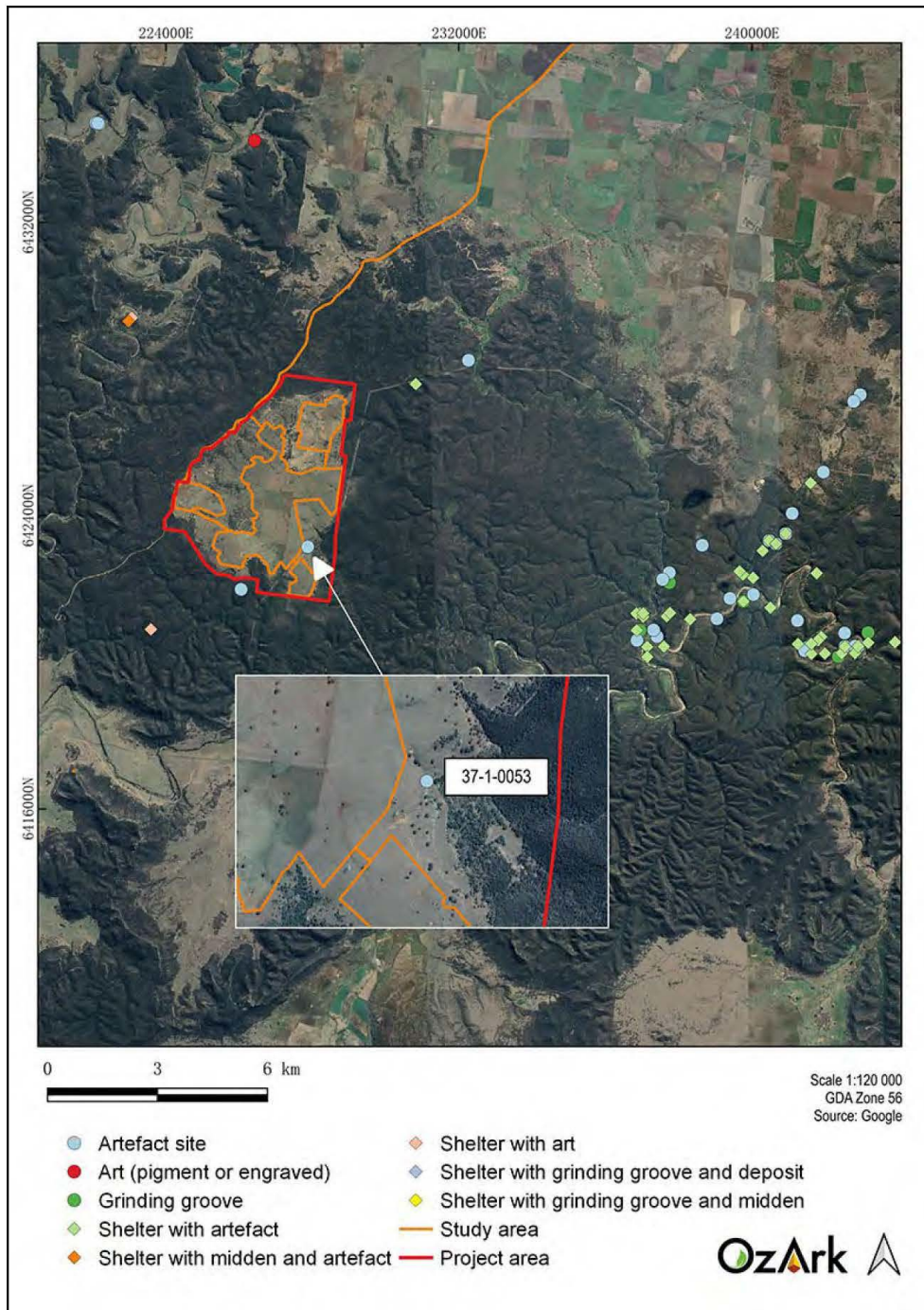
The most frequently recorded site types are shelters with artefacts which contribute 55.7% of the site types in the vicinity of the project area. Other frequent site types are artefact sites (33%) and grinding grooves (5.7%). Shelters with grinding groove and deposit (1.9%), shelter with art (1.9%), art (pigment or engraved) (0.9%), and shelter with midden and artefact (0.9%) are also present but only have one or two recordings in the vicinity of the project area (see **Table 3-1**).

Site types which include shelters are in the mountainous ranges to the east of the study area. All types of Aboriginal sites tend to be located near watercourses. **Figure 3-3** shows the location of previously recorded sites in the vicinity of the study area. One artefact site (37-1-0053) with an unspecified number of artefacts was recorded by Margrit Koettig in the project area but outside of the development footprint (study area). This site was recorded in 1985 during an archaeological survey of the Bayswater to Mt Piper transmission line. The transmission line spanned the site, and the site remains valid on the AHIMS register.

Table 3-1: AHIMS site types and frequencies

Site Type	Number	% Frequency
Shelter with artefact	59	55.7
Artefact site (quantity unspecified)	35	33.0
Grinding groove	6	5.7
Shelter with grinding groove and deposit	2	1.9
Shelter with art	2	1.9
Art (pigment or engraved)	1	0.9
Shelter with midden and artefact	1	0.9
Total	106	100

Figure 3-3. AHIMS sites in relation to the study area.



3.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT: CONCLUSION

The archaeological investigations surrounding the study area as summarised in **Sections 3.2** and **3.3** indicate that:

- Archaeological sites, even where surface evidence is not present, occur on most landforms
- Site frequency and density are dependent on their location in the landscape. This theme is consistent throughout NSW and is influenced by a range of factors, the most relevant of which the existing level of disturbance. More specifically, the potential for undisturbed *in situ* deposits remaining in the Upper Hunter Valley is generally low
- The highest concentration of Aboriginal sites on the valley floor surrounds creeks and waterways. Sites located away from water sources tend to have a low artefact density and site complexity
- Few scarred trees are recorded reflecting the high degree of tree clearing in the region
- The most frequently recorded raw material is indurated mudstone (a fine-grained siliceous material) associated with Hunter River gravels. Other frequently recorded materials include locally sourced silcrete, quartz, chert, and volcanic stone.

4 PREDICTIVE MODEL

4.1 LANDFORM MODELLING

The topography of the study area is primarily gentle slopes, with the highest area being the southern portions of the study area with an elevation of 440 m which descends towards the north and the south (see **Figure 1-7**). Previous studies in the district (GHD 2005, HLA-Envirosciences 2005 and Umwelt 2007) indicate that highest concentration of Aboriginal sites occur on the valley floor surrounds creeks and waterways in the study area but site frequency and density are dependent on their location in the landscape which is highly relevant to the existing level of disturbance. The potential for undisturbed in situ deposits remaining in the study area is generally low.

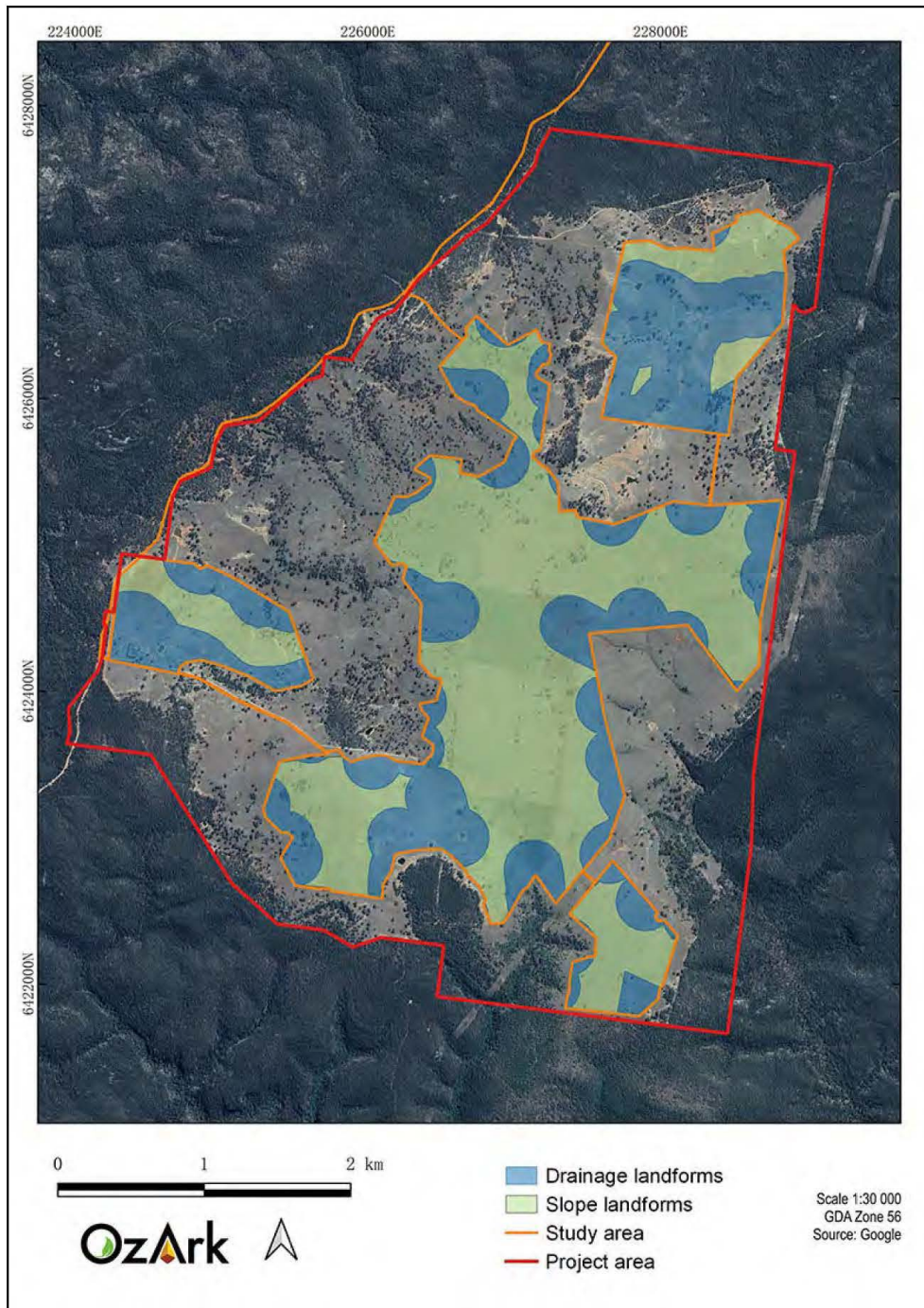
Preliminary landform mapping within the study area indicates there are two main landform types (**Figure 4-1**):

- Drainage lines with a 200 m buffer around all types of waterways (approximately 352 ha)
- Gentle to moderate slopes (approximately 494 ha).

This landform classification will be refined during the survey and the mapping presented here is preliminary only.

The study area and surrounding land is primarily used for farming and grazing operations. The presence of hooved livestock is likely to have resulted in trampling and compaction of the ground surface which accelerates soil loss. Erosional process within the study area would be exacerbated by the types of landforms present which have been largely cleared of vegetation.

Figure 4-1: Landforms within the study area.



4.2 PREDICTIVE MODEL FOR THE STUDY AREA

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

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

4.2.1 Site types in the region of the project area

The site types listed in **Table 4-1** are present in the region of the project area. The likelihood of these sites being present in the study area is discussed in **Section 4.2.3**.

Table 4-1: Site types recorded in the region of the project area.

Site type	Site description
Isolated finds	May be indicative of random loss or deliberate discard of a single artefact, the remnant of a now dispersed and disturbed artefact scatter, or an otherwise obscured or subsurface artefact scatter. They may occur anywhere within the landscape but are more likely to occur in topographies where open artefact scatters typically occur.
Open artefact scatters	Artefact scatters are defined as two or more artefacts, not located within a rock shelter, and located no more than 50 m away from any other constituent artefact. This site type may occur almost anywhere that Aboriginal people have travelled and may be associated with hunting and gathering activities, short- or long-term camps, and the manufacture and maintenance of stone tools. Artefact scatters typically consist of surface scatters or sub-surface distributions of flaked stone discarded during the manufacture of tools but may also include other artefactual rock types such as hearth and anvil stones. Less commonly, artefact scatters may include archaeological stratigraphic features such as hearths and artefact concentrations which relate to activity areas. Artefact density can vary considerably between and across individual sites. Small ground exposures revealing low density scatters may be indicative of a background scatter rather than a spatially or temporally distinct artefact assemblage. These sites are classed as 'open', that is, occurring on the land surface unprotected by rock overhangs, and are sometimes referred to as 'open camp sites'. Artefact scatters are most likely to occur on level or low gradient contexts, along the crests of ridgelines and spurs, and elevated areas fringing watercourses or wetlands. Larger sites may be expected in association with permanent water sources. Topographies which afford effective through-access across, and relative to, the surrounding landscape, such as the open basal valley slopes and the valleys of creeks, will tend to contain more and larger sites, mostly camp sites evidenced by open artefact scatters.

Site type	Site description
Culturally modified trees	Aboriginal scarred trees contain evidence of the removal of bark (and sometimes wood) in the past by Aboriginal people, in the form of a scar. Bark was removed from trees for a wide range of reasons. It was a raw material used in the manufacture of various tools, vessels, and commodities such as string, water containers, roofing for shelters, shields, and canoes. Bark was also removed because of gathering food, such as collecting wood boring grubs or creating footholds to climb a tree for possum hunting. Due to the multiplicity of uses and the continuous process of occlusion (or healing) following removal, it is difficult to accurately determine the intended purpose for any example of bark removal. Scarred trees may occur anywhere old growth trees survive. The identification of scars as Aboriginal cultural heritage items can be problematical because some forms of natural trauma and European bark extraction create similar scars. Many remaining scarred trees probably date to the historic period when bark was removed by Aboriginal people for both their own purposes and for roofing on early European houses. Consequently, the distinction between European and Aboriginal scarred trees may not be clear.
Grinding grooves	Grinding grooves are the remnants of ground edge hatchet manufacture and sometimes from food preparation. The site is most likely to occur on flat outcrops of coarse-grained sandstone in the vicinity of water sources, however, grinding grooves have also been recorded on fine-grained granite and quartzite outcrops.
Rockshelters and art sites	Utilised in the past for both habitation and ceremonial purposes. The term 'rock shelter site' refers to rock shelters/rock overhangs that contain evidence such as stone artefacts and/or bones and/or plant remains (from meals eaten at the site) and/or hearths (fireplaces). Most rock shelter sites are secular in nature, however, those that also contain rock art or engravings are often believed to be non-secular in nature. The term 'rock art site' generally refers to Aboriginal ochre paintings or ochre or charcoal drawings located on a rock slab (generally in a sheltered place like the floor of a cave or rock shelter), boulder, cliff-face, cave or rock shelter wall or roof, or wall of a rock overhang. Most rock art sites are found in locations that are sheltered from the elements. This observation, however, is probably biased to some extent, as rock art would not preserve well in open positions. Rock art sites are generally believed to be non-secular in nature.
Rock engravings or petroglyphs	A type of Aboriginal art that are often located on high vantage points along ridge lines at the headwaters of creeks but can be located on any suitable fine-grained stone surface. Examination into the rock engraving process notes that it presumably first included sketching the outline of the motif, then a series of holes was drilled along the line, using a pointed stone or shell. Finally, the holes were joined by rubbing a sharp stone along the line.
Middens	Formed from Aboriginal exploitation and consumption of shellfish, in marine, estuarine, or freshwater contexts. Middens may also include faunal remains such as fish or mammal bone, stone artefacts, hearths, charcoal, and occasionally, burials. They are usually located on elevated dry ground close to the aquatic environment from which the shellfish has been exploited and where freshwater resources are available. Deeper, more compacted, midden sites are often found in areas containing the greatest diversity of resources, such as river estuaries and coastal lagoons. Middens can also be recorded associated with shelter sites where food preparation was taking place.
Burials	Generally found in soft sediments such as aeolian sand, alluvial silts, and rock shelter deposits. In valley floor and plains contexts, burials may occur in locally elevated topographies rather than poorly drained sedimentary contexts. Burials are also known to have occurred on rocky hilltops in some limited areas. Burials are generally only visible where there has been some disturbance of sub-surface sediments or where some erosional process has exposed them.
Bora/Ceremonial sites	Places which have ceremonial or spiritual connections. Ceremonial sites may comprise of natural landscapes or have archaeological material. Bora sites are ceremonial sites which consist of a cleared area and earthen rings.

4.2.2 Landform modelling of archaeological potential

The large number of archaeological studies undertaken within the vicinity of the project area provides information to obtain a sound understanding of the nature and distribution of archaeological sites within the area. Although there is some conjecture about the relationship between stream order, site numbers and densities, the general pattern is that most sites are present close to watercourses with a permanent water supply.

Rock shelters are the most likely site to be recorded on slopes greater than 10 degrees where sandstone escarpments are present, however, this type of landform is rare within the project area. As the large portions of the study area consist of gentle slopes adjacent to creeks and drainage lines, previous findings indicate that artefact sites will be the most likely site type to be present.

According to the predictive modelling undertaken by Kuskie and Kamminga (2000) (Section 3.2.1), the lack of permanent waterways in the study area indicates that the occupation patterns in the study area will include transitory movement, hunting and gathering (without camping), or camping by small parties. These occupation patterns will result in assemblages of low density and diversity.

4.2.3 Conclusion

Based on knowledge of the environmental contexts of the study area and a desktop review of the known local and regional archaeological record, the following predictions are made concerning the probability of landforms within the study area to contain Aboriginal objects (Table 4-2), and what types of sites may be present within the study area (Table 4-3).

Table 4-2: Likelihood of landforms within the study area to contain Aboriginal objects.

Survey Unit	Landform type	Likelihood to contain Aboriginal objects
1	Slopes	Slopes are a degrading landform, especially in the study area where vegetation removal has accelerated soil loss. When steep, these landforms are unsuitable for occupation and Aboriginal objects recorded in such landforms are likely to be in a secondary context. The exception is in lower gradient slopes and localised flat benches, if they are present, where occupation may have been possible. As the slope landforms in the project area are generally of a low gradient, these would not impede Aboriginal occupation. However, as these landforms are elevated and generally distant to reliable water, the probability of recording past Aboriginal occupation is diminished.
2	Drainage	Archaeological studies in the region indicate that banks and elevated terraces adjacent to drainage lines or watercourses were favoured occupation locations and therefore have high potential for occupation sites to be present. However, except for Redlynch Creek, there is not an abundance of waterways in the study area and the likelihood of recording artefact sites is reduced across most of the study area. Drainage landforms are often in aggrading environments where sediment from surrounding hill slopes has accumulated. While this sediment may obscure artefacts, drainage landforms also have the potential to contain sheet wash or gully erosion that can reveal artefacts.

Table 4-3: Likelihood of certain site types being present in the study area.

Site type	Likelihood of being present in the study area
Isolated finds	As isolated finds can occur anywhere, particularly within disturbed contexts, it is predicted that this site type could be recorded within the study area.
Open artefact scatters	As most of the study area is within sloping landforms distant to permanent water, this site type is not predicted to be common. However, in flat or ridge landforms this site type is possible although the moderate degree of disturbance in the study area will probably mean that the scatter has become displaced. It is likely that any sites associated with such landforms are likely to have a low artefact density.
Grinding grooves	Where there is suitable outcropping sandstone rock, there is the possibility for there to be grinding grooves. However, this site type tends to be associated with more mountainous areas in the region, and it is assessed that this site type is unlikely to be recorded within the study area.
Rock shelters	Rock shelters have been recorded in the wider region. However, based on preliminary landform analysis of the project area it is unlikely suitable landforms for large rock outcrops or overhangs are present within the project area. Therefore, rock shelters are unlikely to be recorded within the study area.
Burials	Although it is possible that this site type could be found within the study area, it is considered a rare site type especially given the disturbance that has occurred within the study area.
Bora/Ceremonial sites	This site type does not necessarily follow landform predictability and are, overall, a rare site type with a low likelihood of being present and remaining extant. These sites are generally identified through consultation with the RAPs.

4.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Several research questions can meaningfully be applied to the investigation of the study area.

These research questions include:

- What resources were available to the Aboriginal people using the land within the study area (food, stone, and water) and what resources were transported to the area?
- What tasks were Aboriginal people undertaking at the sites?
- Is there potential for burials to be present in the landscape?
- Are there outcropping rock materials present suitable for stone tool procurement and manufacture?
- Do the findings within the study area (if any) accord with the regional archaeological context examined in **Section 3.2**?

The survey methodology set out in **Section 5** will be framed to help answer these questions; should sites of sufficient significance be encountered. However, based on the results of previous assessments in the region and past disturbances in the study area, it not expected that the study area will contain sites of sufficient significance to help answer those research questions that require a robust data set.

5 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

5.1 ASSESSMENT APPROACH

The Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the study area will follow the *Code of Practice for the Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (Code of Practice; DECCW 2010). The field inspection will follow the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales* (The Guide, OEH 2011).

Survey for Aboriginal cultural heritage values will concentrate on the study area where project impacts will be located.

5.2 SURVEY AIMS

The aim of any archaeological survey is not to locate each artefact in a landscape but to undertake investigations so that the archaeological potential and archaeological characteristics of all landforms within the study area are known. Therefore, the aims of the survey will be to:

- Inspect all landform types in the study area so that their archaeological potential can be determined
- Evaluate whether the predictive model set out in **Section 4.2** is valid
- Determine if the research questions set out in **Section 4.2.1** can be answered
- Determine if any landforms of the study area require test excavation to understand the archaeological potential at a particular location
- Undertake sufficient assessment to satisfy Sections 2.2, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, and 2.7 in the Guide
- Collect sufficient data so that the results can be presented in an ACHAR as set out in Section 3 in the Guide
- Undertake survey and record keeping satisfying Requirements 1–13 of the Code of Practice.

5.3 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Standard archaeological field survey and recording methods will be employed in this assessment (Burke & Smith 2004) and will follow the Code of Practice.

The survey will concentrate on the development footprint (study area) and the 25 km corridor on Wollara Road where impacts associated with the project will be located rather than the larger project area.

The field assessment will include:

- Full pedestrian survey will occur in the development footprint (study area) (**Figure 4-1**)
- Targeted pedestrian survey will occur in the 25 km corridor on Wollara Road (**Figure 1-2**)

- All trees deemed to be of sufficient maturity to contain cultural modification will be inspected, as well as any areas with outcropping rock
- Some areas may not be physically surveyed if the RAPs and OzArk staff agree they are too disturbed or possess a very low likelihood of sites.

'Full pedestrian survey' refers to systematic transects walked by surveyors spaced approximately 20 m apart throughout the landform or area being surveyed. 'Targeted pedestrian survey' refers to undertaking sufficient site inspections to understand the archaeological potential of representative landforms within these areas. In this case this would involve driving Wollara Road and inspecting all locations where waterways or mature native vegetation are present.

In the field, OzArk staff will identify, record, and evaluate physical (i.e., archaeological) evidence. Site recording will capture all the information required to complete current AHIMS site recording forms (e.g., site location, site boundary, site plan, representative photographs, artefact recording and feature recording). RAPs will participate in the survey, identifying Aboriginal objects, determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects, and identifying cultural places or non-physical site types within the study area. OzArk staff understand that cultural knowledge may not be provided in some instances due to cultural sensitivities (e.g., men's and/or women's places). Under these circumstances, to assess the potential impacts, OzArk staff will need to be told, only in general terms, why a particular place is important, and what the significance of the impact will be. OzArk staff will liaise with RAPs on a case-by-case basis to determine how to record the location in a culturally sensitive manner.

5.4 TEST EXCAVATION

It is possible that the survey may identify landforms where test excavation under the Code of Practice (Requirements 14–17) is required. Should such landforms be identified during the survey, the test excavation methodology will be prepared as a separate document that will be circulated to all RAPs for review and comment.

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Appendix 1 Figure 8: Stage 4 cover letter (sample).

	OzArk Environment & Heritage	ABN 59 104 582 354
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Newcastle	www.ozarkehm.com.au	DUBBO NSW 2830

27 October 2022

Aboriginal Heritage Assessment for the Goulburn River Solar Farm

Dear Members,

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

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

As per the ACHCRs we are required to give you twenty-eight (28) days to supply feedback on the attached document. This period closes on the **Thursday 24th November 2022**. Should our office not be contacted within this time frame, we will presume that you are satisfied with the contents of the report as it stands.


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

Kind regards,




Catherine Burrowes
Office Manager/ Community Liaison

APPENDIX 2: AHIMS EXTENSIVE SEARCH RESULT

 AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Your Ref/PO Number : 3414 Client Service ID : 687601										
Extensive search - Site list report										
SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
37-1-0369	Inniscarra;	AGD	56	240369	6423130	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact			Recorders	Unknown Author				Permits	
37-1-0370	Inniscarra;	AGD	56	240369	6423130	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	
	Contact			Recorders	Unknown Author				Permits	
37-1-0363	Inniscarra;	AGD	56	240554	6423042	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact			Recorders	Unknown Author				Permits	
37-1-0357	Inniscarra;	AGD	56	240823	6423321	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact			Recorders	Unknown Author				Permits	
37-1-0196	Parsons Gully;	AGD	56	242348	6420056	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact			Recorders	Unknown Author				Permits	
37-1-0116	Bow River;	AGD	56	236838	6421142	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact			Recorders	ASHSYS				Permits	
37-1-0108	Bow River;	AGD	56	237043	6419957	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact			Recorders	Ms.Laila Haglund				Permits	
37-1-0086	Bow River;	AGD	56	237641	6422255	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	380
	Contact			Recorders	ASHSYS				Permits	
37-1-0198	Parsons Gully;	AGD	56	242436	6420240	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	380
	Contact			Recorders	Unknown Author				Permits	
37-1-0201	Goulburn River;	AGD	56	242436	6420240	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact			Recorders	Unknown Author				Permits	
37-1-0212	Parsons Gully;	AGD	56	242714	6420063	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact			Recorders	Unknown Author				Permits	
37-1-0213	Goulburn River;	AGD	56	242714	6420063	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact			Recorders	Unknown Author				Permits	
37-1-0216	Goulburn River;	AGD	56	242802	6420247	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact			Recorders	Unknown Author				Permits	
37-1-0185	Parsons Gully;	AGD	56	241790	6420503	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact			Recorders	Unknown Author				Permits	
37-1-0052	Goulburn River N.P.;Bow River;	AGD	56	230720	6427400	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	1097

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 01/06/2022 for Yekua Zhang for the following area at Datum:GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 221988.0 - 244053.0, Northings : 6420122.0 - 6441749.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 106
This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Heritage NSW and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

Page 1 of 8

 AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Your Ref/PO Number : 3414 Client Service ID : 687601										
Extensive search - Site list report										
SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
37-1-0974	MTW/2019PP/GRBA/17	GDA	56	222161	6434705	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact			Recorders	Laura-Jane Smith,D French				Permits	
37-1-0975	MTW/2019PP/GRBA/18	GDA	56	222183	6434695	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact			Recorders	Yancoal Australia Ltd, Miss.Jessica Blackman				Permits	
37-1-0023	Tunbridge Creek;	AGD	56	239939	6421658	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	380
	Contact			Recorders	Unknown Author				Permits	
37-1-0022	Tunbridge Creek;	AGD	56	240403	6421300	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact			Recorders	Unknown Author				Permits	
37-1-0358	Inniscarra;	AGD	56	240369	6423130	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact			Recorders	Unknown Author				Permits	
37-1-0361	Inniscarra;	AGD	56	240554	6423042	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact			Recorders	Unknown Author				Permits	
37-1-0051	Goulburn River N.P.;Bow River;	AGD	56	232160	6428050	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	1097
	Contact			Recorders	Margrit Koettig R French				Permits	
37-1-0378	Tunbridge Creek;	AGD	56	238945	6420999	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	
	Contact			Recorders	Unknown Author				Permits	
37-1-0218	Parsons Gully;	AGD	56	242802	6420247	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact			Recorders	Unknown Author				Permits	
37-1-0177	parsons gully;	AGD	56	241519	6420315	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact			Recorders	Ms.Laila Haglund				Permits	
37-1-0179	Parsons Gully;	AGD	56	241519	6420315	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact			Recorders	Unknown Author				Permits	
37-1-0353	Inniscarra;KD/226;	AGD	56	241500	6424700	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	1197
	Contact			Recorders	Margrit Koettig				Permits	
37-1-0377	Tunbridge Creek;	AGD	56	239301	6421554	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	
	Contact			Recorders	Unknown Author				Permits	
37-1-0973	MTW/2019PP/GRBA/15	GDA	56	222098	6434717	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact			Recorders	Yancoal Australia Ltd, Miss.Jessica Blackman				Permits	
37-1-0359	Inniscarra;	AGD	56	240554	6423042	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	
	Contact			Recorders	Unknown Author				Permits	
37-1-0366	Inniscarra;	AGD	56	240554	6423042	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 01/06/2022 for Yekua Zhang for the following area at Datum:GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 221988.0 - 244053.0, Northings : 6420122.0 - 6441749.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 106
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Page 2 of 8



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

Your Ref/PO Number : 3414
Client Service ID : 687601

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
37-1-0194	Contact Parsons Gully;	Recorders AGD		Unknown Author 56 242258	6419963	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove :-	Axe Grinding Groove	380
	Contact	Recorders		Unknown Author				Permits		
37-1-0123	Contact Bow River;	Recorders AGD		56 236755	6420683	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact	Recorders		ASRSYS				Permits		
37-1-0122	Contact Bow River;	Recorders AGD		56 236747	6421141	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact	Recorders		ASRSYS				Permits		
37-1-0099	Contact Bow River;	Recorders AGD		56 237307	6420511	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	380
	Contact	Recorders		Ms.Laila Haglund				Permits		
37-1-0096	Contact Bow River;	Recorders AGD		56 237496	6420240	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact	Recorders		Unknown Author				Permits		
37-1-0001	Contact Lees Pinch;	Recorders AGD		56 223489	6420710	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Shelter with Art	
	Contact	Recorders		Unknown Author				Permits		
37-1-0102	Contact Bow River;	Recorders AGD		56 237213	6420692	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	380
	Contact	Recorders		Unknown Author				Permits		
37-1-0211	Contact Parsons Gully;	Recorders AGD		56 242714	6420063	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact	Recorders		Unknown Author				Permits		
37-1-0049	Contact MPB19/BMP18;Turnbridge Creek;	Recorders AGD		56 241860	6424990	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	1097
	Contact	Recorders		Margrit Kneitting				Permits		
37-1-0373	Contact Goulburn River;	Recorders AGD		56 239668	6421470	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact	Recorders		Unknown Author				Permits		
37-1-0375	Contact Policemans Track;	Recorders AGD		56 239668	6421470	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove :-	Axe Grinding Groove	
	Contact	Recorders		Unknown Author				Permits		
37-1-0367	Contact Inniscarra;	Recorders AGD		56 240369	6423130	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact	Recorders		Unknown Author				Permits		
37-1-0364	Contact Inniscarra;	Recorders AGD		56 240554	6423042	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact	Recorders		Unknown Author				Permits		
37-1-0344	Contact Inniscarra;	Recorders AGD		56 242856	6427110	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders		ASRSYS				Permits		
37-1-0124	Contact Bow River;	Recorders AGD		56 236760	6420409	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	380
	Contact	Recorders		Unknown Author				Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 01/06/2022 for Yekua Zhang for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone :56, Eastings : 221988.0 - 244053.0, Northings : 6420122.0 - 6441749.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 106
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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 3414
Client Service ID : 687601

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
37-1-0115	Contact Bow River;	Recorders AGD		56 236847	6420685	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove :-	Axe Grinding Groove	380
	Contact	Recorders		ASRSYS				Permits		
37-1-0109	Contact Bow River;	Recorders AGD		56 237038	6420231	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact	Recorders		Ms.Laila Haglund				Permits		
37-1-0110	Contact Bow River;	Recorders AGD		56 237038	6420231	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact	Recorders		Ms.Laila Haglund				Permits		
37-1-0111	Contact Bow River;	Recorders AGD		56 237038	6420231	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact	Recorders		Ms.Laila Haglund				Permits		
37-1-0095	Contact Bow River;	Recorders AGD		56 237496	6420240	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :- Grinding Groove :-	Axe Grinding Groove,Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact	Recorders		Unknown Author				Permits		
37-1-0092	Contact Bow River;	Recorders AGD		56 237461	6422069	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	380
	Contact	Recorders		ASRSYS				Permits		
37-1-0089	Contact Bow River;	Recorders AGD		56 237646	6421981	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove :-	Axe Grinding Groove	380
	Contact	Recorders		ASRSYS				Permits		
37-1-0379	Contact Inniscarra;	Recorders AGD		56 238542	6423004	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders		Unknown Author				Permits		
37-1-0217	Contact Goulburn River;	Recorders AGD		56 242802	6420247	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact	Recorders		Unknown Author				Permits		
37-1-0181	Contact Parsons Gully;	Recorders AGD		56 241519	6420315	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact	Recorders		Unknown Author				Permits		
37-1-0187	Contact Parsons Gully;	Recorders AGD		56 241890	6420047	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact	Recorders		Unknown Author				Permits		
37-1-0368	Contact Inniscarra;	Recorders AGD		56 240369	6423130	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders		Unknown Author				Permits		
37-1-0356	Contact Inniscarra;	Recorders AGD		56 240823	6423321	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove :-	Axe Grinding Groove	
	Contact	Recorders		Unknown Author				Permits		
37-1-0113	Contact Bow River;	Recorders AGD		56 236931	6421053	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact	Recorders		ASRSYS				Permits		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 3414
Client Service ID : 687601

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
37-1-0094	Bow River;	AGD	56	237496	6420240	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact									
	Recorders			Unknown Author					Permits	
37-1-0043	The Hulks;	AGD	56	222874	6429116	Closed site	Valid	Shell :- , Artefact :-	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact									
	Recorders			ASRSYS					Permits	
37-1-0044	The Hulks;	AGD	56	222874	6429116	Closed site	Valid	Shell :- , Artefact :- , Grinding Groove :-	Axe Grinding Groove, Shelter with Midden	
	Contact									
	Recorders			ASRSYS					Permits	
37-1-0199	Parsons Gully;	AGD	56	242436	6420240	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact									
	Recorders			Unknown Author					Permits	
37-1-0200	Goulburn River;	AGD	56	242436	6420240	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact									
	Recorders			Unknown Author					Permits	
37-1-0215	Parsons Gully;	AGD	56	242802	6420247	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	380
	Contact									
	Recorders			Unknown Author					Permits	
37-1-0175	Goulburn River;	AGD	56	241430	6420222	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	380
	Contact									
	Recorders			Unknown Author					Permits	
37-1-0182	Parsons Gully;	AGD	56	241701	6420410	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact									
	Recorders			Unknown Author					Permits	
37-1-0054	Goulburn River National Park; Mt Misery; Pogy Creek;	AGD	56	222950	6421800	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	1097
	Contact									
	Recorders			Margrit Koettig					Permits	
37-1-0171	Goulburn River;	AGD	56	241142	6420948	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	380
	Contact									
	Recorders			Unknown Author					Permits	
37-1-0025	Tunbridge Creek;	AGD	56	239655	6422201	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact									
	Recorders			Unknown Author					Permits	
37-1-0026	Tunbridge Creek;	AGD	56	239931	6422115	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact									
	Recorders			Unknown Author					Permits	
37-1-0365	Inniscarra;	AGD	56	240554	6423042	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact									
	Recorders			Unknown Author					Permits	
37-1-0355	Inniscarra;	AGD	56	240823	6423321	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	
	Contact									
	Recorders			Unknown Author					Permits	
37-1-0380	Inniscarra;	AGD	56	240823	6423321	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	
	Contact									
	Recorders			Unknown Author					Permits	

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Page 5 of 8



AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 3414
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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
37-1-0228	Parsons Gully;	AGD	56	243069	6420618	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove :-	Axe Grinding Groove	380
	Contact									
	Recorders			Unknown Author					Permits	
37-1-0240	Parsons Gully;	AGD	56	243806	6420358	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact									
	Recorders			Unknown Author					Permits	
37-1-0093	Bow River;	AGD	56	237496	6420240	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact									
	Recorders			ASRSYS					Permits	
37-1-0343	The Hulks;	AGD	56	222964	6429210	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Shelter with Art	
	Contact									
	Recorders			ASRSYS					Permits	
37-1-0345	Inniscarra;	AGD	56	242677	6426924	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	
	Contact									
	Recorders			Unknown Author					Permits	
37-1-0040	Tunbridge Creek Myrtle Gully	AGD	56	241667	6422239	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact									
	Recorders			Unknown Author					Permits	
37-1-0699	Eagles Drift Art Site	GDA	56	226425	6434233	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 1		
	Contact									
	Recorders			Juanburra Aboriginal Consultancy Services					Permits	
37-1-0172	Goulburn River;	AGD	56	241154	6420308	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact									
	Recorders			Unknown Author					Permits	
37-1-0053	Pogy; Mt Misery;	AGD	56	222770	6422960	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	1097
	Contact									
	Recorders			Margrit Koettig, D Brench					Permits	
37-1-0976	MTW/2019PP/GRBA/16	GDA	56	222150	6434708	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders			Yancoal Australia Ltd, Miss, Jessica Blackman					Permits	
37-1-0362	Inniscarra;	AGD	56	240554	6423042	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	
	Contact									
	Recorders			Unknown Author					Permits	
37-1-0112	Bow River;	AGD	56	236930	6421144	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact									
	Recorders			ASRSYS					Permits	
37-1-0091	Bow River;	AGD	56	237572	6421065	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact									
	Recorders			Unknown Author					Permits	
37-1-0085	Bow River;	AGD	56	237661	6421158	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact									
	Recorders			ASRSYS					Permits	
37-1-0178	Parsons Gully;	AGD	56	241519	6420315	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact									
	Recorders			Unknown Author					Permits	

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Page 6 of 8



AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 3414
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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
37-1-0354	Inniscarra;	AGD	56	240996	6423873	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact			Recorders	Unknown Author			Permits		
37-1-0024	Turnbridge Creek;	AGD	56	239561	6422291	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact			Recorders	Unknown Author			Permits		
37-1-0374	Goulburn River;	AGD	56	239668	6421470	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact			Recorders	Unknown Author			Permits		
37-1-0372	Inniscarra;	AGD	56	240191	6422852	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact			Recorders	Unknown Author			Permits		
37-1-0371	Inniscarra;	AGD	56	240369	6423130	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact			Recorders	Unknown Author			Permits		
37-1-0360	Inniscarra;	AGD	56	240554	6423042	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact			Recorders	Unknown Author			Permits		
37-1-0229	Parsons Gully;	AGD	56	243074	6420344	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact			Recorders	Unknown Author			Permits		
37-1-0105	Bow River;	AGD	56	237043	6419957	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact			Recorders	Ms.Jailla Haglund			Permits		
37-1-0107	Bow River;	AGD	56	237043	6419957	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact			Recorders	Unknown Author			Permits		
37-1-0202	Parsons Gully;	AGD	56	242429	6420606	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	380
	Contact			Recorders	Unknown Author			Permits		
37-1-0210	Goulburn River;	AGD	56	242710	6420246	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	380
	Contact			Recorders	Unknown Author			Permits		
37-1-0174	Parsons Gully;	AGD	56	241340	6420128	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	380
	Contact			Recorders	Unknown Author			Permits		
37-1-0176	Parsons Gully;	AGD	56	241525	6420040	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact			Recorders	Unknown Author			Permits		
37-1-0180	Parsons Gully;	AGD	56	241519	6420315	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact			Recorders	Unknown Author			Permits		
37-1-0050	MPB19/BMP19;Turnbridge Creek;	AGD	56	241850	6425000	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1097
	Contact			Recorders	Margrit Koettig			Permits		

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Page 7 of 8



AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 3414
Client Service ID : 687601

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
37-1-0068	Turnbridge Creek;	AGD	56	238213	6420985	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	380
	Contact			Recorders	K Pratt			Permits		

** Site Status

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

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

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

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

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Page 8 of 8