

Submission Cover Sheet

Fingerboards Mineral Sands Project Inquiry and Advisory
Committee - EES

204

Request to be heard?: No

Full Name: Tracey Solomon

Organisation:

Affected property:

Attachment 1: Mining_Letter_re_

Attachment 2: Appendix_1-11.pdf

Attachment 3:

Comments: see attached submission

25 October 2020

Dear Inquiry and Advisory Committee members,

**Re: Fingerboards Mineral Sands Project Environment Effects Statement August 2020
Appendix A017 Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment**

In your position you rely on current, relevant and accurate data to make an informed decision on what projects are sustainable, viable and in the best interests of the community both economically and socially.

You will receive many submissions of opposition to this proposal as it will have an impact socially and economically on the region as the location of the mine is in a primary production area.

I would like to address important public data missing from the A017 Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment so you can gain a clear picture of what information has been given on the area.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Extract Appendix A017

3.3 Stakeholder Engagement

While Aboriginal and historical cultural heritage is of interest to several key stakeholders and regulators, it has not generated significant community interest despite the project team including information about all aspects of the project's construction and operation in publications and other information about the project.

To better establish these values, a Cultural Values Workshop was held in December 2018. Due to the absence of Traditional Owner representatives at the workshop, further consultation in the form of an additional Cultural Values Workshop, is required

8.1 Cultural Heritage Values - 8.1.1 Aboriginal

At the time of writing, no formal statement had been received in relation to the cultural values reflecting the cultural, emotional and spiritual attachments that Gunaikurnai Traditional Owners may have to the activity area

3.3 Stakeholder Engagement - Table 12: Summary of stakeholder consultation

AV (Aboriginal Victoria) recommended that GLaWAC should feel able to define its own area of interest when preparing their statement of cultural values, especially regarding the potential for a broader narrative regarding intangible heritage across the region.

Formal Statements

This data is incorrect there has been a series of FORMAL statements in relation to the cultural values from the community.

The two largest aboriginal organisations in the community, Gippsland & East Gippsland Aboriginal Co-Operative Ltd (GEGAC) and Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation (GLAWAC) those who seek community feedback both made a statement in writing in opposition to the mine (See appendix 1& 2).

There were four formal recorded oppositions over two dates through the East Gippsland Shire Council meetings of which the director of Kalbar was present. Two from Alan Solomon and two from Casey Ritchie (both GunaiKurnai men and Traditional owners) representing the GunaiKurnai community.

Recording of meetings can be found below with specific times of talks around connection to land-

- East Gippsland Shire Council Meeting (Part 1) - 11 December 2018 (Youtube- 'East Gippy TV' channel)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SeUmG6tTsas&list=PLQP4eH0qtgxPC4F532ODKp_V8uCz77xxD&index=70
22:28- 26:20 Alan Solomon- Cultural significance and pain of destruction instead of recognition and acknowledgement of massacre sites.
1:12:04 -1:116:43 Casey Ritchie- Representing the Koorie Youth and the impact on their future

- East Gippsland Shire Council Meeting - 5 February 2019 (Part 1) (Youtube- 'East Gippy TV' channel)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TX3J_KoVPfA&list=PLQP4eH0qtgxPC4F532ODKp_V8uCz77xxD&index=69
 43:40 – 44:39 Alan Solomon- Respect of Traditional owners and comparison to Anzacs and level of disrespect around aboriginal history.
 1:05:00 Casey Richie- Equality.



There are over 3,700 recorded oppositions to the mine on change.org including GunaiKurnai decedents addressed to Minister for Resources Jaclyn Symes and Daniel Andrews Victorian PM

<https://www.change.org/p/tim-pallas-minister-for-resources-protecting-our-farmland-environment-and-rural-communities-from-mining-companies>

Aboriginal Community Consultation and Workshop

I spoke to Alan Solomon (GunaiKurnai) and the specific Aboriginal Community meeting that was held fell on a 'sorry day' for the community due to a funeral, he was told Kalbar was notified however they didn't change the date which explains the lack of numbers and interest on the day. The event was promoted as an information session and not as a 'workshop for oral traditions', they had very little promotion for community to know about the meeting'.

He stated 'the community has very little direct contact, the online sessions weren't advertised in any of the aboriginal community newsletters and the elders should have been consulted across the GunaiKurnai region (including the high population who live in NSW). The only letter he had received was a legal letter from First Nations Legal and Research regarding exploration licence. This had an outdated map with limited information included (see appendix 3) and was the first and last written correspondence they received.'

Informal opposition

Signs to stop Kalbar have been displayed in shop front widows, on houses, on trucks, trailers, cars and farmlands, including a large banner displayed on the GEGAC building opposing the mine and Koorie specific sign on site.



WITHHOLDING SITE AREA INFORMATION

In Kalbar's public community consultation there has only been one site area listed on their maps, sometimes varying in size. In the EES report there is now two listed. (Maps given to community appendix 3- only map that has been mailed to community members, Appendix 4- community consultation map given)

The newly listed area on the map 'Activity area/ ancillary works and infrastructure' (see map 19 appendix 4) hasn't been surveyed and Skull creek runs through the site.

HISTORY

Extract Appendix A017

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY- Historical Heritage Context

The study area contained no recorded historical heritage places at the commencement of investigations for the EES. No historical places were identified during the preparation of the EES technical report.

5.4 Ethnohistorical and Historical Accounts - 5.4.1 Aboriginal - 5.4.1.1 Ethnohistory

The information presented below is based on ethnohistorical accounts of 19th century ethnographers such as William Howitt, and Brough-Smythe.

3.2.1 Cultural heritage values

Cultural heritage values to be considered in the impact assessment include: • known (i.e. recorded or registered) Aboriginal and/or historical archaeological sites • places with associated Aboriginal or historical oral traditions • unknown archaeological sites or oral tradition places that may be present within the activity area

The identification and recording of Aboriginal oral traditions will utilise a program of cultural values workshops with relevant traditional owner groups.

8.1 Cultural Heritage Values - 8.1.2 Historical

On this basis, the activity area does not contain any identified places, objects or structures of cultural heritage significance, nor does it contain any places associated with historical oral traditions of identified significance.

Recorded and Oral History

The Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment has information on the GunaiKurnai clan as a whole but very limited information the area.

Discussions with locals (both indigenous and non-indigenous) the Nindoo area (refer Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment map 10, appendix 5) falls on a boundary line between two tribes (see Alfred William Howitt's map appendix 6, 'The native tribes of South-East Australian' 1904) and was known as a trade area. This is recorded on the notice board that is situated at the Fingerboards crossroads (see appendix 7) and Alan Solomon (GunaiKurnai man) in consultation with other GunaiKurnai community members has identified a boundary tree on the edge of the mine site (see appendix 8).

This boundary tree is along the Bairnsdale Dargo road and is easy to see, this hasn't been recorded in the assessment report.

Local farmers who have knowledge of the area passed down through the generations had identified to two camp sites. One of the Nindoo tribe (outside the site) and another unknown tribe (within the site). This Alan Solomon attempted to register with Aboriginal Victoria in July 2018 (see appendix 9).

The campground listed within the site has been purchased by Kalbar and wasn't within Auger diggings survey (Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment map 15 appendix 10). The farmer who notified us of the campground requested to Kalbar if he could take photos of the site but was declined.

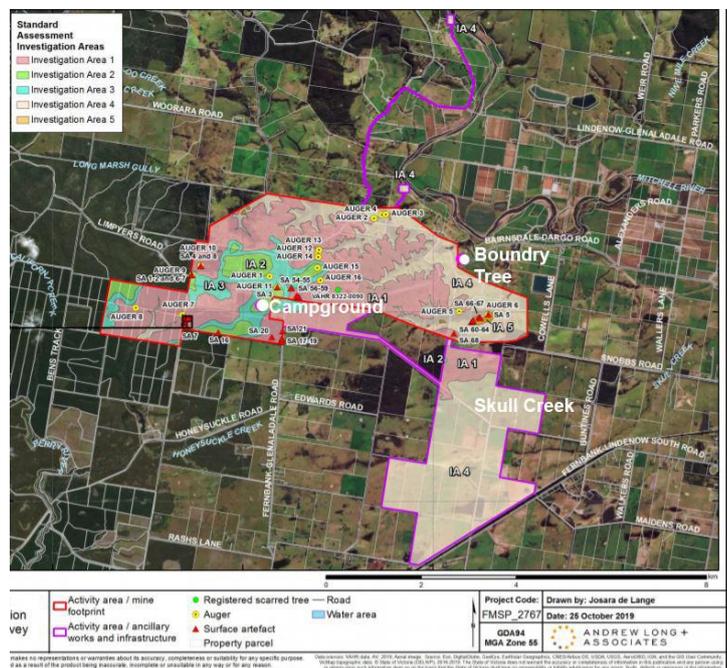


Image- Kalbar Public document with amendments

SKULL CREEK RECORDED HISTORY

Extract Appendix A017

5.4.1.2 Post-contact history

In the early 1840s the rapid settlement of the region by squatters led to conflict with the Gunaikurnai as they were dispossessed of their land and forced to rely on Europeans for provisions.

A recorded double murder of two shepherds at the hands of Indigenous groups was reported in 1842 at Skull Creek, on the Lindenow flats. It is noted that this watercourse extends through the southern portion of the activity area. The precise location of the murders is not known, nor the specific details surrounding the incident with regard motive, such as retaliation or otherwise (Gardner, 1983, p 90).

Recorded Massacre Area- Skull Creek

One of the reference book in the Assessment report is 'Gardner, P.D. 1983. Gippsland Massacres. The Destruction of the Kurnai Tribe, 1800 – 1860'. The report fails to highlight the rest of the history written on the same page around skull creek including a map of massacre areas.

(third edition, pg. 94) the paragraph also goes on to state 'The 1921 Gap magazine noted: "the is a creek called Skull creek that runs through Lindenow flats. It was given that name because of all the blackfellows skulls were found there and it was thought to be the battleground of the natives". Beyond the fact that this may have been the site of retaliation in 1842' (referencing the shepherds)

(third edition Pg 91 Gardner, P.D. 1983. Gippsland Massacres) Map of Massacres see appendix 11

Further easily accessible resources regarding Skull creek history-

- *Koorie Heritage Trust - Massacre map*
https://cv.vic.gov.au/media/oldmedia/5755/massacre_File0001.jpg
- Victorian Collection- Angus McMillan
<https://victoriancollections.net.au/items/575915f5d0cdd125103f0fb7>
Federation University Australia Historical Collection (Geoffrey Blainey Research Centre) Federation University Australia, Mt Helen Campus Federation University Australia E.J. Barker Library (top floor) Mount Helen Victoria
- Bunjilaka Aboriginal Cultural Centre - *Black Day, Sun Rises, Blood Runs* film
A short film on display in the Bunjilaka Aboriginal Cultural Centre at the Melbourne Museum interviews Gunai Kurnai man discussing oral history of the area and mention of skull creek in Lindenow.
- Renaming the Federal Electorate of McMillan through AEC
The boundary redistribution and renaming of the Federal Electorate of McMillan- page 12-14 <https://www.aec.gov.au/Electorates/Redistributions/2017/vic/files/suggestions/vic18-s0064-glawac-and-blcac-.pdf>
- The Age Article from 'Butchers Ridge to Skull Gully, exhibit seeks truth on frontier violence 2017'
<https://www.theage.com.au/national/victoria/from-butchers-ridge-to-skull-gully-exhibit-seeks-truth-on-frontier-violence-20171108-gzh6qu.html>

REGISTERING ARTIFACTS & PLACES ASSOCIATED ABORIGINAL OR HISTORICAL ORAL TRADITIONS

Extract Appendix A017

5.3 Heritage Registers 5.3.1 Aboriginal

A search of the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) covering the full extent of the activity area and wider geographic region was conducted on 18 May 2017. Additional searches of the VAHR were undertaken on 15 March 2018, 13 November 2018 and 29 April 2019

6.1 Survey strategy- 6.1.1 Aims

The activity area along Friday Creek Road was initially assessed through vehicular reconnaissance, to identify locations suitable for pedestrian survey along the length of the road alignment. Following the vehicular reconnaissance, a targeted survey was undertaken at locations identified in this area, in which access and ground surface visibility were conducive to pedestrian survey.

A pedestrian survey was conducted by Alan Solomon on the Bairnsdale-Dargo road and known sites of importance. This road is the largest road through the mining site and within the discretion of the mining company to relocate. The information was sent to Aboriginal Victoria in July 2018 for recording and investigation (see appendix 9)

IMPACT OF MISSING INFORMATION ON SITE SURVEY

Extract Appendix A017

6.2 Results 6.2.4.3 Summary

A total of four Aboriginal stone artefacts were identified within IA-4 during the site survey, described in section 6.3.1. No historical cultural heritage materials were identified within IA-4

6.2.2 IA-2 – High ridges

A total of five artefacts Aboriginal surface stone artefacts were identified at three locations within IA-2.

The results in the Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment doesn't have surveys based on written and oral history that should have been obtained first, for example Skull creek and aboriginal campground (see appendix 11) In map 19 (appendix 4) the areas to survey have been based on the soil structure and old survey results in the Gippsland area alone.

In the map the site 'Activity area/ ancillary works and infrastructure' which Skull creek runs through, the listing of potential artifacts is listed as 'average likelihood', as the sites oral traditions haven't been taken into consideration. The area hasn't been survey and the Auger point for A4 has been taken at another location.

The campground reported within the site wasn't surveyed but a sample of the A2 area was taken from a separate Auger point, despite a farmer notifying Kalbar of location of campground.

This has given false findings as to the historical and cultural significance and reduced the number of potential archaeological finds. The Consequence analysis is inaccurate without researching cultural significant areas for potential historic findings

SKULL CREEK MASSARES HERITAGE

Extract Appendix A017

5.4.1.2 Post-contact history

The precise location of the murders is not known, nor the specific details surrounding the incident with regard motive, such as retaliation or otherwise (Gardner, 1983, p 90).

4.2.5 Victorian Heritage Inventory

All archaeological sites more than 75 years in age in Victoria are protected by the Heritage Act 2017, regardless of whether they are included in the Heritage Inventory. Pursuant to s. 127 of the Heritage Act 2017 it is an offence to damage or disturb unregistered relics and unregistered archaeological sites (including sites on the Heritage Inventory and unidentified sites).

In the history account (5.4.1.2) 'the deaths of the two shepherd's precise location is unknown', this is also the case of skull creek massacres. It is of the utmost importance that site surveys of skull creek and the surrounding area is conducted.

Under the Heritage ACT 2017 it is an offence to damage or disturb unregistered relics and unregistered archaeological sites. With the written knowledge of skull creek, I would hope a massacre site would fall under unregistered archaeological site.

REPORT FINDINGS

Extract Appendix A017

8.2 Potential Impacts to Cultural Heritage Values

Impacts associated with ore extraction will result in the total loss of any tangible cultural heritage values situated within the mined area. Given the nature of these project components, ground disturbing impacts on any cultural heritage values that may be present at these locations are also expected to result in their total loss.

The results of the updated predictive model demonstrate a high correlation between the artefact counts and predicted likelihood classifications with the majority of Aboriginal heritage identified in the 'most likely' classification and only one stone artefact identified in the 'moderately unlikely' classification

8.5 Risk Assessment - 8.5.1 Known cultural heritage values

The assessment has analysed the unmitigated/unmanaged risk to the five known Aboriginal cultural heritage values located within the activity area as being high.

8.1 Cultural Heritage Values - 8.1.2 Historical

On this basis, the activity area does not contain any identified places, objects or structures of cultural heritage significance, nor does it contain any places associated with historical oral traditions of identified significance.

MANGEMENT OF SITE

3.2.3.1 Cultural heritage significance ratings

Although it may seem axiomatic, it is important to state that while all known cultural heritage may have levels of 'cultural heritage significance', the preservation of all cultural heritage may not be possible.

8.6.2 Historical cultural heritage

Contingency measures are also recommended to reduce risks to unknown historical cultural heritage values that may be present within the activity area. If historical heritage sites are discovered during the construction, operation or decommissioning of the project, the following steps should be applied:

- The person who identified the find will immediately notify the person in charge. 181
- The person in charge must then suspend any relevant works at the location of the discovery and to a distance within 50m of the relevant site extent and isolate the find via the installation of safety webbing, or other suitable barrier and the material to remain in situ.
- The person in charge of works should notify a suitably qualified archaeologist of the find within 24 hours of the discovery

8.6 Risk Reduction Measures

These management conditions will be designed to either avoid impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage places (if appropriate), or mitigate impacts to them by implementing a range of salvage procedures that may include the collection of surface artefacts, or the excavation of all or a portion of certain archaeological sites identified as having the potential to contribute to a range of research-focused questions, or questions of interest to Aboriginal Traditional Owners

SUMMARY

The Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment report states – ‘will result in the total loss of any tangible cultural heritage values situated within the mined area.; These management conditions will be designed to either avoid impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage places (if appropriate); it is important to state the preservation of all cultural heritage may not be possible.’

The loss of cultural heritage is devastating in an area of approximately 1,675 hectares, adding to this is the lack of transparency on which the report findings are based.

The report has blatantly excluded written information about cultural areas of significance from easy to access known sources, that can be found with a simple ‘google’ search. The ethnology books they referenced contains important information regarding the skull creek massacre site and tribal boundary line, these and oral traditions of trade area which they haven’t included in the study. The survey has ignored oral communication to an important campsite which Kalbar was notified of and then the survey was being conducted in a different location.

The report specifies instead – ‘the activity area does not contain any identified places, objects or structures of cultural heritage significance, nor does it contain any places associated with historical oral traditions of identified significance.’

The formal objections from the GunaiKunai people to mining on country has been left out of the report along with any oral traditions recorded or used for surveying areas. The only mention of deaths at skull creek are those of two shepherds.

The skull creek site hasn’t had any surveying done and public community meetings and maps didn’t include this site in their proposal. This is a big concern.

The contingency measurements recommended to reduce risks to unknown historical cultural heritage values are reliant on Kalbar reporting their findings onsite. This is the same company who has withheld valuable information required for the assessment reports.

The withholding of relevant information in this report gives as indication of the level of respect that will be given to indigenous cultural heritage above their own interests. I believe the heritage in the area will be lost. The rehabilitation of the land doesn’t take into consideration cultural history and will not be returned with cultural consideration.

I strongly object to the proposed mine on many accounts, the location, the lack of respect to all local community and the lack of transparency. This letter addresses just one of the EES assessment reports due to the narrow window of time given to analysis each report.

Please take all the voices of community into consideration when making your decision, many peoples live-hoods and connection to the land will be impacted. This is our home.

Thank you

APPENDIX 1**GLaWAC Interim Position Statement April 2019****Kalbar Resources Ltd - Fingerboard Mining proposal.****Introduction**

The Board and Executive of Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation have been aware of the possibility of mining on private land in the area west of Lindenow for several years. We are aware that some of the proposal may involve public land that the Gunaikurnai have Native Title rights over. A previous GLaWAC Board approved an exploration licence under the provisions of the Native Title Act several years ago. This approval didn't and was never intended to provide a position statement from GLaWAC or the Gunaikurnai on its policy view regarding the proposed mining. An exploration licence is one step along a long road of approvals process and should not be construed as GLaWAC approving mining.

The proposal from Kalbar Resources in relation to the Fingerboards Mine was moved to a more formal approval process, following Government direction. This occurred leading up to and during the period of Special Administration of GLaWAC in 2016

GLaWAC is not represented on the Technical Reference group who will make recommendations to Government under the Environmental Impact Statement process. Therefore, GLaWAC is now ensuring our position is well understood.

The new GLaWAC Board and Executive have since mid-2018 ensured they are fully aware of the process and the information being communicated by Kalbar Resources and its contractors.

GLaWAC has recently supported a community fact gathering exercise supported by GEGAC and Kalbar Resources. All information gathered during this session is available on our web page <https://gunaikurnai.org/fingerboards-mine-proposal-details-available-here/>

From this information, community feedback and from direction provided in our Whole of Country Plan, please note GLaWAC's interim position statement on the Fingerboards Mine proposal below.

Interim Position Statement

GLaWAC respects the right of any development proponent to progress ideas related to developing land for economic development.

GLaWAC is opposed to any development that conflicts with the principles of our Whole of Country Plan and Elders' advice.

Gunaikurnai Country has long been altered and modified to suit the colonisation process and while we acknowledge the world has moved on, we believe it is time for us to assert more vigorously the rights of the Traditional Owners and their families and friends.

The rights and views of the Traditional Owners of Gunaikurnai country must be respected and understood. Aboriginal people are part of their country and they have a deep spiritual connection and responsibility to care for country.

The proposed mining operation will disturb and hurt the cultural connection of the Traditional Owners to the land, air and water that is part of the development area.

Any government decision regarding the site must not disrespect or undermine this connection.

GLaWAC will remain at the table and insist on direct, ongoing and meaningful government and proponent consultation. Whilst the Native Title Act provides limited procedural rights in respect of future acts on Gunaikurnai country, we reserve our rights on behalf of the Gunaikurnai community to object to the Fingerboards Mine proposal and be included in any negotiations that take place as a result of subsequent government decisions.

Whole Country Principles that GLaWAC upholds and uses for its decision-making:

Look at what was there before

When we are healing and restoring degraded landscapes, we should try to put back the plants and animals that used to be there.

Sustainable use

Our approach to managing Country is to balance resource use with conservation – they are all part of the same.

Take only what you need – leave some for others.

Seek collective benefits

*We use our resources for the benefit of our mob
rather than seek individual gain.*

We have the right to be on our Country

*Traditional Owners should not be restricted in
accessing our traditional Country. At the same time,
we should have the right to restrict access to others
who disrespect and damage our sensitive areas.*

Our traditional knowledge is valuable

*Our traditional practices and approaches sustained
the land for thousands of years. Our Country should
be managed in harmony with our traditional ways.
We need to take the time to understand what
natural and cultural heritage exists out on Country.
It can't be managed properly if we don't know what
is there.*

We have cultural obligations

*It is our inherent responsibility to look after Country
– to heal the damage of the past and protect it for
future generations.*

Everything is connected

*All of our Country is linked. There is no separation
between our landscapes, waterways, coasts and
oceans, and natural and cultural resources. All are
linked and bound to our people, law and custom.*

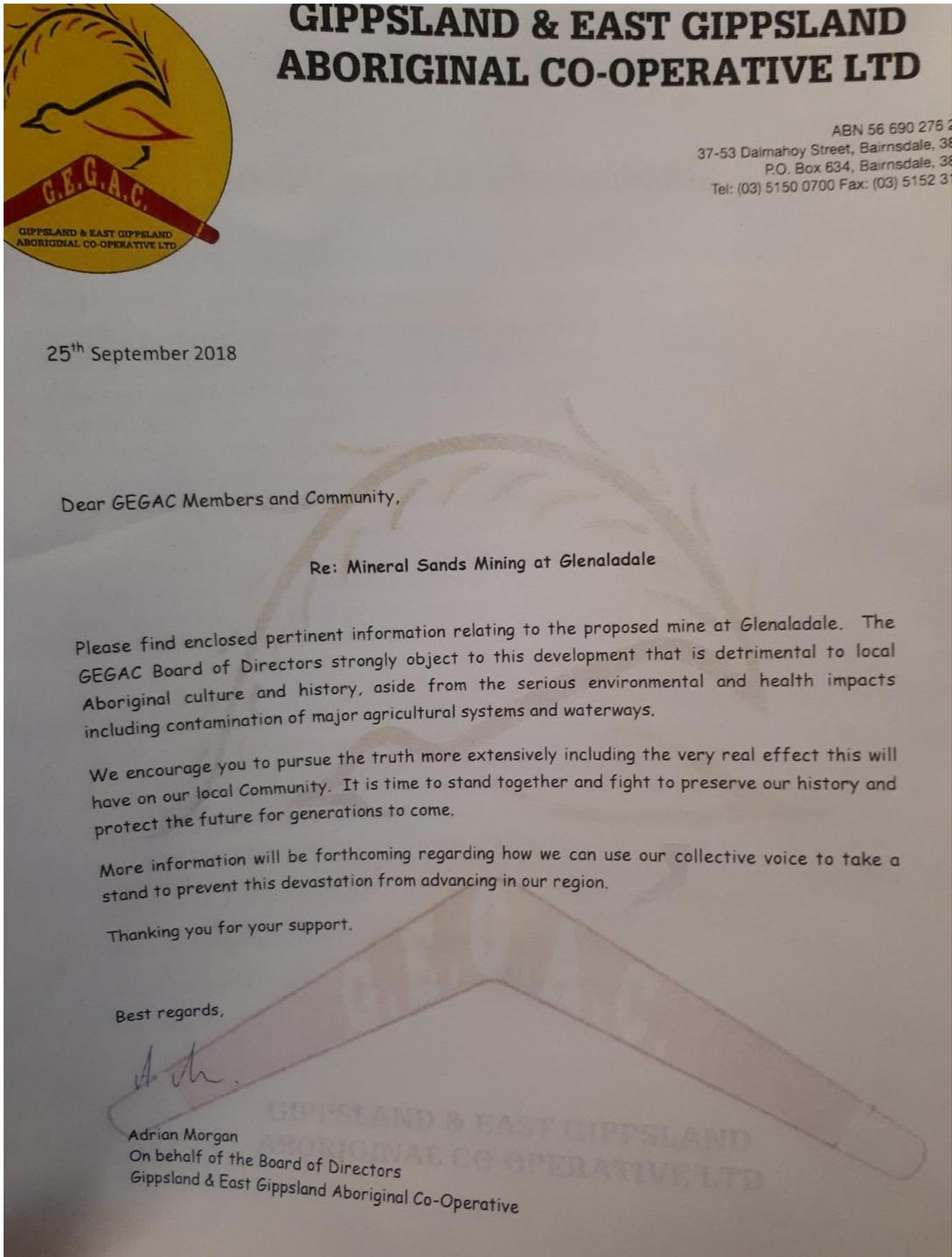
Every bit matters

We understand the need to prioritise limited resources to where important values are under threat, but every part of our Country remains important to us.

Our values exist even when you can't see them – whether they are under water, deep inside caves, covered with vegetation, they are still important to us.

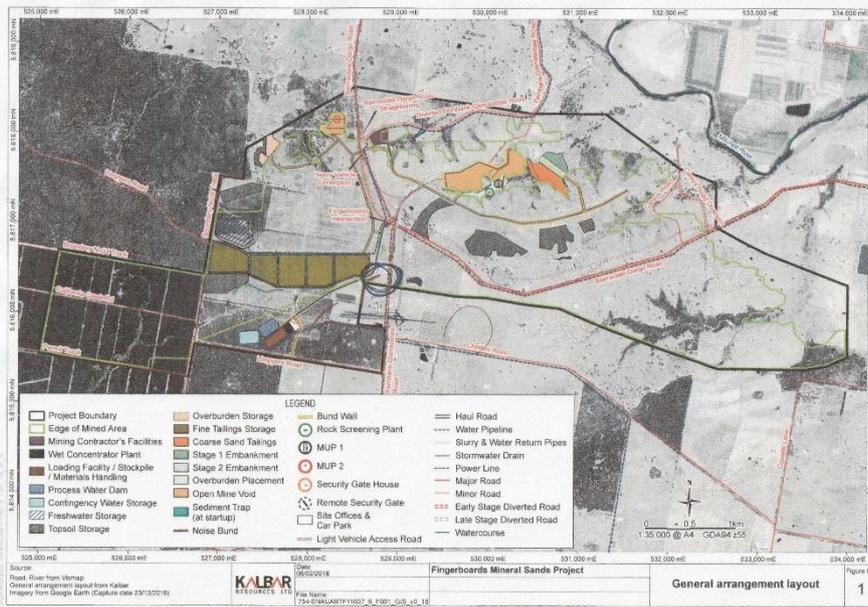
Don't wait until it has gone

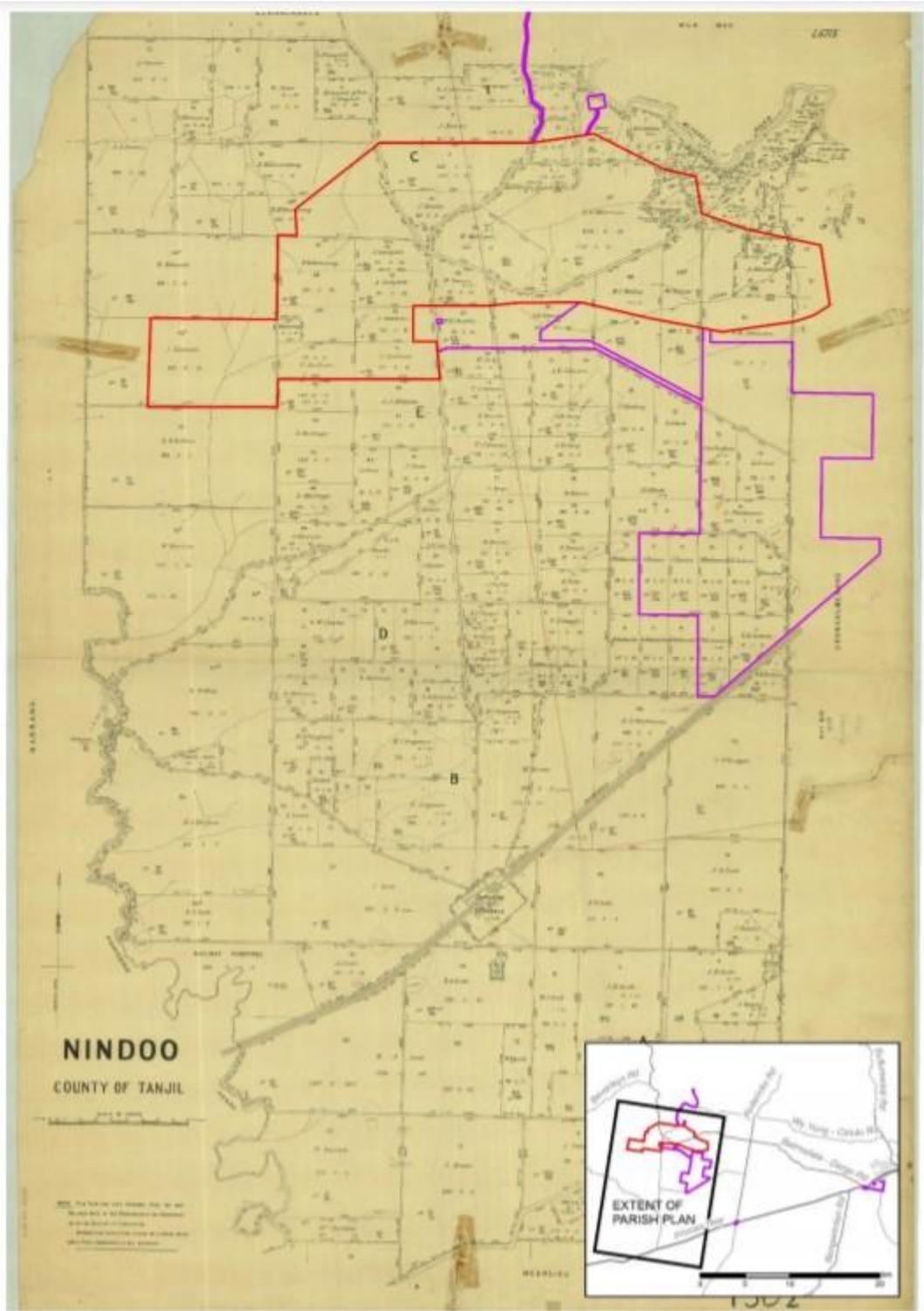
When you lose a site, it's gone forever. We need to act now to prevent any further loss of environmental or cultural values.





Fingerboards Mineral Sands Project: Indicative Site Layo





Map 10: 1904 Parish of Nindoo map, with activity area located in the north

APPENDIX 7

Country

The Gunaikurnai people are recognised as the Traditional Owners over approximately 1.33 million hectares in Gippsland - extending from West Gippsland near Warragul, east to the Snowy River, and north to the Great Dividing Range and including 200 metres of offshore sea country. The clan group who occupied the Central Gippsland region are the Brabralung clan who occupied the lands between the Mitchell, Nicholson and Tambo river systems and bordered on the lands of the Brayakalung to the west near the Avon river.

The Fingerboards area is important culturally due to it being situated 'between' the two clan areas - and also its proximity to the 'Den of Nargun'. It is suggested the area may have been a 'battle ground' between the neighbouring clans, however may also have been a place of trade in peaceful times.

The Den of Nargun
The creation of
to children
It was s
they ca
cerem
The
bro
a p

1862
Gillies Selected land
(2,000 acres) at
Woorin Falls.

1865
Early Gippsland explorer Angus
McMillan died at Gillies' Iguana
Creek Hotel following an accident.

18
The Township
was surveyed
stables, plus
operating



Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 ABORIGINAL VICTORIA Preliminary Report Form

This form is intended for use by anyone who wishes to report a possible Aboriginal heritage place. Aboriginal Victoria (AV) will endeavour to organise inspection of the place at the earliest possible time. The inspection will be carried out by staff of AV.

1. Date of report 23 / 07 / 2018

2. Person making this report



3. Materials supplied with this report

Please list any photographs or other items supplied with this report, noting any that should be returned to you

- MAP - LIST OF FINDINGS.
- PHOTOGRAPHS

4. Will the person making this report be able to participate in the inspection?

Yes / No

If Yes, please indicate preferred times:

WEEKENDS

5. Site description (Tick more than one category if appropriate)

Any additional information

- Stone artefacts
- Shells
- Animal bones
- Burnt clay/stones
- Human remains
- Other (specify)
- Rock art
- Scarred trees
- Earthworks
- Stone structures
- Buildings - ruined/intact

Additional Information: see attached

PLEASE NOTE that artefacts and other material should not be removed from places for reporting purposes.

6. Site location, ownership and access

Nearest town or named feature

THE FINGERBOARDS (UNDERWAY)

1:100,000 scale mapsheet (if known)

see attached

Grid reference (if known) Easting _____ Northing _____

Land ownership - Crown / Private

Private owner's name / address _____

Directions for relocation (please attach a sketch map if possible)

Site access

Permission required Liable to flooding 4 WD required Guide required

Additional information

7. Site condition

Is the site currently under threat of disturbance?

Yes / No

If Yes, please give details

KARBAR RESOURCES PROPOSED MINING LICENSE

Please send completed forms to:

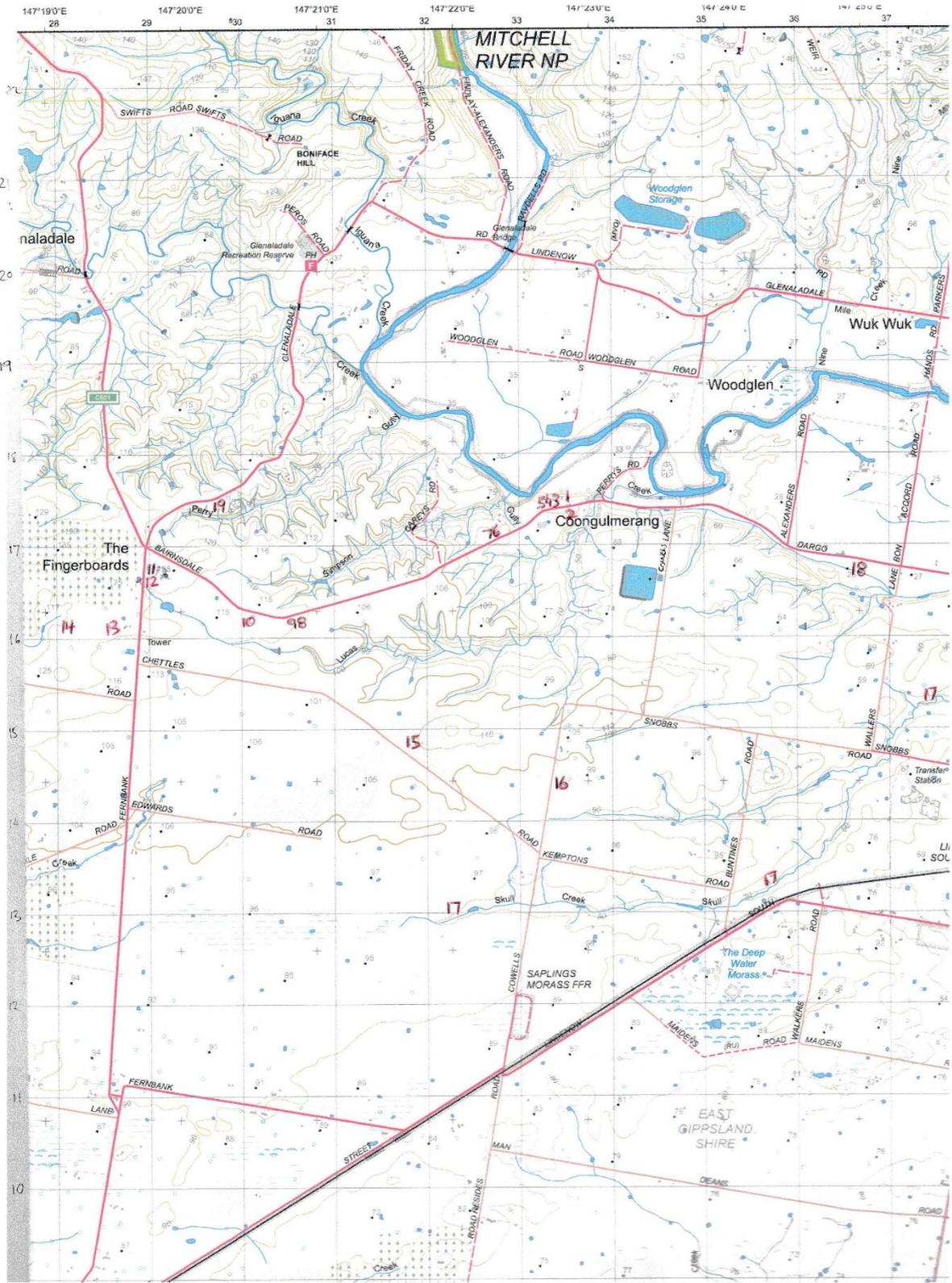
Heritage Registrar
Aboriginal Victoria
GPO Box 4912
MELBOURNE VIC 3001

Enquiries: 1800 762 003

EMAIL: vahr@dpc.vic.gov.au

Preliminary Report
Map – Lindenow 8322-S

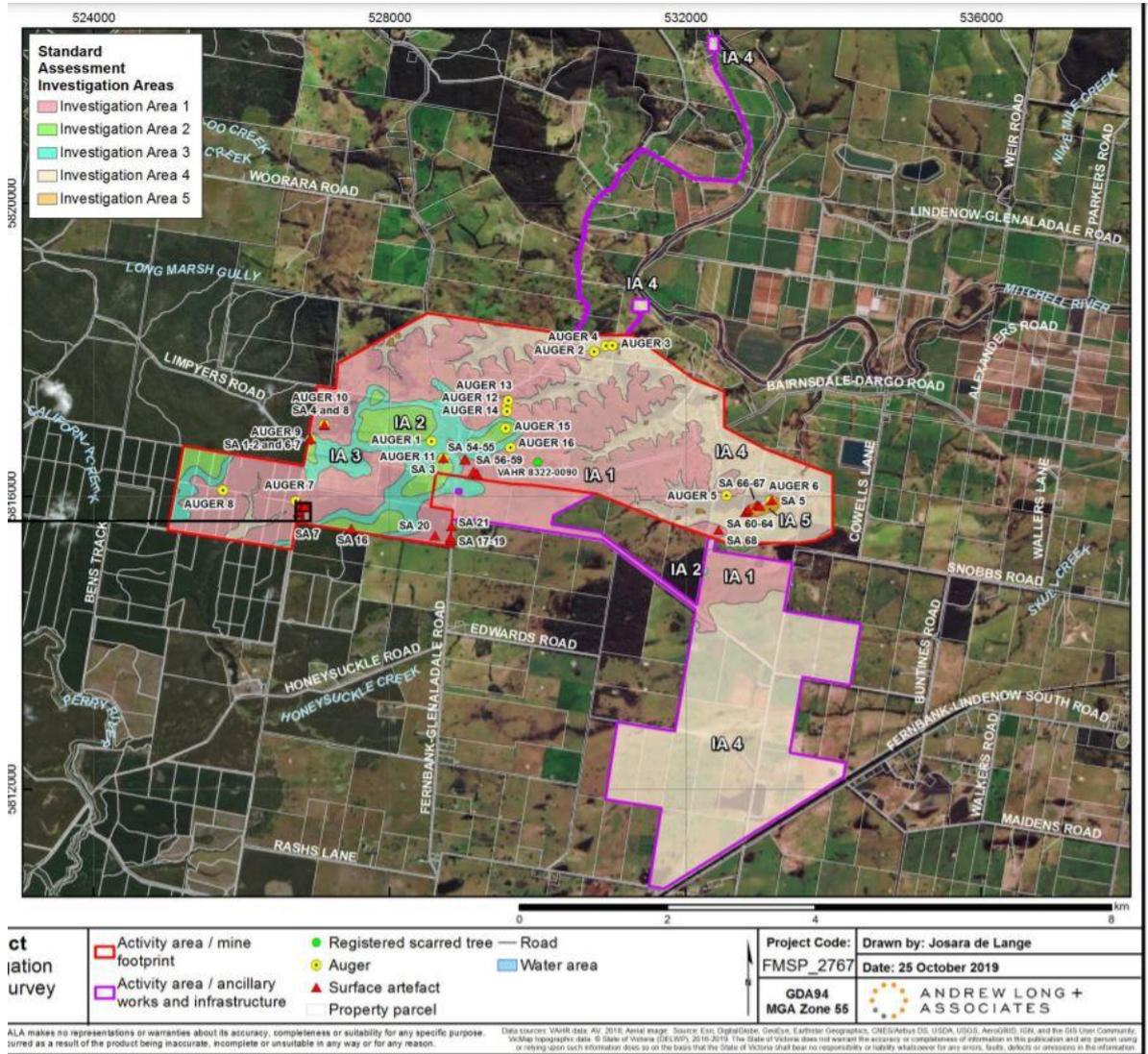
No.	Map Ref.	Artefact Type	Description	Permission Required
1	17/33	Scarred Tree	Scar Tree- Coolamon	N/A Right side of Bairnsdale/ Dargo rd
2	17/33	Scarred Tree	Scar Tree- Shield	N/A Left side of Bairnsdale/ Dargo rd
3	17/33	Scarred Tree	Scar Tree- Coolamon/Shield?	N/A Right side of Bairnsdale/ Dargo rd
4	17/33	Stone Artefact	Stone Sharpening Rock- med	N/A Right side of Bairnsdale/ Dargo rd
5	17/33	Stone Artefact	Stone Sharpening Rock- med	N/A Right side of Bairnsdale/ Dargo rd
6	17/32	Scarred Tree	Potential Scar Tree- rough cut	N/A Right side of Bairnsdale/ Dargo rd
7	17/32	Scarred Tree	Scar Tree- Long Shield/ Woomera	N/A Right side of Bairnsdale/ Dargo rd
8	16/30	Scarred Tree	Scar Tree- Large Shield	N/A Left side of Bairnsdale/ Dargo rd
9	16/30	Stone Artefact	Artefact Rock Large- Tool sharpening	N/A Left side of Bairnsdale/ Dargo rd
10	16/30	Scarred Tree	Small Bark removal with vertical marks on trunk	N/A Left side of Bairnsdale/ Dargo rd
11	16/29	Scarred Tree	Scar Tree- shield tree	N/A Left side of Perry Road
12	16/29	Scarred Tree	Scar Tree- shield tree	N/A Left side of Perry Road
13	16/28	Other- Information	Information on area from fifth generation farmer. Family has poughed up bread in the area	Yes. Can arrange with owner- have permission for exploration
14	16/28	Other- Camp Ground	Aboriginal Campground	Yes- Kalbar Resources
15	14/33	Other- Camp Ground Stone Artefacts	Aboriginal Campground with stone artefacts. Tribe unknown	Yes. Can arrange with owner- have permission for exploration
16	15/32	Other- Camp Ground	Nindoo Tribe Campground	Yes. To discuss with owner
17	13/33>	Other- Historical Creek	Skull Creek – Aboriginal Creek of cultural significants https://cv.vic.gov.au/media/oldmedia/5755/massacre_File0001.jpg	N/A
18	16/36	Human Remains	Aboriginal Female Grave	Yes. To be arranged. Site can be seen from Bairnsdale/ Dargo rd
19	17/29	Stone Artefacts	Stone artefacts scatterings	Yes. Can arrange with owner- have permission for exploration







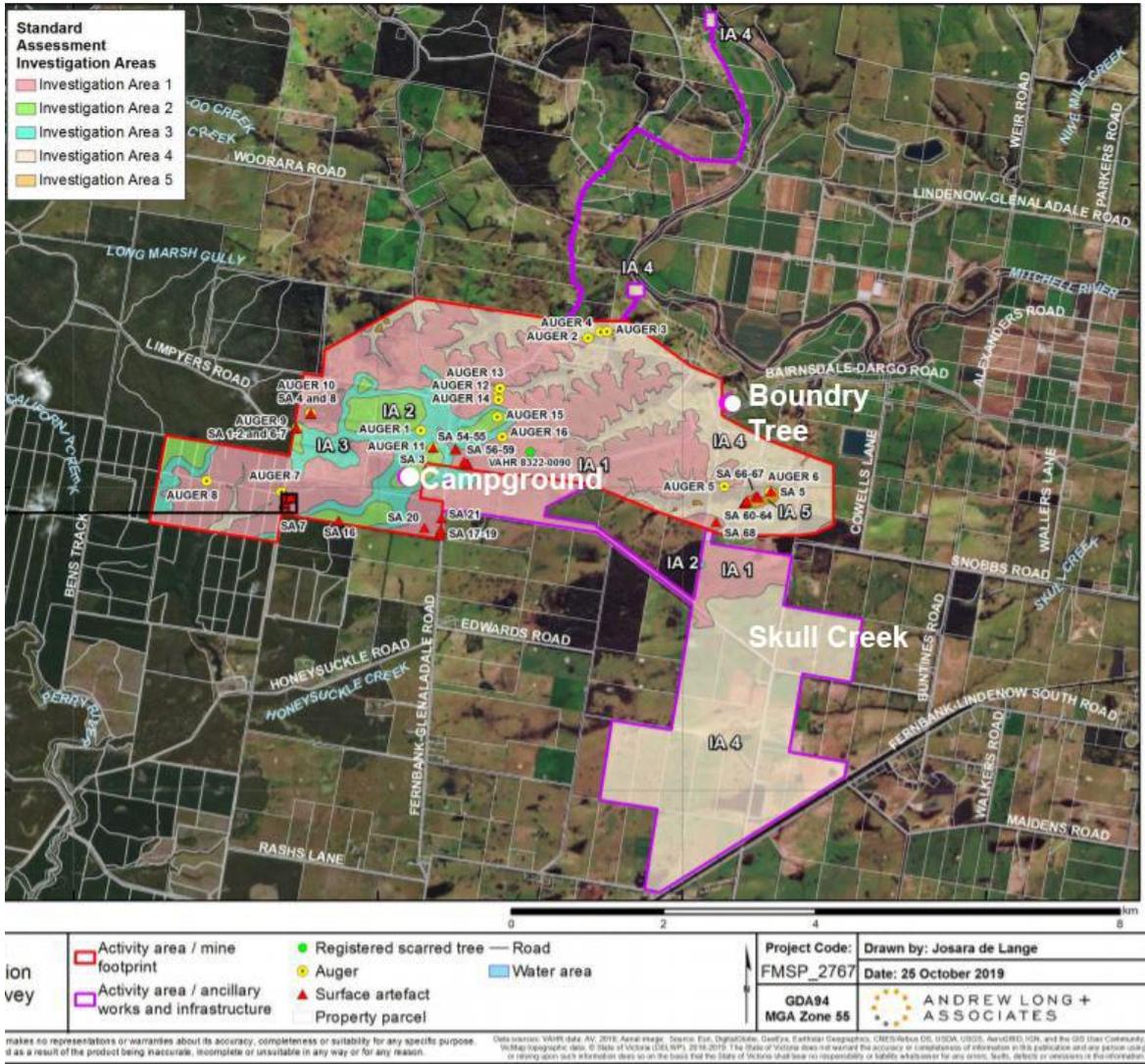




Map 15: Results of the site survey. *Public redacted version

APPENDIX 11

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ion vey	Activity area / mine footprint	Registered scarred tree	Road	Project Code: FMSP_2767	Drawn by: Josara de Lange
	Activity area / ancillary works and infrastructure	Auger	Water area	Date: 25 October 2019	
	Surface artefact	Property parcel		GDA94 MGA Zone 55	ANDREW LONG + ASSOCIATES

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