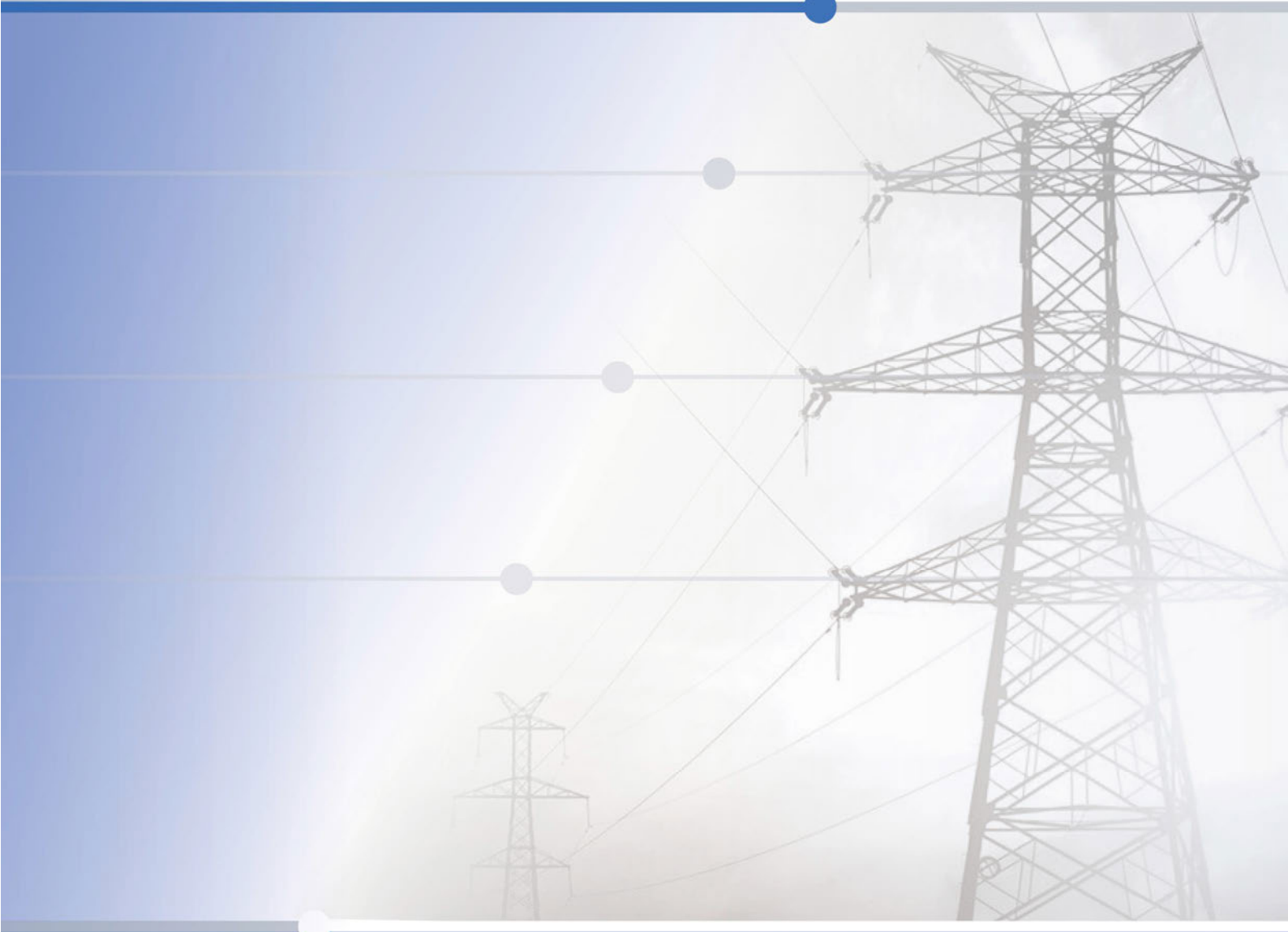
HumeLink East

acciona | GENUS



Heritage Management Plan

HLE-AGJ-MGT-ALE-PLN-0000-00026 | Rev 01.8

I. APPROVALS

	Name	Signature	Date
Author:	Dr Matthew Kelleher Cristany Milicich	pp - Ciara Moriarty	10/06/2025
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II. DOCUMENT CONTROL – REVISION HISTORY

Revision History

Rev	Date	Pages	Revised By	Description
A	27/2/2024	All	Dr Matthew Kelleher Cristany Milicich	For Transgrid review
B	11/4/2024	All	Dr Matthew Kelleher Cristany Milicich	For Transgrid review
C	24/05/2024	All	Dr Matthew Kelleher Cristany Milicich	For Transgrid review
D	7/06/2024	5 and 11	Gregor Wilson	For Transgrid review
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01	12/08/2024	Various	Dr Matthew Kelleher Cristany Milicich	Addressing Heritage NSW review comments
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01.2	20/01/2025	Various	Dr Matthew Kelleher Cristany Milicich	Addressing Heritage NSW and NPWS review comments
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01.6	22/4/2025	Various	Karin Bedingfield Dr Matthew Kelleher Cristany Milicich	Addressing DPHI comments
01.7	19/05/2025	Various	Ciara Moriarty	Addressing DPHI comments
01.8	10/06/2025	Various	Ciara Moriarty	Addressing DPHI comments

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The Project Director is responsible for the distribution of this Management Plan. The controlled master version of this document is available for distribution as appropriate and maintained on RIB | CX. All circulated hard copies of this document are deemed to be uncontrolled. The implementation of this

Management Plan is under the authority of AGJV and the Project Director. All personnel employed on the Project will perform their duties in accordance with the requirements of this Management Plan, supporting management plans, and related procedures.

CONTENTS

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Abbreviations	Expanded text
ACHAR	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
AGJV	Acciona Genus Joint Venture
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
AR	Amendment Report
ASIRF	Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CoA	Conditions of Approval
CSSI	Critical State Significant Infrastructure
DCCEEW	Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DEC	NSW Department of Environment and Conservation (former)
DECCW	NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (former)
DPE	NSW Department of Planning and Environment (former)
DPHI	NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
Enabling works	An initial stage of the following activities defined as low risk in the Enabling Works Management Plan: 1. Site establishment and the operation of construction compounds, including excavations, surface preparation, site access points and utility connections; 2. Site establishment of worker accommodation facilities; 3. Minor adjustments to existing access tracks and road improvement; 4. Utility relocations and adjustments; 5. Establishment of new access tracks in the Enabling Works Management Plan.
GDA	Geocentric Datum of Australia
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HHIA	Historic Heritage Impact Assessment
HMP	Heritage Management Plan
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
KNC	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
MNF	Minimum Number of Flake
NHL	National Heritage List
NOHC	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants
NPW Act	*National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*
NPWS	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
NSW	New South Wales
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party
RNE	Register of the National Estate
SHR	State Heritage Register
UMM	Updated Mitigation Measure

Abbreviations	Expanded text
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VIC	Victoria

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Transgrid proposes to increase the energy network capacity in southern New South Wales (NSW) through the development of new high-voltage transmission lines and associated infrastructure between Wagga Wagga, Bannaby and Maragle. This proposal is collectively referred to as 'HumeLink'.

HumeLink is declared as Critical State Significant Infrastructure (CSSI) (SSI-36656827) and has been assessed by the NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) under Part 5, Division 5.2 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). The proposal has also been declared a "controlled action" under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) (EPBC ID 2021/9121) and has been assessed by the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) under the Bilateral Agreement made under section 45 of the EPBC Act, which accredits certain NSW processes to reduce assessment duplication by the Commonwealth government. The approval authorities are the NSW Minister for Planning and Public Spaces and the Commonwealth Minister for Environment and Water.

The HumeLink project was approved by the NSW Minister for Planning and Public Spaces on 13 November 2024 under section 5.19 of the EP&A Act subject to Conditions of Approval (CoA). The Commonwealth Minister for Environment and Water approved the project on 18 December 2024 under section 130(1) and 133(1) of the EPBC Act subject to conditions.

HumeLink will involve the development of around 365 kilometres (km) of new 500 kilovolt (kV) high-voltage transmission lines and associated infrastructure including substations, permanent and temporary access tracks and roads, and ancillary facilities. HumeLink involves the construction of a new substation east of Wagga Wagga as well as connection to existing substations at Wagga Wagga and Bannaby and a future substation at Maragle in the Snowy Mountains (referred to as the future Maragle 500 kV substation). The future Maragle 500 kV substation is subject to a separate major project assessment and approval (SSI-9717, EPBC ID 2018/836).

The overall HumeLink project is being delivered under two separate Contract Packages - HumeLink East and HumeLink West. HumeLink East and HumeLink West will join and integrate together to form HumeLink, and enable the overall project to operate safely, reliably and efficiently as part of Transgrid's network and the National Electricity Market as a whole. Figure 1 shows an indicative high-level scope of each Contract Package. Acciona Genus Joint Venture (AGJV) have been appointed to deliver the construction of HumeLink East.

1.1.1 HUMELINK EAST PROJECT DESCRIPTION

HumeLink East specifically involves the following:

- Augmenting the existing Bannaby 500kV substation
- Delivering a new 500 kV double circuit transmission line connecting the augmented Bannaby 500kV substation to the Interface Point where it will connect with HumeLink West
- Delivering the infrastructure required at the Interface Point to enable the connection of the HumeLink West and HumeLink East transmission line works – including the interface tower and associated infrastructure.

Construction activities associated with the HumeLink East project include:

- Continuation of remaining enabling works activities commenced under the approved Enabling Works Management Plan as Construction consistent with CoA B67, including:
  - Site establishment and operation of construction compounds, including excavations, surface preparation, access roads and utility connections
  - Site establishment of worker accommodation facilities, including excavations, surface preparation, access roads and utility connections
  - Establishment of new access tracks and minor adjustments to existing access tracks
  - Utility relocations and adjustments.
- Vegetation clearing
- Utility connections, adjustments and protection work
- Property adjustments
- Works related to access tracks, including upgrades to existing tracks and construction of new tracks

- Earthworks and transmission line structure footing construction and assembly of transmission line structures
- Stringing of the transmission lines
- Bannaby 500kV substation modification
- Testing and commissioning
- Demobilisation and rehabilitation, including landscaping, fencing etc.

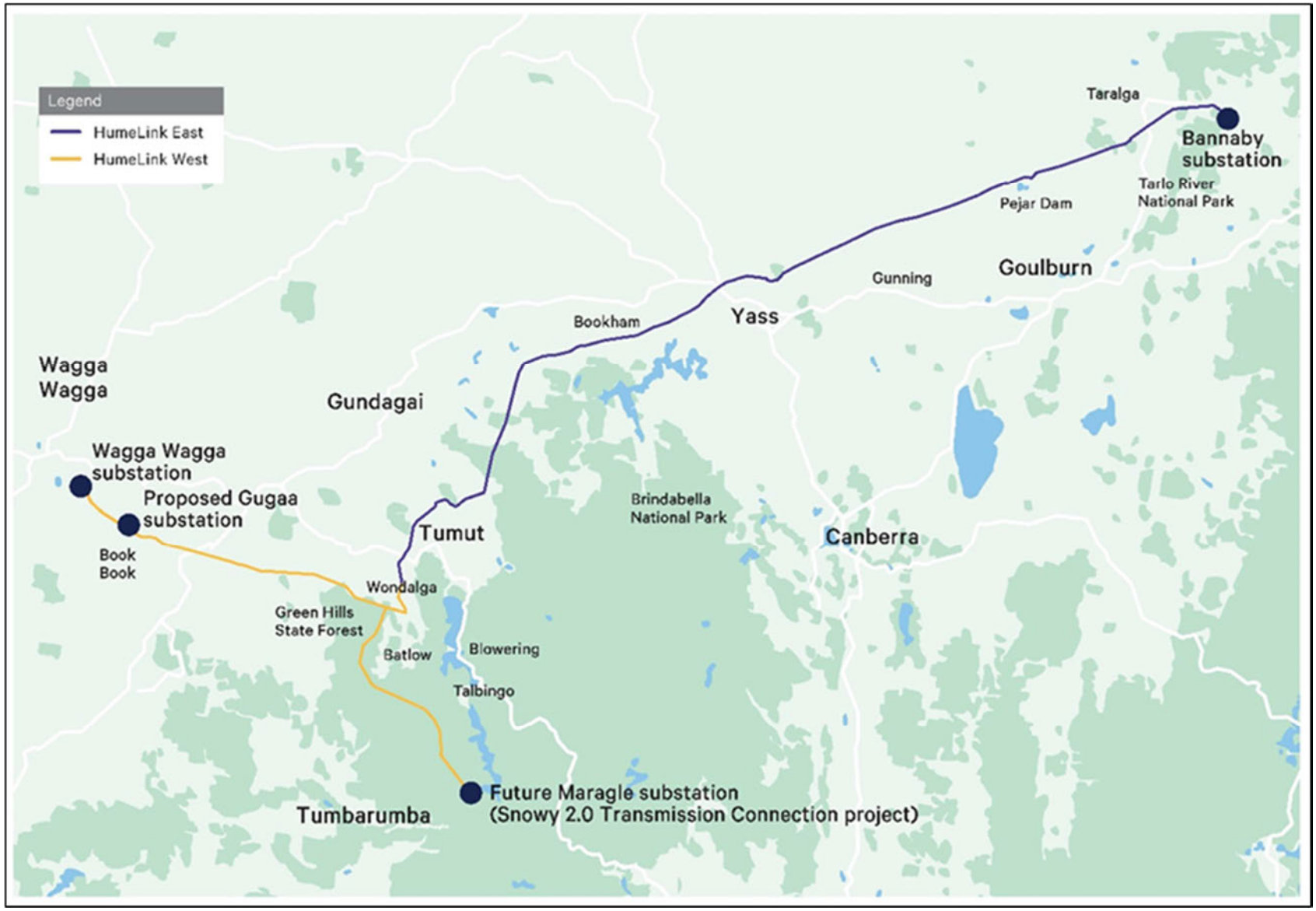

Figure 1: Indicative high-level scope of HumeLink East and HumeLink West

Activities excluded from the definition of construction for the HumeLink East project comprise:

- Pre-construction minor works
- Road upgrades
- Enabling works.

1.1.2 ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

The Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the overall HumeLink project were issued in March 2022 by the Department of Planning and Environment (now DPHI) in accordance with the requirements of Division 5.2 of the EP&A Act to guide preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the project. Following referral under the EPBC Act, DCCEEW determined the project to be a controlled action under section 75 of the EPBC Act in April 2022. Supplementary SEARs were issued in May 2022 to provide additional requirements from DCCEEW.

Preparation of the EIS was undertaken by Transgrid and Aurecon Australasia Pty Ltd (Aurecon) in August 2023 (Transgrid & Aurecon 2023). The EIS included specific assessment of both Aboriginal cultural heritage and non-Aboriginal (historical) heritage matters.

Aboriginal heritage

The Aboriginal cultural heritage investigation was undertaken in the form of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) (Navin Officer Heritage Consultants (NOHC) 2023a). The ACHAR included Aboriginal archaeological assessment comprising both field survey and test excavations, significance assessment and impact assessment for identified sites within the overall HumeLink project footprint (comprising a 200 metre corridor along the proposed transmission route). Consultation with the proposal's Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the SEARs and the Heritage NSW *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW (DECCW), 2010a).

Following public exhibition of the EIS (between 30 August-10 October 2023) and the submissions process, a revised ACHAR (NOHC 2024a) was prepared to inform the Amendment Report (AR) and the response to submissions. The amended project footprint comprised the study area of the revised ACHAR.

The revised ACHAR identified 178 Aboriginal sites and Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) located within the overall (amended) HumeLink project footprint. The majority of the sites were stone artefact occurrences including artefact scatters and isolated finds, as well as PADs and modified trees. Identified Aboriginal cultural features (i.e. non-archaeological - not constituting Aboriginal objects as defined under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act)) included nine cultural trees and one cultural site (Derringullen Creek Women's Site). A predictive model for areas of low, moderate and high archaeological sensitivity across the project footprint (both surface and subsurface) was developed and refined as the ACHAR and revised ACHAR assessments progressed, informed by the results of the field survey and test excavation programs.

Impact assessment considered that the 178 sites/PADs within the overall HumeLink project footprint all had the potential to be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposal. The impact assessment was conservative and 'corridor-wide', being based off the 200 metre wide project footprint, of which only approximately a 70 metre wide corridor would actually be impacted by the project. It was considered that there would be opportunities to avoid impact to sites during the detailed design phase of the project, by locating transmission line structures, access tracks and other ground disturbing works away from identified sites where possible. Areas of moderate and high Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity which were not assessed during the field survey or test excavation were also identified as requiring further investigation depending on proposed impacts as part of detailed design.

Management and mitigation measures were developed for the sites, PADs and sensitive areas. The revised ACHAR also recommended preparation of a Heritage Management Plan (HMP) to provide the post approval framework for managing Aboriginal heritage impacted by the project.

Updated Mitigation Measures (UMMs) for Aboriginal heritage from the AR (See Section 1.3) were used to inform the HMP.

Non-Aboriginal heritage

The non-Aboriginal heritage assessment was undertaken as an Historic Heritage Impact Assessment (HHIA) (NOHC 2023b). The assessment included background research, discussion of historical context, literature review and database searches, and a field survey program (completed in conjunction with the field surveys for Aboriginal heritage). The study area for the assessment comprised the project footprint plus a one kilometre buffer on either side to ensure any potential indirect impacts to nearby items would be captured. The HHIA aimed to identify historic cultural heritage values within the historic heritage study area, assess the harm the proposed development may cause, and outline management recommendations for actions to avoid, minimise or mitigate any identified impacts.

Following public exhibition of the EIS (between 30 August-10 October 2023) and the submissions process, a HHIA Addendum (NOHC 2024b) was prepared to inform the AR and the response to submissions. The amended project footprint was assessed for the HHIA Addendum.

Background information review identified seven previously recorded historic heritage items with curtilages at least partially within the amended project footprint, with a further 28 located within the wider study area. Of the seven within the project footprint, all were of local significance (five listed on Local Environmental Plans, one listed on the non-statutory archival Register of the National Estate, and one on both a Local Environmental Plan and the Register of the National Estate). Other items within the wider study area included 36 listings with local heritage significance, two with State significance, and two listed for National significance. For items within the project footprint, it was confirmed in all seven cases that while the project footprint intersected the listed curtilages around the items (primarily based on cadastral boundaries), the historic items themselves were outside the project footprint and potential impact area.

The field survey component of the assessment identified four additional potential historic sites within the project footprint, comprising a sheep dip/well, a chimney/fireplace ruin, and two trees displaying European survey blazes likely associated with the survey of the Crookwell Railway Line and adjacent property boundaries. Further research and consideration of their potential heritage values determined that all four items displayed no heritage significance.

Impact assessment considered both direct and indirect potential impacts, and included review of EIS Technical Report 8 – Landscape Character and Visual Impact Assessment to consider indirect impacts to aesthetic views forming part of the heritage values of the Australian Alps National Parks and Reserves and Snowy Mountains Scheme (National significance) and the Tarlo River National Park (local significance). For the seven previously identified items within the amended project footprint, it was determined the project would have no impact on their heritage significance as the project footprint only partially intersected their curtilages, with the actual heritage items being located outside the potential impact area. For heritage items within the wider study area (outside the project footprint) it was determined that the project would have no impact to the heritage significance of most items. Negligible indirect visual impacts were identified for the Australian Alps National Parks and Reserves and Tarlo River National Park for example from vegetation clearance and the proximity of transmission line structures, however no mitigation was recommended given the negligible impact to the significance of the items.

Management and mitigation measures to be employed for non-Aboriginal heritage were developed, including implementation of an unexpected finds protocol, undertaking additional field survey and assessment within unsurveyed areas, and GIS mapping of identified items within the wider study area by Transgrid to reduce the potential for inadvertent impacts to occur during post-construction maintenance activities. The HHIA Addendum also recommended preparation of an HMP to provide the post approval framework for managing potential historical heritage impacts.

UMMs for non-Aboriginal heritage from the AR (See Section 1.3) were used to inform the HMP.

1.2 HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

AGJV are preparing to undertake the required construction works for the HumeLink East contract package following the issue of project approval. Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (KNC) was engaged to prepare an HMP for the construction phase of HumeLink East in accordance with the recommendations of the ACHAR, HHIA, UMMs and the Project's Conditions of Approval (CoA).

As described in Section 1.1.1, the Enabling Works stage is excluded from the definition of construction for the HumeLink East project. Therefore, the Enabling Works stage is outside of the scope of this HMP. Heritage management during the Enabling Works stage will be managed in accordance with an approved Enabling Works Management Plan. Once construction approval is obtained heritage management for HumeLink East will be undertaken in accordance with this HMP, including any outstanding Enabling Works scope (which will then be considered 'construction'), in accordance with CoA B67.

1.2.1 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

This HMP has been prepared to:

- Assist in meeting the CoA and UMMs regarding Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage
- Support the overall Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) as a sub-plan in accordance with the CoA
- Facilitate consultation and engagement with the RAPs to appropriately manage the Aboriginal cultural heritage values associated with the project
- Describe how Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage will be managed for the construction phase of the project
- Ensure that impacts to Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage are appropriately mitigated;
- Outline potential options for the long term management of salvaged Aboriginal objects (not part of the construction phase of the project or AGJV scope of works – to be determined prior to operation)
- Ensure appropriate controls and procedures are implanted in relation to any unexpected finds (potential Aboriginal archaeological objects and non-Aboriginal historical heritage items), and suspected human remains.

1.2.2 GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

The main guidelines, standards and policy documents relevant to this Plan include:

- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) 2011)
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010a)
- *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010b)
- *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010c)
- *Skeletal Remains: Guidelines for Management of Human Remains* (NSW Heritage Office 1998)
- *NSW Heritage Manual* (NSW Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 1994)
- *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (Australia ICOMOS 2013a)
- *Burra Charter Practice Note - Understanding and Assessing Cultural Significance* (Australia ICOMOS 2013b).
- *Assessing heritage significance: Guidelines for assessing places and objects against the Heritage Council of NSW criteria* (DPE (NSW Heritage Office) 2023a)
- *Guidelines for preparing a statement of heritage impact* (DPE (NSW Heritage Office) 2023b)
- *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* (Heritage Branch, Department of Planning 2009).

The above guidelines were used in preparation of the EIS, AR and this HMP, and should be used as reference points for further information.

1.2.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Transgrid and AGJV are committed to implementing Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage management and mitigation measures as outlined in the EIS and AR. The management strategies within the HMP for HumeLink East work in association with the existing overall HumeLink project assessments and will be implemented in conjunction with the recommendations of the revised ACHAR, HHIA Addendum and the requirements of the CoA and UMMs for the HumeLink project.

Following the Planning Secretary's approval, the Proponent must implement the HMP, in accordance with CoA B33.

1.2.4 AUTHORSHIP AND CONSULTATION

This HMP has been prepared by a suitably qualified person:

- Dr Matthew Kelleher, PhD, Archaeology, University of Sydney, 2002.

Dr Kelleher meets the minimum qualifications for a suitably qualified person as described in Section 1.6 of the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010b). He is accredited as an Excavation Director for non-Aboriginal heritage investigation by the NSW Heritage Council. On 20 December 2024, the Planning Secretary endorsed Dr Kelleher as a suitably qualified and experienced Aboriginal cultural heritage specialist to prepare a HMP for the HumeLink project, in accordance with CoA B33(a).

The HMP is being prepared in consultation with Heritage NSW, RAPs, the Heritage Council and the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, with all parties invited to comment on the draft plan, with revisions to be incorporated into the final.. Details of all consultation with these agencies will be submitted to DPHI along with the submission of this HMP. Aboriginal community consultation with the project RAPs is further described in Section 3 and Appendix E.

1.3 THE HMP MUST BE PREPARED TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE PLANNING SECRETARY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH COA B33.CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL AND UPDATED MITIGATION MEASURES

The strategies outlined in the HMP are designed to meet the commitments of the CoA and UMMs. The CoA are provided in Table 1-1, with UMMs in Table 1-2 below. CoA Appendices referred to in Table 1 are attached as Appendix F. The Tables below show where the HMP addresses the requirements for the management of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage matters for the construction phase of the HumeLink East project.

1.4 SCOPE AND STAGING

The Conditions of Approval (CoA) for the Project permit staging of any plans required by the CoA. The Project is being staged in accordance with the approved Staging Request (TransGrid, 22 November 2024), which was approved by DPHI (NSW Department of Planning Housing and Infrastructure) on 22 November 2024. This Plan describes how AGJV will manage potential heritage impacts during construction of the Project. It does not address operational impacts. A separate HMP is being developed by others for HumeLink West.

Table 1-1: CoA for heritage

No	Condition of Approval	Where addressed
Construction and Decommissioning		
B8	The Proponent must comply with the following vibration limits at any residence or sensitive receiver: (a) vibration criteria established using the *Assessing vibration: a technical guideline* (DEC, 2006) (for human exposure); (b) *BS 7385 Part 2-1993 "Evaluation and measurement for vibration in buildings Part 2"* as they are "applicable to Australian conditions"; and (c) vibration limits set out in the *German Standard DIN 4150-3: Structural Vibration – effects of vibration on structures (for structural damage).*	Noise and Vibration Management Plan
Unsurveyed Areas		
B31	Prior to carrying out any development within the unsurveyed areas of the development area identified in the EIS, untested areas of moderate and high sensitivity, or any potential archaeological deposits (PADs) identified for impact during detailed design, the Proponent must provide an Addendum Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (Addendum ACHAR), prepared in consultation with the Aboriginal stakeholders and Heritage NSW, to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary. The report must:	
	(a) include details of consultation with the Aboriginal stakeholders;	
	(b) describe the additional Aboriginal heritage surveys that were undertaken, including test excavations of PADs;	Section 5.2
	(c) describe any potential additional impacts to heritage items;	
	(d) identify further mitigation measures, including avoidance or salvage;	
	(e) include detailed justification where the final transmission line alignment is not able to avoid impacts to heritage items; and	

No	Condition of Approval		Where addressed
	(f)	provide an updated and consolidated list of sites that would be protected and remain in-situ throughout construction and sites that would be salvaged and relocated to suitable alternative locations	
Protection of Heritage Items			
B32	The Proponent must:		
	(a)	ensure the development does not cause any harm to any Aboriginal heritage objects/sites or historic heritage items located outside the approved construction area (see Table 3-1 and Table 3-3 of Appendix 3);	Section 4.2
	(b)	manage the sites identified in Table 3-2 of Appendix 3 in accordance with the specified mitigation and management measures and in accordance with the requirements of the Heritage Management Plan, as outlined in condition B33, including any subsequent revision of this plan;	Section 5, Table 5-1, Table 5-2
	(c)	implement all reasonable and feasible measures to avoid and minimise harm to historic heritage items within the approved construction area (identified in Table 3-4 of Appendix 3); and	Section 4.2
	(d)	salvage and relocate items that would be impacted to a suitable location, in accordance with the Heritage Management Plan described in condition B33.	Section 5
Heritage Management Plan			
B33	Prior to carrying out any development (excluding Enabling Works, if the relevant requirements of this condition are adequately addressed in the Enabling Works Management Plan of condition B64) that could harm heritage values, the Proponent must prepare a Heritage Management Plan for the development to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary. This plan must:		
	(a)	be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced Aboriginal cultural heritage specialist whose appointment has been endorsed by the Planning Secretary;	Section 1.2.4
	(b)	be prepared in consultation with Aboriginal Stakeholders, NPWS and reviewed by Heritage NSW;	Section 1.2.4, Section 3.2
	(c)	undertake an assessment of the unsurveyed areas of the construction areas, in accordance with *Code of practice for archaeological investigation of Aboriginal objects in NSW (DECCW, 2010)*;	Section 5.2
	(d)	include a description of the measures that would be implemented for:	

No	Condition of Approval			Where addressed
		(i)	protecting heritage items in accordance with conditions B32(a);	Section 4.2
		(ii)	undertaking the management activities specified in Table 3-2 of Appendix 3, bookmark96 including a detailed methodology for each of the approved management activities;	Section 5, Table 5-1, Table 5-2
		(iii)	avoiding harm to the heritage items specified in Table 3-1 and Table 3-3 of Appendix 3;	Section 4.2
		(iv)	undertaking detailed reporting on the outcomes of management activities including (but not limited to) archival recording and analysis of stone artefact assemblages and other information relevant to addressing research questions;	Section 5.10.2
		(v)	a strategy for the management of any salvaged Aboriginal objects;	Section 5.9
		(vi)	a contingency plan and reporting procedure if: • heritage items outside the approved construction area are harmed; • previously unidentified heritage items are found; or • skeletal material is discovered;	Section 4.4
		(vii)	ensuring workers on site receive suitable heritage inductions prior to carrying out any development on site, and that records are kept of these inductions; and	Section 4.3
		(viii)	ongoing consultation with Aboriginal Stakeholders during the implementation of the plan; and	Section 3.3
	(e)		include a program to monitor and report on the effectiveness of these measures and any heritage impacts of the project.	Section 7
	Following the Planning Secretary's approval, the Proponent must implement the Heritage Management Plan *Note: The Heritage Management Plan must incorporate all relevant aspects of the development, including Enabling Works consistent with the requirements of condition B67.*			-
Visual Impact Mitigation				
B43	Prior to submitting the Final Layout Plans for towers located within 1000 m of V23 (the 'Hillas Homestead and Outbuildings'), the Proponent must provide reasonable and feasible measures commensurate to the level of visual impact to minimise impacts on the heritage item and its curtilage, in consultation with the landowner and Heritage Council, to the satisfaction of			N/A – Transgrid responsibility

No	Condition of Approval	Where addressed
	the Planning Secretary. The Final Layout Plans must be informed by photomontages (or equivalent representation) of existing views from V23 and its curtilage. Following approval by the Planning Secretary, the Proponent must implement these measures.	

Table 1-2: UMMs for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage

ABORIGINAL HERITAGE			
Aspect/Impact	**UMM**	**Mitigation measure**	**Where addressed**
Impact to Aboriginal sites	AH1	The Aboriginal community consultation process for this project will continue until completion of construction.	Section 3
Impact to Aboriginal sites	AH2	The finalisation of the project design and construction methodology, and associated final disturbance areas, will be developed to avoid harm to sites of moderate or above Aboriginal heritage significance as far as practicable. The objective is to further reduce potential impacts through considered placement of transmission line structure locations and design refinement of proposed infrastructure and the associated construction methodology. Avoidance and minimisation of harm to sites and potential archaeological deposits (PADs) will be prioritised.	Section 4.2
Impact to Aboriginal sites in unassessed areas of the project footprint	AH3	Additional assessment will occur in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* for areas where ground disturbing activities are required in locations outside of the previously assessed area. Where required, additional heritage surveys will be carried out with the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) prior to ground disturbing activities occurring in any such areas. If no Aboriginal objects are found or if Aboriginal objects are found and they would not be impacted, then a letter report will be prepared by an archaeologist that documents the findings and gives clearance to proceed. Where Aboriginal objects, scarred trees or areas of potential archaeological deposits (PADs) are located in unassessed areas and would be directly impacted, report/s will be prepared. The report/s will: • detail findings of the survey activities • detail where test excavation is required • outline any additional mitigation strategies beyond those required • be presented to the RAPs for comment. Final reports will be provided to RAPs and to Heritage NSW for their information prior to the commencement of ground disturbing activities in these locations.	Section 5.2 Section 5.10.1 Section 3.5
Impact to Aboriginal sites of cultural value	AH4	Identified Aboriginal sites of cultural value, will be avoided by the project where feasible. Further consideration of the potential to avoid direct or indirect impacts on the identified Aboriginal sites of cultural value will be carried out during detailed design.	Section 4.2
Impacts from construction of transmission line structures, new waterway crossings,	AH5	Where detailed design confirms there would be direct impacts from the construction of transmission line structures, new waterway crossings, worker accommodation facilities	

Aspect/Impact	UMM	Mitigation measure	Where addressed
worker accommodation facilities and construction compounds in areas of high and moderate Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity (subsurface archaeological sensitivity model)		and construction compounds in areas with high and moderate archaeological sensitivity that have not been previously subject to test excavations, prior to impact a desktop assessment and site inspection will be completed to determine the level of previous impact from past ground disturbing activities and to determine if the area contains a potential archaeological deposit (PAD). If it is determined that the area contains a PAD and has undergone low previous impact then an archaeological subsurface test excavation program will be carried out in the area of direct impact.	Section 5.3 Section 5.6
Impacts from the construction of new or upgraded access tracks in areas of high and moderate Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity (model for predicting surface artefact scatters)	AH6	Following any stripping and grading works and prior to placement of any fill or road base material for construction of the access track, a site walkover will be completed and any surface artefacts will be recorded and moved off of the track. The artefact locations will be recorded as sites and then entered on the AHIMS database. The recording will include a record of their original location. Artefacts may be grouped into sites and the date provided to AHIMS accordingly	Section 5.5
Tree removal that includes the root ball in areas of high and moderate Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity (model for predicting surface artefact scatters)	AH7	Following the root ball removal in areas assessed as having high and moderate sensitivity, the area will be inspected and any surface artefacts will be recorded and moved away from the area of impact. The artefact locations will be recorded as sites and then entered on the AHIMS database.	Section 5.5
Impact to Aboriginal sites – Modified/scarred trees	AH8	Harm to modified trees and trees of cultural significance will be avoided where possible through design development and construction planning. Modified trees will only be removed to directly facilitate construction of permanent infrastructure and/or to meet Vegetation Clearance Requirements for the transmission line. If the removal of a scarred treed (a type of modified tree), or a tree of cultural significance, that has been assessed to be an Aboriginal object cannot be avoided, the tree will be subject to 3D scanning. Prior to any impacts to modified or scarred trees, or a tree of cultural significance, consultation will be undertaken with the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) on salvaging the scarred tree trunk.	Section 4.2 Section 5.8 Section 3.9
Impact to Aboriginal sites – Isolated Finds, Artefact scatters and potential archaeological deposits (PADs) (moderate or high archaeological significance)	AH9	All portions of artefact scatters and isolated finds of moderate or high archaeological significance that will be directly impacted will require surface collection and/or movement prior to construction commencement in those areas. Where test excavations identify archaeological deposits of moderate or high archaeological significance which cannot be avoided, salvage excavations will occur.	Section 5.4 Section 5.5 Section 5.7

Aspect/Impact	UMM	Mitigation measure	Where addressed
Indirect impact to adjacent heritage items	AH10	The locations of known Aboriginal heritage sites within and adjacent to the project footprint and the relevant protocols to avoid and manage any potential harm to the items will be communicated through the Heritage Management Plan to all relevant construction workers prior to construction commencing in that area.	Section 4.2 Section 4.3
Impact to Aboriginal sites	AH11	Cultural heritage awareness training will be carried out for all construction workers working on the project prior to the construction workers participating in construction activities. The training shall cover sites of heritage significance within and adjacent to project work sites and protocols that must be complied with to minimise and manage potential impacts to those sites.	Section 4.3
Unexpected finds	AH12	If at any time during construction, unanticipated Aboriginal objects (which are inconsistent with approved heritage impacts in *Technical Report 2 - Revised Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report)* or human remains are discovered, they will be managed in accordance with an unexpected finds protocol that is aligned with the protocol in Attachment 6 of Technical Report 2 - Revised Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report.	Section 4.4.1 Section 4.4.2
Salvaged archaeological material	AH13	The long term management of salvaged archaeological materials will be determined in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs).	To be determined prior to operation. Management options in Section 5.9 for consultation purposes only
Post construction impacts to heritage items by maintenance activities	AH14	Sites of heritage significance that would remain in-situ within the transmission line easement, at substation locations and along access tracks will be mapped and recorded within GIS systems managed by Transgrid to reduce the potential for inadvertent impacts which may occur during maintenance activities.	Recording of sites of heritage significance in GIS will be undertaken by AGJV and data provided to Transgrid. Management of maintenance activities during post construction is outside the scope of this HMP and will be undertaken by Transgrid.

Aspect/Impact	UMM	Mitigation measure	Where addressed
Impacts from the upgrade of existing access track through Derringullen Creek Women's Site	AH15	If impacts to the Derringullen Creek Women's Site cannot be avoided during further detailed design and construction planning, further consultation with the relevant Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) will be undertaken to seek guidance around minimising and managing the extent of impacts.	Section 3.11
		NON-ABORIGINAL HERITAGE	
Unexpected finds	NAH1	If at any time during construction, any items of potential historic heritage archaeological significance, or human remains are discovered, they will be managed in accordance with an unexpected finds protocol that is aligned with the protocol in Technical Report 3 – Historic Heritage Impact Assessment.	Section 4.4.2 Section 4.4.3
Impact to unsurveyed areas	NAH2	Additional assessment will occur in areas where ground disturbing activities are required in locations outside of the previously surveyed heritage survey area. Additional heritage surveys will be carried out prior to ground disturbing activities occurring in any such areas (including areas where only visual inspection has been undertaken). If no historic items are found or if historic items are found and they would not be impacted, then a letter report would be prepared by a heritage specialist that documents the findings and gives clearance to proceed. Where historic items are located and would be impacted, a report will be prepared for the survey areas. The report(s) will: • detail findings of the survey activities • detail where test excavation is required • outline any additional mitigation strategies beyond those required in Appendix B (Updated mitigation measures) of the Amendment Report. Final reports will be provided to Heritage NSW for their information prior to the commencement of ground disturbing activities in these locations.	Section 6.1 Section 6.2.1
Post construction impacts to heritage items	NAH3	Features/items of heritage significance that would remain in-situ within the transmission line easement and along access tracks will be mapped and recorded within GIS systems managed by Transgrid to reduce the potential for inadvertent impacts to occur during maintenance activities.	Recording of features/items of heritage significance in GIS will be undertaken by AGJV and data provided to Transgrid. Management of maintenance activities during post

Aspect/Impact	UMM	Mitigation measure	Where addressed
			construction is outside the scope of this HMP and will be undertaken by Transgrid.

2. ABORIGINAL AND NON-ABORIGINAL HERITAGE BACKGROUND

The following section summarises the existing identified Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage features within and adjacent to the overall HumeLink project footprint. The key reference documents include:

- Section 9 of the EIS
- Section 10 of the EIS
- Section 6.3 of the AR
- Section 6.4 of the AR
- EIS Technical Report 2: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (NOHC 2023a)
- AR Technical Report 2: Revised Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (NOHC 2024a)
- EIS Technical Report 3: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment (NOHC 2023b)
- AR Technical Report 3: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment Addendum (NOHC 2024b).

2.1 ABORIGINAL HERITAGE CONTEXT

The project footprint stretches across the countries of the Wiradjuri, Ngarigo, Gundungurra and Ngunawal people. Wiradjuri country extends from Wagga Wagga to the east towards Tumut, and north to Gundagai. Gundungurra and Ngunawal are located north from Gundagai to the Goulburn Mulwaree region. Ngarigo country is largely in the south of the project footprint.

The Wiradjuri is the largest Aboriginal group in NSW, known as “the people of three rivers’, for the Wambool (the Macquarie River), the Kalari (the Lachlan River) and the Murrumbidjeri (the Murrumbidgee River) bordering their country. The Murrumbidgee River basin would have been a focus of occupation in the region, with the river supporting woodland and forest habitats housing a wide range of resources to support the Aboriginal population.

The Gundungurra and Ngunawal Aboriginal groups occupied smaller areas with borders likely fluid and varying over time. Early records from European exploration indicate the Yass region was occupied by the Wiradjuri and Ngunawal Aboriginal language groups and the Goulburn region was situated at the boundary of the Gundungurra to the north and the Ngunawal to the south.

Ngarigo country occupied over 15,000 square kilometres and included the tableland tract between the western slopes of the coastal ranges and the eastern fall of the Kosciuszko Plateau and the peaks of the Snowy and Kosciuszko Ranges. The drainage basin of the Snowy River was prominent within Ngarigo country.

A review of Aboriginal archaeological studies prepared for areas within and surrounding the project footprint provides context on past Aboriginal land use. The sites identified in previous studies included artefact scatters, isolated finds, scarred trees, archaeological landforms, stone procurement areas and PADs. A number of Aboriginal archaeological studies also identified cultural sites including ceremonial and seasonal pathways, a meeting place, camping area, and a resource gathering area. Minjary Mountain, about 4.8 kilometres to the north-west of the project footprint, within Minjary National Park was also identified as being significant as a viewing point to other surrounding areas and was associated with a men’s initiation site.

Further information on the Aboriginal heritage context and archaeological studies within and surrounding the project footprint can be found in EIS Technical Report 2 – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report / AR Technical Report 2: Revised Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report.

2.2 ABORIGINAL SITES AND ARCHAEOLOGY

2.2.1 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES

A total of 170 Aboriginal heritage items were identified from an Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database search undertaken in April 2024 for the amended project footprint. The AHIMS sites included PADs, artefact scatters, and modified trees. Of the 170 recorded sites, 39 of these were previously recorded by assessments not related to the HumeLink project; the remaining 131 sites were located as part of the survey work completed for the HumeLink project.

2.2.2 PREDICTIVE MODEL

Prior to archaeological fieldwork undertaken to inform the EIS (survey and test excavation), a predictive model was developed, as it was considered possible to predict the types and topographic contexts of sites which may occur within the overall HumeLink project footprint based on the results of previous surveys and analysis of archaeological records in similar landscape contexts.

The predictive model identified artefact scatters to be the most likely site type to occur within the project footprint. Other sites with a moderate to high potential of occurring within the project footprint included isolated finds and modified trees. Isolated finds could occur anywhere in the landscape while modified trees were more likely to occur anywhere mature native trees had been retained, e.g. riparian corridors and isolated shade trees on agricultural land. Other sites, such as burials or ceremonial sites, had a lower potential of occurrence. The predictive model incorporated an assessment of archaeological sensitivity across the project footprint, to assess the potential of the landscape to contain Aboriginal heritage in order to inform potential field survey locations and predict potential sensitivity where the project footprint was not accessible.

A preliminary Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity model was developed for the project footprint based on the review of previously recorded AHIMS sites, an assessment of topographic contours and slope, a review of previous archaeological investigations within and near the project footprint and the hydrology along the project footprint. Additionally, land disturbance and land use were also analysed through aerial imagery to redefine the sensitivity map. The sensitivity model was further updated following each component of the archaeological field program (see Sections 2.2.3 and 2.2.4 below) and eventually refined into two models of archaeological sensitivity for the amended project footprint: one for surface sites and one for subsurface sites (see Section 2.2.6 below)

2.2.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

The archaeological field survey program identified 118 previously unrecorded Aboriginal heritage sites within the overall HumeLink amended project footprint, which comprised:

- 113 artefact scatters and isolated finds
- Five modified trees.

Ten PADs were also identified in the project footprint.

Nine unscarred trees were also identified by RAPs during field surveys as trees of cultural significance. However, these nine trees were not modified and there was no physical evidence of Aboriginal use, meaning these trees comprised cultural values only (i.e. they were not Aboriginal objects as defined by the NPW Act). They were not included in the total count for newly recorded sites.

Open artefact scatters were the most common site type and may occur anywhere that Aboriginal people have travelled, hunted or camped. The survey did not find any burials, quarries or ceremonial sites. A majority of sites recorded during the field surveys were located on gentle slopes (49), followed by streambank (27), crest (25), moderate slopes (16), plain (8), steep slopes (7), ridge (4) and valley flat (2). The slope landform applied to the majority of the project footprint and most artefacts were found in this landform.

A total of 80.5 per cent of the amended project footprint was assessed during the EIS and AR survey, with the remaining area unable to be accessed (refer Appendix G for unsurveyed areas as identified in revised ACHAR). Following the field survey, the archaeological sensitivity model was refined using multiple datasets to characterise the potential landform archaeological sensitivity of the project footprint for surface sites. The model incorporated criteria including field survey results, slope, previously recorded AHIMS site data, and large bodies of permanent water and waterways.

2.2.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATION

Archaeological subsurface test excavations were undertaken at five of the PADs identified by the field survey, and in 24 additional areas located across the project footprint (selected to further inform and refine the predictive model). Four PADs and 11 of the additional test locations were confirmed to contain subsurface archaeological material (i.e. confirmed archaeological sites). Archaeological material was not identified in all the areas investigated. Artefact density and distribution also varied across the different sites investigated.

The archaeological sensitivity model underwent a third stage of adjustment and review following the results of the subsurface test excavations. The location of archaeological test pits containing artefacts was reviewed and this data incorporated into the subsurface model. The final version of this model aimed to represent the likely subsurface archaeological sensitivity across the project footprint.

2.2.5 SUMMARY OF IDENTIFIED SITES

The Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment process for the revised ACHAR determined there were 178 Aboriginal archaeological sites and PADs located within the overall HumeLink project footprint. The

majority of the sites were stone artefact occurrences including artefact scatters and isolated finds, as well as PADs and modified trees. In addition, nine cultural trees and one cultural site (Derringullen Creek Women's Site) were identified. Identified sites and PADs within HumeLink East are listed in Table 2-1 and shown in map series A5.3 of the revised ACHAR. The portion of this map series relevant to HumeLink East is appended to this HMP as Appendix A.

A significance assessment was undertaken in accordance with the values of the Burra Charter, considering the historic value, scientific (archaeological) value, aesthetic value and the social (cultural) value of a place. Aboriginal cultural significance was assessed through consultation with the RAPs during the archaeological survey and consultation process.

Historic value

No information has been provided by RAPs to suggest the project footprint is historically important in terms of persons, events, phases or activities in the Aboriginal community. This is likely due to the fact that the project footprint does not impact known Aboriginal reserves or early historical properties where documented significant historical interactions with Aboriginal people occurred.

Scientific (archaeological) value

Archaeological sites recorded during the archaeological survey and previously recorded sites were placed into the following assessment categories:

- potential archaeological deposits
- low scientific significance
- moderate (local) scientific significance
- high (local) scientific significance
- modified trees identified by RAPs
- sites indicated as destroyed by AHIMS and non-sites.

No sites were assessed to have national or high (State) level scientific significance.

Following the results of the archaeological test excavation program any portions of the PADs that yielded artefacts or cultural material were assessed from a scientific perspective. The areas of PADs which had not been tested, or PADs not subject to archaeological test excavations at all, were still considered a PAD.

Low scientific significance has been attributed to 114 sites that have been identified as either highly disturbed (relative to the surrounding landscape) or, have been assessed as having low or low to moderate subsurface archaeological potential. These sites have low numbers of artefacts (less than five) and little potential to provide data that would substantially add to our understanding of Aboriginal occupation and land-use in the local area, beyond the information they have already provided through being discovered and recorded during the revised ACHAR study.

Moderate (local) scientific significance has been attributed to 32 sites that are associated with areas of moderate to high or high potential for subsurface archaeological deposits and rarer site types such as modified trees and charcoal occurrences. Any subsurface deposits at these sites are predicted to contain a higher number of artefacts compared to the other sites in the survey area and, therefore, have potential to provide a large enough sample to enable analyses of assemblage compositions that could be used to derive statements on the technological systems being employed by Aboriginal groups living in this region.

High (local) scientific significance has been attributed to four sites that are associated with areas of very high artefact numbers and high potential for subsurface archaeological deposits. Any subsurface deposits at these sites are predicted to contain a higher number of artefacts compared to the other sites in the survey area and, therefore, have potential to provide a large enough sample to enable analyses of assemblage compositions that could be used to derive statements on the technological systems being employed by Aboriginal groups living in this region.

Aesthetic value

As noted in the Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (OEH 2011), aesthetic value is often closely associated with social values. Culturally significant places are of high aesthetic value to the local Aboriginal community and expectations are that any development in the area would be sympathetic to such vistas. To date, RAPs have not identified any cultural landscape values or aesthetic values in the project footprint.

Social (or cultural) value

All archaeological objects and sites have cultural value for present-day Aboriginal people, as they were created by ancestral Aboriginal people and provide tangible evidence of past occupation of the landscape. All sites have cultural significance to present-day Aboriginal groups as manifestations of their ancestors' past occupation of the landscape. No objects or places have been identified as having social (or cultural) value during the field survey that have not already been identified in the RAPs. Some objects and places might have cultural value that were not communicated by RAPs during the field surveys. This could be the case for objects or places that are associated with information that is culturally restricted.

One potentially culturally significant location, Derringullen Creek Women's Site, was identified in the project footprint. This area was identified by a RAP as an important traditional women's site. Nine unmodified trees were also identified by RAPs during field surveys. The RAPs that identified these trees reported that they felt these trees had cultural importance. These trees do not constitute Aboriginal objects under the NPW Act and are not archaeological sites.

Table 2-1 lists the 119 Aboriginal archaeological and cultural sites identified within the HumeLink East portion of the amended project footprint and potential impact area, as given in the revised ACHAR. (The table does not include sites determined to be 'not a site', or those outside the potential HumeLink East impact area. It does include sites outside the potential impact area which require avoidance as specified in Table 3-1 of the CoA (refer Appendix F)) .

Table 2-1: Aboriginal sites/PADs within HumeLink East project footprint, as identified in the revised ACHAR

AHIMS	Site name	Site type	Heritage Significance	Comment
56-3-0277	HL-18	Artefact scatter (6)	Moderate	Moderate artefact numbers
56-3-0278	HL-19	Artefact scatter (3)	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
56-3-0279	HL-20	Artefact scatter (100+)	High	High artefact numbers, associated with HL-PAD-03
56-3-0273	HL-21	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
50-6-0315	HL-22	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
50-6-0316	HL-23	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential

AHIMS	Site name	Site type	Heritage Significance	Comment
51-4-0463	HL-25	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-4-0464	HL-26	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-4-0466	HL-27	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-4-0467	HL-28	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-4-0468	HL-29	Artefact scatter	Moderate	Associated with HL-PAD-05
51-4-0472	HL-31	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-4-0469	HL-33	Artefact scatter	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-4-0470	HL-34	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-4-0471	HL-35	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-4-0476	HL-36	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential

AHIMS	Site name	Site type	Heritage Significance	Comment
51-5-0368	HL-37	Artefact scatter	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-5-0369	HL-38	Artefact scatter	Moderate	Associated with HL-PAD-07
51-5-0376	HL-40	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-5-0370	HL-41	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-5-0365	HL-43	Artefact scatter	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-5-0364	HL-44	Artefact scatter	Moderate	Associated with HL-PAD-08
51-5-0372	HL-45	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-5-0363	HL-46 (same as Dalton 7, AHIMS 51-5-0202)	Artefact scatter	Moderate	Moderate artefact numbers
51-5-0362	HL-47	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-5-0374	HL-48	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-5-0373	HL-49	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed

AHIMS	Site name	Site type	Heritage Significance	Comment
				archaeological potential
51-5-0367	HL-50	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-5-0366	HL-51	Artefact scatter	High	High artefact numbers, associated with HL-PAD-08
51-5-0379	HL-53	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-5-0371	HL-55	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-6-0950	HL-56	Artefact scatter (3)	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-6-0946	HL-59	Artefact scatter	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-6-0951	HL-60	Artefact scatter (50+)	High	High artefact numbers, associated with HL-PAD-09
51-6-0947	HL-61	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-3-0099	HL-63	Artefact scatter (32)	Moderate	High artefact numbers
51-3-0097	HL-64	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed

AHIMS	Site name	Site type	Heritage Significance	Comment
				archaeological potential
52-1-0415	HL-65	Modified tree	Moderate	Modified tree, rarer site type
51-6-0948	HL-66	Artefact scatter	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-4-0465	HL-67	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
56-3-0271	HL-68	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
56-3-0272	HL-70	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-6-0945	HL-72	Artefact scatter	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-4-0473	HL-73	Artefact scatter (8)	Moderate	Moderate artefact numbers
N/A	HL-75	Cultural tree - not an Aboriginal object/ archaeological site	Culturally significant	According to the RAP representative this is a shelter tree in which the branch was modified
N/A	HL-80	Cultural tree - not an Aboriginal object/ archaeological site	Culturally significant	Cultural tree identified by RAP
N/A	HL-81	Cultural tree - not an Aboriginal object/ archaeological site	Culturally significant	Cultural tree identified by RAP

AHIMS	Site name	Site type	Heritage Significance	Comment
N/A	HL-83	Cultural tree - not an Aboriginal object/ archaeological site	Culturally significant	According to the RAP representative this is a sorry tree. No photograph or other information were to be noted
51-5-0360	HL-87	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-5-0361	HL-89	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
50-6-0318	HL-91	Artefact scatter	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-5-0385	HL-92	Artefact scatter	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
50-6-0317	HL-93	Artefact scatter	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-4-0477	HL-94	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-5-0384	HL-96	Artefact scatter	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-5-0386	HL-98	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential

AHIMS	Site name	Site type	Heritage Significance	Comment
51-5-0383	HL-101	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-5-0382	HL-102	Artefact scatter	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-5-0381	HL-106	Modified Tree	Moderate	Modified tree, rarer site type
51-6-0978	HL-114	Artefact scatter (3)	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-6-0979	HL-115	Artefact scatter (2)	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-6-0980	HL-116	Artefact scatter (2)	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-3-0112	HL-117	Artefact scatter (9)	Moderate	Moderate artefact numbers
51-4-0489	HL-118	Artefact scatter (7)	Moderate	Moderate artefact numbers
51-4-0490	HL-119	Artefact scatter (6)	Moderate	Moderate artefact numbers
51-4-0491	HL-120	Artefact scatter (6)	Moderate	Moderate artefact numbers
51-6-0975	HL-124	Artefact scatter (9)	Moderate	Moderate artefact numbers
51-6-0976	HL-125	Artefact scatter (7)	Moderate	Associated with HL-PAD-10
56-3-0295	HL-133	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed

AHIMS	Site name	Site type	Heritage Significance	Comment
				archaeological potential
56-3-0296	HL-134	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-3-0110	HL-136	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-3-0111	HL-137	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-3-0108	HL-140	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-3-0109	HL-141	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-6-0972	HL-143	Isolated Find and Charcoal Stain	Moderate	Rarer site type
51-6-0973	HL-147	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-4-0480	HL-150	Artefact scatter (2)	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-4-0481	HL-151	Artefact scatter (2)	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-4-0482	HL-152	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed

AHIMS	Site name	Site type	Heritage Significance	Comment
				archaeological potential
51-4-0483	HL-153	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-4-0484	HL-154	Isolated find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-4-0485	HL-155	Isolated find	Moderate	Associated with HL-PAD-11
56-3-0334	HL-PAD-03	PAD	Moderate to high	HL-PAD-03 was not subject to test excavations due to access restrictions. The site remains a PAD.
51-4-0496	HL-PAD-05	PAD	Moderate	Test excavation confirmed the presence of archaeological material within the PAD with moderate potential to yield significant cultural information through further excavation.
51-4-0497	HL-PAD-06	PAD	Moderate to high	HL-PAD-06 was not subject to test excavations due to access restrictions. The site remains a PAD.
51-5-0396	HL-PAD-07	PAD	Moderate	Test excavation confirmed the presence of archaeological material within the PAD with moderate potential to yield significant cultural information

AHIMS	Site name	Site type	Heritage Significance	Comment
				through further excavation.
51-5-0395	HL-PAD-08	PAD	Moderate to high	HL-PAD-08 was not subject to test excavations due to access restrictions. The site remains a PAD.
51-6-0991	HL-PAD-09	PAD	Moderate to high	HL-PAD-09 was not subject to test excavations due to access restrictions. The site remains a PAD.
51-6-0990	HL-PAD-10	PAD	High	Test excavation confirmed the presence of archaeological material within the PAD with high potential to yield significant cultural information through further excavation.
51-4-0498	HL-PAD-11	PAD	Moderate to high	HL-PAD-11 was not subject to test excavations due to access restrictions. The site remains a PAD.
56-3-0299	SVAS03	Artefact scatter	Low	Test excavation confirmed the presence of a low density deposit with low potential. Construction work is considered suitable within the boundaries of SVAS03.
50-6-0319	CGAS04	Artefact scatter	Low	Test excavation confirmed the presence of a low density deposit with low potential. Construction work is considered

AHIMS	Site name	Site type	Heritage Significance	Comment
				suitable within the boundaries of CGAS04.
51-4-0493	YAS01	Artefact scatter	Moderate	Test excavation confirmed the presence of a low-moderate density deposit and moderate potential to contain intact subsurface archaeological deposits .
51-4-0494	YAS02	Artefact scatter	Moderate	Test excavation confirmed the presence of a moderate to high density deposit and high potential to contain intact subsurface archaeological deposits .
51-4-0492	YAS04	Artefact scatter	Low	Test excavation confirmed the presence of a low density deposit with low potential. Construction work is considered suitable within the boundaries of YAS04.
51-5-0393	ULAS02	Artefact scatter	Moderate	Test excavation confirmed the presence of a moderate to high density deposit and moderate to high potential to contain intact subsurface archaeological deposits .
51-5-0392	ULAS03	Artefact scatter	Low	Test excavation confirmed the presence of a low density deposit with low potential. Construction work is considered

AHIMS	Site name	Site type	Heritage Significance	Comment
				suitable within the boundaries of ULAS03.
51-5-0394	ULAS04	Artefact scatter	Low	Test excavation confirmed the presence of a low density deposit with low potential. Construction work is considered suitable within the boundaries of ULAS04.
51-6-0984	ULAS05	Artefact scatter	Moderate	Test excavation confirmed the presence of a low-moderate density deposit and moderate potential to contain intact subsurface archaeological deposits .
51-4-0495	Derringullen Creek Women's site	Cultural site	Culturally significant	This area has been identified by a RAP as an important traditional women's site.
51-5-0201	Dalton 8	Artefact	Moderate	Moderate artefact numbers
51-5-0253	Gullen Solar Farm 12	Artefact	Moderate	Moderate artefact numbers
51-5-0254	Gullen Solar Farm 13	Artefact	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-5-0330	RPWF IF 2	Artefact	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-5-0335	RPWF AFT 1 + PAD	Artefact	Moderate	Moderate artefact numbers

AHIMS	Site name	Site type	Heritage Significance	Comment
51-6-0714	Hillview Park	Artefact	Moderate	Moderate artefact numbers
51-6-0718	Hillview Park 4	Artefact	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-6-0811	PJ58	Artefact	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-6-0879	Crookwell WF12	Artefact	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
51-6-0899	Crookwell WF23	Artefact	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
52-1-0152	Bannaby 1	Artefact	Moderate	Moderate artefact numbers
52-1-0272	BA1 (Bannaby Substation)	Artefact	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
52-1-0273	BA2 (Bannaby Substation)	Artefact	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
52-1-0277	BA6 (Bannaby Substation)	Artefact	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
52-1-0279	BA8 (Bannaby Substation)	Artefact	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
52-1-0280	BA9 (Bannaby Substation)	Artefact	Low	Low artefact numbers and no

AHIMS	Site name	Site type	Heritage Significance	Comment
				assessed archaeological potential
52-1-0281	BA10 (Bannaby Substation)	Artefact	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential
56-3-0235	Kylies Run Redhill	Artefact	Low	Low artefact numbers
56-3-0288	Kylies Run/Roberts Rd	Artefact	Low	Low artefact numbers
51-5-0375	HL-39	Isolated Find	Low	Low artefact numbers and no assessed archaeological potential **NB: outside project boundary**
51-6-0949	HL-62	Artefact Scatter	High	High artefact numbers, associated with HL-PAD-10. **NB: outside project boundary**
N/A	HL-76	Cultural tree - not an Aboriginal object/ archaeological site	Culturally significant	Has a special physical presence, with cultural and spiritual significance **NB: outside project boundary**
N/A	HL-84	Cultural tree - not an Aboriginal object/ archaeological site	Culturally significant	Cultural tree identified by RAP **NB: outside project boundary**
N/A	HL-149	Cultural tree - not an Aboriginal object/ archaeological site	Culturally significant	Cultural tree identified by RAP **NB: outside project boundary**

2.2.6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

The final modelled archaeological sensitivity of the overall HumeLink project footprint is described in the revised ACHAR (NOHC 2024a). Two models were developed, one for surface sites and one for subsurface sites. Both models incorporated landform, slope gradient, distance to water and stream order, distance to known archaeological sites, and landscape disturbance. The subsurface model also incorporated the results of the test excavation program (i.e. test pits that were found to contain artefacts).

2.2.6.1 SURFACE MODEL

The three categories of archaeological sensitivity for surface sites are defined as follows:

- High Sensitivity:
  - Areas of good slope (0-6 degrees) within 350 metres of an order 2 stream or higher.
  - Areas of good slope within 100 metres of an archaeological site.
- Moderate Sensitivity:
  - Areas of moderate slope (6.01-11 degrees) within 350 metres of an order 2 stream or higher.
  - Areas of good slope (0-6 degrees) between 350 and 500 metres of an order 2 stream or higher.
  - Areas of moderate slope within 100 metres of an archaeological site.
- Low Sensitivity:
  - All other areas.

Of the overall HumeLink project footprint area, 28.1 per cent (2,554 hectares) is classified as high sensitivity for surface sites, 27 per cent (2,450 hectares) is classified as moderate sensitivity for surface sites and the remaining 44.8 per cent (4,071 hectares) is classified as low sensitivity or already disturbed. HumeLink East contains areas assessed as displaying low, moderate and high sensitivity for surface sites.

Project impacts within areas of moderate and high surface sensitivity have particular mitigation requirements under the UMMs and CoA. The surface model of archaeological sensitivity within the project footprint will continue to be updated and refined as the archaeological assessment process continues and new data from the required surveys and excavations becomes available. Updates to the model will be informed by geomorphic assessment, archaeological significance review and any updated archaeological assessment results. Identifying areas of moderate or high sensitivity involves consideration of landform/slope gradient, soil type and condition, existing and previous land use disturbance (agriculture, grazing, infrastructure etc)., geomorphic processes including flooding, erosion and colluvial movement, and a determination if the area retains sufficient integrity to have retained archaeological deposit.

2.2.6.2 SUB-SURFACE MODEL

The three categories of archaeological sensitivity for subsurface sites are defined as follows:

- High Sensitivity:
  - Areas of “good” slope within 200 metres of an order 3 stream or higher.
  - Areas of “good” slope within 400 metres of an order 4 stream or higher.

There is a high chance of finding archaeological material in this zone.

- Moderate Sensitivity:
  - Areas of “good” slope within 650 metres of an order 3 stream or higher.
  - Areas of “moderate” slope within 200 metres of an order 3 stream or higher.
  - Areas of “good” slope within 450 metres of an order 4 stream or higher.

There is a moderate chance of finding archaeological material in this zone.

- Low Sensitivity:

- Areas that are low sensitivity are generally categorised as high gradient, difficult to access landforms that are distant to the closest perennial water source, they do not meet any of the criteria utilised for moderate and high sensitivity areas. There is a low chance of finding archaeological material in this zone.

Of the overall HumeLink project footprint area, 13.6 per cent (1,200 hectares) is classified as high sensitivity for subsurface sites, 19.4 per cent (1,715 hectares) is classified as moderate sensitivity for subsurface sites and the remaining 67 per cent (5,921 hectares) is classified as low sensitivity or already disturbed. HumeLink East contains areas assessed as displaying low, moderate and high sensitivity for subsurface sites.

Project impacts within areas of moderate and high subsurface sensitivity have particular mitigation requirements under the UMMs and CoA. The subsurface model of archaeological sensitivity within the project footprint will continue to be updated and refined as the archaeological assessment process continues and new data from the required surveys and excavations becomes available. Updates to the model will be informed by geomorphic assessment, archaeological significance review and any updated archaeological assessment results. Identifying areas of moderate or high sensitivity involves consideration of landform/slope gradient, soil type and condition, existing and previous land use disturbance (agriculture, grazing, infrastructure etc)., geomorphic processes including flooding, erosion and colluvial movement, and a determination if the area retains sufficient integrity to have retained archaeological deposit.

2.3 NON-ABORIGINAL HERITAGE CONTEXT

European exploration of the Southern Highlands and Riverina regions began in the 1820s to 1830s which led to a disruption of the traditional ways of life of the Wiradjuri, Ngarigo, Gundungurra and Ngunawal people. Expeditions originating from the Sydney region continued further south of the Goulburn-Mulwaree Local Government Area (LGA) during this period. Hamilton Hume and William Hovell's expedition from Gunning to Port Phillip (Melbourne) in 1824 was the first overland expedition to Victoria from the Sydney region by Europeans. From the 1830s to the mid-1840s, livestock production became increasingly widespread throughout the area with land fronting the Murrumbidgee River and its tributaries becoming occupied by pastoralists. This led to clearing of forests, the sinking of wells and construction of dams and systematic fencing.

Occupation by pastoralists eventually led to further settlement of the Southern Highlands and Riverina regions, which saw the establishment of roads, towns and inns, and an influx of convict workers, who built the roads and shepherded stock. The establishment of transport routes and early roads such as the Great South Road/Hume Highway further influenced the pattern of settlement and the economic and social development of the regions into the late 1800s.

The discovery of gold and subsequent gold rush of the 1850s was also fundamental to the pattern of settlement and the economic and social development within the non-Aboriginal heritage study area and surrounding regions. The gold rush saw a rapid population increase of European and Chinese gold miners which led to many new settlements being established or existing settlements being expanded as supply points and service centres for miners. Many towns and localities in the Snowy Valleys LGA have strong ties to the gold rush.

The Snowy Mountains Scheme is a more recent development that has contributed to the historical context of the non-Aboriginal heritage study area. The scheme was constructed to provide hydroelectric power and irrigation water to NSW and Victoria. Construction commenced in 1949 and took 25 years to complete, ending in 1974. As many as 60,000 European Displaced Persons became directly involved with the scheme following World War II. Camps were set up at Jindabyne and near Kiandra as bases for road construction teams, who completed over 1,600 kilometres of roads and tracks. Some 120 work camps and towns were built as part of the scheme, housing an estimated 100,000 men and many families.

Conservation campaigns have also featured in the history of the non-Aboriginal heritage study area and surrounding regions. Kosciuszko National Park to the east of the non-Aboriginal heritage study area is the largest national park in NSW and one of the largest conservation reserves in Australia. The park was originally reserved as the Snowy Mountains National Chase in 1906 following increased scientific interest and tourism in the area in the early 1900s. Subsequent campaigns for greater protection against grazing-related erosion saw the park established as the Kosciuszko State Park in 1944. Rehabilitation and revegetation of impacted areas commenced in 1959 but it was not until 1969 that grazing was finally abolished within the park. By this time, Kosciuszko State Park was renamed

Kosciuszko National Park under the then NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1967*. In 1977 the park was declared a World Biosphere Reserve under the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere program. Kosciuszko National Park also provides important habitat for the Bogong moth with their seasonal presence being considered an internationally significant feature of the park.

Further information on the non-Aboriginal heritage context within and surrounding the project footprint can be found in EIS Technical Report 3 – Historic Heritage Impact Assessment / AR Technical Report 3: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment Addendum.

During consultation on this Plan with Heritage NSW the topic of maritime heritage was raised. AGJV have undertaken a desktop review of the NSW Maritime Heritage Online Database and the Commonwealth Underwater Cultural Heritage Database. No known items of maritime or underwater cultural heritage were identified in the vicinity of the Project. Any unexpected maritime heritage finds will be managed in accordance with the unexpected finds protocol for potential historical heritage items in Section 4.4.3.

2.3.1 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED NON-ABORIGINAL HERITAGE ITEMS

Searches of statutory heritage registers and schedules identified six previously recorded items listed as having heritage significance within the overall amended HumeLink project footprint, from the Wagga Wagga Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2010 and the Yass Valley LEP 2013. Two further items were identified on the Register of the National Estate (RNE) within the amended project footprint, one of which was also listed on the Yass Valley LEP. While the RNE is a non-statutory archive, it was considered for the assessment as it provides an indication of places that may be of value to the community. All previously identified heritage items within the project footprint displayed low (local) heritage significance (Table 2-2). In all cases, it was determined that the project footprint intersected the heritage curtilage of the items (generally based on the cadastral boundary of the Lot containing the item), but that the actual items themselves were not located within the project footprint and were all over 150 metres from the boundary.

Within the wider non-Aboriginal heritage study area (incorporating a one kilometre buffer along either side of the overall HumeLink project footprint), a further 28 historic heritage listings were identified from various registers and archives. Several items had entries on more than one register, including LEPs, the RNE, the State Heritage Register (SHR) and the National Heritage List (NHL). Excluding duplicate listings, this resulted in an additional twenty-seven historic items identified within the overall study area (outside the overall HumeLink project footprint). Of these, 24 were considered to display low (local) heritage significance, two displayed state heritage significance and two items were listed for their national heritage significance (Snowy Mountains Scheme and Australian Alps National Parks and Reserves). Figure 3-1 of the HHIA Addendum identifies the previous historical heritage listings for the overall HumeLink amended study area. This Figure is attached to the HMP as Appendix C.

The Heritage Act 1977 defines historical relics as follows: “relic means any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that: relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and is of State or local heritage significance”. Relics include historical archaeological remains and items of local or state significance which may relate to past domestic, industrial or agricultural activities in the area. Some historic heritage items are not considered to be ‘relics’; but are instead referred to as works, buildings, structures or movable objects. Examples of these items include culverts, historic roads and foundations, historic pavements, buried roads, retaining walls, tramlines and rail tracks, cisterns, fences, sheds, buildings and conduits. No historical relics or other items associated with the existing heritage listings have been identified to date within the overall HumeLink project footprint.

2.3.2 FIELD SURVEY

Field surveys were carried out in tandem with the Aboriginal cultural heritage surveys and involved physical inspection of the historic heritage survey area across all accessible properties. The survey identified four potential historic heritage items within the HumeLink East portion of the project footprint, comprising a ship dip/well, a dilapidated chimney, and two European-modified trees (Table 2-2). Further research was unable to determine the potential age of the first two items nor any association with the history of the properties containing them, known people or places. The two marked trees were considered likely associated with the survey of the Crookwell Railway Line and adjacent property boundaries. Overall, it was determined that the four potential items did not meet any of the criteria for heritage significance and did not constitute heritage items or constraints for the project.

The background research and archaeological survey determined that the potential for historic sites generally across the heritage study area and within the overall HumeLink project footprint was low. This was considered unsurprising, given that the project footprint had generally been designed to avoid areas of human habitation. Approximately 19.5% of the overall HumeLink project footprint was not able to be accessed for survey during preparation of the EIS or AR and it was recommended that these areas would require survey prior to any ground disturbing activities (see Section 6.1).

2.3.3 SUMMARY OF IDENTIFIED SITES

The non-Aboriginal heritage assessment process for the EIS determined there were seven historical heritage items located within the overall HumeLink project footprint (six statutory listings and one non-statutory listing). All were determined to be of local (low) historic heritage significance. The assessment found that the project would not impact the significance of these items. In all cases only the historic item curtilage is within the project footprint whilst the historic item itself is located outside of the project footprint. Four further potential heritage items within the project footprint were determined to display no heritage significance. No historical relics or works have been identified within the project footprint.

Identified heritage items within the HumeLink East portion of the project are listed in Table 2-2 below and shown in Figures 8-2, 8-3 and 8-4 in the HHIA Addendum. These maps are appended to this HMP as Appendix D.

Table 2-2: Historic heritage items within HumeLink East project footprint, as identified in the HHIA (after NOHC 2023b: Tables 6-1 and 8-1, with additions)

Name	Listing / Significance	Impact to item	Mitigation required?
Potential historic site 1: sheep dip and well	None / None	Located partially within the project footprint. The item has no heritage significance and is not a constraint.	Reasonable and feasible measures to avoid and minimise harm under CoA B32(c)
Potential historic site 2: chimney	None / None	This item is located wholly within the project footprint. The item has no heritage significance and is not a constraint.	Reasonable and feasible measures to avoid and minimise harm under CoA B32(c)
Potential historic site 3: Modified tree 1	None / None	This item is located wholly within the project footprint. The item has no heritage significance	Reasonable and feasible measures to avoid and minimise harm under CoA B32(c)
Potential historic site 4: Modified tree 2	None / None	This item is located wholly within the project footprint. The item has no heritage significance and is not a constraint.	Reasonable and feasible measures to avoid and minimise harm under CoA B32(c)
Kiley's Run	RNE indicative (non-statutory) (ID16005)	The RNE curtilage of this item (non-statutory) is partially within the project footprint, however the historic item itself is outside of the project footprint. The project will not impact on the significance of this item.	Avoid harm outside approved construction area. No mitigation required within approved construction area.
Derringullen Creek Fossil Area	RNE registered (non-statutory) (ID1078) Yass Valley LEP 2013 (A299) / Local.	The RNE curtilage of this item (non-statutory) and the LEP curtilage (statutory) are located partially within the project footprint, however the historic item itself is outside of the project footprint. The project will not impact on the significance of this item.	Avoid harm outside approved construction area. No mitigation required within approved construction area.

Name	Listing / Significance	Impact to item	Mitigation required?
Coolalie Limestone Kilns and Quarry	Yass Valley LEP 2013 (A297) / Local	The LEP listed curtilage of this item (statutory) is partially within the project footprint, however the historic item itself is outside the project footprint. The project will not impact on the significance of the item.	Avoid harm outside approved construction area. No mitigation required within approved construction area.

3. ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

In accordance with UMM AH1, the Aboriginal community consultation process for this project will continue until completion of construction.

RAPs will continue to be consulted in relation to impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage and the archaeological mitigation program. This section presents an overview of the Aboriginal community consultation undertaken to date, and provides the procedures for ongoing consultation with RAPs as the HumeLink East project progresses and the HMP is implemented. Additional consultation in accordance with AH1 will be undertaken via email, phone, letter and (where appropriate) meetings.

3.1 CONSULTATION FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT AND AMENDMENT REPORT

Preparation of the EIS and ACHAR included Aboriginal community consultation with 40 Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) and was undertaken in accordance with the project SEARs. A list of project RAPs is provided in Table 3-1.

Consultation with Aboriginal people was carried out in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010a) as part of the Aboriginal heritage assessment process for the project. The aim of undertaking the consultation was to understand the cultural heritage values present in the project footprint, and the views and concerns of Aboriginal people about the project. Consultation with the RAPs involved a four-stage process:

Stage 1 – notification of the proposal and registration of interest. This included notifying Aboriginal parties of the project, including public notices as well as direct correspondence with a list of potential stakeholders, and inviting them to register their interest in being involved in consultation and part of the development of the project. Stage 1 was carried out in April 2021.

Stage 2 – presentation of information about the proposed project. Information about the scope of the project and the cultural heritage assessment methodology, including the predictive model developed for the project, was presented to the RAPs. This was provided through written correspondence and was discussed with stakeholders during a visit to the project footprint. No written feedback on the predictive model was received.

Stage 3 – gathering information about cultural significance. The Aboriginal organisations represented in the field during the various field surveys between November 2021 and December 2022 were the Wagga Wagga, Tumut/Brungle, Pejar, and Onerwal LALCs. At least two field representatives were present on each field team operating within their relevant LALC area.

Stage 4 – review of draft cultural heritage assessment report, including the proposed mitigation and management measures for potential Aboriginal heritage impacts. A draft copy of the ACHAR was provided to RAPs for comment on 9 March 2023.

Following exhibition of the EIS and the submissions process, a revised ACHAR was prepared to inform the AR. The revised ACHAR was consulted on with RAPs, who were provided a draft copy for comment and review on 7 February 2024 in accordance with Stage 4 of the process described above.

The following parties comprise the project RAPs as identified in Table 5-1 of the revised ACHAR.

Table 3-1: HumeLink Registered Aboriginal Parties

Individual Name	Organisation
Alona Apps	Individual
Arnold Williams	Ngunnawal Elders Corporation
Braiden Ede	Individual
Cherie Carroll Turrise	Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation
Clive Freeman	Individual
Dean Bell	Yurwang Gundana Cultural Heritage Services
Dean Delponte	Ngunawal Heritage Aboriginal Corporation

Individual Name	Organisation
Darleen Johnson	Murrabidgee Mullangari
Enid Clarke (Elder)	Individual
Glen Freeman	Gulgunya Ngunawal Heritage Aboriginal Consultancy (GNHAC)
Jahnayah Freeman	Individual
James Ingram	Bidya Marra Consultancy
Jesse Johnson	Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation
Jirrah Freeman	Individual
Keith Freeman (Elder)	Individual
Kevin Atkinson	Bangerang Aboriginal Corporation
Krystal Ingram	Individual
Lawrence Marlowe	Individual
Lily Carroll	Didge Ngunawal clan
Mark Saddler	Bundyi Aboriginal Cultural Knowledge
Marnie Freeman	Individual
Martin Riley (Elder)	Individual
Matthew Marlowe	Individual
Norma Freeman (Elder)	Individual
Priscilla Marlowe	Individual
Rob Clegg and Peter	Individual
Robert Monaghan	Ngurambang
Robert Young	Konanggo Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Services
Rodney Penrith	Individual
Rolly Williams	Individual
Shirley Marlowe	Individual
Steve Johnson (Director)	Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation
Tammy Muscat	PD Ngunawal Consultancy
The Secretary	Wagga Wagga Local Aboriginal Land Council
The Secretary	Brungle Tumut Local Aboriginal Land Council
The Secretary	Wagonga Local Aboriginal Land Council
The Secretary	Onerwal Local Aboriginal Land Council
The Secretary	Pejar Local Aboriginal Land Council
Tyronne Bell	Thunderstone Cultural & Land Management Services Aboriginal
Wally Bell	Buru Ngunawal Aboriginal Corporation
Yalmambirra	Individual

3.2 CONSULTATION FOR HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN (THIS DOCUMENT)

The draft HMP was prepared in consultation with the project RAPs relevant to HumeLink East (a total of 34 RAPs). A copy of the draft HMP was provided to all RAPs for a review and comment period in June 2024 (and follow up phone calls in July 2024) and updated heritage methodologies in November 2024. RAPs were invited to provide feedback on the proposed management and mitigation measures contained within the draft HMP, the process for continued Aboriginal community consultation, and the strategies for long-term management of salvaged Aboriginal objects. RAPs were provided with a 28 day review period. Three RAPs provided comment on the draft HMP (summarised below and attached in full as Appendix E). Stakeholders comments were positive and supportive of the HMP, and did not result in any changes to the draft. One RAP has not been contactable due to the email address provided being incorrect and no phone number being available.

Rob Clegg (individual) expressed support for the HMP, stating that it was “well written and good management” (email dated 27/07/2024).

Darleen Johnson (Murrabidgee Mullangari) stated that she had read the information and draft HMP and endorse the recommendations made (email dated 30/06/2024).

Dean Delponte (Ngunawal Heritage Aboriginal Corporation) confirmed he had no concerns with the HMP, stating that the plan was thorough and detailed (phone call 1.28pm, 16/07/2024).

3.2.1 CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR CHANGES TO THE HMP (ABORIGINAL HERITAGE)

RAPs will be given an opportunity to review any changes to the Aboriginal heritage management strategies contained within this HMP as the project progresses. A 28 day review period will be provided, with any comments received on the proposed changes to be considered in the revised version.

3.3 ONGOING CONSULTATION DURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

In accordance with UMM AH1, the Aboriginal community consultation process will continue until the completion of construction. Ongoing consultation and engagement will be undertaken in accordance with the CoA and the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010a) and provides an opportunity to continue to minimise impacts relating to Aboriginal cultural heritage. The aims of ongoing consultation are to:

- Inform on, and provide an opportunity for feedback regarding, matters relating to the mitigation and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage values across the project footprint
- Provide a forum for organising future RAP participation in ongoing assessment, mitigation and management activities
- Provide opportunities to comment on policy and documentation in regard to the mitigation and management of Aboriginal cultural values, including the HMP
- Provide an opportunity for RAPs to participate in field actions involving the mitigation and management of Aboriginal cultural values.

3.4 CONSULTATION ON UNEXPECTED FINDS

In the event that any unexpected finds of Aboriginal objects (inconsistent with approved heritage impacts) or suspected human remains are identified, consultation with the RAPs and Heritage NSW will be undertaken as required, as outlined in the Unexpected Finds Protocol (Section 4.4).

3.5 REVIEW OF REPORTS

Where reports are prepared in accordance with UMM AH3 or CoA B31, these will be provided to RAPs for their information and review. A minimum 28 day review period will be provided for Addendum ACHARs prepared under CoA B31.

3.6 INVOLVEMENT OF REGISTERED ABORIGINAL PARTIES IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

RAPs will be notified by letter or email prior to the commencement of archaeological works post-approval. Opportunity will be provided to the RAPs to assist with the following activities in accordance with the methodologies specified in this HMP:

- Additional Aboriginal heritage surveys, where required (in accordance with UMM AH3)
- Salvage collection/movement of surface artefacts
- Archaeological test and/or salvage excavation.

The selection of RAP groups/individuals to participate in (paid) fieldwork will be managed under arrangements to be made by AGJV.

3.7 SALVAGED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL

In accordance with UMM AH13, RAPs are to be consulted on the appropriate short- and long-term management strategies for salvaged archaeological materials. The proposed short- and long-term management strategies are included in Section 5.9 of this HMP. Feedback on the proposed strategies will be sought as part of the HMP review process. Long term management strategies and storage locations will need to be identified following salvage and confirmation of the characteristics of the assemblages. Long-term management of archaeological materials is outside the scope of the AGJV HumeLink East construction work, and will be undertaken prior to operation.

3.8 ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE EXCAVATION REPORT

An Aboriginal cultural heritage excavation report will be prepared to document the archaeological results of the salvage mitigation program being undertaken for the project. The report will be prepared in accordance with the CoA, the UMMs and the requirements of Heritage NSW including the *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011) and the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010b).

The RAPs will be given a minimum of 28 days to consider the draft report and provide comments before the report is finalised. The final report will be provided to the Planning Secretary, Heritage NSW, the relevant Local Aboriginal Land Councils, and the RAPs within 24 months of the completion of the archaeological excavation and analysis.

3.9 UNAVOIDABLE IMPACTS TO MODIFIED (SCARRED) TREES

In accordance with UMM AH8, if the removal of a scarred treed (a type of modified tree), or a tree of cultural significance, that has been assessed to be an Aboriginal object cannot be avoided, consultation will be undertaken with the RAPs and Heritage NSW on potential salvaging of the scarred/modified tree trunk. Long-term management of salvaged items would be undertaken in accordance with the strategies outlined in Section 5.9.

3.10 PROCEDURE FOR CONSULTATION ON PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE APPROVED PROJECT

Transgrid/AGJV recognises that during the construction of the HumeLink East project, design alterations or other changes to the approved Project may be required. A proposed change to the approved Project (such as an alteration of the current design, the location of ancillary facilities etc.) within the project footprint may result in a:

- Reduced impact to Aboriginal cultural heritage, or an
- Increased impact to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

To ensure consistency with the approved Project and this document any change in the overall impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage will need to be considered. The process to determine consistency is outlined below.

Where a proposed change to the approved Project occurs outside of the project footprint considered for the EIS and AR, further heritage assessment will be required to determine if there would be an impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage and whether this represents a modification to the approved Project (outlined below).

3.10.1 CHANGES IN HERITAGE IMPACT

Where the Proponent seeks to make a change to the design and/or construction methodology of the approved Project which changes the assessed impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage the Proponent will need to prepare an assessment of the new impacts of this work in consultation with the appointed Archaeologist. The continued involvement of the RAPs in this process is outlined below.

Impacts consistent with previously identified impacts

If a proposed change to the approved Project is considered to have a neutral or lesser impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage than that identified in the EIS/AR it would be considered a consistent impact.

If the proposed change is considered to be consistent with the approved Project, Transgrid may approve the change with no requirements to seek further approval. However, in certain circumstances, further consultation with RAPs may still be required (see below).

Impacts inconsistent with previously identified impacts

If a proposed change to the approved Project is considered to have an increased impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage than that identified in the EIS/AR it would be considered an inconsistent impact.

If the proposed change is considered inconsistent with the assessed impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage, as detailed in the approval documents, Transgrid would require an amendment to the mitigation measures. If this proposed change is considered inconsistent with the approved Project Transgrid would require a modification of the approved Project. Further consultation with RAPs will be undertaken (see Section 3.10.2 below).

3.10.2 PROCESS FOR CONTINUED CONSULTATION WITH RAPS

The extent to which Transgrid/AGJV will consult with RAPs regarding proposed changes to the approved Project is dependent upon the level of impact and whether the area was assessed as part of the EIS/AR. The types of potential impacts are identified as neutral, reduced impacts, increased impacts or unknown impacts.

a) Neutral

If as a result of a proposed change a previously identified impact to an Aboriginal heritage item is neutral then no further consultation is required.

b) Reduced impact

If as a result of a proposed change an impact to an Aboriginal heritage item is proposed that results in a reduced impact on the overall heritage significance of the project area (i.e. the cumulative impact is reduced), then further consultation with RAPs will be undertaken. This consultation may entail a phone call and phone log of comments received or the provision of a report for comment (10 working days).

c) Increased impact

If as a result of a proposed change an impact on Aboriginal heritage is considered to be greater than identified by the Approved Project further consultation will be undertaken. This consultation will either entail a phone call and phone log of comments received or the provision of a report for comment (10 working days).

d) Unknown impacts

Where a proposed change is in an area located outside of the project area assessed as part of the EIS/AR the impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage is considered to be unknown. This area would require preliminary assessment to determine any impacts upon Aboriginal heritage. Should no impacts be identified then no additional consultation with RAPs is required. Should potential impacts be identified, additional consultation with RAPs will be undertaken. This consultation will entail the provision of a report for stakeholder comment (10 working days) detailing the impacts and mitigation strategies proposed.

3.11 DERRINGULLEN CREEK WOMEN'S SITE

This area was identified by a RAP as an important traditional woman's site and area of cultural significance. The revised ACHAR recommended that in order to avoid potential impacts to Derringullen Creek Women's Site associated with upgrading the existing access track, consideration should be given to the placement of infrastructure (including access tracks) outside of the site where feasible.

In accordance with AH15, if further detailed design and construction planning determine that impacts to the site cannot be avoided, further consultation will be undertaken with the relevant RAPs to seek guidance around minimising and managing the extent of impacts.

4. GENERAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

The general management procedures in this section have been designed to protect, monitor and manage heritage matters within the HumeLink East project footprint. They are consistent with the recommendations and commitments made in the revised ACHAR, HHIA Addendum and AR and comply with the UMMs and CoA.

Specific methodologies for activities related to the mitigation of unavoidable Aboriginal heritage impacts are given in Section 5.

4.1 RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMPLIANCE WITH HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

1. AGJV will ensure all of its employees, contractors and subcontractors and agents are made aware of and comply with this HMP.
2. AGJV will appoint a suitably qualified and experienced Environment and Sustainability Manager who is responsible for overseeing the activities related to this management plan and the project CEMP.
3. AGJV will appoint a suitably qualified and experienced Archaeologist who is responsible for overseeing, for and on behalf of the Proponent, the archaeological activities relating to the project.
4. All incidents will be managed in accordance with Section 3.8 and Section 3.9 of the HumeLink East project CEMP. The definition of incident is included in Section 3.8.5 of the CEMP. The definition of non-compliance is included in Section 3.9.4 of the CEMP.
5. All non-compliances will be managed in accordance with Section 5.10 of the Hume Link EMS
6.

each incident, but only

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	•	•	•
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4.2 AVOIDING IMPACTS TO HERITAGE

Aboriginal heritage

During detailed design, the locations of recorded Aboriginal sites, PADs and areas of moderate and high archaeological sensitivity (surface and subsurface models) will be used to inform the final location of transmission line structures, construction compounds and accommodation facilities, with an aim to:

- Protect, conserve and/or manage the heritage significance of Aboriginal objects and places to ensure the project does not diminish the cultural understanding of Aboriginal people in New South Wales
- Avoid or minimise impacts on areas of moderate or high archaeological potential and scientific significance, where feasible and reasonable.
- Avoid direct or indirect impacts on the identified Aboriginal sites of cultural value or objects of cultural significance, where feasible and reasonable.

Aspects of the project that may be subject to further refinement include:

- The final transmission line structure locations, location of new or upgraded access tracks
- Final locations and layouts of the construction compounds and accommodation facilities
- Construction methods and staging.

Refinements to optimise the design outcomes and construction method will be carried out to further avoid or minimise environmental impacts as far as practical. This includes approaches to avoid or minimise native vegetation clearing, and areas of moderate to high Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity (surface and subsurface models).

Where detailed design avoids identified heritage sites (cultural and archaeological), ongoing management should be undertaken in the form of either active avoidance (Section 4.2.1) or active protection (Section 4.2.2) depending on the nature of the site and its proximity to the direct disturbance areas within the project footprint.

Where direct impacts to sites cannot be avoided during design refinement, the identified mitigation measures (Section 5) would be implemented to minimise the impacts on Aboriginal heritage.

Non-Aboriginal heritage

The project footprint has been refined since the HumeLink Scoping Report to avoid direct impacts to the Snowy Mountains Scheme and the Australian Alps National Parks and Reserves (listed items of National significance). Seven heritage listed items (both statutory and non-statutory) and four newly recorded potential historic sites were identified within the overall HumeLink project footprint. For all listed items, only the wider curtilage is within the project footprint with the historic item itself located outside of the project footprint. The project aims to avoid historic items as a first principle with infrastructure being sited through detailed design. Four potential sites (potential Historic Sites 1 to 4) were assessed to have no heritage significance and posed no constraints to the project.

Based on the findings of the HHIA/EIS and HHIA Addendum/AR, no impacts to the significance of heritage items within the project footprint have been identified. CoA B32(c) identifies the need to implement all reasonable and feasible measures to avoid and minimise harm to historic heritage items within the approved construction area, specifically potential Historic Sites 1 to 4.

No specific mitigation measures are proposed for other heritage items whose curtilages are overlapped by the project footprint, or for items within the wider heritage study area, including the two items assessed as potentially subject to a low level indirect visual impact (resulting in a negligible impact to their heritage values or significance) (see Section 1.1.2).

Where detailed design for the project avoids identified non-Aboriginal heritage sites, including those identified in the CoA, ongoing management should be undertaken in the form of active avoidance (Section 4.2.1). If active protection is required during construction, for example as the result of an unexpected find or as a result of identification of a heritage item during additional survey, or in the event that changes to the disturbance footprint bring it into proximity to the identified sites, this would be undertaken using the same methodology as Aboriginal heritage (see Section 4.2.2).

4.2.1 ACTIVE AVOIDANCE

Aboriginal heritage

Active avoidance is required for all known Aboriginal heritage sites within and close to the project footprint not identified for direct impact. This includes the sites listed in CoA Appendix 3 Table 3-1 (refer Appendix F), which specifies Aboriginal heritage items (outside the project boundary) which must be avoided. For HumeLink East, this includes HL-82, HL-148, HL-30, HL-32 and HL-121. HL-09 is relevant to HumeLink West and will be addressed in the separate HumeLink West HMP.

Known sites relevant to HumeLink East are identified in the EIS/ACHAR and AR/revised ACHAR and shown in the portion of the map series appended to this HMP as Appendix A.

Sites and areas of moderate or higher sensitivity (surface and subsurface models) are identified on the project's Environmental Control Maps (ECMs) as environmentally sensitive areas where ground disturbance is not allowed unless the mitigation measures outlined in Section 5 have been implemented.

Sites of heritage significance that would remain in-situ within the transmission line easement and along access tracks will be mapped and recorded within GIS systems managed by Transgrid to reduce the potential for inadvertent impacts which may occur during maintenance activities during the operational phase of the project. The management of these maintenance activities is a Transgrid responsibility. Re-recording of site locations will be undertaken as required.

The requirement for active protection of sites not identified for direct impact (Section 4.2.2) depends on the nature and proximity of ground disturbing works to the identified site area, and would be determined following finalisation of the detailed design.

Non-Aboriginal heritage

Active avoidance is required for all known non-Aboriginal heritage sites close to or within the project footprint and for items outside the approved construction area in accordance with CoA B32(a). Known sites relevant to HumeLink East are identified in the EIS/HHIA and AR/HHIA Addendum and are shown in the portion of the map series appended to this HMP as Appendix D. Heritage items listed for avoidance in Appendix 3 Table 3-3 and Table 3-4 of the Infrastructure Approval are provided in Appendix F: CoA Appendix 3 Heritage, noting Table 3-4 also allows for impact minimisation and/or salvage if required.

Sites and areas of heritage significance are to be identified on the project's ECMs as environmentally sensitive areas.

In accordance with UMM NAH3, features/items of heritage significance that would remain in-situ within the transmission line easement and along access tracks will be mapped and recorded within GIS systems managed by Transgrid to reduce the potential for inadvertent impacts to occur during maintenance activities. The management of these maintenance activities is a Transgrid responsibility.

4.2.2 ACTIVE PROTECTION

Active protection is required for all known Aboriginal heritage sites within and close to the project footprint not identified for direct impact, where approved ground disturbance works associated with construction activities are located in close proximity to the sites and there is a reasonable risk of inadvertent impact. Aboriginal heritage sites requiring active protection will be identified during detailed design. Active protection for historic heritage items identified in CoA Appendix 3 Table 3-4 (refer Appendix F: CoA Appendix 3 Heritage) may also be required if detailed design indicates they will be in close proximity to the disturbance footprint.

Inadvertent impacts will be avoided through the delineation of the site/PAD area in the vicinity of the ground disturbance works. This will take the form of protective fencing (e.g. star pickets and flagging tape, stake and wire fencing, temporary chain link fencing or similar materials that form a clear visual and physical barrier between the site and construction area) or through the establishment of other equivalent controls to restrict access (e.g. geofencing) installed in accordance with AGJV's Fencing Protocol. Fencing will be installed along the site/PAD boundary for sites within the project footprint, or along the relevant section of the project boundary for relevant sites outside the project footprint. The fenced areas will be clearly marked/signposted as environmentally-sensitive 'no-go' zones. Access restrictions will be included/noted in ECMs.

Protective fencing will be implemented prior to any activities which may harm Aboriginal objects in the vicinity of these locations. The location of the fencing will be based on the site boundaries as identified in the project's GIS systems (with an appropriate spatial buffer, if required) and confirmed by the project archaeologist. Re-recording of site locations will be undertaken as required.

4.2.3 LOGISTICAL CONSTRAINTS

Where the surface collection of artefacts or archaeological test or salvage excavation has been nominated for impacted Aboriginal sites, no construction activities can occur on the lands to be investigated until the relevant archaeological work at the nominated site has been completed.

Prior to the commencement of works a construction heritage site map identifying the Aboriginal sites requiring the collection of surface artefacts, Aboriginal sites requiring further investigations, and Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal sites to be avoided (for all sites in proximity to the project boundary) will be prepared. This may be combined into the ECMs (refer to Section 3.4.5 of the CEMP).

All employees, contractors, subcontractors and agents carrying out works activities must undertake an induction (including the distribution of a construction heritage site map/ECMs) to ensure that they have an understanding of and are aware of the heritage issues affecting the activity (Section 4.3).

4.3 HERITAGE AWARENESS TRAINING

Heritage awareness training (Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal) will be carried out for all personnel working on the project prior to their participation in construction activities. The training will cover sites of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage significance within and adjacent to project work sites and protocols that must be complied with to minimise and manage potential impacts to those sites.

Training will be provided to all project personnel, including relevant sub-contractors on heritage practices and the requirements from this plan through inductions, toolboxes and targeted training. All project personnel working on site will undergo induction training relating to:

- Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage management issues prior to construction commencement
- Cultural heritage sites, including trees of cultural significance and the Derringullen Women's Site
- Existence and requirements of this HMP
- Relevant legislation
- Roles and responsibilities for heritage management
- Location of identified heritage sites and no-go areas
- Identification and protection of heritage items
- Proposed heritage management and protection measures
- Procedure to follow in the event of an unexpected heritage item find or discovery of human remains during construction works (Section 4.4).

The induction will be completed by all relevant project personnel that are required to work onsite, prior to the relevant person commencing construction onsite. The induction content will be subject to continual review to reflect the construction stage, significant risks and learnings from incidents or non-conformances. Further details regarding staff induction and training are outlined in Section 3.6 of the project CEMP. Records will be kept of the training.

Daily toolbox talks will incorporate heritage specific issues if working within the vicinity of a heritage item or nearby to or within areas of moderate or high Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity. Communication related to any unexpected finds that might occur would also be communicated via toolbox talks.

4.4 UNEXPECTED FINDS PROTOCOL

4.4.1 POTENTIAL ABORIGINAL OBJECT(S) (OTHER THAN HUMAN REMAINS)

This section outlines the procedure for handling unexpected Aboriginal archaeological objects. This procedure is aligned with the protocol in Attachment 6 of the revised ACHAR.

In the event that construction activity reveals possible Aboriginal objects other than those identified for impact in existing project documentation or identified as a result of the archaeological activities described in this HMP, the following procedure is to be followed.

1. All work is to halt at that location immediately and the Project environmental manager on site is to be immediately notified to allow assessment and management;
    i. Stop all activities; and

   ii. Secure the site
      a. Do not remove any find(s) or unnecessarily disturb the area of the find(s).
      b. Ensure that the area of the find(s) is adequately marked as a no-go area for machinery or further disturbance, and that the potential for accidental impact is avoided.
      c. Notify Transgrid Representative
2. Contact the project archaeologist to assess the find and determine if it is an Aboriginal object consistent with the CoA;
   i. If the find is not an Aboriginal object, the archaeologist will allow work to continue
   ii. If the find is an Aboriginal object consistent with the CoA, the archaeologist will allow work to continue
   iii. If the find is an Aboriginal object inconsistent with the CoA, DPHI and Heritage NSW would be notified and the following process followed.
3. Where feasible, ensure that any excavation remains open so that the finds can be recorded and verified. An excavation may be backfilled if this is necessary to comply with work safety requirements, and where this action has been approved by Heritage NSW. An excavation that remains open should only be left unattended if it is safe and adequate protective fencing is installed around it.
4. Following consultation with the relevant statutory authority Heritage NSW, project RAPs and, where advised, any other relevant stakeholder groups, the significance of the finds should be assessed and an appropriate management strategy followed. Depending on project resources and the nature of the find(s), this process will require further input from the project archaeologist. The management strategy should be consulted on with the project RAPs.
5. Development work in the area of the find(s) may re-commence, if and when outlined by the management strategy, developed in consultation with, and approved by the relevant statutory authority.

If suspected human skeletal material is encountered, the protocol for the discovery of suspected human remains should be followed (Section 4.4.2).

4.4.2 SUSPECTED HUMAN REMAINS

This section outlines the procedure for handling suspected human remains, in accordance with the *Skeletal Remains – Guidelines for the Management of Human Skeletal Remains under the Heritage Act 1977* (NSW Heritage Office 1998) and the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Standards and Guidelines Kit* (NPWS 1997). This procedure is aligned with the protocol in Attachment 6 of the revised ACHAR and Attachment 1 of the HHIA.

Note that Project Approvals do not include the disturbance or destruction of Aboriginal remains

In the event that construction activity reveals possible human skeletal material (remains), the following procedure is to be followed.

1. All work is to halt at that location immediately and the Project environmental manager on site is to be immediately notified to allow assessment and management;
   i. Stop all activities; and
   ii. Secure the site
      a. Do not remove any find(s) or unnecessarily disturb the area of the find(s)
      b. Ensure that the area of the find(s) is adequately marked as a no-go area for machinery or further disturbance, and that the potential for accidental impact is avoided.
      c. Notify Transgrid Representative
2. If there is substantial doubt regarding a human origin for the remains, then consider if it is possible to gain a qualified opinion within a short period of time. If feasible, contact the project archaeologist or gain a qualified opinion (this can circumvent proceeding further along the protocol for remains which are not human). If conducted, this opinion must be gained without further disturbance to the find(s) or the immediate area of the find(s). (Be aware that the site may be considered a crime scene that retains forensic evidence). If a quick opinion cannot be gained, or the identification is positive, then proceed to Step 3.
   i. If the finds are not human in origin but are considered to be archaeological material relating to Aboriginal occupation then proceed with the Protocol for the discovery of Aboriginal objects (Section 4.4.1).

3. Contact NSW Police: the discovery of human remains triggers a process which assumes that they are associated with a crime. The NSW Police retain carriage of the process until such time as the remains are confirmed to be Aboriginal or historic:
    i. Co-operate and be advised by the Police and/or Coroner with regard to further actions and requirements concerning the area of the find. If required, facilitate the definitive identification of the material by a qualified person (if not already completed).
    ii. In the event that the Police and/or Coroner instigate an investigation, construction work is not to resume in the designated area until approval in writing is gained from the NSW Police.
    iii. If the remains are identified as not being human as a result of the police process, work can recommence once the appropriate clearances have been given.
    iv. In the event that the Police and/or Coroner advise that they do not have a continuing or statutory role in the management of the finds (i.e. human remains not associated with a contemporary crime) then proceed with the following steps.
4. DPHI, as the approval authority, will be notified when human remains are found. DPHI will act in consultation with Heritage NSW as appropriate.
5. If the finds are Aboriginal or probably Aboriginal in origin:
    i. Notify Heritage NSW archaeologist, project RAPs, and the project archaeologist (if not already notified).
    ii. Ascertain the requirements of Heritage NSW, the Project Manager, and the views of the RAPs, and the project archaeologist;
    iii. DPHI will determine the process, in consultation with Heritage NSW as appropriate. Based on the above, appropriate management actions may be determined and acted upon. Possible strategies could include one or more of the following:
        a. avoiding further disturbance to the find and conserving the remains in situ
        b. conducting archaeological salvage of the finds following receipt of any required statutory approvals
        c. scientific description (including excavation where necessary), and possibly also analysis of the remains prior to reburial
        d. recovering samples for dating and other analyses, and/or
        e. subsequent reburial at another place and in an appropriate manner determined in consultation with the RAPs.
6. If the finds are non-Aboriginal (historical) in origin:
    i. Notify Heritage NSW archaeologist, project RAPs, and the project archaeologist (if not already notified)
    ii. Ascertain the requirements of Heritage NSW, the Project Manager, and the views of any relevant community stakeholders, and the project archaeologist
    iii. DPHI will determine the process, in consultation with Heritage NSW as appropriate. Based on the above, appropriate management actions may be determined and acted upon. Possible strategies could include one or more of the following:
        a. Avoiding further disturbance to the find and conserving the remains in situ
        b. Conducting archaeological salvage of the finds following receipt of any required statutory approvals
        c. Scientific description (including excavation where necessary), and possibly also analysis of the remains prior to reburial
        d. Recovering samples for dating and other analyses, and/or
        e. Subsequent reburial at another place and in an appropriate manner determined in consultation with Heritage NSW and other relevant stakeholders.
7. Construction related work in the area of the remains (designated area) may not resume until the proponent receives written approval in writing from DPHI as the approval authority and from the relevant statutory authority: from the Police or Coroner in the event of an investigation, or from Heritage NSW in the case of Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal (historical) remains outside of the jurisdiction of the Police or Coroner.

4.4.3 POTENTIAL HISTORICAL RELICS OR HERITAGE ITEMS (OTHER THAN HUMAN REMAINS)

This section outlines the procedure for handling unexpected potential historical relics or heritage items, including maritime heritage such as historic ship and boat wrecks, historic aircraft crash sites and historic maritime infrastructure (such as piers/jetties/wharves/slipways). This procedure is aligned with

the protocol in Attachment 1 of the HHIA. In the event that construction activity reveals possible historical relics or heritage items, the following procedure is to be followed.

1. All work is to halt at that location immediately and the Project environmental manager on site is to be immediately notified to allow assessment and management;
    i. Stop all activities; and
    ii. Secure the site
        a. Do not remove any find(s) or unnecessarily disturb the area of the find(s)
        b. Ensure that the area of the find(s) is adequately marked as a no-go area for machinery or further disturbance, and that the potential for accidental impact is avoided.
        c. Notify Transgrid Representative
2. Contact the project archaeologist to assess the find and determine if it is an historical heritage item/relic of probable State or local significance;
    i. If the find is not a historical heritage item/relic of State or local significance, no further action is required and the archaeologist will allow work to continue
    ii. If the find is a historical heritage item/relic of State or local significance,DPHI and Heritage NSW would be notified and the following process followed.
3. Where feasible, ensure that any excavation remains open so that the find can be recorded and verified. An excavation may be backfilled if this is necessary to comply with work safety requirements, and where this action has been approved by Heritage NSW. An excavation that remains open should only be left unattended if it is safe and adequate protective fencing is installed around it.
4. Following consultation with the relevant statutory authority Heritage NSW and, where advised, any other relevant stakeholder groups, the significance of the finds should be assessed and an appropriate management strategy followed. Depending on project resources and the nature of the find(s), this process will require further input from the project archaeologist. The management strategy should be consulted on with DPHI and Heritage NSW as required. Approval is required from Heritage NSW before any State Significant relics are removed.
5. Development work in the area of the find(s) may re-commence, if and when outlined by the management strategy, developed in consultation with, and approved by the relevant statutory authority.

If suspected human skeletal material is encountered, the protocol for the discovery of suspected human remains should be followed (Section 4.4.2).

4.4.4 PROCEDURE IF POTENTIAL HERITAGE ITEMS OUTSIDE THE APPROVED CONSTRUCTION AREA ARE HARMED

In the event that potential heritage items outside the approved construction area are harmed, the following actions will be employed as a contingency plan:

1. Stop all activities and secure the site.
2. Notify the AGJV Environment & Sustainability Manager, the project archaeologist and Transgrid.
3. Project archaeologist to assess the find and determine if it is a heritage item;
    i. If the find is not a heritage item, no further action is required, and the archaeologist will allow work to continue
    ii. If the find is a heritage item inconsistent with the CoA, DPHI and Heritage NSW would be notified and the following process followed.
4. Complete required incident investigation and reporting procedures in the CEMP (refer to Section 3.8 of the CEMP).
5. Implement corrective actions as required by the project archaeologist and Heritage NSW and/or DPHI.

5. MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION OF ABORIGINAL HERITAGE IMPACTS

Where direct impacts to Aboriginal heritage sites (archaeological and cultural) or areas of moderate/high archaeological sensitivity (surface and subsurface models) cannot be avoided during design refinement for HumeLink East, the mitigation measures outlined in this Section should be followed in accordance with the UMMs and CoA.

The CoA specifies the required mitigation activities at each site if impacts cannot be avoided (CoA Table 3-2, refer Appendix F). The required mitigation activities for proposed impacts may therefore be formulated in accordance with the CoA following completion of detailed design, when the location, nature and scale of ground disturbing activities are confirmed.

Table 5-1 identifies the current mitigation measures required under the UMMs and CoA for

a. Aboriginal archaeological and cultural sites within the HumeLink East project footprint if direct impacts cannot be avoided.

Table 5-2 identifies the current mitigation measures required under the UMMs and CoA for

a. areas of moderate or high archaeological sensitivity (subsurface model) that have not been previously subject to test excavations within the HumeLink East project footprint if direct impacts cannot be avoided during detailed design, and
b. areas of moderate or high archaeological sensitivity (surface model) that will be subject to impacts from work on access tracks or vegetation clearance which includes root ball removal.

Recommendations as given in Table 5-1 and Table 5-2 are generally dependent on the following factors:

- Confirmation of direct and unavoidable impact during detailed design
- The location of the site/PAD or area of moderate/high sensitivity (surface and subsurface models)
- Whether the site/PAD or area of moderate/high sensitivity (surface and subsurface models) has been subject to previous assessment
- The nature of the proposed activity
- The assessed archaeological significance or potential of the site/PAD
- The specific requirements of the CoA or UMMs.

Sections 5.1-5.8 following provide the methodologies to undertake the required mitigation actions when these are confirmed. Sections 5.9 and 5.10 provide the methodologies for required management actions following the mitigation program.

It should be noted that the items listed in Table 5-1 and Table 5-2 identify only the items relevant to HumeLink East. Any additional items listed in the Table 3-2 of the CoA (as replicated in Appendix F of this HMP) are relevant to HumeLink West and will be addressed in the separate HumeLink West HMP.

Table 5-1: Mitigation measures under UMMs and CoA for identified sites/PADs within HumeLink East project footprint if impact is unavoidable

Site name	Site type	Heritage Significance	Mitigation (if impact cannot be avoided)
HL-18	Artefact scatter (6)	Moderate	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
HL-19	Artefact scatter (3)	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
HL-20	Artefact scatter (100+)	High	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
HL-21	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-22	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-23	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-25	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-26	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-27	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-28	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-29	Artefact scatter	Moderate	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
HL-31	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-33	Artefact scatter	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
HL-34	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)

Site name	Site type	Heritage Significance	Mitigation (if impact cannot be avoided)
HL-35	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-36	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-37	Artefact scatter	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
HL-38	Artefact scatter	Moderate	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
HL-40	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-41	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-43	Artefact scatter	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
HL-44	Artefact scatter	Moderate	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
HL-45	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-46	Artefact scatter	Moderate	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
HL-47	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-48	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-49	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-50	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-51	Artefact scatter	High	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)

Site name	Site type	Heritage Significance	Mitigation (if impact cannot be avoided)
HL-53	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-55	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-56	Artefact scatter (3)	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
HL-59	Artefact scatter	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
HL-60	Artefact scatter (50+)	High	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
HL-61	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-63	Artefact scatter (32)	Moderate	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
HL-64	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-65	Modified tree	Moderate	3D scanning and additional consultation with RAPs on potentially salvaging the scarred tree trunk (Section 5.8 and Section 5.9).
HL-66	Artefact scatter	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
HL-67	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-68	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-70	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-72	Artefact scatter	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)

Site name	Site type	Heritage Significance	Mitigation (if impact cannot be avoided)
HL-73	Artefact scatter (8)	Moderate	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
HL-75	Cultural tree - not an Aboriginal object	Culturally significant	No archaeological mitigation recommended if impact is unavoidable (Section 5.1).
HL-80	Cultural tree - not an Aboriginal object	Culturally significant	No archaeological mitigation recommended if impact is unavoidable (Section 5.1).
HL-81	Cultural tree - not an Aboriginal object	Culturally significant	No archaeological mitigation recommended if impact is unavoidable (Section 5.1).
HL-83	Cultural tree - not an Aboriginal object	Culturally significant	No archaeological mitigation recommended if impact is unavoidable (Section 5.1).
HL-87	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-89	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-91	Artefact scatter	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
HL-92	Artefact scatter	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
HL-93	Artefact scatter	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)

Site name	Site type	Heritage Significance	Mitigation (if impact cannot be avoided)
HL-94	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-96	Artefact scatter	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
HL-98	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-101	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-102	Artefact scatter	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
HL-106	Modified Tree	Moderate	3D scanning and additional consultation with RAPs on potentially salvaging the scarred tree trunk (Section 5.8 and Section 5.9).
HL-114	Artefact scatter (3)	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
HL-115	Artefact scatter (2)	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
HL-116	Artefact scatter (2)	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
HL-117	Artefact scatter (9)	Moderate	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
HL-118	Artefact scatter (7)	Moderate	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
HL-119	Artefact scatter (6)	Moderate	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
HL-120	Artefact scatter (6)	Moderate	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)

Site name	Site type	Heritage Significance	Mitigation (if impact cannot be avoided)
HL-124	Artefact scatter (9)	Moderate	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
HL-125	Artefact scatter (7)	Moderate	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
HL-133	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-134	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-136	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-137	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-140	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-141	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-143	Isolated Find and Charcoal Stain	Moderate	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-147	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-150	Artefact scatter (2)	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
HL-151	Artefact scatter (2)	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
HL-152	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-153	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-154	Isolated find	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4)

Site name	Site type	Heritage Significance	Mitigation (if impact cannot be avoided)
HL-155	Isolated find	Moderate	Surface collection (Section 5.4)
HL-PAD-03	PAD (not previously tested)	Moderate to high	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and test excavation (Section 5.6) followed by salvage excavation (Section 5.7) where required
HL-PAD-05	PAD (previously tested)	Moderate	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and test excavation (Section 5.6) followed by salvage excavation (Section 5.7) where required
HL-PAD-06	PAD (not previously tested)	Moderate to high	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and test excavation (Section 5.6) followed by salvage excavation (Section 5.7) where required
HL-PAD-07	PAD (previously tested)	Moderate	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and test excavation (Section 5.6) followed by salvage excavation (Section 5.7) where required
HL-PAD-08	PAD (not previously tested)	Moderate to high	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and test excavation (Section 5.6) followed by salvage excavation (Section 5.7) where required
HL-PAD-09	PAD (not previously tested)	Moderate to high	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and test excavation (Section 5.6) followed by salvage excavation (Section 5.7) where required
HL-PAD-10	PAD (previously tested)	High	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and test excavation (Section 5.6) followed by salvage excavation (Section 5.7) where required
HL-PAD-11	PAD (not previously tested)	Moderate to high	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and test excavation (Section 5.6) followed by salvage excavation (Section 5.7) where required

Site name	Site type	Heritage Significance	Mitigation (if impact cannot be avoided)
SVAS03	Subsurface artefact scatter	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
CGAS04	Subsurface artefact scatter	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
YAS01	Subsurface artefact scatter	Moderate	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
YAS02	Subsurface artefact scatter	Moderate	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
YAS04	Subsurface artefact scatter	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
ULAS02	Subsurface artefact scatter	Moderate	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
ULAS03	Subsurface artefact scatter	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
ULAS04	Subsurface artefact scatter	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
ULAS05	Subsurface artefact scatter	Moderate	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)

Site name	Site type	Heritage Significance	Mitigation (if impact cannot be avoided)
Derringullen Creek Women's site	Cultural site	Culturally significant	Further consultation to be undertaken with the relevant RAPs if impact is unavoidable (Section 3.11)
Dalton 8	Artefact	Moderate	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
Gullen Solar Farm 12	Artefact	Moderate	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
Gullen Solar Farm 13	Artefact	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
RPWF IF 2	Artefact	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
RPWF AFT 1 + PAD	Artefact	Moderate	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
Hillview Park	Artefact	Moderate	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
Hillview Park 4	Artefact	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
PJ58	Artefact	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
Crookwell WF12	Artefact	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
Crookwell WF23	Artefact	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
Bannaby 1	Artefact	Moderate	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)

Site name	Site type	Heritage Significance	Mitigation (if impact cannot be avoided)
BA1 (Bannaby Substation)	Artefact	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
BA2 (Bannaby Substation)	Artefact	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
BA6 (Bannaby Substation)	Artefact	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
BA8 (Bannaby Substation)	Artefact	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
BA9 (Bannaby Substation)	Artefact	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
BA10 (Bannaby Substation)	Artefact	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
Kylies Run Redhill	Artefact	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)
Kylies Run/Roberts Rd	Artefact	Low	Surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (as required) (Section 5.7)

Table 5-2: Mitigation measures for areas of moderate/high sensitivity (surface and subsurface models) within HumeLink East project footprint

Assessed Sensitivity	Impact/Activity	Mitigation (if impact is unavoidable)
Moderate or High (Subsurface Model)	**Construction of transmission line structures, new waterway crossings, worker accommodation facilities and construction compounds in areas that have not been previously subject to test excavations**	Desktop assessment and site inspection (Section 5.3) If it is determined the area contains a PAD and has undergone low previous impact, test excavation is required (Section 5.6). If test excavation determines the area contains archaeological deposits of moderate or high significance which cannot be avoided, salvage excavation is required (Section 5.7). If the assessment identifies artefact scatters or isolated finds which cannot be avoided, surface collection and/or movement is required (Section 5.4 or Section 5.5)
Moderate or High (Surface Model)	**Impacts from the construction of new or upgraded access tracks**	Surface salvage (collection or movement) (Section 5.4 or Section 5.5)
Moderate or High (Surface Model)	**Tree removal that includes the root ball**	Surface salvage (collection or movement) (Section 5.4 or Section 5.5)

5.1 NO FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK REQUIRED

The revised ACHAR attributes low scientific significance to surface sites (artefact scatters or isolated finds) within the project footprint that have been identified as either highly disturbed (relative to the surrounding landscape) or, have been assessed as having low or low to moderate subsurface archaeological potential (NOHC 2024a: Table 9-3). These sites have low numbers of artefacts and little potential to provide data that would substantially add to our understanding of Aboriginal occupation and land-use in the local area, beyond the information they have already provided through being discovered and recorded during works undertaken to inform the EIS. Similarly, where test excavation of PADs or other areas identified a low density of lithic material and indicated that there is a low potential to contain substantial subsurface archaeological deposits within the impacted area, these were assessed as "construction is considered suitable within this location".

Mitigation requirements for such sites (where impacts cannot be avoided) are detailed in the CoA, and include surface collection (Section 5.4) and salvage excavation (Section 5.7) where required. The requirement for further archaeological work (i.e. salvage excavation) if impacts are unavoidable would be determined based on the criteria outlined in Section 5.7. Where these criteria are not met, no further archaeological work is recommended beyond any mitigation actions mandated by the CoA.

The CoA also indicate no further archaeological work is required for unavoidable impacts to cultural trees (i.e. not Aboriginal objects).

In all cases sites may only be impacted after project approval is obtained.

5.2 FIELD SURVEY – UNSURVEYED AREAS

Field survey is required for areas where ground disturbing activities are required in locations outside of the previously assessed area. Where required, additional heritage surveys will be carried out with the RAPs prior to ground disturbing activities occurring in any such areas.

The following methodology has been prepared to provide a consistent approach for additional field survey activities.

5.2.1 AIMS

Where required, survey will be undertaken in accordance with Requirements 5 – 10 of the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010b, referred to further as the 'Code of Practice'). The field methodology is consistent with the previous methodology employed during Aboriginal heritage investigations for the project including the surveys undertaken during preparation of the EIS and AR, which was consulted on with RAPs and is detailed in the ACHAR (NOHC 2023a) and revised ACHAR (NOHC 2024a). All field survey will be undertaken with RAPs. The survey methodology has been designed to achieve the following aims, consistent with previous investigations for the project:

- To identify and map any new Aboriginal sites and PADs
- To verify the location and extent of existing Aboriginal sites and PADs, where required
- To conduct consultation with the nominated Aboriginal site officers with regard to the mitigation of impact to Aboriginal archaeological values
- To consider ways that potential impacts to significant places can be avoided
- To establish if further archaeological investigations (test and/or salvage excavation and/or surface artefact collection or movement) will be required in order to mitigate the impacts of the proposal
- To target areas of higher visibility and exposures of the ground surface for the presence of Aboriginal objects
- To inspect mature trees in the project footprint for cultural modification and scarring
- To inspect rocky outcrops, close to waterways for grinding grooves, waterholes or wells
- To record the following details for each surveyed area:
  - Landform
  - Ground surface exposure and nature of exposure, ground surface visibility
  - Degree of disturbance
  - Nature of current and historical land use.

The outcomes of the archaeological survey will be used to determine whether additional management and mitigation measures are required, where this is not already identified in the mitigation measures. Any required mitigation activities would be undertaken in accordance with the following stages of this archaeological methodology. The project archaeologist, taking into account the survey findings and the

outcome of consultation with RAPs will determine which of the following mitigation and management activities are required:

- Protective measures where sites will be avoided (Section 4.2)
- No further archaeological work required (Section 5.1)
- Test excavation (Section 5.6), where it can be demonstrated that sub-surface Aboriginal objects have a high probability of being present (i.e. PAD), and the area cannot be substantially avoided by the proposed impacts, potentially progressing to salvage excavation (Section 5.7) if required
- Surface artefact salvage via collection (Section 5.4)
- Surface artefact salvage via movement (Section 5.5)
- Recording of culturally-modified (scarred) trees that constitute Aboriginal objects (Section 5.8) with potential for 3D scanning and/or salvage of the trunk if removal of the tree cannot be avoided in accordance with UMM AH8.

5.2.2 SAMPLING STRATEGY

Where additional survey is required for previously unassessed areas, survey effort will be concentrated within the locations of potential impact within the project footprint, with the intention to accomplish a full coverage pedestrian survey of the potential impact areas. Each survey location may be assessed as an independent survey unit, with consideration made for the use of multiple survey units where assessment areas are larger in size or where clear landform or other divisions are present within the same survey area instance. In accordance with Requirement 5b of the Code of Practice, the survey will meet the following methodological requirements:

- Survey an area, on foot, for the purposes of discovering Aboriginal objects
- Be conducted in accordance with the sampling strategy
- Be carried out using accurately defined and named survey units
- Include representative photographs of survey units and landforms where informative
- Record landform and general soil information for each survey unit
- Record the land surface and vegetation conditions encountered during the survey (accounting as appropriate for things like vegetation, rock outcrops, coarse fragments, etc.) and how these impact on the visibility of objects
- Record any Aboriginal objects (including those already registered on AHIMS or otherwise known) observed during the survey
- Record survey coverage
- Be used to calculate survey effectiveness
- Be accurately mapped and presented visually at an appropriate scale as part of any subsequent archaeological reporting.

5.2.3 FIELD METHODS

Survey locations will be accessed by vehicle and survey inspection will be undertaken on foot (pedestrian survey). Based on the archaeological background and landscape context of the project area, the survey team will closely inspect any areas of surface exposure for artefacts, evidence of intact soils and any mature trees for evidence of Aboriginal bark removal. The area will also be inspected for any suitable sandstone outcrops in the form of benches utilised for grinding groove sites where suitable geological formations occur. Assessments of soil integrity and land use disturbance will also be made, as this can assist with decision-making regarding requirements for subsequent test excavation.

The survey team will be equipped with high resolution aerial photography and topographic maps showing the project boundary, the survey area, and the location of previously recorded Aboriginal archaeological sites and areas of sensitivity. A non-differential GPS receiver will be used for spatial recordings. All GPS recordings will be made using the Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA) coordinate system. All geospatial information will be recorded in line with Requirement 8 of the *Code of Practice*. Detailed notes on the condition of the survey area will be compiled by the survey team including an assessment of surface visibility, vegetation coverage, and disturbance.

The definition and recording of archaeological sites will be undertaken in accordance with Requirements 6 and 7 of the *Code of Practice*. Site boundaries will be defined in accordance with a) the spatial extent of visible objects, or evidence of their location; b) obvious physical boundaries where present, including landform and/or c) identification by the Aboriginal community on the basis of cultural information.

Site recording will provide the information required to complete an AHIMS site recording form (for new and previously identified sites), identify the site boundary and include an appropriate site plan and spatial recording. All photography will be undertaken using a suitable metric scale (mm or cm graded scale for artefact photography and cm or metre graded scale such as a range pole for wider angle or context photography). AHIMS site recording forms will be completed for previously unidentified sites and submitted to the AHIMS registrar for inclusion on the database.

The outcomes of additional survey would be documented in Addendum CHARs as required under CoA B31, including identifying appropriate management and mitigation measures for the sites. In addition to the above, the Addendum CHARs must also provide the following:

- Details of consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders.
- A detailed justification where the final transmission line alignment is not able to avoid impacts on heritage items.
- An updated and consolidated list of sites that would be protected and remain in-situ throughout construction and sites that would be salvaged and relocated to suitable alternative locations.

If Aboriginal archaeological sites or PADs are located in additional survey areas, impacts would be avoided, as far as practicable. If impact avoidance is possible, this should be ensured using the site protection procedures outlined in Section 4.2. For sites or PADs where it is identified that impact from the project is unavoidable, suitable mitigation measures would be determined in accordance with the CoA and UMMs and in consultation with RAPs. These may include the requirement for further salvage actions including test and/or salvage excavation, surface collection/movement, or detailed recording. Any additional mitigation activities would be undertaken in accordance with the archaeological methodologies approved as part of the HMP.

5.3 DESKTOP ASSESSMENT AND SITE INSPECTION

Desktop assessment and site inspection will be undertaken in areas of high and moderate sensitivity not already subject to test excavation, where detailed design confirms that project activities would have direct impact from:

- Construction of transmission line structures, accommodation facilities and construction compounds, or
- The installation of new creek crossings.

Prior to any ground disturbing activities in these areas, desktop assessment and site inspection will be completed by the project archaeologist to determine the level of previous impact from past ground disturbing activities and to determine if the area contains a PAD. Desktop assessment will be informed by geomorphic assessment, archaeological significance review and any updated archaeological assessment results. Identifying areas of low disturbance/low surface impacts involves consideration of landform/slope gradient, soil type and condition, existing and previous land use disturbance (agriculture, grazing, infrastructure etc)., geomorphic processes including flooding, erosion and colluvial movement, and a determination if the area retains sufficient integrity to have retained subsurface archaeological deposit.

If it is determined that the area contains a PAD and has undergone low previous impact, then an archaeological subsurface test excavation program will be carried out in the area of direct impact. The test excavation program would be undertaken in accordance with the methodology outlined in Section 5.6.

5.4 SURFACE SALVAGE (COLLECTION)

Artefact scatters and isolated finds that will be directly impacted require surface collection and/or movement prior to construction commencement in those areas.

Other surface objects may also be identified during additional archaeological field survey and test/salvage excavations for the project. Further consultation with RAPs will confirm in these instances where surface collection within the proposed impact area is required as a management or mitigation measure.

Surface collection must be completed prior to any activities which may harm Aboriginal objects at the identified site locations. Surface collection may be undertaken concurrent with salvage excavation, or with survey or test excavation if it is considered that archaeological investigations will not proceed further at the site.

Surface collection would be undertaken in accordance with the methodology outlined below:

- Surface artefact collection at each location would be restricted to the identified site area and approved impact area.
- The collection of surface artefacts would be undertaken with Aboriginal site officers from the RAPs.
- Surface collection would record the location information and context for collected objects and be documented photographically.
- Collected objects would be documented as part of salvage reporting being undertaken for the broader project (Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Excavation Report).
- Artefacts located outside the proposal site would not be salvaged and would remain in situ.
- If surface collection is attempted but no surface artefacts are identified, then in consultation with RAPs it may be determined that construction works can proceed at the site location.

The long-term management of Aboriginal objects recovered from surface collections would be determined in consultation with the RAPs (see Section 3.7 and Section 5.9).

5.5 SURFACE SALVAGE (MOVEMENT)

Surface artefact salvage (movement) will be undertaken in areas of high and moderate sensitivity (surface model), where detailed design confirms that project activities would have direct impact from:

- The construction of new or upgraded access tracks, or
- Tree removal that includes the root ball.

Other archaeological surface objects may also be identified for surface artefact salvage (movement) post approval during additional archaeological field survey and test/salvage excavations for the project. Further consultation with RAPs will confirm in these instances where movement of surface artefacts to outside of the proposed impact area is required as a management or mitigation measure.

Movement of surface artefacts would be undertaken in accordance with the methodology outlined below:

- Surface artefact movement at each location would be restricted to the approved impact area.
- The movement of surface artefacts would be undertaken with Aboriginal site officers from the RAPs
- For the construction of new or upgraded access tracks, surface movement activities will be undertaken following any stripping and grading works and prior to placement of any fill or road base material for construction of the access track
- For tree removal that includes the root ball, surface movement activities will be undertaken following the root ball removal (if a higher than expected density of artefacts are identified, the area will be reassessed to determine if test and/or salvage excavations (depending on previous works) are required).
- An inspection of the area and site walkover will be undertaken
- Surface artefacts will be recorded and moved off the track or away from the area of impact
- The artefact locations will be documented photographically and recorded as sites on the AHIMS database, including spatial information on their original locations and where they have been moved to
- Artefacts may be grouped into sites and the date provided to AHIMS accordingly
- Surface artefacts located outside the impact areas would not be salvaged and would remain in situ
- If surface movement activities are attempted but no surface artefacts are identified, then in consultation with RAPs it may be determined that construction works can proceed at the site location.

5.6 TEST EXCAVATION

Where the construction would result in direct impacts in unassessed areas with high and moderate archaeological sensitivity (subsurface model) that have not been previously subject to test excavations, prior to impact a desktop assessment, using updated test results and site inspection will be completed to determine the level of previous impact and if the area contains a PAD (Section 5.3).

Desktop assessment will be informed by geomorphic assessment, archaeological significance review and any updated archaeological assessment results. If it is determined that the area contains a PAD and has undergone low previous impact, then an archaeological subsurface test excavation program will be carried out in the area of direct impact.

5.6.1 AIMS

The aim of the test excavation is to obtain further information in regard to the nature, extent and significance of the Aboriginal cultural heritage resource at these locations and how it may be affected

by the project. The purpose of the test excavation program is to collect information about the nature and extent of subsurface archaeological deposit, based on a sample derived from sub-surface investigations.

Test excavation will build on the information already obtained through previous archaeological investigations for the project. Test excavations contribute to the understanding of site characteristics and local and regional prehistory. Test excavation results will be used to inform appropriate management and mitigation measures (i.e. avoidance of Aboriginal objects where possible and salvage mitigation where required) where these are not already identified in the project mitigation measures and CoA. The first priority during the archaeological test program will be to minimise, as far as is practicable, the risk of harm to objects under investigation.

Test excavation will be undertaken using a standard methodology based on Requirements 14 – 17 of the *Code of Practice*. The field methodology is consistent with the previous methodology employed during Aboriginal heritage investigations for the project including test excavations undertaken during preparation of the EIS and AR, which was consulted on with RAPs and is detailed in the ACHAR (NOHC 2023a) and revised ACHAR (NOHC 2024a). The methodology is designed to provide a consistent and standardised approach across all testing required for the project but allows flexibility in responding to the particular topographic, archaeological, cultural and logistical constraints present at the investigation areas.

All test excavation will be undertaken with RAPs. The test excavation methodology has been designed to achieve the following aims, consistent with previous investigations for the project:

- Investigate the portions of the identified sites/PADs within the direct impact area that have no archaeological exposure
- Assess the presence of subsurface archaeological deposit at the nominated site/PAD areas
- Determine the nature, extent and significance of any archaeological deposit within the direct impact area
- Determine in consultation with RAPs whether further archaeological salvage mitigation of the site will be required prior to any construction impact.

5.6.2 SAMPLING STRATEGY

Within each archaeological site/PAD to be subject to test excavation, the test sample would be restricted to the proposed impact area. The number, arrangement and extent of test excavation units (test squares) would be determined by the project archaeologist based on the individual conditions at each site/PAD, the degree of proposed impact, and consultation with RAPs, and would generally be consistent with the Requirements of the *Code of Practice* and the existing test excavation methodology for the project used during preparation of the EIS and AR.

5.6.3 FIELD METHODS

Standardised field methods for the test excavation program at each investigation area would be as follows:

1. Test transects will be placed on a systematic grid at regular intervals, with spacing to be determined by observed disturbance, topographical or archaeological features, and the size of the area under investigation. The selected interval should be justifiable and regularly spaced.
2. Test excavation units will be placed at systematic and regular intervals consistent with previous investigations ranging from 5-20 metres along these transects.
3. Test excavation points must be separated by at least five metres. Generally, closer spacing is required to detect predicted lower artefact densities while wider spacing is adequate to detect predicted higher artefact densities.
4. Test squares may be ‘staggered’ or offset along parallel transects to maximise the sample area.
5. Individual test units may also be placed ‘off-transect’ to sample areas or features of particular interest, in consultation with the RAPs, where excavation of a full transect is not practical or considered necessary.
6. All excavation will be undertaken manually using hand tools. No machine excavation is to be undertaken.
7. Test excavation squares will be excavated in standard 50cm x 50cm units.
8. Test excavation units may be combined and excavated as necessary to understand the characteristics of any site identified. In general, the maximum continuous surface area of a combination of test excavation units at a single excavation point will be no greater than three

square metres. This may, however, be exceeded in cases where deep deposits require benching for safety reasons.

9. For the archaeological investigation of deep soil profiles or in areas that have been identified to contain deep artefact bearing deposits, combined excavation units (generally 1 m x 1 m) will be used.
10. The maximum surface area of all test excavation units will be no greater than 0.5% of the total area of the identified site/PAD.
11. Test excavation units will be smaller in size than the maximum allowed testable area (0.5% of the site/PAD).
12. The first excavation unit in each area will be excavated and documented in 5cm spits. Based on the evidence of the first excavation unit, 10cm spits or sediment profile/stratigraphic excavation will then be implemented.
13. All material excavated will be sieved using a maximum 5mm mesh. Dry sieving should be employed where possible however wet sieving may also be employed as required, based on the clay content of the excavated soils and individual site conditions.
14. Recovered artefacts will be bagged with duplicated contextual information regarding test square location, spit, depth or association with archaeological features. Where artefacts are identified during excavation, detailed locational information would be collected and in situ recording undertaken.
15. All test excavation units will be excavated to culturally sterile soils at the base of the artefact-bearing units (generally the B horizon).
16. Photographic and/or scale drawn records of the soil profile, features and informative Aboriginal objects will be made for each single excavation point. This includes recording of the stratigraphy/soil profile of each distinct landform sampled and of each test excavation unit in which an archaeological feature or Aboriginal object was identified. All squares will be photographed.
17. Soil types and stratification will be recorded to increase understanding of the sub-surface conditions and how they may relate to site formation processes influencing the presence and condition of sub-surface archaeological deposits. This may include, but is not limited to, soil pH testing, use of a Munsell colour chart, and soil texture recording.
18. Samples of organic material suitable for radiometric dating (charcoal, bone, shell, wood etc.) may be collected for the dating of archaeological deposits. The number of samples sent for dating would be determined based on the suitability of the sample, especially archaeological context and integrity, and the significance of the site.
19. Test excavation units will be backfilled as soon as practicable, using spoil from the dry-sieving process where possible.
20. The location of each excavated test square would be recorded with GPS coordinates on a site plan showing the relationship to topographical and landform features, landscape disturbance, and other archaeological features such as surface artefacts within the site.
21. Aboriginal Site Impact Recording forms will be completed and submitted to the AHIMS Registrar as soon as practicable, for each AHIMS site that has been the subject of test excavation.
22. The test excavation will be sufficiently comprehensive to allow characterisation of the Aboriginal objects present without having a significant impact on the archaeological value of the subject area.

5.6.4 CESSATION OF TEST EXCAVATION AND POST-EXCAVATION ACTIVITIES

The test excavation will cease when enough information has been recovered to adequately characterise any archaeological deposits or Aboriginal objects present with regard to their nature and significance.

Following the excavation, any artefacts recovered will be analysed by qualified archaeologists. During analysis, artefacts will be placed in secure temporary storage. Lithic analysis and recording would follow the same methodology as that employed for artefacts recovered from salvage excavations (see Section 5.7). This ensures the maximum information is collected from each investigated site and is consistent with the lithic recording methods employed during analysis undertaken for the EIS and AR. The long-term management of Aboriginal objects recovered from testing would be determined in consultation with the RAPs and in accordance with this Plan (see Section 3.7 and Section 5.9).

The test excavation is intended as an exploratory exercise only. The requirement for further salvage mitigation activities would be dependent on the test results on a site-by-site basis. Factors to be considered in triggering further salvage excavation include:

- The integrity/intactness of the archaeological deposits
- The location and extent of identified deposits in relation to the proposed impact area and project boundary
- The identification of spatial variation in past Aboriginal land use practices across or within a site
- The identification of a locally or regionally high density of Aboriginal objects
- The presence of rare or representative artefacts
- The assessed significance of the deposit (moderate or higher)
- The degree of proposed impact from the project
- Cultural considerations based on detailed consultation with RAPs.

In cases where test excavation of a site indicates the absence of or a low to very low density of subsurface archaeological material, or low archaeological significance, it may be determined that no further investigation or mitigation is warranted to mitigate proposed impacts (Section 5.1).

In cases where test excavation of a site with additional identified surface artefacts indicates the absence of or a low to very low density of subsurface archaeological material, or low archaeological significance, it may be determined that further salvage activities take the form of a surface collection (Section 5.4) or movement of surface artefacts (Section 5.5), with no further archaeological mitigation (salvage excavation) required for the subsurface deposit (Section 5.1).

If test excavation determines the presence of an Aboriginal archaeological site, impacts would be avoided, as far as practicable. If impact avoidance is possible, this should be ensured using the site protection procedures outlined in this Plan (see Section 4.2).

For sites or PADs with at least moderate archaeological significance where it is identified that impact from the project is unavoidable, suitable mitigation measures would be determined in accordance with the CoA and UMMs. These may include the requirement for mitigation activities including salvage excavation, surface collection/movement, or detailed recording. Any mitigation activities would be undertaken in accordance with the archaeological methodologies approved as part of this HMP.

5.7 SALVAGE EXCAVATION

Where required, archaeological salvage excavation would be undertaken as a harm mitigation measure prior to construction impact.

The scope of the salvage requirement would be determined by the project archaeologist in consultation with RAPs and based on the principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development, archaeological significance, environmental context and condition, and the project's CoA and UMMs. All salvage excavation will be undertaken with RAPs. In general, salvage excavation would be required where:

- It has been determined through test excavation that an archaeological site displays at least moderate archaeological significance based on its scientific value and potential to inform on Aboriginal landscape use of the project area.
- The significance of proposed harm to the site is moderate, given the site's overall at least moderate archaeological significance.
- Test excavation has demonstrated archaeological triggers described in Section 5.6.4.
- The archaeological value of the site is linked to the information that it contains, and recovery of this information through archaeological salvage excavation offers an opportunity to better understand the activities which were undertaken at this and similar sites, and the effect of land use disturbance and natural processes on subsurface archaeological deposits in the vicinity.
- It is noted that the loss of intrinsic Aboriginal cultural value of impacted sites cannot be offset or mitigated; however, information recovered from mitigation activities can be equally as valuable to the contemporary Aboriginal community as it is to archaeologists as it expresses the overall cultural story of the area.

It is also noted that RAPs place cultural value on the material objects (artefacts) identified through the archaeological investigations for this project. Salvage excavation of these objects and analysis and understanding of the archaeological information they offer may contribute to educational or interpretive outcomes for Aboriginal cultural values.

5.7.1 AIMS

The main aims of the salvage excavation program would be:

- To salvage a representative sample of the identified archaeological sites prior to impact

- To analyse the salvaged archaeological material to gain and conserve knowledge and understanding of the scientific and cultural information exhibited by the activities associated with the varied landscape contexts along the project corridor
- To use the excavation results to gain insight into the subsurface archaeology of the region and, more specifically, of adjacent areas not being impacted by the proposal. This would increase future educational opportunities and allow more informed management of Aboriginal heritage.

The further scientific aim of the salvage excavation program would be to determine the subsurface integrity, extent, spatial distribution and nature of the cultural deposit and the specific types of associated archaeological/cultural activities.

- Determining the integrity of the deposit involves assessing the degree of disturbance which is present
- Determining the statistical extent of the site and/or activity areas involves identifying the boundaries associated with the identified archaeological deposit
- Assessing the spatial distribution involves identifying the presence/absence of archaeological material across the identified archaeological site
- The nature of the site refers to the type of activities indicated by the artefactual material (e.g. primary production, domestic knapping, hunting camps, satellite or support camps). The goal would be to retrieve entire assemblages from specific activities if such activities were present
- Retrieved assemblages would be compared with the results from other salvaged sites within the program and relevant archaeological projects in the region.

5.7.2 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The results of the proposed salvage excavation would increase our understanding of subsurface archaeology of the project area. In particular, research would focus on the archaeologically-identifiable cultural activities that took place within the varied environments and across the major catchment divides transected by the c. 227 kilometre long HumeLink East project corridor. There is significant variation in landscape context between the existing sites identified along the project: the sites are not spatially connected by landform, but they offer an opportunity to explore larger landscape connections through the southern and south-eastern inland regions of NSW.

These connections offer insights into past cultural continuums depicting the movements and actions of past Aboriginal people, enabling an understanding of how past people spatially organised their culture and by extension insights into how they perceived the world around them.

Integration of archaeological data with contemporary cultural knowledge is an opportunity to explore these connections. Recent research of such landscape continuums has found a strong association between contemporary use/perceptions of landscape and past Aboriginal landscapes as evidenced by the archaeology.

In order to characterise the physical archaeological manifestations of this cultural landscape, research will aim to address questions about past activity events and survivability of the deposit. In addition, assessment techniques will address how natural processes and modern landuse practices impact on archaeological sites within the local area. This information is of critical importance for determining empirical scientific value.

Specific research questions may be developed to guide the salvage excavation at particular sites, once the characteristics of individual site locations requiring salvage excavation have been confirmed. A number of general research questions were formulated during preparation of the archaeological methodology used in preparing the EIS and revised ACHAR (NOHC 2023a). These were consulted on with RAPs as part of the methodology review process and are adapted below. They provide a useful basis for the development of specific research questions when the scope of the archaeological salvage program is confirmed during detailed design.

- Source information: What raw material resources were used; where did they come from; and what does this tell us about Aboriginal use of the region in the past?
- Stone reduction technology: How was the stone worked and used? Does this change over time? Can the function of the site be inferred from the artefact assemblage? What does this tell us about Aboriginal occupation, use, settlement and activities undertaken through time in this region?
- Post-depositional influences: What post-depositional influences have impacted the assemblage, and what does this tell us about the integrity and significance of the site?

- Site chronology: When was the site occupied? Was the assemblage the product of repeated occupations or a single event? Is there spatial patterning in the assemblage, and what does this tell us about repeated use, activities and/or occupation of the region through time?

It is anticipated that differences in stone tool assemblages may be related to different cultural activities (e.g. primary reduction vs maintenance flaking). The science of archaeology is paramount to any research question and it is important to stress that the goal for the salvage program for all excavated sites is straight forward: to retrieve a viable sample for comparative analysis using established techniques (see 'Field Methods' below).

In this regard interpretation would not precede data collection. The proposed archaeological program would systematically sample the relevant areas using standard techniques with the outcome being a viable, robust and comparable sample. Analysis of the sample would follow and interpretations would be made distinctly separate from the results.

5.7.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SALVAGE AREAS

At sites where it has been established that salvage excavation is required, the archaeological investigations and excavations would be undertaken on the portion of the identified archaeological site within the proposed impact area and project boundary. Salvage excavation would focus on the extraction of collections of artefacts related to activity areas.

Conservation is a primary goal of all Aboriginal heritage management. All archaeological excavation undertaken during the salvage program would be restricted to the actual construction corridor and approved impact area within the project boundary and within the identified extent of the archaeological site. No works would be undertaken outside the approved project boundary or direct impact areas.

5.7.4 FIELD METHODS

The goal of the field excavation program is to recover significant assemblages of artefacts. In order to achieve the most robust and comparable result, the methodology proposes the use of open area salvage excavation. The first phase in open area salvage is to establish the statistical boundaries of the archaeological deposit. In other words, recording the spread of activities across the site/landscape. This approach is designed to salvage the spatial properties of the site as shown in the lithic continuum.

Phase 1

A series of 1 m^2 squares are excavated on a transect grid at regular intervals overlain on the site to mark the spread of lithics and related geomorphic activity.

GDA 94 coordinates would be recorded for each square to enable three dimensional modelling. Statistical salvage following this method is highly beneficial because it creates a robust inter-site sample, sufficiently random, critical for regional comparative analysis. No other method is as efficient or effective. A minimum of 5m^2 would be excavated within each site during Phase 1 to complement existing test excavation results where possible.

Individual excavation squares measuring 1m^2 would be hand excavated in stratigraphic units (Unit A, Unit B, etc.). Squares would be excavated until the basal layer or culturally sterile deposit is reached. Where results indicate no archaeological stratigraphy within units, i.e. the A1 and A2 soil layers are culturally one layer (suffering from cyclical soil transfer resulting in a mixed cultural profile within the soil), these can be salvaged as one unit where possible. All excavated deposit would be sieved using nested 5.0 mm and 2.5 mm sieves. Where potential micro-debitage is recovered 1.0mm sieves will be utilised.

The location of each excavated square would be identified on a surveyed plan of the site. Stratigraphic sections detailing the stratigraphy and features within the excavated deposit would be drawn and all squares would be photographed. Soil samples as well as thin section profiles (where feasible) would also be collected. The stratigraphy of all excavated areas would be fully documented, and appropriate records archived.

Phase 2

Open area salvage of significant deposit follows the test excavation and/or Phase 1 assessment. Additional contiguous 1m^2 squares, constituting an open area, will be excavated around information bearing deposits along the excavation grid.

Information bearing deposits are identified by triggers such as: significant quantities of artefacts, variations in raw material, unusual artefacts, chronological material and/or taphonomic indicators. In this context chronologic material is anything that can be used to date artefacts or deposit: charcoal or charcoal bearing deposit (e.g. hearth ash), sandy deposit, gravels (e.g. aluminium feldspar). Taphonomic indicators are generalised to include biospherical process such as bioturbation and geomorphic features such as soil lenses and soil laminates as indicators of post-depositional factors affecting site formation.

Phase 2 open area investigation would expand to encompass entire activity areas. The location of open areas would be based on analysis of the test excavation and Phase 1 results. A minimum of 20m^2 of Phase 2 open area salvage would be excavated within each site where Phase 2 excavation is triggered. This may be split across one or more individual contiguous open area excavations depending on test/Phase 1 findings and the extent of proposed impacts. The total salvage area would therefore be a minimum of 25m^2 for each location where both Phase 1 and Phase 2 salvage is undertaken.

Where possible, carbon samples will be collected and analysed for material relating to both the archaeology and geomorphology. Where appropriate, cosmogenic and radiometric dating of soils and rock surfaces will be applied. Chronologic dating where possible is an important part of the salvage program as this information will assist in interpreting use of the wider catchments.

Analysis

Artefacts would be analysed on a comparable level with previous excavated assemblages. Information derived from this analysis; in particular, the identification of specific artefact types and their distributions and associations; would be used to put together interpretations about how sites were used, where sites were located across the landscape, the age of sites and to assess cultural heritage values. By comparing different areas it would be possible to determine whether there were differences in the kinds of activities carried out and if different activities were related to different landforms, catchments, or other factors.

A range of stone artefacts may be present across the salvage areas and the analysis would expand accordingly to account for artefact variability. All information would be recorded in database form (MS Excel, Access or similar). Various types of evidence would be used to determine the kinds of activities that were carried out. A short description of the proposed analysis in outlined below.

Field analysis would record basic data, such as material type, number and any significant technological characteristics, such as backing or bipolar techniques; added to this would be any provenance data such as pit ID and spit number. The purpose of the field recording is twofold: 1) establish a basic recording of artefacts retrieved and 2) to allow on-going assessment of the excavation regime (e.g. whether higher stratigraphic resolution is required while digging).

Detailed (laboratory) analysis would entail recording a larger number of characteristics for each individual artefact. These details would be recorded in data matrices suitable for comparative analysis (e.g. multivariate and univariate) of the excavated assemblage on a local and regional basis. The matrix should be formulated with each row corresponding to an individual artefact entry and each column representing an attribute, with cells at the row/column intersections recording the data point value.

Lithic characteristics to be recorded cover a range of basic information but are not limited to these categories (see example below). For transparency, terms and category types would in large part be derived from Holdaway and Stern (2004). Basic attributes for each artefact would include raw material, location information, size and weight, cortex, artefact reduction type. Following Holdaway and Stern, lithic analysis would then expand to include additional attributes depending on the assigned artefact ‘type’ (flake, core, tool etc). Suggested attributes for recording on each ‘type’ are included in the examples below.

All artefacts should include entries for the following attributes:

Site Name	Open area (if applicable)	Square type (Test, Phase 1/2)
Artefact ID (unique identifier)	Spit number	Reduction type
Square location Easting	Spit depth	Cortex %
Square location Northing	Raw material type	Weight

Heat affected	Colour/quality (if applicable)	Size range (mm)

Additional attributes may be recorded for particular artefact types, as follows:

- Flakes: additional recordings for platform type, termination type, percussion length, width and thickness (mm), flake shape
- Proximal and distal flake fragments: Platform type or termination type, as applicable
- Cores: Core type (bifacial, bipolar, fragment, multidirectional, unifacial, unifacial-rotated, core-tool), number of scars, length of longest scar, core body
- Tools: Modification type (backed, retouched, usewear, hammerstone, ground stone, anvil, axe etc.) length, width and thickness (mm)
- Additional data points for backed types (backed blade, Bondi point, elouera, geometric microlith, non-diagnostic) and retouched types (convex scraper, notched scraper, serrated/denticulate scraper, thumbnail scraper, burin, non-diagnostic)
- A comment field may also be used to capture any additional non-standard data.

A detailed explanation and glossary would be provided with the final excavation report.

Minimum Number of Flake (MNF) calculations would be undertaken where applicable (although past experience indicates MNF calculations would not be required for this excavation program).

The analysis of artefacts recovered during the excavation program would be undertaken in a transparent and replicable fashion so as to permit the comparison of the entire excavated assemblage with data from other areas. This would also allow for further interpretation of the project area's archaeological significance. The long-term management of Aboriginal objects recovered from salvage excavations would be determined in consultation with the RAPs and in accordance with this Plan (see Section 3.7 and Section 5.9).

Reporting requirements are discussed further in Section 5.10.

5.8 RECORDING OF CULTURALLY MODIFIED (SCARRED) TREES (3D SCANNING)

Two culturally modified (scarred) trees comprising Aboriginal objects have been identified within the HumeLink East project footprint (sites HL-65 and HL-106). Additional surveys and site inspections undertaken for the project (Sections 5.2 and 5.3) may identify additional trees with potential Aboriginal cultural modifications. Validation of their status as Aboriginal objects would be undertaken using the *Aboriginal scarred trees in New South Wales: A field manual* (DEC 2005) guide. The following validation and recording methodology is based on best practice principles and the existing methodology employed for the project.

1. Tree location confirmed with GPS
2. Digital photography of the tree (including both wide-angle/context and close-up/detailed images)
3. Details of tree to be recorded on standardised recording sheets, including:
4. Tree species
5. Condition of tree
6. Tree height and girth
7. Scar dimensions and type (origin, oval, circular, elongated)
8. Scar orientation
9. Condition and preservation of scar
10. Level of overgrowth (regrowth burls)
11. Toe holds or tool marks (if present)
12. Other evidence of having been marked or carved.
13. Tree hollows may also be examined for cached artefacts or marked timber. Nearby trees of similar age may also be examined to compare the type and level of scarring caused by natural limb fall.

Following collection of the information outlined above, the project archaeologist may determine whether the tree is culturally modified and constitutes an Aboriginal object (archaeological site), or not.

Impacts on those trees confirmed to be modified (scarred) trees would be avoided, as far as practicable, in accordance with UMM AH8. Modified trees will only be removed to directly facilitate construction of permanent infrastructure and/or to meet Vegetation Clearance Requirements for the transmission line.

If the removal of a scarred tree that has been assessed to be an Aboriginal object cannot be avoided, the tree will be subject to 3D scanning.

Prior to any impacts to modified or scarred trees, consultation will be undertaken with the RAPs and Heritage NSW on salvaging the scarred tree trunk. Options for the salvage (removal and retention) of modified trees under a Care Agreement may be explored as part of the management of salvaged/collected Aboriginal objects for the project (see Section 5.9) and should be determined in consultation with RAPs.

5.9 MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR SALVAGED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL

The long-term management of Aboriginal objects recovered from mitigation activities would be determined in consultation with the RAPs and in accordance with the HMP and any relevant CoA. Salvaged archaeological materials will be stored in appropriate facilities confirmed in consultation with the RAPs. Management of salvaged/collected Aboriginal objects would also be undertaken in accordance with any relevant cultural protocols identified by RAPs. It should be noted that the long-term management of archaeological materials is outside the scope of the AGJV HumeLink East construction work, and will be managed prior to operation.

5.9.1 SHORT-TERM MANAGEMENT

The identification of suitable locations for temporary storage of salvaged material (during investigations, salvage and/or construction) would be completed in consultation with the RAPs as per the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents. In general:

- Any Aboriginal objects that are removed from the land by actions authorised by the CoA, should be moved as soon as practicable to a temporary storage location (see below) pending any agreement reached about the long term management of the Aboriginal objects.
- The temporary storage location should be determined in consultation with RAPs. It is recommended that temporary storage be with the project archaeologist in the first instance, to enable the completion of detailed artefact recording for the assemblages. Subsequent temporary storage arrangements on Country may be confirmed following the analysis, if required.
- Any Aboriginal objects stored at the temporary storage location must not be further harmed.
- Requirement 26 of the Code of Practice should be complied with for appropriate cataloguing and storage.

5.9.2 LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT

Long term management strategies and storage locations will need to be identified following salvage and confirmation of the characteristics of the assemblages. Long-term management of the artefacts must comply with the CoA and be determined in consultation with the Aboriginal community and project RAPs, with NSW DPHI and DCCEEW (as Heritage NSW) to be notified of the final management outcomes.

There are several possibilities for long-term management of the project assemblages, including reburial on Country and/or handing the artefacts to the Aboriginal community through a Care Agreement with the appropriate Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) or other community organisation. It may be decided to split the project assemblage, with some objects undergoing reburial, and the retention under a Care Agreement of specific collections of artefacts for the Aboriginal community to assist with cultural story-telling, interpretation, training and education or display purposes. The determination of long-term management outcomes will require consultation and agreement between RAPs.

Reburial on Country

Multiple artefact reburials may be undertaken for the project. The location selected for any artefact reburial should be outside of any direct impact areas associated with the project. It may be located within an environmental conservation or management area or within an offset site. The location of the reburial should be consulted on and decided with RAPs. Artefacts from surface collection, test excavation, and salvage excavation may be reburied together. The salvage assemblage may be split into multiple reburials (e.g. one for each major catchment, one for each respective LALC area, by individual sites or groups of sites, by proximity to where they were found etc), or for other cultural reasons determined by the Aboriginal community. In the instance where the reburial is to be undertaken on land outside the CSSI Approval Area, any relevant approvals or consents under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* or *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* must be sought and

granted prior to proceeding Specific cultural requirements and protocols to be followed for the reburial process may be identified by the Aboriginal community.

The general process for reburial is as follows:

1. Confirmation of the reburial location.
2. The artefact assemblage would be prepared for reburial in accordance with Requirement 26 of the Code of Practice, which specifies how artefacts should be organised, packaged and labelled for reburial, unless RAPs agree to an alternative deposition method.
3. A date and time is set for the reburial and project RAPs are invited to attend
4. Welcome to Country, smoking ceremony or other appropriate cultural acknowledgements may be undertaken
5. A hole large enough for the packaged assemblage is excavated at the nominated location and the assemblage is placed in the ground. A small metal plate or pole is placed with the assemblage, to allow future relocation by a metal detector if necessary.
6. The hole is backfilled carefully, compacted and made level with the surrounding area. If small plantings or a top-cover of bark chips or similar is required to blend the area in with the landscape this can also be undertaken.
7. The reburial process is photographed and documented for posterity, including taking a GPS position of the reburial location and preparation of a site sketch plan.

Following confirmation of reburial of the objects, the reburial location is registered on the AHIMS database as an Artefact Reburial archaeological site. This helps ensure the location is avoided by future projects in the area. AHIMS site cards for the artefact origin sites may also be updated at this time to include information about the reburial.

Care Agreement

Section 85A(1)(c) of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* allows for the transfer of Aboriginal objects to an Aboriginal person or an organisation representing Aboriginal people under a Care Agreement. While the provisions of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* do not apply for the current project (being CSSI and under a Project Approval), a Care Agreement would be consistent with the CoA. The possibility for Care Agreement arrangements will require consultation and agreement between RAPs, and may be prepared for stone artefacts and/or salvaged culturally-modified (scarred) trees.

The custodian may be a LALC or another Aboriginal community organisation or individual representing Aboriginal people. It is also possible to split the assemblage between the relevant LALCs (with objects salvaged within each LALC area transferred to the relevant LALC) or between a LALC and one or more other Aboriginal organisations.

A Care Agreement enables Aboriginal communities to care for Aboriginal objects that have been excavated, disturbed or moved. It is an agreement between two parties – NSW DCCEEW (as Heritage NSW) and the person or organisation asking for Aboriginal objects to be transferred to them. The Care Agreement sets out the obligations of both parties. The transferred Aboriginal object(s) are not owned, they are handed over for long-term safekeeping. A separate Care Agreement would be required for each organisation or individual seeking to become a custodian of the artefacts.

To arrange a Care Agreement, an ‘Application for the transfer of Aboriginal objects for safekeeping’ form must be completed and submitted to Heritage NSW. Transgrid and/or the project archaeologist may seek to assist with this process, including completing the application form(s) and preparing supporting documents to submit with the application(s).

The general process is as follows:

1. LALC or other Aboriginal community group/individual (the Applicant) to confirm they would like to make an application under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*
2. Preparation of the application form. This includes details about the project, the archaeological sites the objects came from, and information about the artefacts themselves.
3. Preparation of additional supporting information for the application, including records of Aboriginal community consultation, background archaeological reports, and CoA documents.
4. Applicant to complete the application form. This includes providing details for the custodian organisation, a contact person, and information on how and where the objects will be stored. The application form must be signed.

5. Once all the application materials are complete and prepared, the application package is submitted to Heritage NSW at heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au.
6. Heritage NSW considers the application. Heritage NSW may contact the Applicant for further discussion during this period.
7. If the application is granted, Heritage NSW will contact the Applicant directly to negotiate and prepare the Care Agreement.
8. The Care Agreement will include details about the location, storage, care, recording and notification requirements of the Aboriginal objects that are the subject of the application.
9. A copy of the Care Agreement will be sent to the Applicant. To execute the agreement, it will need to be signed and witnessed, and then returned to Heritage NSW.
10. When the Care Agreement is complete and officially executed, arrangements will be made to deliver the objects to the Applicant.
11. AHIMS site cards for the sites whose artefacts have been transferred will be updated to note that the artefacts are now in the care of the Applicant.
12. Ongoing care and management of the artefacts by the Applicant must follow the terms of the Care Agreement.

It may also be possible for the LALC or other Aboriginal community group/individual to take custody of a smaller group or subset of artefacts from the project assemblage under a Care Agreement, with the rest to be reburied on Country.

If the LALC or other Aboriginal community group/individual chooses to keep some objects, and rebury the rest, the processes outlined above would be used for each group. The Care Agreement(s) and supporting information should note if the retained objects form part of a larger assemblage, the remainder of which has undergone reburial on Country. The selection of objects to be retained under a Care Agreement may be determined by their association with a particular area or archaeological site, by the nature and types of the artefacts, or by the size of the assemblage. These are suggestions only, and will depend on the needs and goals of the Aboriginal community for the Aboriginal objects. The retained artefacts may be stored for safe-keeping, used for display, educational purposes, interpretation, site officer training, to assist cultural story-telling or other purposes allowed under the Care Agreement(s).

5.10 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Archaeological reporting for the project will be undertaken in accordance with the CoA and UMMs, and the best practice guidelines, standards and policy documents referenced in Section 1.2.2 of this HMP.

5.10.1 REPORTING ON FIELD SURVEYS OUTSIDE OF THE PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED AREA

UMM AH3 provides specific reporting requirements where field surveys are undertaken outside of previously assessed areas.

If no Aboriginal objects are found or if Aboriginal objects are found and they would not be impacted, then a letter report will be prepared by an archaeologist that documents the findings and gives clearance to proceed.

Where Aboriginal objects, scarred trees or areas of PADs are located in unassessed areas and would be directly impacted, report/s will be prepared. The report/s will:

- Detail findings of the survey activities
- Detail where test excavation is required
- Outline any additional mitigation strategies beyond those required
- Be presented to the RAPs for comment.

Final reports will be provided to RAPs and to Heritage NSW for their information prior to the commencement of ground disturbing activities in these locations.

5.10.2 ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE EXCAVATION REPORT

An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Excavation Report will be prepared to document the archaeological results of the mitigation program being undertaken for the project. The report will be prepared in accordance with the CoA, the UMMs and the requirements of Heritage NSW including the *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011) and the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010b).

The report will be prepared following completion of the artefact analysis which will be completed in accordance with the salvage methodology (Section 5.7) and Heritage NSW guidelines. The report will:

- Include an executive summary
- Describe the methods and results of the excavation program
- Describe any ongoing consultation with and involvement of RAPs
- Be completed with input and consultation with RAPs
- Detail the results of the analysis of recovered Aboriginal objects
- Include analysis of the geomorphological context and site formation processes in relation to the results of the salvage excavation and analysis of the Aboriginal objects
- Include analysis of the local and regional archaeological context in relation to the results of the salvage excavation and analysis of the Aboriginal objects
- Include analysis of the results of the excavations in relation to the research questions
- Provide comment on how the results relate to the predictive model and indicate avenues for future research and desirable regional conservation outcomes
- Provide comment on the effectiveness of any mitigation measures that were implemented
- Provide comment on the effectiveness of the HMP
- Detail the long-term management of Aboriginal objects
- Include a statement of compliance with approval conditions and management and mitigation measures, and
- Confirm that Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Forms have been completed and submitted to the Heritage NSW AHIMS Registrar.

The RAPs will be given a minimum of 28 days to consider the report and provide comments before the report is finalised. The final report will be provided to the Planning Secretary, Heritage NSW, relevant LALCs and the RAPs within 24 months of the completion of the archaeological excavation and analysis (both test and salvage). Detailed analysis and reporting of cultural material collected, including detailed mapping, would be provided to DPHI as required.

5.10.3 ABORIGINAL SITE IMPACT RECORDING FORMS

Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Forms will be completed and submitted to AHIMS following impacts to AHIMS sites authorised by the project approval.

An Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form (ASIRF) will be prepared and submitted to the AHIMS Registrar for each registered AHIMS site, following impacts from actions authorised by the project approval. The ASIRF is available online at:
http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/120558asirf.pdf

5.10.4 ABORIGINAL HERITAGE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM UPDATES

Regular (12-monthly) review of project data will be undertaken to ensure that updates to registered sites in the AHIMS database are undertaken as required, to ensure that site information is kept up to date on the register as the project progresses.

6. MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION OF NON-ABORIGINAL HERITAGE IMPACTS

The non-Aboriginal heritage mitigation measures developed for the EIS/AR and forming part of the project's UMMs are designed to minimise the risk of inadvertent impacts to historic items during construction activities.

Sections 6.1-6.2 following describe the required management actions for non-Aboriginal heritage.

6.1 FIELD SURVEY

Field survey is required for areas where ground disturbing activities are required in locations outside of the previously surveyed area. The existing survey methodology used during preparation of the HHIA and HHIA Addendum will be employed for any additional surveys, in order to provide a consistent approach for field survey activities.

The outcomes of additional survey would be documented in assessment reports as required (Section 6.2), including identifying appropriate management and mitigation measures.

If historical heritage items are located in additional survey areas, impacts would be avoided, as far as practicable. If impact avoidance is possible, this should be ensured using the site protection procedures outlined in Section 4.2.

For historical heritage items where it is identified that impact from the project is unavoidable, suitable mitigation measures would be determined in accordance with the CoA and UMMs and in consultation with DPHI and Heritage NSW as required. These may include the requirement for salvage actions including test and/or salvage excavation, surface collection/movement, or detailed recording/archival photographic recording.

6.2 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Non-Aboriginal heritage reporting for the project will be undertaken in accordance with the CoA and UMMs, and the best practice guidelines, standards and policy documents referenced in Section 1.2.2 of this HMP.

6.2.1 REPORTING ON FIELD SURVEYS OUTSIDE OF THE PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED AREA

UMM NAH2 provides specific reporting requirements where additional field surveys are undertaken outside of previously surveyed areas.

If no historic items are found or if historic items are found but they would not be impacted, a letter report will be prepared by a heritage specialist that documents the findings of the additional survey and gives clearance to proceed.

Where historic items are located and would be impacted, a report will be prepared for the survey area/s. The report/s will:

- Detail findings of the survey activities
- Detail where test excavation is required
- Outline any additional mitigation strategies beyond those required.

Final reports will be provided Heritage NSW for their information prior to the commencement of ground disturbing activities in these locations.

7. MONITORING AND INSPECTION

Regular monitoring and inspections will be undertaken during construction as outlined in Table 7.

Irrespective of the type of monitoring conducted, the results will be used to identify potential or actual problems arising from construction processes. Where monitoring results are outside of the expected range, the following process will be implemented:

- The results will be analysed by the Environment and Sustainability Manager or Environmental Advisor with the view of determining possible causes for the exceedance including a review of the potential construction activities impacting that site of the exceedance
- A site inspection will be undertaken (where appropriate to assess potential cause)
- Where the exceedance relates to construction impacts, the mitigation measures will be reviewed
- Where required, the appropriate corrective and preventative action will be identified and implemented.

Table 7-1: Monitoring and inspection requirements

Item	Scope	Frequency	Responsibility	Records/ reporting
Daily work site inspections	Inspection of site heritage mitigation measures (where required) at work sites.	Daily (where required)	Environmental advisor Site supervisors	Site diary
Weekly site inspections	Inspection of the environmental controls and implementation of the heritage mitigation measures outlined in Section 5 and Section 6.	Weekly	Environmental advisor Site supervisors	Weekly environmental inspection checklist

7.1 RECORDS OF ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES

The AGJV Environment and Sustainability Manager is responsible for maintaining all environmental management documents and records and ensuring they are current. These include:

- All environmental monitoring, inspection and compliance reports/records
- Environmental monitoring data
- Reports on environmental incidents, other environmental non-conformances and follow-up actions
- Results of internal and external audits
- Remedial actions
- Minutes of environmental management system review meetings and evidence of any actions taken
- Induction and training records
- Procedures and protocols
- Checklists, forms and templates
- Correspondence with public authorities
- Complaints and enquiries received, and follow-up actions
- Notifications received by regulators

- Community engagement information
- The CEMP and sub-plans
- ECMs
- ESCPs
- EWMS.

AGJV will make the relevant documents pertaining to the environmental requirements of the Project, including this plan, available to Transgrid to publish on the Project Website, to be publicly available in accordance with CoA C15 and Condition 12, 36, 45 and 47 of the Commonwealth approval.

AGJV will retain compliance evidence detailing the outcomes of environmental inspections, internal AGJV audits and external audits. These records will be reviewed by the Environment and Sustainability Manager and will be submitted to Transgrid when requested.

8. REFERENCES

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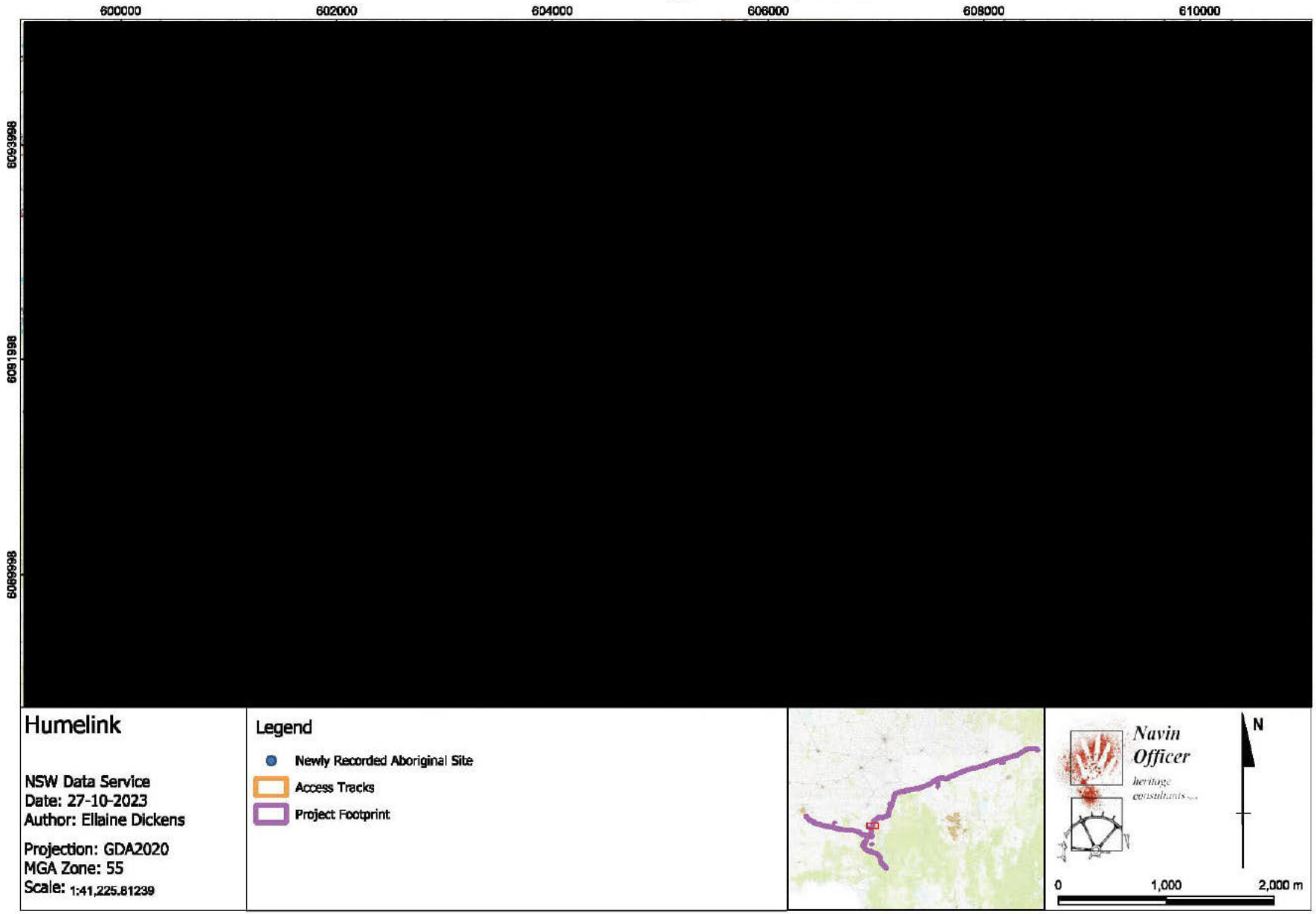
APPENDIX A: HUMELINK EAST ABORIGINAL SITES AND PADS (MAP SERIES A5.3, NOHC 2024A)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Projection: GDA2020
MGA Zone: 55
Scale: 1:41,225.81239
Legend
Newly Recorded Aboriginal Site
Access Tracks
Project Footprint
Navin Officer
heritage consultants
N
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2,000 m


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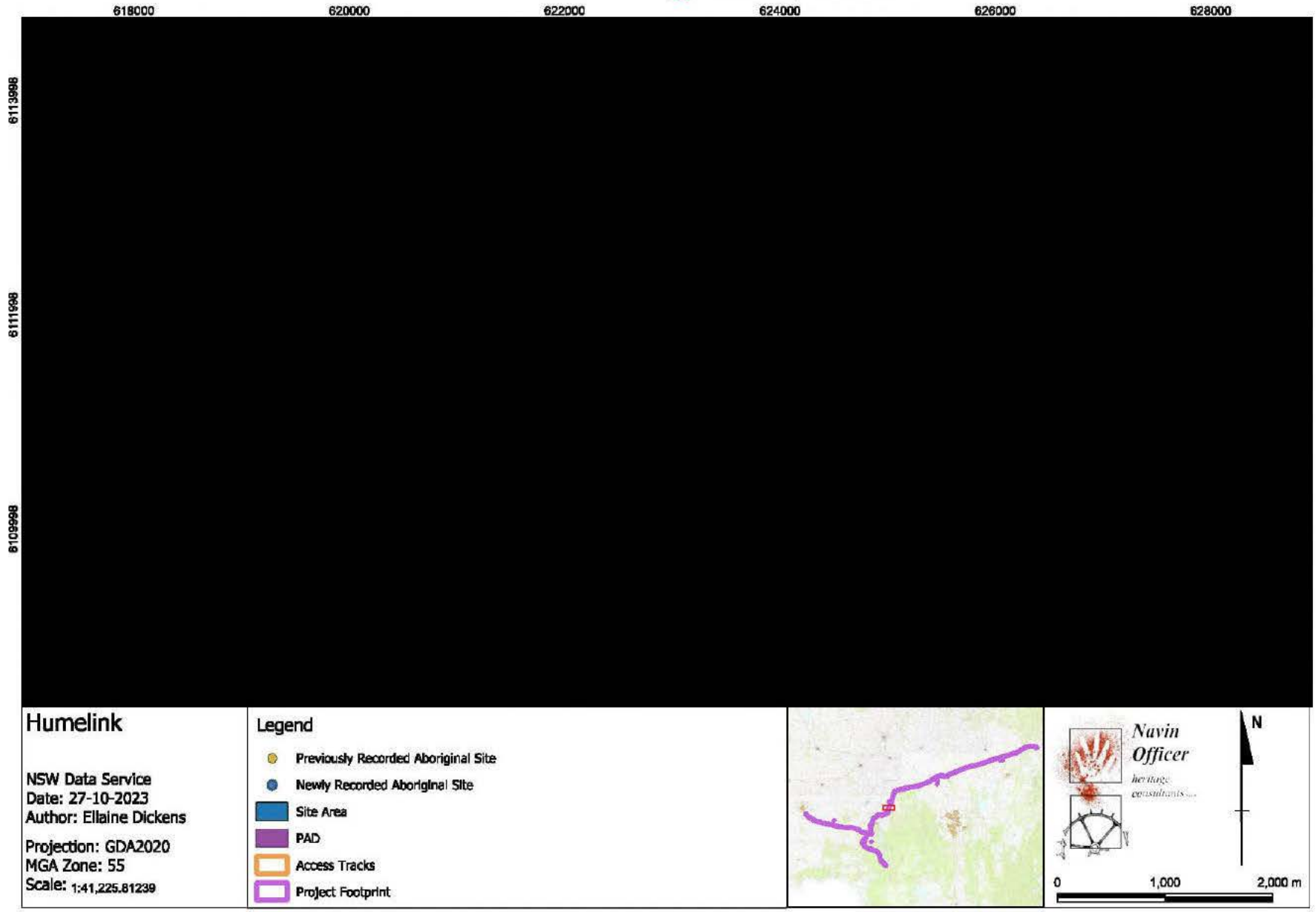
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Previously Recorded Aboriginal Site
Newly Recorded Aboriginal Site
Site Area
PAD
Access Tracks
Project Footprint
Navin Officer
heritage consultants
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624000
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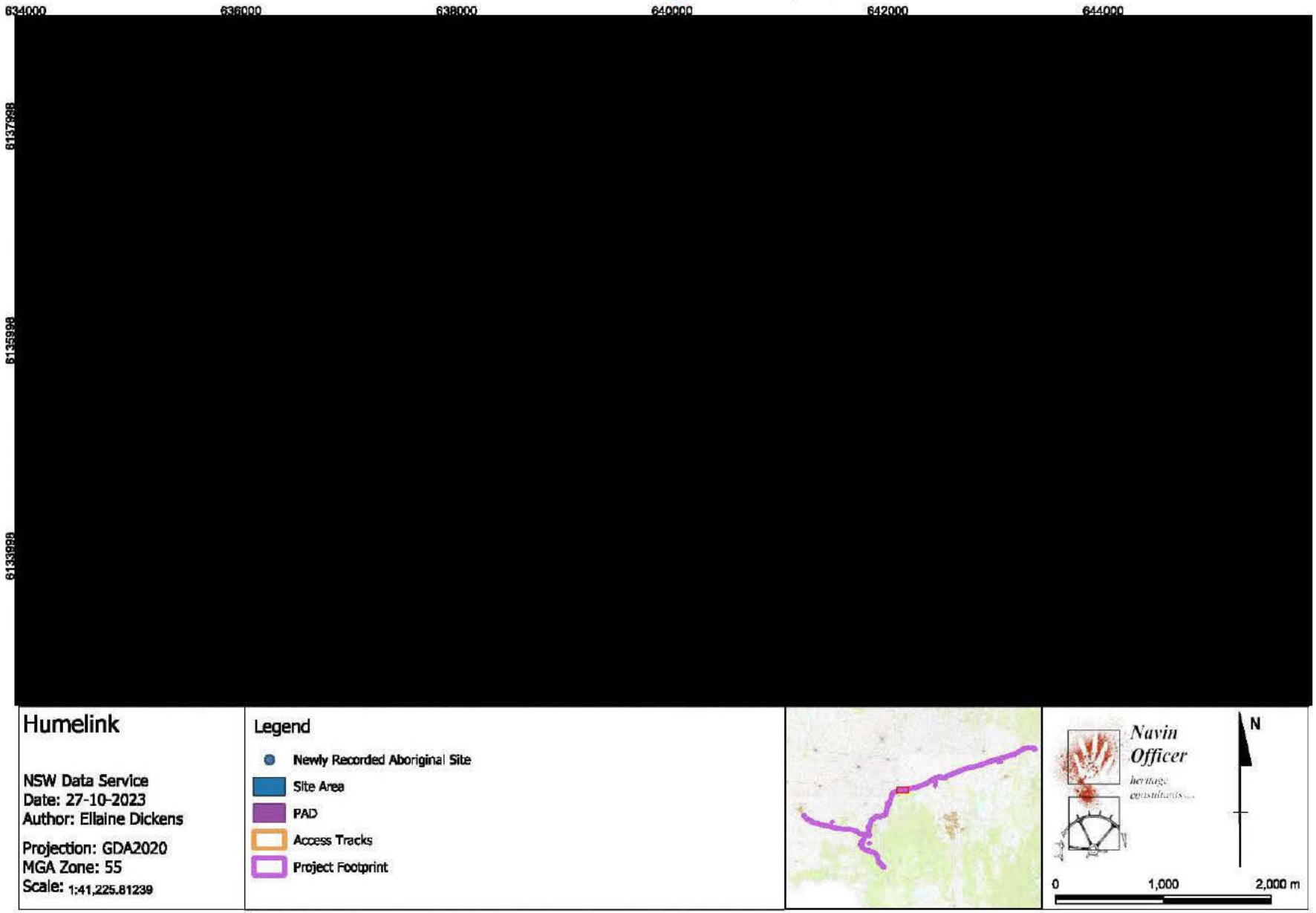
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Site Area
PAD
Access Tracks
Project Footprint
Navin Officer
heritage consultants
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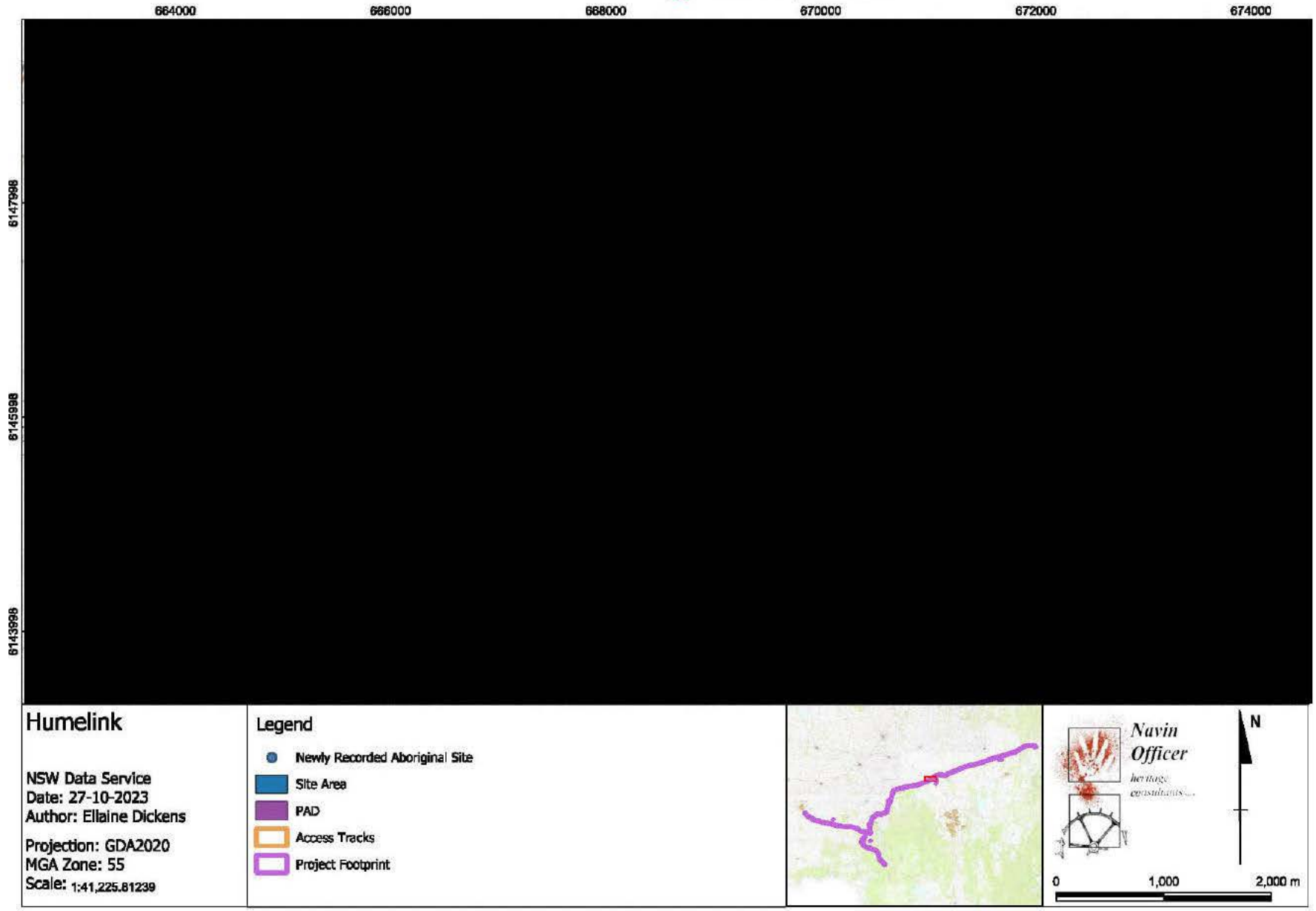
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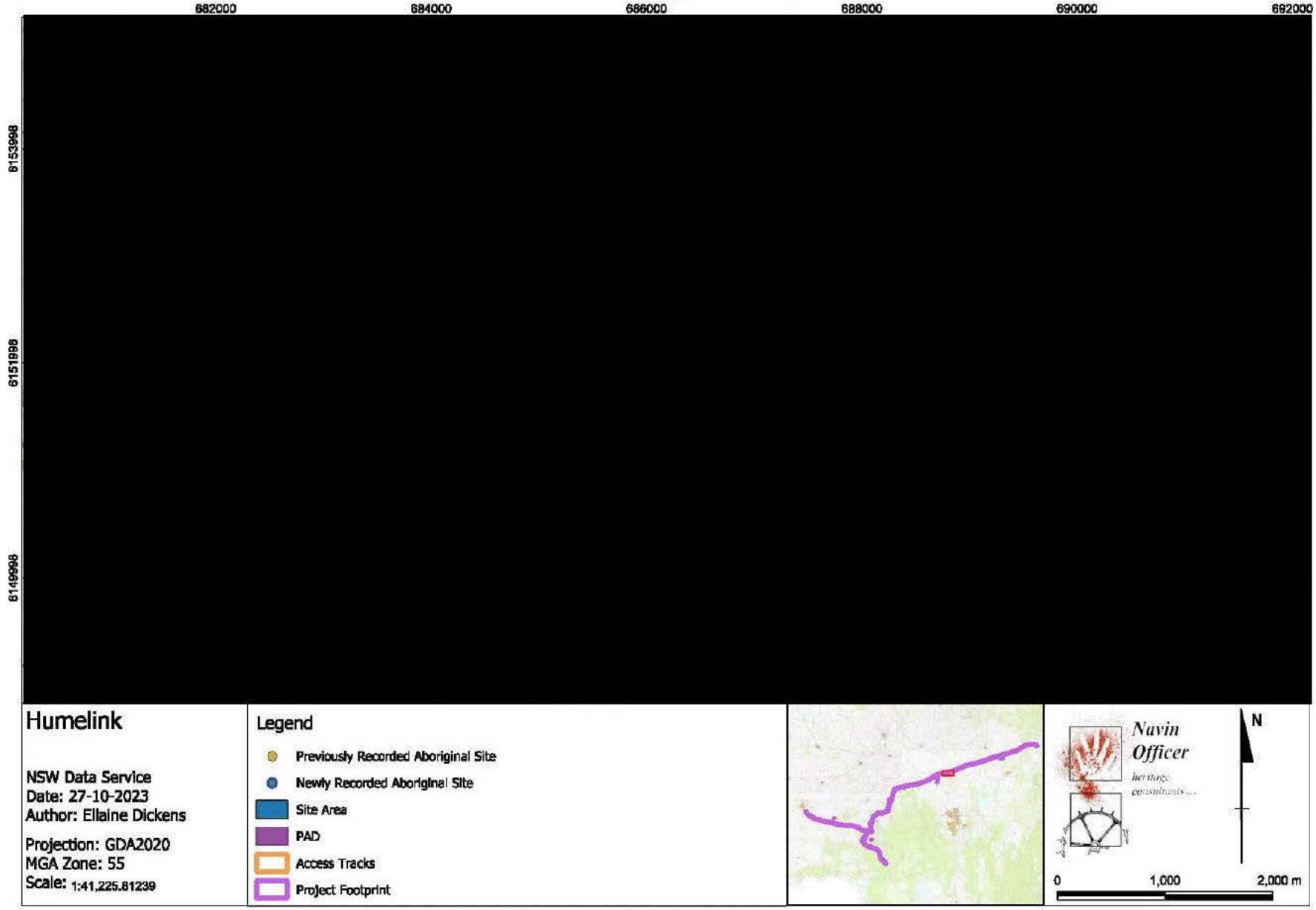
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Site Area
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Access Tracks
Project Footprint
Navin Officer
heritage consultants
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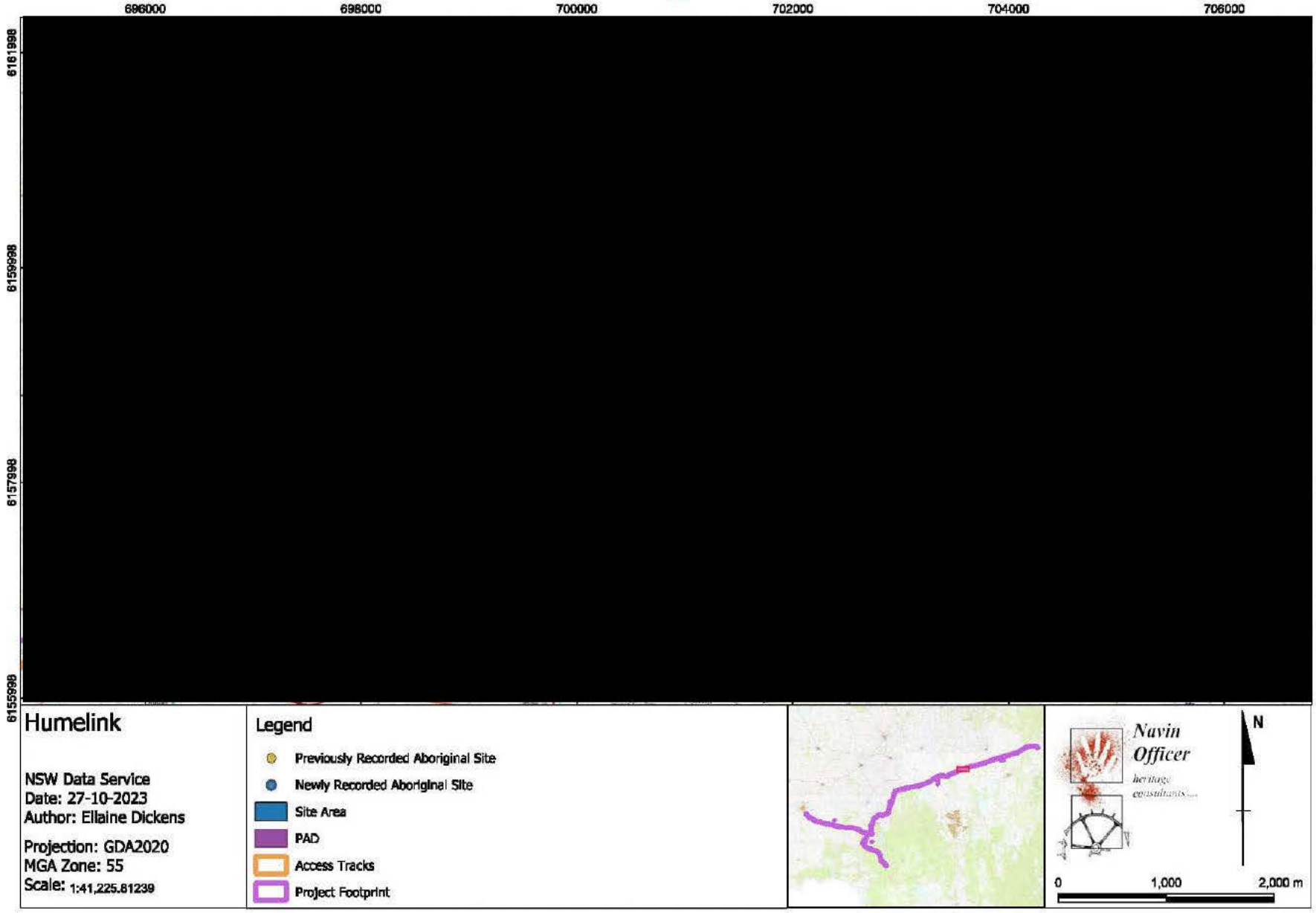
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Access Tracks
Project Footprint
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heritage consultants
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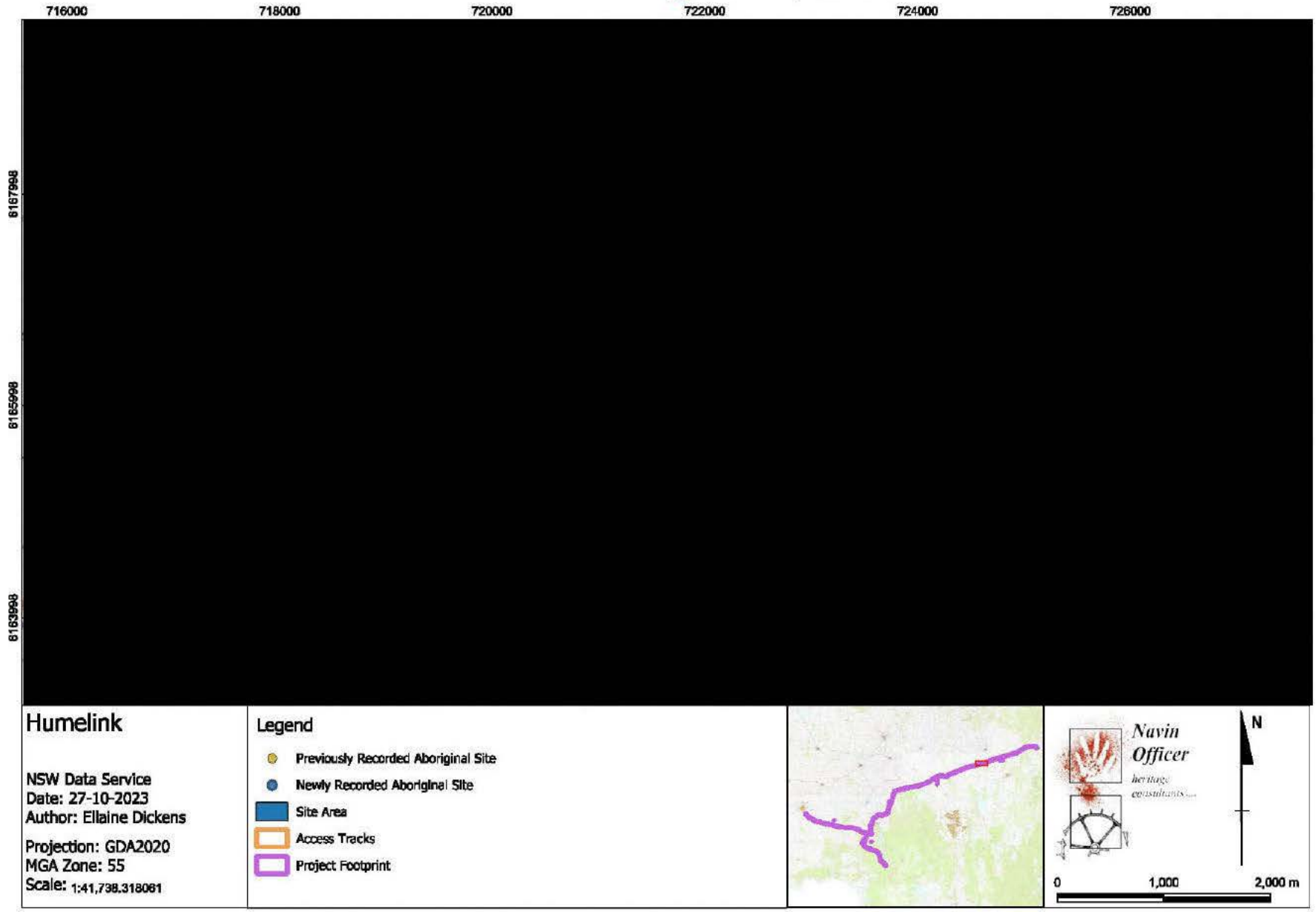
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Scale: 1:41,738.318081
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Newly Recorded Aboriginal Site
Site Area
Access Tracks
Project Footprint
Navin Officer
heritage consultants
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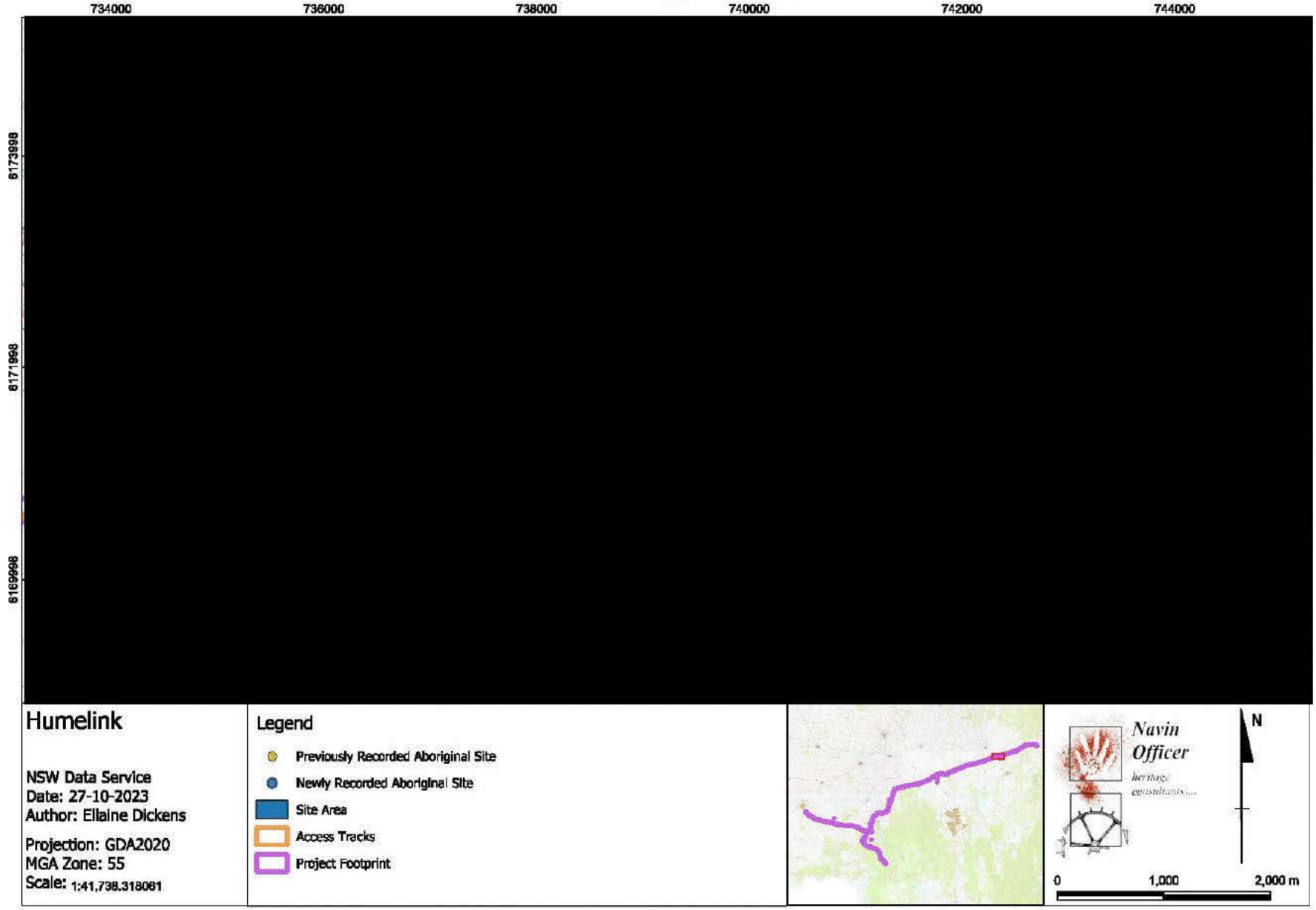
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Access Tracks
Project Footprint
Navin Officer
heritage consultants
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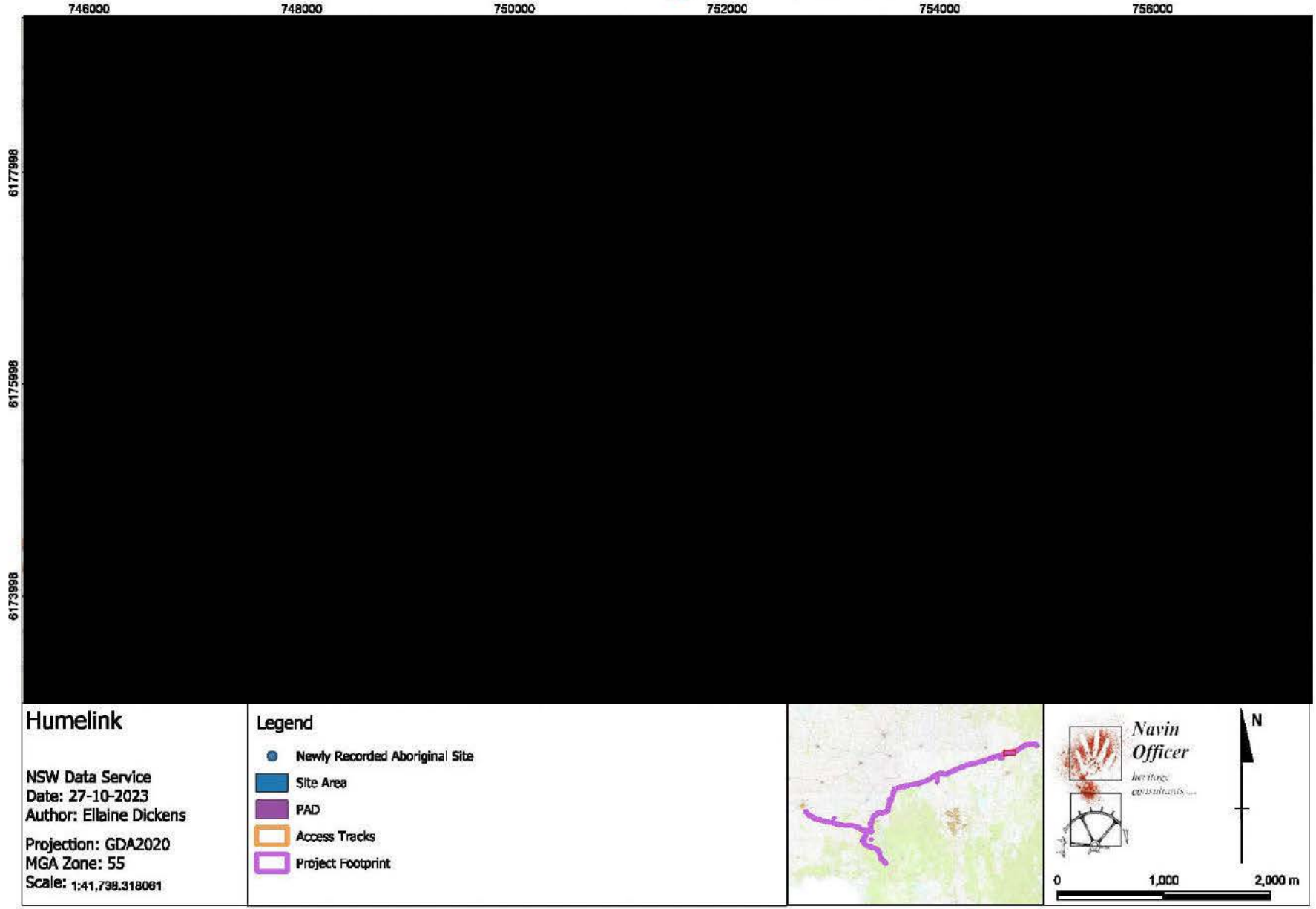
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Scale: 1:41,738.318081
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Site Area
PAD
Access Tracks
Project Footprint
Navin Officer
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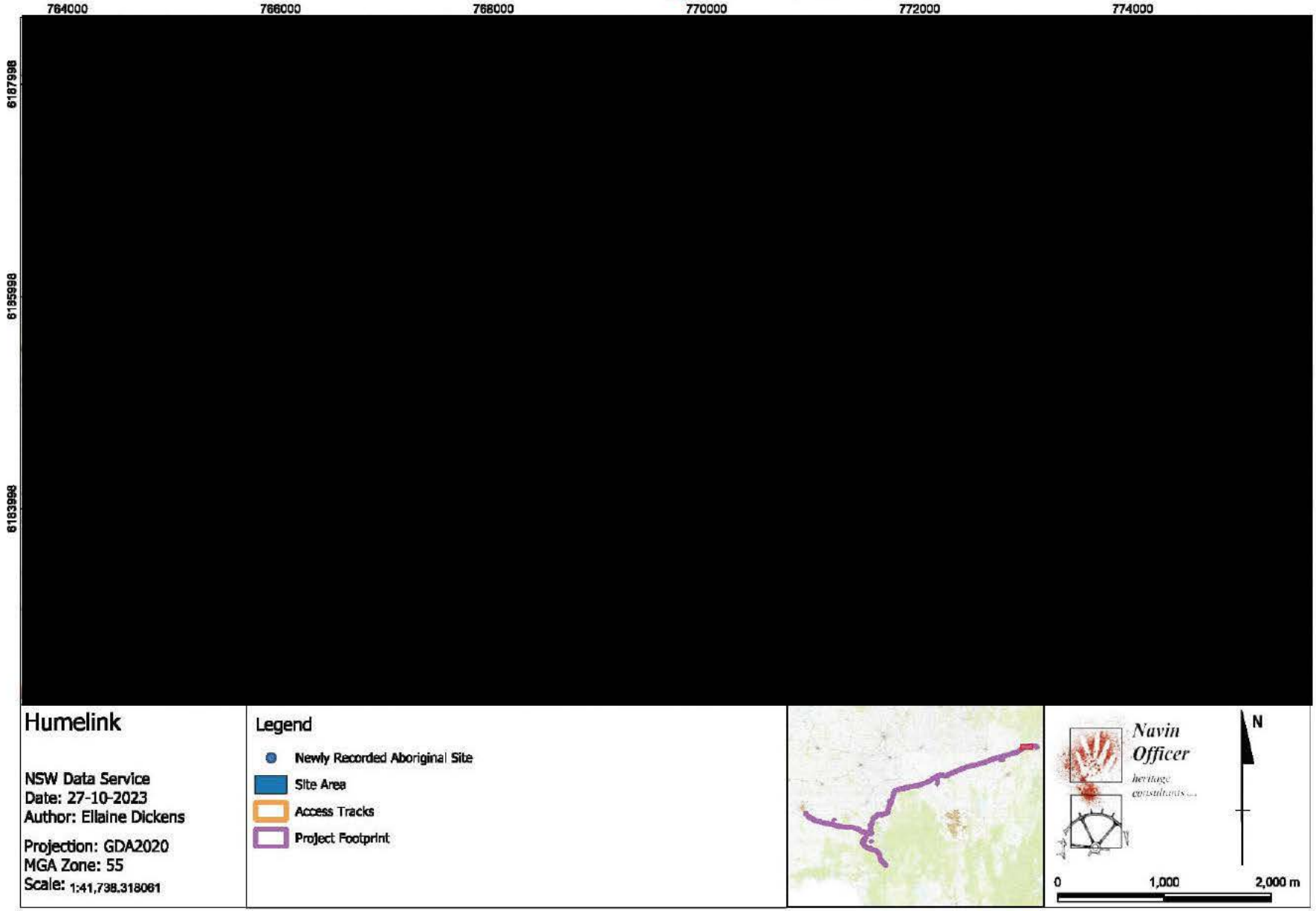
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Author: Ellaine Dickens
Projection: GDA2020
MGA Zone: 55
Scale: 1:41,738.318061
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Site Area
Access Tracks
Project Footprint
Navin Officer
heritage consultants
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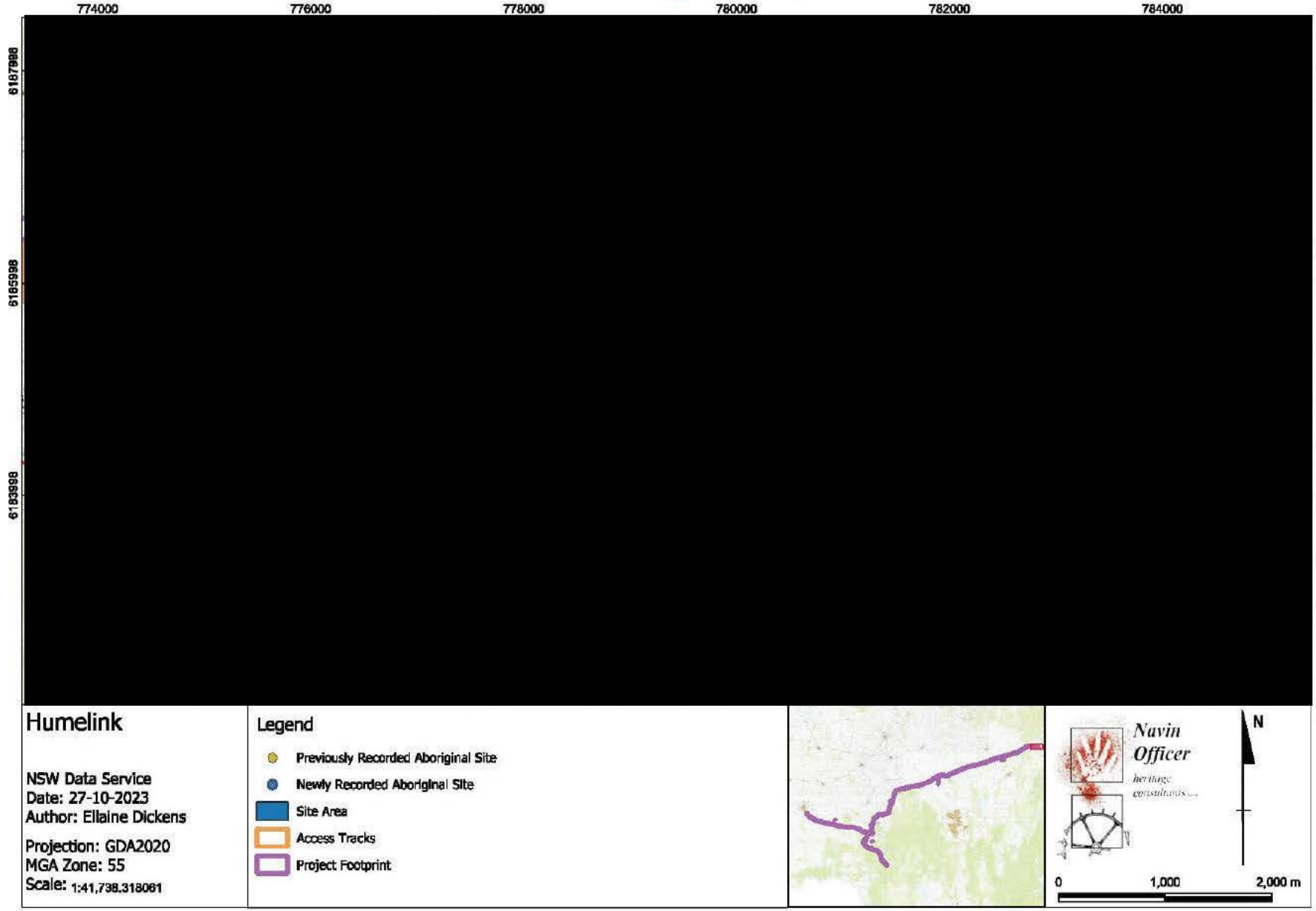
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Newly Recorded Aboriginal Site
Site Area
Access Tracks
Project Footprint
Navin Officer
heritage consultants
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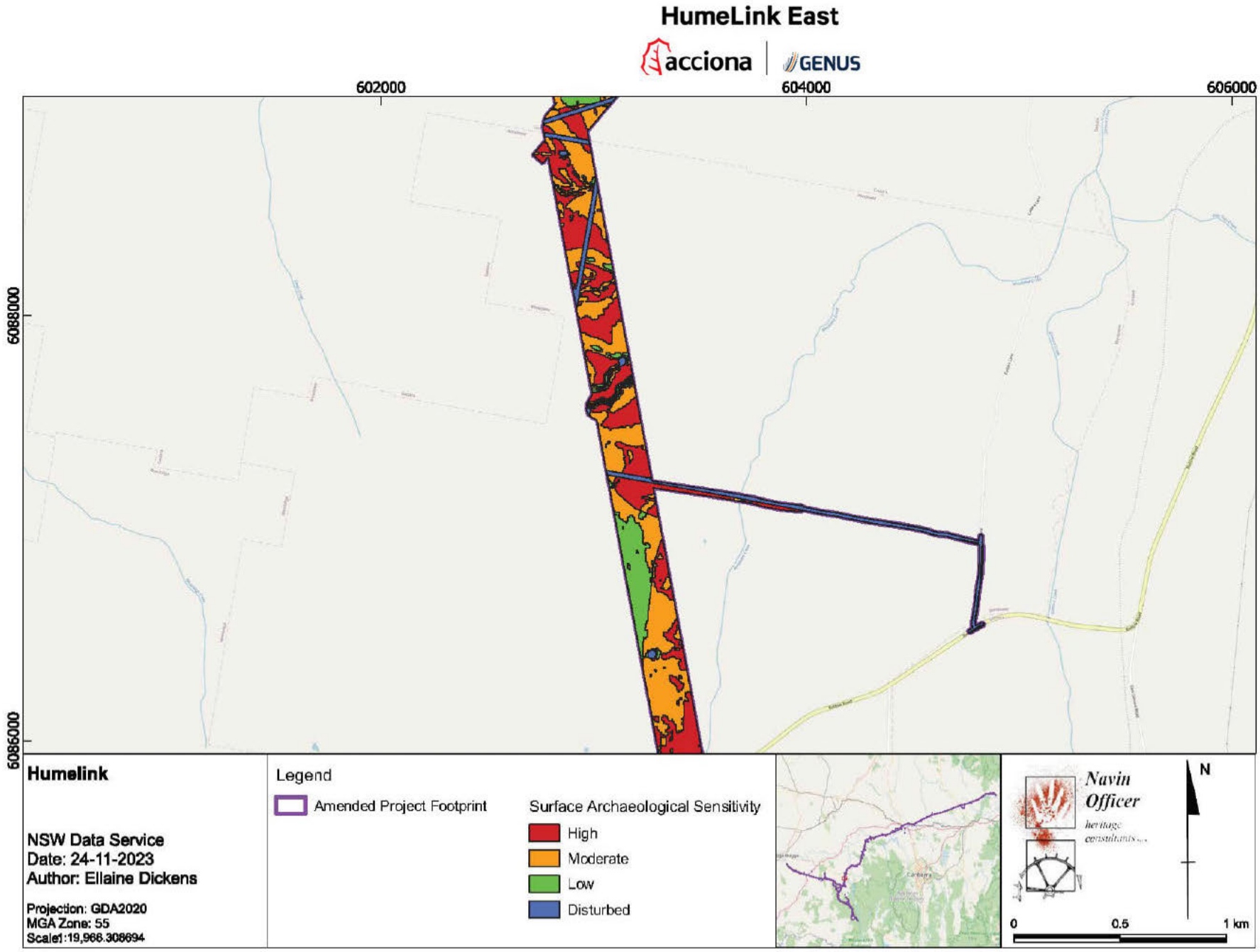
APPENDIX B: HUMELINK EAST ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY - SURFACE MODEL (MAP SERIES A5.1, NOHC 2024A)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NSW Data Service
Date: 24-11-2023
Author: Ellaine Dickens
Projection: GDA2020
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Scale1:19,966.308694
Legend
Amended Project Footprint
Surface Archaeological Sensitivity
High
Moderate
Low
Disturbed
Navin Officer
heritage consultants
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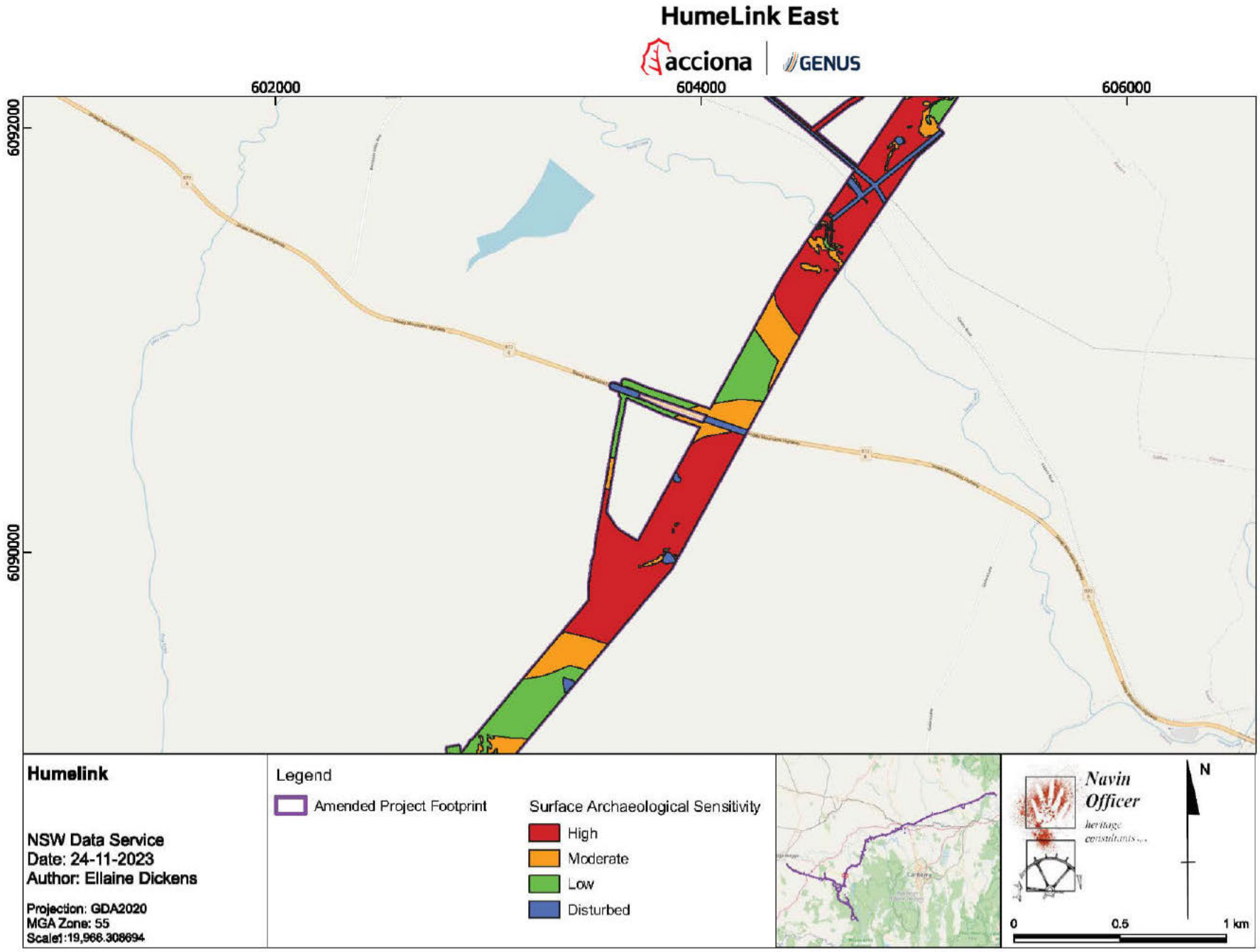
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Date: 24-11-2023
Author: Ellaine Dickens
Projection: GDA2020
MGA Zone: 55
Scale1:19,966.308694
Legend
Amended Project Footprint
Surface Archaeological Sensitivity
High
Moderate
Low
Disturbed
Navin Officer
heritage consultants
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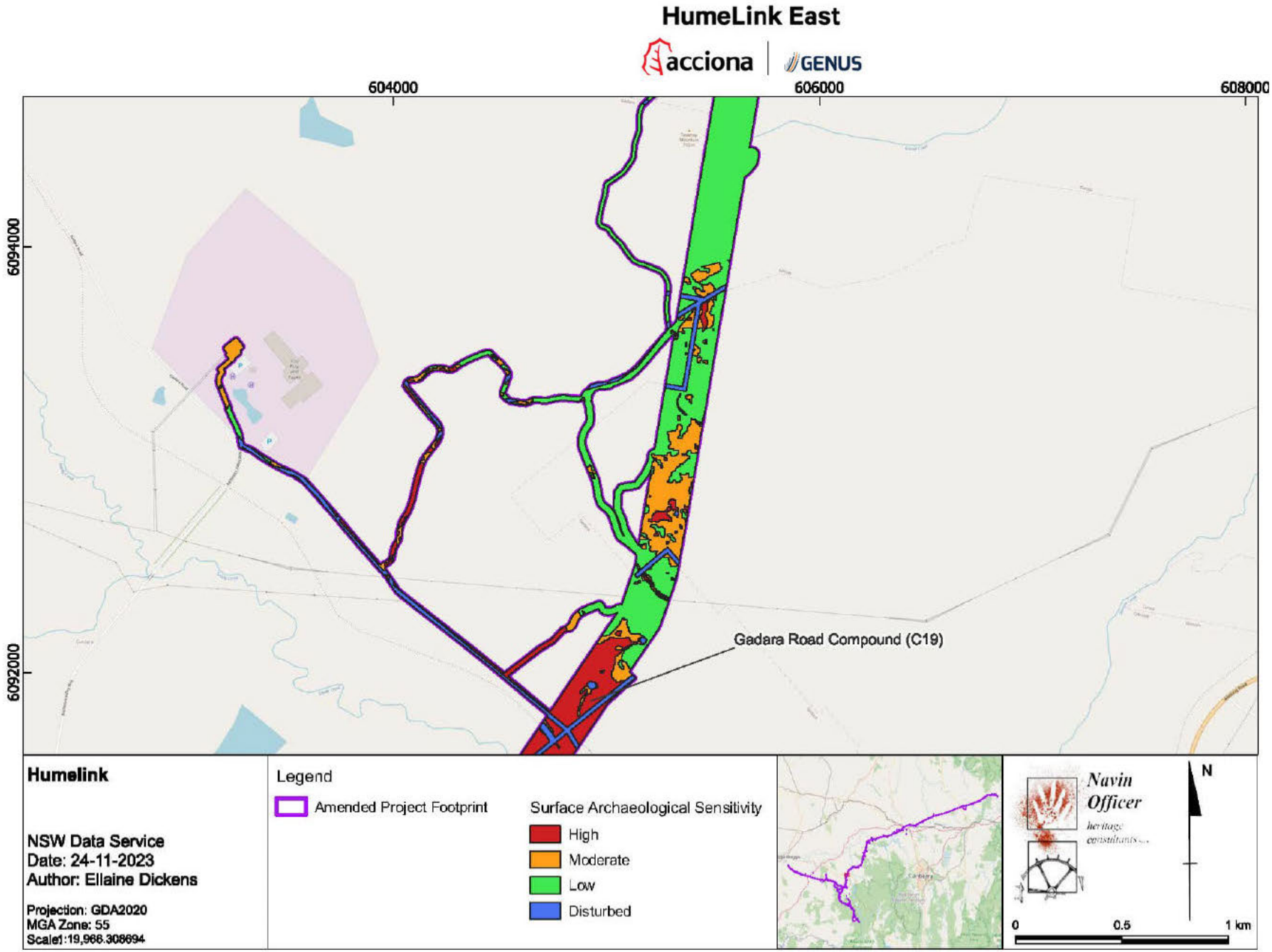
1 km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Gadara Road Compound (C19)
Humelink
NSW Data Service
Date: 24-11-2023
Author: Ellaine Dickens
Projection: GDA2020
MGA Zone: 55
Scale1:19,966.308694
Legend
Amended Project Footprint
Surface Archaeological Sensitivity
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Moderate
Low
Disturbed
Navin Officer
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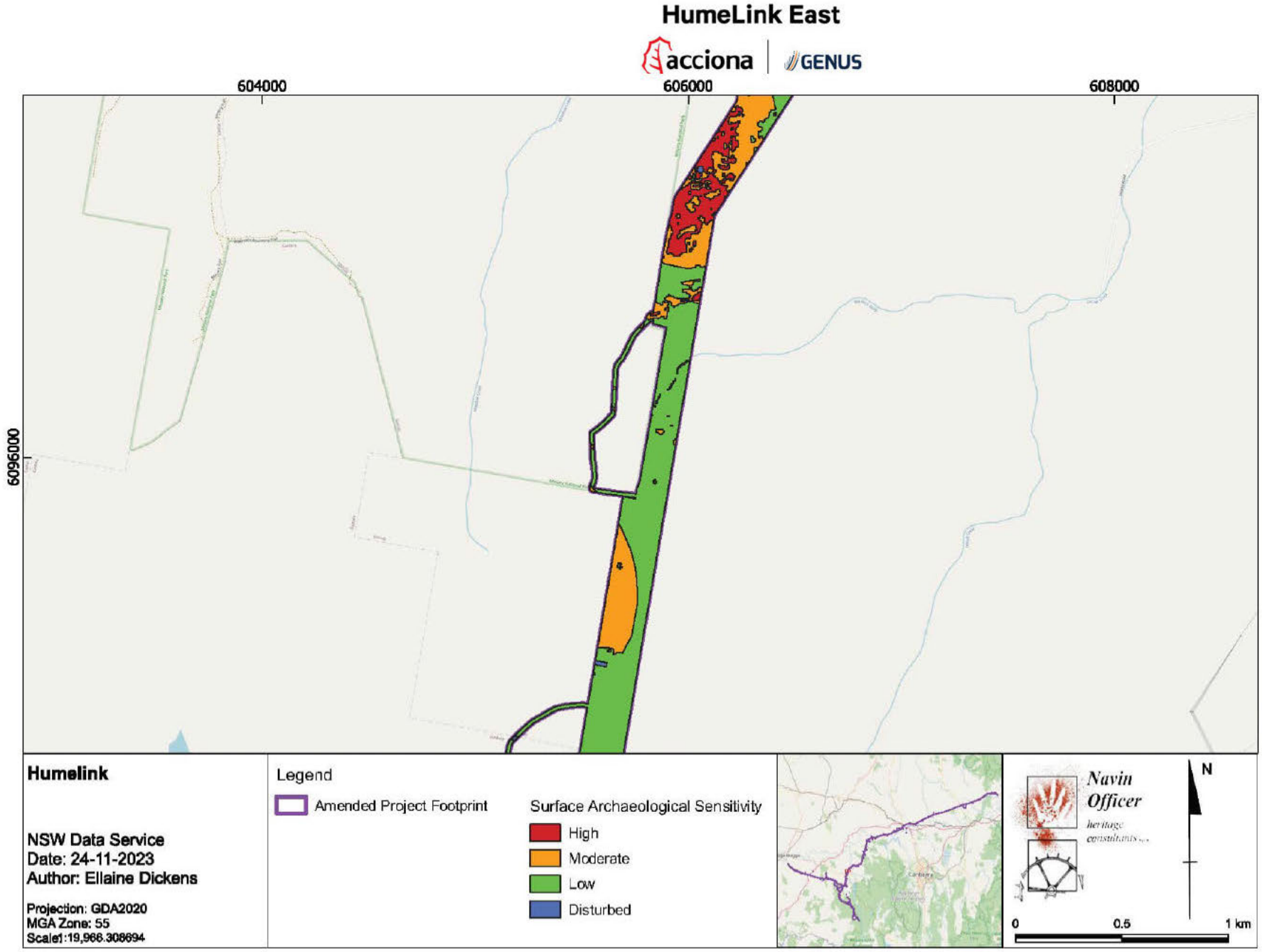
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NSW Data Service
Date: 24-11-2023
Author: Ellaine Dickens
Projection: GDA2020
MGA Zone: 55
Scale1:19,966.308694
Legend
Amended Project Footprint
Surface Archaeological Sensitivity
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Moderate
Low
Disturbed
Navin Officer
heritage consultants
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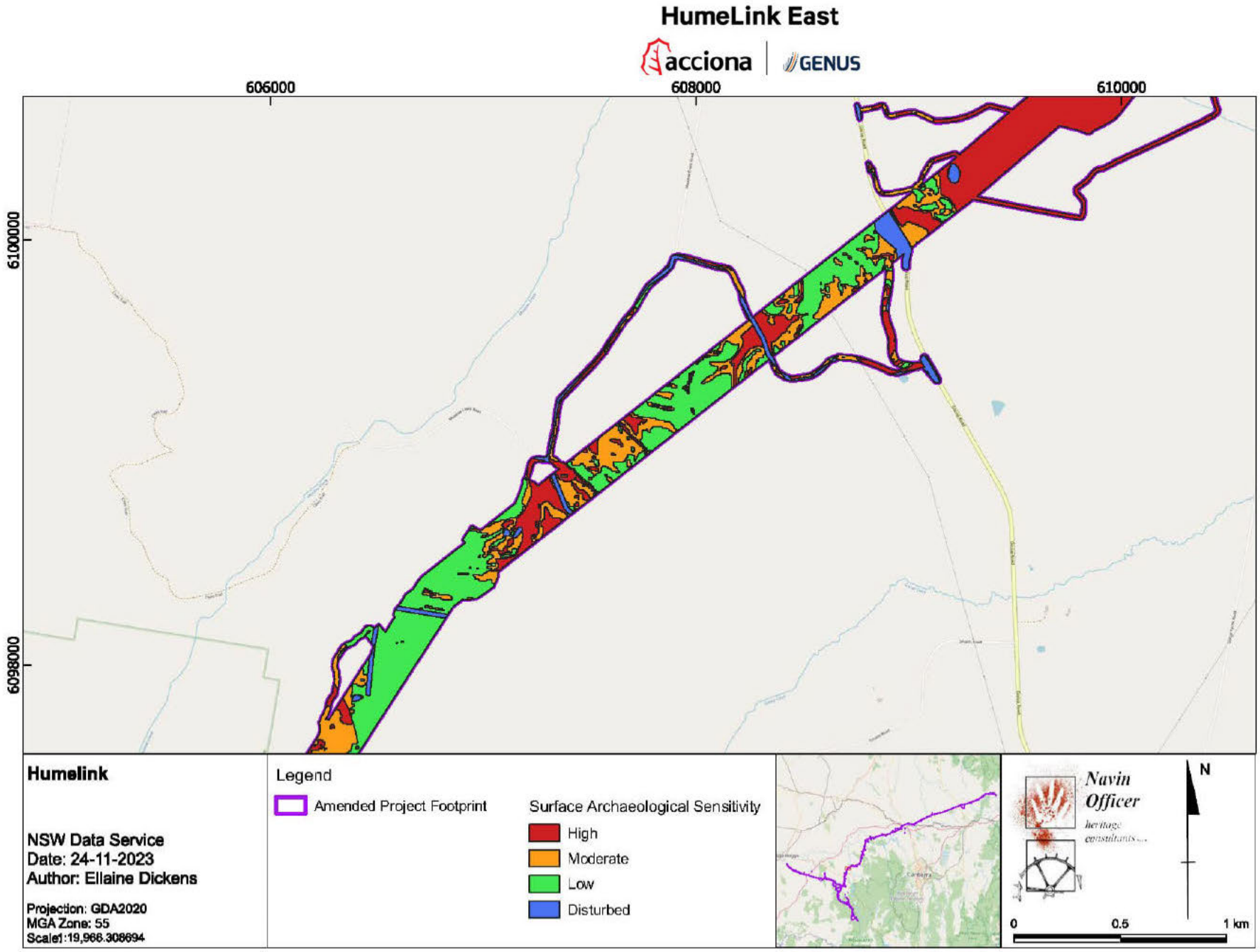
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Scale1:19,966.308694
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Surface Archaeological Sensitivity
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Moderate
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Disturbed
Navin Officer
heritage consultants
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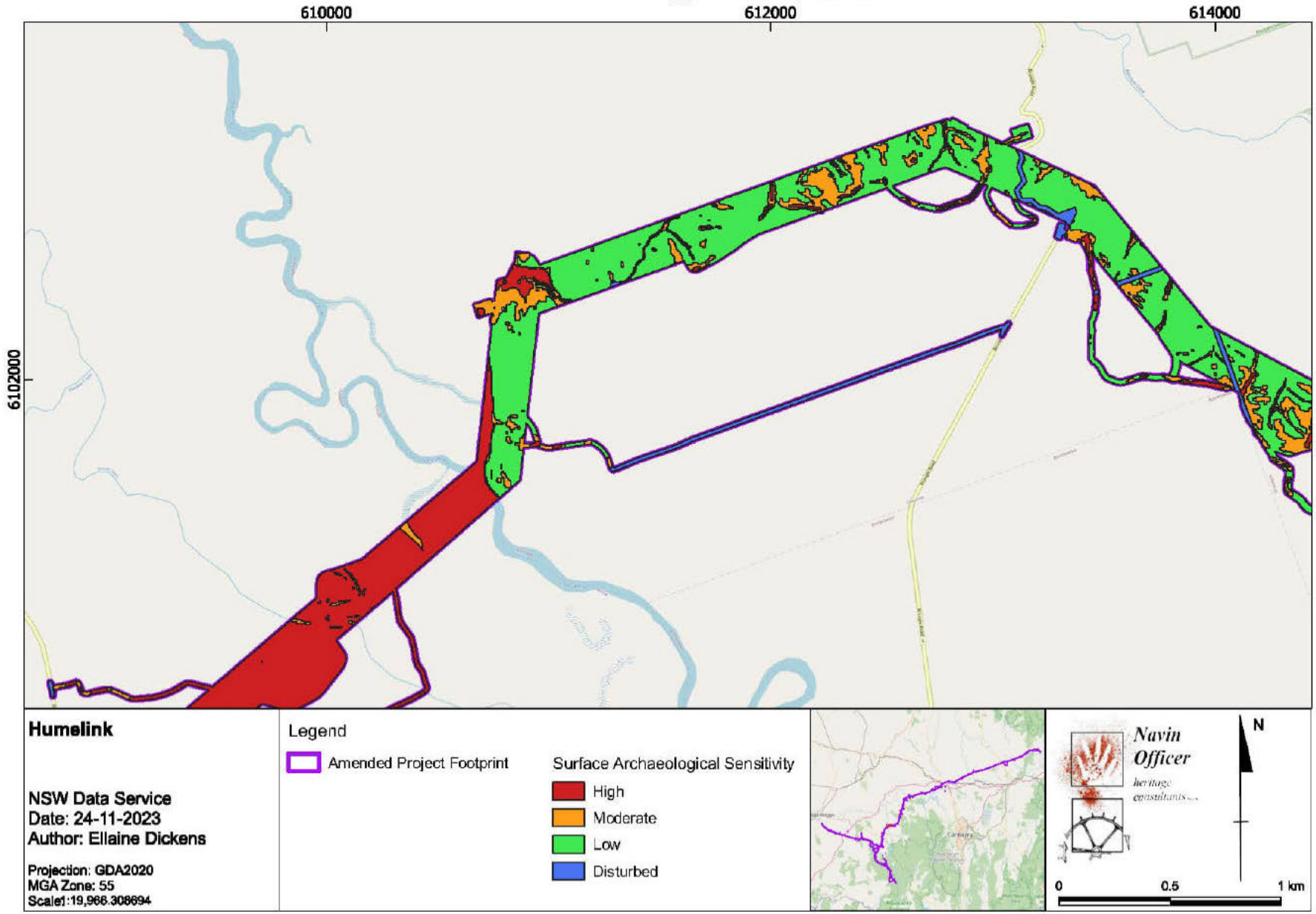
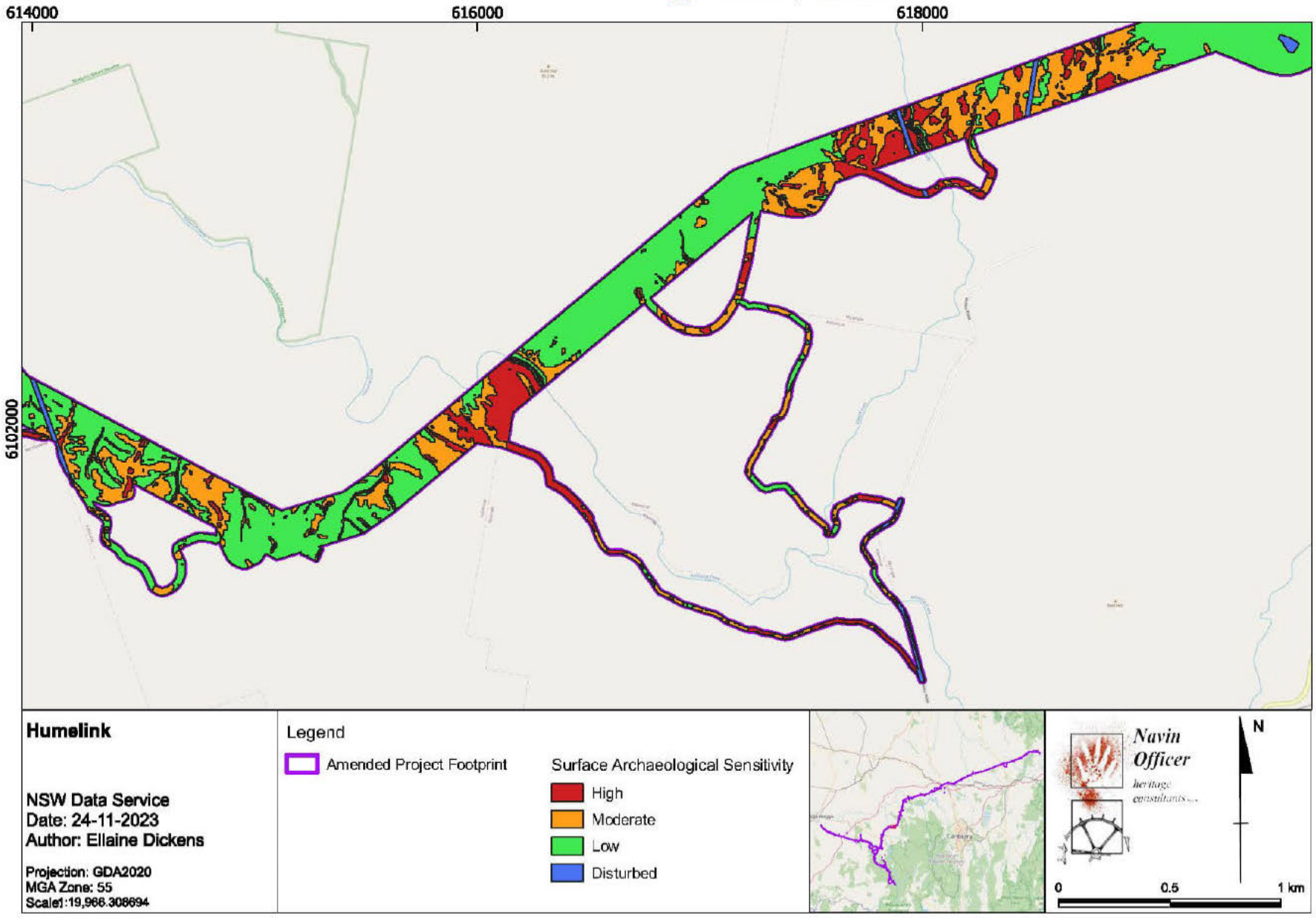
0.5
1 km

HumeLink East

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Amended Project Footprint
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Moderate
Low
Disturbed
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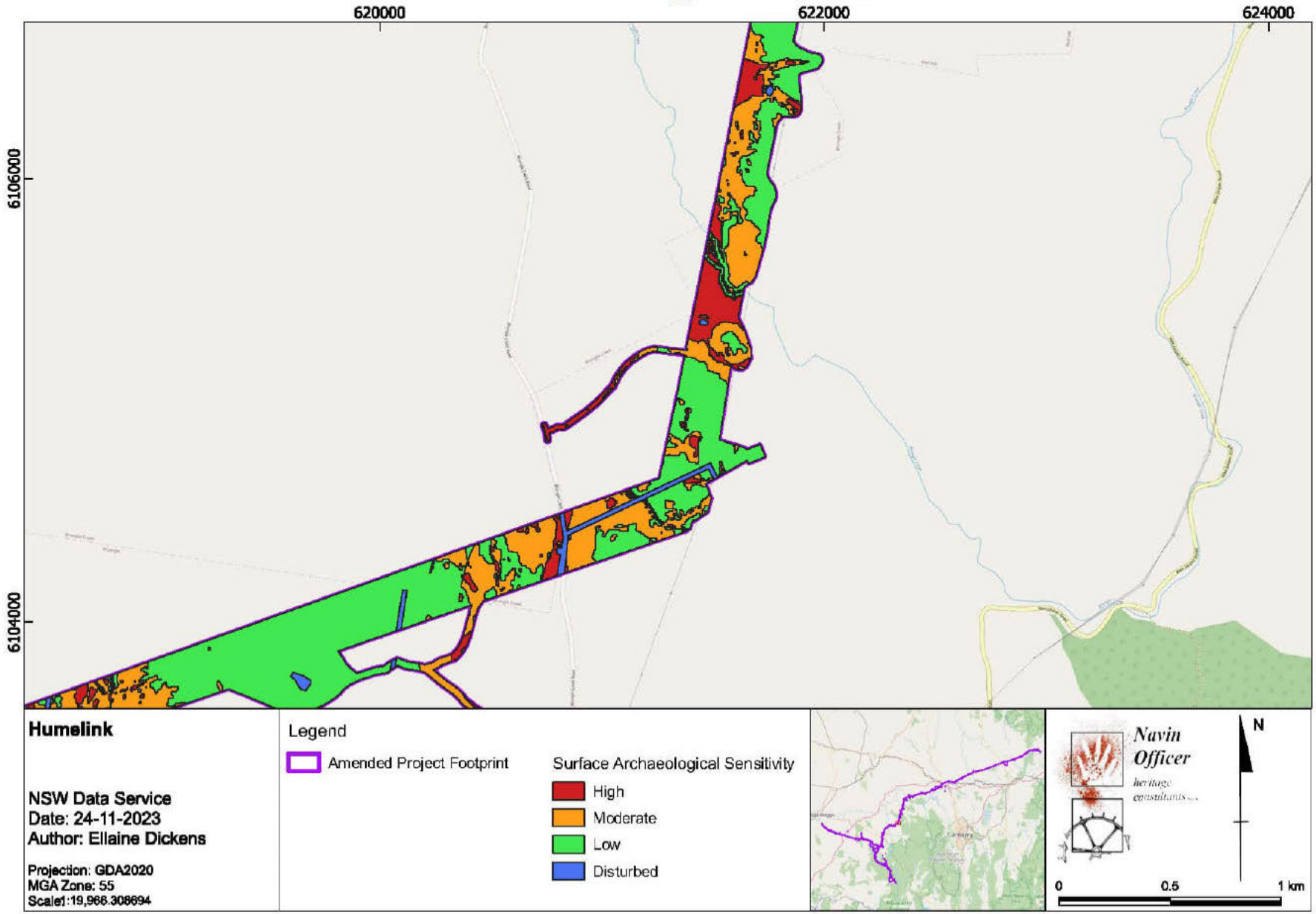
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Surface Archaeological Sensitivity
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Moderate
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Disturbed
Navin Officer
heritage consultants
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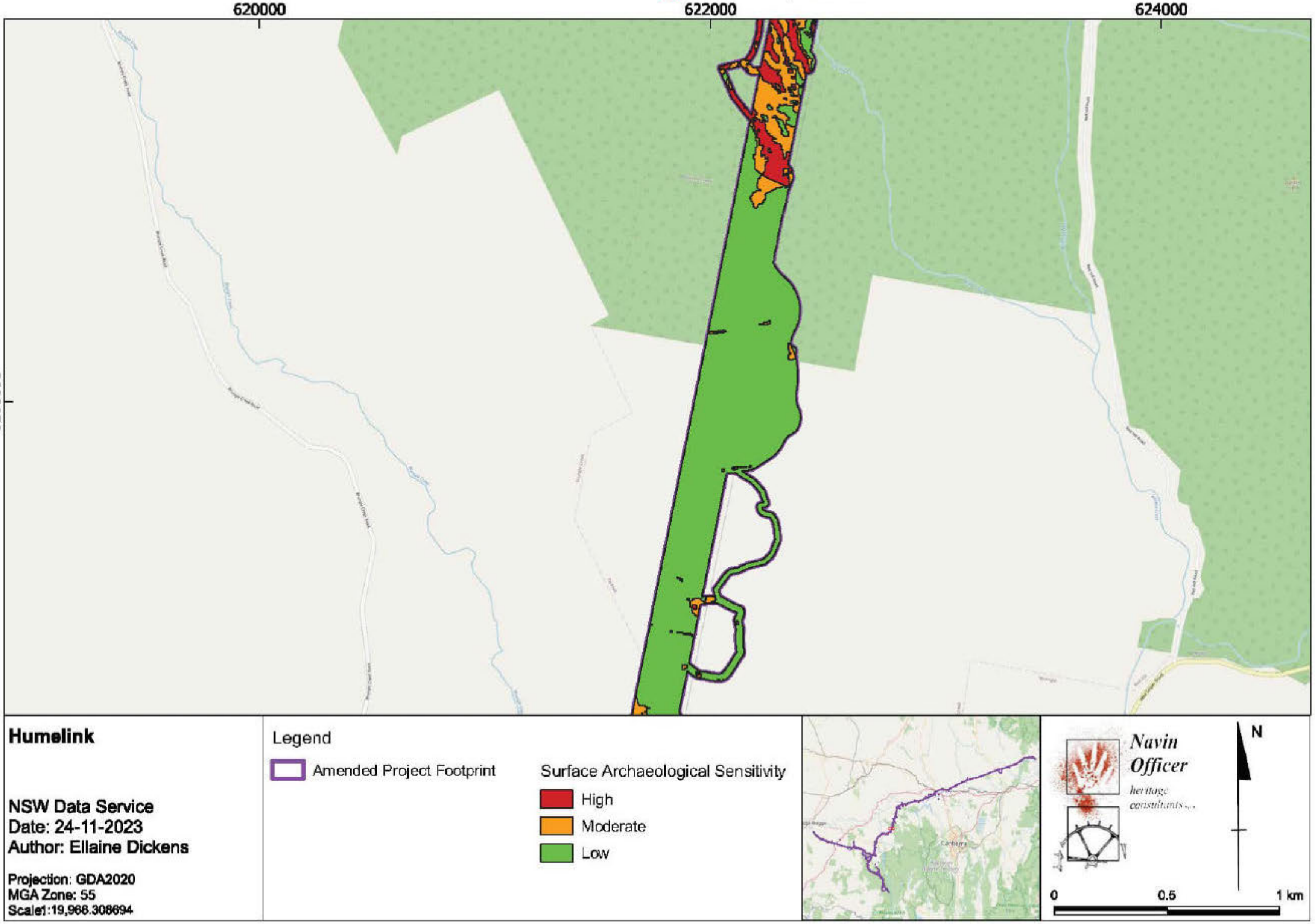
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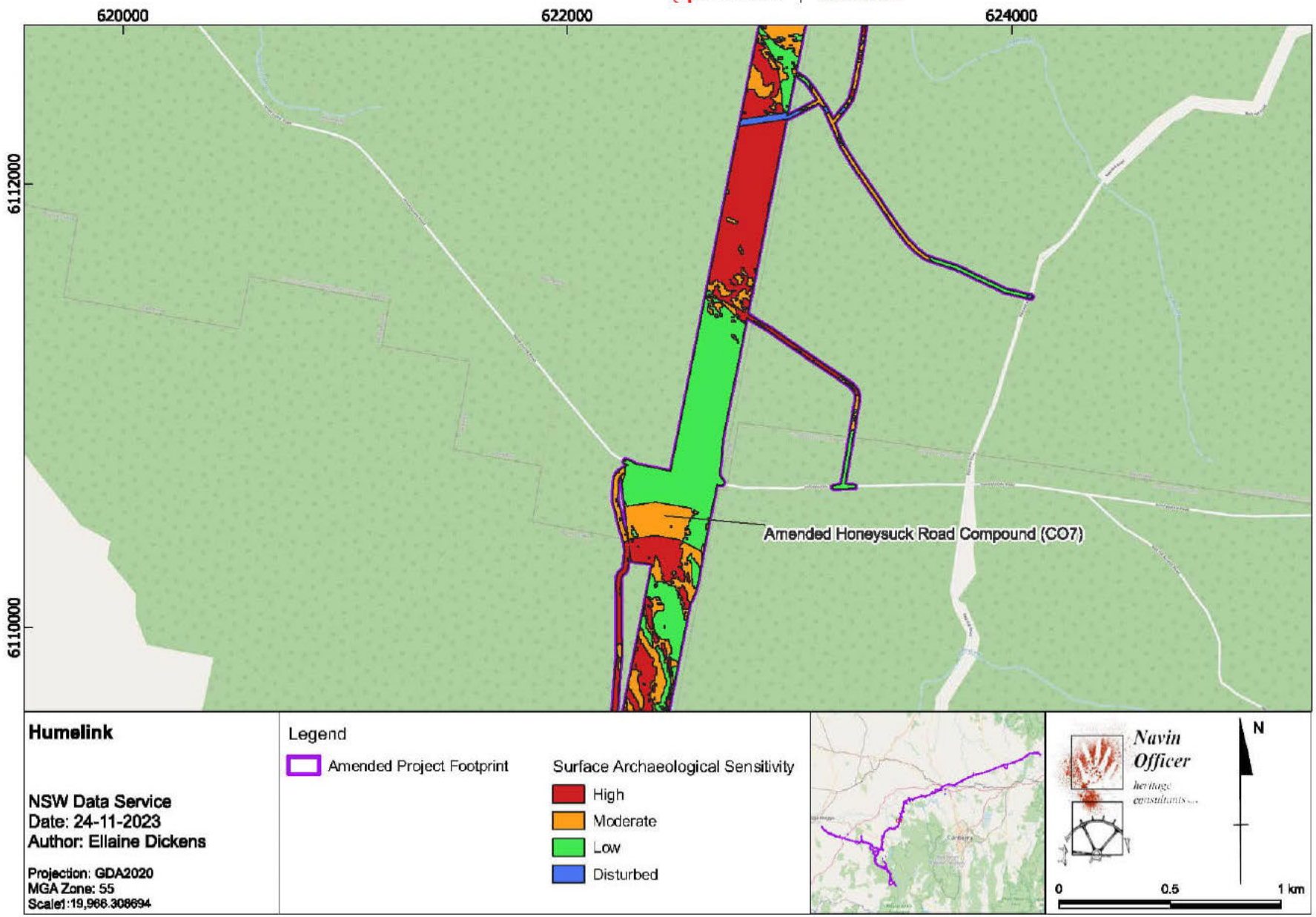
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Humelink
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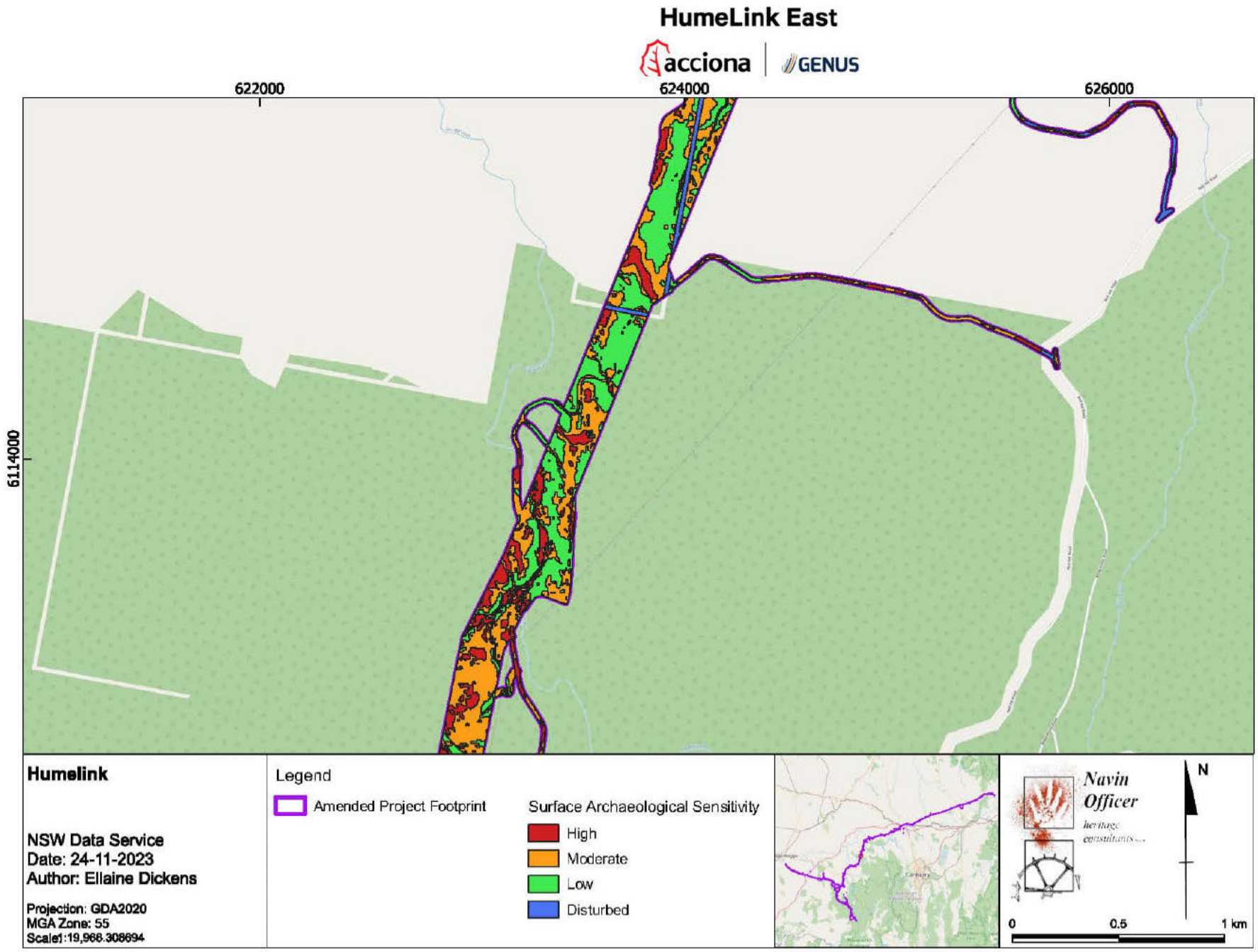
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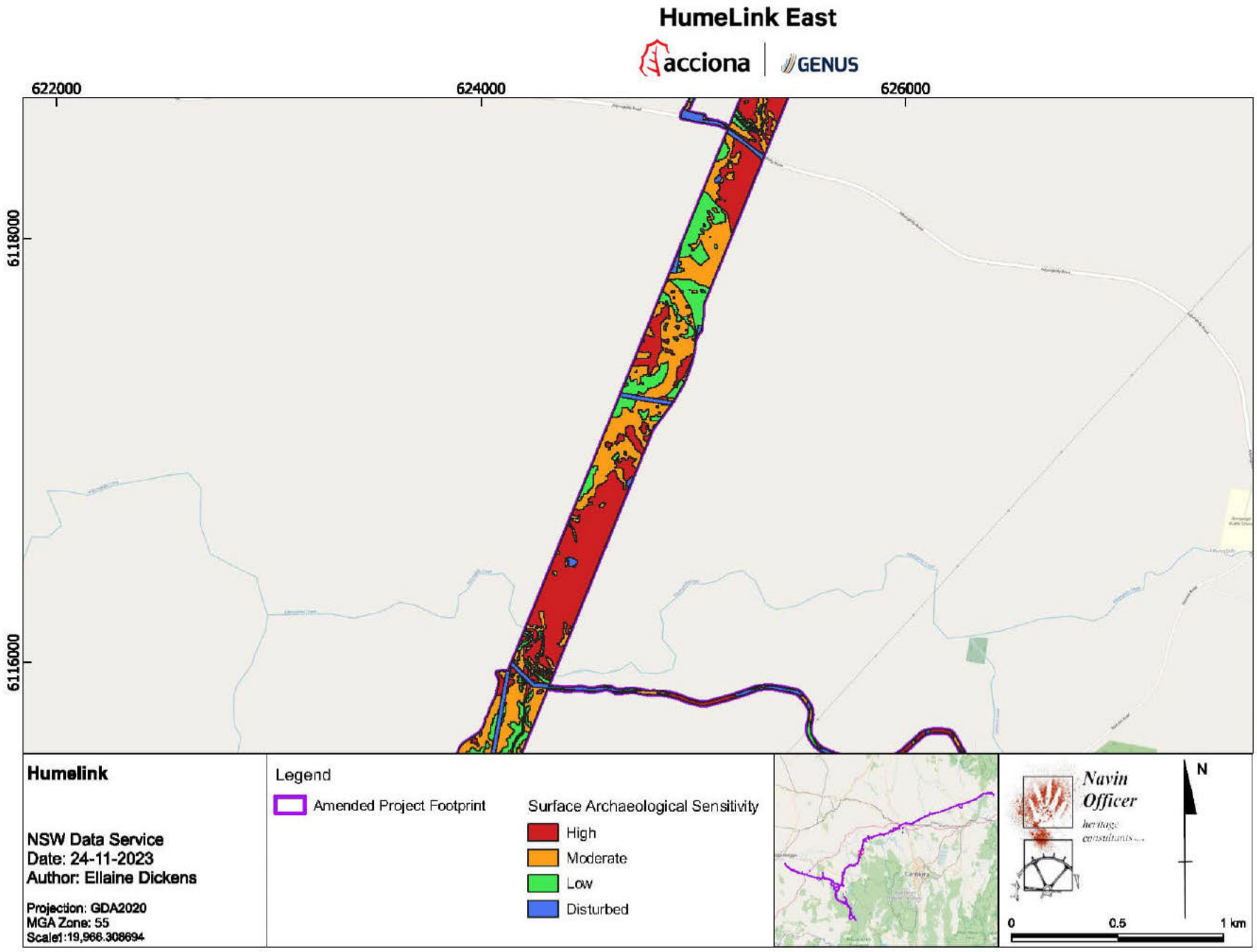
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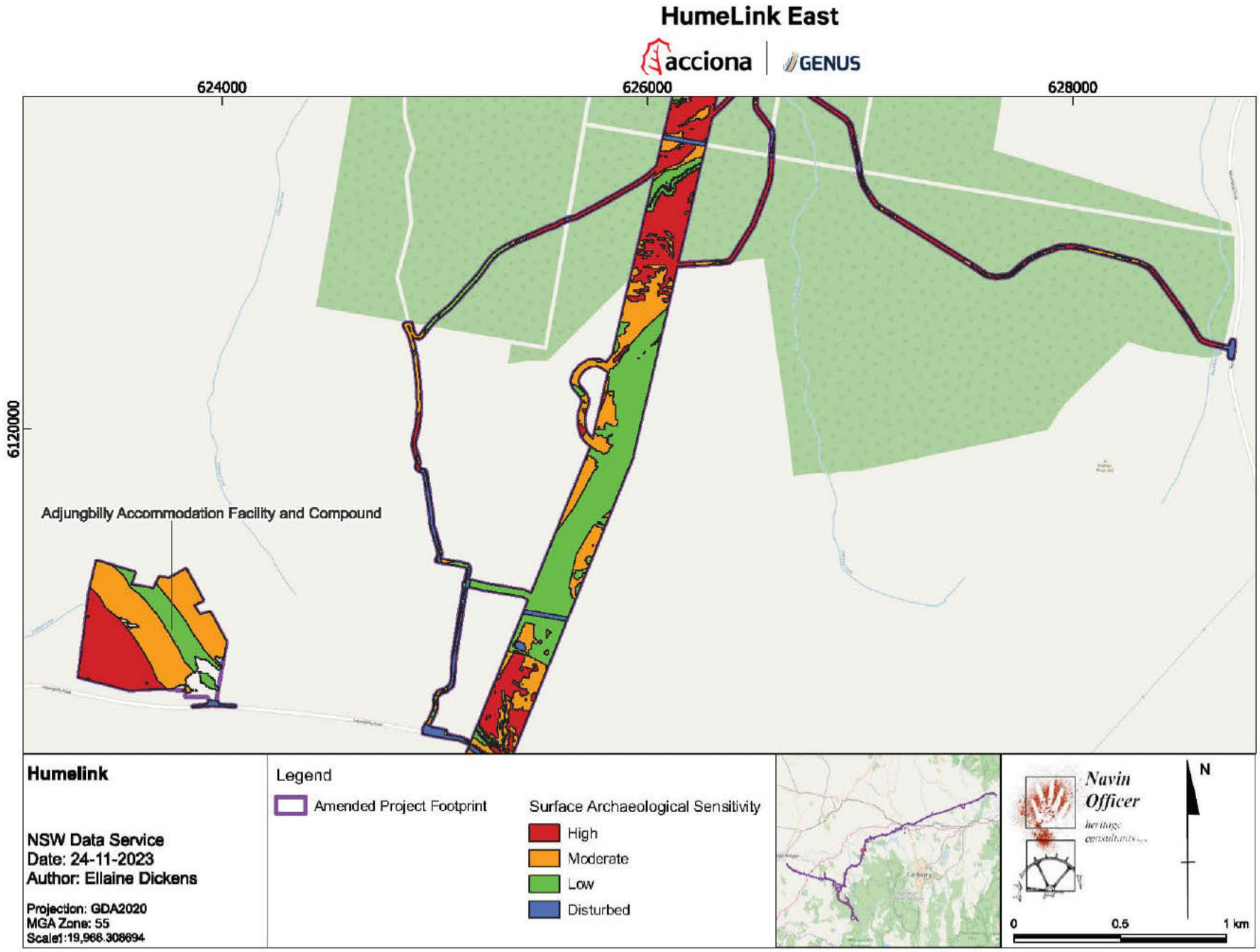
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Adjungbilly Accommodation Facility and Compound
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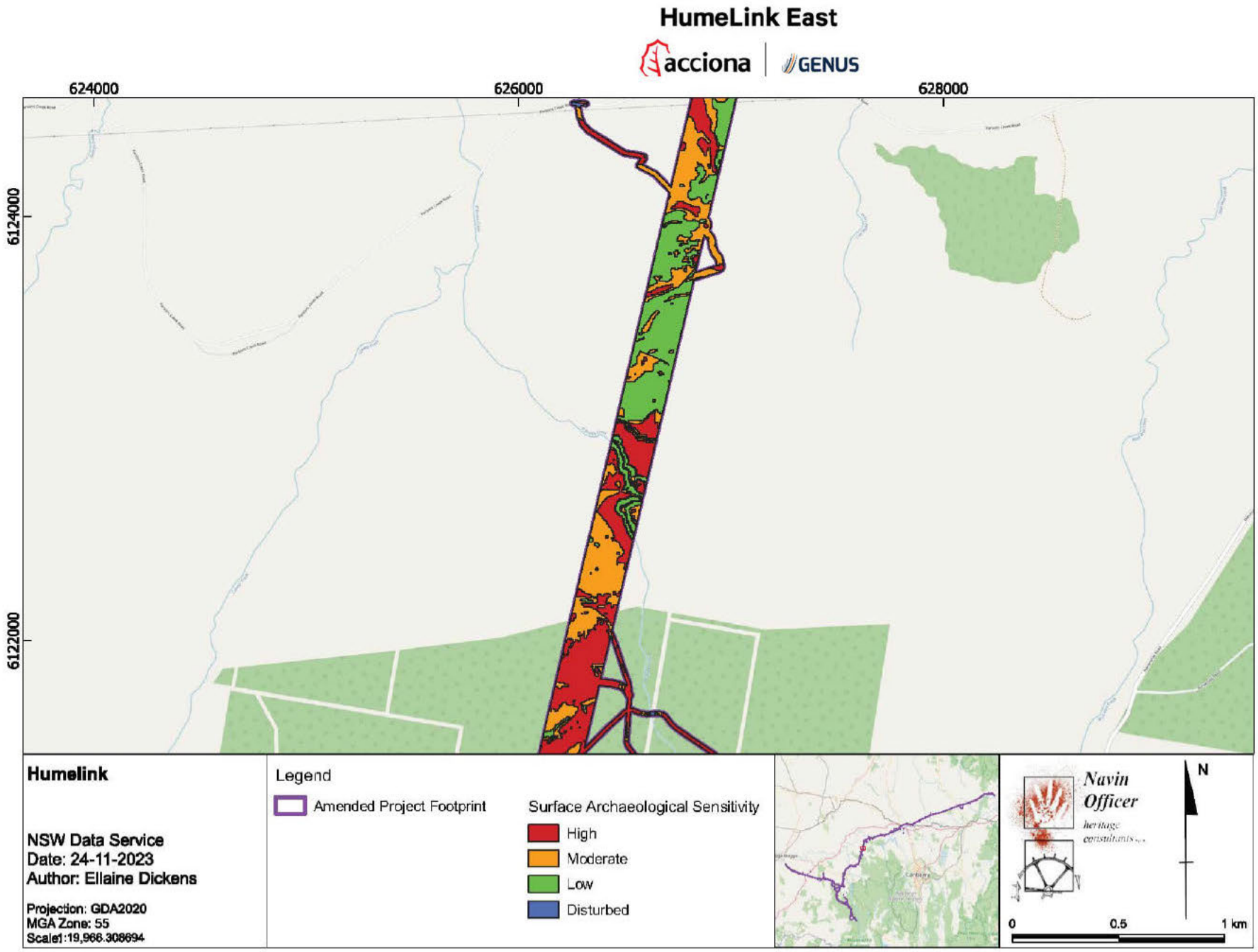
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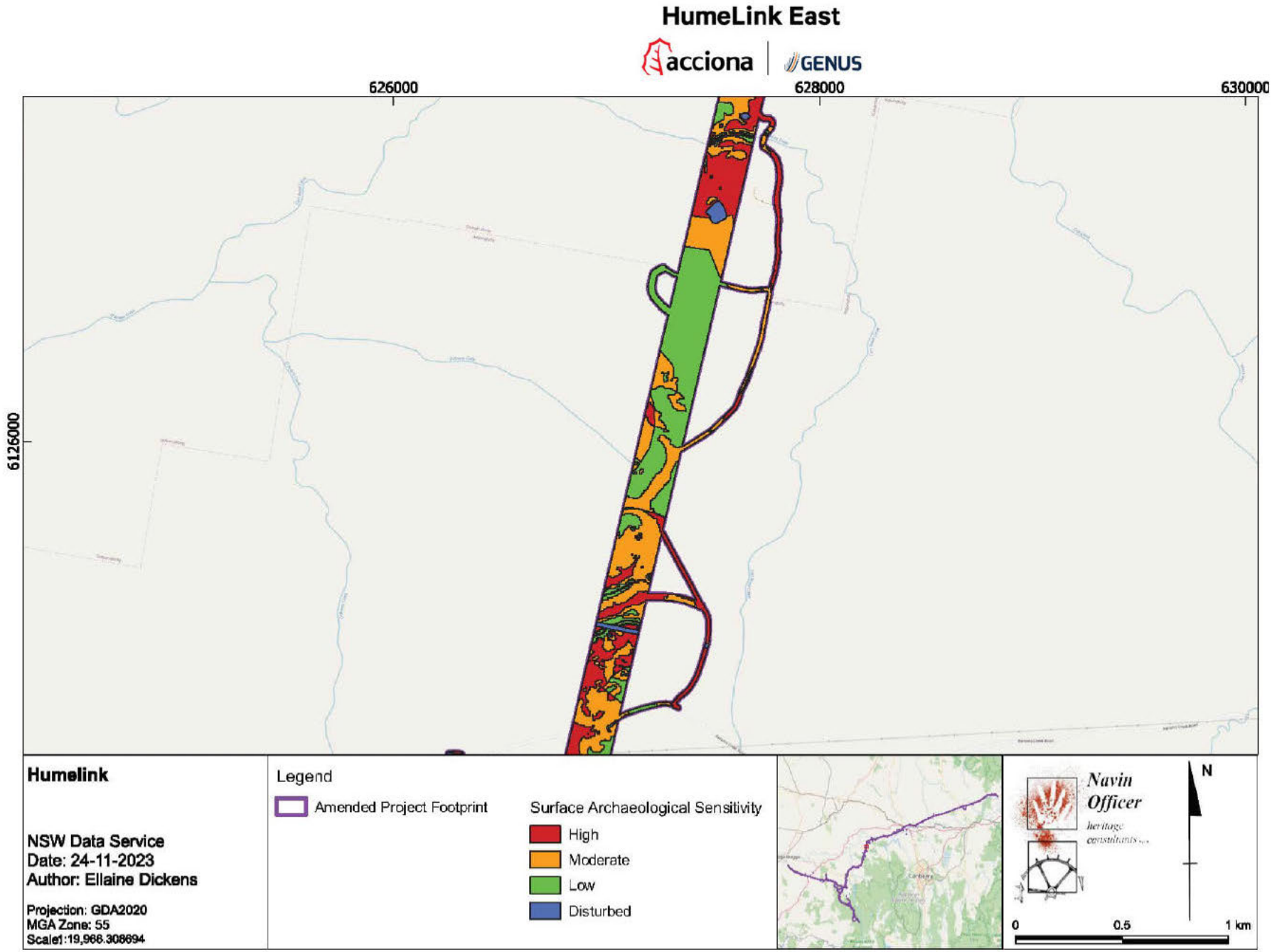
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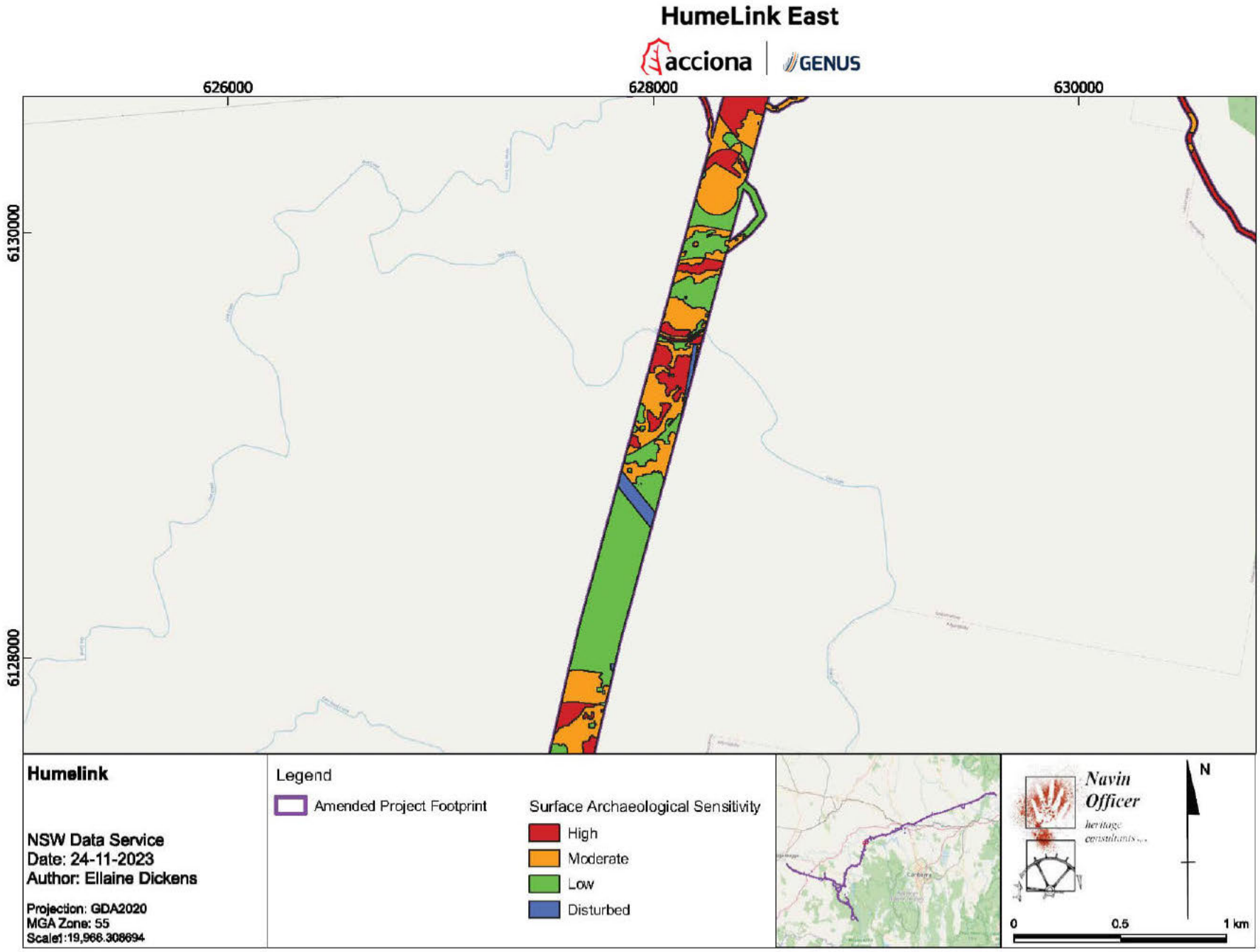
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Date: 24-11-2023
Author: Ellaine Dickens
Projection: GDA2020
MGA Zone: 55
Scale1:19,966.308694
Legend
Amended Project Footprint
Surface Archaeological Sensitivity
High
Moderate
Low
Disturbed
Navin Officer
heritage consultants
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1 km

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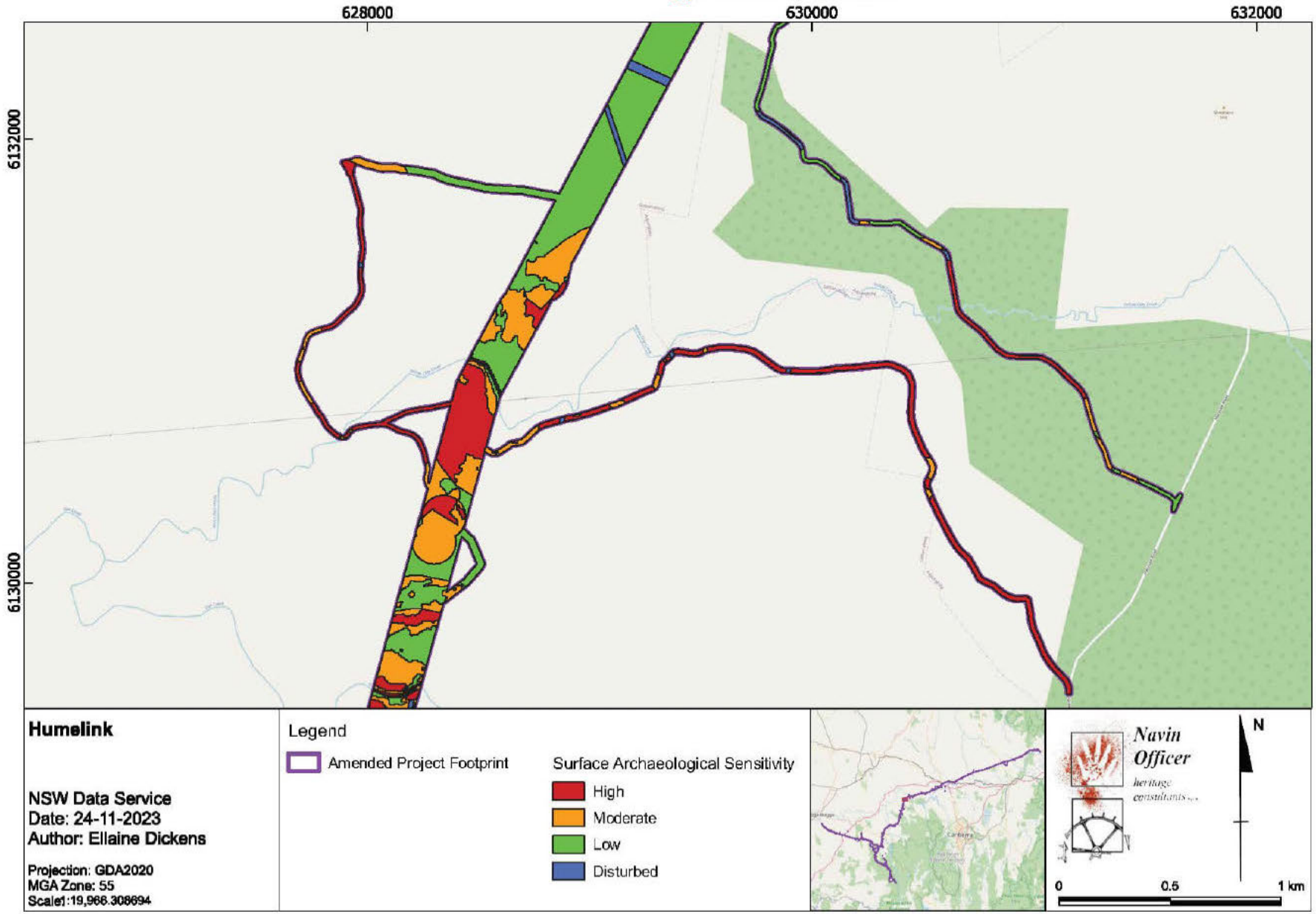

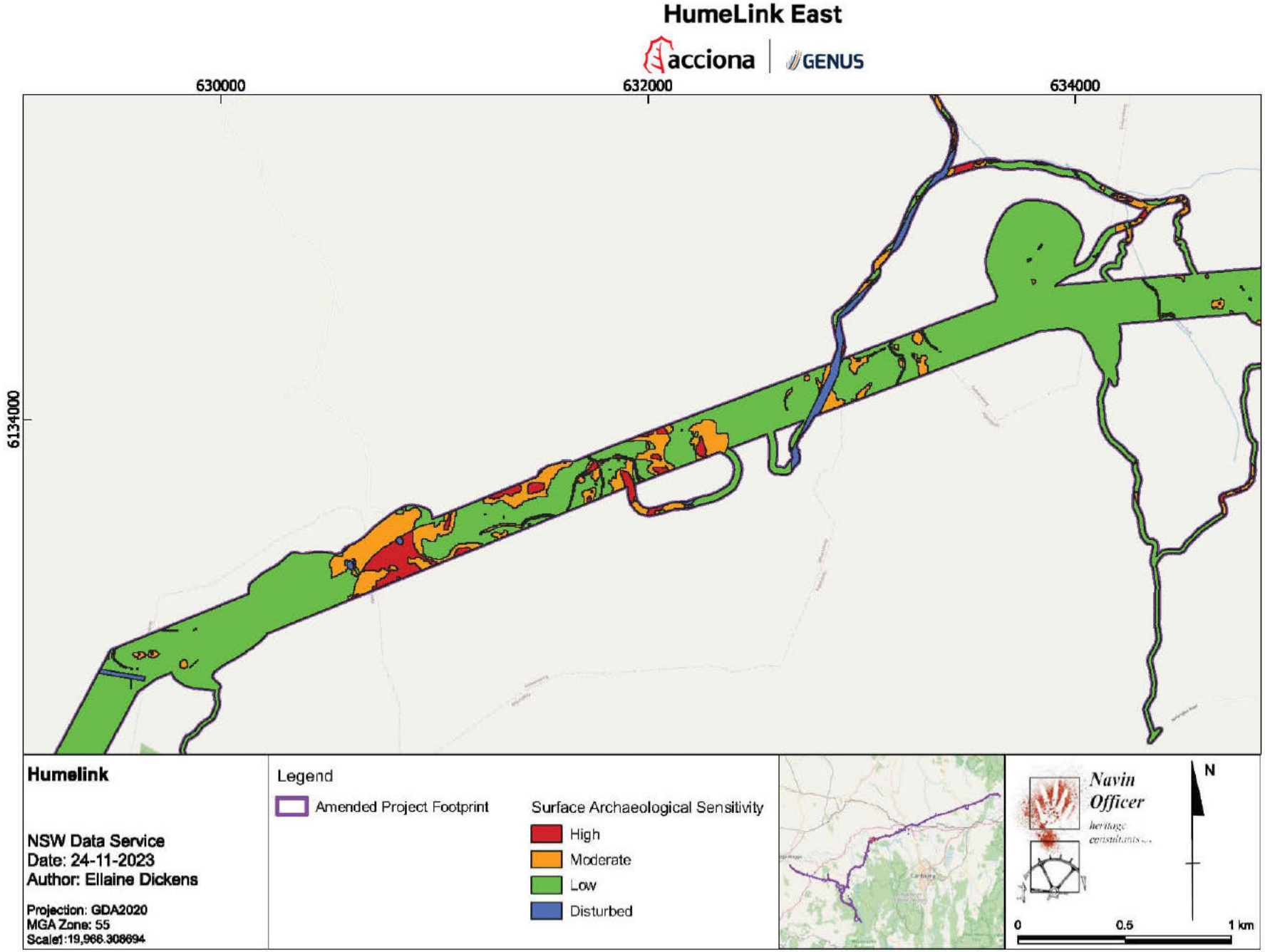
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Date: 24-11-2023
Author: Ellaine Dickens
Projection: GDA2020
MGA Zone: 55
Scale1:19,966.308694
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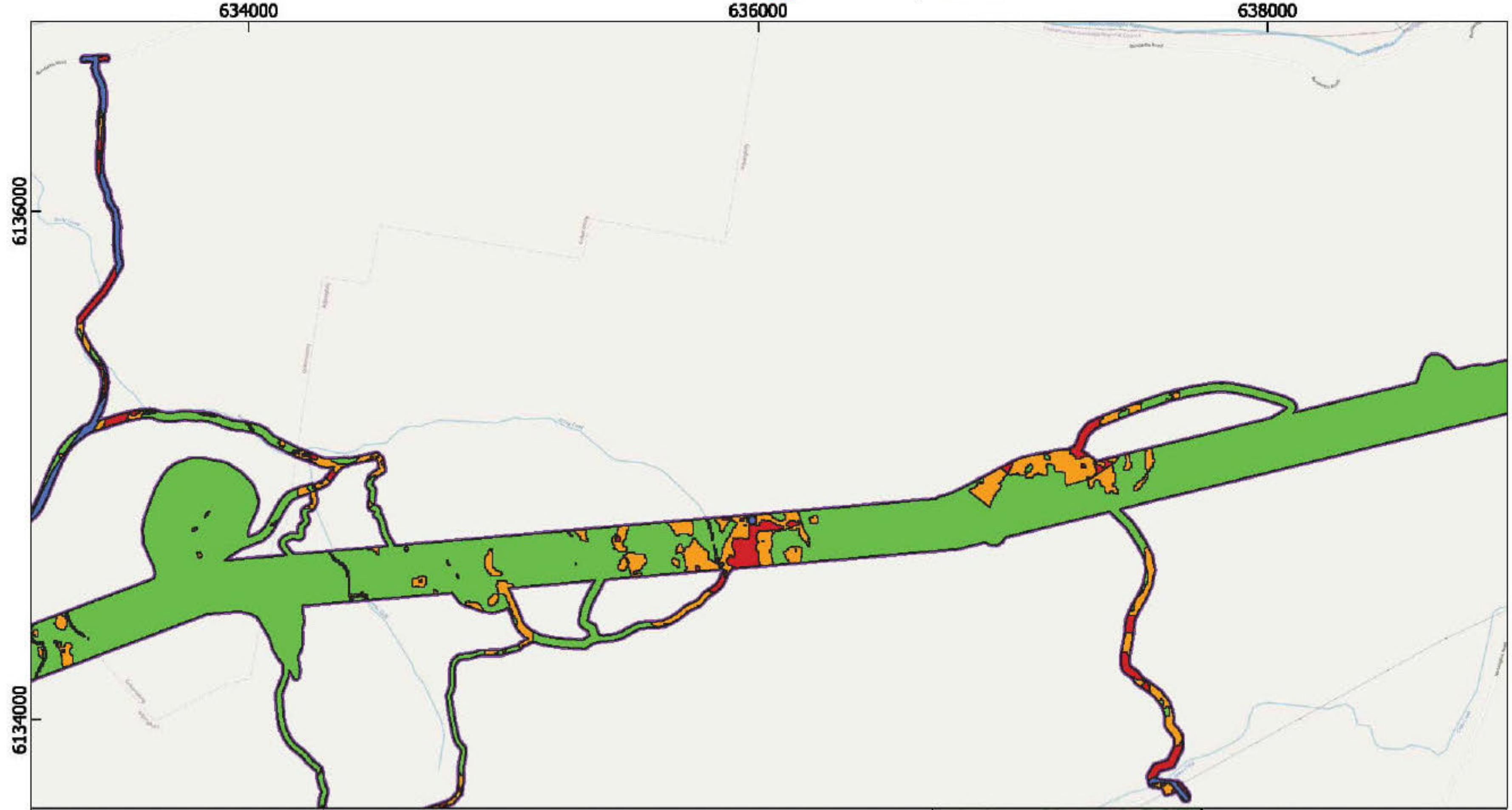

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Date: 24-11-2023
Author: Ellaine Dickens

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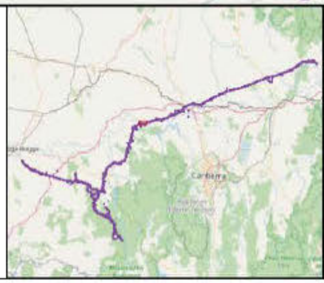
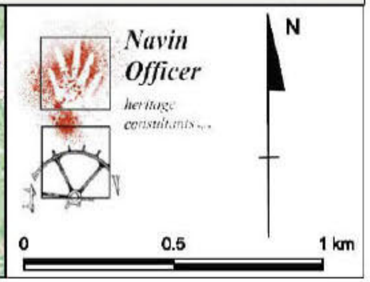
Legend

Amended Project Footprint

Surface Archaeological Sensitivity

- High
- Moderate
- Low
- Disturbed





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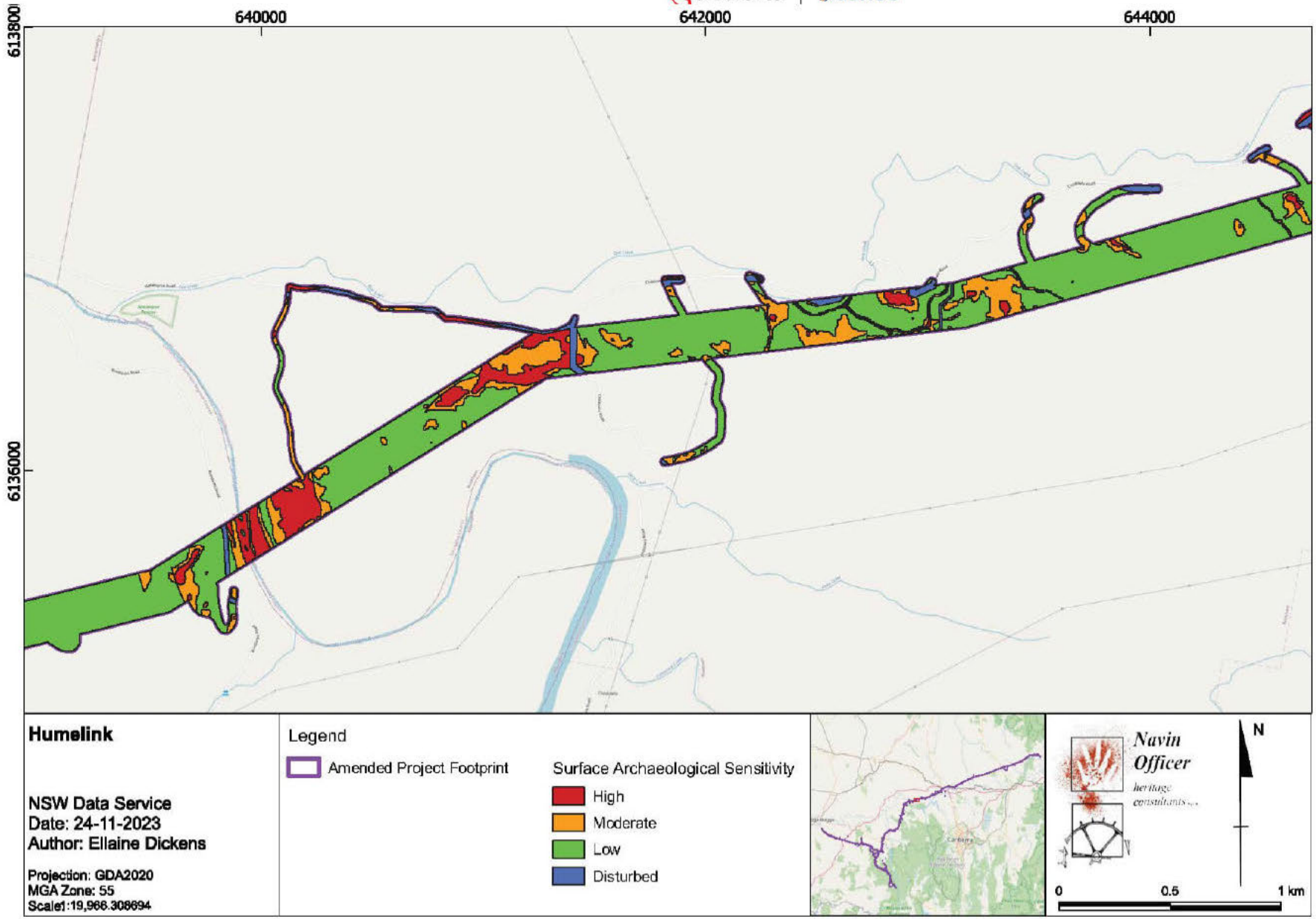

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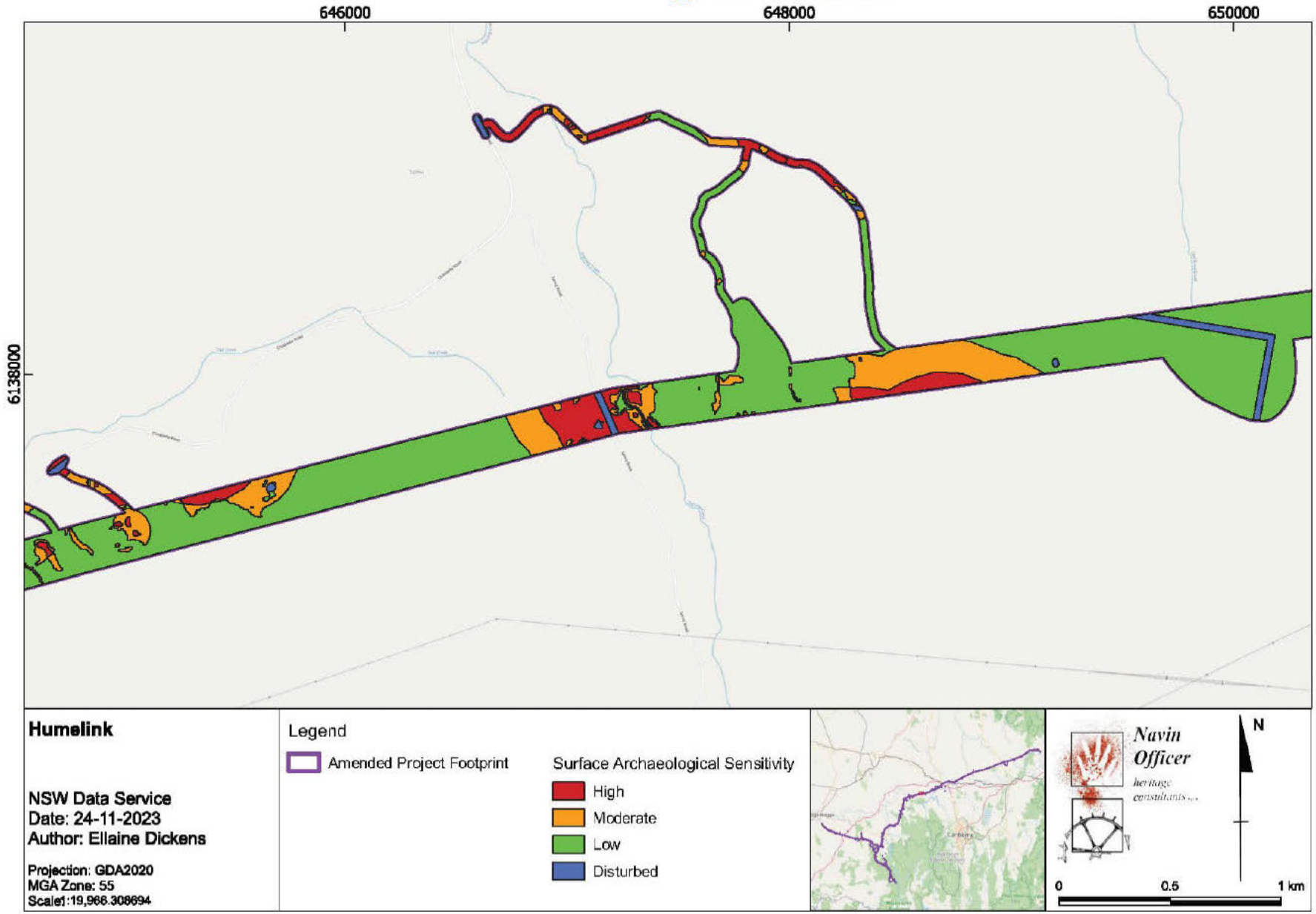

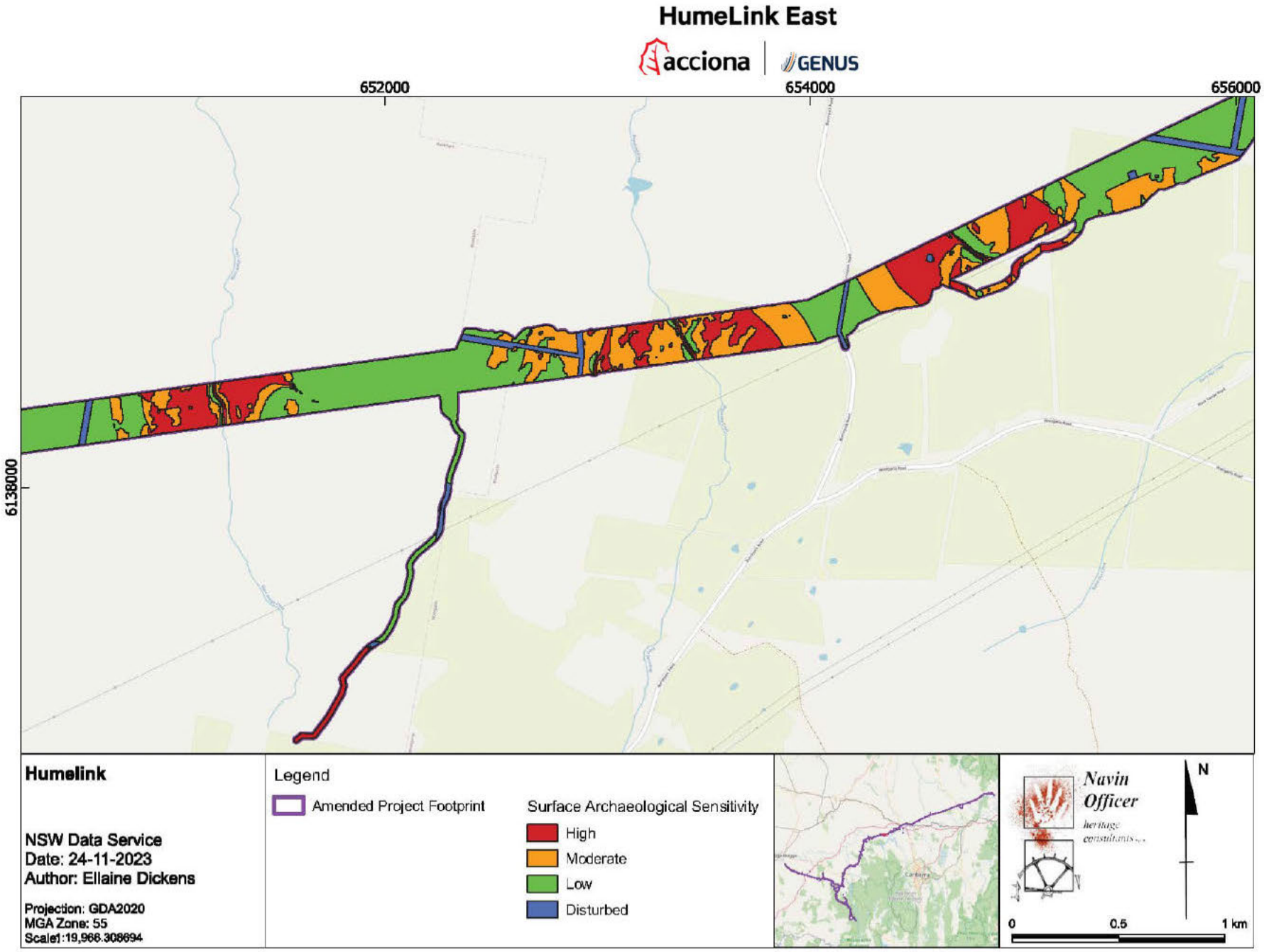
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Surface Archaeological Sensitivity
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Moderate
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Disturbed
Navin Officer
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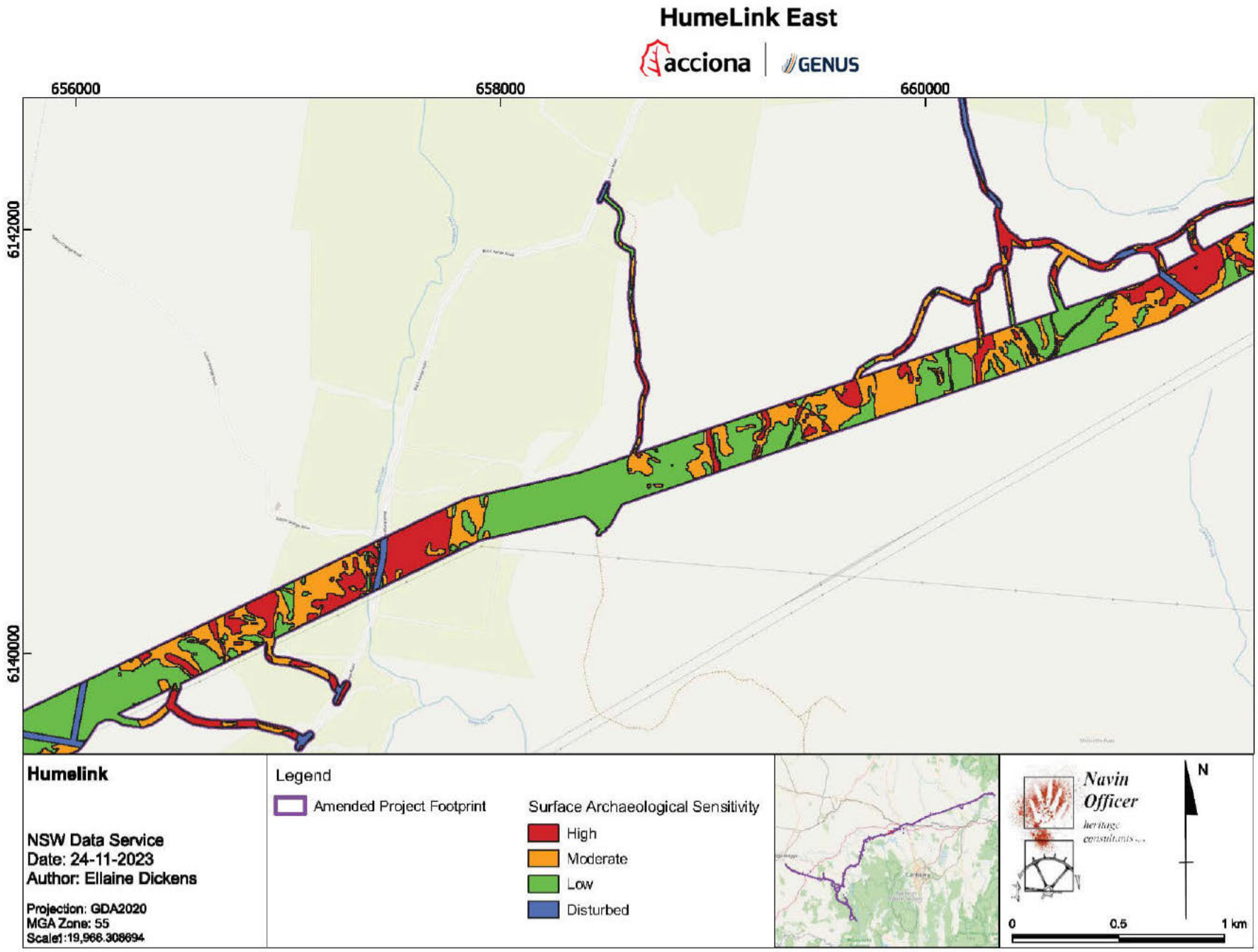
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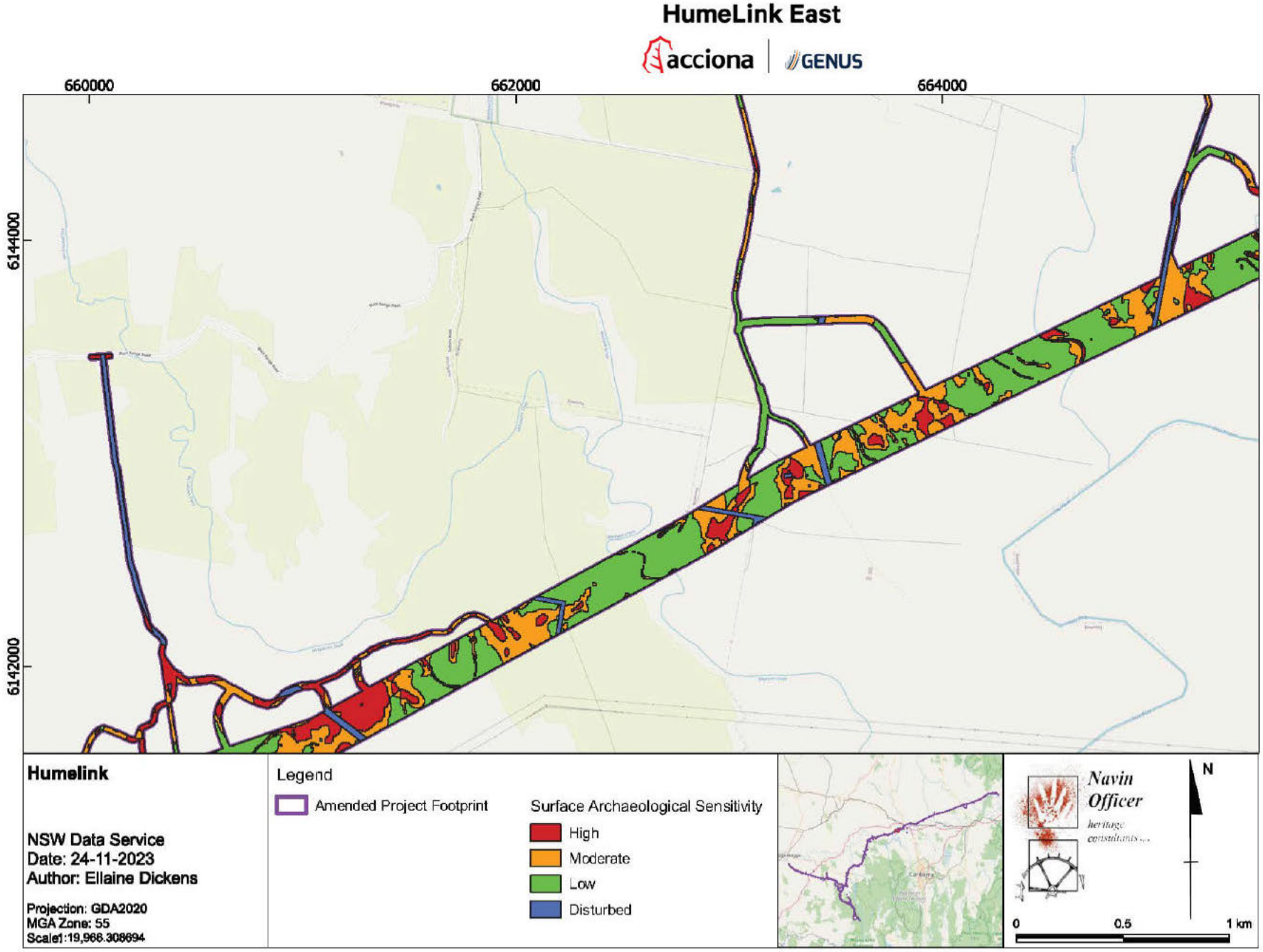
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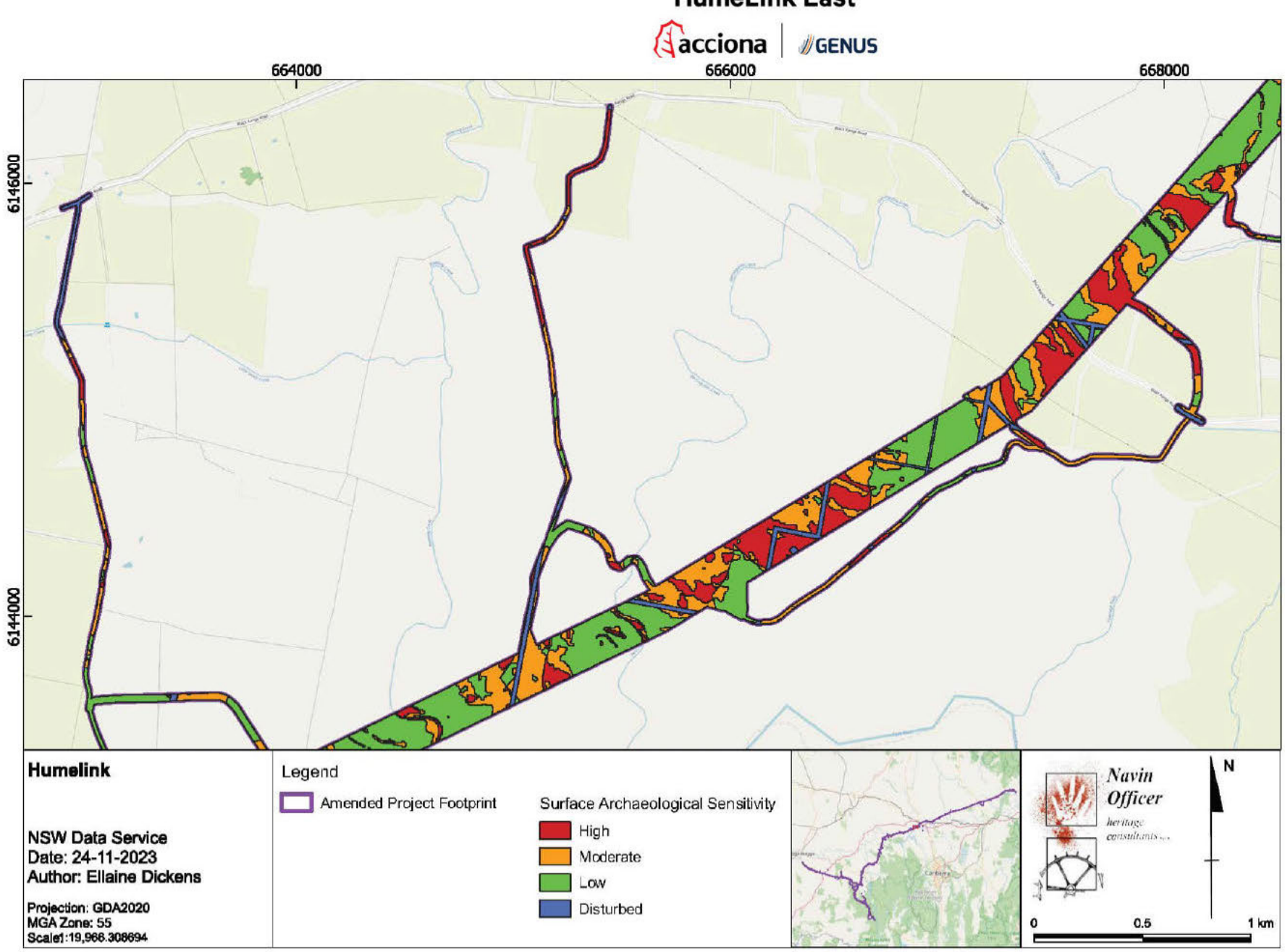
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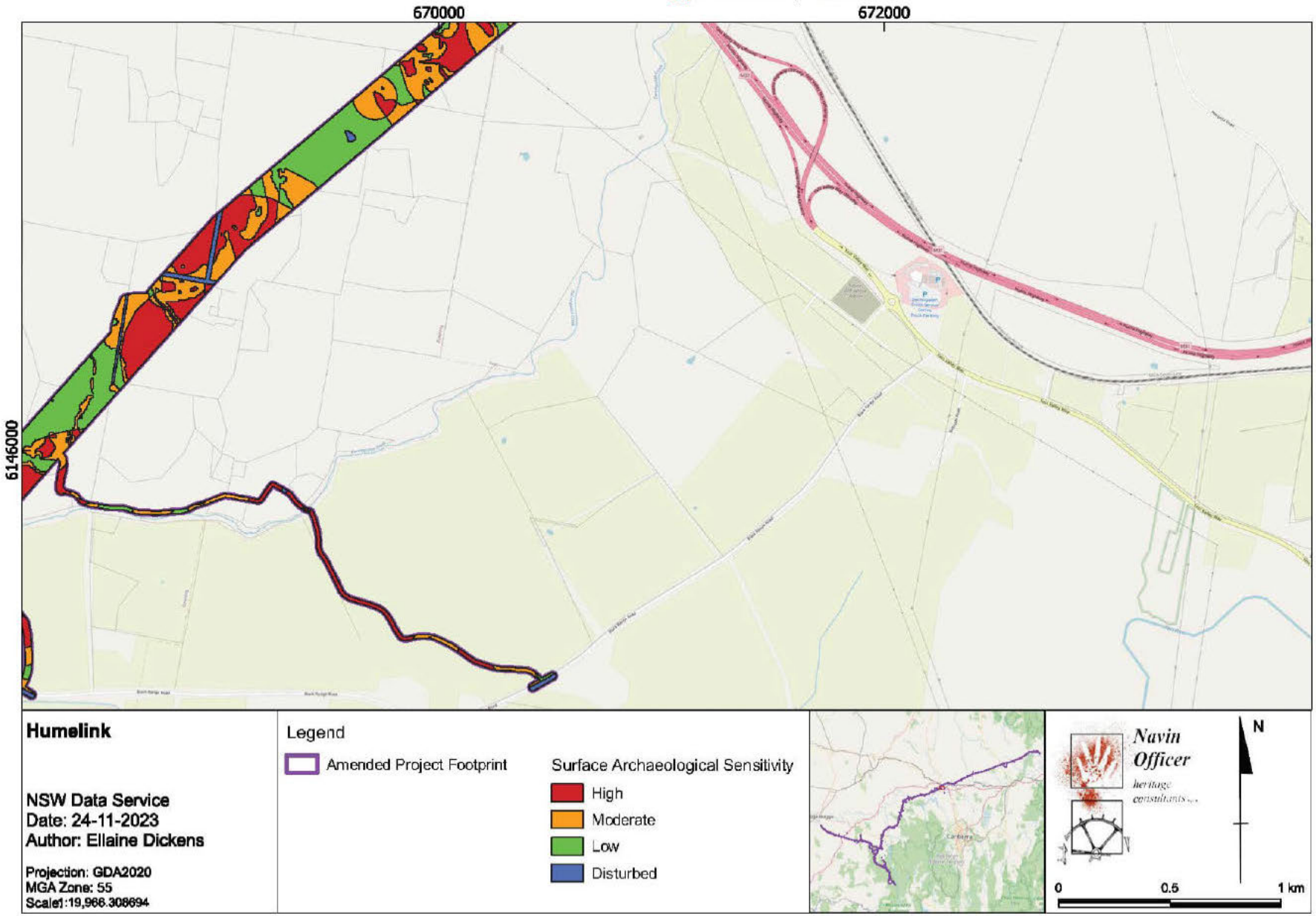
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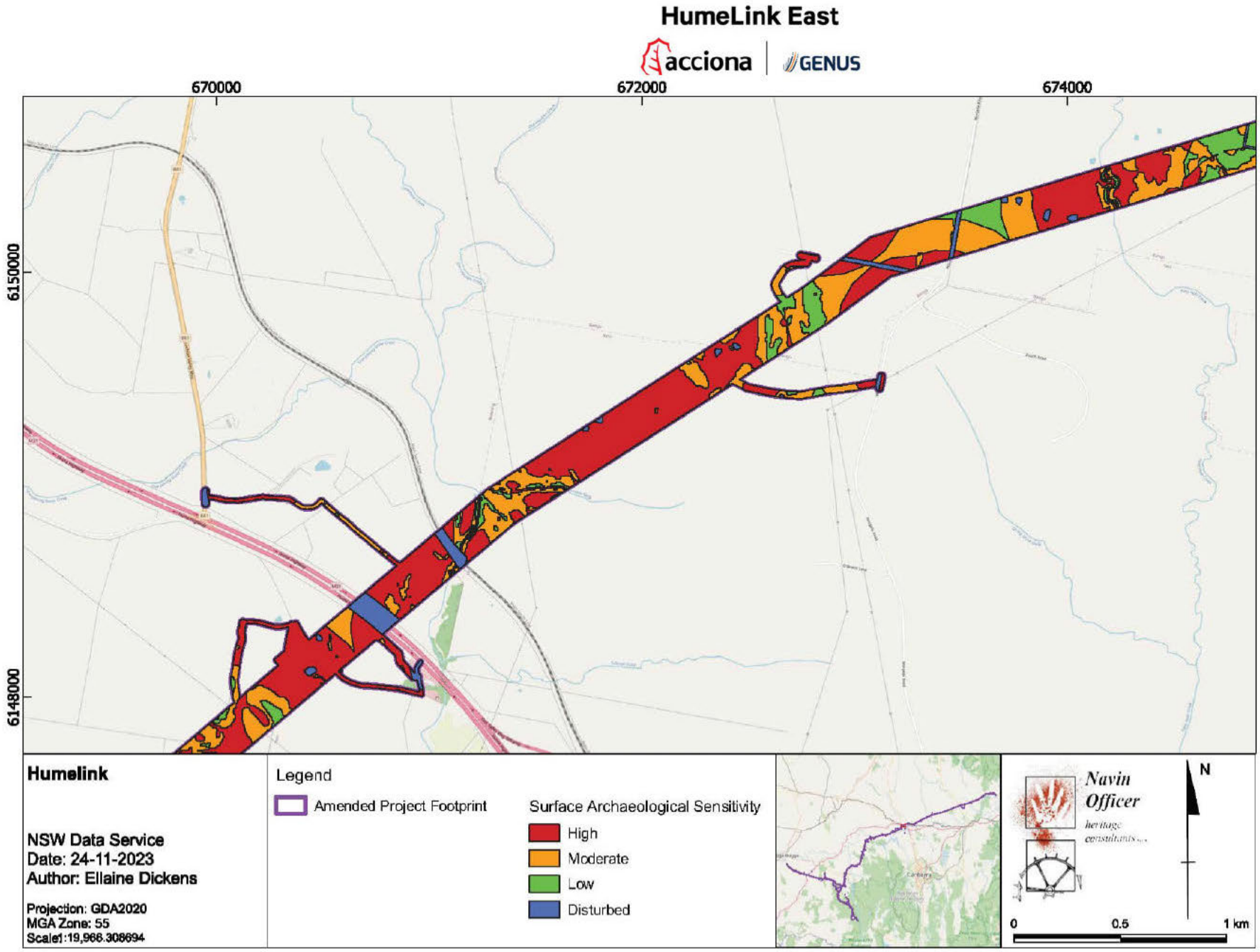
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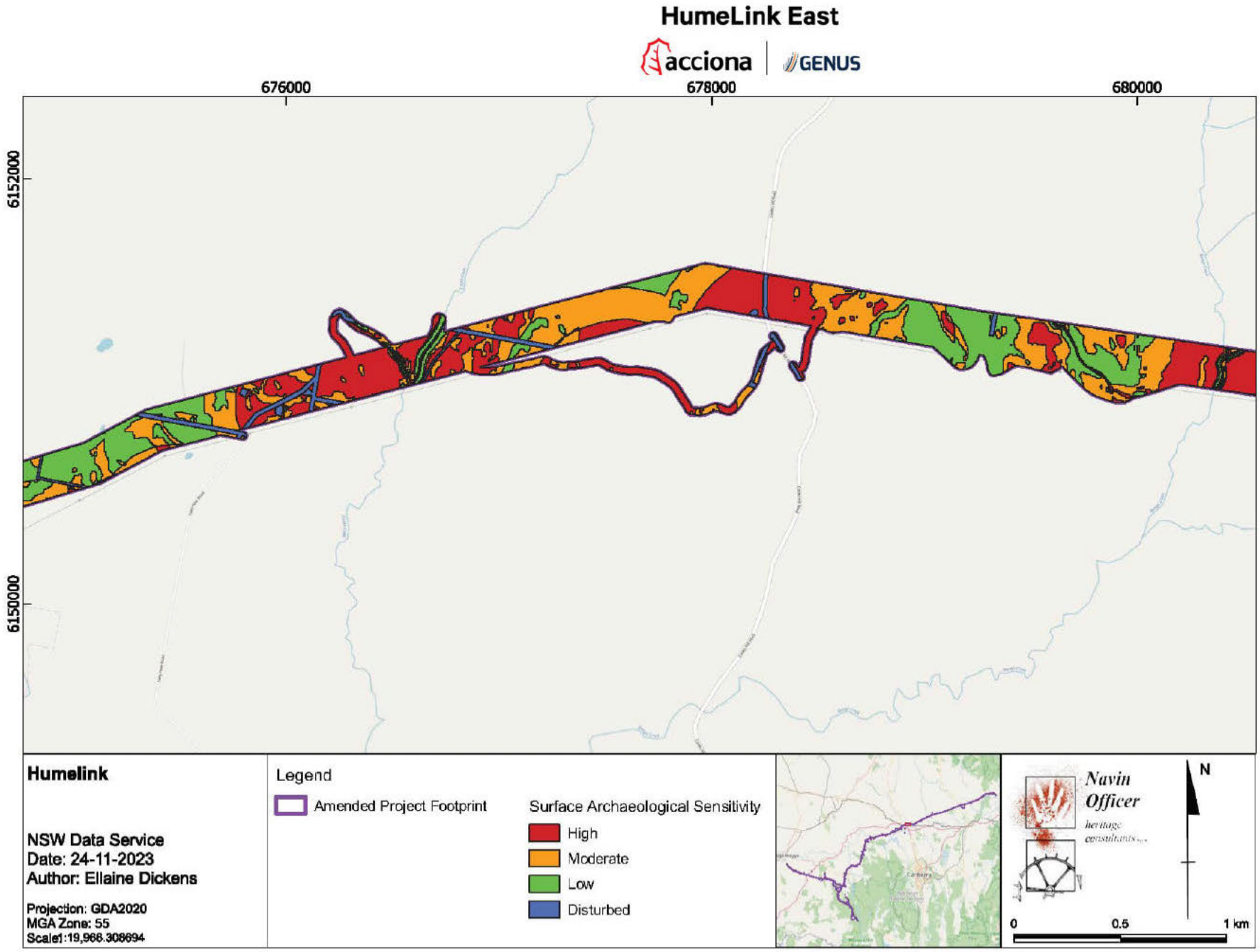
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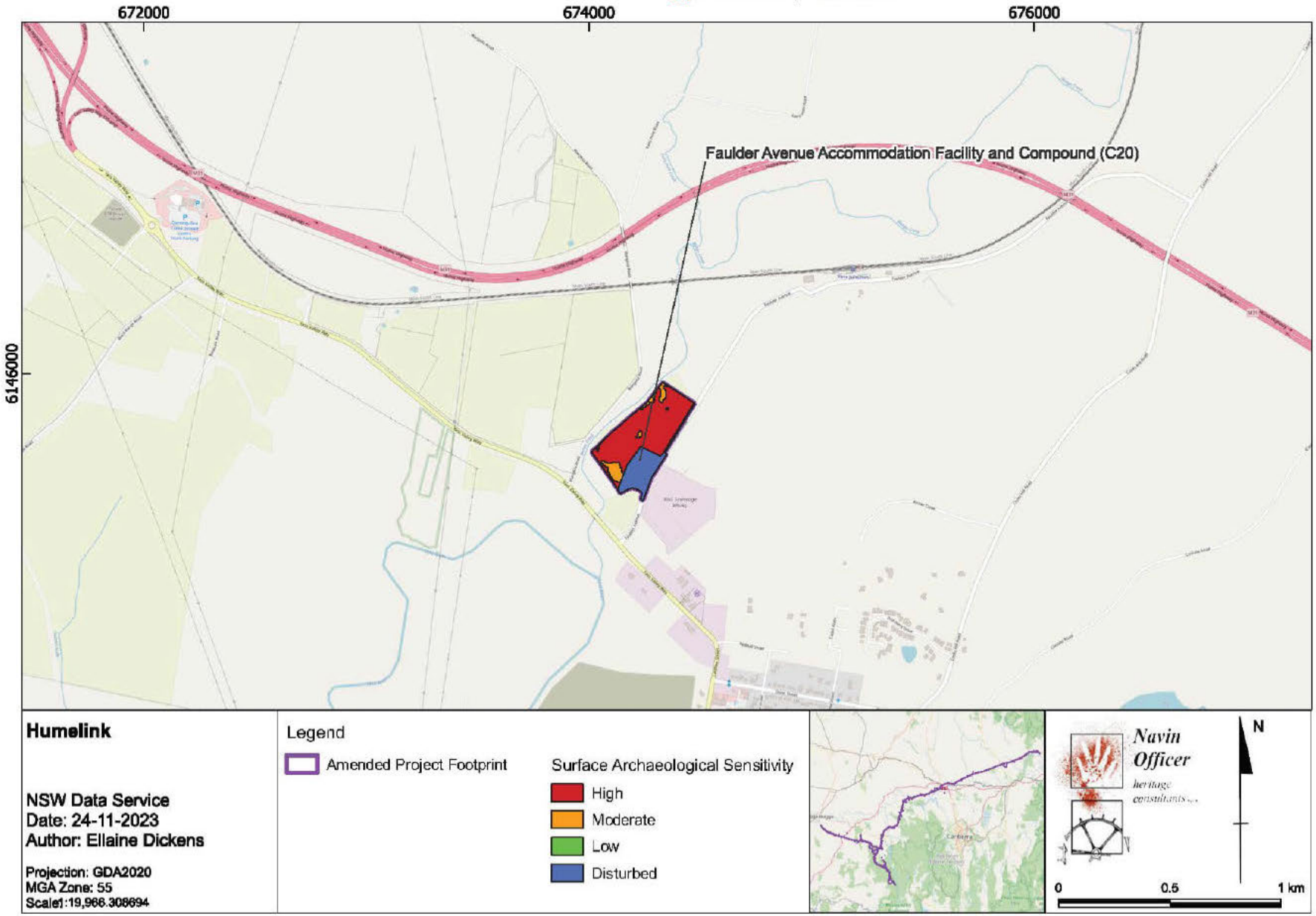
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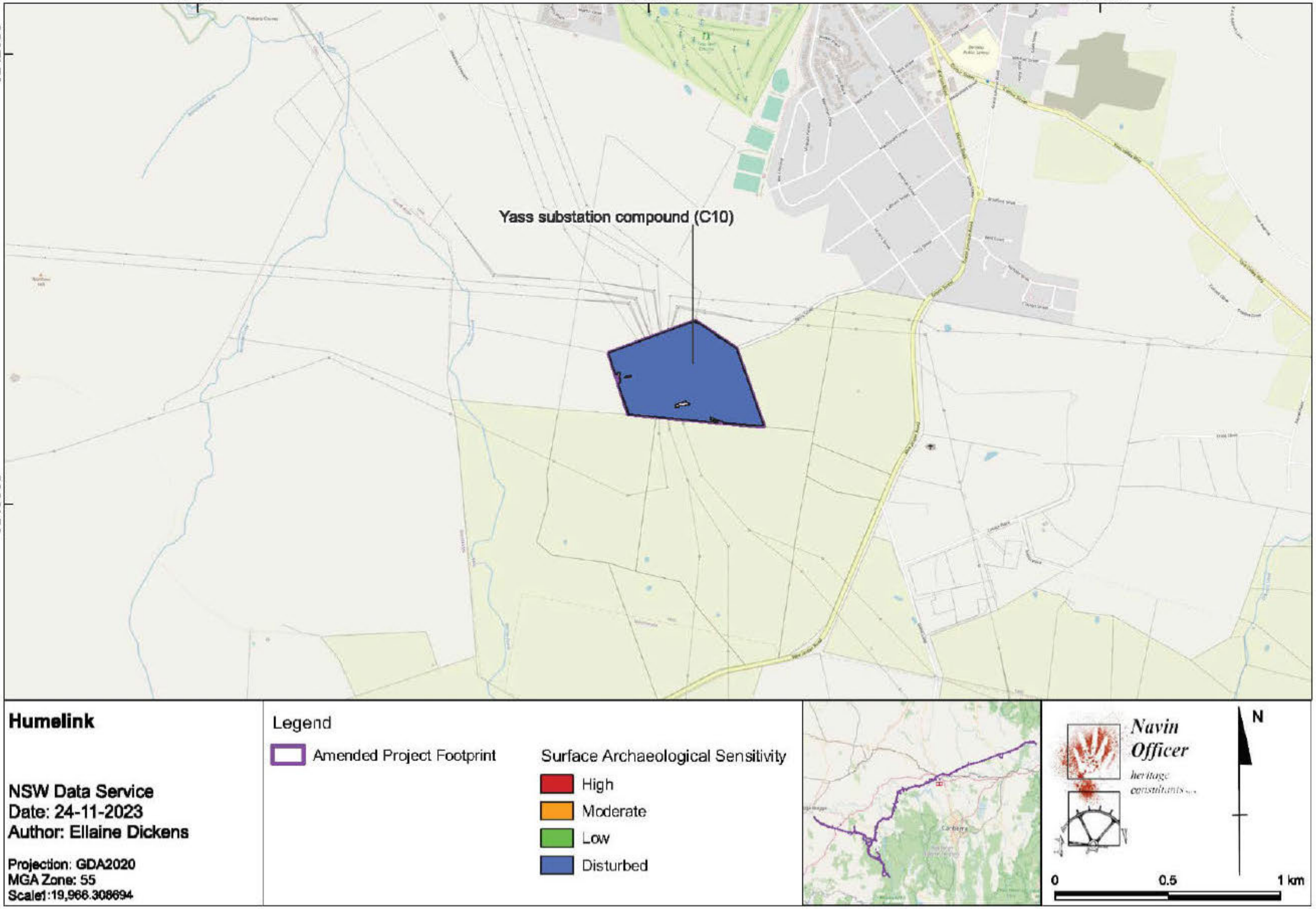
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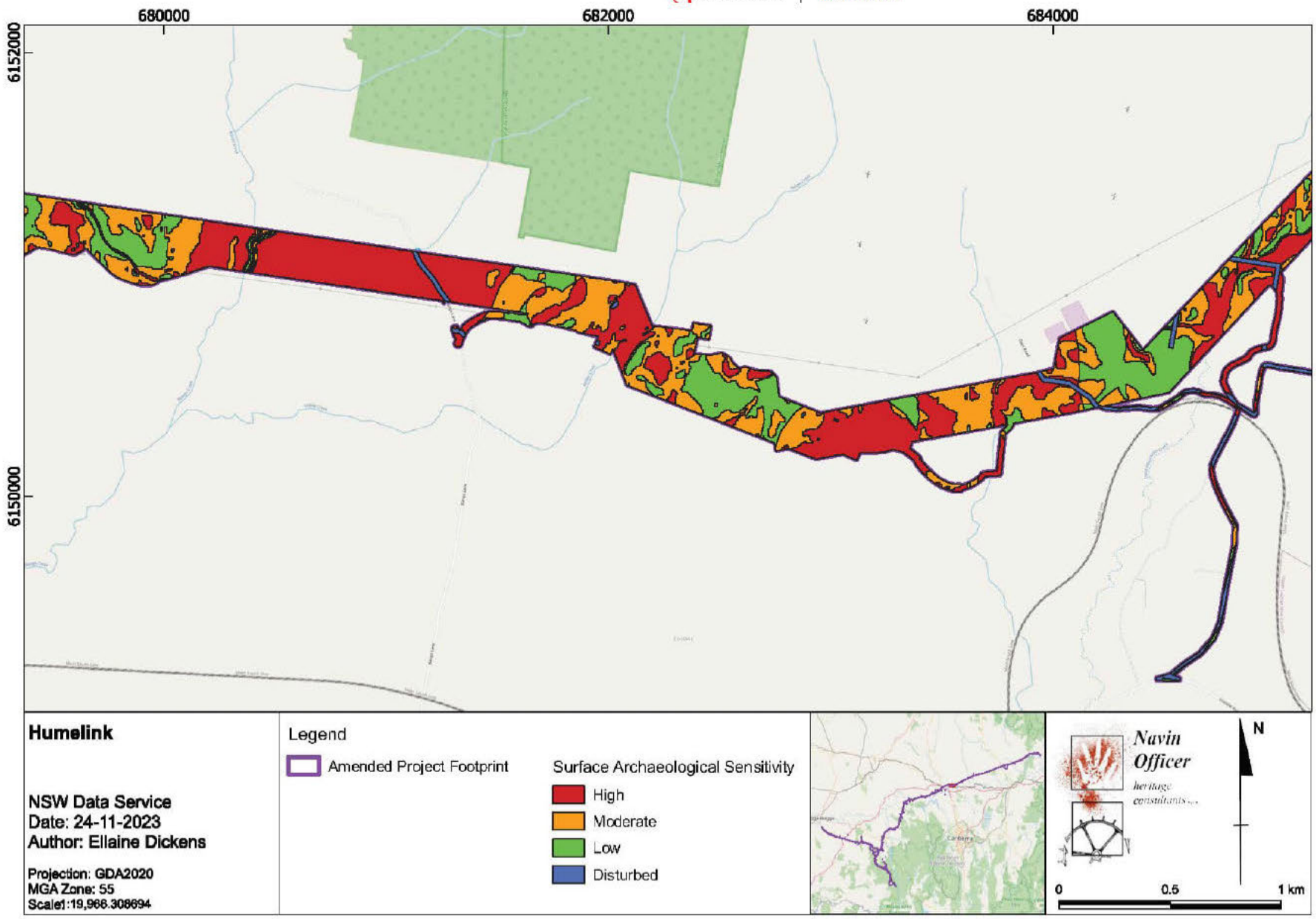
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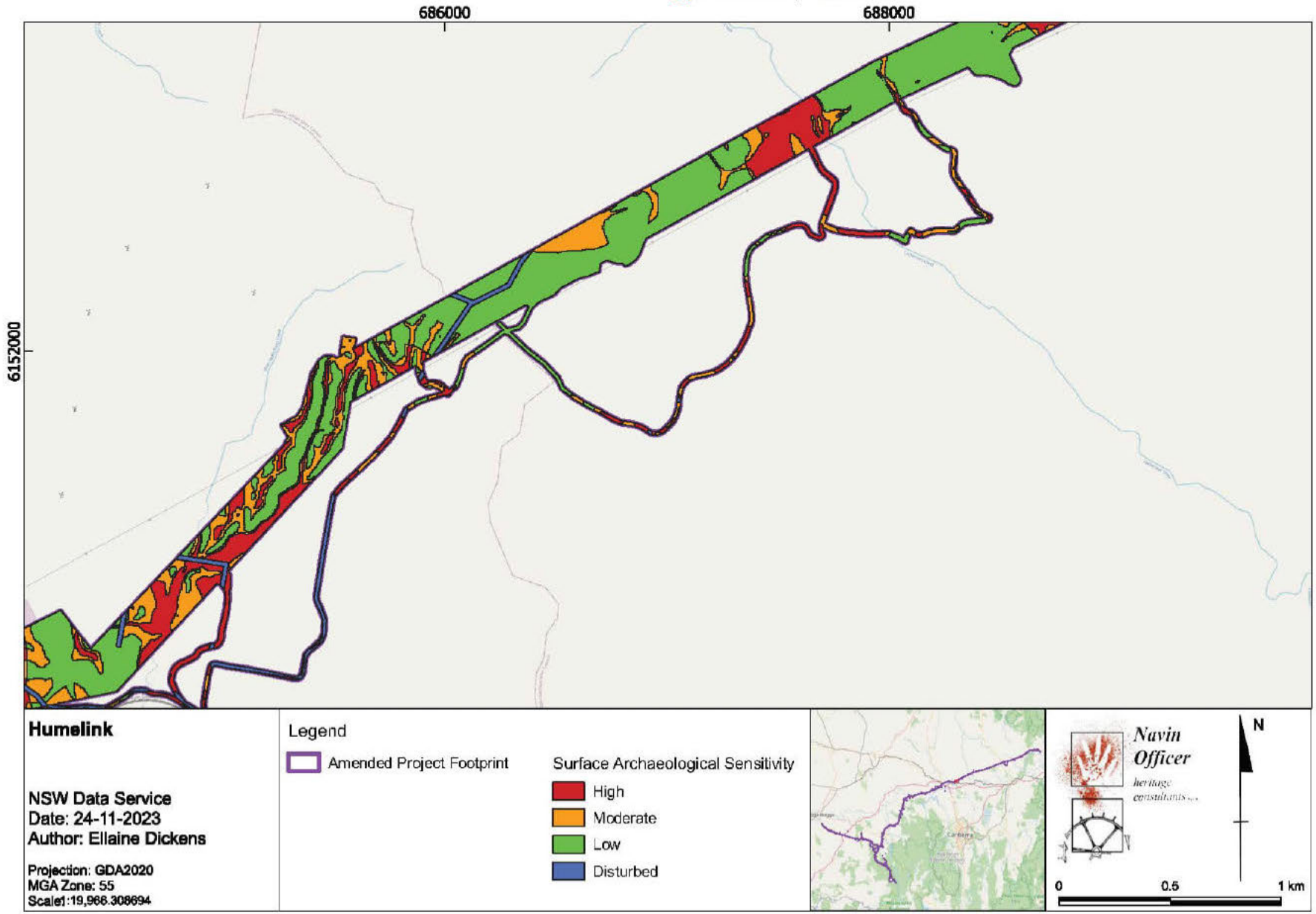
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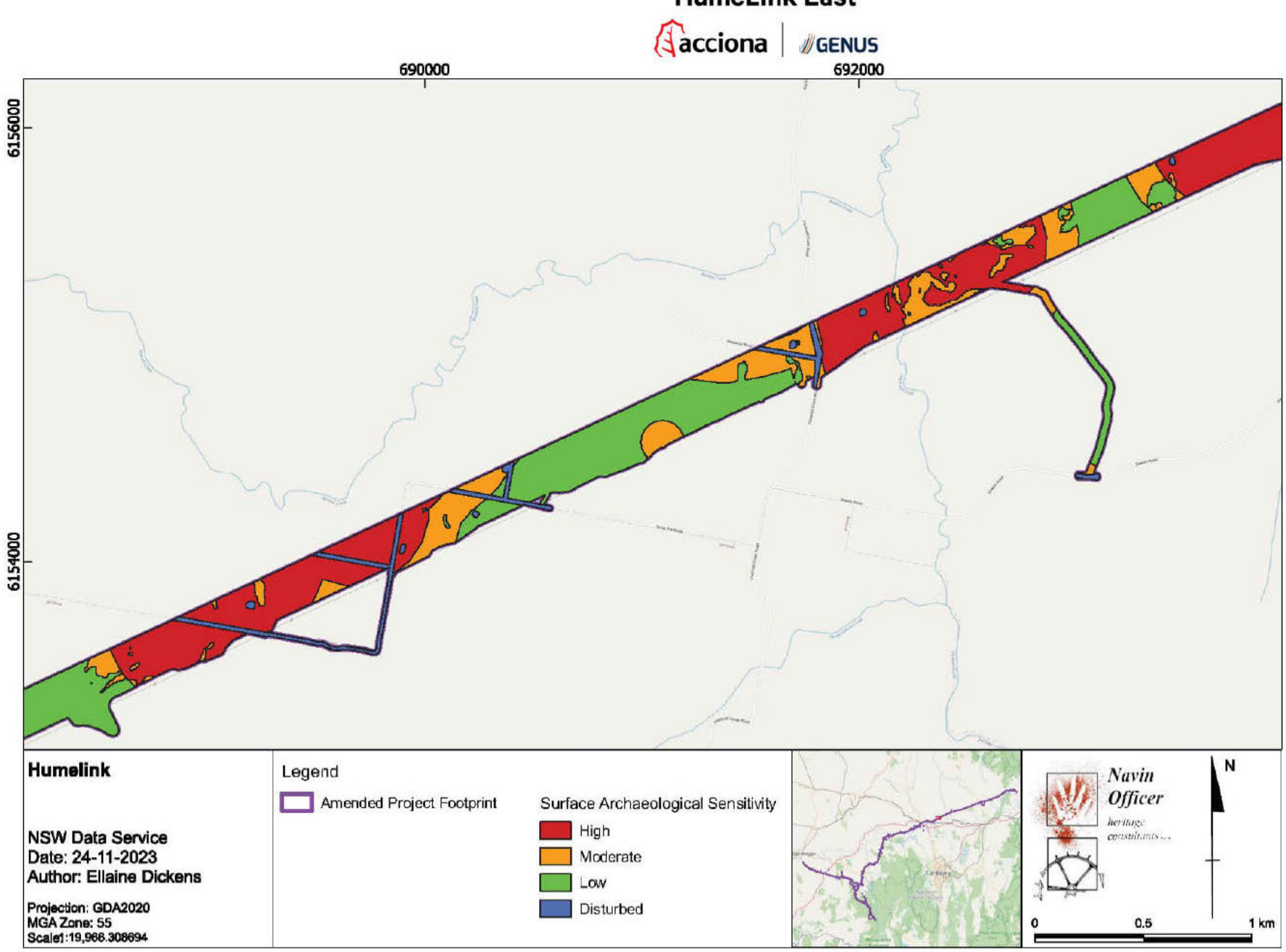
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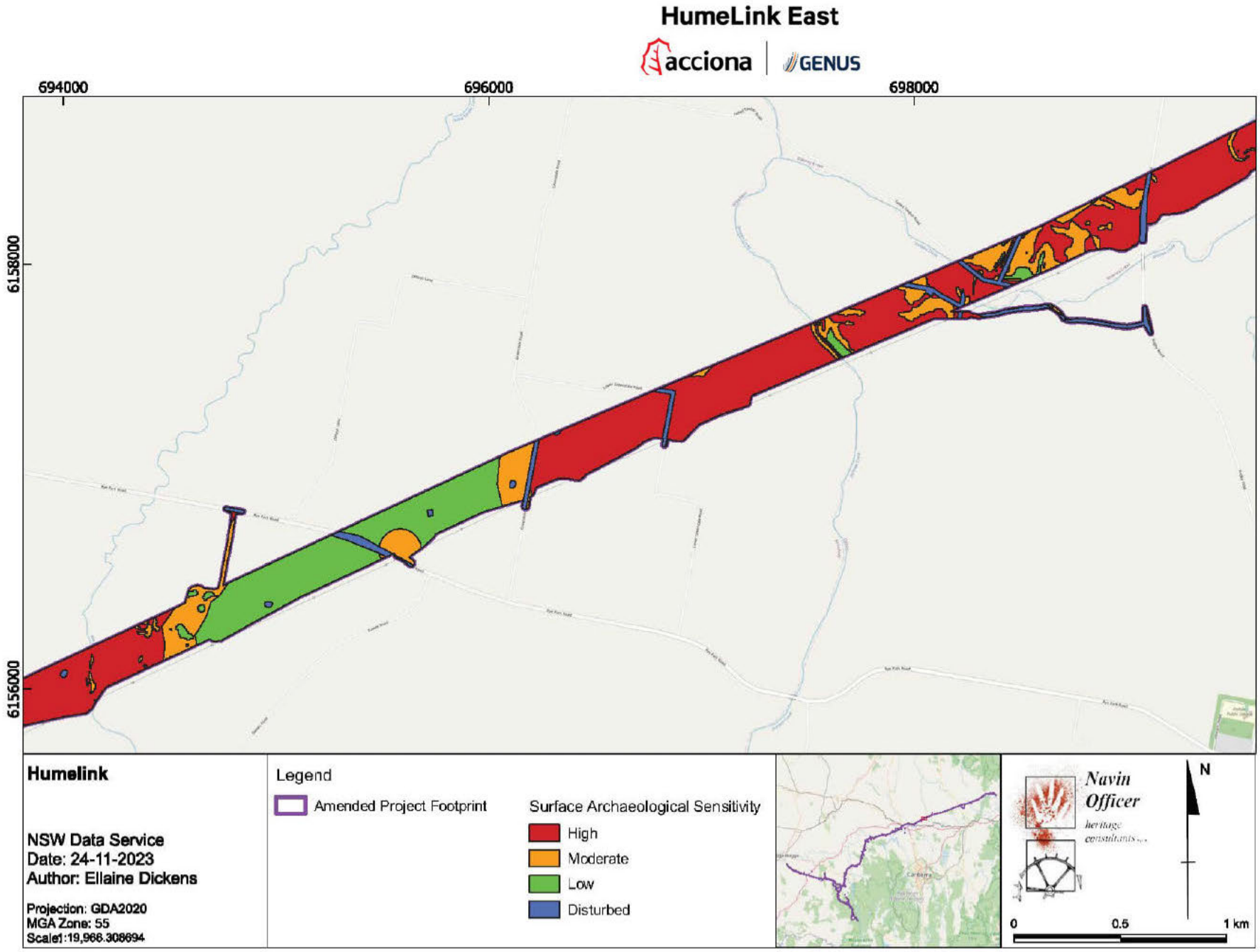
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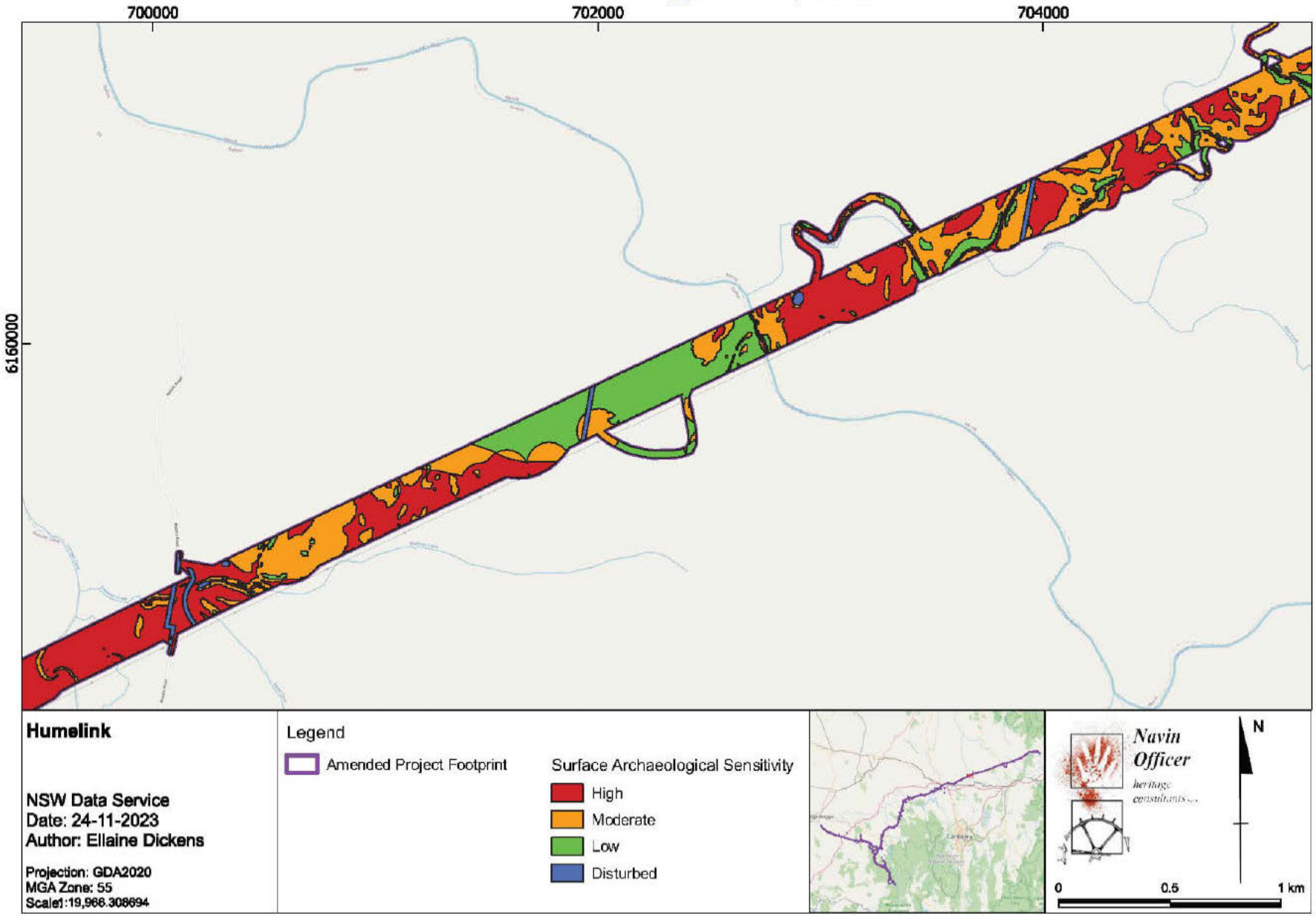

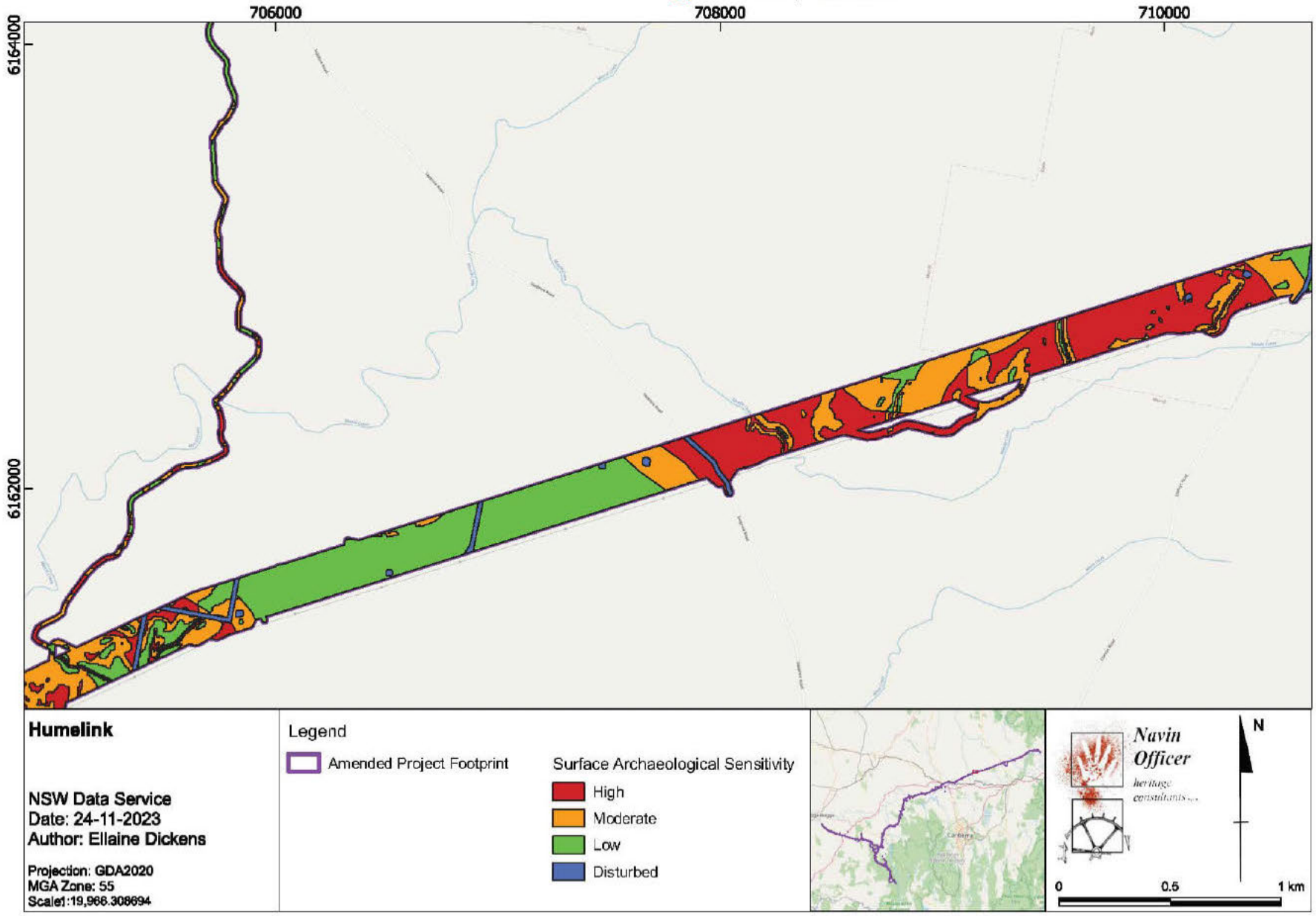
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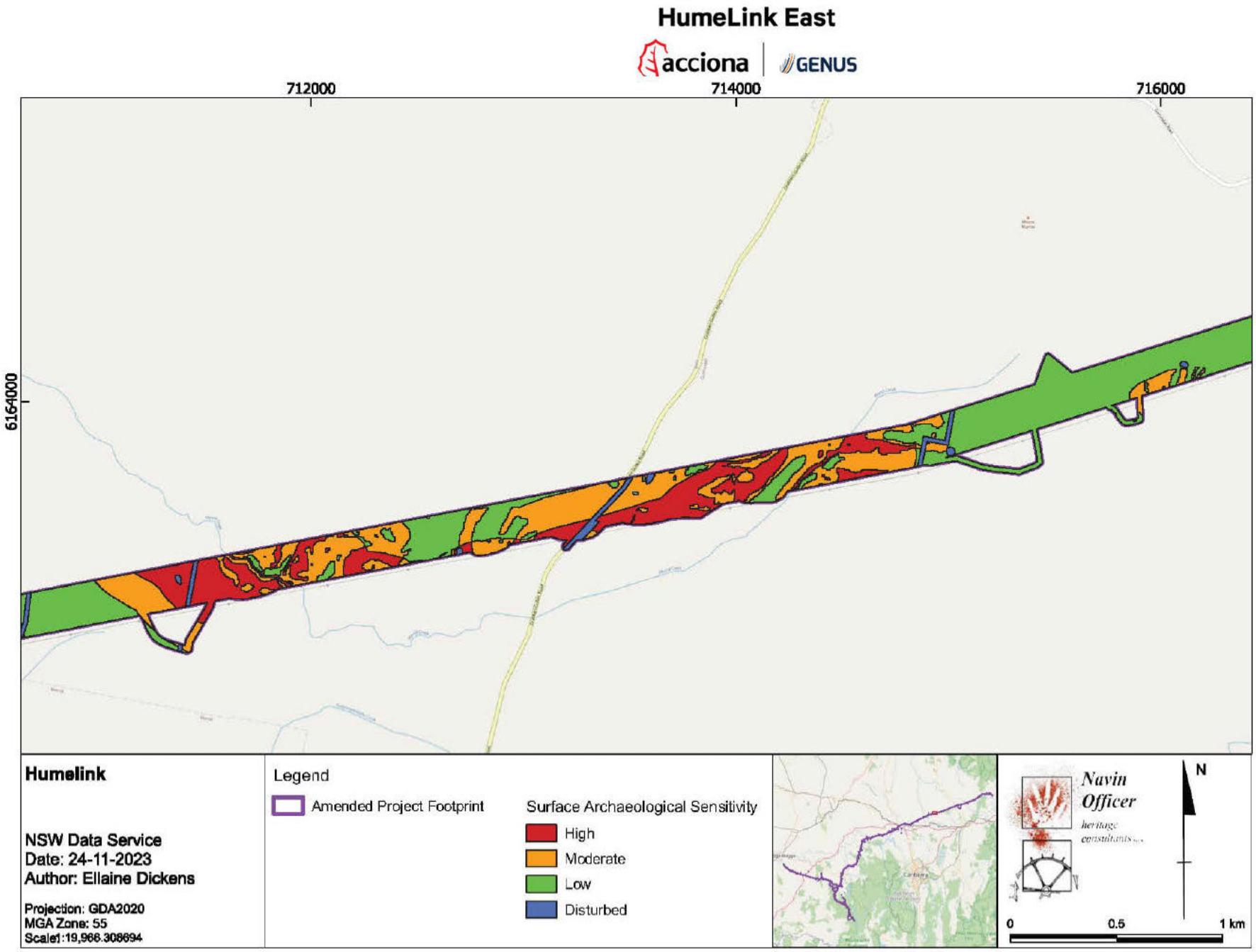
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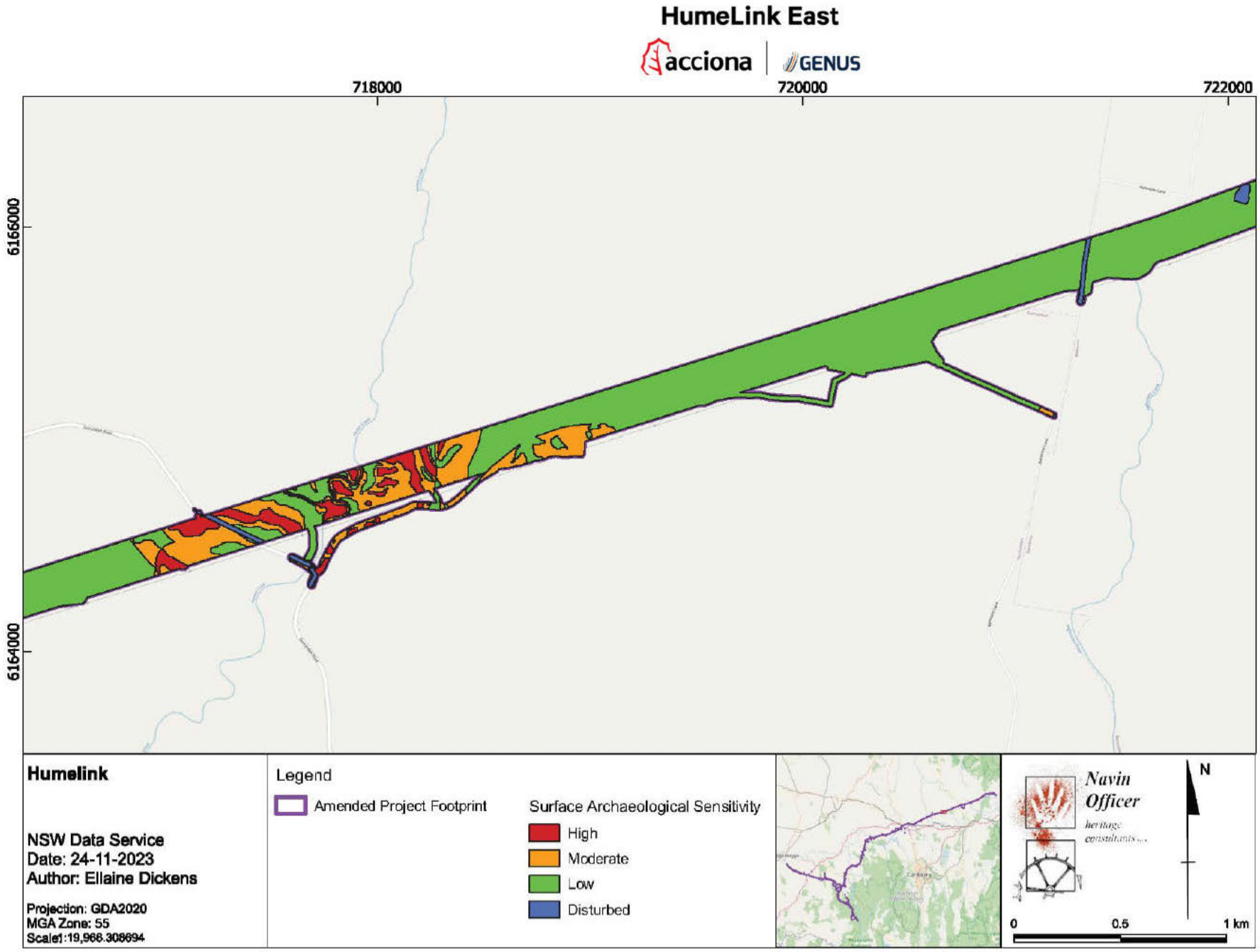
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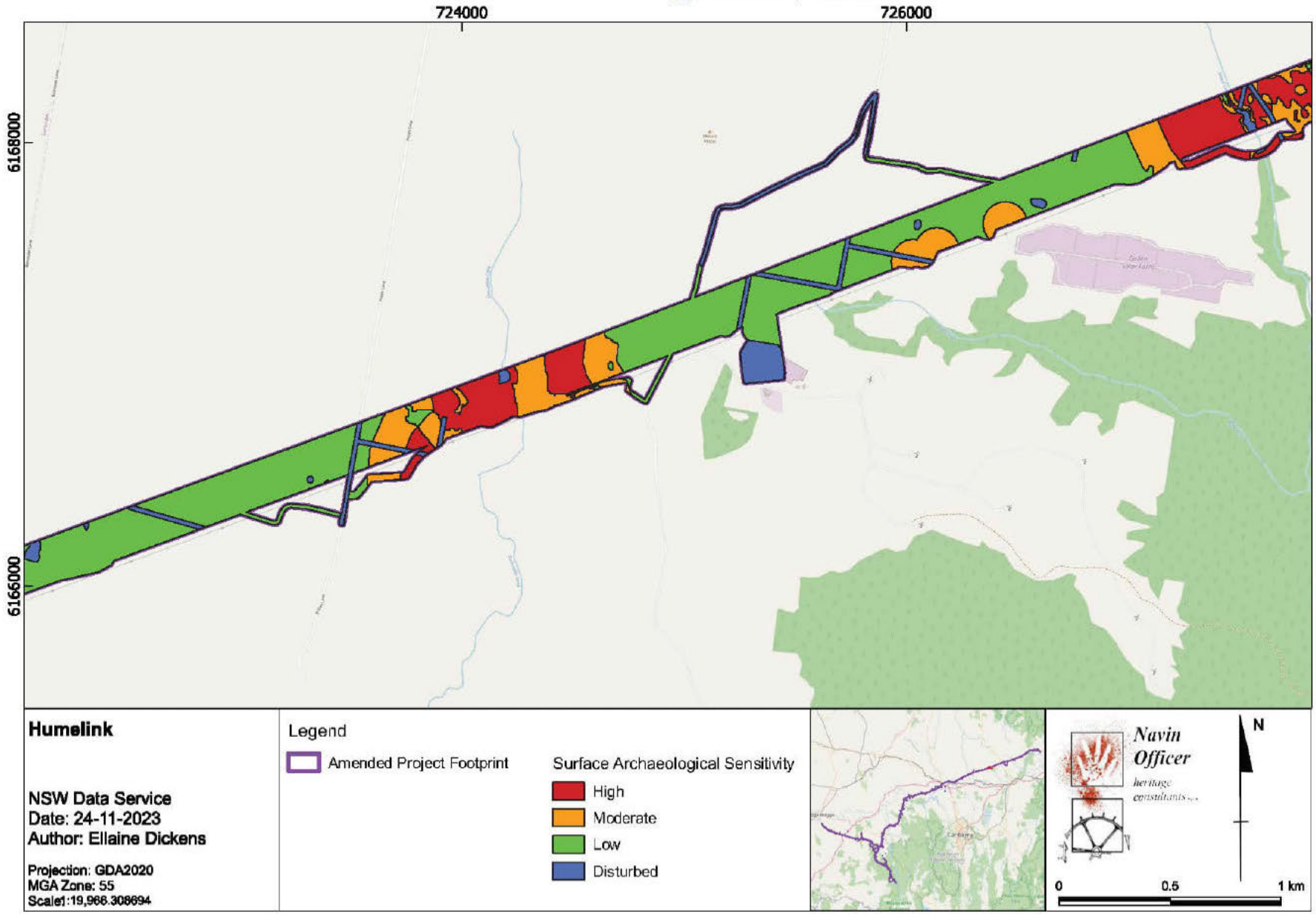
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Surface Archaeological Sensitivity
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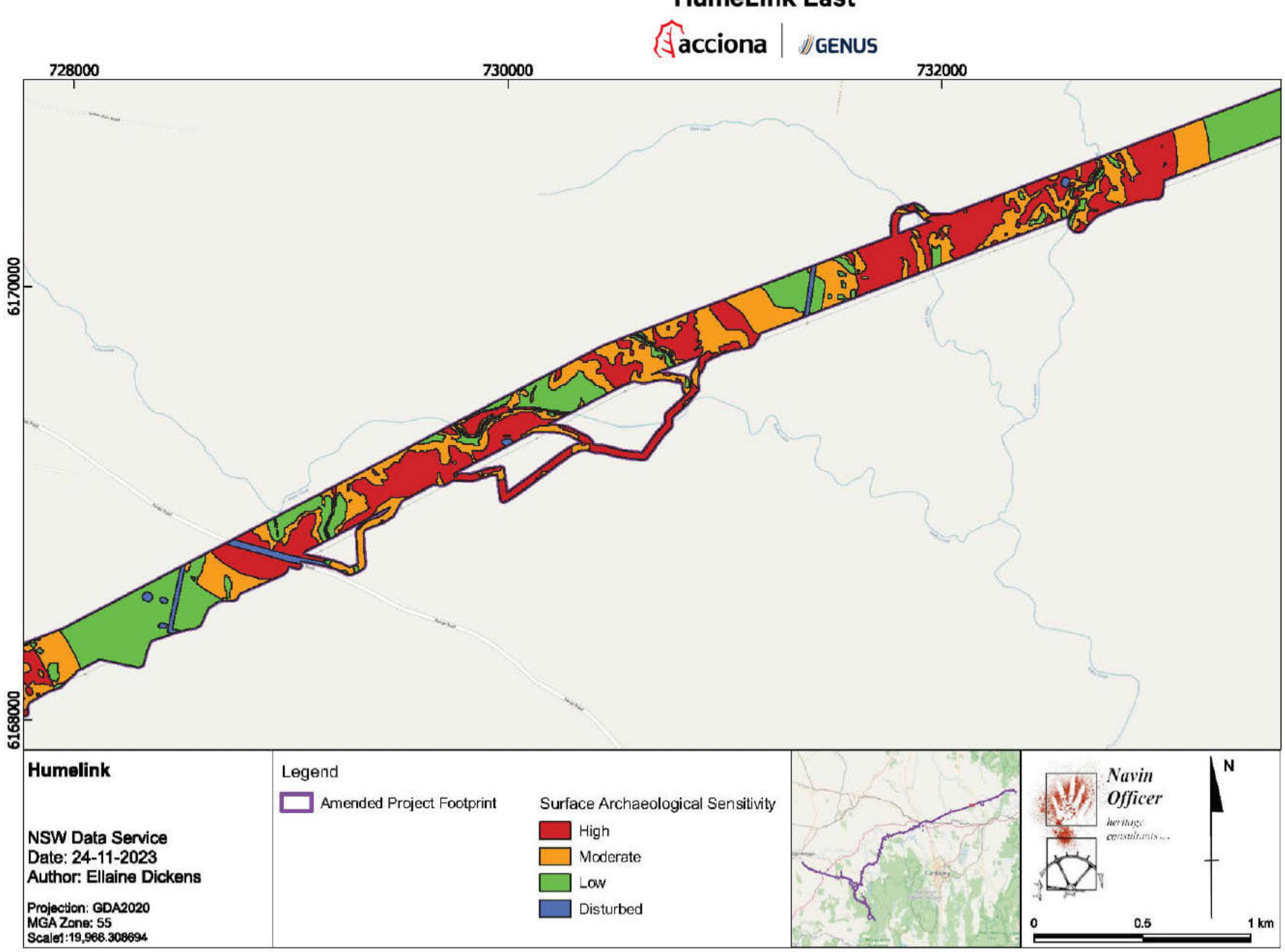
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Surface Archaeological Sensitivity
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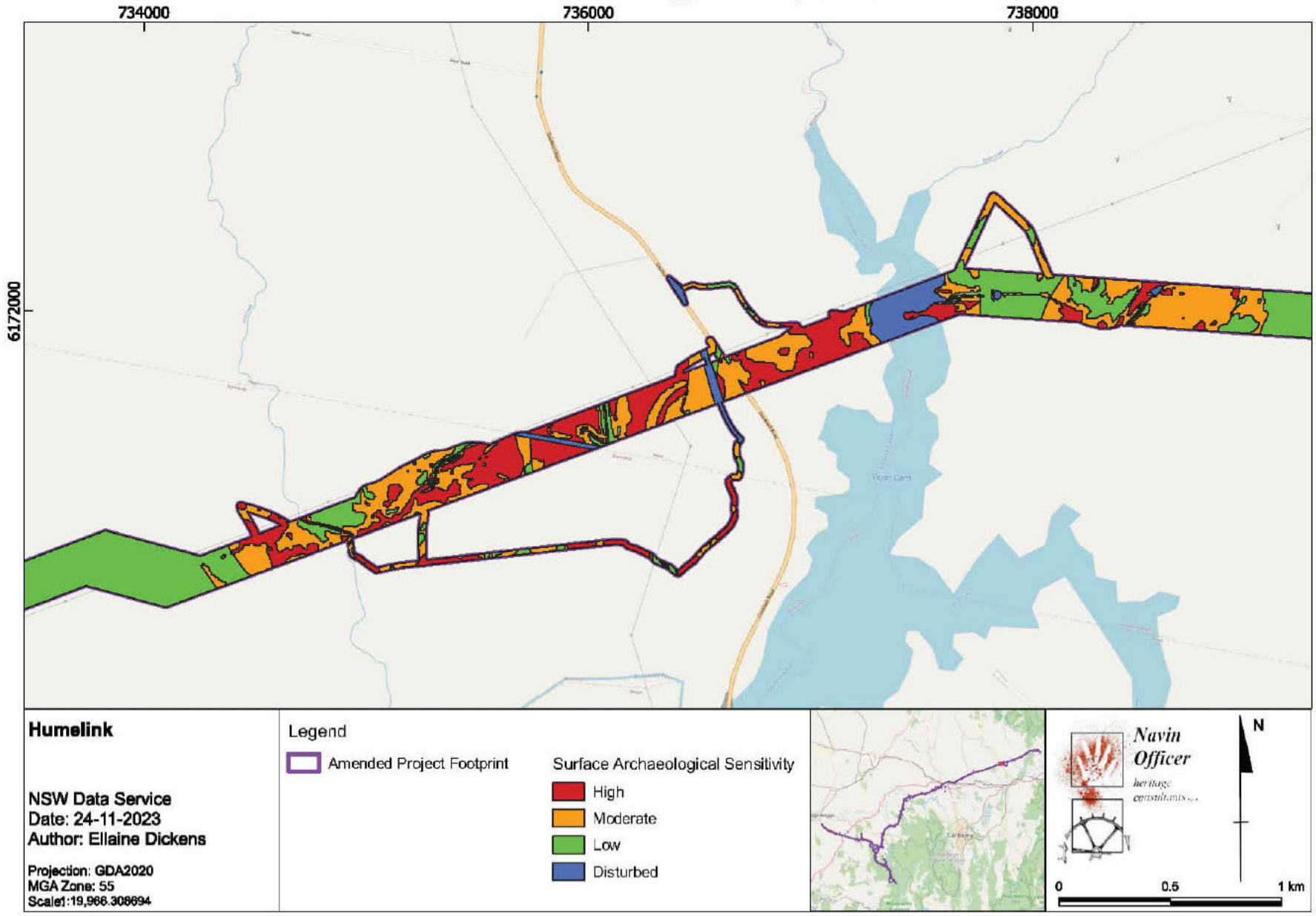
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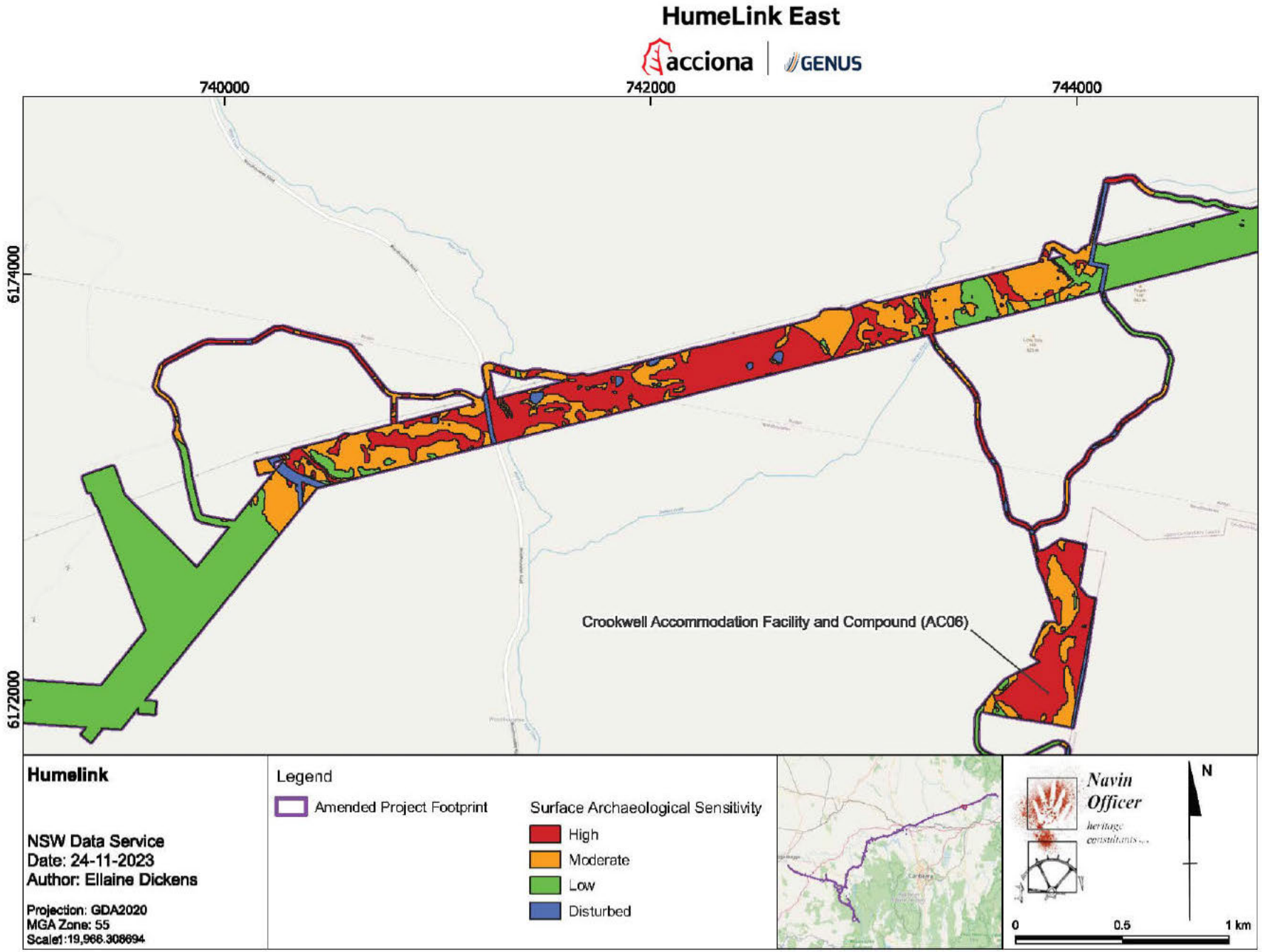
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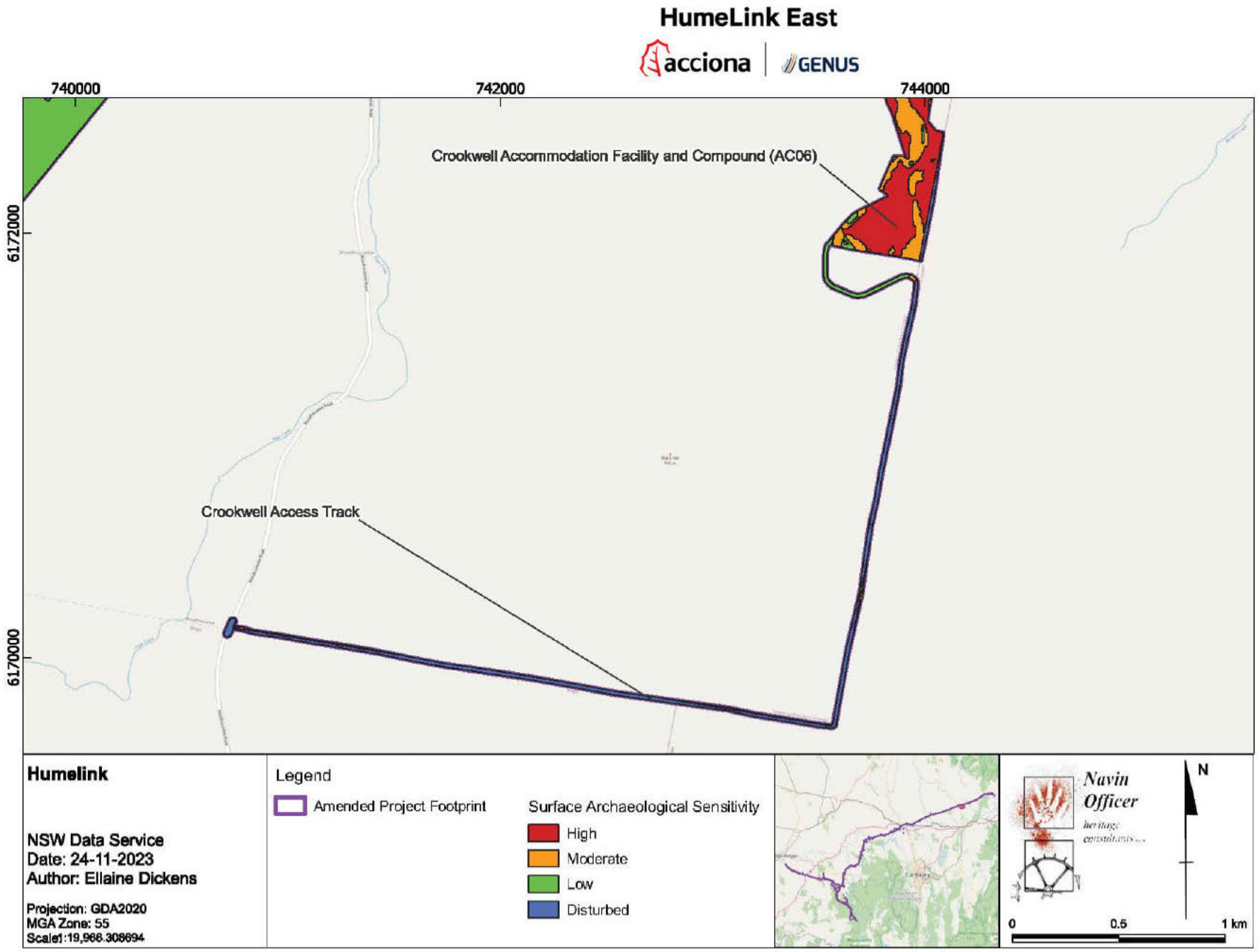
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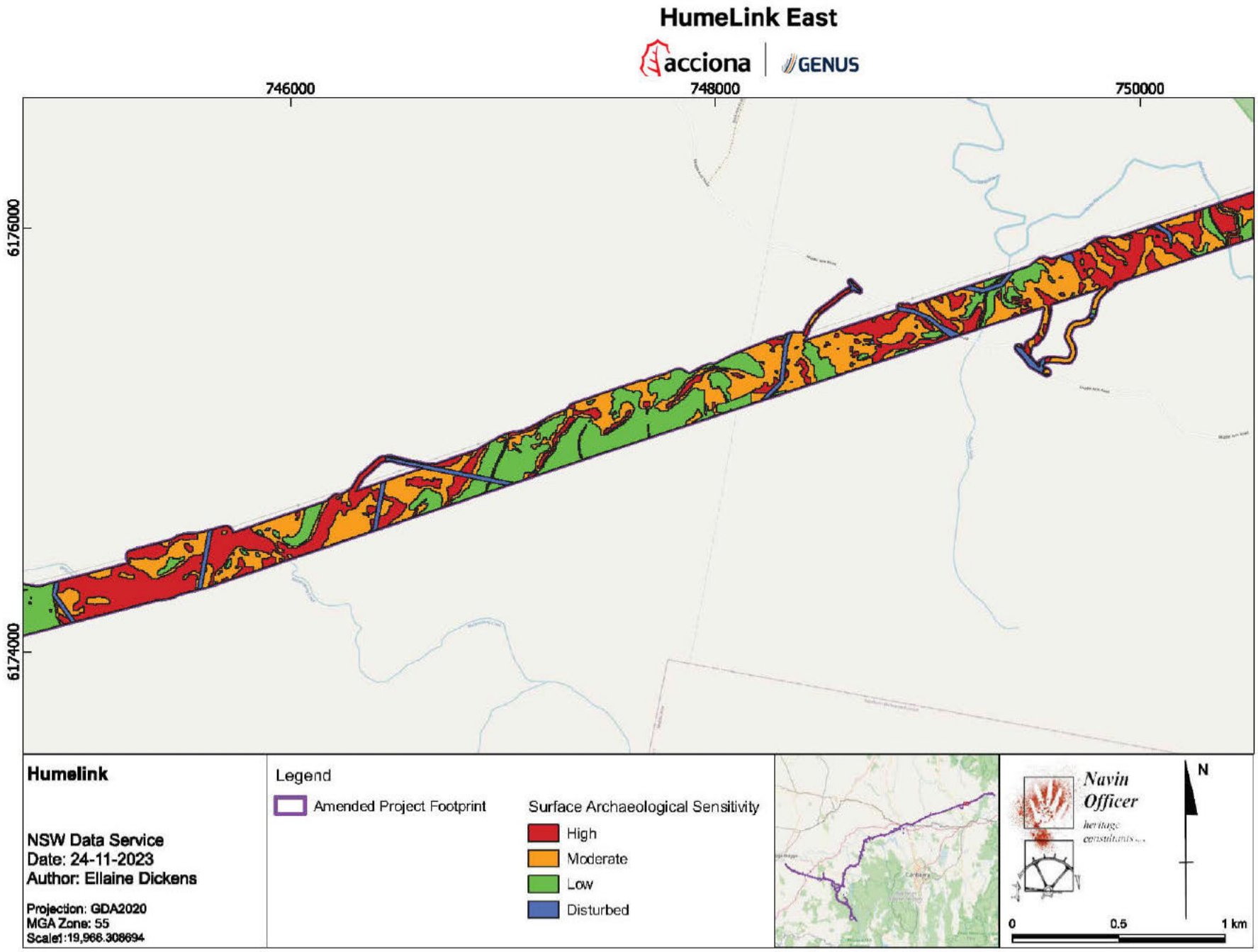
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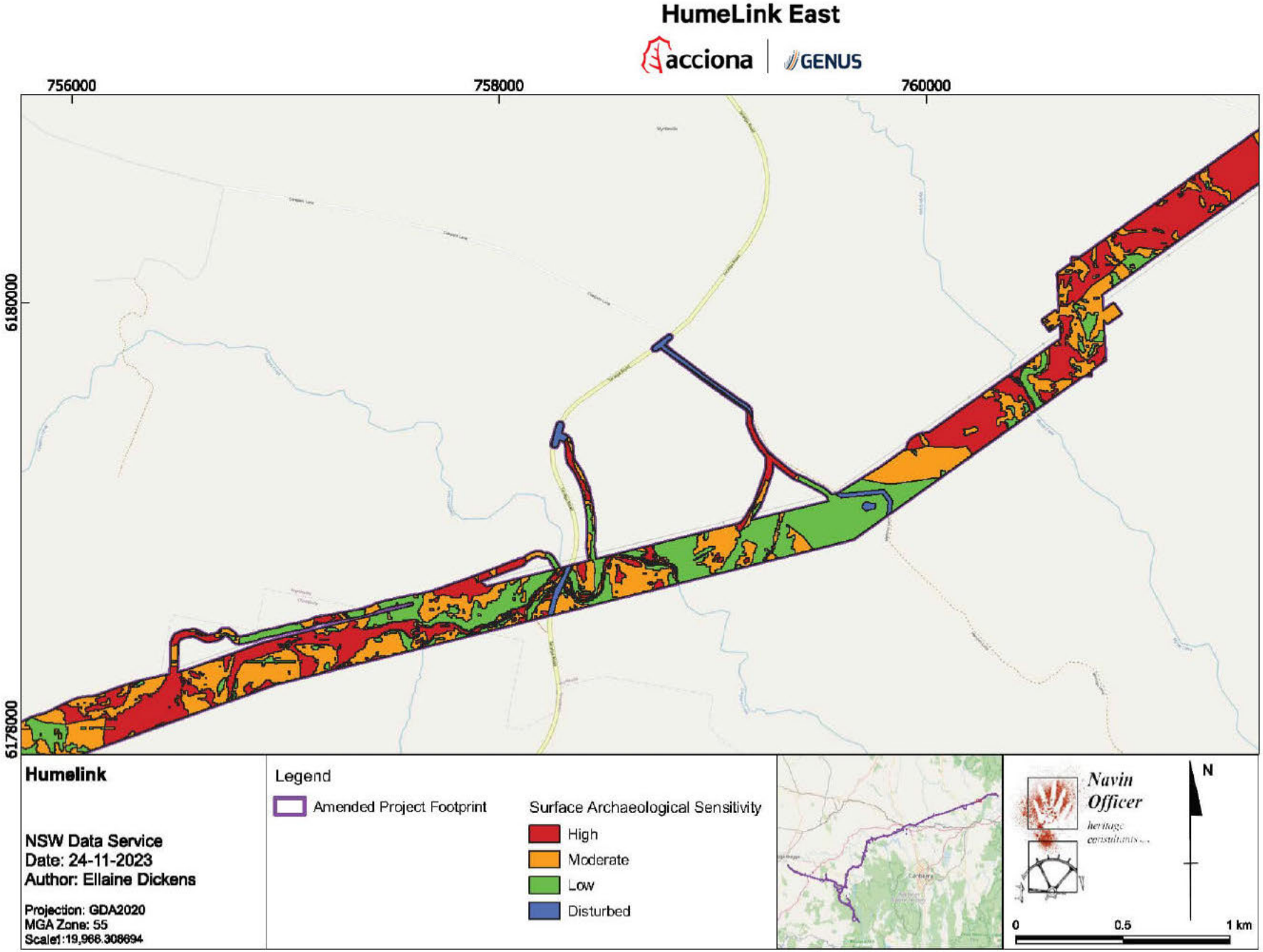
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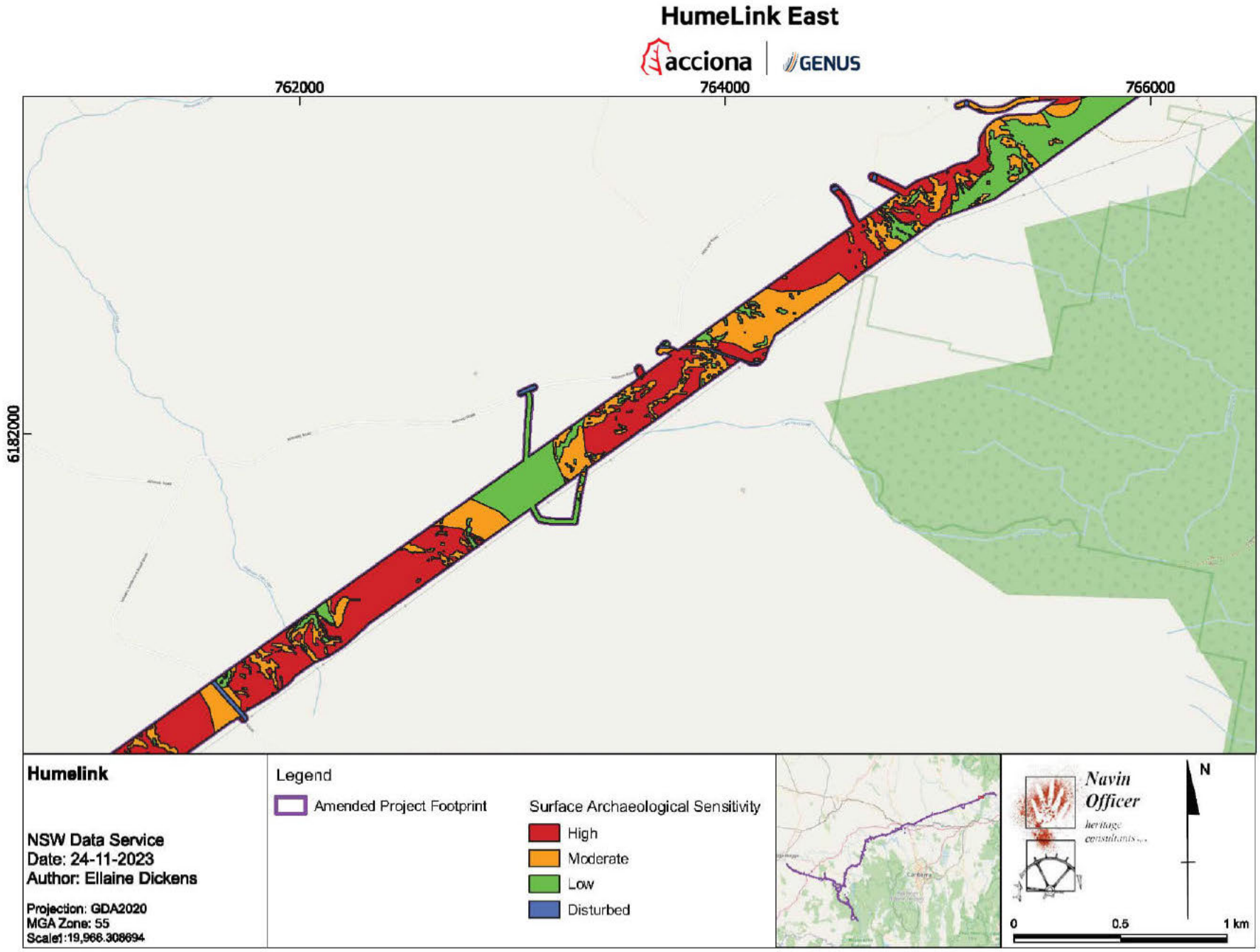
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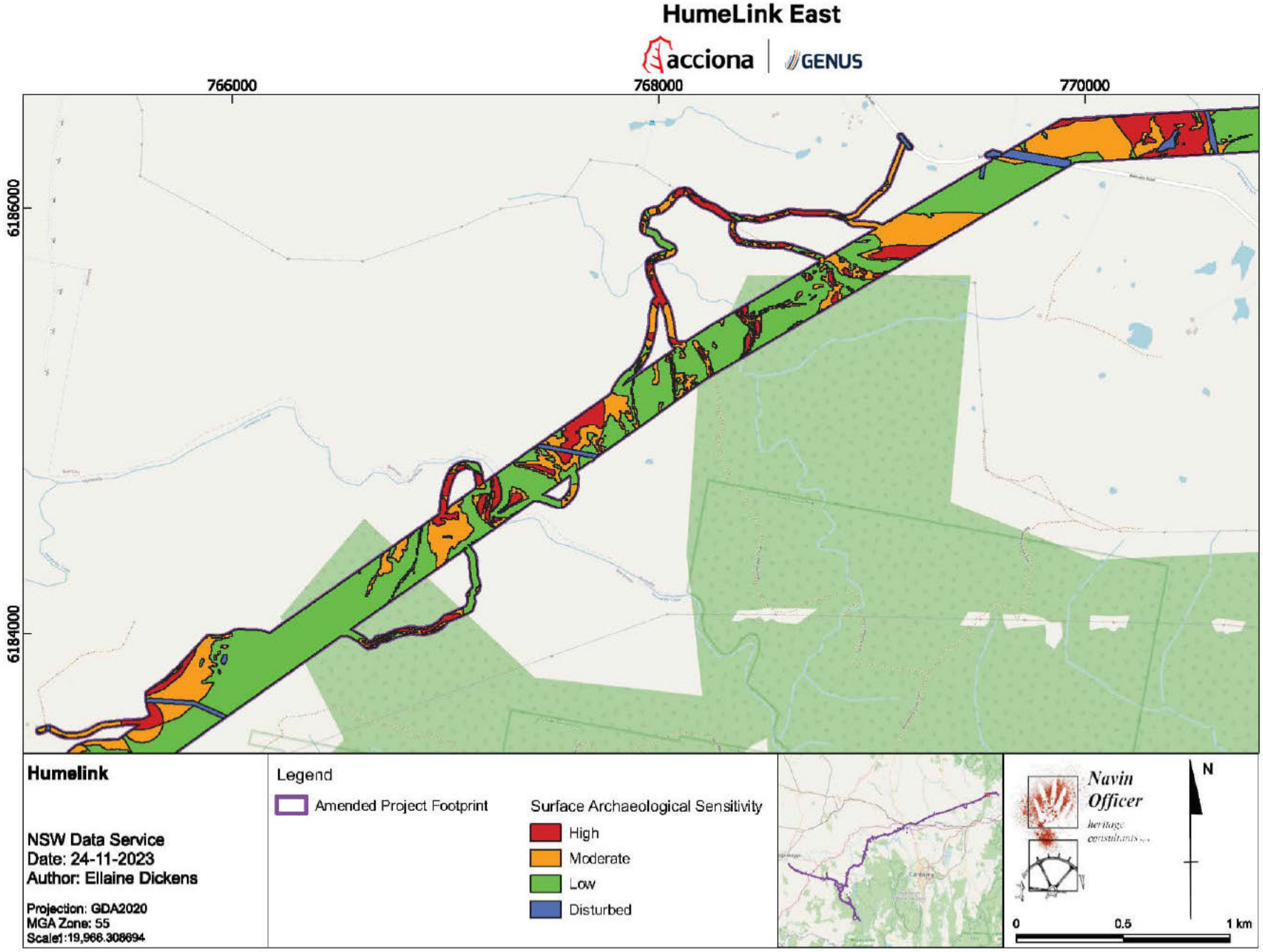
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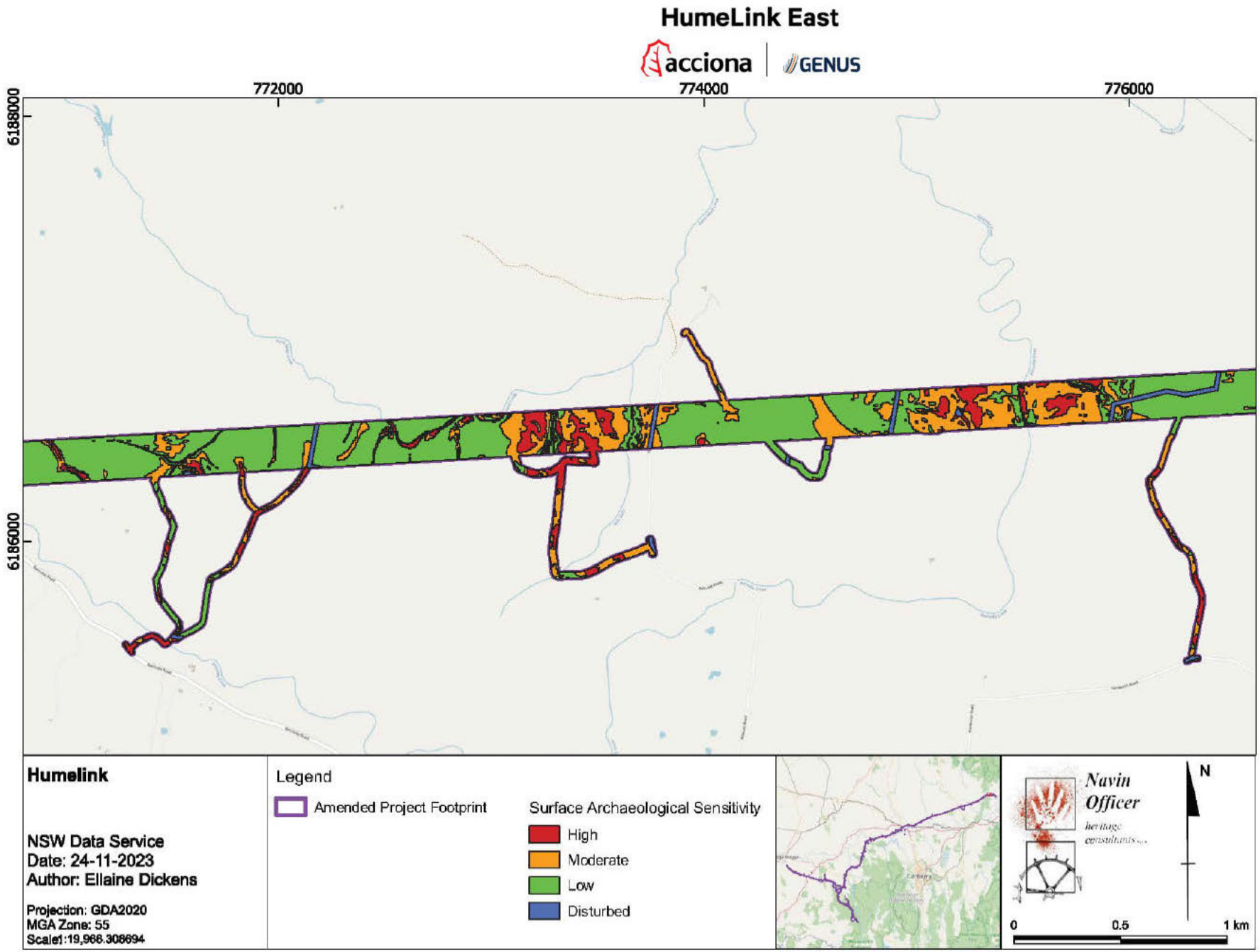
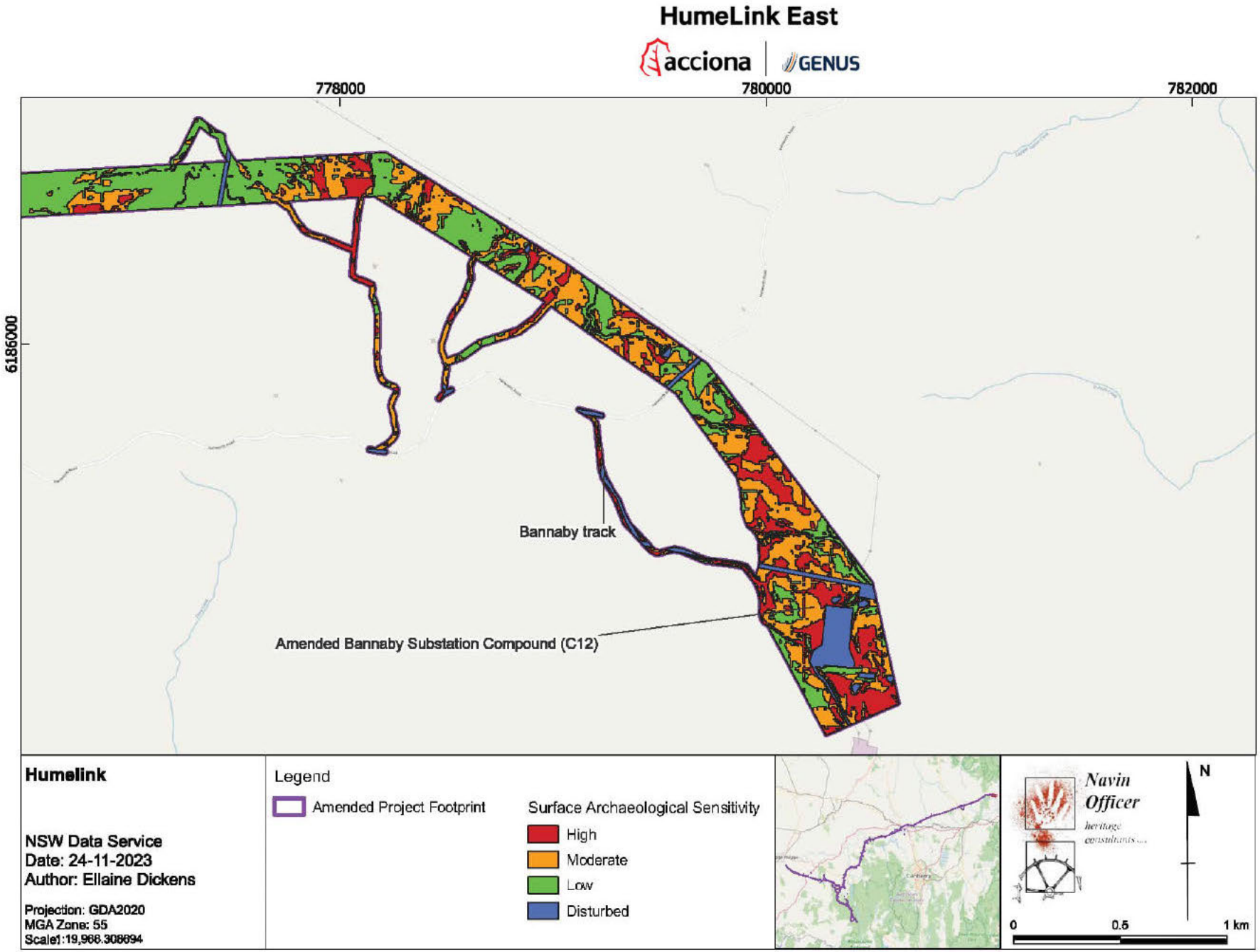

HumeLink East
acciona
GENUS
772000
774000
776000
6188000
6186000
Humelink
NSW Data Service
Date: 24-11-2023
Author: Ellaine Dickens
Projection: GDA2020
MGA Zone: 55
Scale1:19,966.308694
Legend
Amended Project Footprint
Surface Archaeological Sensitivity
High
Moderate
Low
Disturbed
Navin Officer
heritage consultants
N
0
0.5
1 km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acciona
GENUS
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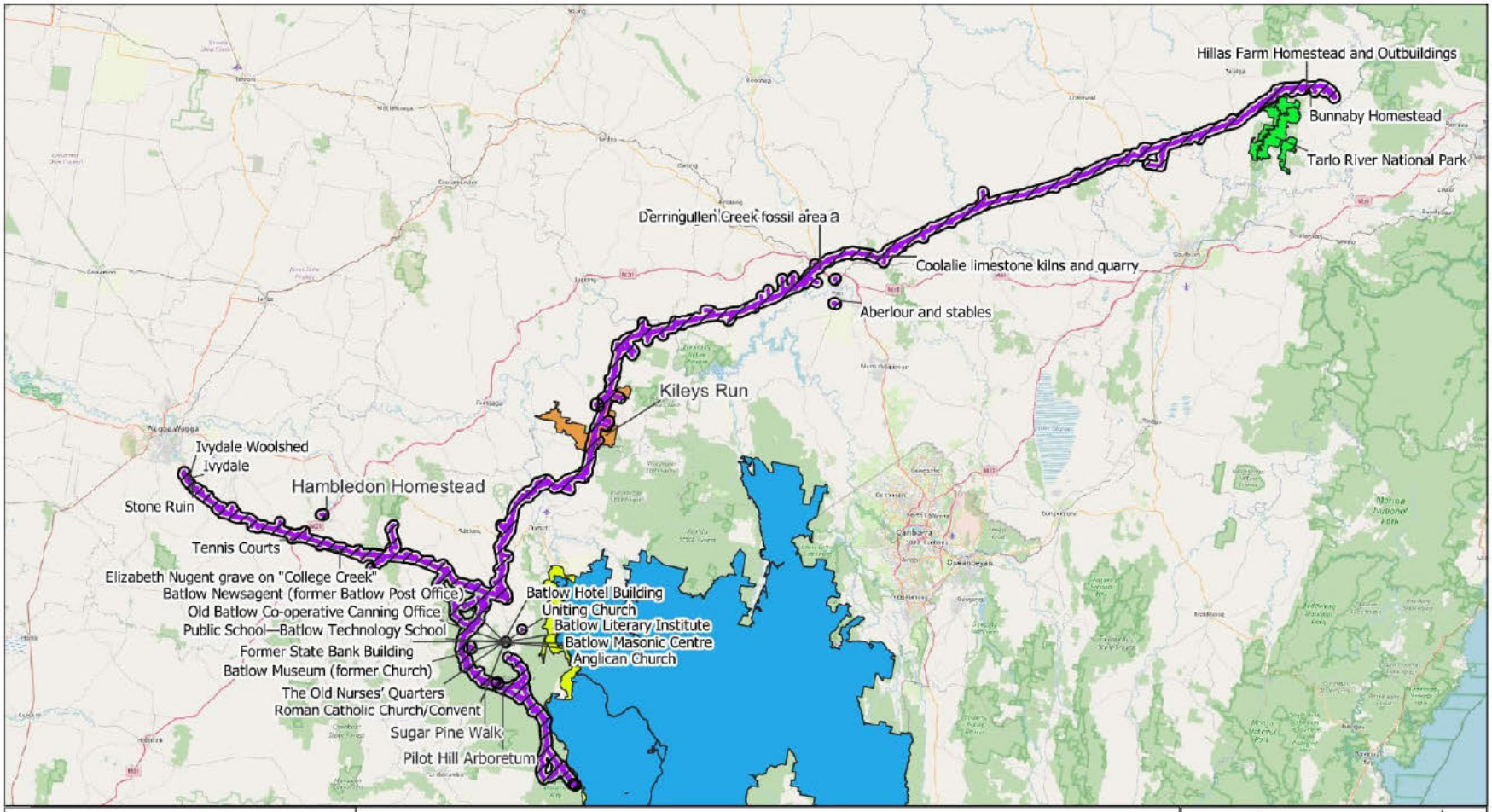
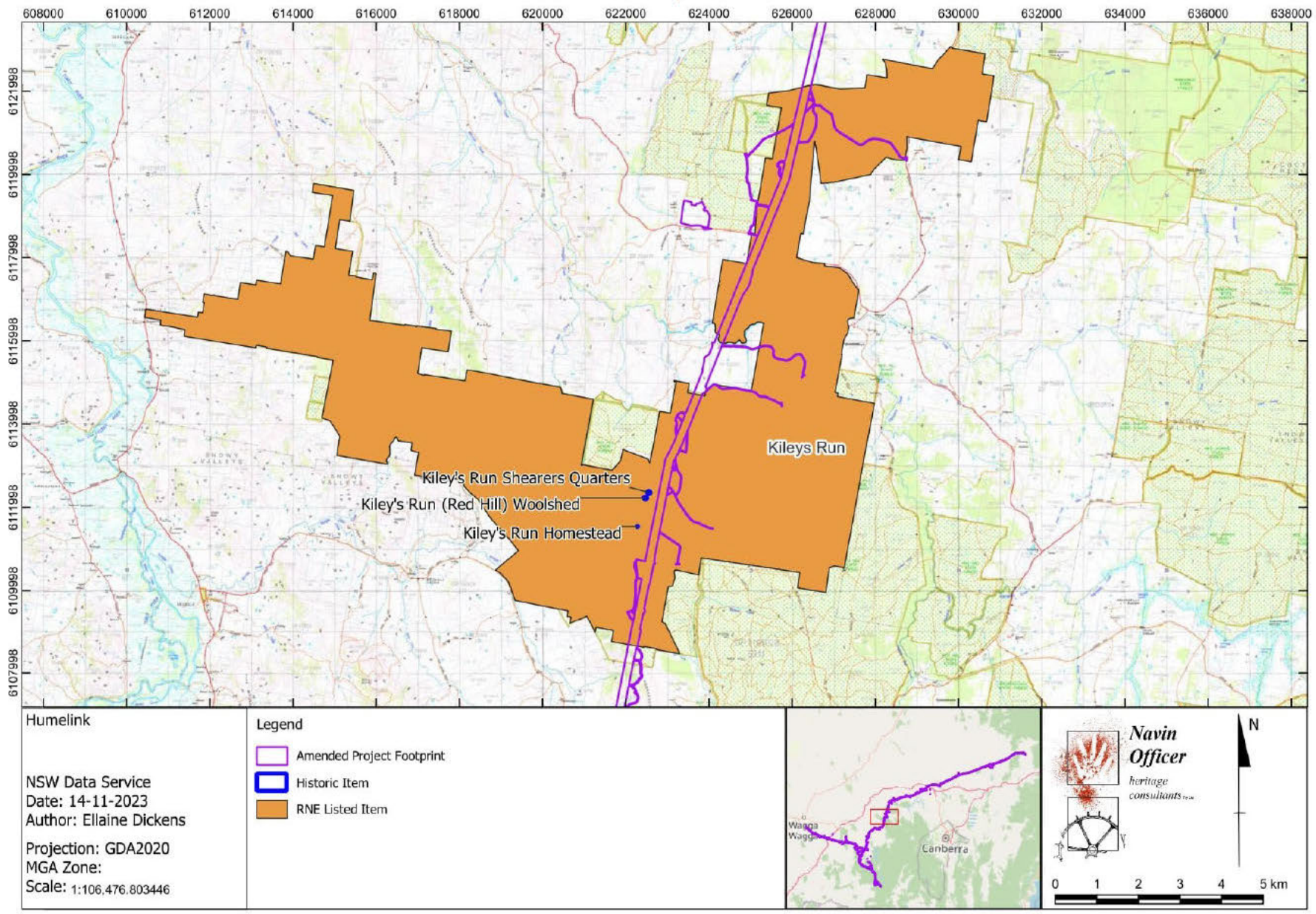
780000
782000
6186000
Bannaby track
Amended Bannaby Substation Compound (C12)
Humelink
NSW Data Service
Date: 24-11-2023
Author: Ellaine Dickens
Projection: GDA2020
MGA Zone: 55
Scale1:19,966.308694
Legend
Amended Project Footprint
Surface Archaeological Sensitivity
High
Moderate
Low
Disturbed
Navin Officer
heritage consultants
N
0
0.5
1 km

APPENDIX C: NON-ABORIGINAL LISTED HERITAGE ITEMS (NOHC 2024B:13, FIGURE 3-1)


Hillas Farm Homestead and Outbuildings
Bunnaby Homestead
Tarlo River National Park
Derringullen Creek fossil area a
Coolalie limestone kilns and quarry
Aberlour and stables
Kileys Run
Ivydale Woolshed
Ivydale
Hambledon Homestead
Stone Ruin
Tennis Courts
Elizabeth Nugent grave on "College Creek"
Batlow Newsagent (former Batlow Post Office)
Old Batlow Co-operative Canning Office
Public School—Batlow Technology School
Former State Bank Building
Batlow Museum (former Church)
The Old Nurses' Quarters
Roman Catholic Church/Convent
Sugar Pine Walk
Pilot Hill Arboretum
Batlow Hotel Building
Uniting Church
Batlow Literary Institute
Batlow Masonic Centre
Anglican Church
HumeLink
NSW Data Service
Date: 15-01-2024
Author: Ellaine Dickens
Projection: GDA2020
MGA Zone: 55,56
Scale: 1:1,085,779.154311
Legend
Amended Project Footprint
Amended Heritage Study Area
LEP Listed item
RNE Listed Item
SHR Listed Item
NHL Item
Australian Alps National Parks and Reserves
Snowy Mountains Scheme
Navin Officer
heritage consultants
N
0 10 20 30 40 50 km

APPENDIX D: HUMELINK EAST NON-ABORIGINAL HERITAGE ITEMS (EXTRACT FROM FIGURE 8 MAP SERIES, NOHC 2024B)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638000
6121998
6119998
6117998
6115998
6113998
6111998
6109998
6107998
Kileys Run
Kiley's Run Shearers Quarters
Kiley's Run (Red Hill) Woolshed
Kiley's Run Homestead
Humelink
NSW Data Service
Date: 14-11-2023
Author: Ellaine Dickens
Projection: GDA2020
MGA Zone:
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Legend
Amended Project Footprint
Historic Item
RNE Listed Item
Canberra
Navin Officer
heritage consultants
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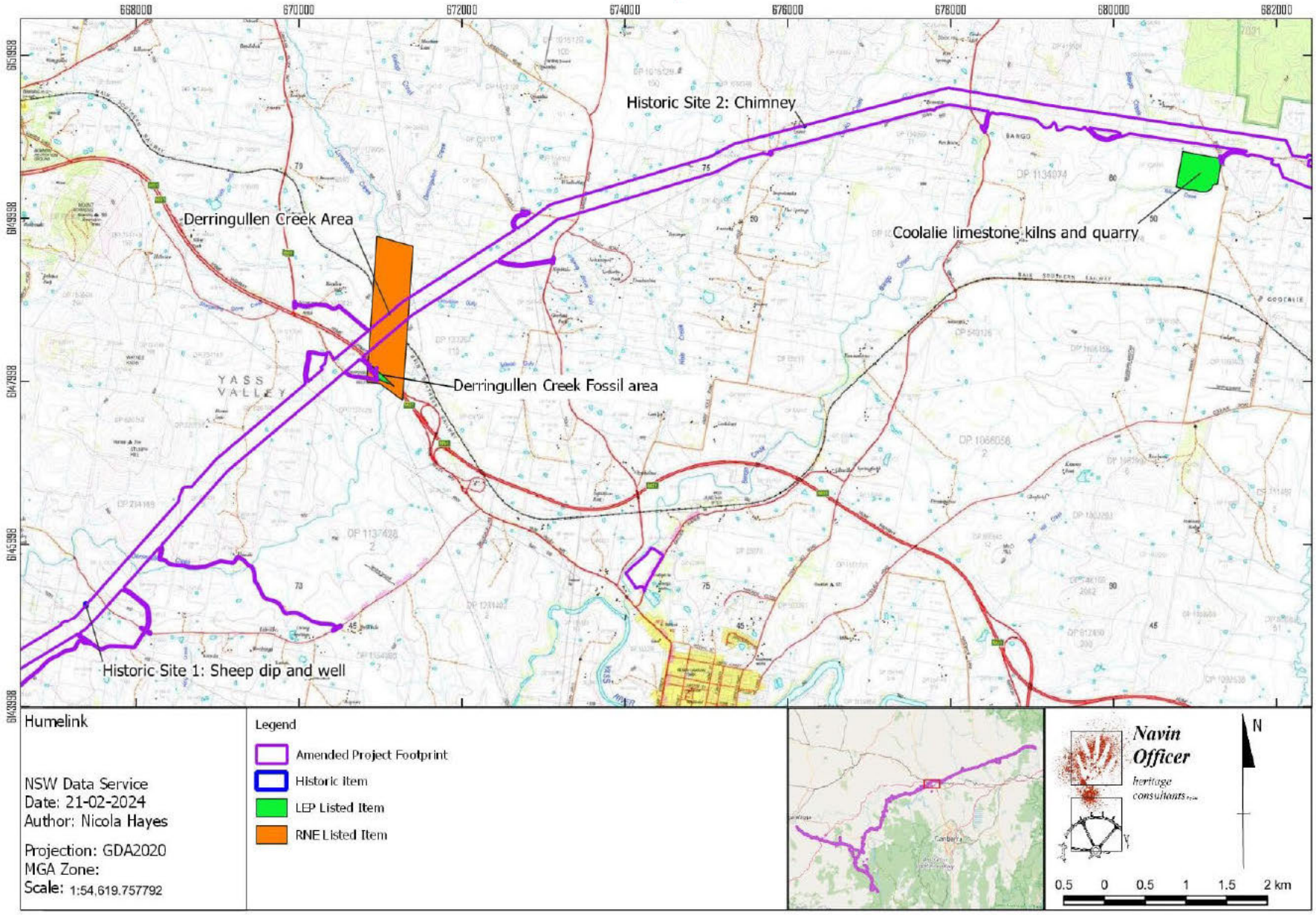
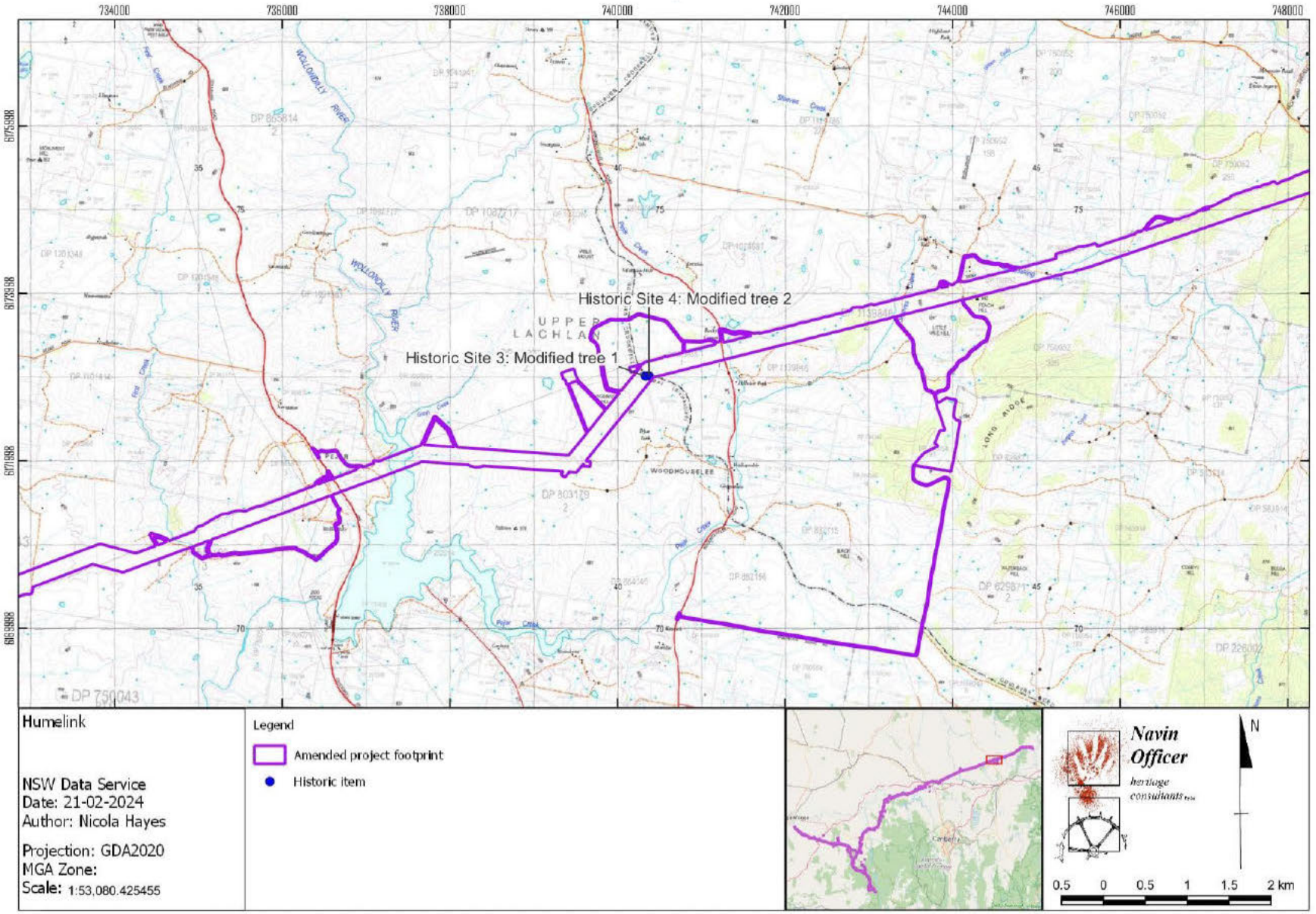
0 1 2 3 4 5 km


668000
670000
672000
674000
676000
678000
680000
682000
6151958
6149958
6147958
6145958
6143958
Historic Site 2: Chimney
Derringullen Creek Area
Coolalie limestone kilns and quarry
Derringullen Creek Fossil area
YASS VALLEY
Historic Site 1: Sheep dip and well
Humelink
NSW Data Service
Date: 21-02-2024
Author: Nicola Hayes
Projection: GDA2020
MGA Zone:
Scale: 1:54,619.757792
Legend
Amended Project Footprint
Historic Item
LEP Listed Item
RNE Listed Item
Navin Officer
heritage consultants
N
0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km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736000
738000
740000
742000
744000
746000
748000
6175998
6173998
6171998
6169998
Historic Site 4: Modified tree 2
Historic Site 3: Modified tree 1
WOLLONDILLY RIVER
UPPER LACHLAN
WOODHOUSELEE
LONG RIDGE
DP 750043
Humelink
NSW Data Service
Date: 21-02-2024
Author: Nicola Hayes
Projection: GDA2020
MGA Zone:
Scale: 1:53,080.425455
Legend
Amended project footprint
Historic item
Navin Officer
heritage consultants
N
0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km

APPENDIX E: RAP COMMENTS ON DRAFT HMP

Email sent inviting RAP review of HMP

Contact

From: Jacqueline McKenzie <Jacqueline.McKenzie@humelinkeast.com>
Sent: Friday, 28 June 2024 3:44 PM
To: Contact
Subject: HumeLink East Heritage Management Plan - for review
Attachments: HMP Review_Cover letter.pdf; Humelink East HMP HLE-AGJ-MGT-ALE-PLN-0000-00026[0].pdf

Categories: CM

Dear Registered Aboriginal Party

As per our email sent to you on Monday of this week, please find attached our draft Heritage Management Plan (HMP) and a letter from our Heritage Consultants, Kelleher Nightingale Consultants (KNC), inviting your review and feedback on the HMP.

As stated in the letter, we would appreciate any comments on the HMP to be returned to: contact@knconsult.com.au by Friday 26 July 2024 at the latest.

Our project team will also be in contact shortly with further information on engagement, training and employment opportunities on the HumeLink East project.

If you have any questions feel free to contact me on the details below.

Kind Regards

HumeLink East
acciona | GENUS

We value and promote diversity and acknowledge the Traditional Owners and Custodians of country throughout Australia and their connections to land, sea and community. We pay our respects to their Elders past, present and emerging and extend that respect to all First Nations people of Australia.

Jacqueline McKenzie
Environmental Approvals Manager
HumeLink East

Level 9, 180 Thomas Street
Haymarket, Sydney NSW 2000
0419 161 589
Jacqueline.McKenzie@HumeLinkEast.com

1

Comment from Robert Clegg

Contact

From: Robert Clegg <rclegg55@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, 27 July 2024 11:06 AM
To: Jacqueline McKenzie
Cc: Contact
Subject: Re: HumeLink East Heritage Management Plan - for review
Attachments: image001.png

Looks good to me.well written and good management.
Rob

On Wed, Jul 24, 2024, 4:35 PM Jacqueline McKenzie <Jacqueline.McKenzie@humelinkeast.com> wrote:

> Dear all
>
> Just a friendly reminder regarding our email below that we would appreciate any comments on our HMP to be returned to contact@knconsult.com.au by this Friday 26 July 2024 at the latest.
>
> Kind regards
>
> **From:** Jacqueline McKenzie
> **Sent:** Friday, June 28, 2024 3:44 PM
> **To:** contact@knconsult.com.au
> **Subject:** HumeLink East Heritage Management Plan - for review
>
> Dear Registered Aboriginal Party
>
> As per our email sent to you on Monday of this week, please find attached our draft Heritage Management Plan (HMP) and a letter from our Heritage Consultants, Kelleher Nightingale Consultants (KNC), inviting your review and feedback on the HMP.
>
> As stated in the letter, we would appreciate any comments on the HMP to be returned to: contact@knconsult.com.au by Friday 26 July 2024 at the latest.
>
> Our project team will also be in contact shortly with further information on engagement, training and employment opportunities on the HumeLink East project.

1

Comment from Murrabidgee Mullangari

Contact

From: Darleen Johnson <murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Sunday, 30 June 2024 4:21 PM
To: Contact
Subject: HumeLink East Heritage Management Plan - for review

Categories: CM

Hi Zac,
I have read the project information and draft HMP for the above project, I endorse the recommendations made.
Kind regards
Darleen Johnson
0490051102

1

Consultation Comment Log entry for Dean Delponte

Name of Contact	Email	Phone	Introductory email 24/06/2024	HMP emailed 28/06/2024	Response received?	Follow up phone call 16/07/2024	Further correspondence
Dean Delponte	ngunawalhac@gmail.com	0413186133	✓	✓	Yes via phone call	1.28pm. Dean confirmed he had received the plan and has no concerns. He stated the plan was thorough and detailed.	N/A

APPENDIX F: COA APPENDIX 3 HERITAGE

Table 3-1 Aboriginal Heritage items – avoid impacts

AHIMS ID / Site name / area
Pending (HL-82) Pending (HL-148)
56-6-0569 (HL-09)
51-4-0475 (HL-30)
51-4-0475 (HL-32)
51-6-0974 (HL-121)

Table 3-2 Aboriginal Heritage items – Management and mitigation measures for sites within construction area

AHIMS ID/Site name/ Area (corresponding project site ID)	Site type	Level of harm	Mitigation and management measure
Areas of moderate to high sensitivity (as per updated predictive model)	Area of sensitivity	All or part of this site may be directly or indirectly impacted by the project Level of harm subject to confirmation pending design finalisation	Investigate micro-siting of the project infrastructure and construction activities to avoid or minimise impacts to sites. Undertake additional survey and, where impacts cannot be avoided, complete test excavations (where required)
51-6-0949 (HL-62)	Artefact scatter	All or part of this site may be directly or indirectly impacted by the project Level of harm subject to confirmation pending design finalisation	Investigate micro-siting of the project infrastructure and construction activities to avoid or minimise impacts to sites. Where impacts cannot be avoided, undertake surface collection and salvage excavation (as required).
51-5-0375 (HL-39)	Isolated find	All or part of this site may be directly or indirectly impacted by the project Level of harm subject to confirmation pending design finalisation	Investigate micro-siting of the project infrastructure and construction activities to avoid or minimise impacts to sites. Where impacts cannot be avoided, undertake surface collection and salvage excavation (as required).
Pending (HL-76) **Pending (HL-84)** **Pending (HL-149)**	Cultural tree	All or part of this site may be directly or indirectly impacted by the project Level of harm subject to confirmation pending design finalisation	Investigate micro-siting of the project infrastructure and construction activities to avoid or minimise impacts to sites.
51-5-0201 (Dalton 8) **51-5-0253 (Gullen Solar Farm 12)** **51-5-0254 (Gullen Solar Farm 13)** **51-5-0330 (RPWF IF 2)** **51-5-0335 (RPWF AFT 1 + PAD)** **51-6-0714 (Hillview Park)** **51-6-0718 (Hillview Park 4)** **51-6-0811 (PJ58)** **51-6-0879 (Crookwell WF12)** **51-6-0899 (Crookwell WF23)** **52-1-0152 (Bannaby 1)** **52-1-0272 (BA1 (Bannaby Substation))**	Artefact scatter	All or part of this site may be directly or indirectly impacted by the project Level of harm subject to confirmation pending design finalisation	Investigate micro-siting of the project infrastructure and construction activities to avoid or minimise impacts to sites. Where impacts cannot be avoided, undertake surface collection and salvage excavation (as required).

AHIMS ID/Site name/ Area (corresponding project site ID)	Site type	Level of harm	Mitigation and management measure
52-1-0273 (BA2 (Bannaby Substation)) 52-1-0277 (BA6 (Bannaby Substation)) 52-1-0279 (BA8 (Bannaby Substation)) 52-1-0280 (BA9 (Bannaby Substation)) 52-1-0281 (BA10 (Bannaby Substation)) 56-3-0235 (Kylies Run Redhill) 56-3-0288 (Kylies Run/Roberts Rd) 56-6-0143 (BM-OS-1) 56-6-0152 (BSF-OS J68) 56-6-0153 (BSF-OS-2 J26) 56-6-0177 (Logbridge creek - 1F-1 - J43) 56-6-0180 (Logbridge Ck-1F-3 - J46) 56-6-0181 (BSF-OS-1) 56-6-0273 (BSF-IF-34/PAD J174) 56-6-0301 (LBC-IF-11 (J190)) 56-6-0302 (LBC-IF-10 (J189)) 56-1-0729 (HL-01) 56-1-0730 (HL-02) 51-4-0468 (HL-29) 51-4-0469 (HL-33) 51-5-0368 (HL-37) 51-5-0369 (HL-38) 51-5-0365 (HL-43) 51-5-0364 (HL-44) 51-5-0363 (HL-46) 51-5-0366 (HL-51) 51-6-0946 (HL-59) 51-6-0948 (HL-66) 51-6-0945 (HL-72) 56-3-0285 (HL-90) 50-6-0318 (HL-91) 50-6-0317 (HL-93) 51-5-0384 (HL-96) 56-3-0284 (HL-100) 56-1-0742 (WAS02-1) 56-3-0299 (SVAS03) 51-4-0493 (YAS01) 51-4-0494 (YAS02) 51-4-0492 (YAS04) 51-5-0393 (ULAS02) 51-5-0392 (ULAS03)			

AHIMS ID/Site name/ Area (corresponding project site ID)	Site type	Level of harm	Mitigation and management measure
51-5-0394 (ULAS04) **51-5-0984(ULAS05)** **51-5-0385 (HL-92)** **56-6-0571 (HL-97)** **56-6-0570 (HL-99)** **51-5-0382 (HL-102)** **56-6-0567 (HL-104)** **50-6-0319 (CGAS04)** **56-3-0279 (HL-20)** **56-2-0328 (HL-113)** **51-6-0979 (HL-115)** **51-6-0980 (HL-116)** **56-2-0322 (HL-123)** **51-4-0480 (HL-150)** **51-4-0481 (HL-151)** **56-3-0278 (HL-19)** **51-6-0950 (HL-56)** **56-2-0326 (HL-107)** **56-2-0327 (HL-111)** **51-6-0978 (HL-114)** **51-3-0099 (HL-63)** **56-2-0321 (HL-122)** **56-2-0325 (HL-112)** **51-6-0951 (HL-60)** **56-3-0277 (HL-18)** **51-4-0490 (HL-119)** **51-4-0491 (HL-120)** **51-4-0489 (HL-118)** **51-6-0976 (HL-125)** **51-4-0473 (HL-73)** **56-6-0584 (HL-108)** **51-3-0112 (HL-117)** **51-6-0975 (HL-124)**			
56-1-0731 (HL-03) **56-2-0313 (HL-04)** **56-2-0314 (HL-05)** **56-2-0316 (HL-08)** **56-3-0273 (HL-21)** **50-6-0315 (HL-22)** **50-6-0316 (HL-23)** **51-4-0463 (HL-25)**	Isolated find	All or part of this site may be directly or indirectly impacted by the project Level of harm subject to confirmation pending design finalisation	Investigate micro-siting of the project infrastructure and construction activities to avoid or minimise impacts to sites. Where impacts cannot be avoided, undertake surface collection.

AHIMS ID/Site name/ Area (corresponding project site ID)	Site type	Level of harm	Mitigation and management measure
51-4-0464 (HL-26) 51-4-0466 (HL-27) 51-4-0467 (HL-28) 51-4-0472 (HL-31) 51-4-0470 (HL-34) 51-4-0471 (HL-35) 51-4-0476 (HL-36) 51-5-0376 (HL-40) 51-5-0370 (HL-41) 51-5-0372 (HL-45) 51-5-0362 (HL-47) 51-5-0374 (HL-48) 51-5-0373 (HL-49) 51-5-0367 (HL-50) 51-5-0379 (HL-53) 51-5-0371 (HL-55) 51-6-0947 (HL-61) 51-3-0097 (HL-64) 51-4-0465 (HL-67) 56-3-0271 (HL-68) 56-3-0272 (HL-70) 56-2-0312 (HL-71) 51-5-0360 (HL-87) 51-5-0361 (HL-89) 51-4-0477 (HL-94) 56-2-0320 (HL-95) 51-5-0386 (HL-98) 51-5-0383 (HL-101) 56-2-0323 (HL-126) 56-2-0324 (HL-127) 56-6-0578 (HL-128) 56-6-0579 (HL-129) 56-6-0580 (HL-130) 56-6-0581 (HL-131) 56-6-0582 (HL-132) 56-3-0295 (HL-133) 56-3-0296 (HL-134) 51-3-0110 (HL-136) 51-3-0111 (HL-137) 56-6-0583 (HL-138) 56-3-0297 (HL-139)			

AHIMS ID/Site name/ Area (corresponding project site ID)	Site type	Level of harm	Mitigation and management measure
51-3-0108 (HL-140) **51-3-0109 (HL-141)** **56-6-0577 (HL-145)** **56-3-0294 (HL-146)** **51-6-0973 (HL-147)** **51-4-0482 (HL-152)** **51-4-0483 (HL-153)** **51-4-0484 (HL-154)** **51-4-0485 (HL-155)** **52-2-0329 (WAS03)**			
51-6-0972 (HL-143)	Isolated Find and Charcoal Stain	All or part of this site may be directly or indirectly impacted by the project Level of harm subject to confirmation pending design finalisation	Investigate micro-siting of the project infrastructure and construction activities to avoid or minimise impacts to sites. Where impacts cannot be avoided, undertake surface collection.
56-6-0262 (BSF-05-46/PAD (J195))	Modified tree/PAD	All or part of this site may be directly or indirectly impacted by the project Level of harm subject to confirmation pending design finalisation	Investigate micro-siting of the project infrastructure and construction activities to avoid or minimise impacts to sites. Where impacts cannot be avoided, undertake surface collection and salvage excavation (as required).

AHIMS ID/Site name/ Area (corresponding project site ID)	Site type	Level of harm	Mitigation and management measure
Pending (HL-PAD-01) **Pending (HL-PAD-02)** **Pending (HL-PAD-03)** **Pending (HL-PAD-05)** **Pending (HL-PAD-06)** **Pending (HL-PAD-07)** **Pending (HL-PAD-10)** **Pending (HL-PAD-11)** **56-6-0263 (BSF-05-46 (J193))** **56-6-0300 (LBC-IF-11/PAD (J191))** **Pending (HL-PAD-08)** **Pending (HL-PAD-09)**	PAD	All or part of this site may be directly or indirectly impacted by the project Level of harm subject to confirmation pending design finalisation	Investigate micro-siting of the project infrastructure and construction activities to avoid or minimise impacts to sites. Where impacts cannot be avoided, undertake surface collection and salvage excavation (as required). Where impacts cannot be avoided, undertake surface collection and test excavations, and where required, salvage excavations.
HL-75 **HL-80** **HL-81** **HL-83**	Cultural tree	All or part of this site may be directly or indirectly impacted by the project Level of harm subject to confirmation pending design finalisation	Investigate micro-siting of the project infrastructure and construction activities to avoid or minimise impacts to sites.
51-4-0495 (Derringullen Creek Women's site)	Cultural site	Part of this site may be directly or indirectly impacted by the project Partial harm - Level of harm subject to confirmation pending design finalisation	Investigate micro-siting of the project infrastructure and construction activities to avoid or minimise impacts to sites. Where impacts cannot be avoided, additional consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties must be undertaken
56-2-0315 (HL-07) **56-6-0569 (HL-14)** **56-6-0566 (HL-15)** **52-1-0415 (HL-65)** **51-5-0381 (HL-06)**	Modified tree	All or part of this site may be directly or indirectly impacted by the project Level of harm subject to confirmation pending design finalisation	Investigate micro-siting of the project infrastructure and construction activities to avoid or minimise impacts to sites. Where impacts cannot be avoided, additional consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties must be undertaken.
HL-144	Areas of Charcoal Staining	All or part of this site may be directly or indirectly impacted by the project Level of harm subject to confirmation pending design finalisation	Nil

AHIMS ID/Site name/ Area (corresponding project site ID)	Site type	Level of harm	Mitigation and management measure
HL-74 **HL-77** **HL-78** **HL-79** **HL-85** **HL-86**	Modified tree, not of Aboriginal origin	All or part of this site may be directly or indirectly impacted by the project Level of harm subject to confirmation pending design finalisation	Nil
51-6-0720 (HP7) **51-6-0871 (CWF7)** **51-6-0872 (CWF6)** **51-6-0880 (CWF11)** **51-6-0881 (CWF10)** **51-6-0888 (CWF8)** **51-6-0889 (CWF9)** **51-6-0902 (CWF21)**	Artefact	Indicated as destroyed by AHIMS; no additional impact from this project	Nil

Table 3-3 Historic Heritage items – avoid impacts

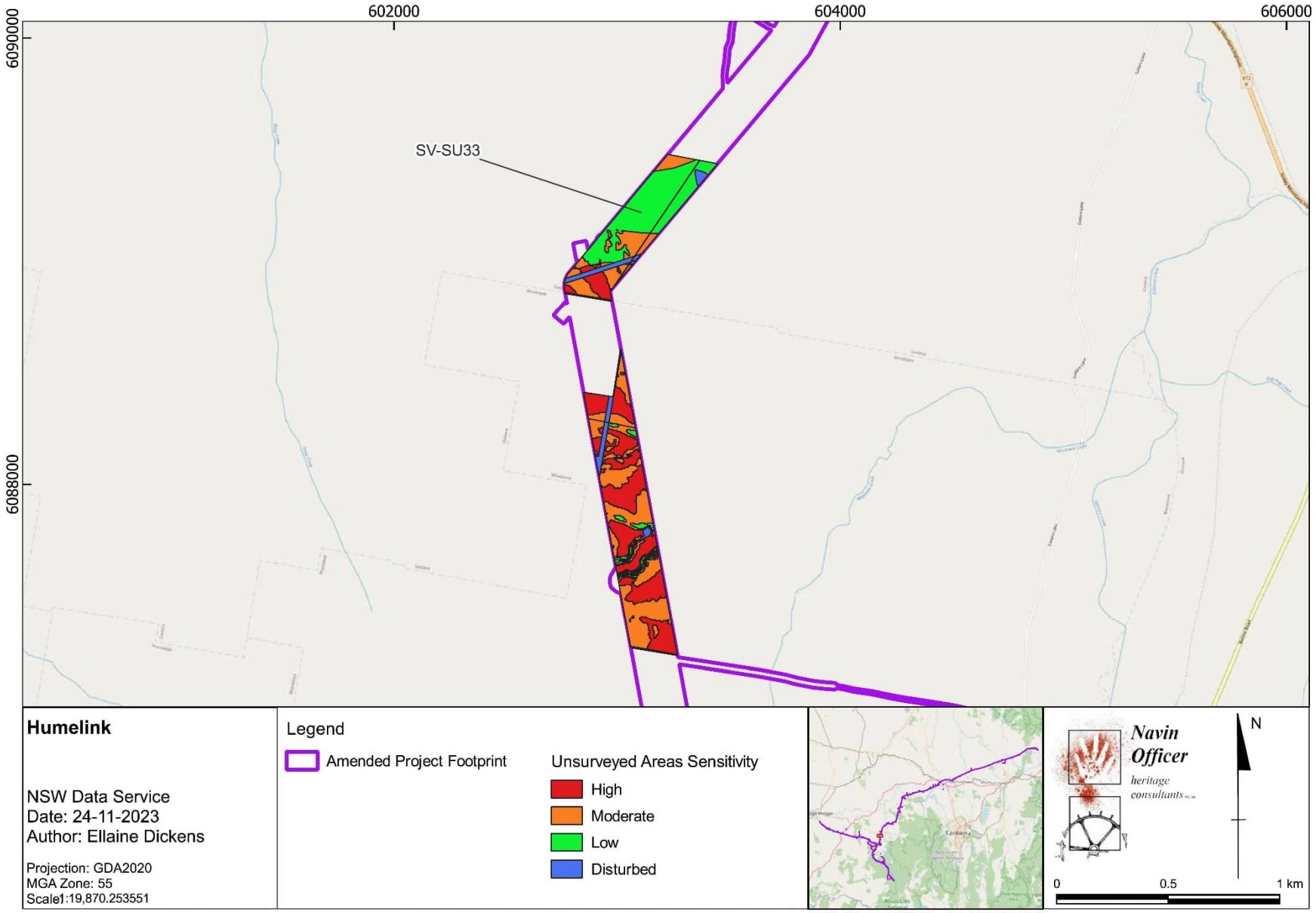
Item name
Ivydale Woolshed
Stone ruin
Elizabeth Nugent grave on College Creek
Kiley's Run

Table 3-4 Historic Heritage items – avoid, minimise and/or salvage

Item name
Historic Site 1: Sheep dip and well
Historic Site 2: Chimney
Historic Site 3: ~~Chimney~~ Modified tree 1[1]
Historic Site 4: Modified tree 2

[1] Correction of error in the Infrastructure Approval. Historic Site 3 is 'Modified tree 1' as per the Historic Heritage Impact Assessment EIS Technical Report and Historic Heritage Impact Assessment Addendum.

APPENDIX G: HUMELINK EAST ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY OF UNSURVEYED AREAS (MAP SERIES A5.2, NOHC 2024A)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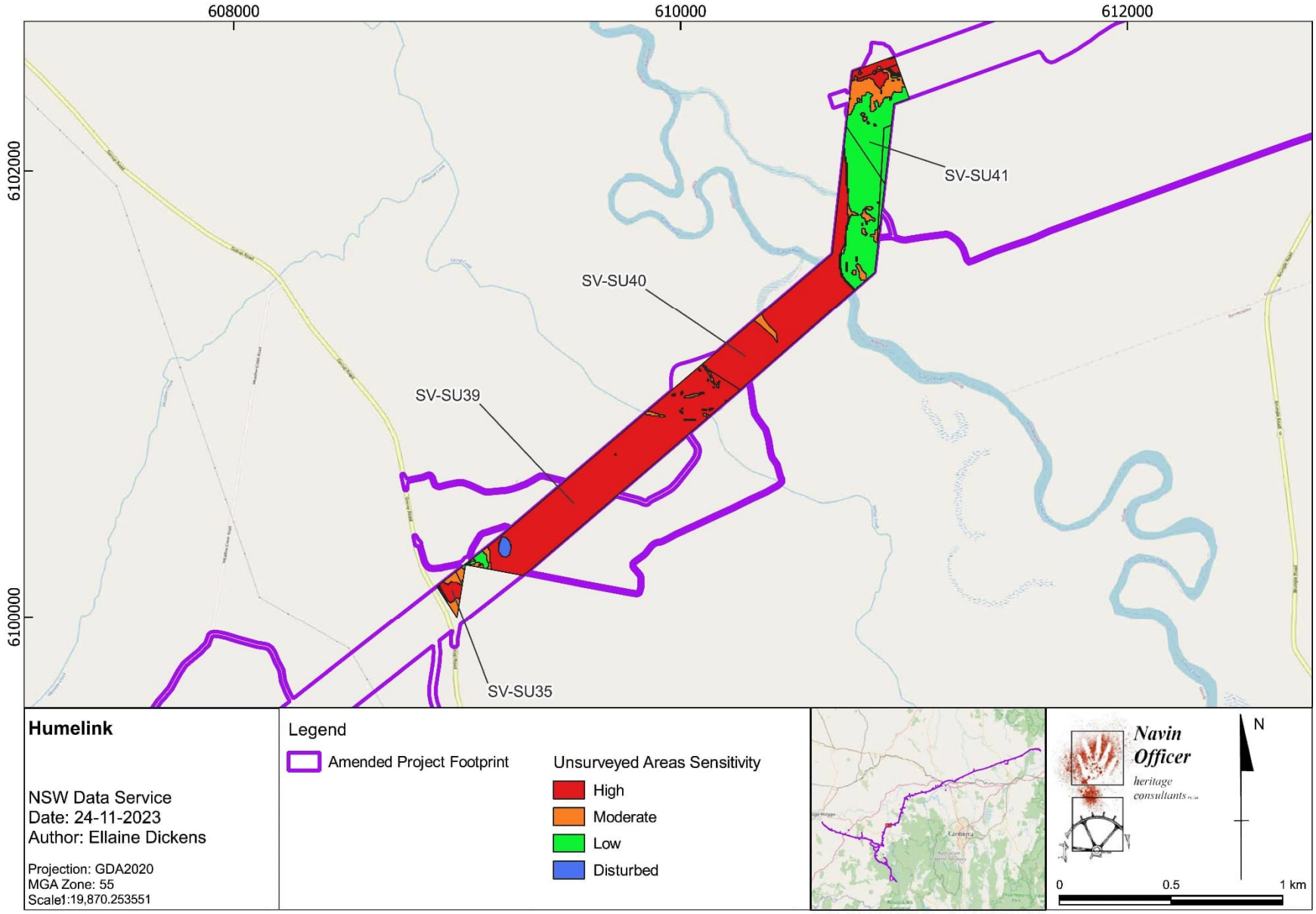
606000
6090000
6088000
SV-SU33
Humelink
NSW Data Service
Date: 24-11-2023
Author: Ellaine Dickens
Projection: GDA2020
MGA Zone: 55
Scale1:19,870.253551
Legend
Amended Project Footprint
Unsurveyed Areas Sensitivity
High
Moderate
Low
Disturbed
Navin Officer
heritage consultants
N
0
0.5
1 km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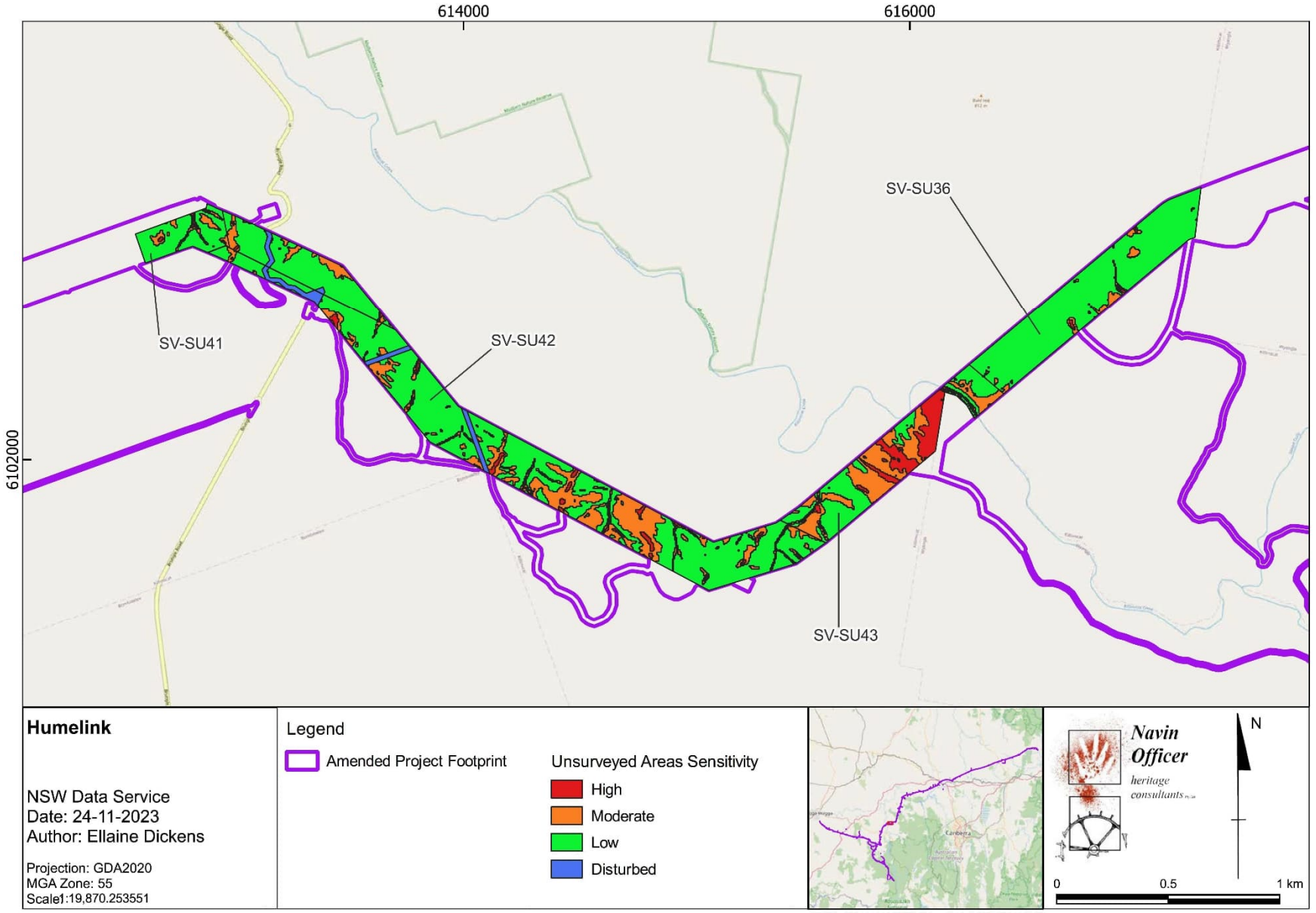
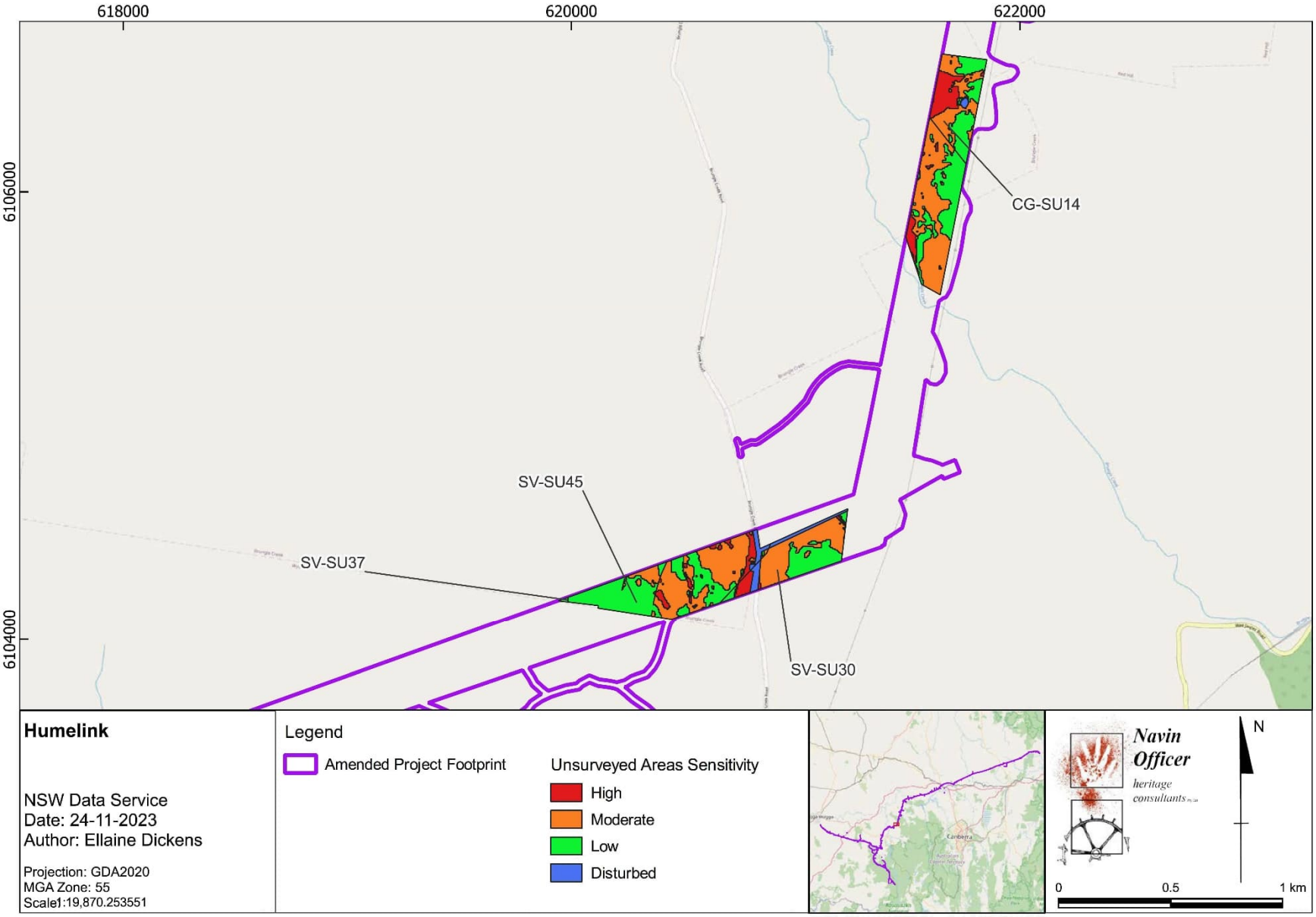
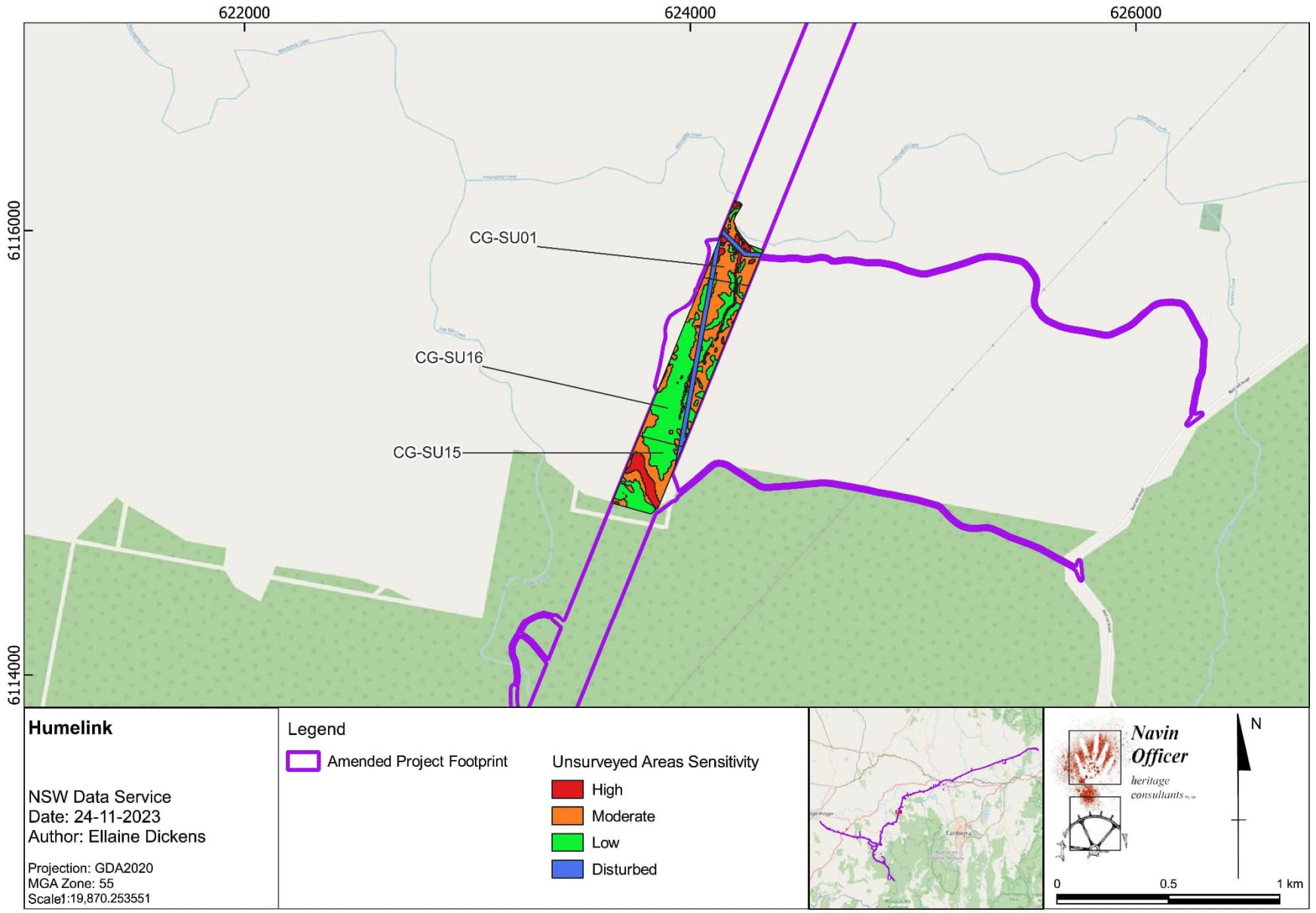
SV-SU41
SV-SU40
SV-SU39
SV-SU35
Humelink
NSW Data Service
Date: 24-11-2023
Author: Ellaine Dickens
Projection: GDA2020
MGA Zone: 55
Scale1:19,870.253551
Legend
Amended Project Footprint
Unsurveyed Areas Sensitivity
High
Moderate
Low
Disturbed
Navin Officer
heritage consultants
N
0
0.5
1 km


614000
616000
6102000
SV-SU41
SV-SU42
SV-SU36
SV-SU43
Humelink
NSW Data Service
Date: 24-11-2023
Author: Ellaine Dickens
Projection: GDA2020
MGA Zone: 55
Scale1:19,870.253551
Legend
Amended Project Footprint
Unsurveyed Areas Sensitivity
High
Moderate
Low
Disturbed
Navin Officer
heritage consultants
N
0
0.5
1 km


618000
620000
622000
6106000
6104000
CG-SU14
SV-SU45
SV-SU37
SV-SU30
Humelink
NSW Data Service
Date: 24-11-2023
Author: Ellaine Dickens
Projection: GDA2020
MGA Zone: 55
Scale1:19,870.253551
Legend
Amended Project Footprint
Unsurveyed Areas Sensitivity
High
Moderate
Low
Disturbed
Canberra
Navin Officer
heritage consultants
N
0
0.5
1 km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NSW Data Service
Date: 24-11-2023
Author: Ellaine Dickens
Projection: GDA2020
MGA Zone: 55
Scale1:19,870.253551
Legend
Amended Project Footprint
Unsurveyed Areas Sensitivity
High
Moderate
Low
Disturbed
Canberra
Navin Officer
heritage consultants
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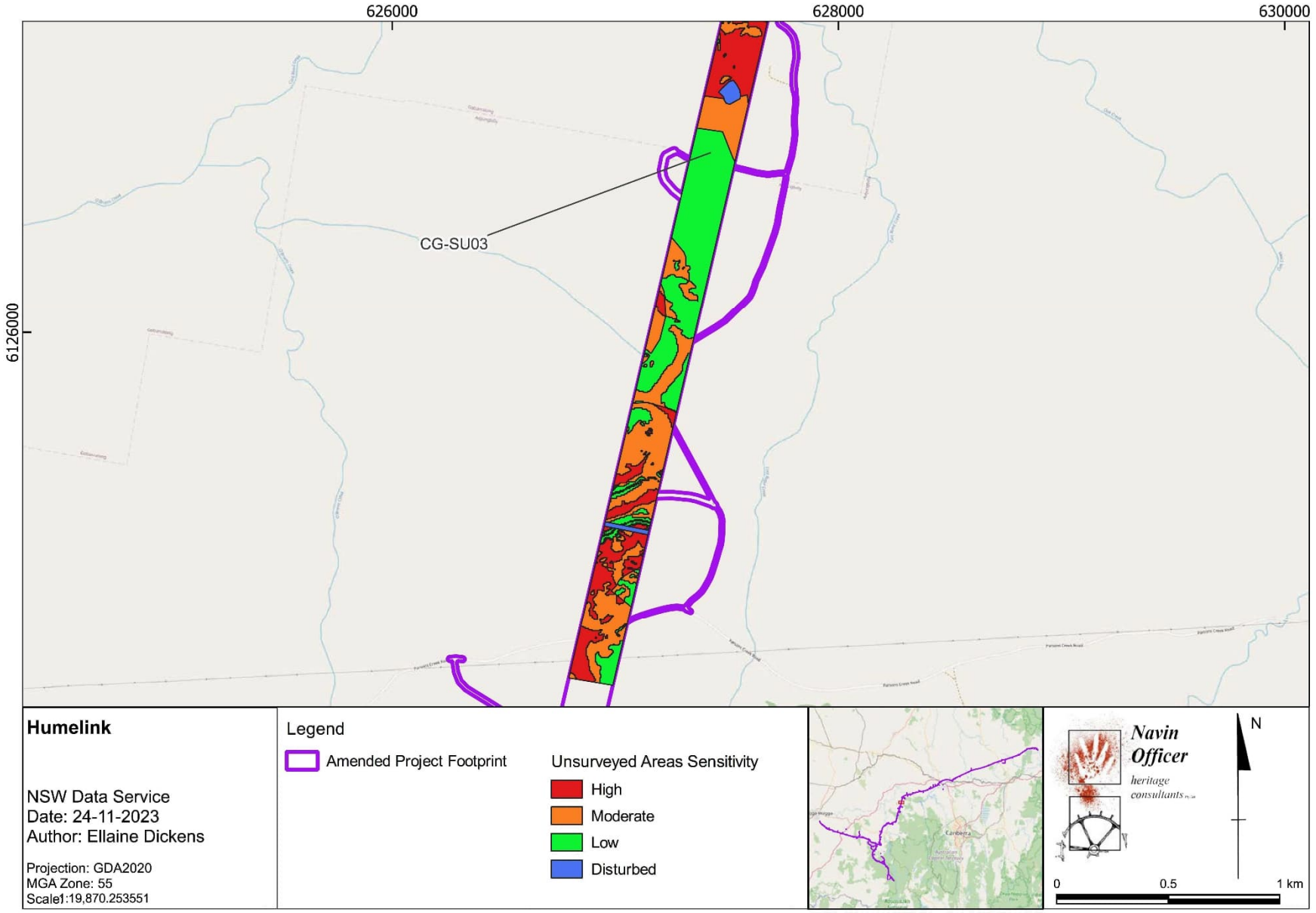
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Date: 24-11-2023
Author: Ellaine Dickens
Projection: GDA2020
MGA Zone: 55
Scale1:19,870.253551
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Unsurveyed Areas Sensitivity
High
Moderate
Low
Disturbed
Navin Officer
heritage consultants
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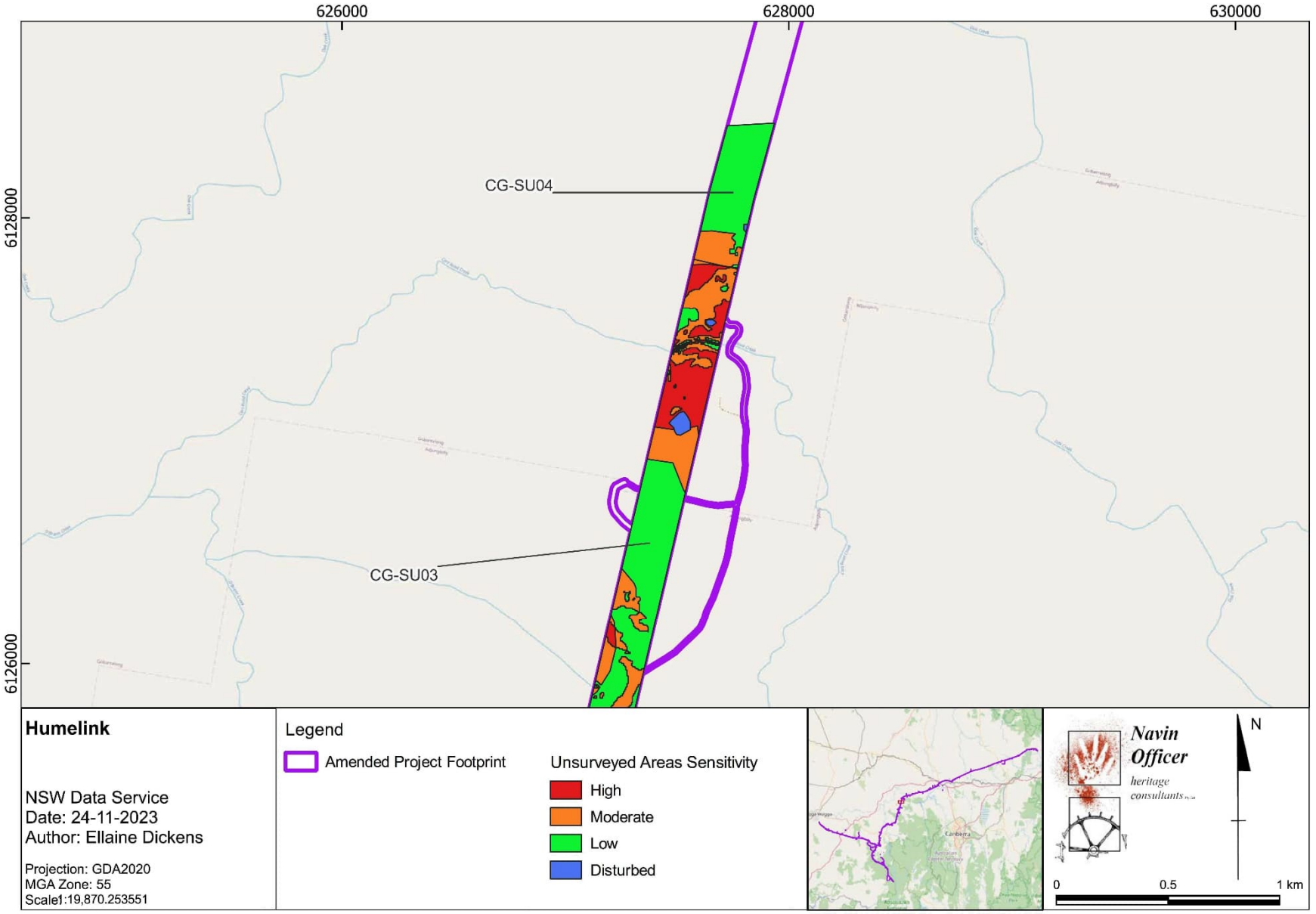
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Projection: GDA2020
MGA Zone: 55
Scale1:19,870.253551
Legend
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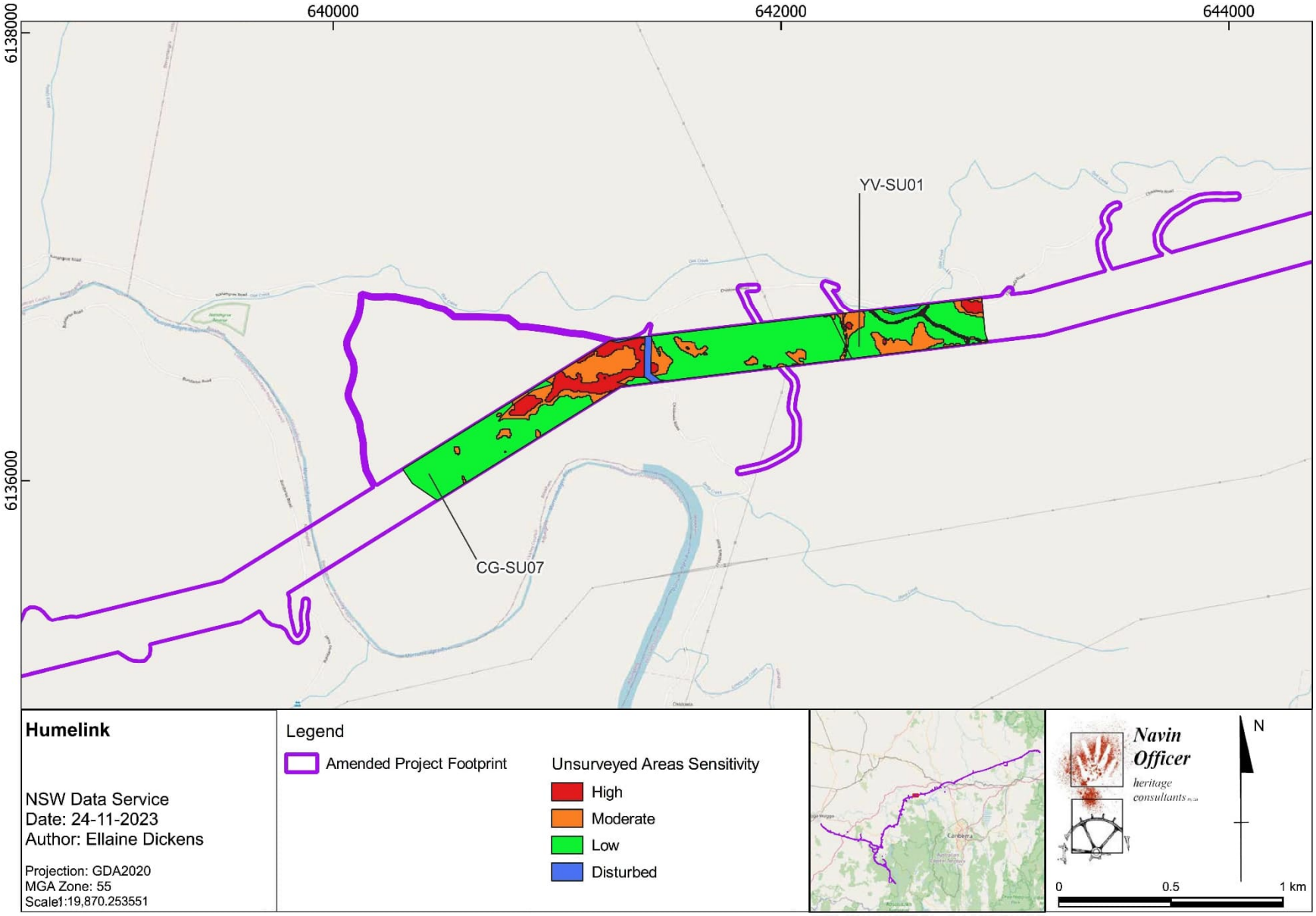
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Date: 24-11-2023
Author: Ellaine Dickens
Projection: GDA2020
MGA Zone: 55
Scale1:19,870.253551
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Unsurveyed Areas Sensitivity
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Moderate
Low
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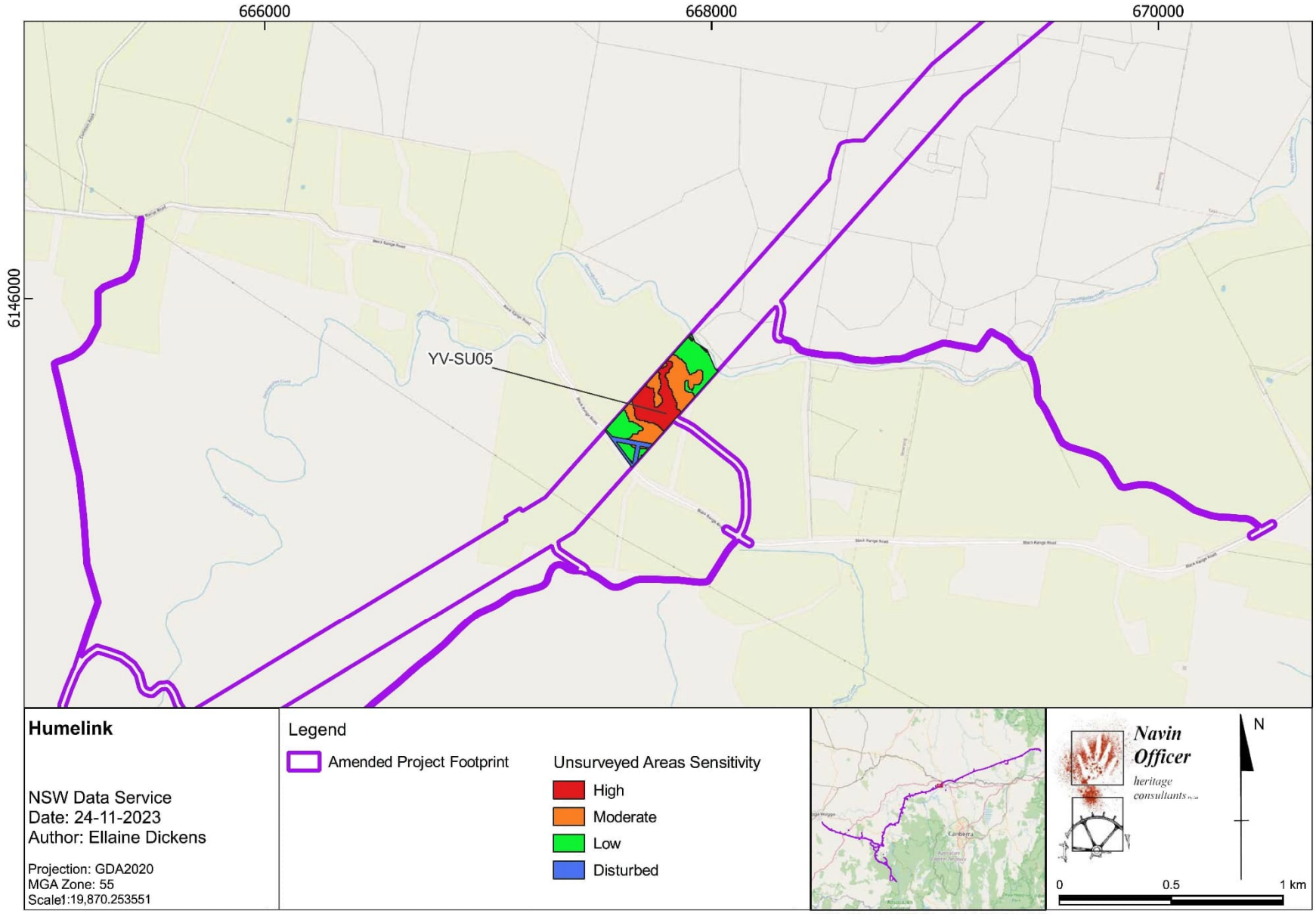
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Unsurveyed Areas Sensitivity
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Moderate
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heritage consultants
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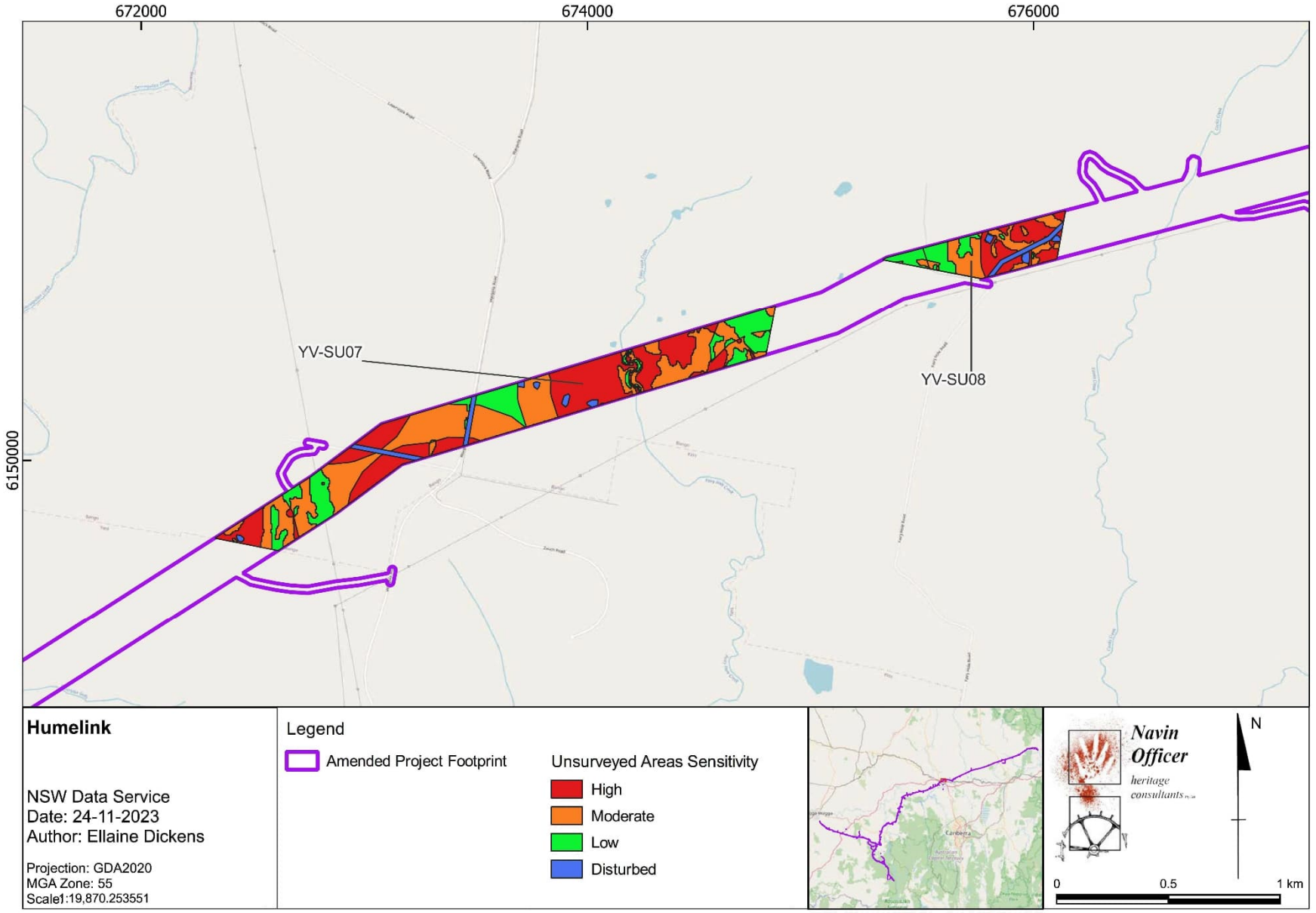
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Author: Ellaine Dickens
Projection: GDA2020
MGA Zone: 55
Scale1:19,870.253551
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Navin Officer
heritage consultants
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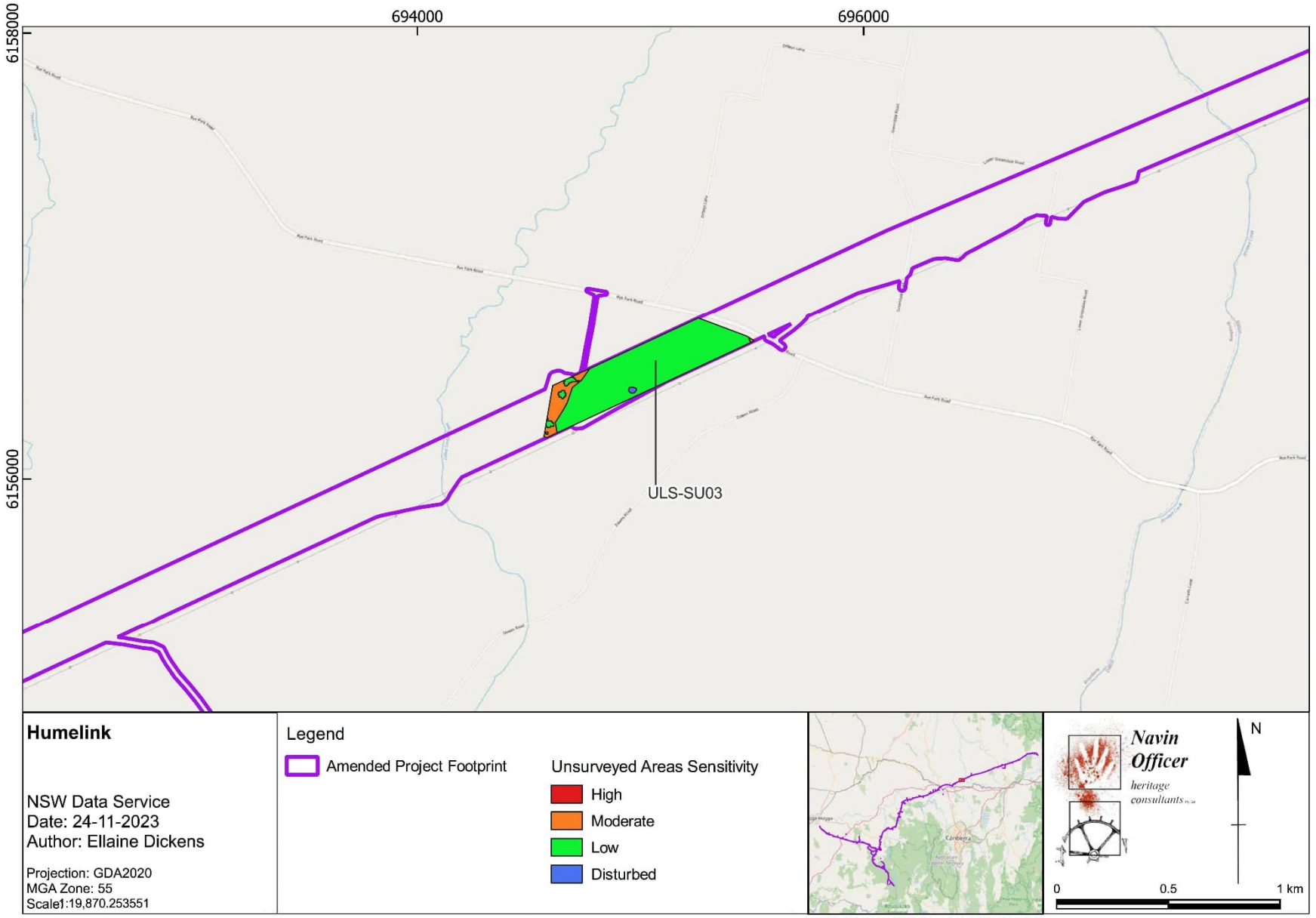
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Date: 24-11-2023
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MGA Zone: 55
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Unsurveyed Areas Sensitivity
High
Moderate
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Navin Officer
heritage consultants
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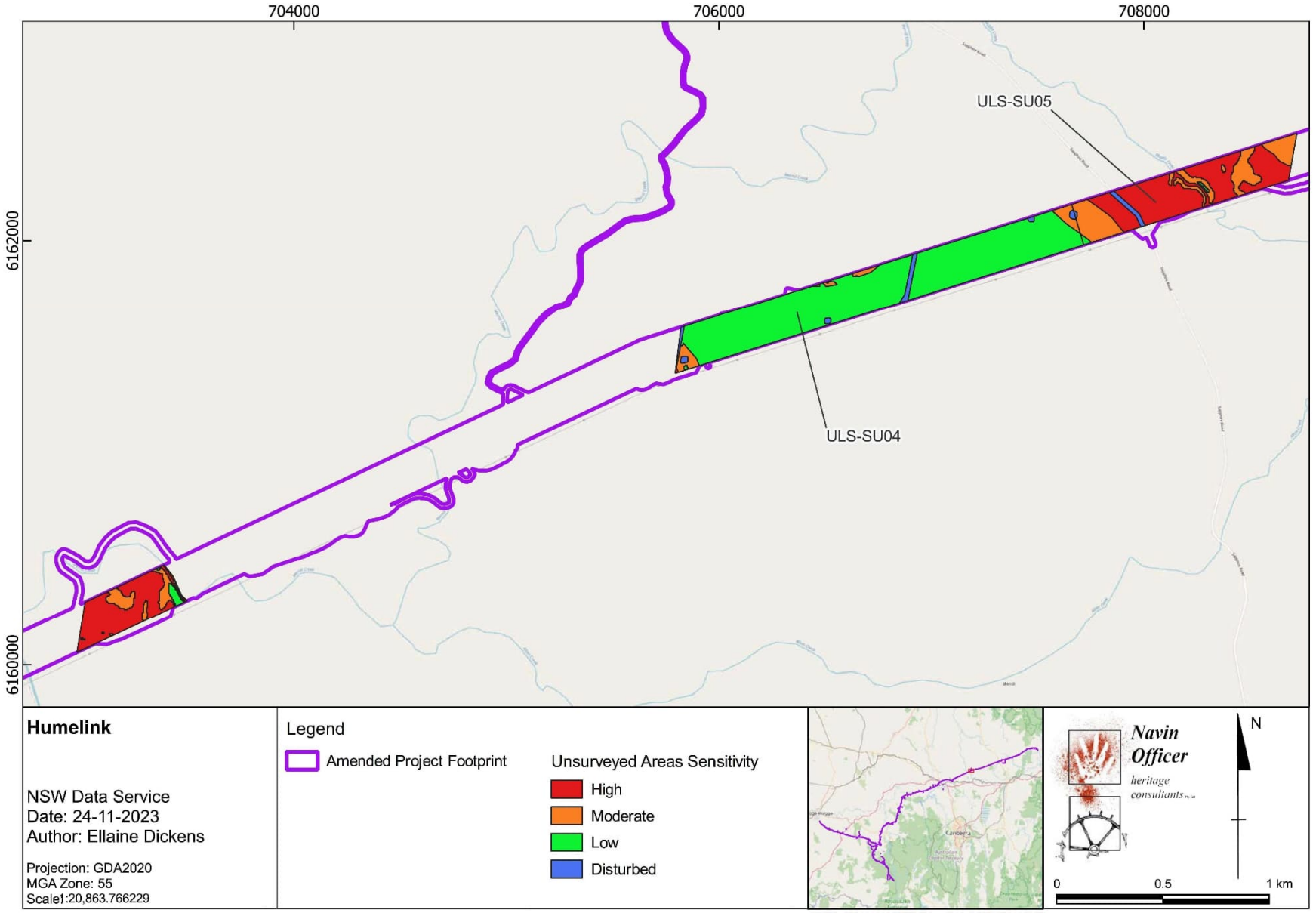
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NSW Data Service
Date: 24-11-2023
Author: Ellaine Dickens
Projection: GDA2020
MGA Zone: 55
Scale1:20,863.766229
Legend
Amended Project Footprint
Unsurveyed Areas Sensitivity
High
Moderate
Low
Disturbed
Navin Officer
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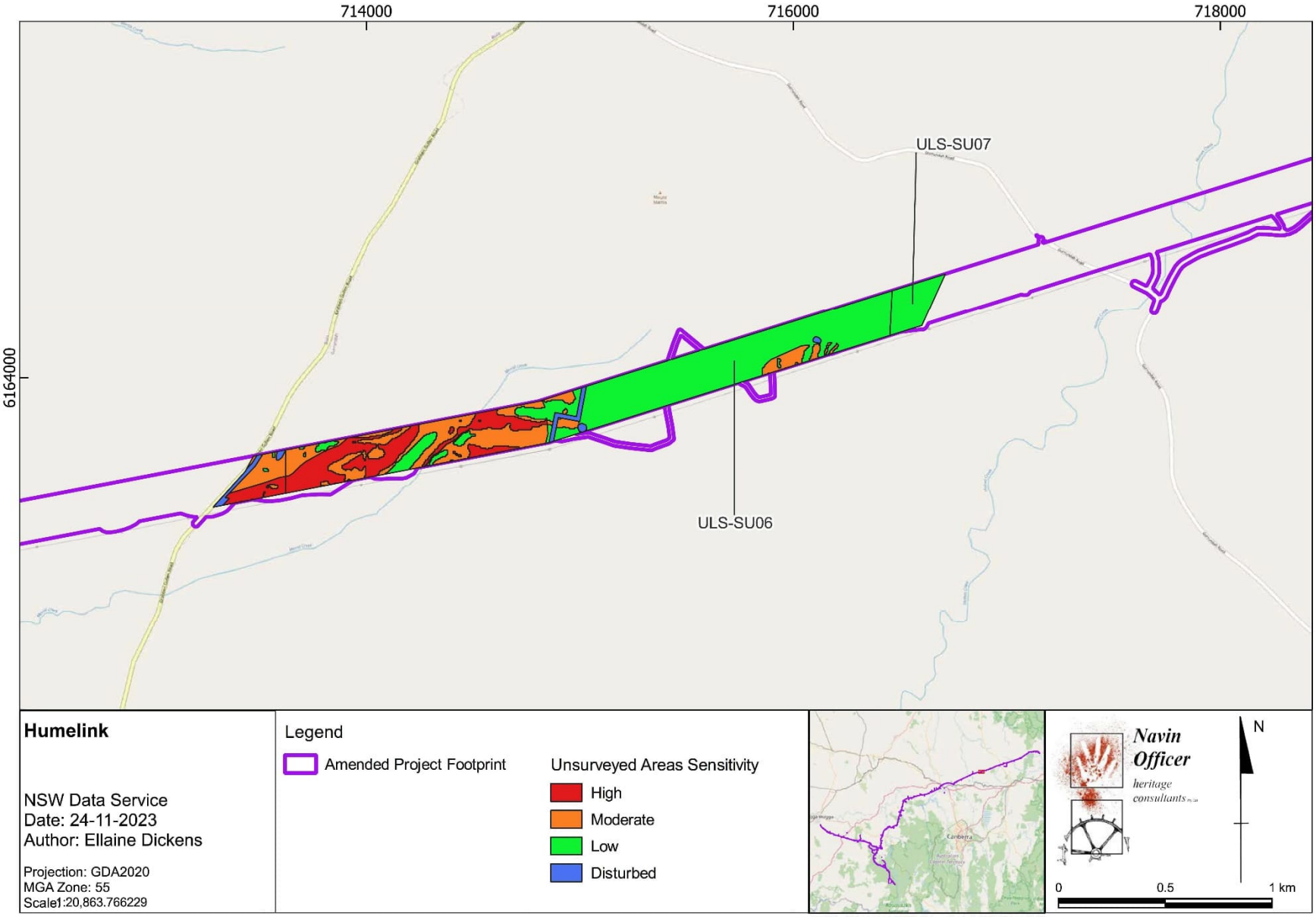
1 km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Projection: GDA2020
MGA Zone: 55
Scale1:20,863.766229
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Unsurveyed Areas Sensitivity
High
Moderate
Low
Disturbed
Navin Officer
heritage consultants
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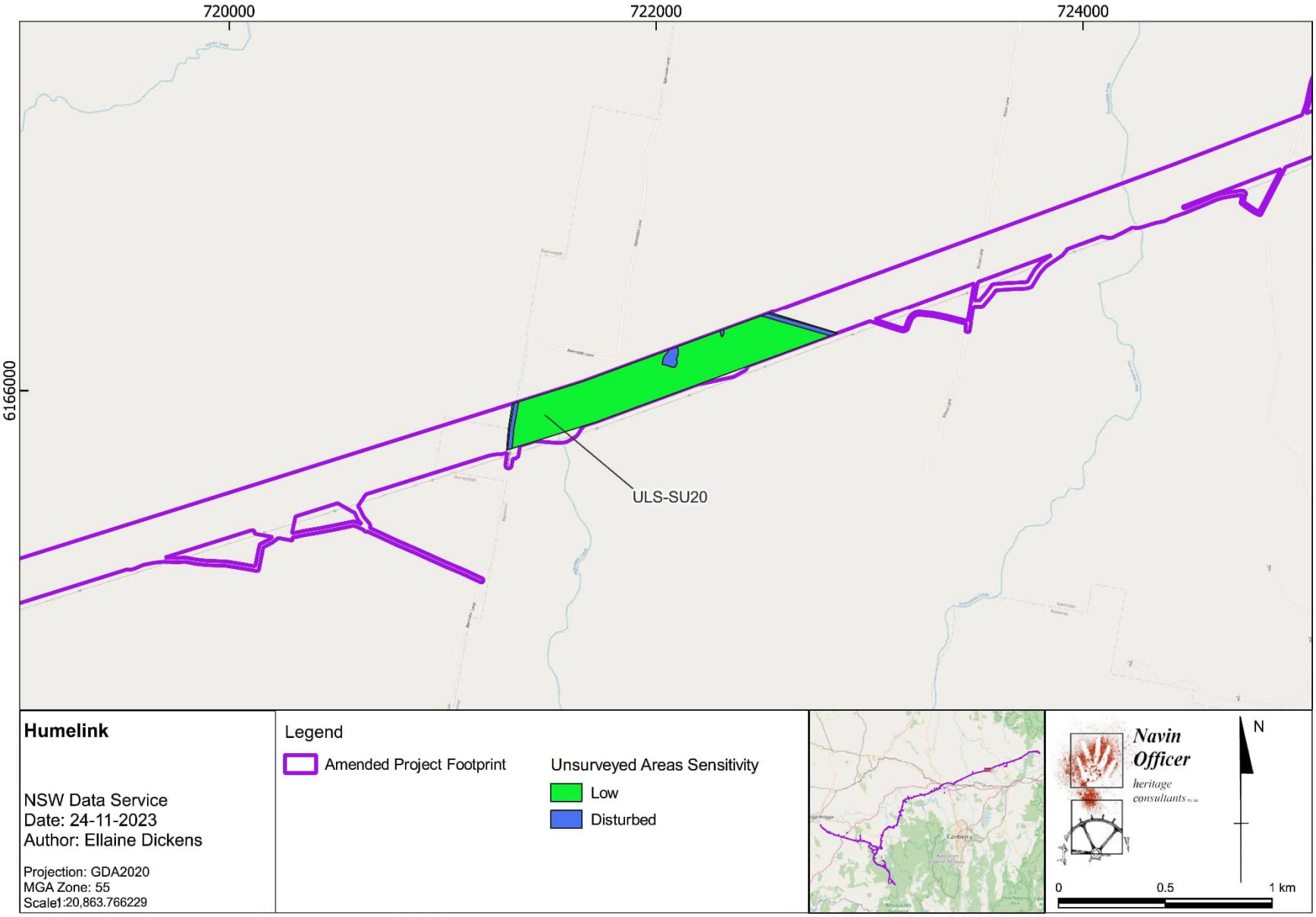
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Date: 24-11-2023
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Projection: GDA2020
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Scale1:20,863.766229
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Unsurveyed Areas Sensitivity
Low
Disturbed
Canberra
Navin Officer
heritage consultants
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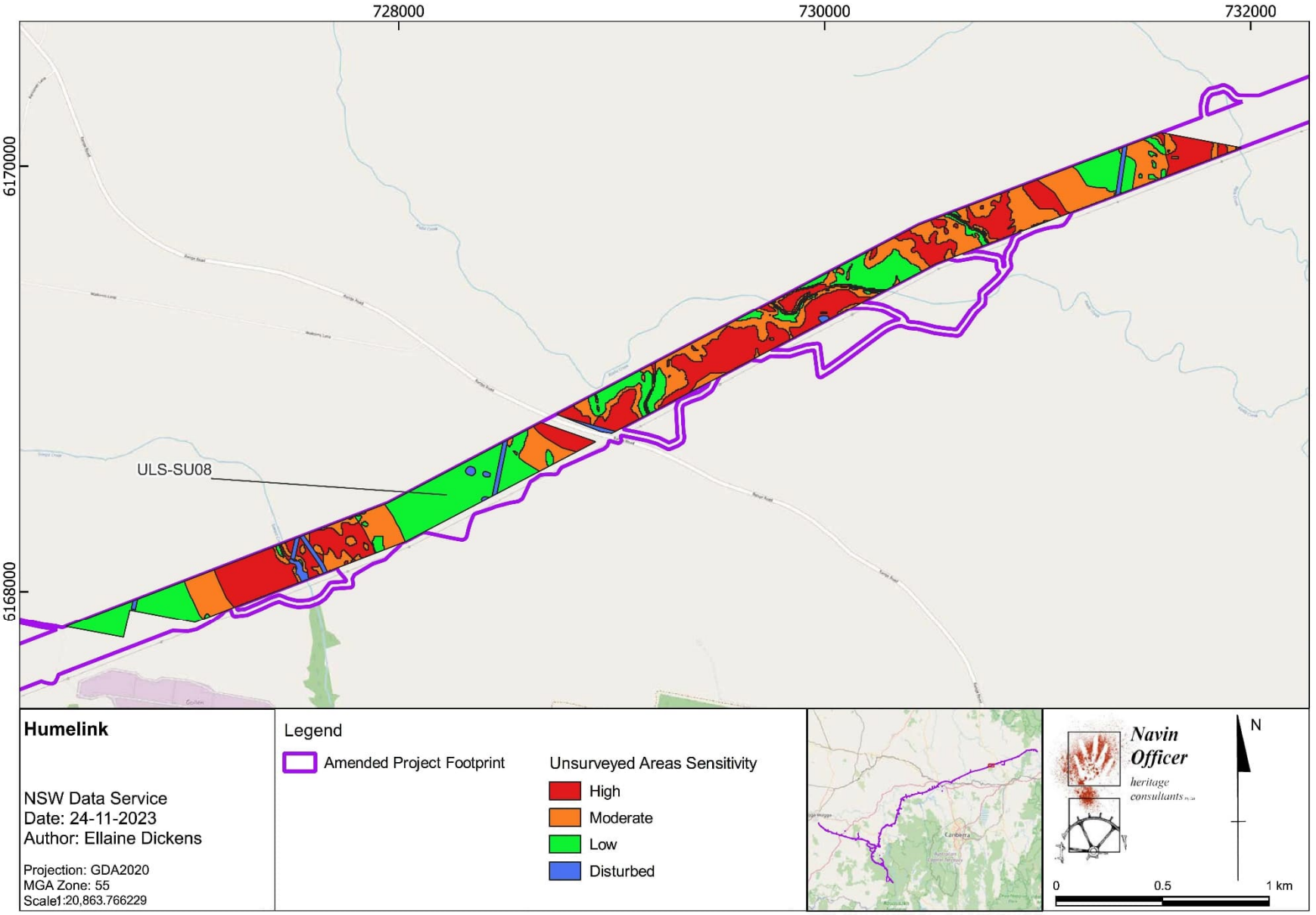
1 km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Date: 24-11-2023
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MGA Zone: 55
Scale1:20,863.766229
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High
Moderate
Low
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Canberra
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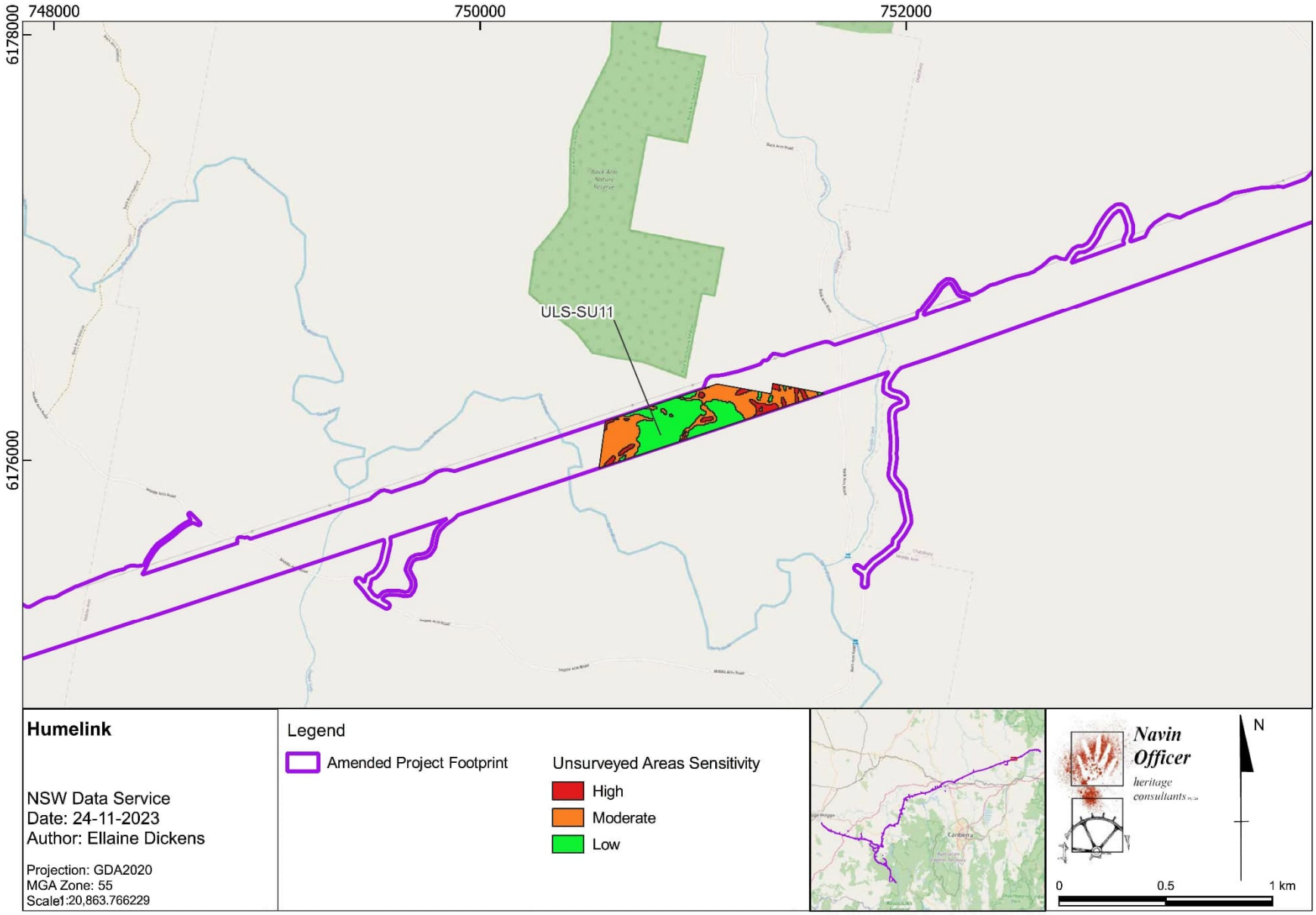
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Scale1:20,863.766229
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Unsurveyed Areas Sensitivity
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Navin Officer
heritage consultants
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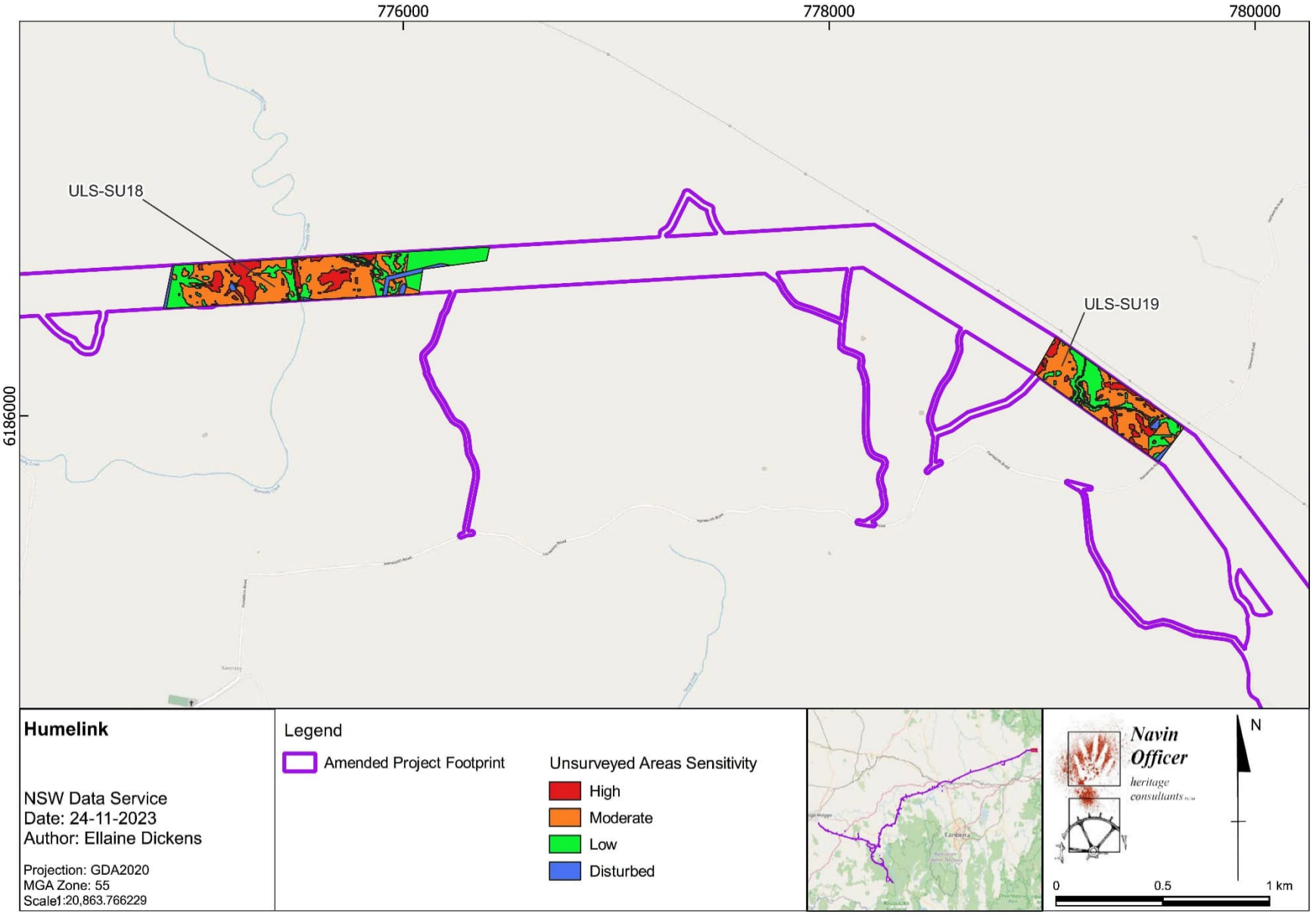
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Projection: GDA2020
MGA Zone: 55
Scale1:20,863.766229
Legend
Amended Project Footprint
Unsurveyed Areas Sensitivity
High
Moderate
Low
Disturbed
Navin Officer
heritage consultants
N
0
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1 km