



New Grafton Correction Centre  
John Holland Group  
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan

V2 | Final  
30 May 2017

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## New Grafton Correction Centre

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## Acronyms

AAR	Aboriginal Assessment Report
ACHAR	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
ACHCRP	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010
ACHMP	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan
AFG	Aboriginal focus group
AHIMS	Aboriginal heritage information management system
ASIRF	Aboriginal site impact recording form
CEMP	Construction Environment Management Plan
CNVMP	Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan
CWMP	Construction Waster Management Plan
DA	Development Application
DEC	NSW Department of Environment and Conservation (now the Office of Environment and Heritage)
DECC	NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change (now the Office of Environment and Heritage)
DECCW	NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (Now the Office of Environment and Heritage)
DPE	Department of Planning and Environment
EIS	Environmental impact statement
EP&A	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
EWMS	Environmental work method statement
FFMP	Flora and Fauna Management Plan
GIS	Geographic information system
GPS	Global positioning system
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
ha	Hectare/s
INSW	Infrastructure New South Wales
km	Kilometre/s

LALC	Local Aboriginal land council
LEP	Local environmental plans
LGA	Local government area
m	Metre/s
mm	Millimetre/s
NGCC	New Grafton Correctional Centre
NNTT	National Native Title Tribunal
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Services
NTSCorp	Native Title Services Corporation Limited
NSW	New South Wales
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage
PAD	Potential archaeological deposit
PPP	Public private partnership
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party
RNTBC	Registered native title bodies corporate
Roads and Maritime	NSW Roads and Maritime Services
SEAR	Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirement
SSD	State Significant Development
SST	Sub-surface test
STP	Shovel test pit
The Project	Works of the New Grafton Correctional Centre
TOAC	Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
WX2I	Wells Crossing to Iluka
Yaegl TOAC	Yaegl Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Context

This Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP or plan) forms part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for the New Grafton Correction Centre (the Project). In 2016, the NSW Government called for Expressions of Interest from the private sector to design, build, operate and maintain the NGCC. Following a competitive tender process, NorthernPathways were announced as the preferred bidder. The project is being delivered a Public Private Partnership (PPP), which means NorthernPathways will design, construct, operate and maintain the new facility on behalf of the NSW Government for the next 20 years. The purpose of the ACHMP is to describe how the PPP will protect and manage heritage areas during the construction and operation phases of the Project.

The ACHMP will outline the requirements for the avoidance, management and mitigation of impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage and include recommendations for further investigation and management recommendations for any Aboriginal heritage that may be potentially impacted by the Project. The details of the management recommendations are taken from the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHAR) (Jacobs 2016) which were developed in consultation with the Aboriginal stakeholders for the Project. The ACHAR was prepared as part of the Development Application (DA) and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) completed in 2016 for Stage 1 of the Project. The Project is a staged development.

This ACHMP has been prepared to address the requirements of the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued by the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) on 21 December 2015, the mitigation and management measures listed in the New Grafton Correction Centre (NGCC) Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) (2016) and the Development Conditions of Consent (Stage 1 Conditions) issued by the DPE on the 14 March 2017.

## 1.2 Background

The EIS prepared for the Stage 1 Project in 2016 assessed the impacts of construction and operation of the Project on Aboriginal heritage. As part of preparation of the EIS, an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (Jacobs, 2016) was prepared by Infrastructure New South Wales (INSW). The ACHAR proposed the implementation of the mitigation and management measures, including further investigation and salvage. Salvage works have been completed by Jacobs on behalf of INSW in April 2017 and the results of the salvage operations are summarised in the *New Grafton Correctional Centre Salvage Report* (currently being prepared by Jacobs).

## 1.3 Environmental management systems overview

This plan forms part of the environmental management system for the Project, as described in the CEMP, being delivered by the John Holland Group [the Contractor] in partnership with Infrastructure NSW. The ACHMP has been developed in consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders and is to be approved by the Director-General and the OEH (Aboriginal Heritage).

Management measures identified in this plan will be incorporated into site or activity specific Environmental Work Method Statements (EWMS) by John Holland. EWMS will be developed and signed off by the Contractor Environmental Manager prior to commencement of works and construction personnel will be required to undertake works in accordance with the identified mitigation and management measures.

Detailed maps showing sensitive areas have been developed for the Project to include all the Aboriginal heritage items identified during the assessment process (refer further to **Chapter 5 and 6**). Used together, this plan, the strategies, procedures and EWMS form a management system that clearly identifies required environmental management actions for reference by Project personnel.

The review and document control processes for this plan are described in more detail in the CEMP.

## 1.4 Training

All personnel, including employees, contractors and sub-contractors, are required to complete a Project induction containing relevant environmental information before they are authorised to work on the Project. Relevant personnel will receive training regarding:

- The requirements of this plan, including Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Awareness Training.
- Procedures for dealing with previously unidentified Aboriginal heritage items.
- Specific responsibilities for the protection of heritage items.

## 2. Purpose and objectives

### 2.1 Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to describe how Aboriginal heritage will be protected and managed during construction of the Project.

### 2.2 Objectives

The key objective of this plan is to ensure that compliance with the prescriptions of the archaeological assessment report (AAR), ACHAR, SEARs and the Stage 1 Conditions during the construction phase to ensure no impacts to Aboriginal heritage are outside the scope permitted by the planning approval. To achieve this objective, the following will be undertaken:

- Ensure appropriate controls and procedures are implemented during construction activities to avoid or minimise potential adverse impacts to Aboriginal heritage along the work footprint.
- Ensure appropriate measures are implemented to comply with all relevant legislation and other requirements as described in **Chapter 3.1** of this Plan.
- Provide an organised, integrated and systematic approach to effectively address Aboriginal heritage management issues.
- Avoid damage or destruction of items of Aboriginal heritage value during pre-construction, construction and post construction phases of the work.
- Ensure site/artefacts of Aboriginal value during construction and post construction phases of the work are managed in accordance with relevant sections of the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) and *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW).
- Provide staff with an increased level of understanding and awareness of heritage management issues & ensure effective communication is maintained with statutory authorities and all statutory requirements are met to control impacts on items of historical heritage value.



## 3. Environmental requirements

This chapter describes legislative, regulatory and guidance framework that applies to Aboriginal heritage for this plan.

### 3.1 Relevant legislation and guidelines

Aboriginal heritage protection is governed and provisioned by associated legislation, regulation and guidelines as well as the committed mitigation measures and relevant conditions of approval.

#### 3.1.1 Legislation

- *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).
- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act).
- *National Parks and Wildlife Amendment Act 2010*.
- *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009*.
- *National Parks and Wildlife Amendment Regulation 2010*.
- *National Parks and Wildlife Amendment (Aboriginal Objects and Aboriginal Places) Regulation 2010*.
- *Heritage Regulation 2012*.

#### 3.1.2 Guidelines

Guidelines and standards relevant to Aboriginal heritage and this management plan include the following publications:

- *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010) (for reference only).
- *NSW Government's Aboriginal Participation in Construction Guidelines* (2007).
- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH, 2011).
- *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW, 2010* (OEH, 2010).
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW, 2010).
- *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (ICOMOS, 1999).

## 3.2 Stage 1 Conditions

The Stage 1 Conditions relevant to this Plan are listed **Table 3-2**.

Table 3-1 Stage 1 Conditions

Stage 1 Conditions	Description	Document reference
<b>ABORIGINAL HERITAGE</b>		
Schedule 2, Part B B19	An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP) must be submitted with the development application for Stage 2.	This plan.
Schedule 3, Part B B11	<p>An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP) is to be prepared in consultation with the Aboriginal stakeholders and the OEH and submitted to and approved by the Secretary prior to the commencement of works. The ACHMP must address, but not be limited to, the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The Aboriginal community is to be provided opportunity to identify the potential Bora Ring on the site. If the Bora Ring is identified to be located on the site, the Applicant must ensure this site is appropriately managed as part of the ACHMP.</li> <li>b) Procedures to ensure all works are to immediately cease if unexpected archaeological artefacts are found on-site during any stage of the works and appropriate procedures for notification and recommencing works.</li> <li>c) All works and reports required under the ACHMP for any particular potential or archaeological site must be completed in accordance with the ACHMP prior to any other works at that site.</li> <li>d) Triggers to identify situations where mechanical salvage excavations cease and manual salvage is commenced.</li> <li>e) Protocols for the salvage required for the Project and also for the long term management of any areas of cultural or archaeological significance, within the Project boundaries, but not subject to salvage excavations.</li> <li>f) A requirement for all salvage works to be completed at all locations identified in, and in accordance with the recommendations contained within, the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report prepared by Jacobs dated August 2016.</li> <li>g) A requirement for all salvage works to be carried out under supervision of a</li> </ul>	This plan.

Stage 1 Conditions	Description	Document reference
	<p>qualified archaeologist and representatives of the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) for the Project.</p> <p>h) A requirement for preparation of a final report outlining the results of all salvage work undertaken, which must be prepared in consultation with the Project RAPs and should include all comments provided by the Project RAPs regarding the salvage process and any long term management of Aboriginal objects.</p>	
Schedule 3, Part B B12	The final report as required by condition B11(h) outlining the results of all salvage work undertaken must be submitted to OEH for approval prior to the commencement of bulk earthworks.	New Grafton Correctional Centre Salvage Report (Jacobs, 2017)
Schedule 3, Part C C3	The ACHMP, CEMP, CNVMP, CWMP, CTPMP's, FFMP and BFMP (as revised from time to time) must be implemented by the Applicant for the duration of the construction works	This plan and the Project CEMP.

### 3.3 Targets

The following targets have been established for the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage impacts during the Project:

- Ensure full compliance with the relevant legislative requirements and Stage 1 Conditions.
- Minimise or avoid impacts on known Aboriginal heritage sites.
- Follow correct procedure and ensure notification of any Aboriginal heritage objects/places uncovered during construction.
- Ensure Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Awareness Training is provided to all personnel in the form of inductions before they begin work on-site.

## 4. Consultation

### 4.1 Consultation undertaken to date

All consultation for the Project has been undertaken in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (ACHCRP) (DECCW 2010a), and *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011).

Consultation and collaboration with Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) has been integral to the assessment and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage for the Project.

The following agencies have been provided with relevant information about the work:

- OEH – Coffs Harbour office.
- Catchment Management Authority - North Coast Local Land Services, South Grafton.
- Clarence Valley Council.
- Yaegl Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation (TOAC).
- Yaegl Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC).
- National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT).
- Native Title Services Corporation Limited (NTSCorp).
- The Office of the Registrar of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*.

Responses from these organisations were addressed and where requested further correspondence was forwarded to relevant Aboriginal organisations. No expressions of interest were received in response to this correspondence.

An advertisement appeared in Grafton Daily Examiner in January 2016 calling for registrations of interest. Michael Randall (Yaegl Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation) responded to the advertisement registering his interest across the Project Site. The Yaegl LALC form part of Yaegl Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation (Yaegl TOAC) and also represent the Yaegl Traditional Owners therefore Yaegl LALC were also registered.

In respect to Stage 2 of the ACHCRP Guidelines - *Presentation of information about the proposed project* (DECCW 2010c) presentation of project information was initiated through advertisements, emails and mail outs.

The RAPs for the Project are Yaegl LALC and Yaegl TOAC and they have been consulted for the works and have been involved in fieldwork, correspondence, informal meetings and discussions are as follows:

- Site officers were nominated by the Yaegl LALC and Yaegl TOAC to participate in the archaeological survey and the sub-surface test excavations.
- Ongoing consultation with both Yaegl LALC and Yaegl TOAC has been conducted by phone and email and in the field with the nominated site officers. To date this consultation has not revealed any issues with the Project although comments have been received regarding potential mitigation of impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage located within the Project Site.
- A copy of the draft ACHAR, the draft Aboriginal Assessment Report (AAR) (was superseded by the ACHAR) and the draft ACHMP was sent to the RAPs for review. The draft ACHMP was also sent to OEH for review and approval.

#### 4.1.1 Participation in fieldwork

During fieldwork, RAP nominated Aboriginal site officers were engaged to assist with the identification and investigation of sites and PADs during survey and sub-surface test excavation, as well as to identify any cultural places. Site officers in attendance are detailed in **Table 4-1**.

Table 4-1 – RAP nominated site officers participating in field assessments

Organisation	RAP nominated site officers	Fieldwork component	Dates of participation
Yaegl TOAC	Deidre Randall	Survey	1-2 February 2016
Yaegl LALC	Michael Randall (Junior)	Survey	1-2 February 2016
Yaegl TOAC	Deidre Randall	Sub-surface test excavation	26 April – 29 April 2016
Yaegl LALC	Ferlin Laurie Shane McLeay	Sub-surface test excavation	26 April – 29 April 2016
Yaegl TOAC	Deidre Randall	Sub-surface test excavation	30 April 2016
Yaegl LALC	Ferlin Laurie Michael Randall (Junior)	Sub-surface test excavation	30 April 2016
Yaegl LALC	Ferlin Laurie Deidre Randall Shondell Laurie	Mechanical salvage excavation	18 – 21 April 2017
Yaegl LALC	Ferlin Laurie Michael Randall (Junior)	Mechanical salvage excavation	14 – 17 April 2017

The Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment was undertaken during archaeological survey and concurrently with the sub-surface test excavation (SST) and salvage excavation programs with the RAPs, in order to gather relevant cultural information about the Project Site. The assessment focussed on information about the cultural heritage values of the Project Site and the broader area.

Consultation therefore involved written submission, telephone communications and on-site consultation with RAP nominated site officers (refer to **Table 4-1**). Discussion and information gathering occurred during survey or at the PAD being tested. A draft of this ACHAR was forwarded to RAPs for comment.

A number of comments were received from RAPs during the SST program. Notable comments from site officers during the fieldwork included:

- Acknowledgement of the Pillar Valley Corridors of Movement. All expressed that the Pillar Valley (to the east) was important for its swamps and other resources.
- Provided input into the mitigation measures proposed in this report.

## 5. Aboriginal cultural heritage

The following sections summarise what is known about Aboriginal heritage within and adjacent to the Project.

### 5.1.1 Archaeological sites

As described in the ACHAR (Jacobs, 2016) the Project would have direct, indirect and potential impacts on various identified archaeological sites, these are summarised in **Table 5-1**. Aboriginal heritage sites and PADs that would be impacted have been mapped and these are shown in **Figure 5-1**.

Table 5-1 : AHIMS sites within the Project area

AHIMS ID	Site name	Site type	Significance	Impact	Management recommendation
13-4-0193	New Grafton Corr. Centre 1	Sub-surface artefacts	Low	Direct	Artefacts to be collected and held by Aboriginal Stakeholders
13-4-0192	New Grafton Corr. Centre 2	Sub-surface artefacts	Low	Direct	Artefacts to be collected and held by Aboriginal Stakeholders
13-4-0191	New Grafton Corr. Centre 3	Open artefact scatter	Low	Direct	Artefacts to be collected and held by Aboriginal Stakeholders
09-4-0108	WX2I Site 8	Sub-surface artefacts	Moderate	Direct	Mechanical Salvage Artefacts to be collected and held by Aboriginal Stakeholders

## 6. NGCC Stage 1 salvage excavation

### 6.1 Background

Since receipt of approval for the Stage 1 Project on the 14 March 2017, Jacobs completed further site investigations and archaeological salvage at a number of the impacted sites. The salvage program was completed in April 2017 by qualified archaeologists in consultation with the RAPs. A technical report has been prepared for INSW summarising the results of the salvage operations; refer to *New Grafton Correction Centre Salvage Report* (Jacobs, 2017).

Jacobs' archaeologists carrying out the salvage works have confirmed that additional measures to manage impacts to Aboriginal heritage as summarised in the NGCC Stage 1 ACHAR are not required. As there are no areas of cultural or archaeological significance within the project boundaries, no long term management is required. Salvage excavation confirmed the Project area is of low archaeological and cultural significance and there are no significant sites within the Project boundaries.

A summary of the results of the salvage operations is provided below. The methodology for the salvage operations for the NGCC Stage 1 Project is included in **Appendix A**.

### 6.2 Results

Jacobs notified OEH of the intention to commence salvage activities for the NGCC Stage 1 project following approval of the DA on 9 March 2017 and OEH responded endorsing the ACHMP and acknowledging the intention to commence salvage. Following approval of the Stage 1 NGCC DA Jacobs' archaeologists conducted additional survey with the RAPs on 27 March 2017 to identify any possible Bora Ring or ceremonial sites in the Project Site. The survey was conducted on foot over one full day concentrating on raised alluvial areas within the Project Site which would be possible locations for a Bora Ring. No Bora Ring or ceremonial sites were found within the Project Site. The survey concluded to the satisfaction of the RAPs that no Bora Ring or ceremonial sites were located on the Project Site.

Surface collection at all sites in the Project area was undertaken in accordance with the ACHAR (Jacobs 2016) but did not recover any additional artefacts at any of the sites. Jacobs undertook mechanical searches for the artefacts that had been reburied after the sub-surface testing program at three of the test pit (TP) sites. The three sites included:

- TP 9 (13-4-0192)
- TP 21 (13-4-0193)
- TP 41 (09-4-0108)

The salvage process failed to recover reburied artefacts at two locations; TP-9 /13-4-0192 and TP21 / 13-4-0193. Contractors working in in these two areas should be alerted to the presence of the reburied artefacts and initiate the unexpected finds protocol if the artefacts are recovered, however there is no requirement to actively find and recover the artefacts.

Only one out of the three bags of artefacts were recovered at TP 41 due to the amount of time that had lapsed between reburial and recovery. Consequently TP 9 and TP 21 still contain the remaining bags of artefacts obtained in the initial sub-surface testing program. The RAPs were satisfied with the efforts to recover the artefacts and acknowledged the difficulty in finding unmarked artefact bags despite having GPS locations. Artefacts at TP 9 and TP 21 will be managed by the unexpected finds procedure if uncovered during the Stage 1 excavation works, refer to **Section 7-2**.

Salvage excavation by machine was conducted over two weeks from 27 to 30 March and 18 to 21 April under the supervision of a Jacobs' qualified archaeologists and representatives of the RAPs for the Project. A total of 12 mechanical transects were excavated at AHIMS site 09-4-0108 (W2XI Site 8) and graded through a 5 mm vibrating sieve (refer to **Figure 6-2**).



No areas of higher artefact density or higher significance were encountered with considerably less artefact density across the site than had been predicted.

The salvage excavation was conducted in accordance with the approved methodology and recovered 113 artefacts in total. Excavation at Transect 10 (33) and Transect 12 (60) recovered the most artefacts. The salvage excavations were concluded to the satisfaction of the RAPs who have provided comment on the New Grafton Correction Centre Salvage Report (Jacobs 2017).

The results of the salvage has redefined AHIMS site 09-4-0108 (W2XI Site 8) and fulfilled the cultural heritage management obligations for the Project. The RAPs have requested the artefacts be returned to their care for educational purposes and are to be kept at the Yaegl keeping place. A care and control form has been completed for submission to OEH. A detailed report of the investigations and results, including an artefact analysis will be submitted to the Department of Planning and OEH when they are finalised.

There are no further cultural heritage management requirements to be undertaken prior to construction.

## 7. Management of Aboriginal cultural heritage for the Project

### 7.1 Induction training

The cultural heritage induction program would be implemented as follows:

- a) All employees and/or contractors would undertake a cultural heritage induction program prior to working on site.
- b) The cultural heritage induction program would explain the Aboriginal and archaeological sensitivity of the study area landscape and would provide a brief description of likely site types within or adjacent to the study area as well as highlighting the importance of restricting all activities associated with the Project.
- c) The induction may be developed from information provided in this report or previous reports related to Project, or from information on the OEH website:  
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licences/achregulation.htm>.
- d) JHG will engage a suitable contractor or a member of the Yaegl Aboriginal community to coordinate the cultural heritage awareness training prior to construction works commencing.

### 7.2 Unexpected discovery of archaeological finds

There is a low likelihood that as yet unrecorded Aboriginal sites exist within the Project Site, particularly along the elevated landforms. However, the potential for previously unrecorded Aboriginal sites to be directly and/or indirectly impacted by the Project must be considered during the construction phase. There is also potential to recover the bagged artefacts reburied during the sub-surface testing works at TP 9 and TP 21 (refer to **Figure 6-1**).

Contingency measures would include procedures for managing the discovery of Aboriginal objects and human remains during construction as listed below and the provision of heritage induction training or cultural heritage awareness training for staff and contractors working on the construction of the Project as described in Section 7.1.

All Aboriginal sites and relics in NSW are protected by provisions of the NPW Act.

Should any Aboriginal sites or relics be disturbed during the conduct of the Project, the following procedures must be implemented:

- a) Immediately after unexpected Aboriginal finds or relics are exposed during construction (this includes the reburied the two locations; 13-4-0192 and 13-4-0193 described in Section 6.2), all work is to halt at that location immediately and the Environmental Manager on site is to be immediately notified to allow assessment and management.
- b) The immediate area where the artefacts were disturbed should be protected by a highly visible tape surrounding a buffer area of 10 m x 10 m.
- c) Works cannot commence within this area until an archaeologist and a representative of the RAPs has inspected the Aboriginal sites or relics and contacted OEH. This would occur as soon as practicable.
- d) The Contractor's Environmental Manager (or similar) on site is to notify the Office of Environment and Heritage using the following contact details:

Phone: 02 6659-8288

Mobile: 0457 907 5354

Email: [Roger.Mehr@environment.nsw.gov.au](mailto:Roger.Mehr@environment.nsw.gov.au)

Postal address: PO Box 494 Armidale NSW 2350

- e) Once an archaeologist and a representative of the RAPs has inspected the area and assessed the significance of the finds work can recommence provided no salvage activities are required.
- f) If there is an unexpected find that requires any salvage works these will be carried out under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist and representative of the RAPs for the Project.
- g) Any salvage works would be implemented in accordance with the methodology previously approved for the Stage 1 Project and described in Appendix A.

### **7.3 Unexpected discovery of human remains**

Should human remains be uncovered during works the following procedures must be followed:

- a) Immediately after remains are exposed, all work is to halt at that location and the Environmental Manager on site is to be immediately notified to allow assessment and management.
- b) The Contractor's Environmental Manager (or similar) on site is to notify the INSW Representative.
- c) JHG will contact the local NSW Police.
- d) JHG will contact OEH Environment line on 131 555 and the Heritage Branch (Heritage Division, OEH) on (02) 9873 8500.
- e) A physical or forensic anthropologist would inspect the remains in situ (organised by the police, unless otherwise directed by the police), and make a determination of ancestry (Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal) and antiquity (pre-contact, historic or forensic).
- f) If the remains are identified as forensic, the area is deemed as a crime scene.
- g) If the remains are identified as Aboriginal, the site is to be secured and OEH and all Aboriginal stakeholders are to be notified in writing.
- h) If the remains are identified as non-Aboriginal (historical) remains, the site is to be secured and the Heritage Branch (Heritage Division, OEH) is to be contacted.

The above process functions only to appropriately identify the remains and secure the site. From this time, the management of the area and remains is to be determined through one of the following means:

- a) If the remains are identified as a forensic matter, liaise with the police.
- b) If the remains are identified as Aboriginal, liaise with INSW, the OEH and registered Aboriginal stakeholders.
- c) If the remains are identified as non-Aboriginal (historical) liaise with INSW, and the Heritage Branch (Heritage Division, OEH).
- d) If the remains are identified as not being human, then work can recommence once the appropriate clearances have been given.

## 8. Compliance Management

All employees, contractors and sub-contractors working on site will undergo site induction training which should address elements related to Aboriginal heritage management including:

- Existence and requirements of this ACHMP.
- Relevant legislation.
- Cultural heritage training.
- Location of identified heritage sites.
- Reporting and protection of objects of potential heritage significance found during construction.
- Procedure to follow in the event of an unexpected heritage find during construction works.
- Procedure to follow in the event of discovery of human remains during construction works.

## 9. References

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## Appendix A. Salvage program and methodology

### A.1 Salvage program for the NGCC Stage 1 Project

The salvage program for the NGCC Stage 1 Project provided contingencies to include hand excavation if high artefact densities are encountered (defined as greater than 40 artefacts per m<sup>2</sup>) or if significant features or artefacts were found. The additional hand salvage can be excavated as open area excavation in linear or grid format, at the discretion of the archaeologist based on the archaeological feature being investigated. The salvage program will commence at least two weeks prior to construction and incorporate the following components:

- Notification to OEH of commencement of salvage excavation 14 days prior to commencement.
- Conduct survey of raised alluvial areas within the Project Site which would be possible locations for a Bora Ring. The additional survey will be undertaken immediately prior to the salvage excavation program in company with RAP representatives.
- Collection of any surface artefacts found within 50 metres of AHIMS sites within the Project boundary. Surface collection of artefacts will be undertaken by resurveying the AHIMS areas prior to excavation.
- Salvage excavation by machine at AHIMS site 09-4-0108.
- Salvage excavations to begin and finish prior to the commencement of any construction work taking place.
- Detailed recording and analysis by the archaeologist of recovered artefacts to aid interpretation of salvage results and discussion to increase knowledge of Aboriginal occupation of the landscape in the region.

### A.2 Methodology for salvage excavation

Mechanical salvage excavation will occur under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist and representatives of the RAPs for the Project. The supervising archaeologist will document any stratigraphic observations, record artefacts and features and catalogue any cultural heritage objects.

The following excavation methodology will be followed for the salvage for the sites listed in **Table A-1**:

- Collection of any surface artefacts found within 50 metres of AHIMS sites within the Project boundary. Surface collection of artefacts will be undertaken by resurveying the AHIMS areas within the Project boundary, prior to excavation. The location of any surface artefacts collected will be recorded using differential GPS. Detailed recording of any recovered surface artefacts for inclusion in analysis before being bagged and labelled for storage. Artefacts will be reburied within the boundaries of the AHIMS sites from which they were collected.
- Salvage excavations must begin and finish prior to the commencement of any construction work taking place within 100 metres of AHIMS site locations.
- Where mechanical excavation identifies areas of higher artefact density (defined as greater than 40 artefacts per m<sup>2</sup>), or higher significance, excavation by hand of up to a further 10 m<sup>2</sup> (open area excavation) is to occur in the AHIMS boundary.
- Assessment of significance of archaeological deposits will be based on: integrity of deposit; presence of stratigraphic sequencing; presence of features such as knapping floors, hearths, presence of hatchets etc. and artefact density per square metre.
- Soil colour and type, texture, acidity and stratification will be recorded to increase understanding of the subsurface conditions and how they may relate to site formation processes influencing the presence and condition of subsurface archaeological deposits.



- Soil colours will be recorded from a representative sample of soil strata, using a Munsell colour chart to ensure consistency.
- Soil acidity will be measured for a representative sample of soil types using a pH testing kit.
- Photographic and scale-drawn records of the stratigraphy/soil profile, features and informative Aboriginal objects will be made for a representative sample of excavation points.
- All material collected from surface collection and subsurface excavation will be bagged and appropriately labelled.
- If possible and appropriate, samples suitable for radiometric dating will be collected and submitted to an appropriate facility for dating.
- Artefacts will be reburied at a location selected outside of the land that may require disturbance through the conduct of the Project.

Where the existing AHIMS site boundary has been extended as a result of the salvage program, an Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form describing the location of the reburied artefacts will be prepared and submitted to OEH.

Table A-1 Impact assessment for archaeological sites within and near the Project Site

Site name or (AHIMS ID)	Updated name	Overall significance	Site type	Impact	Description
WX2I PAD 8 (09-4-0108)	-	Moderate	PAD	None	The site is located south east and outside the Project Site boundary. No direct or indirect impact is likely from the Project.
W2XI Site 8 (09-4-0108)	W2XI Site 8	Moderate	Artefact scatter	Direct	WX21 Site 8 will be impacted by the Stage 1 site works
NGCC PAD 1 (09-4-0108)	W2XI Site 8	Moderate	Artefact scatter	Direct	WX21 Site 8 will be impacted by the Stage 1 site works.
NGCC PAD 2 (13-4-0192)	New Grafton Corr. Centre 2	Low	Artefact scatter	Direct	NGCC 2 will be impacted by the Stage 1 site works.
NGCC PAD 3 (13-4-0193)	New Grafton Corr. Centre 1	Low	Artefact scatter	Direct	NGCC 1 will be impacted by the Stage 1 site works.
- (13-4-0191)	New Grafton Corr. Centre 3	Low	Artefact scatter	Direct	NGCC 3 will be impacted by the Stage 1 site works.