

Jindera Battery Energy Storage System

Test Excavation Report

Draft Report

Prepared for Prepared for BESS Atlantic Pty Ltd c/o Gransolar Development Australia

7 November 2025

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- Ashley Bridge (project management and quality assurance)
- Lauren Harley (mapping)
- Hannah Mills and Megan Porter (assistance in the field)
- Anthea Vella (quality assurance)

Biosis acknowledges the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as Traditional Custodians of the land on which we live and work.

We pay our respects to the Traditional Custodians and Elders past and present and honour their connection to Country and ongoing contribution to society.

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Summary

Biosis Pty Ltd (Biosis) was commissioned by Gransolar Development Australia (Gransolar) on behalf of BESS Atlantic Pty Ltd (BESS Atlantic) to undertake Stage 1 Exploration/Testing Works for a proposed Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) at 204 Ortlipp Road (Lot 204 DP 753342), Glenellen New South Wales (NSW) (the study area). An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) with an Archaeological Research Design and Methodology (ARDM) previously compiled by Virtus Heritage (2025) comprises the consultation and testing methodologies used by Biosis to execute the Stage 1 Exploration/Testing Works for Gransolar. The ACHA prepared by Virtus Heritage provided in Appendix 5. This Test Excavation Report (TER) documents the findings of the archaeological investigations conducted as part of the ACHA.

The study area is located in farmland approximately 2.3 kilometres north of Jindera and approximately 16.5 kilometres north of the Albury Central Business District (CBD). The proposed BESS will be assessed as a State Significant Development (SSD) (SSD-68815961) under Part 4.12(8) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, and under the requirement of the Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs). This TER has been commissioned to help determine if the proposed development is likely to have a significant effect on the environment, including Aboriginal cultural heritage.

A test excavation program was undertaken within an area of moderate potential archaeological deposit (PAD) identified by Virtus Heritage in association with an isolated find, Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) 55-6-0294/Jindera IF1. AHIMS 55-6-0294/Jindera IF is located outside of the study area boundary. Three transects were excavated within the PAD, and a single complete quartz flake was identified within one of 37 test pits excavated. No additional areas of potential were identified by the RAPs or Biosis consultants attending the excavations. The isolated find identified during test excavations has been recorded as AHIMS PENDING/Ortlipp Rd IF01.

Strategies have been developed based on the archaeological significance of cultural heritage relevant to the study area. The strategies also take into consideration:

- Predicted impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage.
- The planning approvals framework.
- Current best conservation practice, widely considered to include:
 - The ethos of the Australia — International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 2013).
 - *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010a)(the Code).

The recommendations that resulted from the consultation process are provided below.

Management recommendations

Prior to any development impacts occurring within the study area, the following is recommended.

Recommendation 1: Development of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan

As per Section 4.41 of the EP&A Act an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) is not required for SSD projects authorised by a development consent. All works must be conducted in accordance with the SSD consent conditions.

It is recommended an ACHMP be developed in order to appropriately manage Aboriginal cultural heritage identified within the study area. This will identify how to properly manage Aboriginal heritage for the project and would include unanticipated finds protocols and a heritage induction to be undertaken by the site personnel prior to works. The ACHMP should also detail the long term care and control of AHIMS PENDING/Ortlipp Rd IF01.

The ACHMP must be prepared by a suitably qualified archaeologist in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) for the project.

Recommendation 2: Avoidance and fencing of AHIMS 55-6-0294/Jindera IF1 and AHIMS 55-6-0295/Jindera ST1

Two sites are located adjacent to the study area. While AHIMS 55-6-0294/Jindera IF1 and AHIMS 55-6-0295/Jindera ST1 are located outside the proposed impact footprint, measures should be taken to ensure there are no impacts to either site during the proposed works or future site use.

Exclusion zones should be established at AHIMS 55-6-0294/Jindera IF1 and AHIMS 55-6-0295/Jindera ST1. Both sites should be clearly identified and fenced in order to mitigate any potential indirect impacts.

Recommendation 3: Continued consultation with the registered Aboriginal stakeholders

As per the consultation requirements (DECCW 2010b), it is recommended that the proponent provides a copy of this draft report to the Aboriginal stakeholders and considers all comments received. The proponent should continue to inform these groups about the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within the study area throughout the life of the project.

Consultation with RAPs should be undertaken in order to ensure that the artefact identified during test excavations is adequately cared for and managed. RAPs are to be provided with the opportunity to review the draft report and provide comment on how they would like to see the artefact cared for as part of the Stage 4 Aboriginal community consultation process, which will be completed by Biosis. Several management options are possible depending on the wishes of RAPs. The artefact identified from the test excavations can be given back to the Aboriginal community through a long-term care agreement where it can then be used to teach subsequent generations about Aboriginal culture or can be reburied in a culturally appropriate place. This approach considers the principles of ESD and intergenerational equity, and more importantly, ensures that the recovered artefact is managed according to the wishes of RAPs.

Recommendation 4: Heritage induction

Per the recommendation provided by Virtus Heritage (Virtus Heritage 2025, p. 38), a heritage induction should be provided to all staff prior to the commencement of works:

All site workers and personnel involved in site impact works associated with the proposed work should be inducted and briefed on the identification of Aboriginal sites and objects during works and their responsibilities according to

the provisions of the NPW Act 1974, in case any additional unknown objects or items are uncovered during proposed works.

- *Site workers should be made aware of the location of any Aboriginal sites that may at any stage occur within the proposal site and their significance, and their legal obligations in relation to the protection and management of these Aboriginal sites under the NPW Act 1974, and the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019.*
- *As part of this induction, workers should be made aware that in the event that unexpected human remains are uncovered on site, the area of the suspected remains must be secured and cordoned off and the NSW Police notified. No further works can be undertaken until the NSW Police provide written advice.*
 - *If these remains are deemed to require archaeological investigation by the NSW Police or NSW Coroner, then Heritage NSW and the relevant Aboriginal parties must be notified. A plan of management for the preservation of Aboriginal human remains or for their salvage must be put in place or conducted under an AHIP methodology and variation developed in consultation with all relevant Aboriginal parties and the Heritage NSW.*
- *As part of an induction, in the unlikely event that any historical relics are uncovered during proposed works, all workers and subcontractors should be made aware of their responsibilities under the provisions of the NSW Heritage Act 1977 (for example, 19th century bottle dumps, sandstone footings, structural features in situ over fifty years old etc.). In this event all works must cease and the area where objects uncovered is protected until a qualified archaeologist is contacted and can inspect and assess the area to determine its significance in consultation with Heritage NSW.*

Gransolar may wish to consider the input and engagement of interested Aboriginal stakeholder groups in the development of inductions and toolbox talks for this project.

Recommendation 5: Discovery of unanticipated Aboriginal objects

All Aboriginal objects and Places are protected under the NPW Act. It is an offence to knowingly disturb an Aboriginal site without a consent permit issued by Heritage NSW. Should any Aboriginal objects be encountered during works associated with this proposal, works must cease in the vicinity and the find should not be moved until assessed by a qualified archaeologist. If the find is determined to be an Aboriginal object the archaeologist will provide further recommendations. These may include notifying Heritage NSW and Aboriginal stakeholders.

Recommendation 6: Discovery of unanticipated historical relics

Relics are historical archaeological resources of local or State significance and are protected in NSW under the Heritage Act. Relics cannot be disturbed except with a permit or exception/exemption notification. Should unanticipated relics be discovered during the course of the project, work in the vicinity must cease and an archaeologist contacted to make a preliminary assessment of the find. The Heritage Council will require notification if the find is assessed as a relic.

Recommendation 7: Discovery of Aboriginal ancestral remains

Aboriginal ancestral remains may be found in a variety of landscapes in NSW, including middens and sandy or soft sedimentary soils. If any suspected human remains are discovered during any activity, you must:

1. Immediately cease all work at that location and not further move or disturb the remains.
2. Notify the NSW Police and Heritage NSW Environmental Line on 131 555 as soon as practicable and provide details of the remains and their location.
3. Not recommence work at that location unless authorised in writing by Heritage NSW.

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Definitions

AAH	Associates Archaeology and Heritage
ACHA	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
AR	Archaeological Report
ARDM	Archaeological Research Design and Methodology
BESS	Battery energy storage system
BESS Atlantic	BESS Atlantic Pty Ltd
Biosis	Biosis Pty Ltd
CBD	Central Business District
Consultation requirements	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010</i>
Cth DCCEEW	<i>Australian Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water</i>
DP	Deposited Plan
EP&A Act	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
ESD	Ecologically Sustainable Development
GDA	Geocentric Datum of Australia
GPS	Global Positioning System
Gransolar	Gransolar Development Australia
GSV	Ground Surface Visibility
Heritage NSW	Heritage NSW, NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
kV	Kilovolt
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LGA	Local Government Area
MW	Megawatts
MWh	Megawatt Hours
NPW Act	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service
NSW	New South Wales
NSW DCCEEW	NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
NTSCORP	Native Title Services Corporation
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit

RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party
SEARS	Secretary's environmental assessment requirements
SSD	State Significant Development
Study area	Defined as 204 Ortlipp Road (Lot 204 D P753342 and Lot 1 DP 588720), and associated stretches of Ortlipp Road and Lindner Road (Figure 1 and Figure 2)
the Code	<i>Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW</i>

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

Biosis has been commissioned by Gransolar on behalf of BESS Atlantic to undertake Stage 1 Exploration/ Testing Works for the proposed Jindera BESS Project at 204 Ortlipp Road, Glenellen NSW (Figure 1). The site comprises Lot 204 D P753342 and Lot 1 DP 588720. The proposed BESS will be assessed as an SSD (SSD-68815961) under Part 4.12(8) of the EP&A Act, and under the relevant SEARs (Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure 2024). This TER documents the findings of the archaeological investigations conducted as part of the ACHA.

An ACHA with ARDM previously compiled by Virtus Heritage (2025) comprises the consultation and testing methodologies used by Biosis to execute Stage 1. Surveys were undertaken by Virtus Heritage (2025, Appendix A p. 40) and representatives from Southern West Yiradjuri Clans, Land, Water and Sky Country Aboriginal Corporation, Bundyi Aboriginal Cultural Knowledge, Sonione Walkabout Rogers and Thomas Dahlstrom on 29 October 2024 and 12 February 2025. Two previously unknown Aboriginal sites and one area of PAD were identified and recorded Virtus Heritage (2025, Appendix A p. 56).

Inside the study area:

- AHIMS 55-6-0295/Jindera ST1:
 - *AHIMS 55-6-0295/Jindera ST1 is a scarred tree with a single scar located toward the south-west end of the project area along Ortlipp Road.*
- Area of PAD
 - *Inside project area: The PAD associated with AHIMS 55-6-0294/Jindera IF1 is within Area 1 of the project area (i.e. hillcrest landform). The area is considered as PAD based on the presence of an adjacent Aboriginal object, being a sensitive landform for potential Aboriginal occupation (i.e. hillcrest - elevated and flat to very gently inclined), and the lack of observable significant disturbances/modifications to the landform. Bundyi Aboriginal Cultural Knowledge – Mark Saddler also identified the hillcrest landform (i.e. Area 1) as a PAD.*
 - The AHIMS site card does not include the area of PAD.

Outside the study area:

- AHIMS 55-6-0294/Jindera IF1:
 - *The artefact from this site is located just outside of the north-east boundary of the project area.*

It was found that the PAD associated with AHIMS 55-6-0294/Jindera IF1 “will be harmed by the project impacts and the potential of this PAD can only be realised through further archaeological investigation (i.e. archaeological testing) only within the parts of the landform designated for project impacts” Virtus Heritage (2025, Appendix A p. 65).

1.2 Study area

The study area is located within Lot 204 DP 753342, Lot 1 DP 588720, and associated stretches of Ortlipp Road and Lindner Road. The study area is approximately 2.3 kilometres north of Jindera and approximately

16.5 kilometres north of the Albury CBD (Figure 2). It encompasses 41.44 hectares of private land and the adjacent road reserves.

The study area is within the:

- Greater Hume Shire Local Government Area (LGA).
- Parishes of Huon and Jindera.
- County of Goulburn.

The study area is bounded by Lot 101 DP 791421 to the east, Lot 203 DP 753342 to the north, Ortlipp Road to the west and Lot 1 DP 588720 to the south.

1.3 Planning approvals

The proposed development will be assessed against Part 4 of the EP&A Act. Other relevant legislation and planning instruments that will inform this assessment include:

- *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.*
- NPW Act.
- *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Amendment Act 2010.*
- *Greater Hume Local Environmental Plan 2012.*
- *Greater Hume Development Control Plan 2013.*
- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Planning Systems) 2021 (NSW).*

1.4 Objectives of the investigation

The objectives of the investigation can be summarised as follows:

- To identify and consult with any registered Aboriginal stakeholders and the Albury & District Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC).
- To conduct additional background research in order to recognise any identifiable trends in site distribution and location.
- To search statutory and non-statutory registers and planning instruments to identify listed Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within the study area.
- To highlight environmental information considered relevant to past Aboriginal occupation of the locality and associated land use and the identification and integrity/preservation of Aboriginal sites.
- To summarise past Aboriginal occupation in the locality of the study area using ethnohistory and the archaeological record.
- To formulate a model to broadly predict the type and character of Aboriginal sites likely to exist throughout the study area, their location, frequency and integrity.
- To conduct a field survey of the study area to locate unrecorded or previously recorded Aboriginal sites and to further assess the archaeological potential of the study area.
- To assess the significance of any known Aboriginal sites in consultation with the Aboriginal community.

- To identify the impacts of the proposed development on any known or potential Aboriginal sites within the study area.
- To recommend strategies for the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the context of the proposed development.

1.5 Proposed works

The proposed development will involve the development, construction, operation, and eventual decommissioning of a 250 Megawatts (MW)/500 Megawatt Hours (MWh) BESS facility (Figure 3). This includes containers (or enclosures) each weighing approximately 35,000 kilograms and measuring 6 metres. Inverters connecting the BESS and an existing TransGrid substation also require the addition of approximately 500 metres of 330 kilovolt (kV) overhead lines.

Specific impacts as outlined by Virtus Heritage (2025, p. 8) include:

- *Transport of construction personnel associated heavy and light vehicles and materials to and from the Subject Site during construction (dependent on construction schedule).*
- *Site establishment works including vegetation clearing within the BESS boundary and Transmission Line (TL) footprint, bulk earthworks and a temporary construction compound.*
- *Road works to formalise internal site access road to accommodate heavy vehicles and a new driveway crossing.*
- *Construction of hardstand, crushed-rock internal roads, control room and switch gear, auxiliary transformer, battery enclosures, and inverter and transformer stations.*
- *Construction of overhead 330 kV TL to facilitate connection to the existing Jindera 330/132 kV*
- *Transmission Substation and associated high voltage steel poles.*
- *Acoustic attenuation (4 meter acoustic barrier).*
- *Construction of ancillary works including parking area, water tank, storage structures, stormwater management infrastructure and security lighting and fencing.*
- *Vegetative screening.*
- *The installation of 200 battery containers within individual, modular containers, on hardstand footings.*
- *The installation of 100 inverters on hardstand footings.*
- *Installation of subsurface wiring infrastructure throughout the project area.*
- *Installation of an expanded concrete footing on the Transgrid substation.*
- *Watermain extension: Underboring and installation of piping along Ortlipp Road to extend the local water-main to site.*
- *Easement works along Ortlipp Road.*
- *Replacement and implementation of watermain piping and associated works along Lindner Road (underboring).*
- *Decommissioning of the BESS at the end of life.*

1.6 Investigators and contributors

The roles, previous experience and qualifications of the Biosis project team involved in the preparation of this archaeological report are described below in Table 1.

Table 1 Investigators and contributors

Name and qualifications	Experience summary	Project role
Anthea Vella Bachelor of Archaeology Master of Archaeology and Heritage Management	Anthea is a Team Leader – Heritage (NSW) and has over seven years of experience in the consulting industry, as well as extensive volunteering experience on archaeological research projects in Australia. Anthea has also managed and completed a range of Aboriginal cultural heritage and historical heritage projects across NSW. She also has geophysical skills in Ground Penetrating Radar data collection, processing and interpretation. Anthea has managed a range of different projects for a diverse client base including architectural firms, engineering firms, private developers and Government departments. These include projects which require Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessments (ADDAs), ACHAs, Historical Heritage Assessments (HHAs), Statements of Heritage Impact (SoHIs), Constraints Assessments, Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Heritage Management Plans (HMPs), and Heritage Impact Assessments and permits for Aboriginal archaeology. She has experience working on major State significance projects as well as locally significant sites.	Quality assurance
Ashley Bridge Master of Archaeological Science (Honours) Archaeology (major) and Ancient History (minor)	Ashley has over six years' experience in the heritage consulting industry. She completed her Masters in Archaeological Science in 2016, having written a thesis on forensic stature in Australian mass casualty scenarios, developing equations that allow anthropologists to discern stature in a female Australian population. During her time as a heritage consultant, Ashley has successfully obtained project approvals for both Aboriginal and historical heritage under the NPW Act and Heritage Act, including Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits, State Significant Development approvals and Section 60 approvals. As part of these approvals, Ashley has authored a range of report types including ADDAs, SoHIs, ACHAs, HMPs and letters of advice, which have supported Review of Environmental Factors, Environmental Impact Statements, and Development Applications.	Project management
Hannah Mills Bachelor of Archaeology Master of Cultural Heritage Studies	Hannah is a Heritage Consultant with five years of experience. As a Heritage Consultant, Hannah has experience in project management, Aboriginal heritage surveys, test and salvage excavations, artefact analysis, Aboriginal community consultation and reporting primarily within the Sydney, Central Coast and South Coast regions. She has managed a number of ACHAs and ADDAs, several requiring Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits, testing and/or salvage excavations.	- Field investigation - Reporting
Megan Porter	Megan is a Graduate Heritage Consultant based in the Biosis Western Sydney office and joined the team in April of 2025. Her prior industry experience includes an award-winning	- Field investigation - Reporting

Name and qualifications	Experience summary	Project role
Bachelor of Arts (Honours)	historical archaeological thesis that analysed an assemblage of mid-nineteenth century footwear from Sydney's central business district, as well as community engagement and field surveys of early nineteenth-century built heritage in Sydney, First Nations cultural landscapes in country NSW, and colonial-era silver refineries in south-eastern Peru. Since joining Biosis she has been involved various projects throughout the Sydney, Albury, Central Coast, and Illawarra regions, including undertaking background research, Aboriginal community consultation, report writing, field surveys, test excavations, and post fieldwork data entry.	

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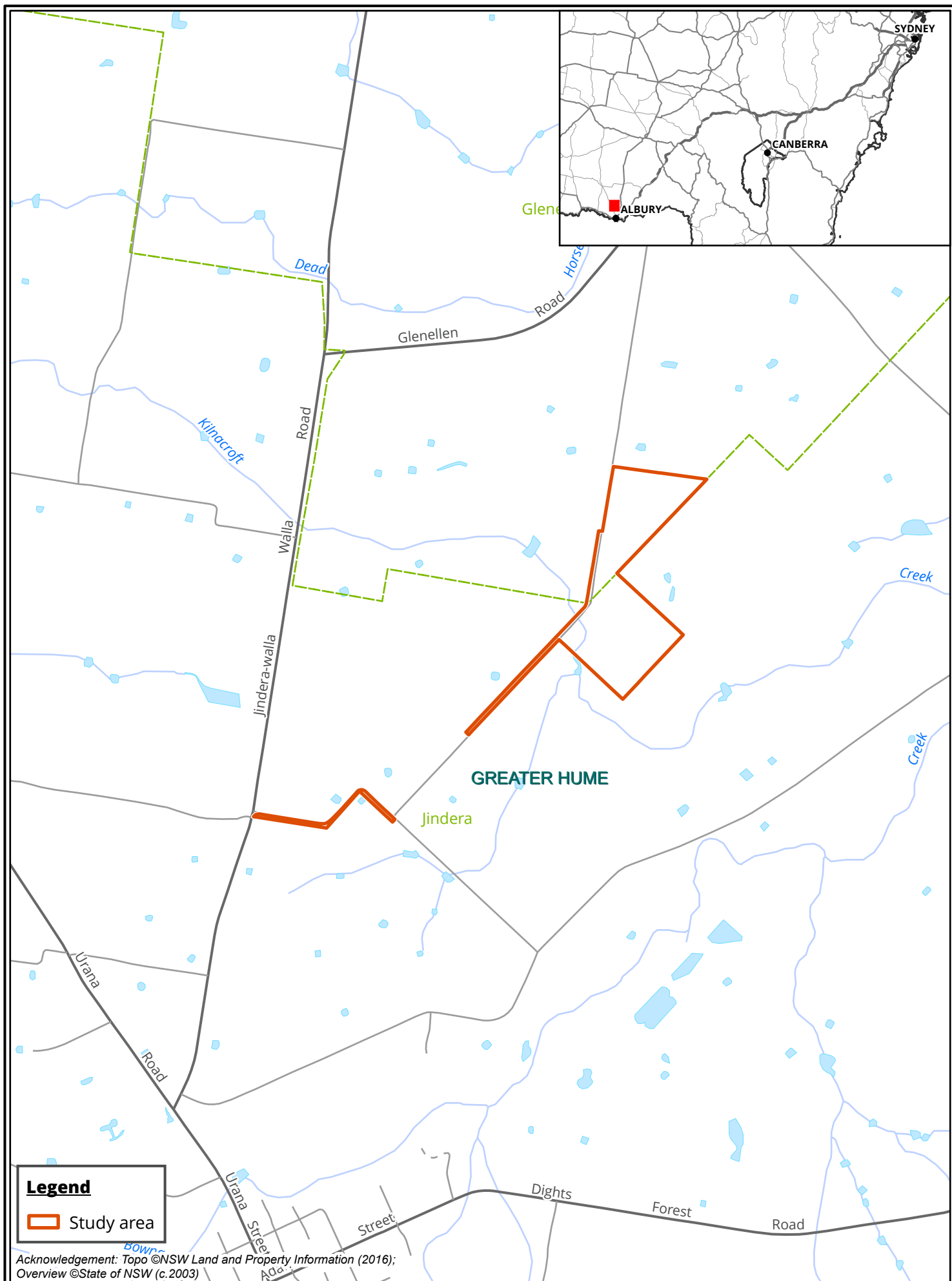
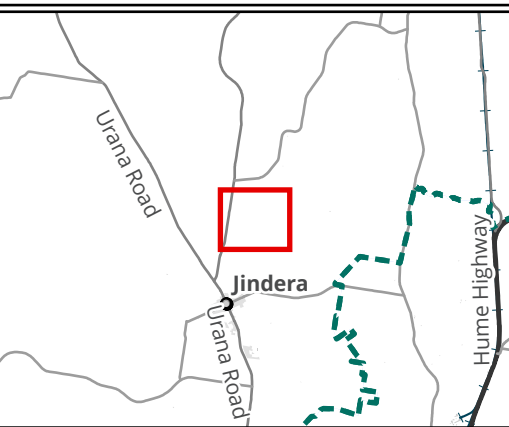


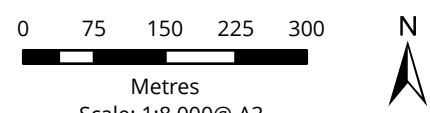
Figure 1 Location of the study area

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- Legend**
- Study area
 - Impact area
 - Lot

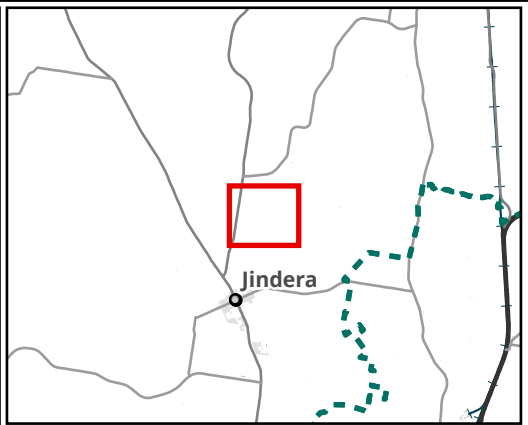
Figure 2 Study area detail



Scale: 1:8,000@ A3
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

biosis
APEM Group

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Legend

-  Study area
-  Lot
-  Disturbance area
-  Site layout

Figure 3 Proposed works

0 75 150 225 300

Metres
Scale: 1:8,000@ A3
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 MGA Zone 55



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2 Aboriginal community consultation

Consultation with the Aboriginal community was undertaken for this project in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010b) (consultation requirements). For further detail, refer to the Jindera BESS Project Final ACHA (Virtus Heritage 2025).

Representatives of the RAPs for the project were invited to participate in the archaeological test excavations. RAP representatives who participated in the archaeological test excavations are listed below:

- Andom Rendell (Albury & District LALC).
- Uncle Ray Hampton and Greg Kennedy (representatives of Thomas Dahlstrom).

2.1 Feedback from RAPs during test excavations

For the test excavations, transect 3 consisted of two additional test pits excavated in vicinity of transect 2, test pit 3, where AHIMS PENDING/Ortlipp Rd IF01 was identified. This was undertaken at the request of the RAPs in attendance, in order to confirm the presence or absence of any additional Aboriginal sites/objects, or to confirm a site extent if artefacts were identified. No additional artefacts were identified.

Additionally, a variety of native fauna were witnessed throughout the test excavation program. Most notably, it was observed that native Eastern Rosella *Platycercus eximius* were nesting within a fence post within the central portion of 204 Ortlipp Road (location is noted within Figure 6). Please refer to Photo 1 and Photo 2.

Despite the low density of Aboriginal archaeological deposits identified within the study area, the significance of the wider ecological context, including the presence of local native fauna, is an important element of connection to Country. The significance of local flora and fauna has been previously noted by project RAPs who were consulted by Virtus Heritage during preparation of the previous ACHA, available within Appendix 5 (Virtus Heritage 2025, p. 50).



Photo 1 Location of Eastern Rosella nesting location, photo facing north



Photo 2 Eastern Rosellas observed within the study area

3 Archaeological background

3.1 Previous investigations within the study area

The ACHA conducted by Virtus Heritage (2025, Appendix A p. 56) included two surveys of the study area on the 29 October 2024 and 12 February 2025. The surveys were attended by representatives from Southern West Yiradjuri Clans, Land, Water and Sky Country Aboriginal Corporation, Bundyi Aboriginal Cultural Knowledge, Sonione Walkabout Rogers and Thomas Dahlstrom. Two previously unknown Aboriginal sites and one area of PAD were identified and recorded.

Inside the study area:

- AHIMS 55-6-0295/Jindera ST1:
 - *AHIMS 55-6-0295/Jindera ST1 is a scarred tree with a single scar located toward the south-west end of the project area along Ortlipp Road (Figure 4).*
- Area of PAD (Photo 3).
 - *Inside project area: The PAD associated with AHIMS 55-6-0294/Jindera IF1 is within Area 1 of the project area (i.e. hillcrest landform). The area is considered as PAD based on the presence of an adjacent Aboriginal object, being a sensitive landform for potential Aboriginal occupation (i.e. hillcrest - elevated and flat to very gently inclined), and the lack of observable significant disturbances/modifications to the landform. Bundyi Aboriginal Cultural Knowledge – Mark Saddler also identified the hillcrest landform (i.e. Area 1) as a PAD.*
 - The AHIMS site card does not include the area of PAD.

Outside the study area:

- AHIMS 55-6-0294/Jindera IF1:
 - *The artefact from this site is located just outside of the north-east boundary of the project area (Figure 4).*

Virtus identified that the proposed works would have a direct partial (AHIMS 55-6-0294/Jindera IF1 and the area identified as PAD) or total (AHIMS 55-6-0295/Jindera ST1) impact on the materiality and value of these recorded AHIMS sites. Further, Virtus Heritage (2025, Appendix A p. 65) determined that “the potential of [Jindera IF1 (AHIMS 55-6-0294)] PAD can only be realised through further archaeological investigation (i.e. archaeological testing)... within the parts of the landform designated for project impacts”.



Photo 3 Area of PAD identified at 204 Ortlipp Road, Glenellen, with the study area outlined in orange

3.2 Existing management recommendations

The following recommendations were established by Virtus Heritage (2025, p. 74) in response to “the archaeological (scientific values) as set out in The Burra Charter and the requirements of Heritage NSW for the Archaeological Survey Report (Archaeological Assessment).”

Recommendation 1: Continued consultation with the registered Aboriginal parties

Prior to commencement of proposed works (or any activities that may cause harm), under the provisions of [the Code], appropriate archaeological mitigation is required in the area of impacts. Under the [SEARs], an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit is not required for this project. A design methodology should be drafted in consultation with registered Aboriginal parties and considers:

- *The Jindera IF1 (AHIMS ID 55-6-0294) and PAD site to have fencing erected along the project boundary to demarcate the location of the artefact in close proximity to the project area.*
- *The PAD associated with Jindera IF1 (AHIMS ID 55-6-0294) to undergo archaeological investigation (i.e. archaeological testing) only within the parts of the landform designated for project impacts.*
- *Management of Jindera ST1 (AHIMS ID 55-6-0295) through discussions with RAPs, professional arborist, and proponent to reduce the likelihood of the site being impacted and the dead tree breaking and splitting.*
- *Cultural monitoring during initial ground disturbance works within Area 1, and initial underboring works in Area 3 and Area 4.*
- *Development of a more detailed care and control strategy in consultation with RAPs to manage any artefacts in a manner acceptable to RAPs, and enable the cultural value of the artefacts to be documented and partially conserved. Reburial may be an option as close as possible to the original location of salvaged objects back on Country.*

Recommendation 2: Training and heritage induction

All site workers and personnel involved in site impact works associated with the proposed work should be inducted and briefed on the identification of Aboriginal sites and objects during works and their responsibilities according to the provisions of the NPW Act 1974, in case any additional unknown objects or items are uncovered during proposed works.

- *Site workers should be made aware of the location of any Aboriginal sites that may at any stage occur within the proposal site and their significance, and their legal obligations in relation to the protection and management of these Aboriginal sites under the NPW Act 1974, and the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019.*
- *As part of this induction, workers should be made aware that in the event that unexpected human remains are uncovered on site, the area of the suspected remains must be secured and cordoned off and the NSW Police notified. No further works can be undertaken until the NSW Police provide written advice.*
 - *If these remains are deemed to require archaeological investigation by the NSW Police or NSW Coroner, then Heritage NSW and the relevant Aboriginal parties must be notified. A plan of management for the preservation of Aboriginal human remains or for their salvage must be put in place or conducted under an AHIP methodology and variation developed in consultation with all relevant Aboriginal parties and the Heritage NSW.*
- *As part of an induction, in the unlikely event that any historical relics are uncovered during proposed works, all workers and subcontractors should be made aware of their responsibilities under the provisions of the NSW Heritage Act 1977 (for example, 19th century bottle dumps, sandstone footings, structural features in situ over fifty years old etc.). In this event all works must cease and the area where objects uncovered is protected until a qualified archaeologist is contacted and can inspect and assess the area to determine its significance in consultation with Heritage NSW.*

Gransolar may wish to consider the input and engagement of interested Aboriginal stakeholder groups in the development of inductions and toolbox talks for this project.

Recommendation 3: Stop works provision – Discovery of previously unidentified sites or objects, or of human remains

If Aboriginal objects (excluding human remains or sites such as grinding groove complexes/engravings, rock art) are detected during ground disturbance, NPWS unexpected finds procedures should be observed, namely:

- *establish an appropriate buffer around the Aboriginal object to exclude further works in the area and allow assessment and management.*
- *engage with the relevant Aboriginal parties to assess the object's heritage values and undertake appropriate methods to avoid or move the object.*
- *complete an AHIMS site card to register the site and document the movement or avoidance strategies taken.*
- *complete a report detailing the unexpected find and the Aboriginal community's recommendations for management.*
- *send the report to the relevant project manager and Aboriginal parties and Heritage NSW and DPIE's AHIMS area.*
- *continue works only once appropriate measures have been taken to avoid or move the site, as Heritage NSW.*

3.3 Updated extensive AHIMS search - 25 September 2025

Biosis conducted an up-to-date search of the AHIMS database (Client Service ID: 1048653, 25 September 2025) which identified 113 Aboriginal archaeological sites within an 18 by 18-kilometre search area, centred on the study area. Some recorded sites consist of more than one element, for example artefacts and a modified tree, however for the purposes of this breakdown and the predictive modelling, all individual site types will be studied and compared. This explains why there are 107 results presented here, compared to the 102 sites identified in AHIMS (Table 2).

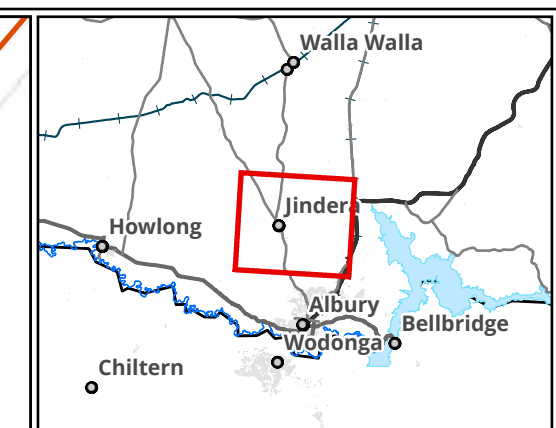
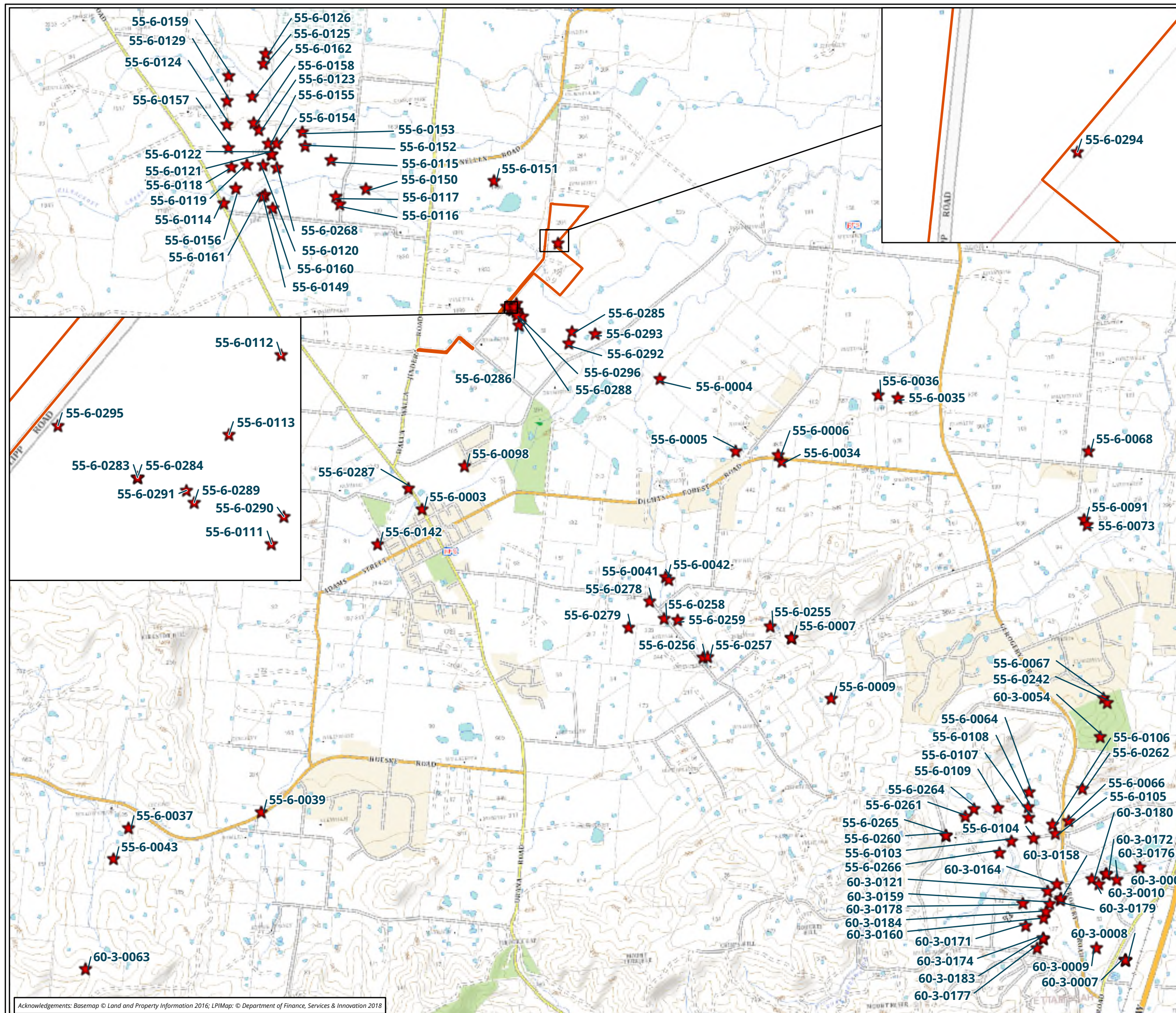
As noted above, one of these registered sites is located within the study area (Figure 4). AHIMS 55-6-0295/Jindera ST1 is a scarred tree located on the south side of Ortlipp Road, approximately 690 metres north-east of the Lindner Road intersection. A single scar with a western orientation was recorded on the tree, which is dead but remains standing. One additional site (AHIMS 55-6-0294/Jindera IF1) is located within vicinity of the study area. AHIMS 55-6-0294/Jindera IF1 is 12 metres east of the study area and AHIMS 55-6-0295/Jindera ST1 is located 12 metres south-east of the study area. These two sites have been described in Section 3.1.

Table 2 AHIMS Sites within the vicinity of the study area

Site type	Occurrences	Frequency (%)
Artefact	81	68.07
Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)	28	23.53
PAD	10	8.40
Total	119	100.00

A small cluster of sites is located approximately 100 metres south-west of Ortlipp Road, in vicinity of AHIMS 55-6-0295/Jindera ST1. This cluster contains the following sites:

- 55-6-0112/SU2/L3 - Glen Ellen: artefact site.
- 55-6-0113/SU2/L2 - Glen Ellen: artefact site (destroyed).
- 55-6-0283/Glen Ellen Stones 2: artefact site.
- 55-6-0291/L6 - Glen Ellen: artefact site.
- 55-6-0289/L5 Glen Ellen: artefact site.
- 55-6-0290/L7 - Glen Ellen: artefact site.
- 55-6-0111/SU2/L1 Glen Ellen: artefact site (destroyed).
- 55-6-0288/L4 Glen Ellen: artefact site.
- 55-6-0296/Jindera Solar Farm Ring Tree 1: modified tree.
- 55-6-0286/Glen Ellen Scar Tree 2: modified tree.

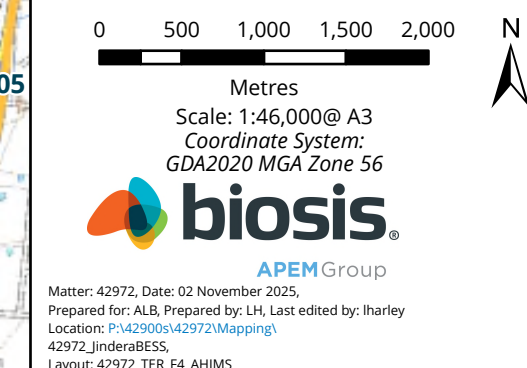


Legend

- Study area
- AHIMS

NOT TO BE MADE PUBLIC

Figure 4 AHIMS within the vicinity of the study area



4 Test excavations

A test excavation program was undertaken between 29 September and 9 October 2025 to characterise the extent, nature and archaeological (scientific) value of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the area of PAD associated with AHIMS 55-6-0294/Jindera IF1 identified by Virtus Heritage (2025). The sampling strategy, methodology and results of the test excavation program are discussed below.

Test excavations were attended by the following individuals:

- Hannah Mills (Biosis, Heritage Consultant).
- Megan Porter (Biosis, Graduate Heritage Consultant).
- Andom Rendell (Albury & District LALC, Cultural Sites Officer).
- Uncle Ray Hampton (Thomas Dahlstrom, Cultural Sites Officer).
- Greg Kennedy (Thomas Dahlstrom, Cultural Sites Officer).

4.1 Test excavation objectives

The ARDM previously compiled by Virtus Heritage (2025) comprises the testing methodologies used by Biosis to execute Stage 1 on behalf of Gransolar. Virtus Heritage (2025, p. 16) stated that the objectives of the sub-surface investigation are to:

assist in further understanding how Aboriginal people utilised the project area in the past through understanding/salvage of the site (PAD component – hillcrest landform) associated with Jindera IF1 to determine the significance, extent, and integrity of the site and to analyse any artefacts recovered to document values.

4.2 Test excavation methodology

The following methodology was taken from the finalised ACHA report written by Virtus Heritage (finalised April 2025). The archaeological investigations of AHIMS 55-6-0294/Jindera IF1 and associated PAD (Area 1) recommended three stages:

- *Stage 1 – Exploratory Pits.*
- *Stage 2 – Manual Excavation (if required).*
- *Stage 3 – Community Collection/Cultural Salvage.*

Between 29 September 2025 and 10 October 2025, Biosis implemented the following methodological requirements for Stage 1 Exploration/Testing Works, as approved by Gransolar and the RAPs:

Stage 1: Exploratory Pits at Site Jindera IF1 (AHIMS 55-6-0294) and associated PAD

During exploratory pits:

- *If intact deposits (10 or more artefacts in a single exploratory pit), or features such as midden deposits, intact heat treatment pits, intact hearths, evidence of knapping events, and/or formal tool types in intact deposits (i.e. backed artefacts, retouched artefacts, scrapers, axes, or other tool types considered rare in a local and/or regional context) are located in intact deposits, Stage 2 manual salvage will be triggered.*

- *If out of context objects are located, and/or artefact densities are determined to be low density background scatters, Stage 3 community collection/cultural salvage will be triggered.*
- *If no Aboriginal objects or occupation deposits are found during Stage 1, no further works are required.*

Exploratory pits—methodology

- *One row of 50cm by 50cm exploratory pits spaced 20 metres apart will extend south-west-north-east along the eastern side of the hillcrest landform of Jindera IF1 and associated PAD (within the proposed project impact footprint). The exact location of the exploratory pit row will be selected in the field (by an archaeologist and representatives from the Aboriginal stakeholder groups participating in the exploratory pits).*
- *A second row of 50cm by 50cm exploratory pits spaced 20 metres apart at the southern end of Area 1 and will extend in a north-west-south-east direction at a tangent to the first row of pits within the hillcrest landform of Jindera IF1 and PAD (within the proposed project impact footprint). The exact location of the exploratory pit row will be selected in the field (by an archaeologist and representatives from the Aboriginal stakeholder groups participating in the exploratory pits).*
- *The exploratory pits will be excavated by hand (inclusive of trowels, spades, and other hand tools) in 10 centimetre spits until proposed project impact depth is reached, the clay layer/bedrock (B horizon) is reached, or the depth of culturally sterile deposits is reached; however, if a pit excavation is determined to be fill, the fill component of the pit may be excavated as a single unit rather than 10 centimetre spits.*
- *If 10 or more artefacts are located within an exploratory pit, that will trigger Stage 2 works. If broken artefacts conjoin (i.e. a single artefact that has broken, but not part of a reduction sequence) then the conjoined pieces of the artefact will only be counted as a singular artefact.*
- *If features such as heat treatment pits, hearths, evidence of knapping events, and/or formal tool types (i.e. backed artefacts, retouched artefacts, scrapers, axes, or other tool types considered rare in a local and/or regional context) located in intact deposits in a single pit, Stage 2 works will be triggered.*
- *A minimum of 35 pits will be excavated.*
- *All excavated soil will be wet (or dry) sieved through five and two millimetre nested sieves.*
- *A soil sample will be collected, bagged, and labelled from each spit of each pit for Munsell and pH analysis;*
- *Photographic and scale drawn records of the stratigraphic/soil profile will be taken for each pit;*
- *Detailed artefact attribute analysis should be recorded for all lithic artefacts, as detailed in Section 4.4 of this ARDM;*
- *Exploratory excavations will cease if suspected human remains are encountered. If suspected human remains are uncovered during excavations, the area of these suspected remains should be secured and the NSW Police notified. If these remains are deemed to require archaeological investigation by the NSW Police or NSW Coroner, then Heritage NSW, the relevant Aboriginal stakeholder groups must be notified.*

4.3 Test excavation results

A total of 37 test pits were excavated along three transects within the PAD identified by Virtus Heritage (2025) (Figure 5). One artefact was identified within transect 2, test pit 3, recorded as AHIMS PENDING/Ortlipp Rd IF01. Individual test pit and soil analysis results are provided in Appendix 2. Results are shown in Table 3 and a detailed discussion of results is provided below.

Table 3 Test excavation results

PAD	Landform	PAD area (m2)	Area tested (m2)	PAD effectively tested (%)	No. of sites	No. of artefacts
PAD	Flat	131,760.10	9.25	0.01	1	1

4.3.1 Transect 1

A total of 23 test pits were excavated within transect 1, at 20 metre intervals in order to determine the extent and nature of potential archaeological deposits. Transect 1 runs north-east to south-west across a flat landform previously disturbed by farming practices. The previous ACHA describes the landform as a hillcrest (Virtus Heritage 2025, p. 6), however on site, the landform was observed to be flat across the extent of the PAD (Photo 4, Figure 5). No artefacts were identified in any test pits (Figure 6).

**Photo 4 Transect 1 overview, facing north-east**

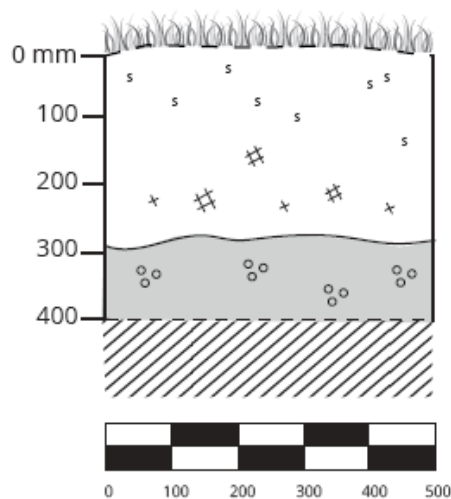
Soil stratigraphy was broadly consistent within two profiles at each end of the transect. Test pits in the northern portion of the transect reached an average depth of approximately 400 millimetres, consisting of moderately compacted light yellowish brown silt overlying hard yellowish brown clay from approximately 300 millimetres (Photo 5 and Photo 6). Test pits in the southern portion of the transect were shallower, reaching depths of between 150 to 200 millimetres, consisting of a yellowish brown/dark yellowish brown moderate silt overlying hard clay (Photo 7 and Photo 8). Within transect 1, test pit 16, a very pale brown, compact silt context was present above natural clays. Soil pH levels were consistently recorded at 5.5 or 6.0, with a soil sample taken from each spit. Where multiple contexts were present in a spit, multiple samples were taken (Appendix 4). Rootlets, gravel and occasional clay mottling inclusions were observed across pits within the transect.



Photo 5 Transect 1, test pit 3 soil profiles, southern wall

42972 - Jindera BESS
Test Excavations
Section drawing
Transect 1 Test pit 3
29/09/2025 HM

	Grass		Mottled clay
	Rootlets		Gravel
	Unexcavated		Charcoal



Context 1: 10YR 6/4 - Light Yellowish Brown silt

Context 2: 10YR 5/8 - Yellowish Brown clay

Photo 6 Transect 1, test pit 3 soil stratigraphy, southern wall



Photo 7 Transect 1, test pit 20 soil profiles, southern wall

42972 - Jindera BESS
 Test Excavations
 Section drawing
 Transect 1 Test pit 20
 01/10/2025 HM

	Grass		Mottled clay
	Rootlets		Gravel
	Unexcavated		Charcoal

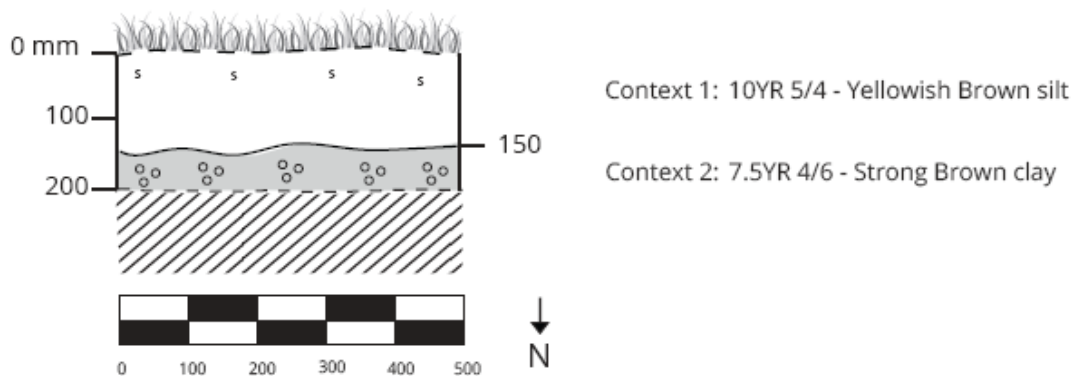


Photo 8 Transect 1, test pit 20 soil stratigraphy, southern wall

4.3.2 Transect 2

Transect 2 runs south to north and is located within the same landform as transect 1, consisting of 12 test pits (Photo 9). One artefact was identified within the third test pit, within the first spit (0-100 millimetres depth) (Figure 6). The artefact comprised a complete quartz flake. For full artefact details, please refer to Section 5.



Photo 9 Transect 2 overview, facing north-east

Test pits within transect 2 were generally shallower than those excavated within transect 1, with pits reaching between 160 and 300 millimetres on average. Only two pits (transect 2, test pits 6 and 7) surpassed 400 millimetres. Soil stratigraphy was consistent overall, with a majority of test pits within transect 3 containing three contexts; a moderately compact strong brown/yellowish brown silt, overlying strong brown/yellowish brown silty clay, overlying hard natural clays (Photo 10, Photo 11). Consistently with transect 1, several test pits contained a compact layer of pale silt directly above natural clays. Soil pH levels were consistently recorded within the range of 5.0 or 6.0, with a soil sample taken from each spit (Appendix 4). Rootlets, gravel and occasional clay mottling inclusions were observed across pits within the transect.



Photo 10 Transect 2, test pit 11 soil profiles, southern wall

42972 - Jindera BESS
 Test Excavations
 Section drawing
 Transect 2 Test pit 11
 09/10/2025 HM

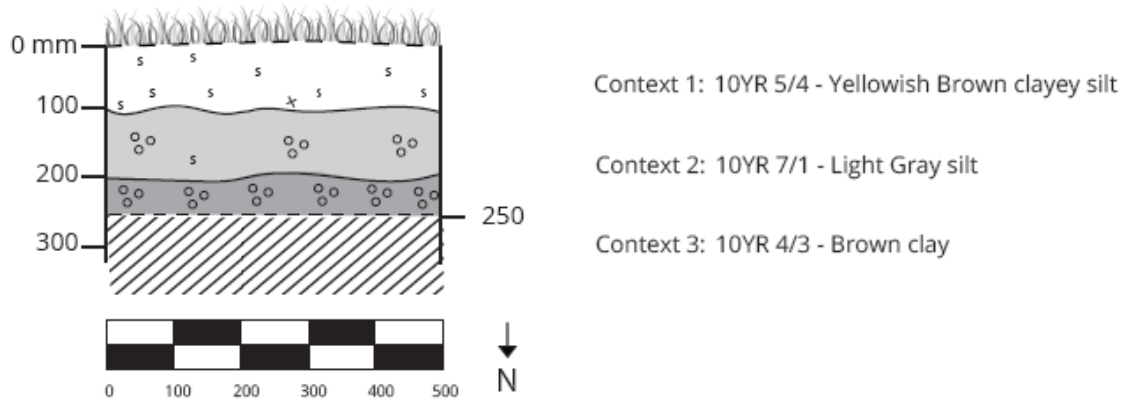
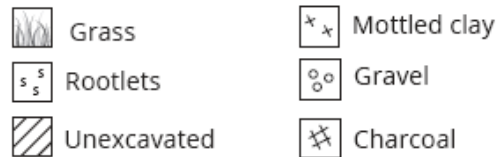


Photo 11 Transect 2, test pit 11 soil stratigraphy, southern wall

4.3.3 Transect 3

Transect 3 consisted of two test pits placed 10 metres from transect 2, test pit 3 at the request of the RAPs due to the presence of the only artefact identified during excavations. No artefacts were identified in either test pit (Figure 6). Transect 3 test 1 consisted of a soft, yellowish brown silt overlying a yellowish brown hard clay. Transect 3 test pit 2 contained three contexts; a yellowish brown silt, overlying a strong brown clayey silt, overlying dark yellowish brown clay. Consistent with surrounding pits, gravel, rootlets and clay mottling were identified.



Photo 12 Transect 3, test pit 2 soil profiles, southern wall

42972 - Jindera BESS
 Test Excavations
 Section drawing
 Transect 3 Test pit 2
 09/10/2025 HM

	Grass		Mottled clay
	Rootlets		Gravel
	Unexcavated		Charcoal

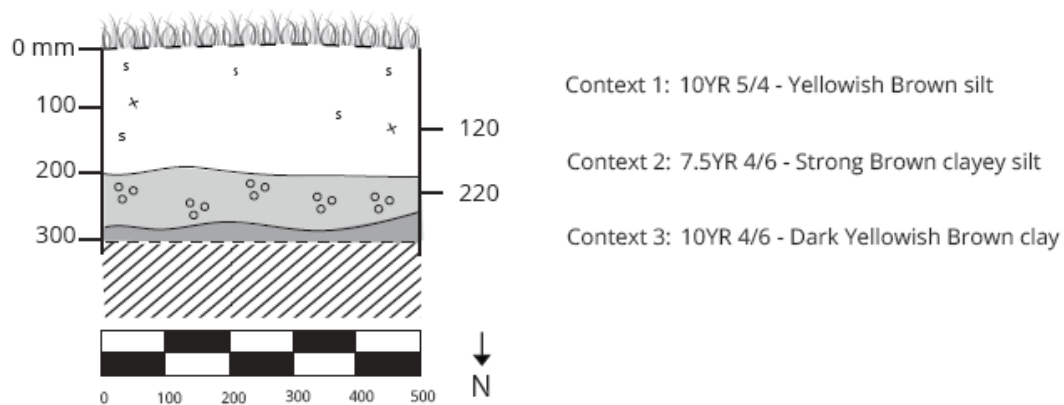
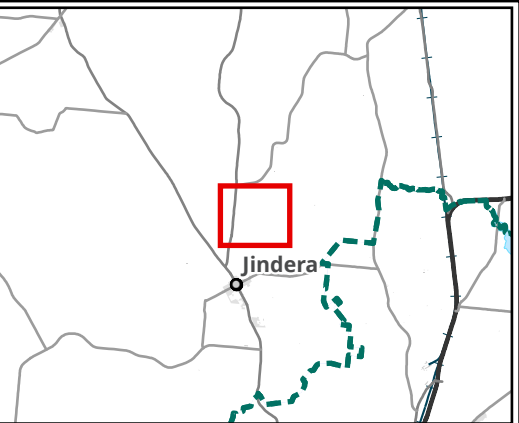
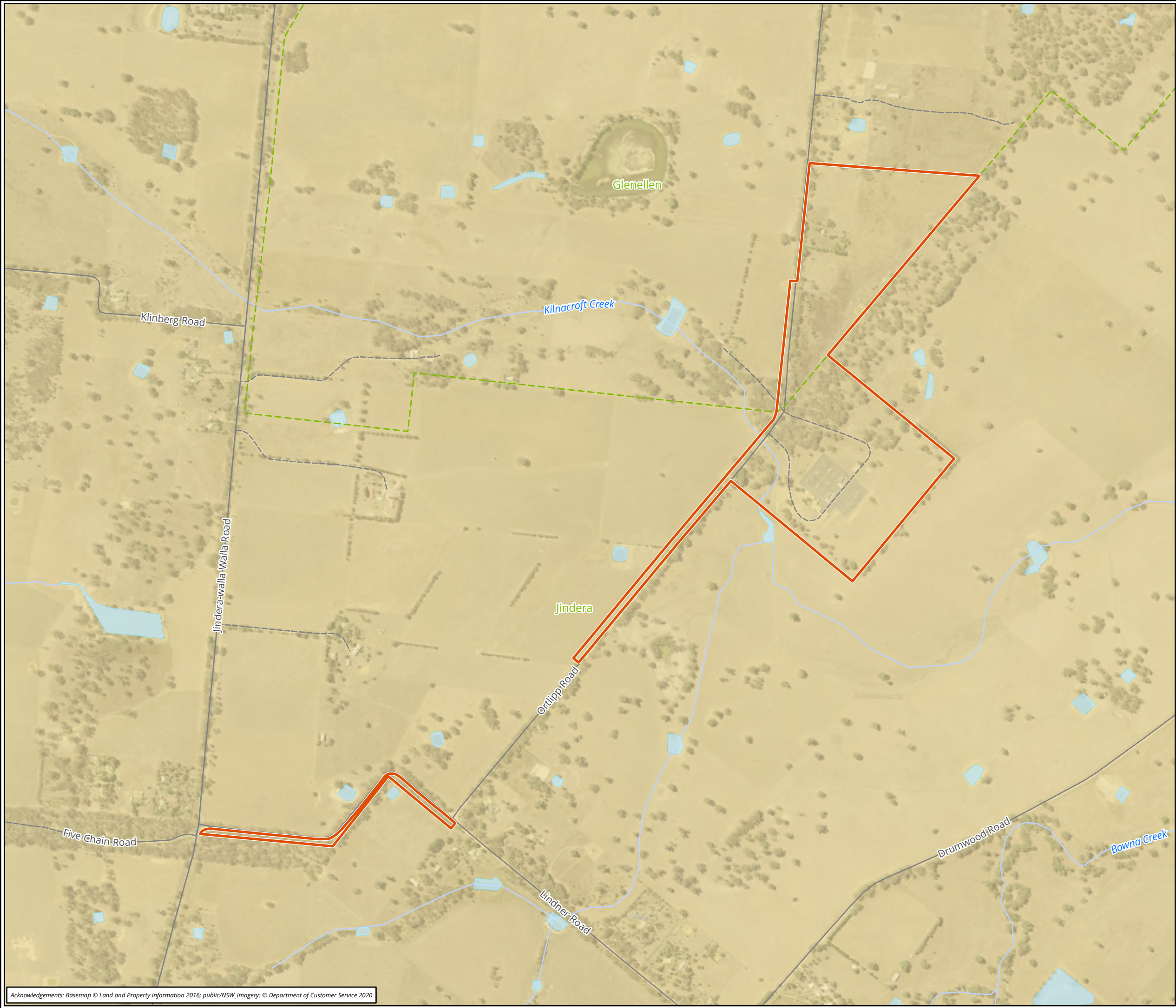


Photo 13 Transect 3, test pit 2 soil stratigraphy, southern wall



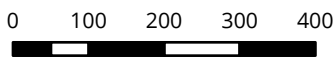
Legend

 Study area

Landform

 Flat

Figure 5 Landforms

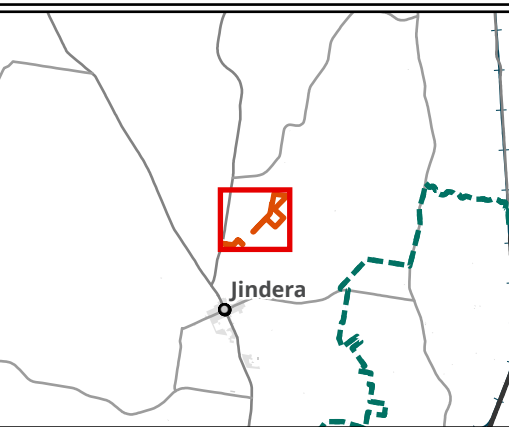


Metres
Scale: 1:10,000@ A3
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 MGA Zone 56



APEM Group

Matter: 42972, Date: 02 November 2025,
Prepared for: ALB, Prepared by: LH, Last edited by: lharley
Location: P:\42900s\42972\Mapping\
42972_JinderaBESS,
Layout: 42972_TER_F5_Landforms



Legend

- Study area
- Previously assessed by Virtus Heritage (2025)
- AHIMS
- Rosella nesting fence post

Test pit artefact count

- No artefacts found
- 1 artefact

Site extent

- AHIMS Pending/Ortlipp Rd IF0110

Archaeological potential

- Low

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Figure 6 Test excavation results

0 75 150 225 300
Metres

Scale: 1:7,500@ A3
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

biosis
APEM Group

Matter: 42972, Date: 03 November 2025,
Prepared for: ALB, Prepared by: LH, Last edited by: Iharley
Location: P:\42900s\42972\Mapping\
42972_JinderaBESS,
Layout: 42972_TER_F6_TestExResults

5 Analysis and discussion

5.1 Aboriginal sites identified by the test excavations

One Aboriginal site was identified during the test excavations, presented below.

5.1.1 AHIMS PENDING/Ortlipp Rd IF01

AHIMS PENDING/Ortlipp Rd IF01 is located approximately 107 metres west of Ortlipp Road, within the property 204 Ortlipp Road, Glenellen (Lot 204 DP 753342).

Table 4 Grid reference for AHIMS PENDING/Ortlipp Rd IF01 (GDA2020/MGA55) (approximate centre point of site)

Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)
491757	6024782

Site environment

The site was located within a flat landform, previously disturbed by farming practices. AHIMS PENDING/Ortlipp Rd IF01 was identified during test excavations, located within a moderately compact, strong brown silty deposit.

Site description

AHIMS PENDING/Ortlipp Rd IF01 consists of one complete quartz flake located within the first spit (0-100 millimetres depth). The flake measures 29.49 millimetres long, by 23.58 millimetres wide, with a thickness of 7.35 millimetres and a maximum dimension of 30.67 millimetres. The flake features a feather termination.



Photo 14 Location of AHIMS PENDING/Ortlipp Rd IF01



Photo 15 Quartz complete flake from AHIMS PENDING/Ortlipp Rd IF01, ventral surface

5.2 Archaeological analysis

The following analysis has been undertaken for the sub-surface assemblage of the study area excavated as part of the test excavation program. One Aboriginal artefact was identified and recorded as a result of the program of test excavations completed between 29 September and 9 October 2025. The site was registered as AHIMS PENDING/Ortlipp Rd IF01.

The artefact collected from the test excavations was labelled by transect, pit and spit to locate them vertically and horizontally within the study area. The artefact was then analysed by a suitably qualified Biosis archaeologist. The recording form prompts the user to record all relevant artefact attributes; this enabled a typological, technological and metrical (size) analysis of the assemblage to be undertaken. Analysis was undertaken using a standard set of digital Vernier calliper and scale. All measurements were recorded in millimetres to two decimal places.

The collected artefact has been transported to a temporary storage location consisting of a locked storage cabinet in the Biosis Albury office for analysis at 593a Macauley Street, Albury NSW 2640, until a care and control agreement or method for reburial can be determined in consultation with the RAPs.

An analysis of artefact attributes and the composition of an assemblage can determine what types of activities may have been occurring on site and may contribute to our understanding of Aboriginal occupation within the region. However, due to the small sample size of the assemblage, limited analysis can be undertaken.

Artefact density and composition are important characteristics to consider when looking at an assemblage and can be heavily influenced by the mobility of Aboriginal groups and abundance of raw materials present. Highly mobile groups typically accumulate artefact assemblages with a variety of raw materials, with assemblages usually comprising of durable, easily worked materials, reducing the risk of being without a particular tool at any given time (Holdaway and Stern 2004, p.80). Conversely, less mobile groups made use of the local resources close by, with less malleable materials utilised as groups were more sedentary and distant stone sources were not as easily accessible. This process would in turn result in a higher degree of tool production, artefact reduction and an accumulation of waste (angular fragments). Less mobile groups also typically occupied areas within good proximity to local resources, including a perennial creek line and food, resulting in less risk or need to travel to obtain resources.

5.2.1 Artefact analysis

AHIMS PENDING/Ortlipp Rd IF01 consists of one complete quartz flake located within the first spit of transect 2, test pit 3 (0-100 millimetres depth). The flake was identified within a moderately compact, strong brown silty deposit. The flake displayed no cortex, retouch, or heat effect and featured a crushed platform and feather termination. As only a single artefact was identified it is difficult to undertake in-depth lithic analysis; however, basic trends in site use can be made through comparisons with other testing programs in the region, specifically excavations undertaken within vicinity of the study area.

The artefact was identified in the first spit, consistent with the results of test excavations undertaken by Associates Archaeology and Heritage (AAH) at 204 Drumwood Road, Jindera, located approximately 1.5 kilometres south of the study area (2015). While the assemblage identified by AAH was larger, containing a total of 80 artefacts, the vertical distribution of artefacts was consistent in that all were identified within the first 200 millimetres of deposit.

Similarly, artefacts produced from quartz have been frequently identified throughout the local area. As few archaeological investigations have been undertaken within close vicinity of the study area, comparisons have also been drawn with surveys undertaken locally. Investigations undertaken by AAH (2015) identified two quartz artefacts during the site survey, and an additional eight during test excavations. NGH (2019), preparing an ACHA for the Jindera Solar Farm on the western side of Ortlipp Road, identified a total of fifteen artefacts including a core during the site survey, eleven of which were produced from quartz. Smith and Upcher (1994) surveyed two proposed paths for the Albury Wodonga Bypass, one of which is located approximately 4 kilometres south of the project area. Eleven total sites were recorded, all of which were quartz artefact sites.

The artefact density of the test excavation program undertaken for this assessment are inconsistent with reports in the surrounding area, where larger artefact assemblages were frequently identified in surveys and subsurface investigations. Similarly, while flaked artefacts were frequently identified, no additional artefact types were identified within the study area.

As only a single artefact was identified, in-depth comparative analysis cannot be undertaken.

5.2.2 Discussion of results

A single complete quartz flake was identified within one of 37 test pits excavated along three transects within the PAD identified by Virtus Heritage (2025). The third transect consisted of two additional pits excavated at 10 metres from the artefact bearing pit. No additional pits or areas of potential were identified by the RAPs or Biosis consultants attending the excavations during the site walkover.

While the assemblage recovered from test excavations was small, it can still inform our knowledge regarding occupational patterns in the area. The artefacts recovered allow for a broad comparison with the previous studies undertaken within the area which have addressed site patterning in the Jindera area. The general pattern indicates that the majority of Aboriginal sites are located in areas that have abundant resources, are close to permanent water sources and have good vantage points over the surrounding area. The surrounding region would have provided a diversity of resources which is confirmed by a high number of archaeological sites containing high artefact numbers and ranges of cultural material. Areas that are further away from permanent water sources have fewer archaeological sites with lower densities and ranges of cultural material present. Ethnographic accounts suggest that Aboriginal groups were highly mobile, largely dispersed and were moving seasonally for resource exploitation and/or ceremonial activities.

The following predictive statements were collated by Virtus Heritage (Virtus Heritage 2025, p. 34):

- Generally, Aboriginal cultural sites have typically been identified within close proximity to permanent, temporary, or past water sources. Elevated landforms such as crests, ridges and spurs have also been associated with an increased potential for Aboriginal cultural sites to occur (NGH Environmental 2019).
- The extensive agricultural activities, particularly ploughing, that have been undertaken throughout the region have generally impacted the potential for artefacts to occur as ground surface assemblages (Smith & Upcher 1994).
- Artefact sites are the most likely to occur, with milky quartz flakes being the most common artefact type in the region. These sites are most likely to be identified in close proximity to water sources (Smith & Upcher 1994, Associates Archaeology and Heritage 2015).
- Mature trees, typically over 150 years, have a potential to be culturally modified/scarred, and are most likely to be in close proximity to water sources (Smith & Upcher 1994).
- Aboriginal cultural heritage materials may have been disturbed by the agricultural activities that have been undertaken in the region; however, subsurface deposits may remain in-situ (NGH Environmental 2019, Smith & Upcher 1994).

The low artefact density identified within the tested portion of the study area is likely associated with the unfavourable environmental context. While recorded by Virtus Heritage as a crest landform, the PAD is located within a flat landscape that lacks views to the surrounding area, and is located over 100 meters from the nearest water source. Kilnacroft Creek, a third-order waterline, is also ephemeral which further decreases the likelihood that the study area would have been occupied on a long-term basis. Furthermore, as the PAD has been previously impacted by farming practices and sites in vicinity of the study area identified a majority

of artefacts at shallow depths, it is also likely that sites that may have been present have been previously destroyed by these disturbances.

The site of AHIMS 55-6-0294/Jindera IF1 was visited during test excavations, but the artefact could not be identified due to poor visibility associated with leaf litter and ground vegetation (Photo 16). AHIMS 55-6-0295/Jindera ST1, the only other previously recorded site located within the study area, could not be re-visited (Photo 17).



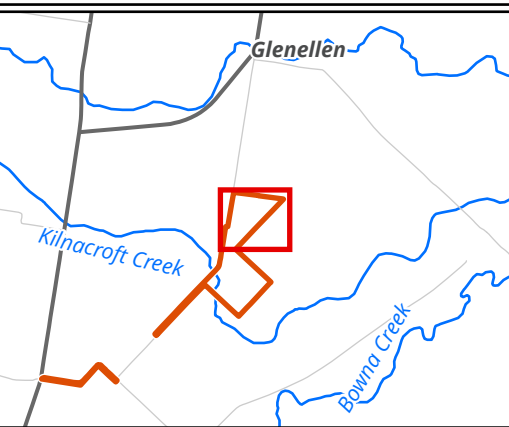
Photo 16 Location of AHIMS 55-6-0294/Jindera IF1, photo facing south-east



Photo 17 AHIMS 55-6-0295/Jindera ST1 (Source: AHIMS site card)

The PAD is located within a flat landform located over 100 metres from an ephemeral waterline, Kilnacroft Creek. The area is low lying, and has been moderately disturbed by farming practices. Test excavations within the PAD resulted in the identification of one site, AHIMS PENDING/Ortlipp Rd IF01 consisting of one complete quartz flake. The survey and test excavation results indicate that the study area likely represents an area of low intensity occupation, potentially as a result of short-term occupation by small groups of people, or discard during transitory movement as part of travel and resource gathering.

DRAFT



Legend

Study area

AHIMS

Site extent

AHIMS Pending/Ortlipp Rd IF0110

NOT TO BE MADE PUBLIC

Figure 7 Sites identified

0 20 40 60 80

Metres

Scale: 1:2,000@ A3

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

 **biosis**

APEM Group

Matter: 42972, Date: 03 November 2025,
Prepared for: ALB, Prepared by: LH, Last edited by: Iharley
Location: P:\42900s\42972\Mapping\
42972_JinderaBESS,
Layout: 42972_TER_F7_SitesIdentified

6 Scientific values and significance assessment

The two main values addressed when assessing the significance of Aboriginal sites are cultural values to the Aboriginal community and archaeological (scientific) values. This report will assess scientific values while the ACHA report will detail the cultural values of Aboriginal sites in the study area.

6.1 Introduction to the assessment process

Heritage assessment criteria in NSW fall broadly within the significance values outlined in the Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 2013). This approach to heritage has been adopted by cultural heritage managers and government agencies as the set of guidelines for best practice heritage management in Australia. These values are provided as background and include:

- **Historical significance** (evolution and association) refers to historic values and encompasses the history of aesthetics, science and society, and therefore to a large extent underlies all of the terms set out in this section. A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. For any given place the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or where the settings are substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of subsequent treatment.
- **Aesthetic significance** (Scenic/architectural qualities, creative accomplishment) refers to the sensory, scenic, architectural and creative aspects of the place. It is often closely linked with social values and may include consideration of form, scale, colour, texture, and material of the fabric or landscape, and the smell and sounds associated with the place and its use.
- **Social significance** (contemporary community esteem) refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations and attachment that the place or area has for the present-day community. Places of social significance have associations with contemporary community identity. These places can have associations with tragic or warmly remembered experiences, periods or events. Communities can experience a sense of loss should a place of social significance be damaged or destroyed. These aspects of heritage significance can only be determined through consultative processes with local communities.
- **Scientific significance** (Archaeological, industrial, educational, research potential and scientific significance values) refers to the importance of a landscape, area, place or object because of its archaeological and/or other technical aspects. Assessment of scientific value is often based on the likely research potential of the area, place or object and will consider the importance of the data involved, its rarity, quality or representativeness, and the degree to which it may contribute further substantial information.

The cultural and archaeological significance of Aboriginal and historic sites and places is assessed on the basis of the significance values outlined above. As well as the ICOMOS Burra Charter significance values guidelines, various government agencies have developed formal criteria and guidelines that have application when assessing the significance of heritage places within NSW. Of primary interest are guidelines prepared by the Australian Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Environment, Energy, and Water (Cth DCCEEW), Heritage NSW, NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (NSW DCCEEW). The relevant sections of these guidelines are presented below.

These guidelines state that an area may contain evidence and associations which demonstrate one or any combination of the ICOMOS Burra Charter significance values outlined above in reference to Aboriginal heritage. Reference to each of the values should be made when evaluating archaeological and cultural significance for Aboriginal sites and Places.

In addition to the previously outlined heritage values, the Heritage NSW Guidelines (Office of Environment and Heritage, Department of Premier and Cabinet 2011) also specify the importance of considering cultural landscapes when determining and assessing Aboriginal heritage values. The principle behind a cultural landscape is that 'the significance of individual features is derived from their inter-relatedness within the cultural landscape'. This means that sites or places cannot be 'assessed in isolation' but must be considered as parts of the wider cultural landscape. Hence the site or place will possibly have values derived from its association with other sites and places. By investigating the associations between sites, places, and (for example) natural resources in the cultural landscape the stories behind the features can be told. The context of the cultural landscape can unlock 'better understanding of the cultural meaning and importance' of sites and places.

Although other values may be considered — such as educational or tourism values — the two principal values that are likely to be addressed in a consideration of Aboriginal sites and places are the cultural/social significance to Aboriginal people and their archaeological or scientific significance to archaeologists. The determinations of archaeological and cultural significance for sites and places should then be expressed as statements of significance that preface a concise discussion of the contributing factors to Aboriginal cultural heritage significance.

6.2 Archaeological (scientific significance) values

Archaeological significance (also called scientific significance, as per the ICOMOS Burra Charter) refers to the value of archaeological objects or sites as they relate to research questions that are of importance to the archaeological community, including indigenous communities, heritage managers and academic archaeologists. Generally the value of this type of significance is determined on the basis of the potential for sites and objects to provide information regarding the past life-ways of people (Burke & Smith 2004, p. 249, National Parks & Wildlife Service 1997, p. 26).

For this reason, the NPWS summarises the situation as 'while various criteria for archaeological significance assessment have been advanced over the years, most of them fall under the heading of archaeological research potential' (National Parks & Wildlife Service 1997, p. 26).

The NPWS criteria for archaeological significance assessment are based largely on the ICOMOS Burra Charter.

Research potential

Research potential is assessed by examining site content and site condition. Site content refers to all cultural materials and organic remains associated with human activity at a site. Site content also refers to the site structure – the size of the site, the patterning of cultural materials within the site, the presence of any stratified deposits and the rarity of particular artefact types. As the site contents criterion is not applicable to scarred trees, the assessment of scarred trees is outlined separately below. Site condition refers to the degree of disturbance to the contents of a site at the time it was recorded.

Table 5 and Table 6 outline the site content and site condition rating used for archaeological sites.

Table 5 Site contents ratings used for archaeological sites

Rating	Description
0	No cultural material remaining.
1	Site contains a small number (e.g. 0–10 artefacts) or limited range of cultural materials with no evident stratification.
2	Site contains a larger number, but limited range of cultural materials; and/or some intact stratified deposit remains; and/or are or unusual example(s) of a particular artefact type.
3	Site contains a large number and diverse range of cultural materials; and/or largely intact stratified deposit; and/or surface spatial patterning of cultural materials that still reflect the way in which the cultural materials were deposited.

Table 6 Site condition ratings used for archaeological sites

Rating	Description
0	Site destroyed.
1	Site in a deteriorated condition with a high degree of disturbance; lack of stratified deposits; some cultural materials remaining.
2	Site in a fair to good condition, but with some disturbance.
3	Site in an excellent condition with little or no disturbance. For surface artefact scatters this may mean that the spatial patterning of cultural materials still reflects the way in which the cultural materials were laid down.

Pearson & Sullivan (1995, p. 149) note that Aboriginal archaeological sites are generally of high research potential because ‘they are the major source of information about Aboriginal prehistory’. Indeed, the often great time depth of Aboriginal archaeological sites gives them research value from a global perspective, as they are an important record of humanity’s history. Research potential can also refer to specific local circumstances in space and time — a site may have particular characteristics (well preserved samples for absolute dating, or a series of refitting artefacts, for example) that mean it can provide information about certain aspects of Aboriginal life in the past that other less or alternatively valuable sites may not (Burke & Smith 2004, pp. 247–248). When determining research potential value particular emphasis has been placed on the potential for absolute dating of sites.

The following sections provide statements of significance for the Aboriginal archaeological sites recorded during the sub-surface testing for the assessment. The significance of each site follows the assessment process outlined above. This includes a statement of significance based on the categories defined in the Burra Charter. These categories include social, historic, scientific, aesthetic and cultural (in this case archaeological) landscape values. Nomination of the level of value — high, moderate, low or not applicable — for each relevant category is also proposed. Where suitable the determination of cultural (archaeological) landscape value is applied to both individual sites and places (to explore their associations) and also, to the Study Area as a whole. The nomination levels for the archaeological significance of each site are summarised below.

Representativeness

Representativeness refers to the regional distribution of a particular site type. Representativeness is assessed by whether the site is common, occasional, or rare in a given region. Assessments of representativeness are subjectively biased by current knowledge of the distribution and number of archaeological sites in a region. This varies from place to place depending on the extent of archaeological research. Consequently, a site that is assigned low significance values for contents and condition, but a high significance value for

representativeness, can only be regarded as significant in terms of knowledge of the regional archaeology. Any such site should be subject to re-assessment as more archaeological research is undertaken.

Assessment of representativeness also considers the contents and condition of a site. For example, in any region there may only be a limited number of sites of any type that have suffered minimal disturbance. Such sites would therefore be given a high significance rating for representativeness, although they may occur commonly within the region.

Table 7 outlines the site representativeness ratings used for archaeological sites.

Table 7 Site representativeness ratings used for archaeological sites

Rating	Description
1	Common occurrence
2	Occasional occurrence
3	Rare occurrence

Overall scientific significance ratings for sites, based on a cumulative score for site contents, site integrity and representativeness are provided in Table 8.

Table 8 Scientific significance ratings used for archaeological sites

Rating	Description
1-3	Low scientific significance
4-6	Moderate scientific significance
7-9	High scientific significance

Each site is given a score on the basis of these criteria. The overall scientific significance is determined by the cumulative score. This scoring procedure has been applied to the Aboriginal archaeological sites identified during the sub-surface testing. The results are provided in Table 13.

6.2.1 Statements of archaeological significance

The following archaeological significance assessment is based on Requirement 11 of the Code. Using the assessment criteria detailed in Scientific Values and Significance Assessment, an assessment of significance was determined and a rating for each site was determined. The results of the archaeological significance assessment are given below.

Table 9 Scientific significance assessment of archaeological sites recorded within the study area

Site name	Site content	Site condition	Representativeness	Scientific significance
AHIMS PENDING/ Ortlipp Rd IF01	1	1	1	3 - Low

Table 10 Statements of scientific significance for archaeological sites recorded within the study area

Site name	Statement of significance
AHIMS PENDING/ Ortlipp Rd IF01	AHIMS PENDING/Ortlipp Rd IF01 is an isolated find identified during test excavations. The site consists of a single complete flake produced from quartz identified within the first spit of the test pit (0-100 millimetres depth). The site has been moderately disturbed by farming practices, and is a common site within the landscape. Therefore, AHIMS PENDING/Ortlipp Rd IF01 has been assessed to hold low archaeological significance.

Sites located adjacent to the study area

Table 11 Scientific significance assessment of archaeological sites recorded within the study area

Site name	Site content	Site condition	Representativeness	Scientific significance
AHIMS 55-6-0294/ Jindera IF1	2	1	1	4 - Moderate
AHIMS 55-6-0295/ Jindera ST1	2	2	1	5 - Moderate

Table 12 Statements of scientific significance for archaeological sites recorded within the study area.

Site name	Statement of significance
AHIMS 55-6-0294/ Jindera IF1	AHIMS 55-6-0294/Jindera IF1 is an isolated surface find identified approximately 12 metres south-east of the study area boundary at 204 Ortlipp Road. The artefact consisted of a blue speckled grey quartzite hammerstone with pitting observed on the striking edge. The site is common in the landscape, and located within a disturbed context; the area as been consistently farmed, and was surrounded by rubbish including empty bottles and wooden floorboards. Therefore, the site has been assessed to hold moderate archaeological significance.
AHIMS 55-6-0295/ Jindera ST1	AHIMS 55-6-0295/Jindera ST1 is a scarred tree located 5 metres south-east of Ortlipp Road. A single ovoid scar was observed, oriented to the west. The tree was noted to be dead, but still standing with an approximate height of 35 metres. The site is in a moderately poor condition, and is common in the landscape. Therefore the site has been assessed to hold moderate archaeological significance.

7 Impact assessment

The proposed works involve the development, construction, operation, and eventual decommissioning of a 250 MW) 500 MWh BESS facility that have the potential to impact AHIMS PENDING/Ortlipp Rd IF01 and AHIMS 55-6-0295/Jindera ST1, identified within the study area.

7.1 Predicted physical impacts

The following activities will or have the potential to impact Aboriginal sites:

- Construction works, including heavy and light vehicle movement, vegetation clearing, bulk earthworks, erection of a temporary site construction compound, road works to establish site access.
- Construction of Transmission Substation and associated high voltage steel poles.
- Watermain extension: Underboring and installation of piping along Ortlipp Road to extend the local water-main to site.
- Easement works along Ortlipp Road.
- Replacement and implementation of watermain piping and associated works along Lindner Road (underboring).
- Decommissioning of the facility at end of life.

Please refer to Section 1.5 for full details on the proposed works. A summary of impacts is provided below in Table 13 and within Figure 8.

Table 13 Summary of potential archaeological impacts

AHIMS site no.	Site name	Significance	Type of harm	Degree of harm	Consequence of harm
Within the study area					
PENDING	Ortlipp Rd IF01	Low	Direct	Total	Total loss of value
55-6-0295	Jindera ST1	Moderate	Direct	Total	Total loss of value
Adjacent to the study area					
55-6-0294	Jindera IF1	Moderate	None	None	No loss of value

7.2 Ecologically Sustainable Development

One of the primary aims of the NP&W Act is the 'conservation of objects places and features ... of cultural value within the landscape, including ... places, objects and features of significance to Aboriginal people ...' ((s.2A(1)(b)(i)). The *Operational Policy: Protecting Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (Version 2)* (DECC NSW 2011) provides guidance to proponents in term of 1.1 Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD).

ESD has been defined in Part 3, 6. (2) Objective of the Authority of the *Protection of the Environment Administration Act 1991* (NSW). This outlines that the ESD requires the integration of economic and

environmental considerations (including cultural heritage) in the decision-making process. In regard to Aboriginal cultural heritage, ESD can be achieved by applying the principle of intergenerational equity and the precautionary principle.

Intergenerational equity

The principle of intergenerational equity states that the present generation should make every effort to ensure the health, diversity and productivity of the environment – which includes cultural heritage – for the benefit of future generations.

In terms of Aboriginal cultural heritage, intergenerational equity can be considered in terms of the 'cumulative impacts' of any proposal to Aboriginal objects and places. For example, if few Aboriginal objects and places remain in a region (because of harm authorised under previous AHIPs), fewer opportunities remain for future generations of Aboriginal people to enjoy the cultural benefits of those Aboriginal objects and places.

Information about the significance of Aboriginal cultural heritage values associated with the Aboriginal objects and places proposed to be harmed will be relevant to the consideration of intergenerational equity and an understanding of the cumulative impacts of a proposal.

Where there is uncertainty, the precautionary principle should also be followed (see below).

The precautionary principle

The precautionary principle states that the lack of full scientific certainty about the threat of harm should not be used as a reason for not taking measures to prevent harm from occurring.

In applying the precautionary principle, decisions should be guided by:

- *a careful evaluation to avoid, wherever practicable, serious or irreversible damage to the environment (which includes cultural heritage)*
- *an assessment of the risk-weighted consequences of various options. The precautionary principle is relevant to OEH consideration of potential harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage where:*
- *the proposal involves a risk of serious or irreversible harm to Aboriginal objects or places or to the value of those objects or places, and*
- *there is a lot of uncertainty about the significance of Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the Aboriginal objects or places proposed to be harmed.*

Where this is the case, a precautionary approach should be taken and all cost-effective measures implemented to prevent or reduce harm to the Aboriginal objects/place.

7.3 Management and mitigation measures

Ideally, heritage management involves conservation of sites through the preservation and conservation of fabric and context within a framework of 'doing as much as necessary, as little as possible' (Marquis-Kyle & Walker 1994, p. 13). In cases where conservation is not practical, several options for management are available. For sites, management often involves the salvage of features or artefacts, retrieval of information through excavation or collection (especially where impact cannot be avoided) and interpretation.

7.3.1 Mitigation through avoidance

Avoidance of impact to archaeological and cultural heritage sites through design of the development is the primary mitigation and management strategy, and should be implemented where practicable. Due to the level of bulk earthworks required to make it suitable for development it is not possible to totally avoid impacts to Aboriginal sites in the study area. Therefore, a program of archaeological test excavations was undertaken to mitigate the amount of value lost during the works to any potential Aboriginal sites by providing an opportunity to collect information about the area that would expand our knowledge of Aboriginal occupation.

Avoidance and fencing of AHIMS 55-6-0294/Jindera IF1

One site is located adjacent to the study area. While AHIMS 55-6-0294/Jindera IF1 is located outside the proposed impact footprint, measures should be taken to ensure there are no impacts to the site during the proposed works or future site use.

An exclusion zones should be established at AHIMS 55-6-0294/Jindera IF1. The site should be clearly identified and fenced in order to mitigate any potential indirect impacts.

7.3.2 Development of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan

As per Section 4.41 of the EP&A Act an AHIP under the NPW Act is not required for SSD projects authorised by a development consent. All works must be conducted in accordance with the SSD consent conditions.

It is recommended an ACHMP be developed in order to appropriately manage Aboriginal cultural heritage identified within the study area, including impacts to AHIMS 55-6-0295/Jindera ST1 and AHIMS PENDING/Ortlipp Rd IF01. This will identify how to properly manage Aboriginal heritage for the project and would include unanticipated finds protocols and a heritage induction to be undertaken by the site personnel prior to works. The ACHMP should also detail the long term care and control of AHIMS PENDING/Ortlipp Rd IF01.

The ACHMP must be prepared by a suitably qualified archaeologist in consultation with the RAPs for the project.

7.3.3 Continued Aboriginal community consultation

As per the consultation requirements (DECCW 2010b), it is recommended that the proponent provides a copy of this draft report to the Aboriginal stakeholders and considers all comments received. The proponent should continue to inform these groups about the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within the study area throughout the life of the project.

Consultation with RAPs should be undertaken in order to ensure that the artefact identified during test excavations is adequately cared for and managed. RAPs are to be provided with the opportunity to review the draft report and provide comment on how they would like to see the artefact cared for as part of the Stage 4 Aboriginal community consultation process, which will be completed by Biosis. Several management options are possible depending on the wishes of RAPs. The artefact identified from the test excavations can be given back to the Aboriginal community through a long-term care agreement where it can then be used to teach subsequent generations about Aboriginal culture or can be reburied in a culturally appropriate place. This approach considers the principles of ESD and intergenerational equity, and more importantly, ensures that the recovered artefact is managed according to the wishes of RAPs.

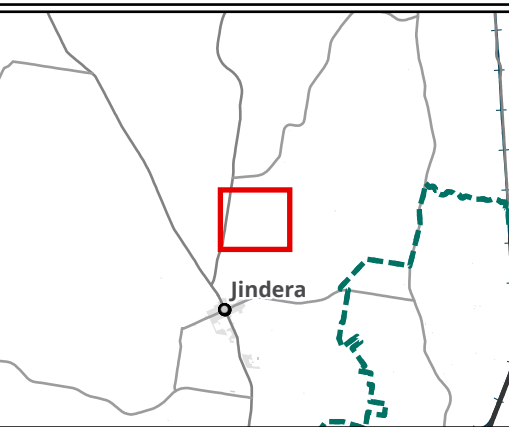
7.3.4 Heritage induction

Per the recommendation provided by Virtus Heritage (Virtus Heritage 2025, p. 38), a heritage induction should be provided to all staff prior to the commencement of works:

All site workers and personnel involved in site impact works associated with the proposed work should be inducted and briefed on the identification of Aboriginal sites and objects during works and their responsibilities according to the provisions of the NPW Act 1974, in case any additional unknown objects or items are uncovered during proposed works.

- *Site workers should be made aware of the location of any Aboriginal sites that may at any stage occur within the proposal site and their significance, and their legal obligations in relation to the protection and management of these Aboriginal sites under the NPW Act 1974, and the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019.*
- *As part of this induction, workers should be made aware that in the event that unexpected human remains are uncovered on site, the area of the suspected remains must be secured and cordoned off and the NSW Police notified. No further works can be undertaken until the NSW Police provide written advice.*
 - *If these remains are deemed to require archaeological investigation by the NSW Police or NSW Coroner, then Heritage NSW and the relevant Aboriginal parties must be notified. A plan of management for the preservation of Aboriginal human remains or for their salvage must be put in place or conducted under an AHIP methodology and variation developed in consultation with all relevant Aboriginal parties and the Heritage NSW.*
- *As part of an induction, in the unlikely event that any historical relics are uncovered during proposed works, all workers and subcontractors should be made aware of their responsibilities under the provisions of the NSW Heritage Act 1977 (for example, 19th century bottle dumps, sandstone footings, structural features in situ over fifty years old etc.). In this event all works must cease and the area where objects uncovered is protected until a qualified archaeologist is contacted and can inspect and assess the area to determine its significance in consultation with Heritage NSW.*

Gransolar may wish to consider the input and engagement of interested Aboriginal stakeholder groups in the development of inductions and toolbox talks for this project.



- Legend**
- Study area
 - Disturbance area
 - Previously assessed by Virtus Heritage (2025)
 - Site layout
 - AHIMS
- Site extent**
- AHIMS Pending/Ortlipp Rd IF0110
- Archaeological potential**
- Low

NOT TO BE MADE PUBLIC

Figure 8 Impact assessment

0 75 150 225 300
Metres
Scale: 1:7,500@ A3
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

biosis
APEM Group

Matter: 42972, Date: 06 November 2025,
Prepared for: ALB, Prepared by: LH, Last edited by: owilliams
Location: P:\42900s\42972\Mapping\
42972_JinderaBESS,
Layout: 42972_TER_F8_ImpactAssessment

8 Recommendations

Strategies have been developed based on the archaeological (significance) of cultural heritage relevant to the study area and influenced by:

- Predicted impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage.
- The planning approvals framework.
- Current best conservation practise, widely considered to include:
 - Ethos of the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter.
 - The Code.

Prior to any impacts occurring within the study area, the following is recommended.

Recommendation 1: Development of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan

As per Section 4.41 of the EP&A Act an AHIP under the NPW Act is not required for SSD projects authorised by a development consent. All works must be conducted in accordance with the SSD consent conditions.

It is recommended an ACHMP be developed in order to appropriately manage Aboriginal cultural heritage identified within the study area, including impacts to AHIMS 55-6-0295/Jindera ST1 and AHIMS PENDING/Ortlipp Rd IF01. This will identify how to properly manage Aboriginal heritage for the project and would include unanticipated finds protocols and a heritage induction to be undertaken by the site personnel prior to works. The ACHMP should also detail the long term care and control of AHIMS PENDING/Ortlipp Rd IF01.

The ACHMP must be prepared by a suitably qualified archaeologist in consultation with the RAPs for the project.

Recommendation 2: Avoidance and fencing of AHIMS 55-6-0294/Jindera IF1

One site is located adjacent to the study area. While AHIMS 55-6-0294/Jindera IF1 is located outside the proposed impact footprint, measures should be taken to ensure there are no impacts to the site during the proposed works or future site use.

An exclusion zones should be established at AHIMS 55-6-0294/Jindera IF1. The site should be clearly identified and fenced in order to mitigate any potential indirect impacts.

Recommendation 3: Continued consultation with the registered Aboriginal stakeholders

As per the consultation requirements (DECCW 2010b), it is recommended that the proponent provides a copy of this draft report to the Aboriginal stakeholders and considers all comments received. The proponent should continue to inform these groups about the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within the study area throughout the life of the project.

Consultation with RAPs should be undertaken in order to ensure that the artefact identified during test excavations is adequately cared for and managed. RAPs are to be provided with the opportunity to review the draft report and provide comment on how they would like to see the artefact cared for as part of the Stage 4 Aboriginal community consultation process, which will be completed by Biosis. Several management options are possible depending on the wishes of RAPs. The artefact identified from the test excavations can be given

back to the Aboriginal community through a long-term care agreement where it can then be used to teach subsequent generations about Aboriginal culture or can be reburied in a culturally appropriate place. This approach considers the principles of ESD and intergenerational equity, and more importantly, ensures that the recovered artefact is managed according to the wishes of RAPs.

Recommendation 4: Heritage induction

Per the recommendation provided by Virtus Heritage (Virtus Heritage 2025, p. 38), a heritage induction should be provided to all staff prior to the commencement of works:

All site workers and personnel involved in site impact works associated with the proposed work should be inducted and briefed on the identification of Aboriginal sites and objects during works and their responsibilities according to the provisions of the NPW Act 1974, in case any additional unknown objects or items are uncovered during proposed works.

- *Site workers should be made aware of the location of any Aboriginal sites that may at any stage occur within the proposal site and their significance, and their legal obligations in relation to the protection and management of these Aboriginal sites under the NPW Act 1974, and the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019.*
- *As part of this induction, workers should be made aware that in the event that unexpected human remains are uncovered on site, the area of the suspected remains must be secured and cordoned off and the NSW Police notified. No further works can be undertaken until the NSW Police provide written advice.*
 - *If these remains are deemed to require archaeological investigation by the NSW Police or NSW Coroner, then Heritage NSW and the relevant Aboriginal parties must be notified. A plan of management for the preservation of Aboriginal human remains or for their salvage must be put in place or conducted under an AHIP methodology and variation developed in consultation with all relevant Aboriginal parties and the Heritage NSW.*
- *As part of an induction, in the unlikely event that any historical relics are uncovered during proposed works, all workers and subcontractors should be made aware of their responsibilities under the provisions of the NSW Heritage Act 1977 (for example, 19th century bottle dumps, sandstone footings, structural features in situ over fifty years old etc.). In this event all works must cease and the area where objects uncovered is protected until a qualified archaeologist is contacted and can inspect and assess the area to determine its significance in consultation with Heritage NSW.*

Gransolar may wish to consider the input and engagement of interested Aboriginal stakeholder groups in the development of inductions and toolbox talks for this project.

Recommendation 5: Discovery of unanticipated Aboriginal objects

All Aboriginal objects and Places are protected under the NPW Act. It is an offence to knowingly disturb an Aboriginal site without a consent permit issued by Heritage NSW. Should any Aboriginal objects be encountered during works associated with this proposal, works must cease in the vicinity and the find should not be moved until assessed by a qualified archaeologist. If the find is determined to be an Aboriginal object the archaeologist will provide further recommendations. These may include notifying Heritage NSW and Aboriginal stakeholders.

Recommendation 6: Discovery of unanticipated historical relics

Relics are historical archaeological resources of local or State significance and are protected in NSW under the Heritage Act. Relics cannot be disturbed except with a permit or exception/exemption notification. Should unanticipated relics be discovered during the course of the project, work in the vicinity must cease and an

archaeologist contacted to make a preliminary assessment of the find. The Heritage Council will require notification if the find is assessed as a relic.

Recommendation 7: Discovery of Aboriginal ancestral remains

Aboriginal ancestral remains may be found in a variety of landscapes in NSW, including middens and sandy or soft sedimentary soils. If any suspected human remains are discovered during any activity, you must:

1. Immediately cease all work at that location and not further move or disturb the remains.
2. Notify the NSW Police and Heritage NSW Environmental Line on 131 555 as soon as practicable and provide details of the remains and their location.
3. Not recommence work at that location unless authorised in writing by Heritage NSW.

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Appendices

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Appendix 1 AHIMS results

THE FOLLOWING APPENDIX IS NOT TO BE MADE PUBLIC.

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
55-6-0067	mod tree 4	AGD	55	498375	6018203	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact T Russell	Recorders Mr.Graham Moore						Permits		
55-6-0068	mod tree 5	AGD	55	498375	6021408	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact T Russell	Recorders Mr.Graham Moore						Permits		
55-6-0098	Drumwoord Road Test Ex	GDA	55	490400	6021900	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 10		46,103621
	Contact	Recorders Mr.Oliver Brown						Permits	3918	
55-6-0116	Jindera 488995	GDA	55	488995	6025387	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders Mr.Mark Saddler						Permits		
55-6-0126	Jindera 488156 duplicate of 55-6-0125	GDA	55	488156	6027395	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders Mr.Mark Saddler						Permits		
55-6-0155	Jindera Solar IF 7	GDA	55	488117	6026228	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders Mr.Matthew Barber,Mr.Matthew Barber,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick,NGH Heritage - F						Permits		
55-6-0157	Jindera Solar IF 9	GDA	55	487601	6026203	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders Mr.Matthew Barber,Mr.Matthew Barber,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick,NGH Heritage - F						Permits		
55-6-0034	BP 1 (Howlong)	AGD	55	494400	6021520	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	100576
	Contact	Recorders Laura-Jane Smith						Permits		
55-6-0003	Jindera;	AGD	55	489701	6021192	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	276,363
	Contact	Recorders ASRSYS						Permits		
55-6-0091	Sargent Rd 2	GDA	55	498377	6020714	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders Office of Environment & Heritage						Permits		
55-6-0106	Nexus AS4	GDA	55	497726	6016789	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		103840
	Contact	Recorders Biosis Research (to be deleted),Ms.Bridget Grinter						Permits	4118	
55-6-0107	Nexus AS5	GDA	55	497424	6016897	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		103840
	Contact	Recorders Biosis Research (to be deleted),Ms.Bridget Grinter						Permits	4118	
55-6-0108	Nexus AS6	GDA	55	497424	6017034	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		103840
	Contact	Recorders Biosis Research (to be deleted),Ms.Bridget Grinter						Permits	4118	
60-3-0183	Nexus IF 01	GDA	55	497516	6015315	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		105376,105377
	Contact	Recorders Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats						Permits	5259	

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
55-6-0285	Glen Ellen Scar Tree 1	GDA	55	491898	6023555	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Mark Saddler					Permits		
55-6-0064	mungabareena-mm1	GDA	55	497447	6017227	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Biosis Pty Ltd - Sydney,Mr.Michael Mulvaney,Ms.Meaghan Aitchison,Ms.Meaghan A					Permits		
55-6-0042	ABP/NSW 6	AGD	55	492800	6020120	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Joanne Bell					Permits		
55-6-0114	Jindera 487530	GDA	55	487496	6025492	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Matthew Barber,Mr.Matthew Barber,Mr.Mark Saddler,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick					Permits		
55-6-0115	Jindera 488918	GDA	55	488918	6025967	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Mark Saddler					Permits		
55-6-0123	Jindera 488004	GDA	55	488007	6026414	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Matthew Barber,Mr.Mark Saddler,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick					Permits		
55-6-0149	Jindera Solar IF 1	GDA	55	488033	6025567	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Matthew Barber,Mr.Matthew Barber,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick,NGH Heritage - F					Permits		
55-6-0154	Jindera Solar IF 6	GDA	55	488225	6026224	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Matthew Barber,Mr.Matthew Barber,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick,NGH Heritage - F					Permits		
55-6-0156	Jindera Solar IF 8	GDA	55	487660	6025676	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Matthew Barber,Mr.Matthew Barber,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick,NGH Heritage - F					Permits		
55-6-0262	Albury RJP CMT 04	GDA	55	498143	6017229	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	ERM - Melbourne,Ms.Alyce Haast					Permits		
55-6-0264	Albury RJP AS 03	GDA	55	496720	6017053	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	ERM - Melbourne,Ms.Alyce Haast					Permits		
60-3-0054	Nine Mile Hill;Crown Land, South of Claremont;	AGD	55	498300	6017700	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Michael Mulvaney					Permits		
55-6-0009	Jindera;	AGD	55	494848	6018412	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	54
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS					Permits		
55-6-0037	BP 5 (Howlong)	AGD	55	485650	6017300	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	100576
	Contact	Recorders	Laura-Jane Smith					Permits		

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 42972-ALB

Client Service ID : 1048653

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
60-3-0007	One Tree Hill;Ettamogah Sanctuary;T/59;	AGD	55	498449	6014793	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	230
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS					Permits		
60-3-0063	MOORANGURY 1	AGD	55	484980	6015510	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Joanne Bell,M Chamberlain					Permits	1417	
60-3-0121	Nexus AS8	GDA	55	497609	6015930	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		103840
	Contact	Recorders	Biosis Research (to be deleted),Ms.Bridget Grinter					Permits	4118	
55-6-0294	Jindera IF1	GDA	55	491789	6024707	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Virtus Heritage Pty Ltd - Pottsville,Mr.Garth Thompson					Permits		
55-6-0286	Glen Ellen Scar Tree 2	GDA	55	491217	6023678	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Mark Saddler					Permits		
55-6-0296	Jindera Solar Farm Ring Tree 1	GDA	55	491267	6023789	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Mark Saddler					Permits		
60-3-0160	ROCKWOOD-LANE-AS3	GDA	55	497537	6015586	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		105376,10537 7
	Contact	Recorders	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats,Biosis Pty Ltd - Albury - Ashley Ed					Permits	5259	
55-6-0122	Jindera 488179	GDA	55	488144	6026087	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Matthew Barber,Mr.Matthew Barber,Mr.Mark Saddler,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick					Permits		
55-6-0150	Jindera Solar IF 2	GDA	55	489344	6025566	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Matthew Barber,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick					Permits		
55-6-0158	Jindera Solar IF 10	GDA	55	487946	6026508	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Matthew Barber,Mr.Matthew Barber,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick,NGH Heritage - F					Permits		
55-6-0159	Jindera Solar IF 11	GDA	55	487660	6027137	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Matthew Barber,Mr.Matthew Barber,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick,NGH Heritage - F					Permits		
55-6-0160	Jindera Solar AFT 2	GDA	55	488124	6025390	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Matthew Barber,Mr.Matthew Barber,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick,NGH Heritage - F					Permits		
55-6-0161	Jindera Solar AFT 3	GDA	55	488001	6025549	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Matthew Barber,Mr.Matthew Barber,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick,NGH Heritage - F					Permits		
55-6-0162	Jindera Solar AFT 1	GDA	55	487948	6026853	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Matthew Barber,Mr.Matthew Barber,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick,NGH Heritage - F					Permits		
60-3-0178	Albury RJP PAD 03	GDA	55	497278	6015792	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		105377

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 25/09/2025 for Samantha Keats for the following area at Lat, Long From : -36.0126, 146.7423 - Lat, Long To : -35.8736, 146.9895. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 113

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Heritage NSW and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 42972-ALB

Client Service ID : 1048653

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
60-3-0172	Albury RJP CMT 02	GDA	55	498379	6016104	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	5259	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
55-6-0036	BP 3 (Holwong)	AGD	55	495700	6022300	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	100576
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
60-3-0008	One Tree Hill;Ettamogah Sanctuary;TS10;	AGD	55	498449	6014793	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	203,230
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
55-6-0006	Jindera;	AGD	55	494358	6021606	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	54
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
55-6-0039	scholz 1	AGD	55	487380	6017400	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
55-6-0284	Glen Ellen Stones 1	GDA	55	491118	6023897	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
55-6-0041	ABP/NSW 5	AGD	55	492840	6020080	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 4		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
55-6-0142	Jindera Scarred Tree	GDA	55	489213	6020956	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
55-6-0151	Jindera Solar IF 3	GDA	55	491009	6025567	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
55-6-0152	Jindera Solar IF 4	GDA	55	488593	6026167	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
55-6-0153	Jindera Solar IF 5	GDA	55	488567	6026350	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
60-3-0177	Albury RJP PAD 02	GDA	55	497429	6015203	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		105376,10537 7
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
60-3-0179	Albury RJP PAD 04	GDA	55	497764	6015805	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Artefact : -		105376,10537 7
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 25/09/2025 for Samantha Keats for the following area at Lat, Long From : -36.0126, 146.7423 - Lat, Long To : -35.8736, 146.9895. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 113

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Heritage NSW and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
60-3-0180	Albury RJP PAD 05	GDA	55	498190	6016053	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ERM - Melbourne,Ms.Alyce Haast							
55-6-0256	Jindera SD AFT 02	GDA	55	493336	6019231	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Matthew Barber,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick							
55-6-0268	Jindera SF Reburial 1	GDA	55	488209	6025910	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Matthew Barber,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick							
60-3-0171	Albury RJP CMT 05	GDA	55	497297	6015500	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		105376
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ERM - Melbourne,Ms.Alyce Haast							
60-3-0174	Albury RJP IF 01	GDA	55	497512	6015327	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		105376,105377
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ERM - Melbourne,Ms.Alyce Haast							
55-6-0265	RVRJP AS 03	GDA	55	496337	6016733	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	5259	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ERM Australia Pty Ltd- Sydney CBD,Ms.Lorien Perchard							
55-6-0035	BP 2 (Howlong)	AGD	55	495950	6022250	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	100576
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Laura-Jane Smith							
60-3-0010	One Tree Hill;TS5;	AGD	55	498165	6015795	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	230
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS							
55-6-0007	Jindera;	AGD	55	494382	6019229	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	54
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS							
55-6-0073	Sargent Rd - mm7	GDA	55	498413	6020640	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Michael Mulvaney							
60-3-0164	NEXUS ISO 01	GDA	55	497735	6016016	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Matthew Barber,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick							
55-6-0289	L5 Glen Ellen	GDA	55	491149	6023881	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Lyn O'Brien,Past Traces Pty Ltd							
55-6-0290	L7 - Glen Ellen	GDA	55	491199	6023870	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Lyn O'Brien,Past Traces Pty Ltd							
60-3-0159	ROCKWOOD-LANE-AS2	GDA	55	497625	6015766	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 1		105376,105377
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats,Biosis Pty Ltd - Albury - Ashley Ed							
55-6-0112	SU2/L3 - Glen Ellen	GDA	55	491203	6023961	Open site	Not a Site	Artefact : -	5259	

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor.Julie Dibden,NSW Archaeology Pty Ltd,Ms.Lyn O'Brien,Past Traces Pty Ltd					<u>Permits</u>		
55-6-0257	Jindera SD AFT 03	GDA	55	493395	6019233	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Matthew Barber,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick					<u>Permits</u>		
60-3-0176	Albury RJP AS 04	GDA	55	498513	6016024	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ERM - Melbourne,Ms.Alyce Haast					<u>Permits</u>		
60-3-0009	One Tree Hill;TS6;	AGD	55	498082	6014972	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	203,230
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
55-6-0004	Jindera;	AGD	55	492885	6022687	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	54,276
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
55-6-0109	Nexus AS7	GDA	55	497030	6017049	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		103840
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Biosis Research (to be deleted),Ms.Bridget Grinter					<u>Permits</u>	4118	
55-6-0293	Glen Ellen Artefact Scatter 3	GDA	55	492198	6023506	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Lyn O'Brien,Past Traces Pty Ltd					<u>Permits</u>		
55-6-0291	L6 - Glen Ellen	GDA	55	491145	6023888	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Lyn O'Brien,Past Traces Pty Ltd					<u>Permits</u>		
55-6-0283	Glen Ellen Stones 2	GDA	55	491118	6023897	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Mark Saddler					<u>Permits</u>		
60-3-0158	ROCKWOOD-LANE-AS1	GDA	55	497775	6015830	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		105376,10537 7
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Biosis Pty Ltd - Albury - Ashley Edwards,Ms.Meaghan Aitchison					<u>Permits</u>	5259	
55-6-0129	Jindera 487613	GDA	55	487619	6026813	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Matthew Barber,Mr.Mark Saddler,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick					<u>Permits</u>		
55-6-0117	Jindera 488942	GDA	55	488949	6025492	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Matthew Barber,Mr.Matthew Barber,Mr.Mark Saddler,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick					<u>Permits</u>	4986	
55-6-0121	Jindera 488172	GDA	55	488157	6026087	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Matthew Barber,Mr.Matthew Barber,Mr.Mark Saddler,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick					<u>Permits</u>		
55-6-0266	Albury RJP PAD 01	GDA	55	497016	6016466	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ERM - Melbourne,Ms.Alyce Haast					<u>Permits</u>		
55-6-0261	Albury RJP AS 02	GDA	55	496604	6016966	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ERM - Melbourne,Ms.Alyce Haast					<u>Permits</u>		
55-6-0255	Jindera SD AFT 01	GDA	55	494231	6019581	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Matthew Barber,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick					<u>Permits</u>		

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
55-6-0258	Jindera SD AFT 05	GDA	55	492862	6019763	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Matthew Barber,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick,Ms.Lyn O'Brien,Past Traces Pty Ltd					Permits		
55-6-0259	Jindera SD AFT 04	GDA	55	493037	6019737	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Matthew Barber,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick					Permits		
60-3-0005	One Tree Hill;TS7;	AGD	55	498711	6015983	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	230
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS					Permits		
55-6-0005	Jindera;	AGD	55	493809	6021691	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	54
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS					Permits		
55-6-0103	Nexus AS1	GDA	55	497178	6016606	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		103840
	Contact	Recorders	Biosis Research (to be deleted),Ms.Ashley Edwards					Permits	4118	
55-6-0104	Nexus AS2	GDA	55	497470	6016626	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		103840
	Contact	Recorders	Biosis Research (to be deleted),Ms.Ashley Edwards					Permits	4118	
55-6-0278	Molkentin Road IF1	GDA	55	492690	6020001	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Lyn O'Brien,Past Traces Pty Ltd					Permits		
55-6-0279	Molkentin Road CMT1	GDA	55	492394	6019679	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Lyn O'Brien,Past Traces Pty Ltd					Permits		
55-6-0287	Jindera Bowna Creek 1	GDA	55	489656	6021654	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Mark Saddler					Permits		
55-6-0292	Glenellen Scarred Tree 3	GDA	55	491848	6023405	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Lyn O'Brien,Past Traces Pty Ltd					Permits		
55-6-0295	Jindera ST1	GDA	55	491075	6023929	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Julian Travaglia,Virtus Heritage Pty Ltd - Pottsville					Permits		
55-6-0111	SU2/L1 Glen Ellen	GDA	55	491191	6023855	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Julie Dibden,NSW Archaeology Pty Ltd,Ms.Lyn O'Brien,Past Traces Pty Ltd					Permits		
55-6-0113	SU2/L2 - Glen Ellen	GDA	55	491171	6023918	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Julie Dibden,NSW Archaeology Pty Ltd,Ms.Lyn O'Brien,Past Traces Pty Ltd					Permits		
55-6-0118	Jindera 487666	GDA	55	487623	6025955	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Matthew Barber,Mr.Matthew Barber,Mr.Mark Saddler,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick					Permits		

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
55-6-0119	Jindera 487828	GDA	55	487824	6025971	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Mr.Matthew Barber,Mr.Mark Saddler,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick				Permits		
55-6-0242	Ettamogah Rock Shelters	GDA	55	498531	6018323	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Ms.Ashley Edwards,Ms.Ashley Edwards,Biosis Pty Ltd - Albury - Ashley Edwards,Bi				Permits		
55-6-0260	Albury RJP AS 01	GDA	55	496337	6016733	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders		ERM - Melbourne,Ms.Alyce Haast				Permits		
60-3-0173	Albury RJP CMT 01	GDA	55	498384	6016111	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders		ERM - Melbourne,Ms.Alyce Haast				Permits		
60-3-0006	One Tree Hill;Ettamogah Sanctuary;T/58;	AGD	55	498449	6014793	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	230
	Contact	Recorders		ASRSYS				Permits		
60-3-0184	Nexus PAD 01	GDA	55	497570	6015668	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		105376,105377
	Contact	Recorders		Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats				Permits	5259	
55-6-0288	L4 Glen Ellen	GDA	55	491202	6023810	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Ms.Lyn O'Brien,Past Traces Pty Ltd				Permits		
55-6-0043	ABP/NSW 4	AGD	55	485430	6016910	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 14		
	Contact	Recorders		Joanne Bell				Permits		
55-6-0120	Jindera 487973	GDA	55	488035	6025955	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Mr.Matthew Barber,Mr.Matthew Barber,Mr.Mark Saddler,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick				Permits		
55-6-0124	Jindera 487595	GDA	55	487597	6026507	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Mr.Matthew Barber,Mr.Mark Saddler,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick				Permits		
55-6-0125	Jindera 488212	GDA	55	488119	6027267	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Mr.Matthew Barber,Mr.Matthew Barber,Mr.Matthew Barber,Mr.Mark Saddler,NGH				Permits		
55-6-0008	Jindera;	AGD	55	494382	6019229	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	54
	Contact	Recorders		ASRSYS				Permits		
55-6-0105	Nexus AS3	GDA	55	497753	6016671	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		103840
	Contact	Recorders		Biosis Research (to be deleted),Ms.Ashley Edwards				Permits	4118	

**** Site Status**

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

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

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

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

Appendix 2 Test excavation results

DRAFT

Test pit data

Test Pit No.	CTX No.	Date	NW End depth (mm)	NE End Depth (mm)	SE End Depth (mm)	SW End Depth (mm)	Finds	Landform	Notes	Samples	Complete	Recorded by
Transect 1												
1	1,2	September 29, 2025	380	380	400	400	0	Flat		Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM
2	1,2	September 29, 2025	400	400	400	400	0	Flat		Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM
3	1,2	September 29, 2025	400	400	400	400	0	Flat		Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM
4	1,2	September 29, 2025	320	320	320	320	0	Flat		Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM
5	1,2	September 29, 2025	340	400	400	380	0	Flat		Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM
6	1,2	September 29, 2025	500	500	500	500	0	Flat		Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM
7	1,2	September 30, 2025	350	350	350	350	0	Flat	3mil	Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM
8	1,2	September 30, 2025	350	350	350	350	0	Flat	3mil used	Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM
9	1,2	September 30, 2025	280	280	280	280	0	Flat		Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM
10	1,2	September 30, 2025	400	400	400	400	0	Flat		Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM
11	1,2	September 30, 2025	380	380	380	380	0	Flat		Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM
12	1,2	September 30, 2025	400	400	400	400	0	Flat		Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM
13	1,2	September 30, 2025	360	360	360	360	0	Flat		Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM
14	1,2	September 30, 2025	450	450	450	450	0	Flat		Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM
15	1,2	September 30, 2025	350	350	350	350	0	Flat		Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM
16	1,2,3	October 1, 2025	400	400	400	400	0	Flat	different soil profile to prev pits - light greyish brown silty layer over clay	Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM

17	1,2	October 1, 2025	200	200	200	200	0	Flat	much shallower than surrounding pits. Uncle Ray mentioned that tp 16 and tp17 being different probably because the land has been ripped up a bit for use	Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM
18	1,2	October 1, 2025	260	260	260	260	0	Flat	clay shallow here too. dug through it abit to confirm nothing weird going on in case of disturbance but consistent	Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM
19	1,2,3,4	October 1, 2025	400	400	400	400	0	Flat	charcoal flecking in a few pits around here but nothing that concentrated/high amount. potential old burned roots from before veg clearing? uncle ray thought so too	Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM
20	1,2	October 1, 2025	200	200	200	200	0	Flat		Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM
21	1,2	October 1, 2025	340	340	340	340	0	Flat		Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM
22	1,2	October 1, 2025	340	340	340	340	0	Flat		Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM
23	1,2,3	October 1, 2025	300	300	300	300	0	Flat		Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM
Transect 2												
1	1,2,3	October 2, 2025	160	160	160	160	0	Flat	some of the pits down this end have a light coloured silty layer over clay. slightly more variations in stratigraphy at this end too. potentially more still disturbance atbottom of tr1 plough in g etc making soil profiles consistent?	Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM
2	1,2	October 2, 2025	200	200	200	200	0	Flat		Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM
3	1,2,3	October 2, 2025	300	300	300	300	1	Flat		Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM
4	1,2,3	October 2, 2025	360	360	360	360	0	Flat		Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM
5	1,2,3	October 2, 2025	360	360	360	360	0	Flat		Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM
6	1,2,3	October 8, 2025	450	450	450	450	0	Flat		Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM
7	1,2	October 8, 2025	450	450	450	450	0	Flat		Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM

8	1,2	October 8, 2025	200	200	200	200	0	Flat	Very shallow to sudden clay again. Recorded after smoke clay cooked solid in the sun before photo	Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM
9	1,2	October 8, 2025	300	300	300	300	0	Flat		Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM
10	1,2	October 8, 2025	280	280	280	280	0	Flat		Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM
11	1,2,3	October 9, 2025	250	250	250	250	0	Flat		Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM
12	1,2	October 9, 2025	200	200	200	200	0	Flat		Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM
Transect 3												
1	1,2	October 9, 2025	350	350	350	350	0	Flat	Adj to tp with 1 quartz artefact. No finds just a few small quartz pebbles, even that we didn't have in other pits	Soil sample (per spit)	No	HM
2	1,2,3	October 9, 2025	300	300	300	300	0	Flat		Soil sample (per spit)	Yes	HM

Context data

Test Pit No.	Context No.	Start Depth (mm)	End Depth (mm)	Colour (Munsell Code)	Compaction	Texture	PH	Inclusions	Disturbance	Notes
Transect 1										
1	1	0	300	10YR 6/4 - Light Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Silt	5.5	rootlets, clay mottling		spits 1-3
1	2	300	400	10YR 5/8 - Yellowish Brown	Hard	Clay	5.5	gravel		spit 4
2	1	0	300	10YR 6/4 - Light Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Silt	5.5	few rootlets		spits 1-3, ant nest
2	2	300	400	10YR 5/8 - Yellowish Brown	Hard	Clay	5.5	na		spit 4. clay not exc beyond 400mm depth
3	1	0	300	10YR 6/4 - Light Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Silt	5.5	rootlets, clay mottling, charcoal flecking		spits 1-3
3	2	300	400	10YR 5/8 - Yellowish Brown	Hard	Clay	5.5	gravel		spit 4
4	1	0	250	10YR 6/4 - Light Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Silt	5.5	rootlets, clay mottling, gravel		spit 1-2, some of 3
4	2	250	300	10YR 5/8 - Yellowish Brown	Hard	Clay	5.5	gravel		spit 3
5	1	0	300	10YR 6/4 - Light Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Silt	5.5	rootlets, mottled clay, gravel		spit 1-3
5	2	300	400	10YR 5/8 - Yellowish Brown	Hard	Clay	5.5	gravel, some charcoal flecking		spit 4
6	1	0	350	10YR 6/4 - Light Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Silt	5.5	rootlets, charcoal flecking, gravel, clay mottling		spits 1-4
6	2	350	500	10YR 5/8 - Yellowish Brown	Hard	Clay	5.5	gravel		spits 4-5.
7	1	0	300	10YR 6/4 - Light Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Silt	6	rootlets, gravel, charcoal flecking		spits 1-3
7	2	300	350	10YR 5/8 - Yellowish Brown	Hard	Clay	5.5	gravel		spit 4
8	1	0	250	10YR 6/4 - Light Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Silt	5.5	rootlets, gravel, charcoal flecks		spits 1-3
8	2	250	350	10YR 5/8 - Yellowish Brown	Hard	Clay	6	gravel, charcoal flecking		spit 4
9	1	0	250	10YR 6/4 - Light Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Silt	6	rootlets, gravel, clay mottling		spits 1-2
9	2	250	280	10YR 5/8 - Yellowish Brown	Hard	Clay	5.5	gravel		spit 3

10	1	0	370	10YR 6/4 - Light Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Silt	6	rootlets, gravel		spits 1-3, most of 4
10	2	370	400	10YR 6/4 - Light Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Silt	6	gravel		bottom of spit 4
11	1	0	300	10YR 6/4 - Light Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Silt	5.5	rootlets, clay mottling		spits 1-3
11	2	300	380	10YR 5/8 - Yellowish Brown	Hard	Clay	6	gravel		spit 4
12	1	0	350	10YR 6/4 - Light Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Silt	6	rootlets, gravel, clay mottling		spits 1-3, 4 partial
12	2	350	400	10YR 5/8 - Yellowish Brown	Hard	Clay	6.5	gravel		bottom of spit 4
13	1	0	320	10YR 6/4 - Light Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Silt	5.5	rootlets, gravel, clay mottling		spits 1-3
13	2	320	360	10YR 5/8 - Yellowish Brown	Hard	Clay	5.5	gravel		spit 4
14	1	0	400	10YR 6/4 - Light Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Silt	5.5	rootlets, gravel, clay mottling		spits 1-3, top half 4
14	2	400	450	10YR 5/8 - Yellowish Brown	Hard	Clay	5.5	gravel		spit 4
15	1	0	300	10YR 6/4 - Light Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Silt	6	rootlets, gravel, charcoal flecking		spits 1-2 top half 3
15	2	300	350	10YR 5/8 - Yellowish Brown	Hard	Clay	6	gravel		spit 4
16	1	0	300	10YR 6/4 - Light Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Silt	5.5	rootlets, charcoal flecking		spits 1-3
16	2	300	370	10YR 7/3 - Very Pale Brown	Hard	Silt	6	gravel		new context different to prev pits. spit 3 pale compact silt over clay
16	3	370	400	10YR 5/8 - Yellowish Brown	Hard	Clay	5.5	none		bottom of spit 4
17	1	0	170	10YR 6/4 - Light Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Silt	5.5	few rootlets		spit 1, most of 2
17	2	170	200	10YR 5/8 - Yellowish Brown	Hard	Clay	6	gravel		bottom of spit 2. clay at much shallower depth than prev pits in transect
18	1	0	120	10YR 4/6 - Dark Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Loamy Silt	5.5	few rootlets		spit 1
18	2	120	260	7.5YR 5/8 - Strong Brown	Hard	Clay	6	gravel		clay shallow in pit so excavated a little deeper into it to confirm
19	1	0	120	10YR 4/4 - Dark Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Silt	5.5	rootlets, charcoal flecking		spit 1
19	2	120	200	10YR 3/3 - Dark Brown	Moderate	Silt	5.5	charcoal flecking		spit 2. deeper to south than north

19	3	200	370	10YR 5/4 - Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Silt	5.5	gravel, charcoal flecking, clay mottling		spit 2-4
19	4	370	400	10YR 5/8 - Yellowish Brown	Hard	Clay	5.5	gravel		spit 4
20	1	0	150	10YR 5/4 - Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Silt	6	few rootlets		spit 1
20	2	150	200	7.5YR 4/6 - Strong Brown	Hard	Clay	6	gravel		spit 2
21	1	0	300	10YR 5/3 - Brown	Moderate	Silt	6.5	rootlets, gravel, clay mottling		spits 1-3
21	2	300	340	10YR 5/8 - Yellowish Brown	Hard	Clay	5.5	gravel		spit 4
22	1	0	280	10YR 4/4 - Dark Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Silt	6	rootlets, gravel, clay mottling		spits 1-3
22	2	280	340	10YR 5/8 - Yellowish Brown	Hard	Clay	5.5	gravel		spit 4
23	1	0	50	10YR 4/4 - Dark Yellowish Brown	Soft	Silt	5.5	rootlets		spit 1
23	2	50	200	10YR 5/6 - Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Silt	6	rootlets		spits 1-2
23	3	200	300	10YR 5/8 - Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Clay	6	gravel		spit 3
Transect 2										
1	1	0	120	10YR 5/4 - Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Silt	5	rootlets		spit 1
1	2	120	140	10YR 6/4 - Light Yellowish Brown	Hard	Silt	5	na		spit 2
1	3	140	150	7.5YR 5/8 - Strong Brown	Hard	Clay	5.5	gravel		spit 2
2	1	0	150	10YR 5/4 - Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Silt	5.5	rootlets, gravel		spits 1-2
2	2	150	200	7.5YR 5/8 - Strong Brown	Hard	Clay	5.5	gravel		spit 2
3	1	0	120	7.5YR 5/6 - Strong Brown	Moderate	Silt	5.5	rootlets		spit 1
3	2	120	220	7.5YR 5/6 - Strong Brown	Moderate	Clayey Silt	5	gravel, some charcoal flecking		spit2
3	3	220	300	7.5YR 5/8 - Strong Brown	Hard	Clay	5	gravel		spit 3
4	1	0	150	10YR 4/6 - Dark Yellowish Brown	Soft	Loamy Silt	5.5	rootlets,		spits 1-2
4	2	150	300	7.5YR 5/6 - Strong Brown	Moderate	Clayey Silt	5.5	gravel., few rootlets		very slightly clayey silt
4	3	300	360	7.5YR 5/8 - Strong Brown	Hard	Clay	5.5	gravel		spit 4
5	1	0	200	7.5YR 5/6 - Strong Brown	Moderate	Silt	5.5	rootlets, charcoal flecking		spits 1-2
5	2	200	330	7.5YR 5/6 - Strong Brown	Moderate	Clayey Silt	5.5	gravel		spit 3
5	3	330	360	7.5YR 5/8 - Strong Brown	Hard	Clay	5.5	gravel		spit 4
6	1	0	350	10YR 4/6 - Dark Yellowish Brown	Soft	Silt	5.5	Rootlets, clay mottling		spits 1-4

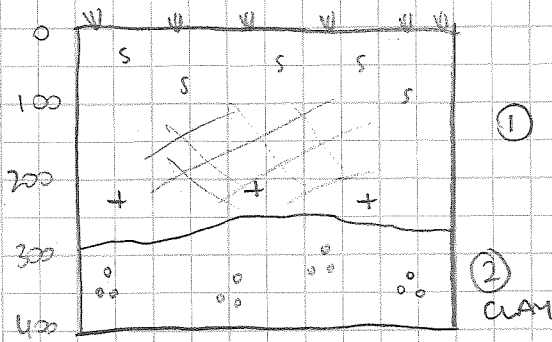
6	2	350	420	10YR 5/6 - Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Silty Clay	6	Gravel, clay mottling		spit 4-5
6	3	420	450	10YR 5/8 - Yellowish Brown	Hard	Clay	6	Gravel		spit 5
7	1	0	350	10YR 5/4 - Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Silt	5.5	Rootlets, gravel, clay mottling at lower depth		spits 1-4
7	2	350	450	10YR 5/8 - Yellowish Brown	Hard	Clay	5.5	Gravel		spit 4-5
8	1	0	150	10YR 4/4 - Dark Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Clayey Silt	5.5	Rootlets, clay mottling		spits 1-2
8	2	150	200	10YR 3/6 - Dark Yellowish Brown	Hard	Clay	6	Gravel		spit 2
9	1	0	200	10YR 5/4 - Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Silt	5.5	Rootlets, clay mottling, gravel		spits 1-2
9	2	200	300	10YR 5/6 - Yellowish Brown	Hard	Clay	5.5	Gravel		spit 3
10	1	0	200	10YR 4/6 - Dark Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Clayey Silt	5.5	Rootlets, clay mottling		spits 1-2
10	2	200	280	10YR 5/4 - Yellowish Brown	Hard	Clay	6	Gravel		spit 3
11	1	0	100	10YR 5/4 - Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Clayey Silt	6	Rootlets, clay mottling		spit 1
11	2	100	200	10YR 7/1 - Light Gray	Hard	Silt	5.5	Gravel		Very light grey compact silt overlying clay
11	3	200	250	10YR 4/3 - Brown	Hard	Clay	6	Gravel		spit 3
12	1	0	150	10YR 6/4 - Light Yellowish Brown	Soft	Clayey Silt	5	Rootlets, clay mottling		spits 1-2
12	2	150	200	10YR 4/6 - Dark Yellowish Brown	Hard	Clay	5	Gravel		spit 2
Transect 3										
1	1	0	300	10YR 5/6 - Yellowish Brown	Soft	Silt	6	Rootlets, gravel		spits 1-3
1	2	300	350	10YR 5/8 - Yellowish Brown	Hard	Clay	6	Gravel		spit 4
2	1	0	200	10YR 5/4 - Yellowish Brown	Moderate	Silt	6	Rootlets, clay mottling, gravel		spits 1-2
2	2	200	270	7.5YR 4/6 - Strong Brown	Moderate	Clayey Silt	6	Gravel		spit 3
2	3	270	300	10YR 4/6 - Dark Yellowish Brown	Hard	Clay	6	Gravel		spit 3

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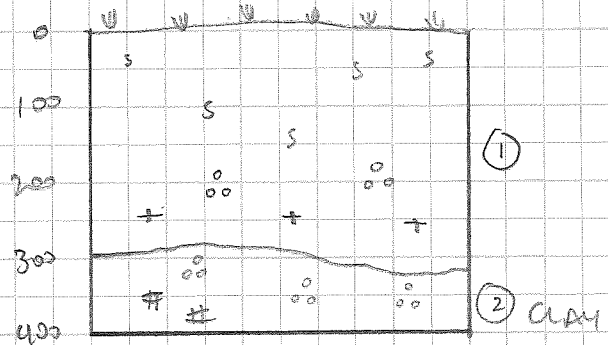
TRI TP1-8

SS mother
+ mother
clay
:: gravel
XXX dam
Charcoal

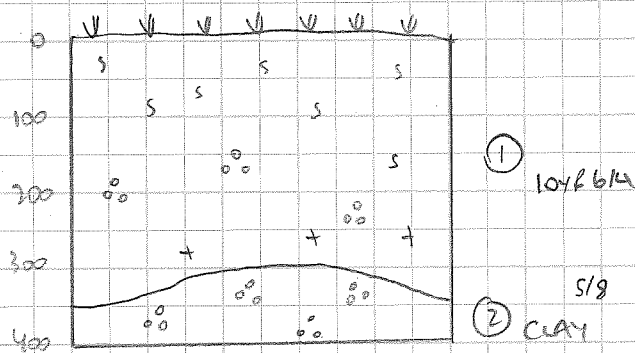
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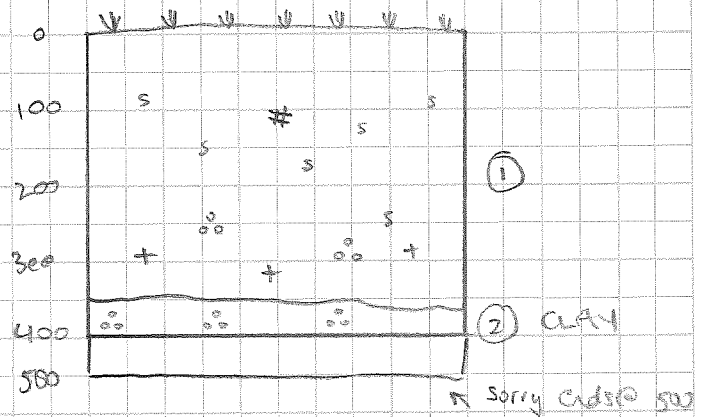
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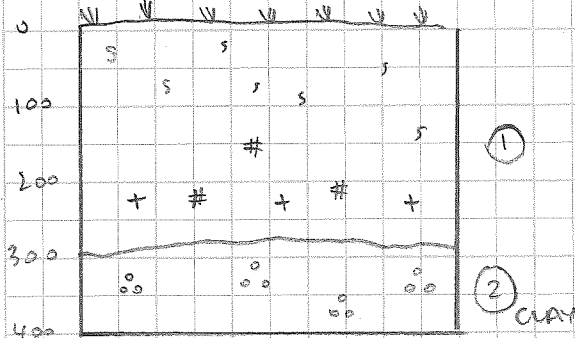
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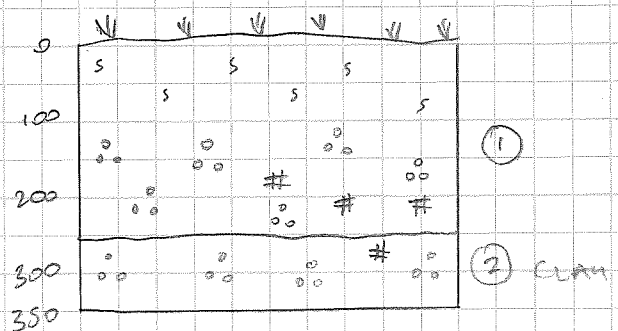
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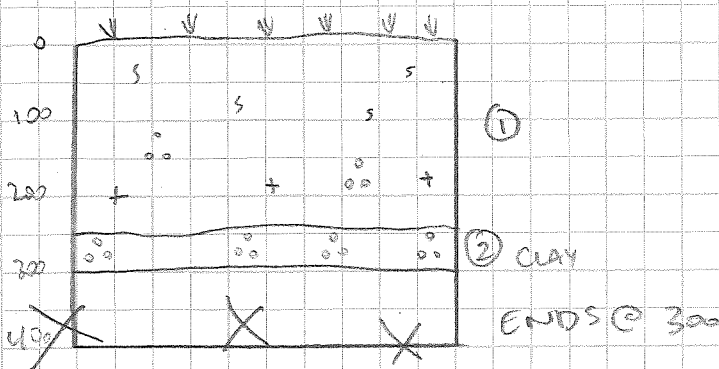
TRI TP3 NW HM 29/9/25



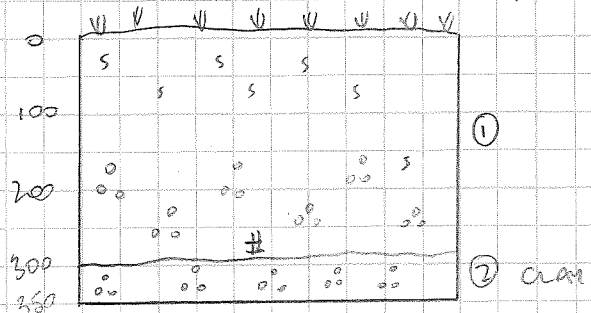
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TRI TP4 NW HM 29/9/25



TRI TP7 NW HM 30/09/25



42972 Jindara BESS Testing

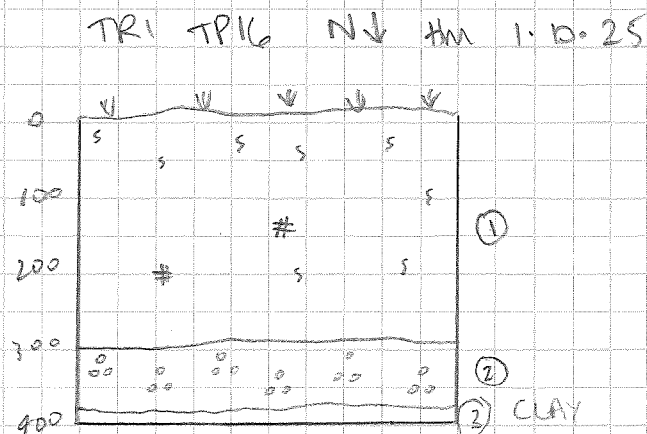
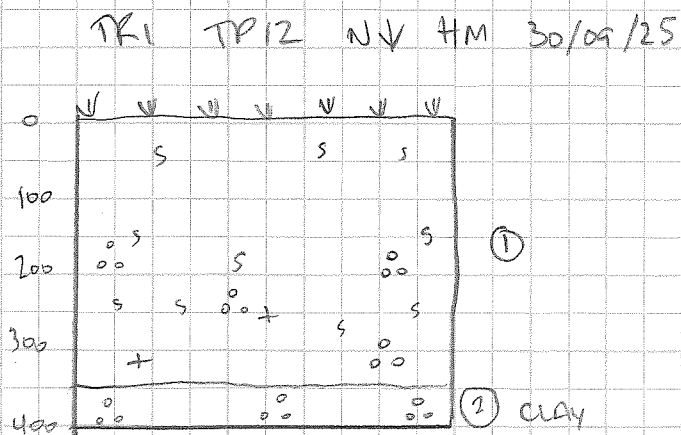
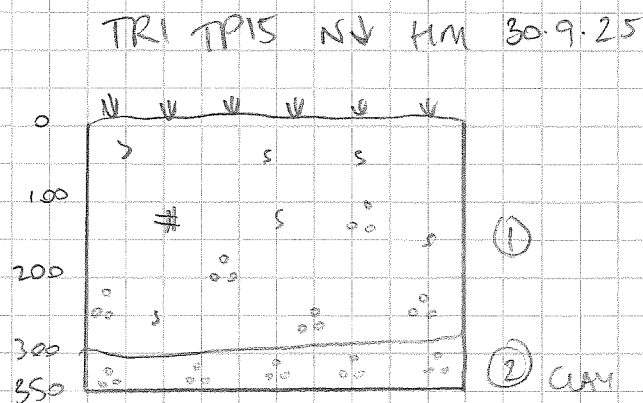
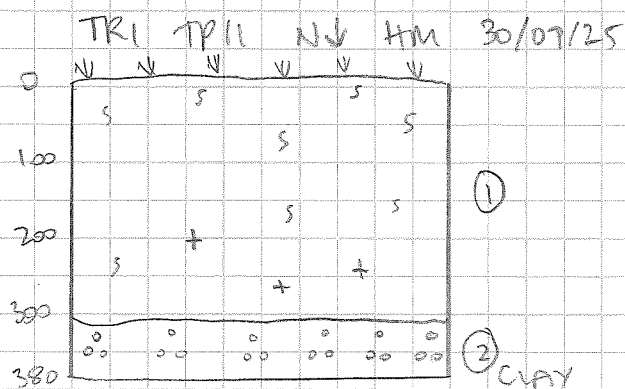
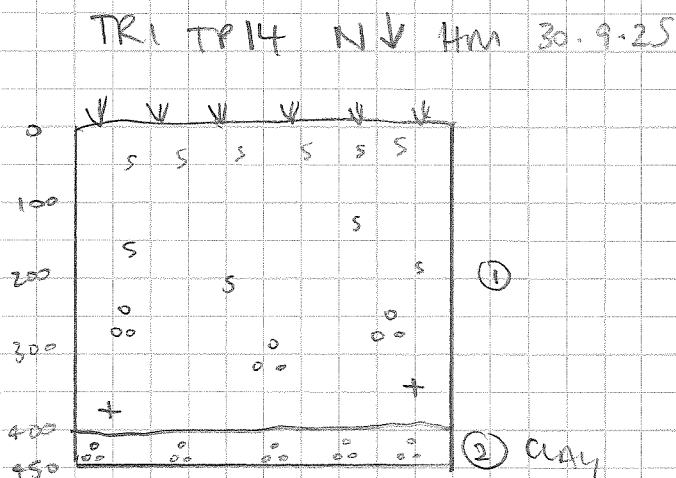
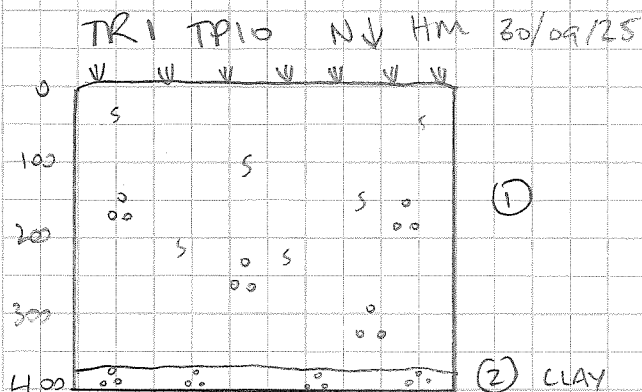
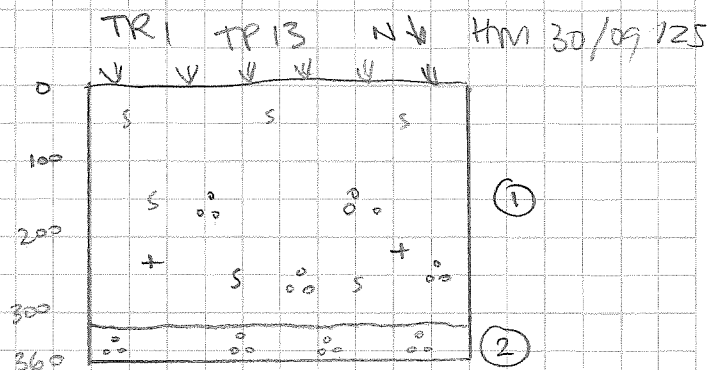
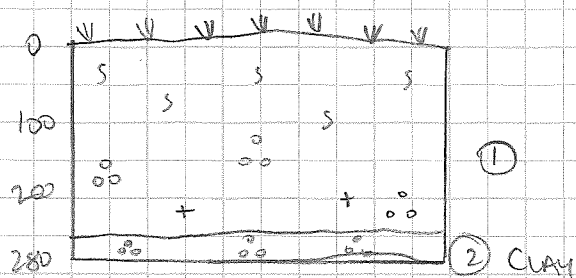
TRI TP9-16

SS rootlets

oo gravel

+ clay mottling

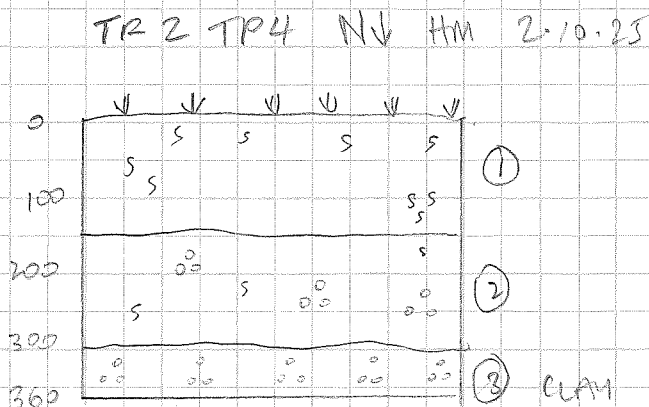
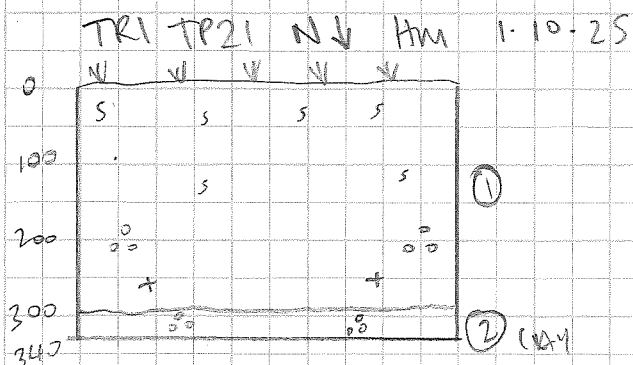
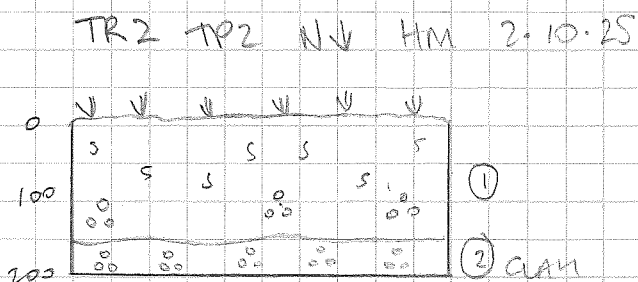
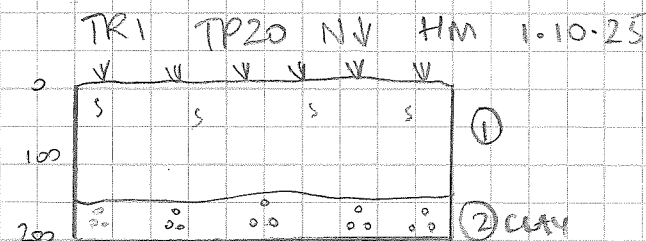
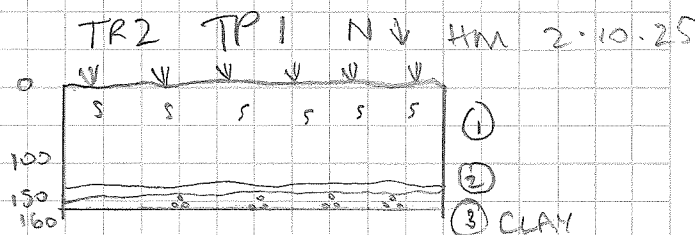
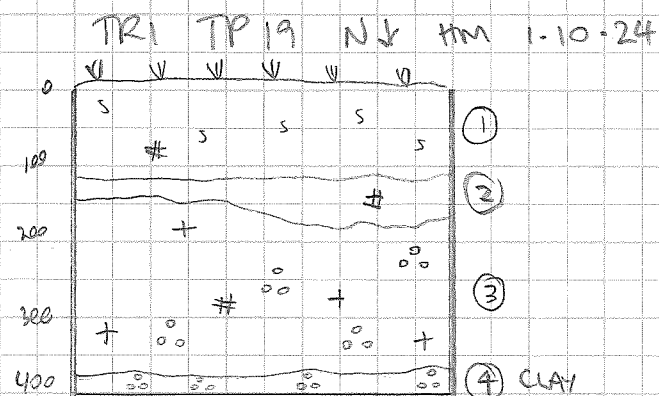
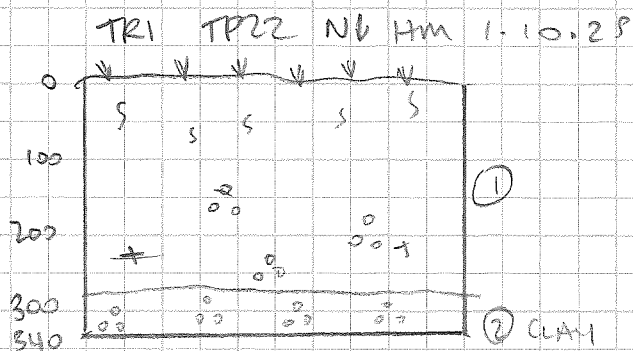
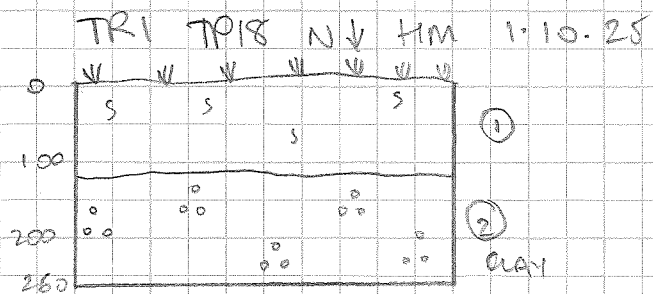
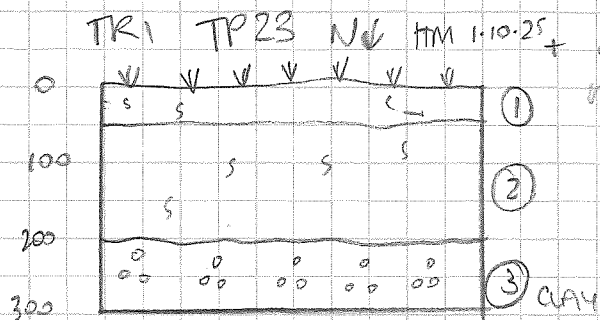
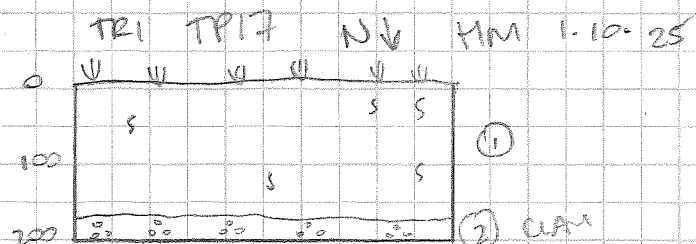
TRI TP9 N↓ HM 30/09/25



o gravel

charcoal

+ clay mottling



42972 Jindera Bess (I)

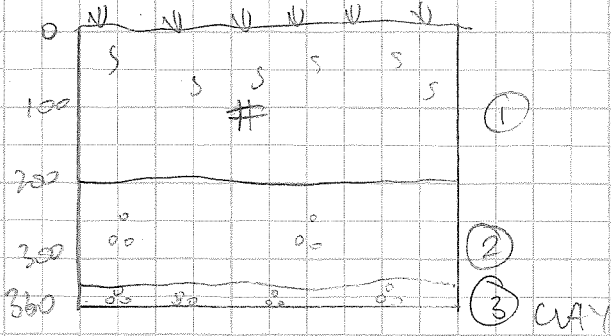
TR2 TP5-12

SS 100kts
gravel

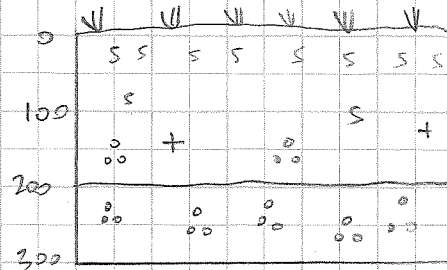
+ clay
melting

charcoal
8-10-25

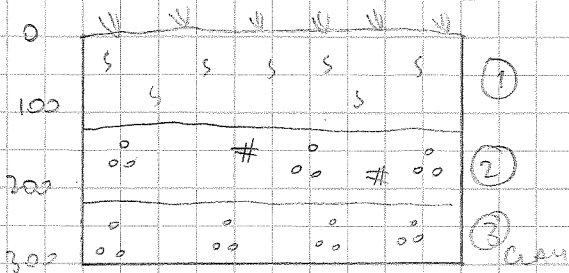
TR2 TP5 NW HM 2-10-25



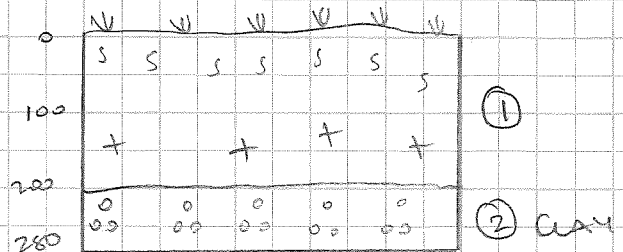
TR2 TP9 HM NW



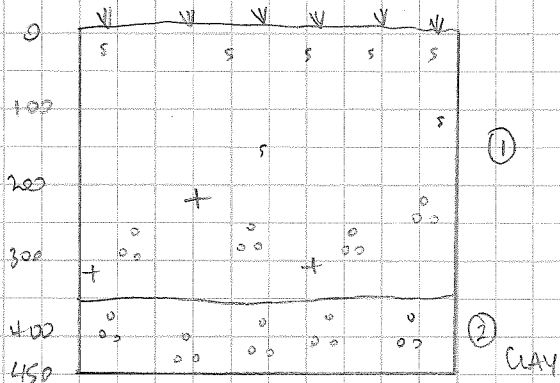
TR2 TP3 NW HM 2-10-25



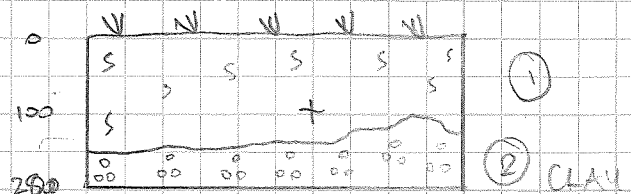
TR2 TP10 HM NW 8-10-25



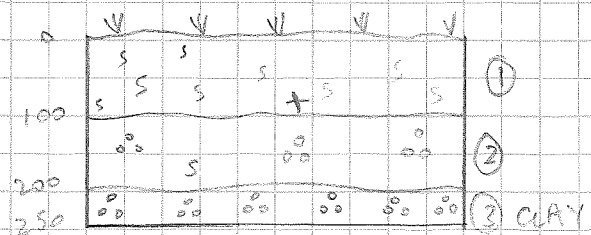
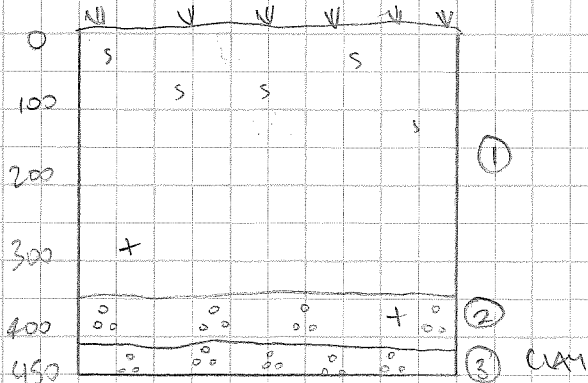
TR2 TP7 NW HM 8-10-25



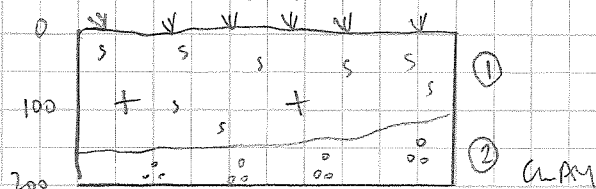
TR2 TP12 NW 9-10-25 HM



TR2 TP6 NW HM 8-10-25



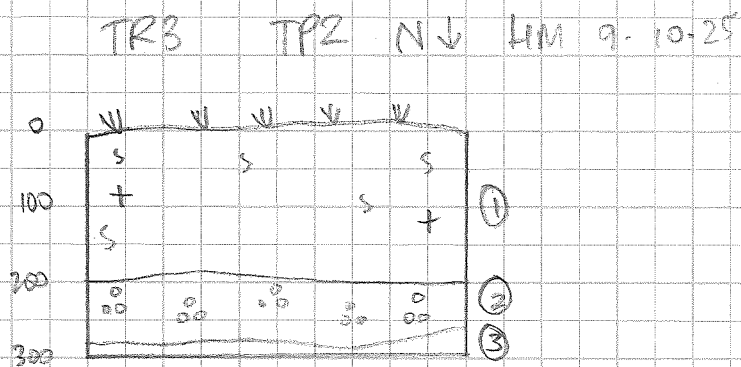
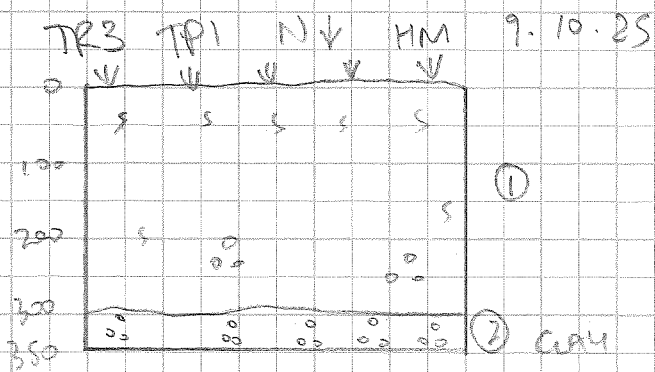
TR2 TP8 NW HM 8-10-25



42972 Jindera Bess (T) TR3

SS nodules

gravel



Appendix 3 Artefact analysis

Transect	2
TP	3
Spit	1
Depth (mm)	0-100mm
Primary Form	Flake - Complete
Raw Material	Quartz
Cortex %	0%
% of edge with retouch/ usewear	0%
Flake Platform (complete and proximal flakes only)	Crushed
Flake Termination (complete, distal and longitudinal split flakes only)	Feather
Platform width (mm)	9.89
Platform thickness(mm)	3.36
Length - axial for flakes and blades (mm)	29.49
Width - axial for flakes and blades (mm)	23.58
Thickness (mm)	7.35
Maximum Dimension (mm)	30.67
Conjoins	N/A
Notes	No heat affect.

Appendix 4 Soil samples log

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Photo 18 Soil samples taken from Transect 1 (series)





Photo 19 Soil samples taken from Transect 2



Photo 20 Soil samples taken from Transect 3



Appendix 5 Virtus Heritage, 2025: Jindera Battery Energy Storage System Project, Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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