

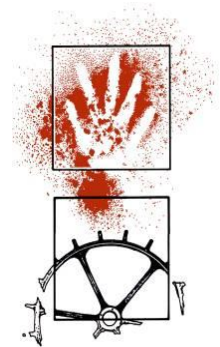


HumeLink

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Addendum 3



June 2026



***Navin
Officer***

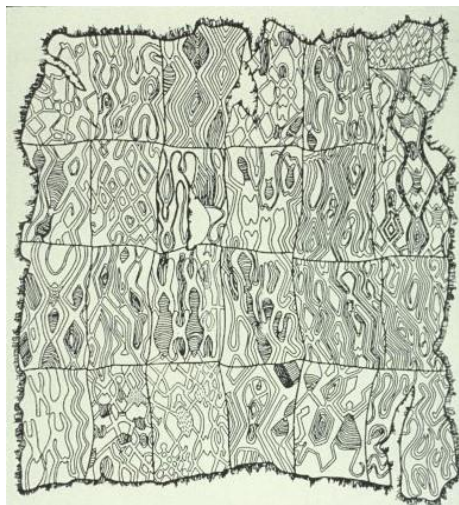
*heritage
consultants*

acn: 092 901 605

*Number 4
Kingston Warehouse
71 Leichhardt St.
Kingston ACT 2604*

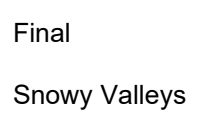
www.nohc.com.au

ph 02 6282 9415

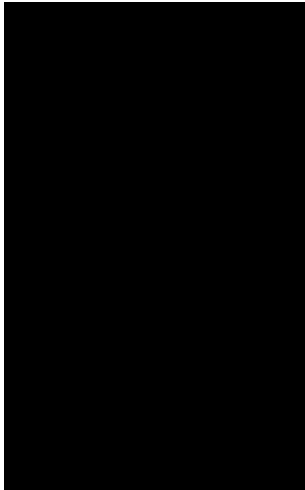
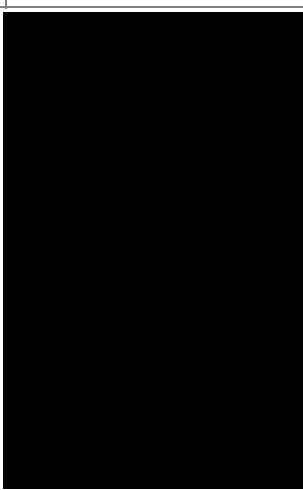


NOHC acknowledges Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, their many diverse communities across our nation and their rich culture. We pay respect to their Elders past and present. We acknowledge Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as Australia's first peoples and as the Traditional Owners and custodians of the land and water across the Australian landscape and seascape. We recognise and value the ongoing contribution of Aboriginal people to Australian life and how their contribution continues to enrich our society. In our daily work we recognise, cherish, celebrate and defend the evidence of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples rich and complex history and prehistory which extends back from the present day into a deep and distant past. We understand that this archaeological evidence has meaning to the descendants of those who created it. Through our research and conservation efforts we strive to unlock hidden meanings from these traces of the past and to make that knowledge available to current and future generations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Document control

Project no.: 240003
Project client: UGL
Project proponent Transgrid
Document description: ACHAR Addendum
Project Manager: 
Internal review: 
Document status: Final
Local Government Area: Snowy Valleys

Document revision status

Author	Revision number	Internal review	Date issued
	V1.1		24 February 2026
	V2.1		25 March 2026
	V3.1		23 April 2026
	V3.2		18 May 2026
	Final		1 June 2026
	Final		16 June 2026

Copyright to this report rests with the proponent except for the following:

- The Navin Officer Heritage Consultants logo and business name (copyright to this rests with Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd);
- Generic content and formatting which is not specific to this project or its results (copyright to this material rests with Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd);
- Descriptive text and data relating to Aboriginal objects which must, by law, be provided to the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment for its purposes and use;
- Information which, under Australian law, can be identified as belonging to Indigenous intellectual property; and
- Content which was sourced from and remains part of the public domain.

Cover photographs: NOHC field photographs 2026

Previous page: Image credit: Aboriginal possum skin rug collected 1839-1840 from the Hunter River region, eastern NSW (Smithsonian Inst. Washington D.C. Cat. no. E5803).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1	BACKGROUND	1
1.2	THE ACHAR.....	1
1.3	THIS ADDENDUM	2
1.4	METHODOLOGY	3
1.5	CONTRIBUTORS	3
1.5.1	<i>Restricted information</i>	3
1.5.2	<i>Confidentiality</i>	3
2	METHODOLOGY.....	6
2.1	FIELD METHODS.....	6
2.2	RECORDING PARAMETERS	6
2.2.1	<i>Aboriginal Sites and PADs</i>	6
2.3	SURFACE COLLECTION	8
2.4	TEST EXCAVATION.....	9
2.4.1	<i>Hand Excavation</i>	9
2.4.2	<i>Care and Management of Recovered Artefacts</i>	11
3	ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION.....	11
3.1	COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT REPORT	11
4	LINE 2.....	14
4.1	WM-060-03.....	14
4.1.1	<i>Newly Recorded Sites</i>	14
4.2	WM-060-06.....	19
4.2.1	<i>Newly Recorded Sites</i>	19
4.3	WM-060-07.....	21
4.4	WM-060-30.....	21
4.5	WM-062-17-01	22
4.5.1	<i>Newly Recorded Sites</i>	22
4.6	MAPS OF ASSESSED AREAS.....	24
5	LINE 3.....	31
5.1	MA-039	31
5.2	MA-043	31
5.3	MA-044	31
5.4	MAPS OF ASSESSED AREAS.....	32
6	SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT	35
7	RECOMMENDATIONS.....	36
8	REFERENCES.....	37
	APPENDIX 1 SENSITIVITY MAPPING FOR ASSESSED AREAS	38
	APPENDIX 2 SURVEY TRACKS AND SURVEY UNITS	47
	APPENDIX 3 ADVICE LETTERS FROM HERITAGE NSW	57
	APPENDIX 4 SALVAGED AND UNSALVAGED SITES WITHIN HUMELINK WEST	63
	A3.1 ITEMS SALVAGED	64
	A3.2 ITEMS YET TO BE SALVAGED	67
	A3.3 LOCATIONS WHERE WORKS CANNOT TAKE PLACE.....	68
	APPENDIX 5 ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION	70

Figures

Figure 1-1 ACHAR Survey Progress.....	4
Figure 1-2 Properties assessed within the addendum ACHAR	5
Figure 4-1 HLW-33 site context.....	15
Figure 4-2 HLW-33 collected artefacts (10 cm scale).....	15
Figure 4-3 HLW-33 and HLW PAD14 location.....	15
Figure 4-4 HLW-36 context	16
Figure 4-5 HLW-36 artefacts (10 cm scale)	16
Figure 4-6 HLW-37 context	17
Figure 4-7 HLW-37 artefact.....	17
Figure 4-8 HLW-38 site context.....	17
Figure 4-9 HLW-38 artefact.....	17
Figure 4-10 HLW-36, HLW-37, and HLW-38 location.....	18
Figure 4-11 HLW PAD14 facing northwest	18
Figure 4-12 HLW PAD14 facing south	18
Figure 4-13 HLW PAD14 location	19
Figure 4-14 View of HLW-28 facing east	20
Figure 4-15 HLW-28 artefact.....	20
Figure 4-16 View of HLW-29 facing south	20
Figure 4-17 HLW-29 artefact.....	20
Figure 4-18 HLW-28 and HLW-29 location map	21
Figure 4-19 HLW-39 site context.....	22
Figure 4-20 HLW-39 artefact (scale bar units 1cm)	22
Figure 4-21 HLW-39 location	23
Figure 4-22 HLW-40 site context.....	24
Figure 4-23 HLW-40 artefact (scale bar units 1cm)	24
Figure 4-24 HLW-40 location	24
Figure 4-25 Site and tower locations along the assessed area of Line 2: Towers 44-39	25
Figure 4-26 Site and tower locations along the assessed area of Line 2: Towers 38-34	26
Figure 4-27 Site and tower locations along the assessed area of Line 2: Towers 36-32	27
Figure 4-28 Site and tower locations along the assessed area of Line 2: Towers 26-25	28
Figure 4-29 Site and tower locations along the assessed area of Line 2: Tower 20	29
Figure 4-30 Site and tower locations along the assessed area of Line 2: Tower 6	30
Figure 5-1 Site and tower locations along the assessed area of Line 3 Towers 11-13	33
Figure 5-2 Site and tower locations along the assessed area of Line 3 Towers 16-18	34
Figure A1-0-1 Subsurface archaeological sensitivity Line 2 Towers 44-39	39
Figure A1-0-2 Subsurface archaeological sensitivity Line 2 Towers 39-34	40
Figure A1-0-3 Subsurface archaeological sensitivity Line 2 Towers 36-32	41
Figure A1-0-4 Subsurface archaeological sensitivity Line 2 Towers 26-25	42
Figure A1-0-5 Subsurface archaeological sensitivity Line 2 Tower 20	43
Figure A1-0-6 Subsurface archaeological sensitivity Line 2 Tower 6	44
Figure A1-0-7 Subsurface archaeological sensitivity Line 3 Towers 11-13	45
Figure A1-0-8 Subsurface archaeological sensitivity Line 3 Towers 16-18	46
Figure A2-0-1 Line 2 Towers 44-40 survey tracks and survey units.....	48
Figure A2-0-2 Line 2 Towers 40-37 survey tracks and survey units.....	49
Figure A2-0-3 Line 2 Towers 37-34 survey tracks and survey units.....	50
Figure A2-0-4 Line 2 Towers 34-32 survey tracks and survey units.....	51
Figure A2-0-5 Line 2 Towers 26-25 survey tracks and survey units.....	52
Figure A2-0-6 Line 2 Tower 20 survey tracks and survey units.....	53
Figure A2-0-7 Line 2 Tower 6 survey tracks and survey units.....	54
Figure A2-0-8 Line 3 Towers 16-18 survey tracks and survey units.....	55
Figure A2-0-9 Line 3 Towers 11-13 survey tracks and survey units.....	56

Tables

Table 1-1 Compliance Table	2
----------------------------------	---

Table 2-1 Matrix showing the basis for assessing the archaeological potential Matrix showing the basis for assessing the archaeological potential (shown in bolded black text) of a potential archaeological deposit.	8
Table 3-1 RAP comments on draft report	11
Table 6-1 Heritage Item Impact Justification	35

GLOSSARY, ABBREVIATIONS, AND DEFINITIONS

Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP)	An AHIP is the statutory instrument issued by DPE under section 90 of the NPW Act to manage harm or potential harm to Aboriginal objects and places (OEH, 2017:1).
Aboriginal object	Defined in the NPW Act as “any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises NSW, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction and includes Aboriginal remains”.
Aboriginal place	An area of land that is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture and is declared to be an Aboriginal place under section 84 of the NPW Act.
Aboriginal resource and gathering	An Aboriginal site feature related to everyday activities such as food gathering, hunting, or collection and manufacture of materials and goods for use or trade (OEH, 2012:8).
Aboriginal site	An Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place associated with past or contemporary Aboriginal occupation of NSW.
ACHAR	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System – a database of known Aboriginal site records in NSW and a repository of Aboriginal heritage survey, assessment and investigation reports.
AHMP	Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan
Amended project (the)	The CSSI project “HumeLink”, which is the subject of the Amendment Report and inclusive of the proposed amendments and project refinements to the project as described in the EIS. The project involves the construction and operation of high voltage transmission lines and associated infrastructure between Wagga Wagga, Bannaby and Maragle.
Amended Project Footprint (the)	The area that has been assumed for the purpose of the Amendment Report to be directly affected by the construction and operation of the project. It includes the indicative location of project infrastructure, the area that would be directly disturbed during construction and any easement required during operation.
Amendment	A change in what the proponent is seeking approval for following the public exhibition of the EIS. It requires changes to the project description in the EIS and amendments to the associated infrastructure application.
Angular fragment / debitage	A piece of stone debris produced during stone tool making, exhibiting evidence of knapping but lacking key diagnostic traits (eg platform, termination, bulb of percussion)
Archaeological site	A place or location with material traces or evidence of Aboriginal land use. The boundaries of an archaeological site may be defined by the spatial extent of visible Aboriginal objects, or

	direct evidence of their location; obvious physical boundaries where present; or identification by the Aboriginal community based on cultural information (DECCW, 2010a:14).
Art (rock art)	Images made by Aboriginal people on rock surfaces in the past. Rock art can be found in shelters, caves, overhangs, rock platforms, and across rock formations. Techniques include painting, drawing, scratching, carving engraving, pitting, conjoining, abrading and the use of a range of binding agents and the use of natural pigments obtained from clays, charcoal and plants (DECCW, 2010a:30; OEH, 2012:8).
Artefact	Objects such as stone tools, and associated flaked material, spears, manuports, grindstones, discarded stone flakes, wooden implements, modified glass or shell demonstrating evidence of use of the area by Aboriginal people (OEH, 2012:8). Stone artefacts are the most common type of Aboriginal object and may be the only remains left at the locations where Aboriginal people lived in the past (DECCW, 2010a:28).
Artefact scatter	A formerly used site type consisting of two or more stone artefacts situated in proximity to each other. The use of the term 'scatter' was intended to be descriptive and did not infer the original human behaviour which formed the site. Now referred to as an 'artefact' site feature (see Artefact).
ATSIHP Act	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984</i> (Commonwealth)
Background discard/scatter	There is no single concept for background discard or 'scatter', and therefore no formal definition. Commonly agreed is that background discard of artefacts occurs in the absence of 'focused' activity involving the production and/or discard of stone artefacts in a particular location. An example of unfocused activity is occasional loss and /or discard of isolated artefacts during travel along a route or pathway. Examples of 'focused' activities are camping, knapping and heat-treating stone, cooking in a hearth, and processing food with stone tools. Definitions of background scatter comprising only qualitative criteria do not specify the numbers (quantity) or density (artefacts/m²) of artefacts required to differentiate activity areas from background discard.
Burials	A traditional or contemporary (post-contact) burial of an Aboriginal person, which may occur outside designated cemeteries and may not be marked (OEH, 2012:8). Aboriginal ancestral remains are most frequently found in middens, sand dunes, lunettes, bordering dunes and other sandy or soft sedimentary soils (DECCW, 2010a:34).
Core	A nodule or block of siliceous rock from which sharp-edged flakes of stone are struck (generally with a hammerstone).
Cortex	The weathered outer layer of rock, differing in chemical and optical properties to the unweathered interior.
CSSI	Critical State Significant Infrastructure

DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation (former NSW department)
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (former NSW department)
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
Distal flake	The termination end of a partial (broken) flake.
DPE	NSW Department of Planning and Environment
DPHI	Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EIS Project (the)	The CSSI project “HumeLink”, which is the subject of this Environmental Impact Statement. The project involves the construction and operation of high voltage transmission lines and associated infrastructure between Wagga Wagga, Bannaby and Maragle.
EIS Project Footprint (the)	The area that was assumed for the purpose of this EIS to be directly affected by the construction and operation of the project. It includes the indicative location of project infrastructure, the area that would be directly disturbed during construction and any easement required during operation.
EP&A Act	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
EPBC Act	<i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Commonwealth)
ESC	Effective survey coverage
ESD	Ecologically sustainable development
FGS	Fine grained silicious
Flake	A sliver of stone struck from a core exhibiting characteristic traits of force fracture.
Grinding grooves	Grooves in a rock surface resulting from manufacture of stone tools such as ground edge hatchets and spears, may also include rounded depressions resulting from grinding of seeds and grains (OEH, 2012:9).
GPS	Global positioning system
ha	Hectare
IMT	Indurated mudstone tuff
Isolated find	A formerly used site type defined as a single stone artefact, not located within a rock shelter, which occurs without any associated evidence of Aboriginal occupation. Isolated finds may represent single discard events, be constituent

components of background scatter, or be indicative of a larger obscured, remnant or disturbed site. Now referred to as an 'artefact' site feature (see Artefact).

Knapping	The process of fracturing flakes of stone from a core
kV	Kilovolt
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Councils
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
Lithic assemblage	A collection of whole and fragmentary stone artefacts and manuports obtained from an Aboriginal site, either by collecting items scattered on the present ground surface (see Artefact scatter) or recovered during controlled archaeological excavation.
Medial Flake	Flakes defined by the absence of the proximal and distal margins with an identifiable ventral surface.
Minister, the	Commonwealth Minister for the Environment and Water
mm	millimetres
MNES	Matters of national environmental significance
Modified tree	Trees which show the marks of modification as a result of cutting of bark from the trunk for use in the production of shields, canoes, boomerangs, burial shrouds, for medicinal purposes, foot holds etc, or alternately intentional carving of the heartwood of the tree to form a permanent marker to indicate ceremonial use/significance of a nearby area. These carvings may also act as territorial or burial markers (OEH, 2012:9).
NEM	National Electricity Market
NHL	National Heritage List
NOHC	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants
NP	National Parks
NPW Act	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service
NR	Nature Reserves
NSW	New South Wales
NVMP	Noise and Vibration Management Plan
OEH	NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, now Heritage NSW
OHEW	Overhead earth wire

Open camp site	A formerly used site type defined as a stone artefact scatter, not located within a rock shelter, containing two or more artefacts. The term 'open camp site' was based on ethnographic modelling suggesting that most artefact occurrences resulted from activities at camp sites. However, in order to separate the site description from the interpretation, both open camp sites and isolated finds are now referred to as 'artefact' sites (see Artefact).
OPGW	Optical Fibre Ground Wire
Potential archaeological deposit (PAD)	An area where Aboriginal objects may occur below the ground surface (OEH, 2012:9).
Proponent	The entity seeking approval for the CSSI application, which for the HumeLink project is NSW Electricity Networks Operations Pty Ltd (referred to as Transgrid).
Proximal flake	The platform end of a partial (broken) flake.
RAPs	Registered Aboriginal Parties
Refinement	An aspect of the project that is more specific than what has been described in the EIS and fits within the limits set by the project description and does not change what is being sought for approval for or require an amendment to the infrastructure application for the project.
Retouch	Alteration of the cutting edges of a flake or tool to refine sharpness, shape, angle or strength.
Revised ACHAR	This report
SEARs	Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements
Shell	An accumulation or deposit of shellfish from beach, estuarine, lacustrine or riverine species resulting from Aboriginal gathering and consumption. Usually found in deposits previously referred to as shell middens. Must be found in association with other objects like stone tools, fish bones, charcoal, fireplaces/hearths, and burials. Will vary greatly in size and components (OEH, 2012:10).
SSD	State Significant Development
SSI	State Significant Infrastructure
Study area	The Aboriginal heritage study area is the same area as the amended Project Footprint. See amended Project Footprint
Survey area	The survey area is within the amended Project Footprint where access approval had been secured and surveyed. It excludes that part of the amended Project Footprint that was not accessible for survey.
Survey unit	The survey unit is a section of the survey area defined by property access.

Survey tracks	The tracked location of the area the field survey covered. Note that the tracks only show a single person's location, however multiple people are present during field surveys.
Termination	End of a flake opposite the platform denoting the place the force applied by the hammerstone exited the core.
Tertiary flake	Flake lacking dorsal or platform cortex indicating a high degree of prior reduction of the core from which it was knapped.
Tools	Artefacts that have been made or used for some specific tasks.
Transmission line easement	A legal right attached to a parcel of land that enables the non-exclusive use of the land by a third party other than the owner. For transmission lines, an easement defines the corridor area where the lines are located and that allows access, construction and maintenance work to take place. The easements for the 500 kV transmission lines would typically be 70 metres wide. However, a few select locations would require wider easements up to 130 metres wide for specific engineering or property reasons. The easement grants a right of access and for construction, maintenance and operation of the transmission line and other operational assets.
Transmission line route	The location of the transmission line structures along the middle of the transmission line easement.
Transmission line structures	Proposed free standing structures to support the transmission lines.
Transgrid	The project is proposed to be undertaken by NSW Electricity Networks Operations Pty Ltd (referred to as Transgrid). Transgrid is the operator and manager of the main high voltage transmission network in NSW and the ACT, and is the Authorised Network Operator for the purpose of an electricity transmission or distribution network under the provisions of the Electricity Network Assets (Authorised Transactions) Act 2015.
Unanticipated Aboriginal objects	An Aboriginal site/object in an area not identified as having high or moderate archaeological sensitivity consisting of more than: • an isolated find or • a single scarred tree or • a sparse scatter of more than 15 artefacts over 1 square metre on the surface, or • buried stratified archaeological deposits or • a surface site costing of a stone arrangement or • a carved tree.
Un-modified tree of cultural value	Several un-modified trees were identified by RAPs as being of cultural importance to them. These trees are not 'objects' as defined by the NPW Act.
Visual assessment	This term has been used to describe inspection of a particular part of the amended Project Footprint from afar e.g. outside a

property fence line. This method was used to verify the likelihood of archaeological potential within areas that were inaccessible due to property access being denied.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Transgrid proposes to increase the energy network capacity in southern New South Wales (NSW) through the development of around 365 kilometres (km) of new 500 kilovolt (kV) high-voltage transmission lines and associated infrastructure between Wagga Wagga, Bannaby and Maragle. This project is collectively referred to as HumeLink. The project would be located across six Local Government Areas (LGAs) including Wagga Wagga City, Snowy Valleys, Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional, Upper Lachlan Shire, Yass Valley and Goulburn Mulwaree. HumeLink is a priority project for the Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO) and the Commonwealth and NSW governments and has been declared as Critical State Significant Infrastructure (CSSI). The project would deliver a cheaper, more reliable and more sustainable grid by increasing the amount of renewable energy that can be delivered across the national electricity grid, helping to transition Australia to a low carbon future.

An EIS was prepared in accordance with the requirements of Division 5.2 of the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act). The EIS was placed on public exhibition by the NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) (formerly the NSW Department of Planning and Environment (DPE)) for a period of 42 days, between 30 August 2023 and 10 October 2023.

Transgrid has proposed amendments and refinements to the project as described in the EIS. The amendments provide functional improvements to the design and construction methodology of the project. The proposed amendments take into account submissions received during the public exhibition of the EIS and ongoing design and construction methodology development following the selection of the construction contractors. Project refinements have also been made as part of the ongoing design and construction methodology development since the EIS was exhibited. These amendments and refinements have been described and considered in relevant impact assessments.

The project has been divided into two project sections, HumeLink West and HumeLink East. This addendum relates to HumeLink West. Navin Officer Heritage Consultants (NOHC) have been engaged by the HumeLink West Joint Venture to complete the post approval heritage works for the HumeLink West project.

1.2 The ACHAR

NOHC completed an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) as part of the HumeLink EIS in 2024.

The field investigation at the time involved all areas where property access was secured. Where property access was denied, these areas were proposed to be surveyed at a later date. Approximately 80.5% of the amended Project Footprint was subject survey at this time (Figure 1-1).

As a result of the ACHAR 195 Aboriginal cultural heritage locations were identified; these include 12 PADs, one modified tree/PAD, five modified trees, one cultural site, nine cultural trees, six modified trees of non-Aboriginal origin, one charcoal occurrence and 11 test locations. The remaining 149 sites are stone artefact occurrences including artefact scatters, isolated finds and subsurface artefact scatters. There are nine cultural trees and six modified trees of non-Aboriginal origin that are not 'objects' as defined by the NPW Act.

The assessment completed for the ACHAR identified that the majority (118) of sites (excluding PADs) within the amended Project Footprint have low scientific significance, with a lower number (35) having moderate (local) scientific significance and four sites having high (local) scientific significance. Of the PADs, three are assessed as having low significance, two as moderate, six as moderate to high and one as high, the modified tree/PAD is assessed as having moderate significance. Eight sites are indicated as destroyed on AHIMS so therefore have no significance. Five PADs have not been subject to test excavation as it was determined that direct impacts are unlikely to occur.



Of the 195 Aboriginal cultural heritage sites, the majority are within the transmission line portion of the amended Project Footprint (including one indicated as partially destroyed by AHIMS), including eight in the areas of controlled blasting. Forty-six sites are on access tracks or intersection upgrades (seven are indicated as destroyed by AHIMS and four are indicated as partially destroyed). 10 are near the future Maragle 500 kV substation compound (two are indicated as partially destroyed by AHIMS), seven are within the Crookwell accommodation facility and compound access road (these are all indicated as destroyed by AHIMS), five are within the Crookwell accommodation facility and compound, five are in or near the existing Bannaby 500 kV substation compound, two are in the Tarcutta accommodation facility and compound, one is in the Gadara Road compound and one is within the Ardrossan Headquarters Road compound. In total, eight sites are indicated as destroyed by AHIMS and four sites are indicated as partially destroyed. The identified cultural site is within the transmission line portion of the amended Project Footprint.

1.3 This Addendum

The purpose of this document is to fulfill requirement Condition of Approval (MCoA) B31 from the EIS:

Unsurveyed Areas

B31. Prior to carrying out any development within the unsurveyed areas of the development identified in the EIS, untested areas of moderate and high sensitivity, or any potential archaeological deposits (PADs) identified for impact during detailed design, the Proponent must provide an Addendum Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (Addendum ACHAR), prepared in consultation with the Aboriginal stakeholders and Heritage NSW, to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary. The report must:

- a) Include details of consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders;*
- b) Describe the additional Aboriginal heritage surveys that were undertaken, including test excavations of PADs;*
- c) Describe any potential additional impacts to heritage items;*
- d) Identify further mitigation measures, including avoidance or salvage;*
- e) Include detailed justification where the final transmission line alignment is not able to avoid impacts to heritage items; and*
- f) Provide an updated and consolidated list of sites that would be protected and remain in-situ throughout construction and sites that would be salvaged and relocated to suitable alternative locations.*

This Addendum report is associated specifically with Line 2 towers in MA-035A and Line 3 towers in properties MA-035A, MA-035, WM-060-32, MA-038, and MA-044 (Figure 1-2). Table 1-1 addresses how each MCoA has been addressed.

Table 1-1 Compliance Table

MCoA		
B31	Prior to carrying out any development within the unsurveyed areas of the development area identified in the EIS, untested areas of moderate and high sensitivity, or any potential archaeological deposits (PADs) identified for impact during detailed design, the Proponent must provide an Addendum Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (Addendum ACHAR), prepared in consultation with the Aboriginal stakeholders and Heritage NSW, to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary. The report must:	This Report
a)	include details of consultation with the Aboriginal stakeholders;	Section 3 Section 3.1



MCoA		
		APPENDIX 5 Aboriginal Community Consultation
b)	describe the additional Aboriginal heritage surveys that were undertaken, including test excavations of PADs;	Section 4 Section 5
c)	describe any potential additional impacts to heritage items;	Section 6
d)	identify further mitigation measures, including avoidance or salvage;	Section 7
e)	include detailed justification where the final transmission line alignment is not able to avoid impacts to heritage items; and	Table 6-1
f)	provide an updated and consolidated list of sites that would be protected and remain in-situ throughout construction and sites that would be salvaged and relocated to suitable alternative locations.	APPENDIX 4 Salvaged and Unsalvaged sites within Humelink West

1.4 Methodology

This report has been developed in accordance with the following NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) guidelines:

- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water [DECCW] 2010a)
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010b)
- *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (Office of Environment and Heritage [OEH] 2011).

1.5 Contributors

This report was prepared by Ellaine Dickens (Senior Archaeologist). It was reviewed by Nicola Hayes (Associate Director/Senior Heritage Specialist).

1.5.1 Restricted information

Information in this report relating to the exact location of Aboriginal sites should not be published or promoted in the public domain.

No information provided by Aboriginal stakeholders in this report has been specifically identified as requiring access restrictions due to its cultural sensitivity.

1.5.2 Confidentiality

No information in this report has been classified as confidential.

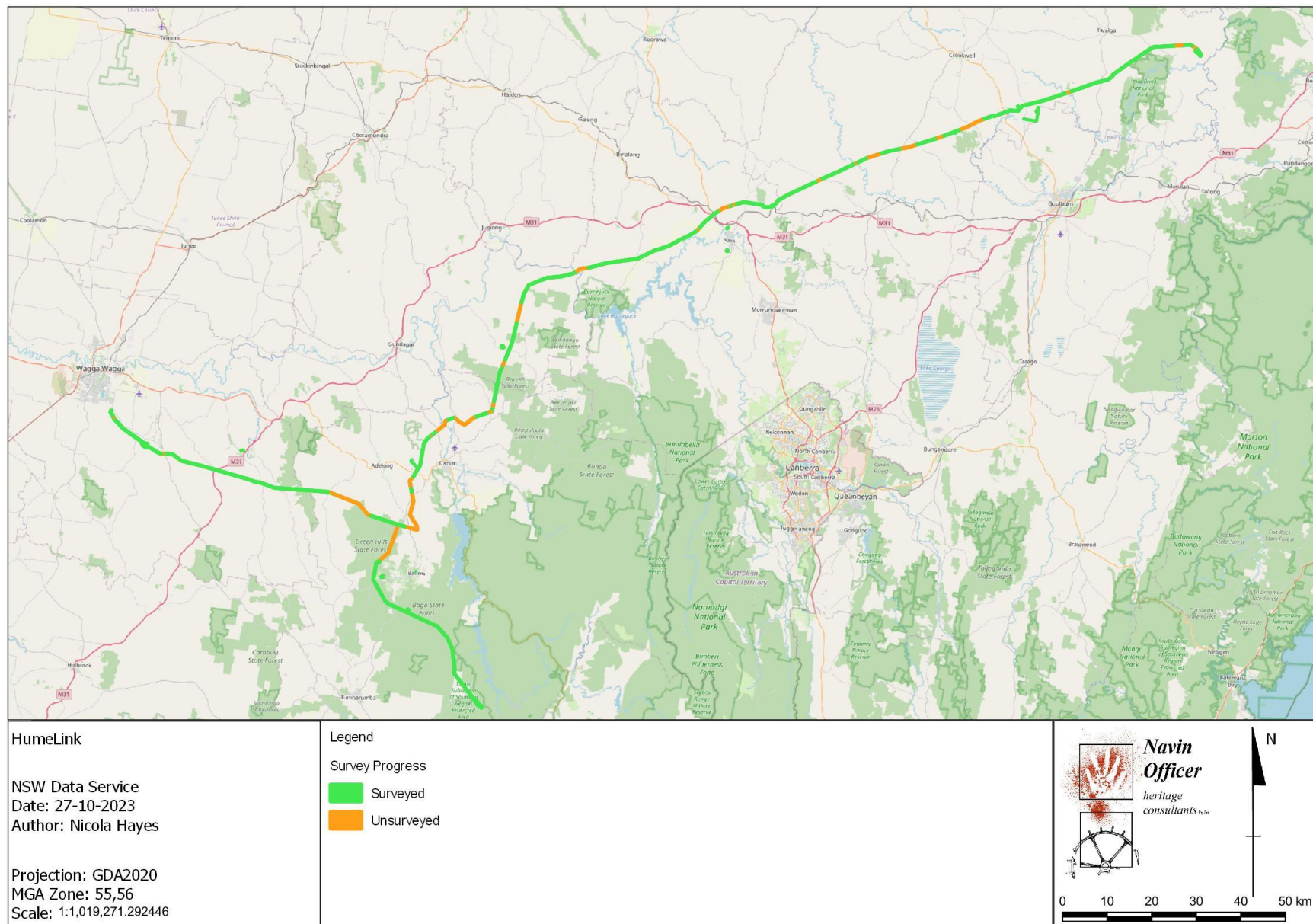


Figure 1-1 ACHAR Survey Progress

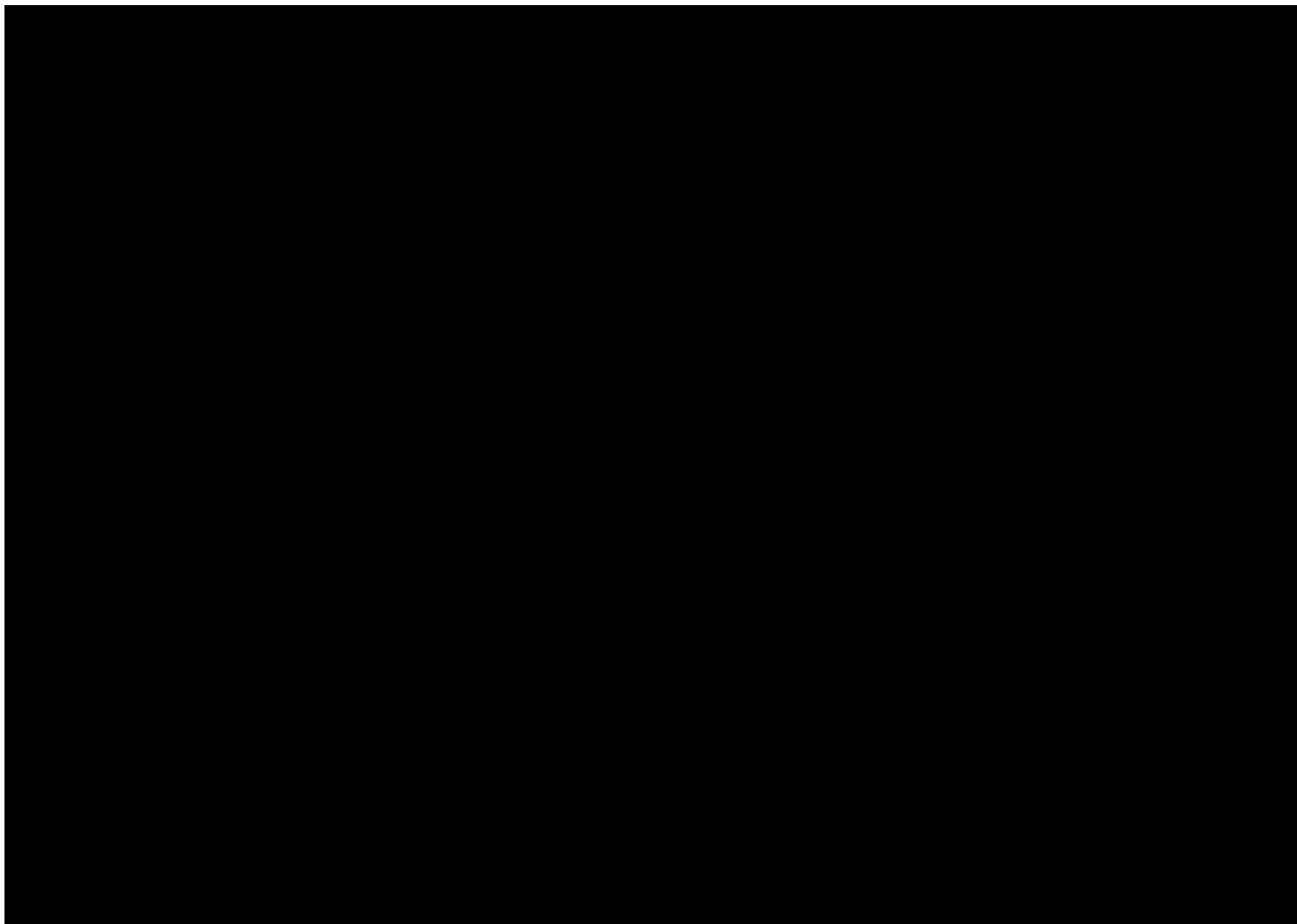


Figure 1-2 Properties assessed within the addendum ACHAR



2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Field methods

This section outlines the results of the field investigation of the subject area undertaken as part of the ACHAR addendum. The archaeological survey and data collection were carried out in accordance with the requirements of the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010).

The purpose of the field investigation is to:

- Survey areas that are to be subject to direct impacts;
- Verify the nature, location, and extent of any known Aboriginal sites within the subject area;
- Identify and record any new Aboriginal sites or landforms with archaeological potential observed; and
- Document the conditions encountered (survey units, landforms, general soil information, ground surface exposures, and vegetation) to assess the effectiveness of the survey.

The field investigation can also be used to enable registered Aboriginal stakeholders to visit the proposed project site and to discuss the management of Aboriginal sites and cultural heritage values across the subject area.

Survey units for this ACHAR Addendum were divided by property holding, as per the 2024 ACHAR (NOHC, 2024).

2.2 Recording Parameters

The archaeological survey aimed at identifying material evidence of Aboriginal occupation as revealed by surface artefacts and areas of archaeological potential unassociated with surface artefacts. Potential recordings fall into two broad categories: sites and potential archaeological deposits.

2.2.1 Aboriginal Sites and PADs

A site is defined as any material evidence of past Aboriginal activity that remains within a context or place which can be reliably related to that activity.

Most Aboriginal sites are identified by the presence of three main categories of artefacts: stone or shell artefacts situated on or in a sedimentary matrix, marks located on or in rock surfaces, and scars on trees.

Frequently encountered site types within southeastern Australia include stone artefact occurrences - including isolated finds and open artefact scatters, coastal and freshwater middens, rock shelter sites - including occupation deposit and/or rock art, grinding groove sites and scarred trees. For the purposes of this section, only the methodologies used in basic site identification are outlined, together with those for the recording types encountered by this investigation.

Stone Artefact Occurrences

Stone artefact occurrences are the most commonly recorded site type in Australia. They may consist of single artefacts - described as isolated finds; or as a distribution of more than one artefact – often described as an artefact scatter or 'open camp site' when recording surface artefacts, or as a subsurface artefact distribution when dealing with an archaeological deposit.



Where artefact incidence is very low, either in terms of areal distribution (artefacts per square metre) or density (artefacts per cubic metre), then the differentiation of the recording from background artefacts counts or *background scatter* may be an issue.

Isolated finds

An isolated find is a single stone artefact, not located within a rock shelter, and which occurs without any associated evidence of Aboriginal occupation within a radius of 60 metres. Isolated finds may be indicative of:

- Random loss or deliberate discard of a single artefact;
- The remnant of a now dispersed and disturbed artefact scatter; and
- An otherwise obscured or sub-surface artefact scatter.

Except in the case of the latter, isolated finds may be considered to be constituent components of the *background scatter* present within any particular landform.

The distance used to define an isolated artefact varies according to the survey objectives, the incidence of ground surface exposure, the extent of ground surface disturbance, and estimates of *background scatter* or *background discard* densities. In the absence of baseline information relating to background scatter densities, the defining distance for an isolated find must be based on methodological and visibility considerations. Given the varied incidence of ground surface exposure and deposit disturbance within the study area, and the lack of background baseline data, the specification of 60 metres is considered to be an effective parameter for surface survey methodologies. This distance provides a balance between detecting fine scale patterns of Aboriginal occupation and avoiding environmental biases caused by ground disturbance or high ground surface exposure rates. The 60 metre parameter has provided an effective separation of low density artefact occurrences in similar southeast Australian topographies outside of semi-arid landscapes.

Background scatter

Background scatter is a term used generally by archaeologists to refer to artefacts which cannot be usefully related to a place or focus of past activity (except for the net accumulation of single artefact losses).

There is no single concept for background discard or 'scatter', and therefore no agreed definition. The definitions in current use are based on the postulated nature of prehistoric activity, and often they are phrased in general terms and do not include quantitative criteria. Commonly agreed is that background discard occurs in the absence of 'focused' activity involving the production or discard of stone artefacts in a particular location. An example of unfocused activity is occasional isolated discard of artefacts during travel along a route or pathway. Examples of 'focused activity' are camping, knapping and heat-treating stone, cooking in a hearth, and processing food with stone tools. In practical terms, over a period of thousands of years an accumulation of 'unfocused' discard may result in an archaeological concentration that may be identified as a 'site'. Definitions of background discard comprising only qualitative criteria do not specify the numbers (numerical flux) or 'density' of artefacts required to discriminate site areas from background discard.

Artefact scatters

Artefacts situated within an open context are classed as an open artefact scatter (or 'open camp site') when two or more occur no more than 60 metres away from any other constituent artefact. The 60 metre specification relates back to the definition of an isolated find (*Refer above*). The use of the term *scatter* is intended only to be descriptive of the current archaeological evidence and does not infer the original human behaviour which formed the site. The term *open camp site* has been used extensively in the past to describe open artefact scatters. This was based on ethnographic modelling suggesting that most artefact occurrences resulted from activities at camp sites. However, in order to separate the description from the interpretation of field evidence, the terms *artefact scatter*,



artefact distribution or *artefact occurrence* are now more extensively used. The latter two options can also be used to categorise artefacts occurring in sub-surface contexts.

Potential Archaeological Deposits

A potential archaeological deposit, or PAD, is defined as any location where the potential for subsurface archaeological material is considered to be moderate or high, relative to the surrounding study area landscape. The potential for subsurface material to be present is assessed using criteria developed from the results of previous surveys and excavations relevant to the region. Where necessary, PADs can be given an indicative rating of their 'archaeological potential' based on a combined assessment of their potential to contain artefacts, and the potential archaeological value of the deposit. Table 3.1 illustrates the matrix on which this assessment is based. Locations with low potential for artefacts fall below the threshold of classification. In such cases the potential incidence of artefactual material is considered to be the same as, or close to that for background scatter. Where there is moderate potential for artefacts, the predicted archaeological potential parallels the potential significance of the deposit. For deposits with high potential for artefacts, the assessed archaeological potential is weighted positively.

The boundaries of PADs are generally defined by the extent of particular micro-landforms known to have high correlations with archaeological material. A PAD may or may not be associated with surface artefacts. In the absence of artefacts, a location with potential will be recorded as a PAD. Where one or more surface artefacts occur on a sedimentary deposit, a PAD may also be identified where there is insufficient evidence to assess the nature and content of the underlying deposit. This situation is due mostly to poor ground surface visibility.

Table 2-1 Matrix showing the basis for assessing the archaeological potential Matrix showing the basis for assessing the archaeological potential (shown in bolded black text) of a potential archaeological deposit.

		Potential to contain Aboriginal objects		
		<i>Low</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>High</i>
Potential archaeological significance	<i>Low</i>	---	low	moderate
	<i>Moderate</i>	---	moderate	high
	<i>High</i>	---	high	high

2.3 Surface Collection

In accordance with the approved heritage management plan, the following will be enacted during collection of surface sites.

- Re-visit the location of the previously recorded surface artefact occurrence.
- Salvage personnel will collect the artefact.
- A sketch map will be drafted for the collected site, showing:
 - Local features, including vehicle tracks and north direction;
 - A graphic approximation of artefact densities;
 - The spatial extent of the surface distribution; and



- The location of any separate collection areas.
- GPS positions will be logged for the collection area.
- One or more digital photographs will be taken and logged, showing the general context of the artefact.
- The collected artefact will be appropriately bagged and labelled.
- The collected artefact will be temporarily held by the consultants and described by a lithic specialist:
 - Basic technological traits will be recorded; and
 - The artefact will be photographed using a digital camera.

Any surface artefacts will be recorded and moved off the track or collected, depending on the wishes of the RAPs. If artefacts are moved the artefact locations will be recorded as sites and then entered on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database. The recording will include a record of their original location. Artefacts may be grouped into sites and the location provided to AHIMS accordingly.

See Section 2.4.2 for the procedure for care and management of recovered artefacts.

2.4 Test Excavation

Within a PAD to be impacted by access tracks and tower work areas, a line (transect) of pits will be placed within the proposed impact areas. Pits will be placed 10 m apart.

Following an on-site review, the test pit locations may be varied slightly in order to avoid hazards and obstructions including the following:

- large stone cobbles or tors;
- outcropping bedrock;
- highly disturbed or eroded ground including rabbit burrows, ants nests, buried infrastructure such as pipes or cables; and/or
- substantial vegetation.

If substantial or significant deposits are identified during the test excavation program this will indicate the need for a review of project impacts or for a future mitigation program which might include salvage.

Excavation procedures and protocols may be modified at the discretion of the Excavation Director in consultation with the RAPs and client as the conditions in the field and nature of the excavations develop.

2.4.1 Hand Excavation

The test excavation program would be carried out in accordance with the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974) (DECCW 2010) requirement 16a. All pits would be excavated by hand using 0.5 x 0.5 m units. An indicative testing methodology would consist of the following:

1. Mark out and record pit location(s).

The size of an individual test pit will be 0.5 x 0.5 m.



2. Excavate pit.

Pits will be excavated by shovel and trowel using standard by-hand archaeological methodologies including vertical and horizontal recording of spit levels and sedimentary, cultural and stratigraphic features.

The first excavation unit at each site will be excavated and documented in 5-centimetre (cm) spits. Depending upon the results of the first excavation unit, subsequent spit intervals will be at 10 cm, except in circumstances where the excavation of cultural features or stratigraphic units necessitates a smaller interval.

Excavation will cease when the natural B horizon or to the base of Aboriginal object bearing units or until deposits are sterile.

3. Archaeological investigation will not go beyond 150 cm in depth or beyond a depth considered unsafe based on field conditions.
4. For each pit photographic and scale-drawn records of the stratigraphy/soil profile will be completed.
5. Where cultural features are identified, such as heat treatment pits or hearths, knapping floors are identified then three-dimensional co-ordinates may be taken and detailed plans will be drawn and samples of dateable material will be collected.
6. Other samples may be obtained for the potential analysis of paleoenvironmental indicators such as pollen, phytoliths and microfauna.
7. All excavated material will be sieved through at least a 5 mm mesh, with use of a top larger mesh (10 x 10 mm) where appropriate. All identified or suspected cultural material recovered from sieving will be retained, bagged and labelled.

Bioarchaeological material that may be encountered during testing and salvage includes faunal remains, shell, macrobotanicals, and charcoal. Collection of this material provides information on subsistence, past environments, and are a source for dating materials. Recovery of these materials can occur in three situations: 1) associated with hearths, 2) from middens, 3) low density or isolated materials collected from sieves. Collecting material from these contexts during sub-surface investigations varies:

- **Hearth materials.** Materials would be collected and recorded in situ where possible. This includes charred organics, bone, and shell. A series of charcoal samples would be collected from appropriate stratigraphic contexts for possible further analysis. Bone and shell found during sieving would be bagged separately to lithics, and if wet, allowed to dry prior to storage to prevent bacterial and fungal growth.
- **Midden materials.** A bulk sample of Midden materials would be collected (i.e., all sediment and organics), and not sieved during excavation. Sieving and analysis would take place under controllable conditions in the NOHC laboratory. This provides a valuable analysis of midden materials as biological materials, and small bone and shell tools (e.g., bone points), are frequently not identified during onsite excavations. Remainder of the Midden samples would be sieved in the field and bagged separately to the lithic assemblage.
- **Isolated materials.** Isolated shell and bone from archaeological deposits would be recorded and recovered in situ where possible, however biological materials are likely to be found during sieving. Only faunal bone and shell would be recovered from sieves and bagged separately to lithics. If wet, all organic materials are to be allowed to dry prior to storage to prevent bacterial and fungal growth.



2.4.2 Care and Management of Recovered Artefacts

After examination and measurement, all recovered artefacts will be stored individually in standard resealable plastic bags or bagged in appropriate and identifiable units. The bags will be labelled using a permanent black pen with the item's unique identification number (where generated and appropriate), and/or details of its provenance within the excavation (as appropriate). The material will be temporarily stored at the Wagga Discovery Hub.

Following completion of the analysis of the recovered artefacts; the long-term management of the artefacts will be discussed with the RAPs as outlined in Requirement 26 of the Code of Practice. One option for the long-term management is that Aboriginal objects be repositioned back into the landscape ('returned to country'). All locations of repositioned artefacts would be recorded on appropriate Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) recording forms and lodged with the AHIMS.

3 ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION

The former New South Wales Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (NSW DECCW) produced a document titled *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (NSW DECCW 2010a) that sets out the requirements for "consulting with those Aboriginal people who can provide information about the significance of Aboriginal cultural heritage as part of the heritage assessment process that informs any AHIP application" (NSW DECCW 2010a:1) and Addendum ACHA. Consultation for the Project has been managed by Transgrid, and UGL where relevant, with assistance from NOHC.

3.1 Comments on the Draft Report

This report was provided to the RAPs for comment and review on the 24th February 2026 (see Appendix 5). Following a 28-day review period no comments were received on the draft Addendum ACHAR (Table 3-1).

Table 3-1 RAP comments on draft report

RAP Name	Date Report Sent	Method	Comment
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA



RAP Name	Date Report Sent	Method	Comment
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA



RAP Name	Date Report Sent	Method	Comment
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA
	24/02/2026	Email	NA



4 LINE 2

The following properties within Line 2 were subject to heritage survey: WM-060-03, WM-060-07, and WM-062-17-01 (Figure 4-25 to Figure 4-30). See Appendix 1 for archaeological sensitivity mapping of the assessed areas and Appendix 2 for the tracked location of the survey transects.

Field assessment of Tower 6 was undertaken on the 9th of July 2025 by archaeologists [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] from Tumut/Brungle LALC also participated.

Field assessment of Towers 25, 32, 35, and 36 was undertaken on the 10th of December 2025 by archaeologists [REDACTED], with Brungle Tumut Local Aboriginal Land Council (BTLALC) representatives [REDACTED].

Field assessment of Towers 20, 26, 33, 34, and 37 to 44 was undertaken on the 4th of February 2026 by NOHC archaeologists [REDACTED] with Brungle Tumut Local Aboriginal Land Council (BTLALC) representative [REDACTED] also present.

4.1 WM-060-03

Towers subject to survey:

37	38	39
40	41	42
43	44	

The survey areas consisted of moderately sloping rolling hills. Vegetation consisted of short grasses with isolated trees scattered throughout. The property is used for pastoral and grazing purposes. Several ephemeral water lines are crossed by the survey area. Exposure and visibility varied from nil to 80% from the east of the property to the west. Exposure and visibility with areas of graded track was 100%. The preexisting transmission line runs next to the survey areas.

4.1.1 Newly Recorded Sites

The following sites were recorded:

HLW-33 (Artefact Scatter) **AHIMS #** [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

This site consists of a scatter of nine artefacts in a 15 x 15 m area located near L2 Tower 41 and is associated with HLW-PAD14 (Figure 4-3).

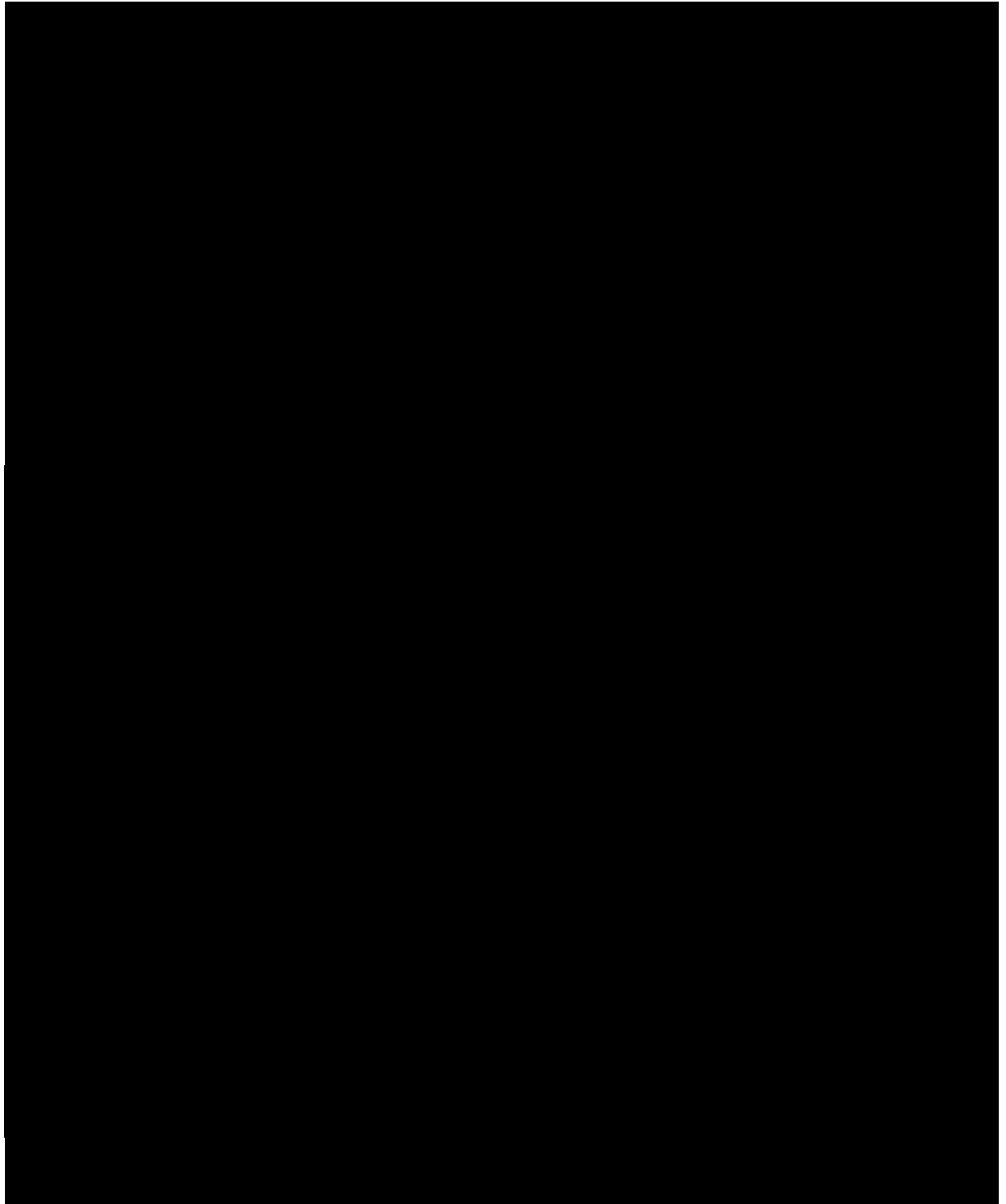
HLW-33 is located on a gently inclined ridge within a broader rolling hills context (Figure 4-1). The site is situated 167 m from water and the soils presented as dark brown sandy silts. The exposure incidence was 50 per cent and visibility within exposures was 70 per cent. The surrounding vegetation consists of isolated clusters of trees, and the land is used for pastoral purposes.

The following artefacts were collected (Figure 4-2):

- White quartz complete flake: 23.50 x 15.87 x 6.99 mm
- White quartz complete flake: 17.89 x 15.10 x 4.85 mm
- White quartz complete flake: 16.11 x 15.16 x 5.44 mm
- Crystal quartz proximal flake: 15.64 x 10.68 x 3.57 mm



- White quartz core fragment: 20.56 x 18.89 x 13.48 mm
- Grey quartz distal flake: 19.66 x 8.59 x 4.28 mm
- White quartz flaked piece: 15.09 x 11.47 x 5.34 mm
- White quartz complete flake: 13.03 x 6.74 x 3.60 mm
- White quartz flaked piece: 15.96 x 8.85 x 3.87 mm





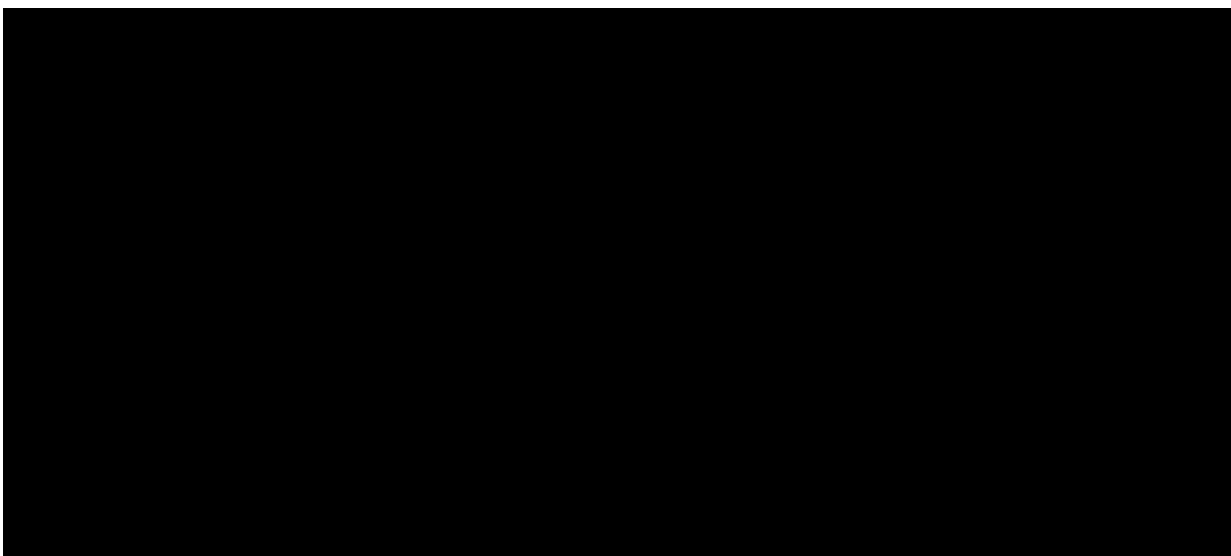
[REDACTED]

This site is an artefact scatter of four artefacts in a 2 x 2 m area in between L2 Towers 42 and 43 (Figure 4-10).

HLW-36 is located within an isolated clump of trees positioned on a moderately inclined ridge within a rolling hills context (Figure 4-4). The site is located 640 m from water and the soils presented as dark brown silts. Both the exposure incidence and visibility within exposures was at 80 per cent. The site and its surrounds are used for pastoral purposes.

The following artefacts were collected (Figure 4-5):

- White quartz core: 36.80 x 31.26 x 25.77 mm
- White quartz complete flake: 16.41 x 15.33 x 12.76 mm
- White quartz flaked piece: 30.47 x 27.11 x 12.65 mm
- White quartz flaked piece: 16.34 x 10.81 x 6.48 mm



HLW-37 (Isolated Find)

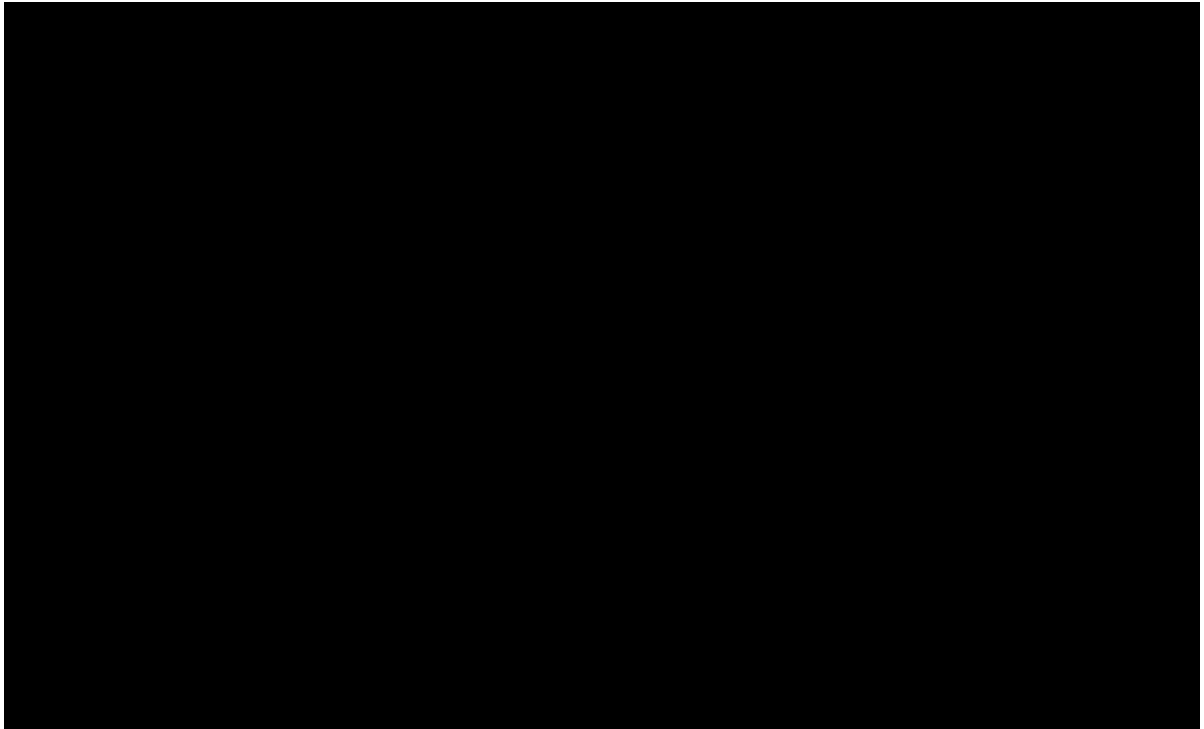
[REDACTED]

This site consists of an isolated find in a 1 x 1 m area near L2 Tower 44 (Figure 4-10).

HLW-37 is located on a steep upper slope within a rolling hills context in a clump of isolated trees (Figure 4-6). The site is located 1157 m from water and the soils presented brownish grey silts with minor fine gravel inclusions. Both the exposure incidence and visibility within exposures was 50 per cent. The site and its surrounds are used for pastoral purposes.

The following artefact was collected (Figure 4-7):

- White quartz complete flake: 16.19 x 11.58 x 3.63 mm



HLW-38 **(Isolated Find)** **AHIMS #** [REDACTED]

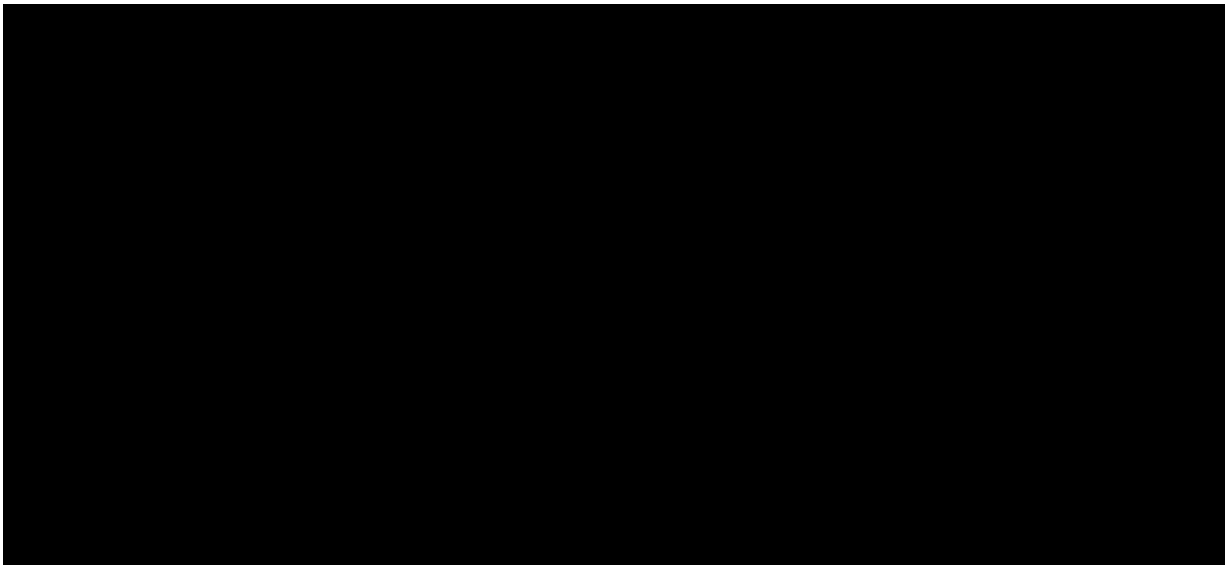
[REDACTED]

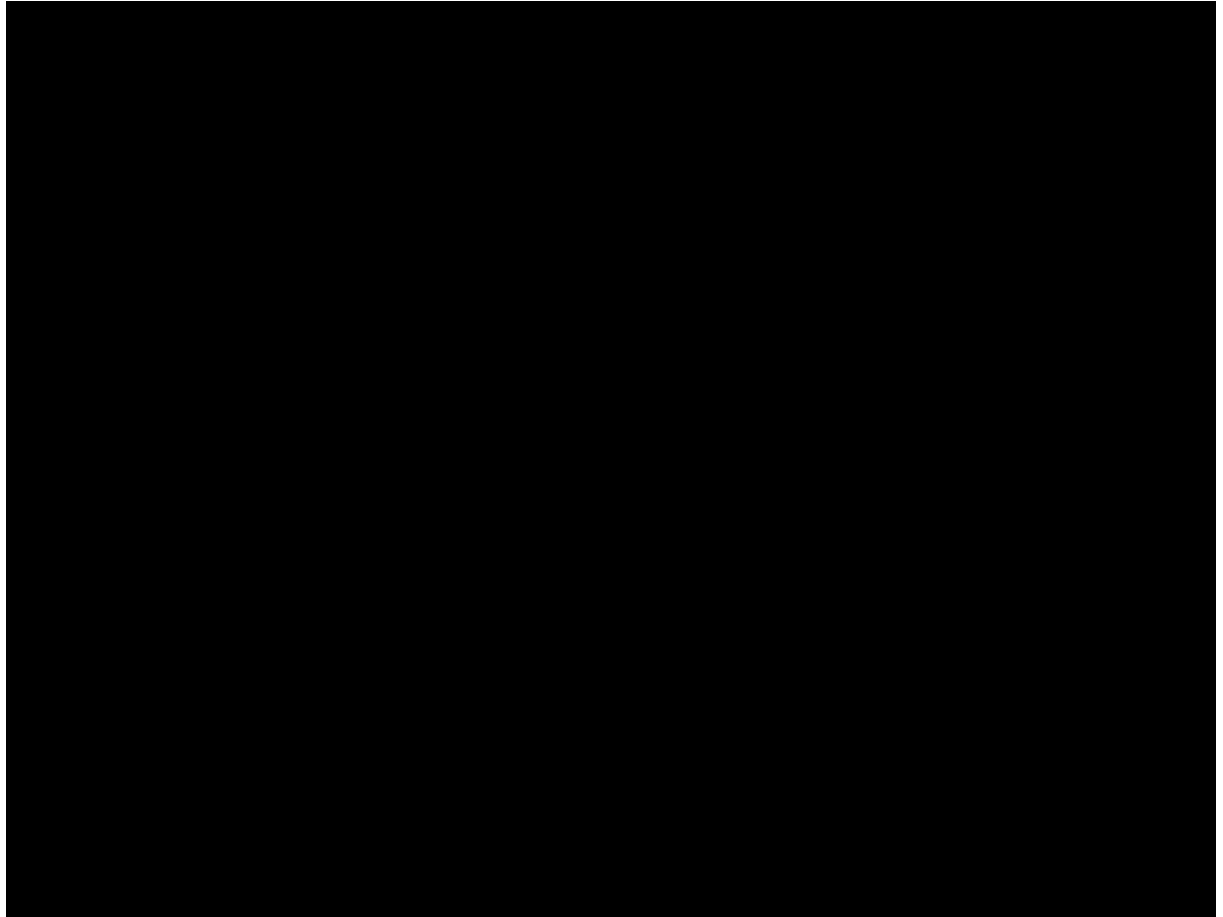
This site consists of an isolated find in a 1 x 1 metre area located near L2 Tower 44 (Figure 4-10).

HLW-38 is situated on a steep hillslope within a broader rolling hills context (Figure 4-8). The site is located 1141 m from water and the soils presented as brown sandy silts. The exposure incidence was at 80 per cent and visibility within exposures was 90 per cent. The site and its surrounds are grasses and used for pastoral purposes.

The following artefact was collected (Figure 4-9):

- White quartz complete flake: 44.43 x 23.11 x 9.14 mm



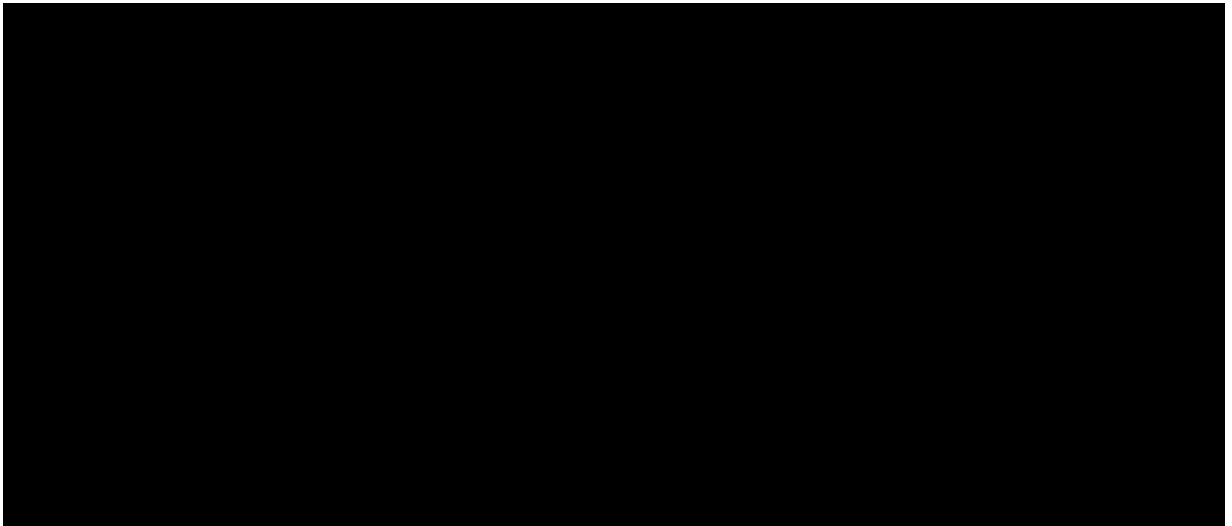


HLW PAD14 (PAD)



HLW PAD14 is located on a minor spur overlooking Darlows Creek. The PAD is associated with surface site HLW-33 (artefact scatter) and is 37 x 35 m in size (Figure 4-13). Soils were dark brown sandy silt with 50 per cent exposure and 70 per cent visibility within exposures. The vegetation in the area consists of a stand of trees and very thin grass coverage. The land is used for pastoral purposes. The subsurface archaeological sensitivity of the area is high/moderate.

HLW PAD14 is adjacent to access tracks to be used by the Project.





4.2 WM-060-06

Towers subject to survey:

35

36

The survey areas consisted of low gradient hills with nil exposure and visibility within the easement, and 80-100% exposure and visibility within the tracks. Soils were brown silty loam. Vegetation was grassland with isolated trees, and the property was used for grazing and farming purposes.

4.2.1 Newly Recorded Sites

The following sites were recorded:

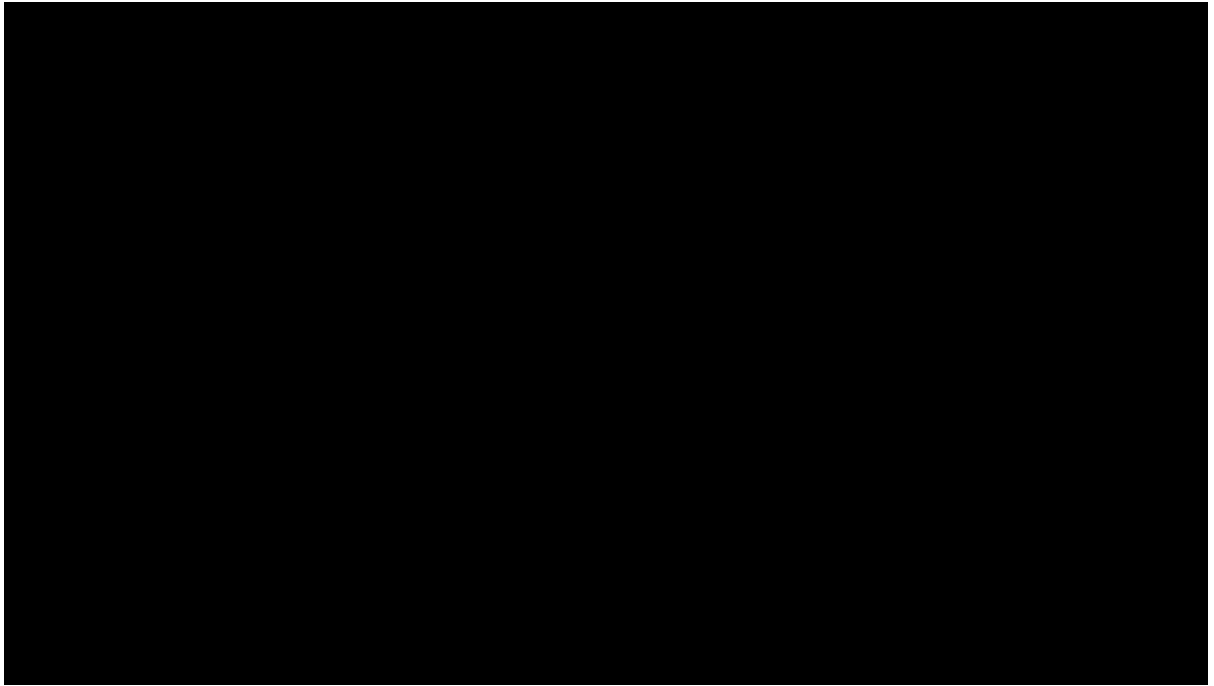
HLW-28

(Isolated Find)

AHIMS #

[REDACTED]

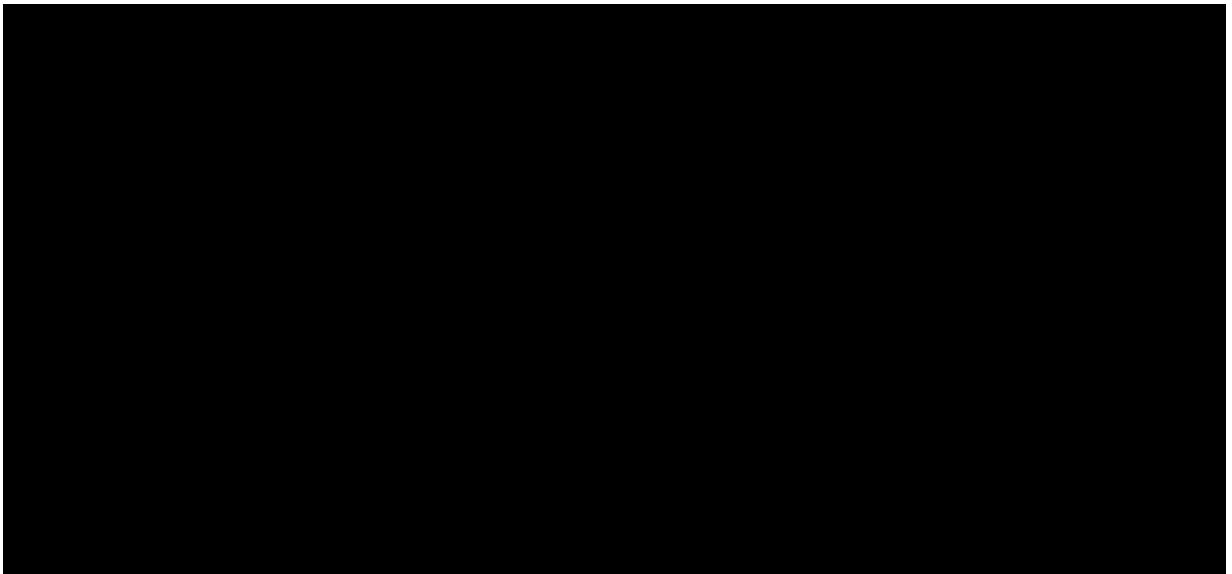
This site consists of an isolated grey indurated mudstone/tuff flake located in a vehicle track on a slope in a broader rolling hills context (Figure 4-14). The site is located approximately 324 m north of Line 2 Tower 35, and 800 m from Right Arm Creek (Figure 4-18). Vegetation surrounding the site was cleared. Soils presented as gravelly brown silty loams with 100 per cent exposure and 100 per cent visibility within exposures. The artefact measures 22.12 x 17.54 x 5.73 mm (Figure 4-15).



HLW-29 **(Isolated Find)** **AHIMS** [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

This site consists of an isolated milky quartz flaked piece located in a proposed vehicle track between L2 Towers 35 and 36. The closest tower is Tower 36, which is 142 m west of HLW-29 (Figure 4-18). The site is located 250 m from an unnamed creek line on a slope within an isolated clump of trees in a broader rolling hills context (Figure 4-16). The area surrounding the site is used for pastoral/grazing purposes. Soils were brown silty loams with 80 per cent exposure and 80 per cent visibility within exposures. The artefact measures 29.02 x 20.28 x 14.46 mm (Figure 4-17).





4.3 WM-060-07

Towers subject to survey:

33

34

The survey areas consisted of moderately inclined mid-upper slope within a rolling hills context with no exposure and visibility. Vegetation was short grasses and the land was used for pastoral and grazing purposes. The preexisting transmission line was located within 100 m of the surveyed tower locations.

No Aboriginal sites or areas of archaeological potential were identified during the field surveys.

4.4 WM-060-30

Towers subject to survey:

6

The survey area was located on a steep ridge line with open forest and moderate length grasses. Soils were thin dark brown silty loam with 10% exposure and 30% visibility. Outcropping volcanic rock was present over the slope. The land was used for pastoral and grazing purposes.

No Aboriginal sites or areas of archaeological potential were identified during the field surveys.



4.5 WM-062-17-01

Towers subject to survey:

20

25

26

32

The survey areas were located within Green Hills State Forest, and the survey areas had been cleared of pine trees and blackberry prior to the field survey. Soils were warm brown silty loam with approximately 40% exposure and 60% visibility within exposures. Tower 32 presented with 80% exposure and visibility. The survey areas were located on slopes within a moderately inclined rolling hills context. The survey areas have been impacted by forestry activities including tree removal and planting.

4.5.1 Newly Recorded Sites

The following sites were recorded:

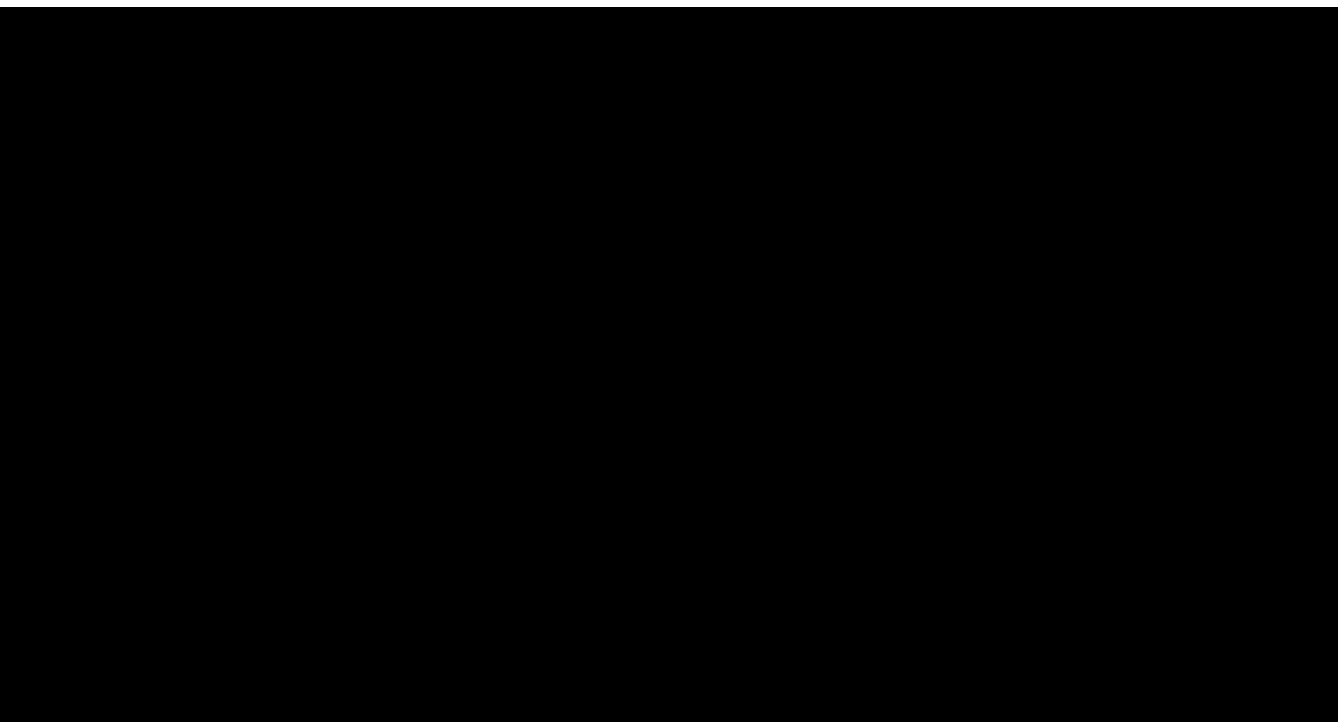
HLW-39 (Isolated Find)

[REDACTED]

This site consists of an isolated find in a 1 x 1 metre area located near L2 Tower 26 (Figure 4-21). HLW-39 is situated in a gently inclined mid slope of a rolling hills context (Figure 4-19). The site is located 250 m from Nacki Nacki Creek, and the soils at the site presented as light brown silts with minor sand inclusions. The exposure incidence within the site was 50 percent, and the visibility within the exposures was at 80 percent. The site and its surroundings are used for forestry purposes and as such the area has been cleared of vegetation.

The following artefact was collected (Figure 4-20):

- White quartzite flaked piece 38.24 x 20.84 x 12.89 mm.



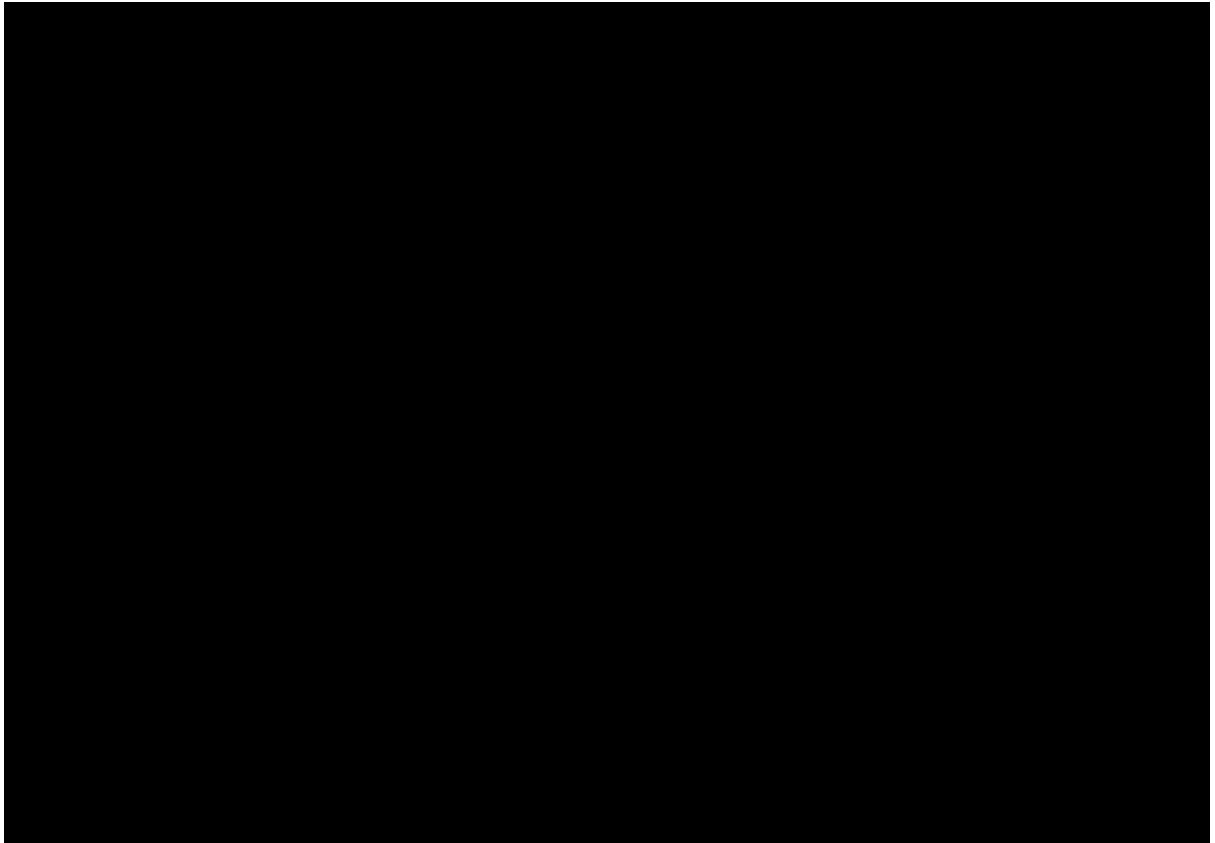


Figure 4-21 HLW-39 location

HLW-40 (Isolated Find) AHIMS # [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

This site consisted of an isolated find in a 1 x 1 metre area located near L2 Tower 20 (Figure 4-24). HLW-40 is situated in a moderately inclined mid slope of a rolling hill context (Figure 4-22). The site is located 276 m from Uncles Creek, and the soils at the site are presented as pale greyish brown silts with minor sand inclusions. The exposure incidence within the site was at 50 percent, and the visibility within exposures was at 40 percent. The site and its surroundings are used for forestry purposes and as such the area has been cleared of vegetation.

The following artefact was collected (Figure 4-23):

- White quartz core 32.66 x 20.92 x 13.07 mm.

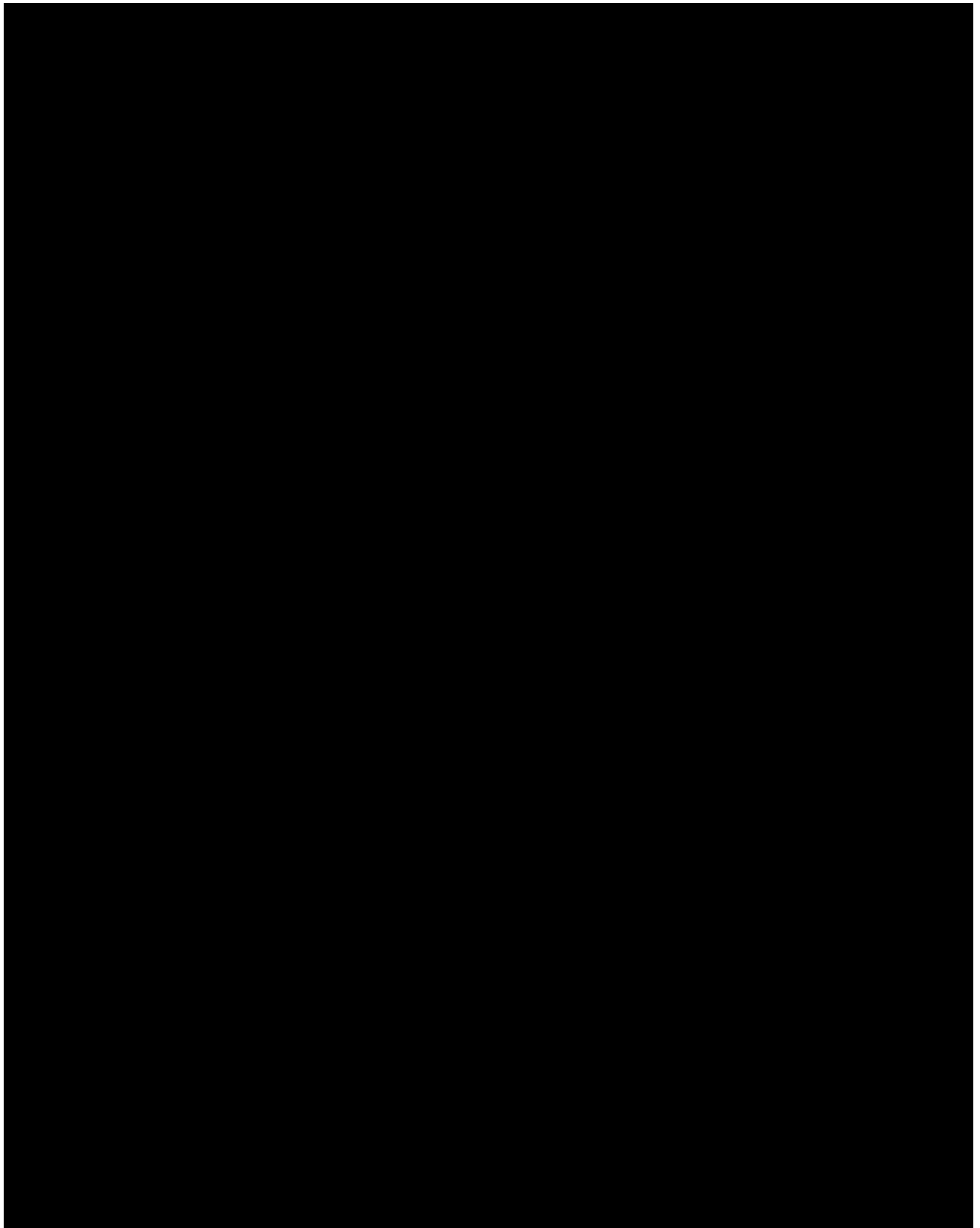


Figure 4-24 HLW-40 location

4.6 Maps of Assessed Areas

The following maps show sites and tower locations along the assessed areas of Line 2.

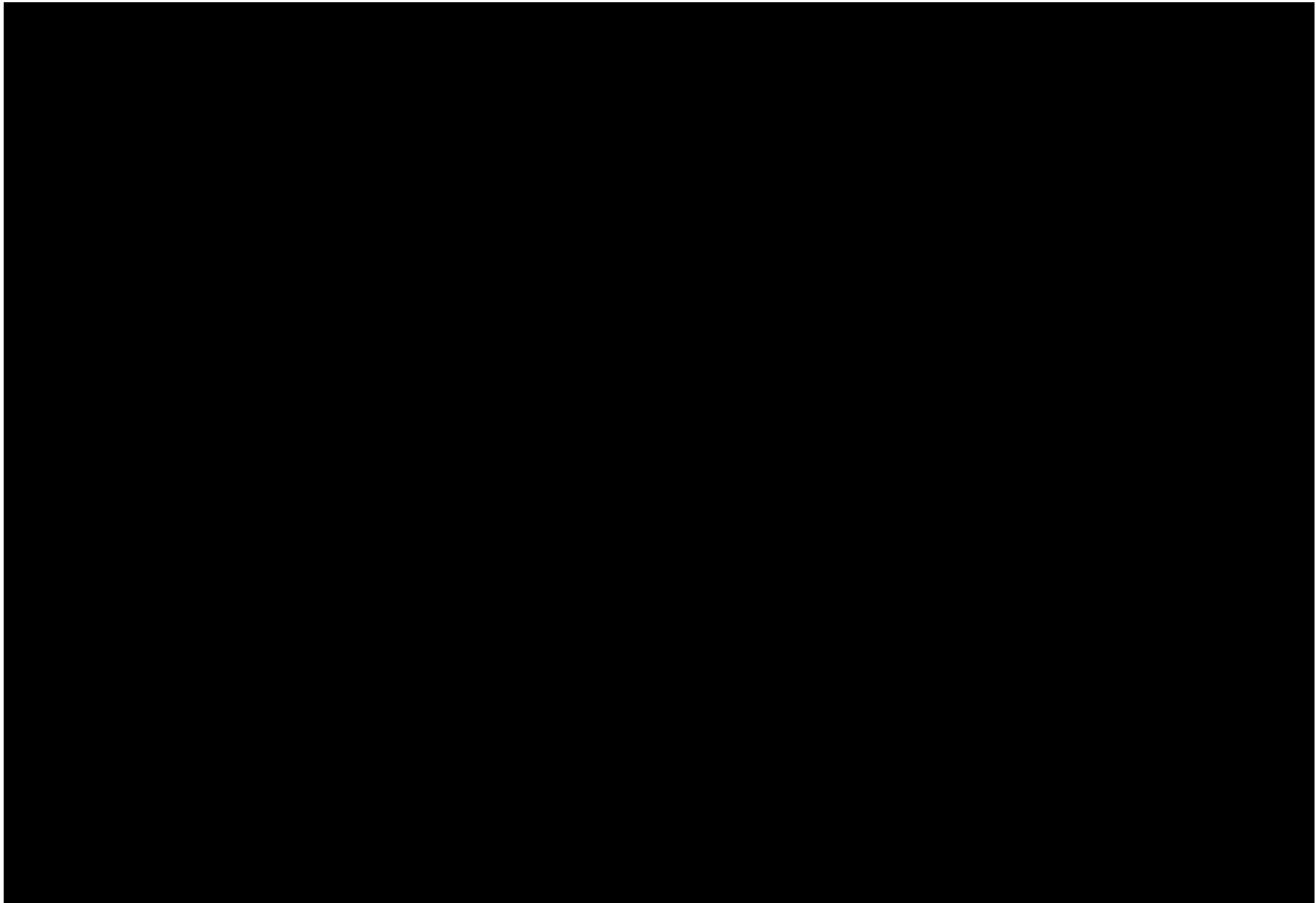
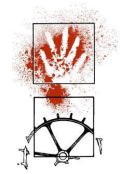


Figure 4-25 Site and tower locations along the assessed area of Line 2: Towers 44-39

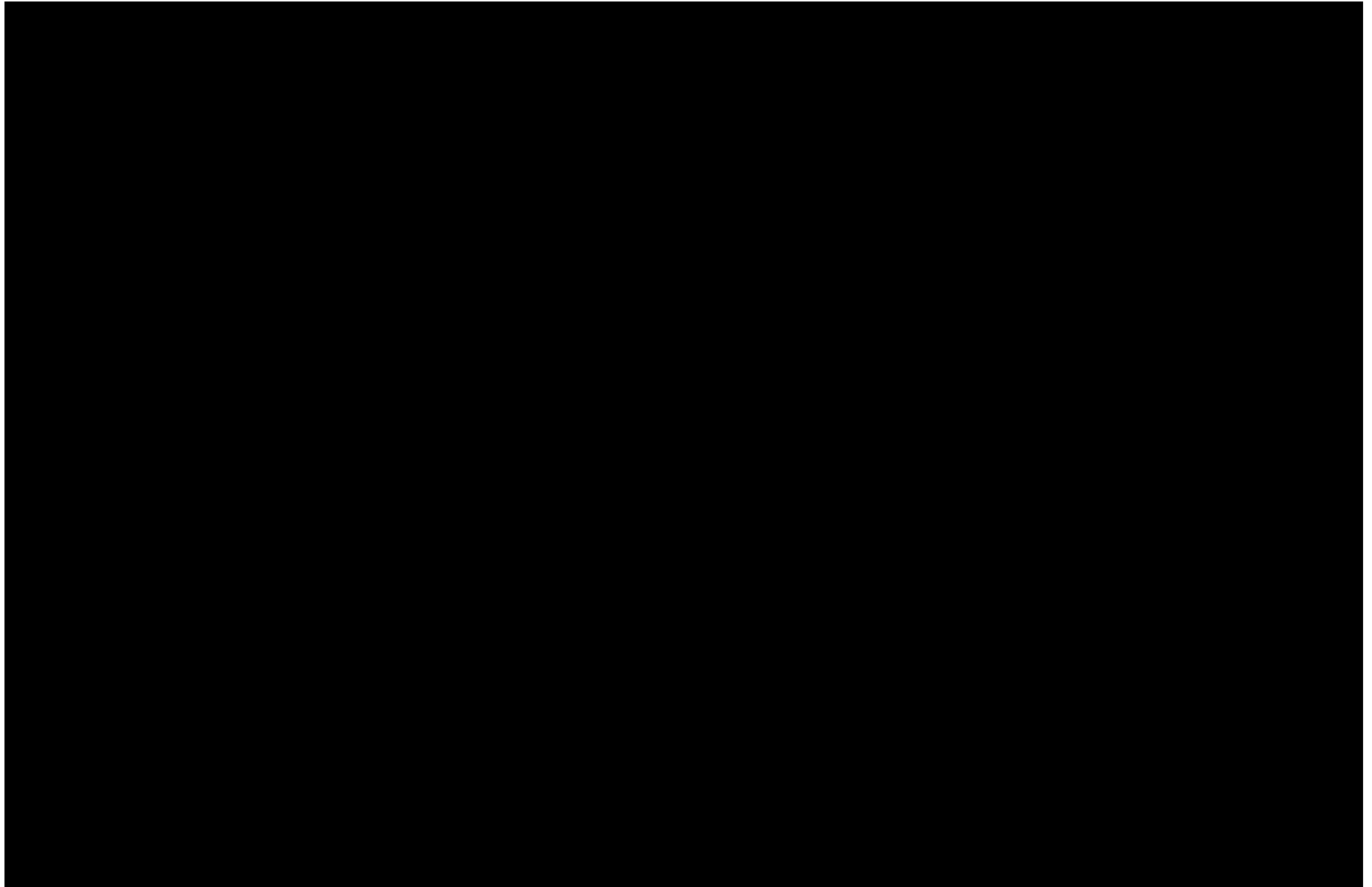
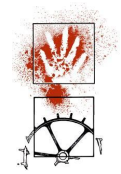


Figure 4-26 Site and tower locations along the assessed area of Line 2: Towers 38-34

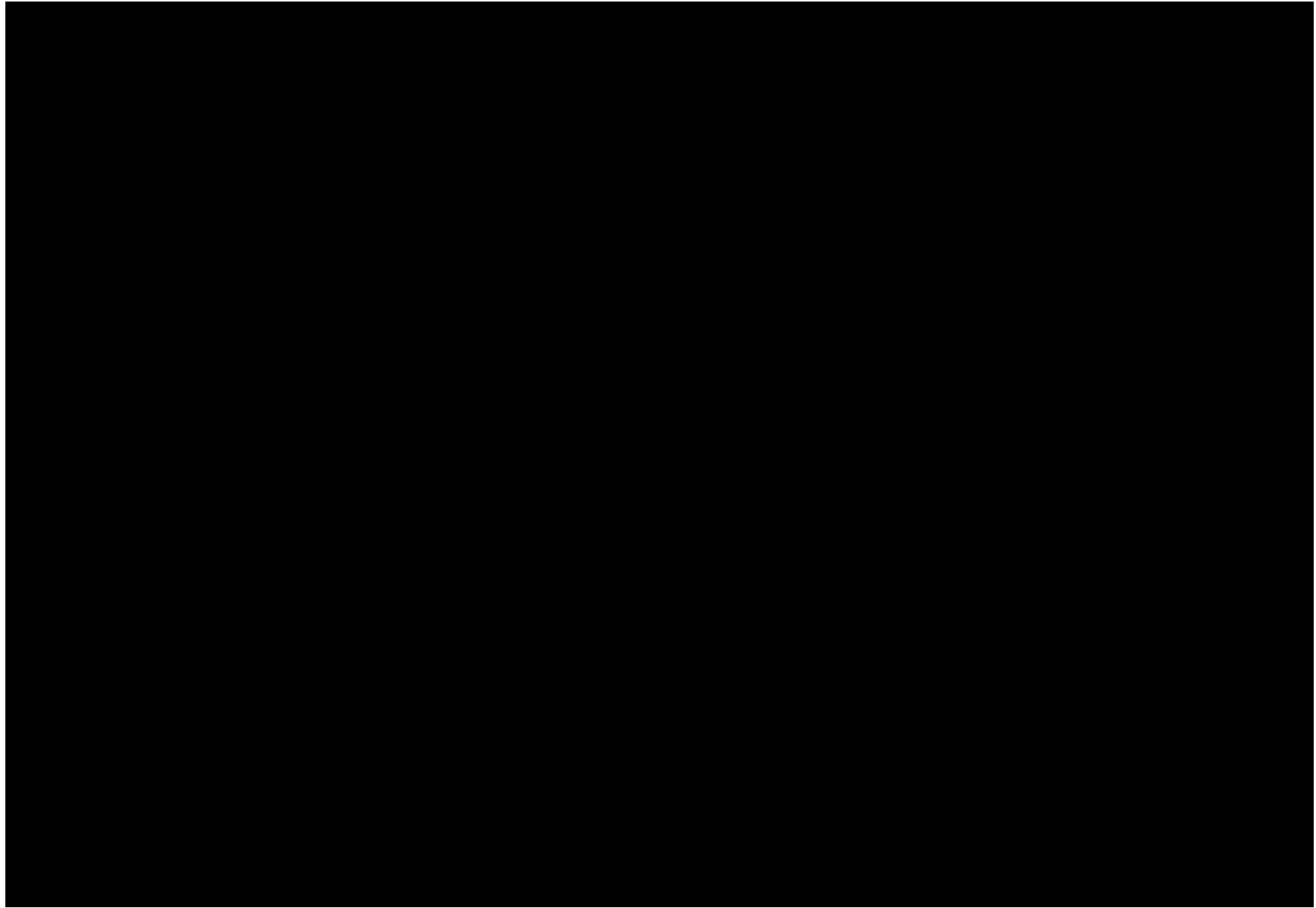
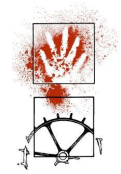


Figure 4-27 Site and tower locations along the assessed area of Line 2: Towers 36-32

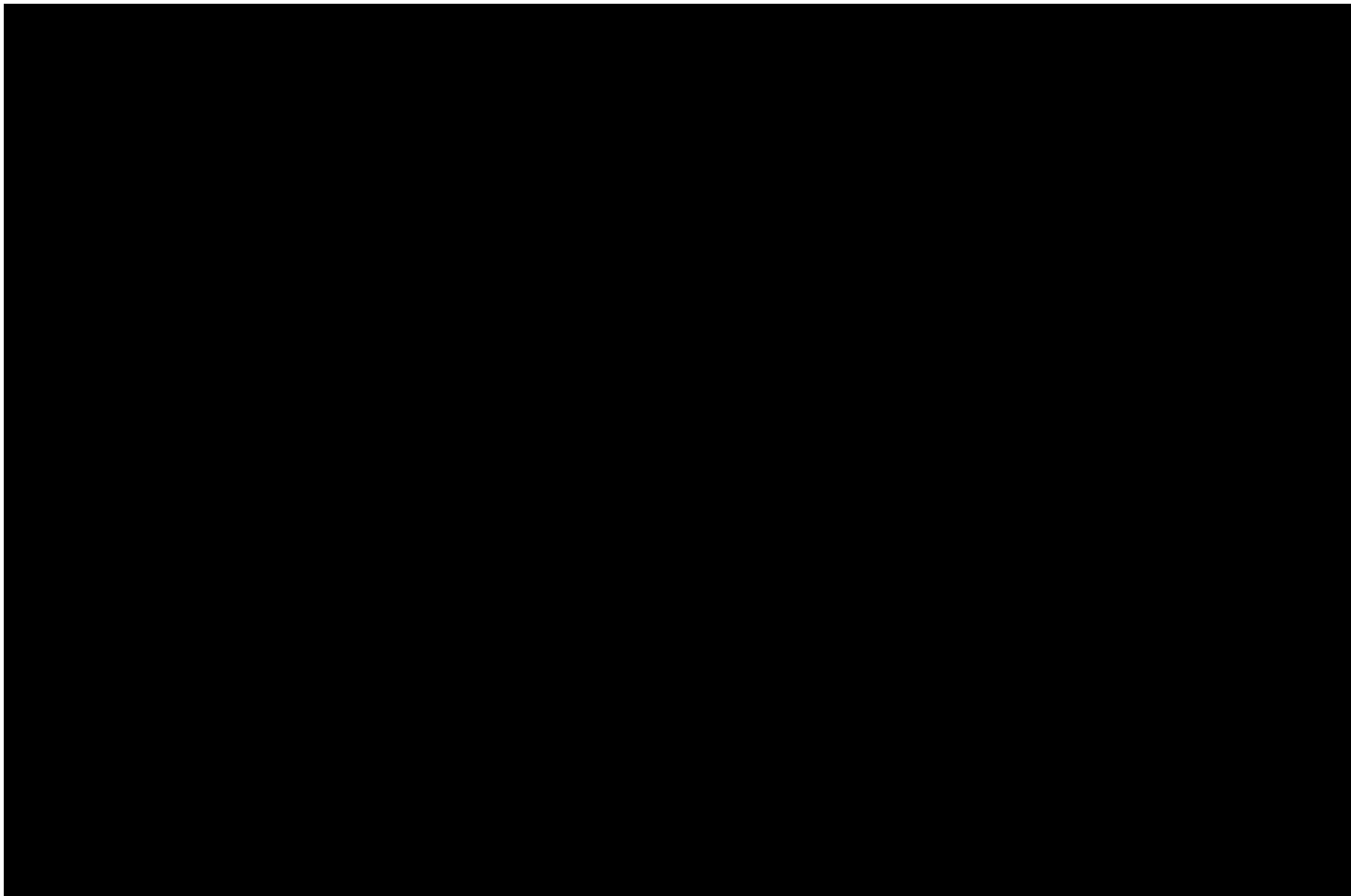
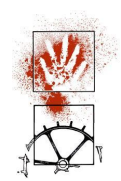


Figure 4-28 Site and tower locations along the assessed area of Line 2: Towers 26-25

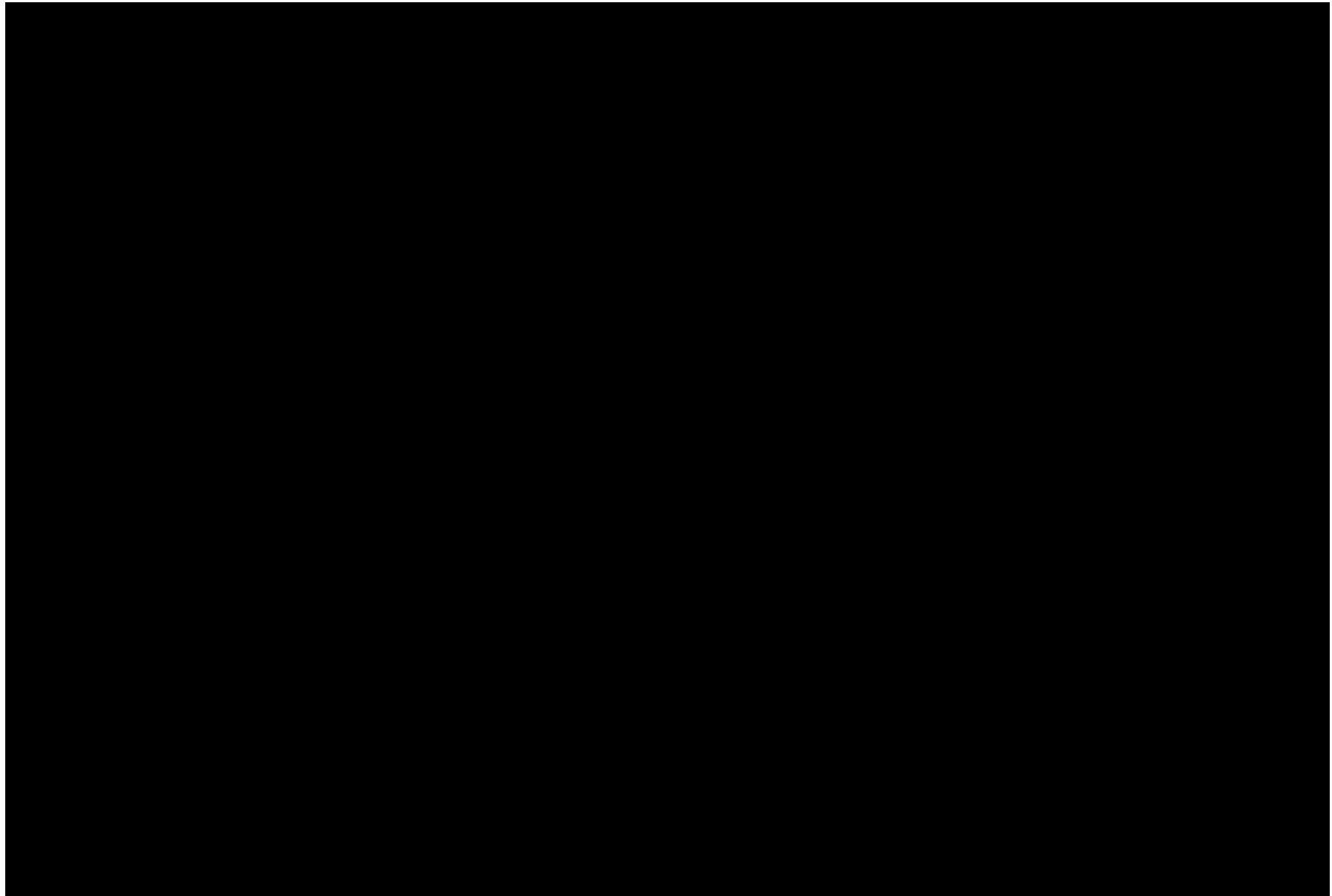
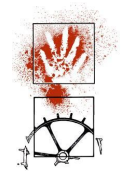


Figure 4-29 Site and tower locations along the assessed area of Line 2: Tower 20

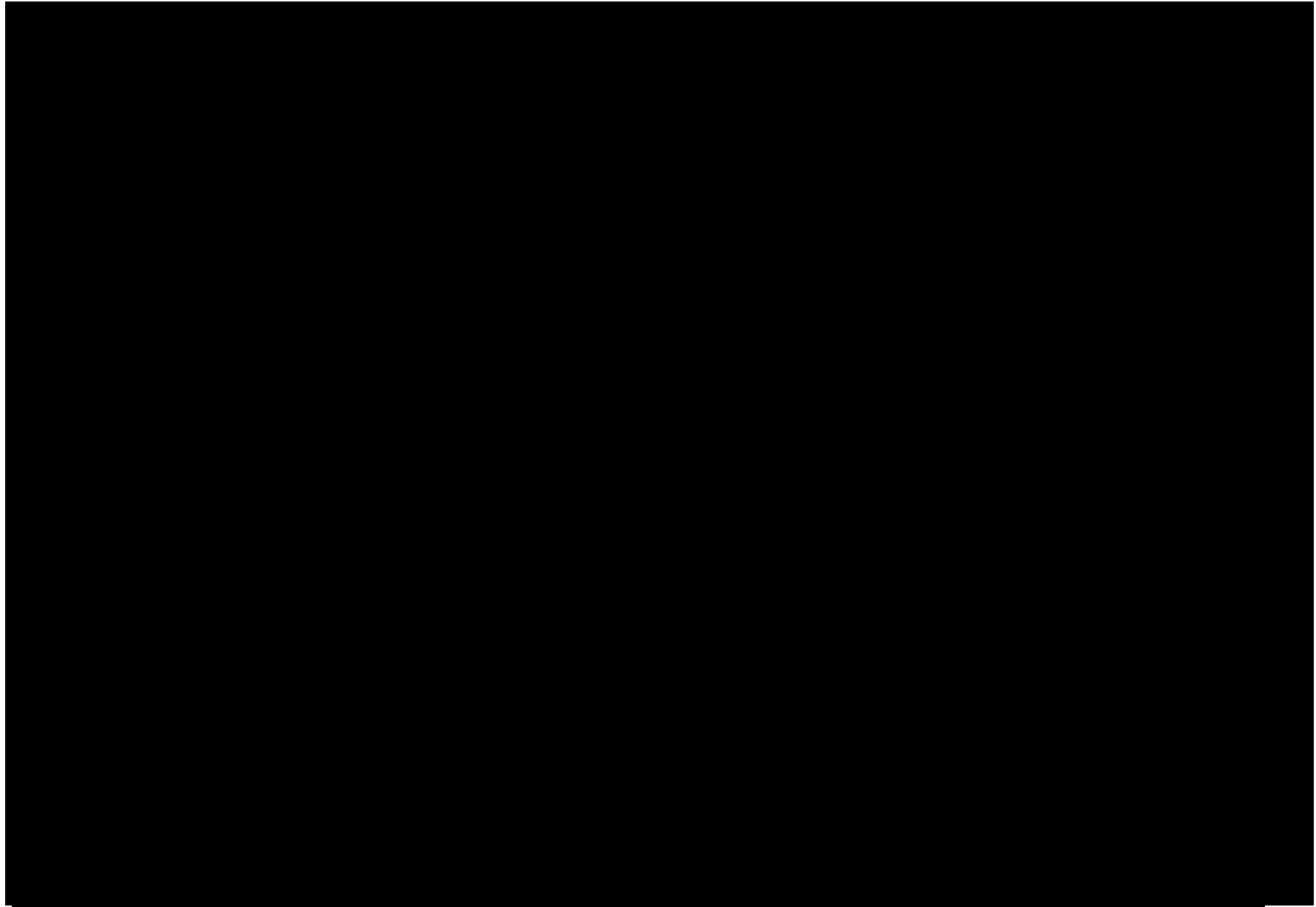
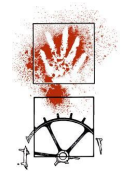


Figure 4-30 Site and tower locations along the assessed area of Line 2: Tower 6



5 LINE 3

The following properties within Line 3 were subject to heritage survey: MA-039, MA-043, MA-044 (Figure 5-1 to Figure 5-2). See Appendix 1 for archaeological sensitivity mapping of the assessed areas, and Appendix 2 for the tracked location of the survey transects.

Towers 16, 17, and 18 were surveyed on 5th February 2026 by NOHC archaeologist [REDACTED] BTLALC was invited to attend however there were no available personnel.

Towers 11, 12, and 13 were surveyed by NOHC archaeologists [REDACTED] on 19th February 2026. Representatives from BTLALC [REDACTED] also participated.

5.1 MA-039

Towers subject to survey:

11

12

13

The survey areas consisted of very steep hills with thick grass coverage. Exposure and visibility varied from nil to 20%. A grassed track was cut into the side of the hillslope running north-south through the property. Some basalt outcrops were noted in the northern end of the property. The property has been extensively historically grazed and was currently still used for pastoral and grazing purposes.

No Aboriginal sites or areas of archaeological potential were identified during the field surveys.

5.2 MA-043

Towers subject to survey:

16

17

Tower 16 at the time of survey was located within MA-043. After the survey the tower location has been moved to MA-042. MA-042 was entirely surveyed in March/April 2025 and no further surveys are required.

The survey area consisted of an upper slope in a steep hills context. There were no exposures present, and the land was farmland used for pastoral purposes. Vegetation was dense grass, short shrubs, and dead trees.

No Aboriginal sites or areas of archaeological potential were identified during the field surveys.

5.3 MA-044

Towers subject to survey:

18

The survey area consisted of an upper slope within a steep hills context. Vegetation was dense grass and isolated trees with no exposures present. Soils were thin, with volcanic rock outcrops noted over the side of the hillslope. The property was used for pastoral and grazing purposes.



No Aboriginal sites or areas of archaeological potential were identified during the field surveys.

5.4 Maps of Assessed Areas

The following maps show sites and tower locations along the assessed areas of Line 3.

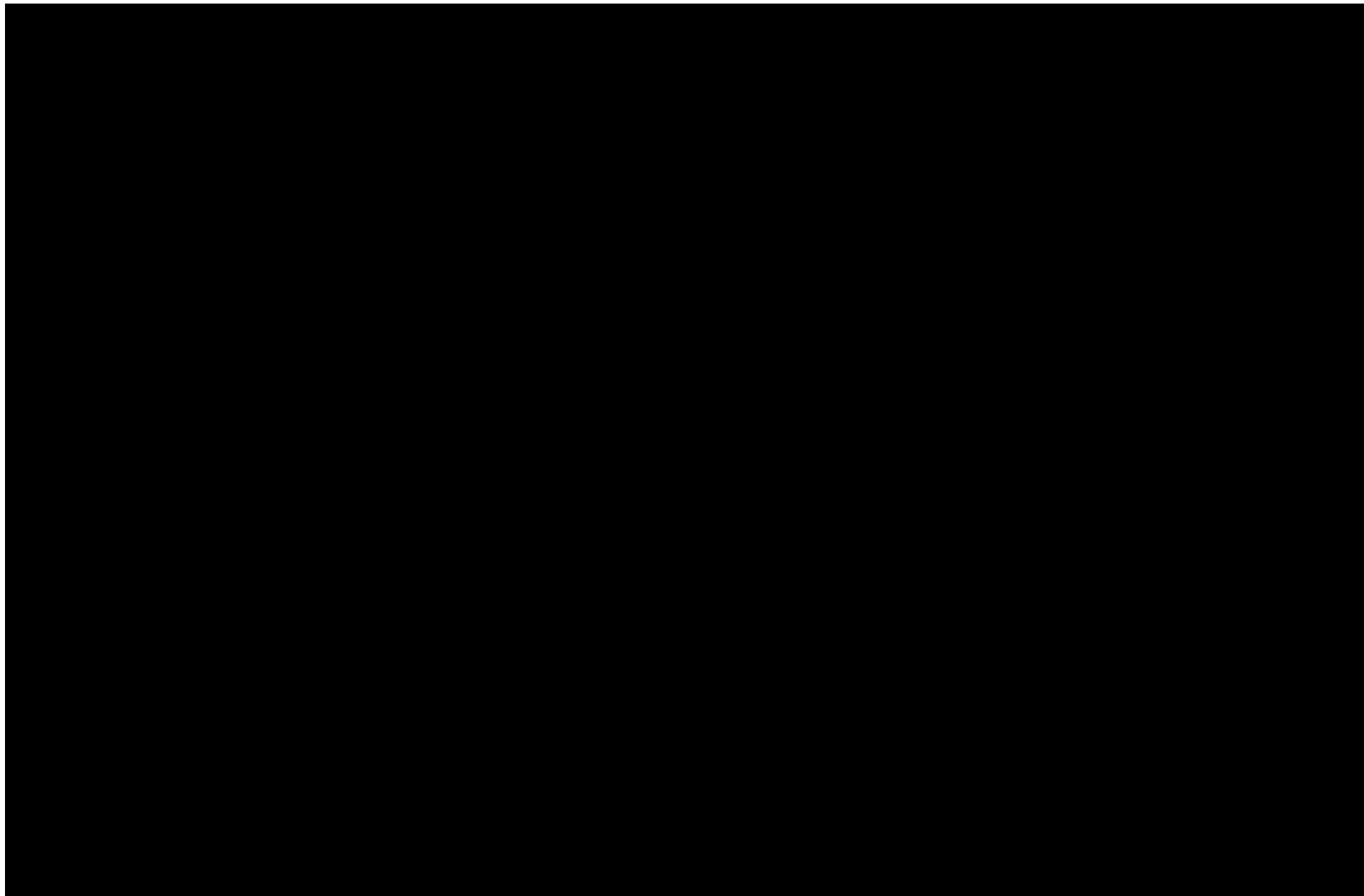


Figure 5-1 Site and tower locations along the assessed area of Line 3 Towers 11-13

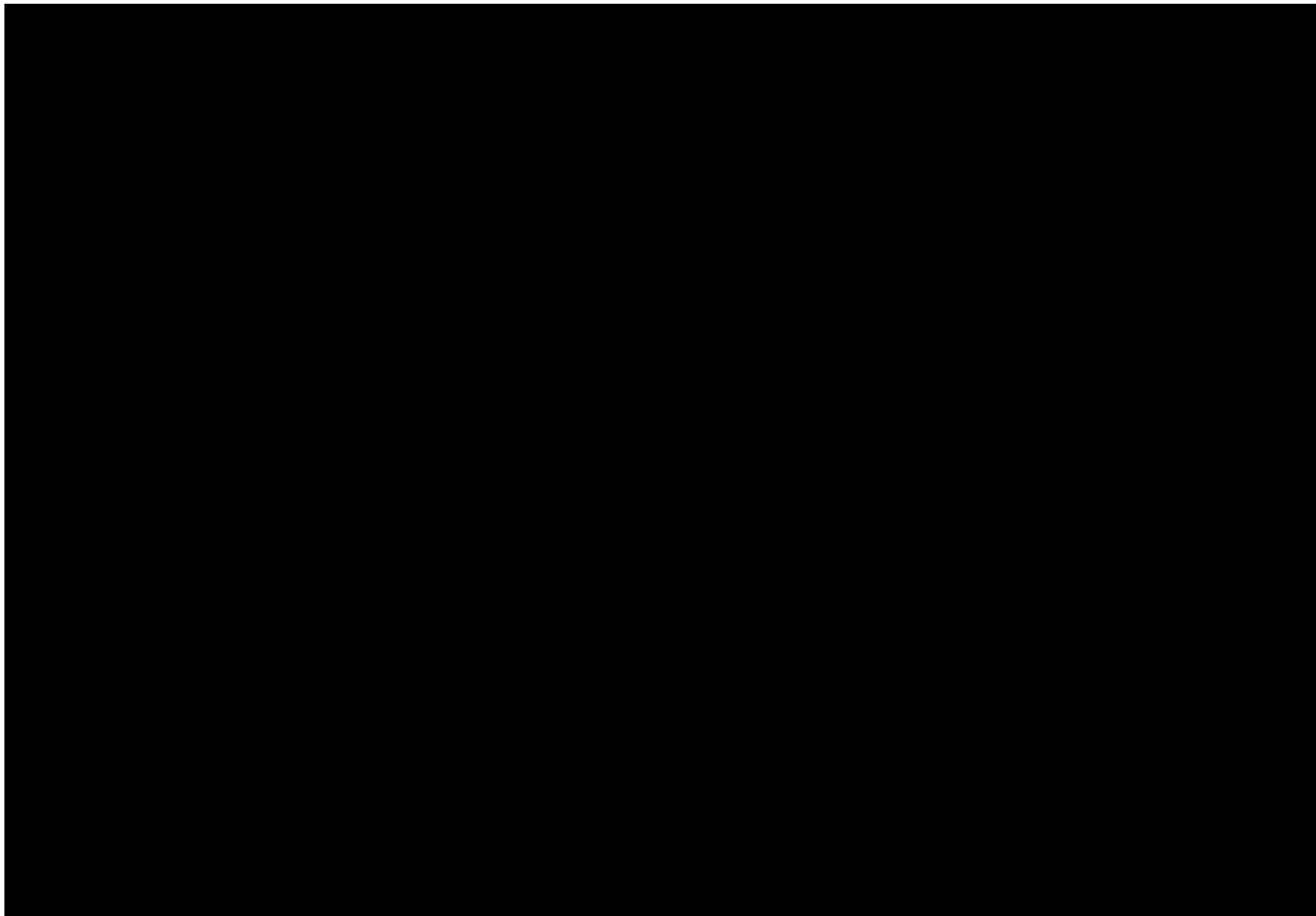


Figure 5-2 Site and tower locations along the assessed area of Line 3 Towers 16-18



6 SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The eight surface sites (HLW-28, HLW-29, HLW-33, HLW-36, HLW-37, HLW-38, HLW-39, and HLW-40) comprise site types (artefact scatters and isolated finds) that are common throughout the Tumut region and are evidence of Aboriginal occupation within the area. However, due to the lack of rare or defining characteristics these sites provide little further archaeological information and are regarded as having low scientific significance.

Newly recorded PAD HLW PAD14 is located outside but adjacent to areas of proposed impact in an area of high/moderate subsurface archaeological potential. The association of HLW PAD14 with surface artefacts (HLW-33) illustrates the high/moderate likelihood of subsurface material being present. In terms of significance, the assessment of a PAD relates to its potential or likelihood of yielding significant cultural information through archaeological research. This can only be determined where impacts are proposed, and subsurface test excavation is conducted. All Aboriginal archaeological sites have cultural value for present-day Aboriginal people, as they were created by prehistoric, ancestral Aboriginal people and provide tangible evidence of past occupation of the landscape. All Aboriginal sites within the study area are regarded by the RAPs as having cultural significance as locations that have direct evidence of the past Aboriginal occupation of the area.

It should be noted that some objects and places might have cultural value that was not communicated to NOHC. This could be the case for objects or places that are associated with information that is culturally restricted.

Within the Project Footprint, impacts are confined to tower locations and tracks. Sites located outside of these direct impact areas may be conserved *in situ*. Where direct impacts are proposed to sites, mitigation measures aim to further manage impacts by undertaking salvage and recording prior to these impacts occurring.

Table 6-1 Heritage Item Impact Justification

Heritage Item	In-Situ (Yes / No)	Justification for salvage (Impact)
HLW-28		
HLW-29		
HLW-33		
HLW-36		
HLW-37		



HLW-38	
HLW-39	
HLW-40	

7 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made:

1. HLW-28, HLW-29, HLW-33, HLW-36, HLW-37, HLW-38, HLW-39, and HLW-40 were located in areas of proposed impacts and have been salvaged.
2. HLW PAD14 is located next to a proposed track and must be fenced and signage installed prior to works occurring. A no go area must be displayed on Environmental control maps and Sensitive area plans. The In Vehicle Management System must have a the exclusion zone for HLW PAD14 in the system prior to works occurring. A toolbox must be given to works prior to works occurring. All mitigation measures will be in place as per HumeLink West Heritage Management Plan. Works must not occur in this area.
3. Works are cleared to proceed in all areas that have been subject to survey.
4. The remaining areas of the Project Footprint that have not yet been subject to heritage assessment must be surveyed prior to impacts commencing.
5. ASIRFs have been submitted for all impacted sites.
6. Consultation is being undertaken with RAPs to start the potential return to country process for HLW-36 and HLW-37 once design is finalised for this access track and can be confirmed these locations won't be impacted.



8 REFERENCES

- Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW), 2010a. Code of practice for archaeological investigation of Aboriginal objects in New South Wales. DECCW, Sydney South.
- DECCW, 2010b. Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010. DECCW, Sydney.
- Navin Officer Heritage Consultants (NOHC), 2024. HumeLink Technical Report 02 Revised Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report. Report to Transgrid.
- NOHC, 2026a. Humelink Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Addendum 1. Report to Transgrid.
- NOHC, 2026b. Humelink Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Addendum 2. Report to Transgrid.
- Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), 2011. Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW. OEH, Sydney South.

~ oOo ~



APPENDIX 1

SENSITIVITY MAPPING FOR ASSESSED AREAS

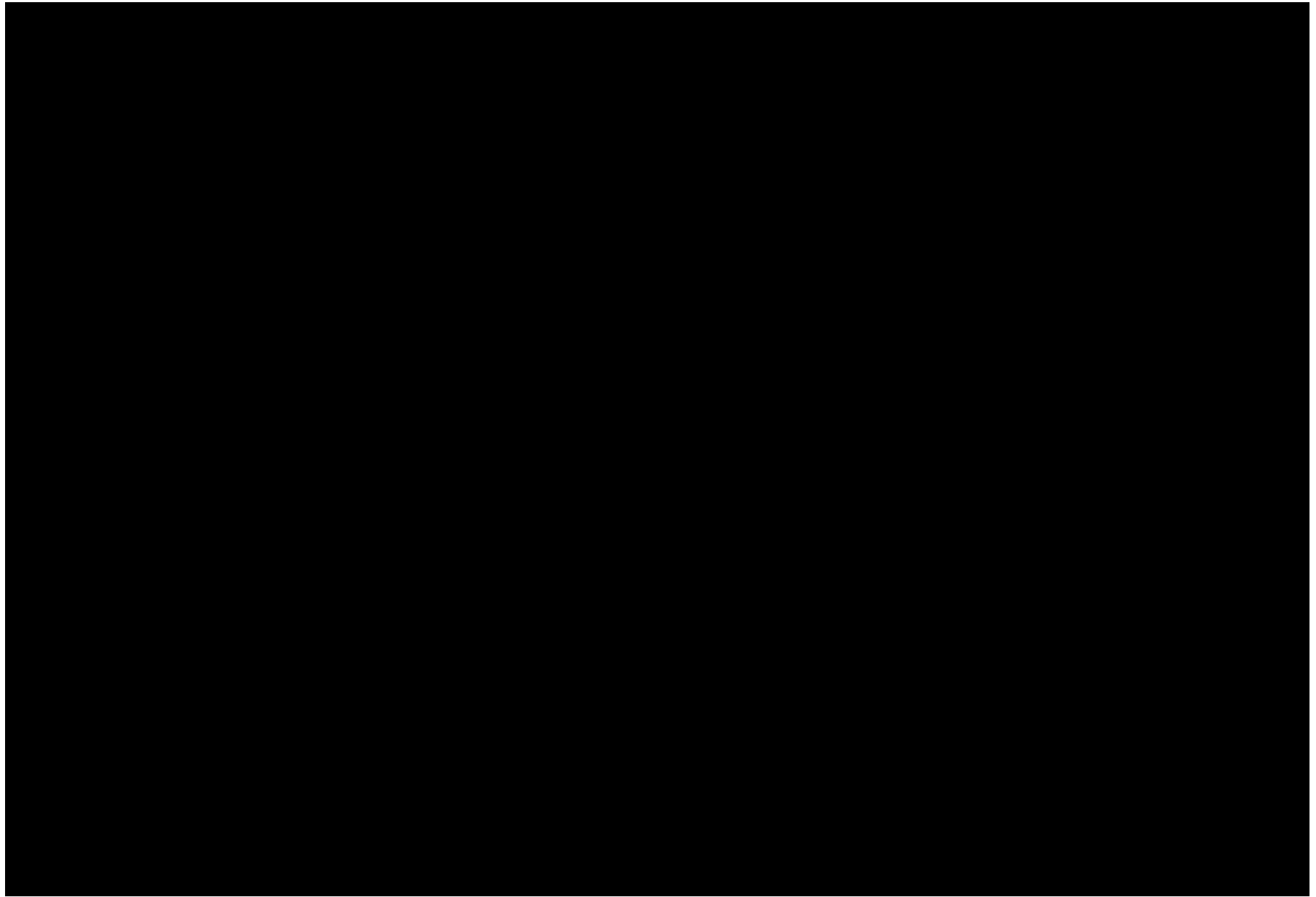


Figure A1-0-1 Subsurface archaeological sensitivity Line 2 Towers 44-39

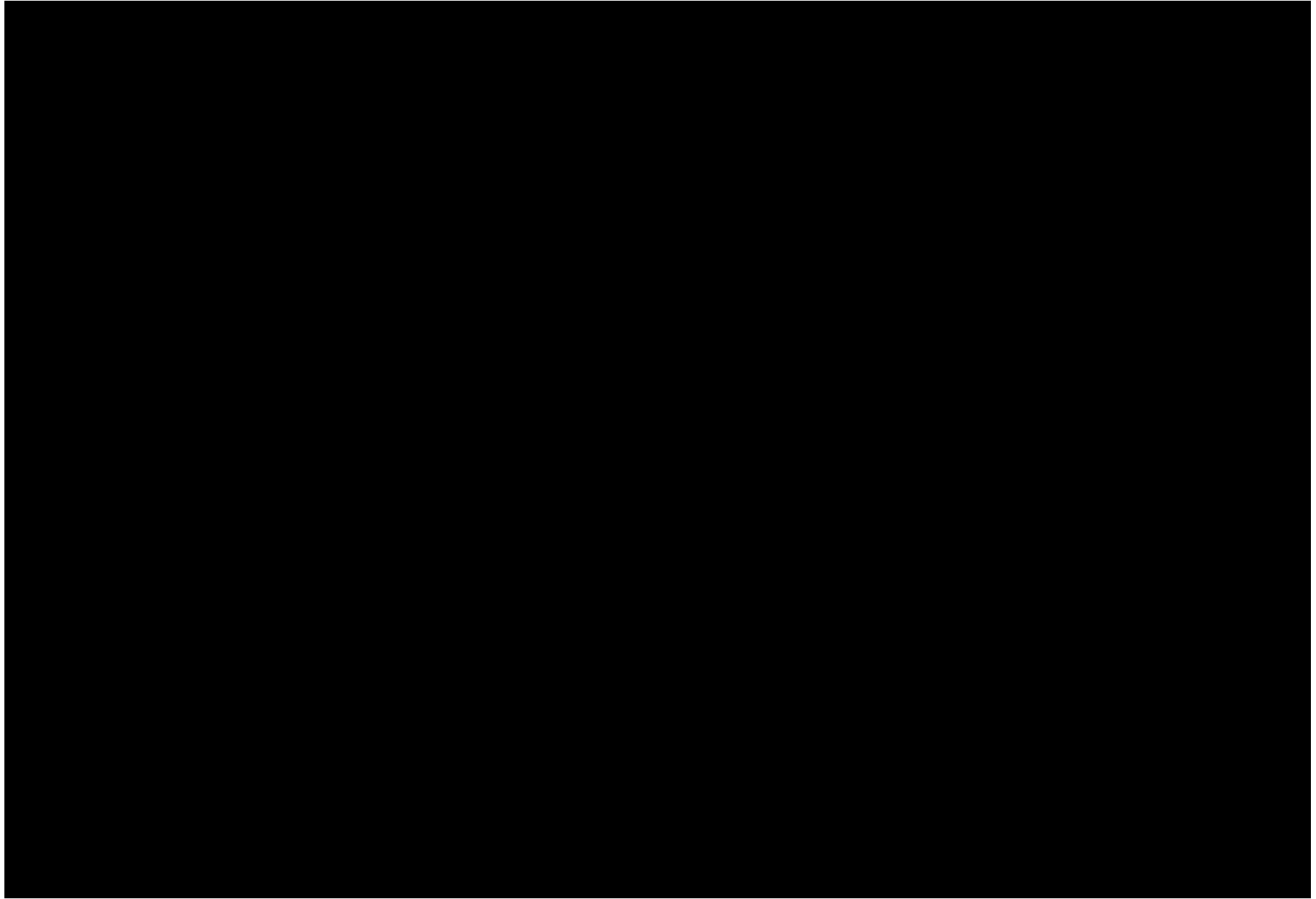


Figure A1-0-2 Subsurface archaeological sensitivity Line 2 Towers 39-34

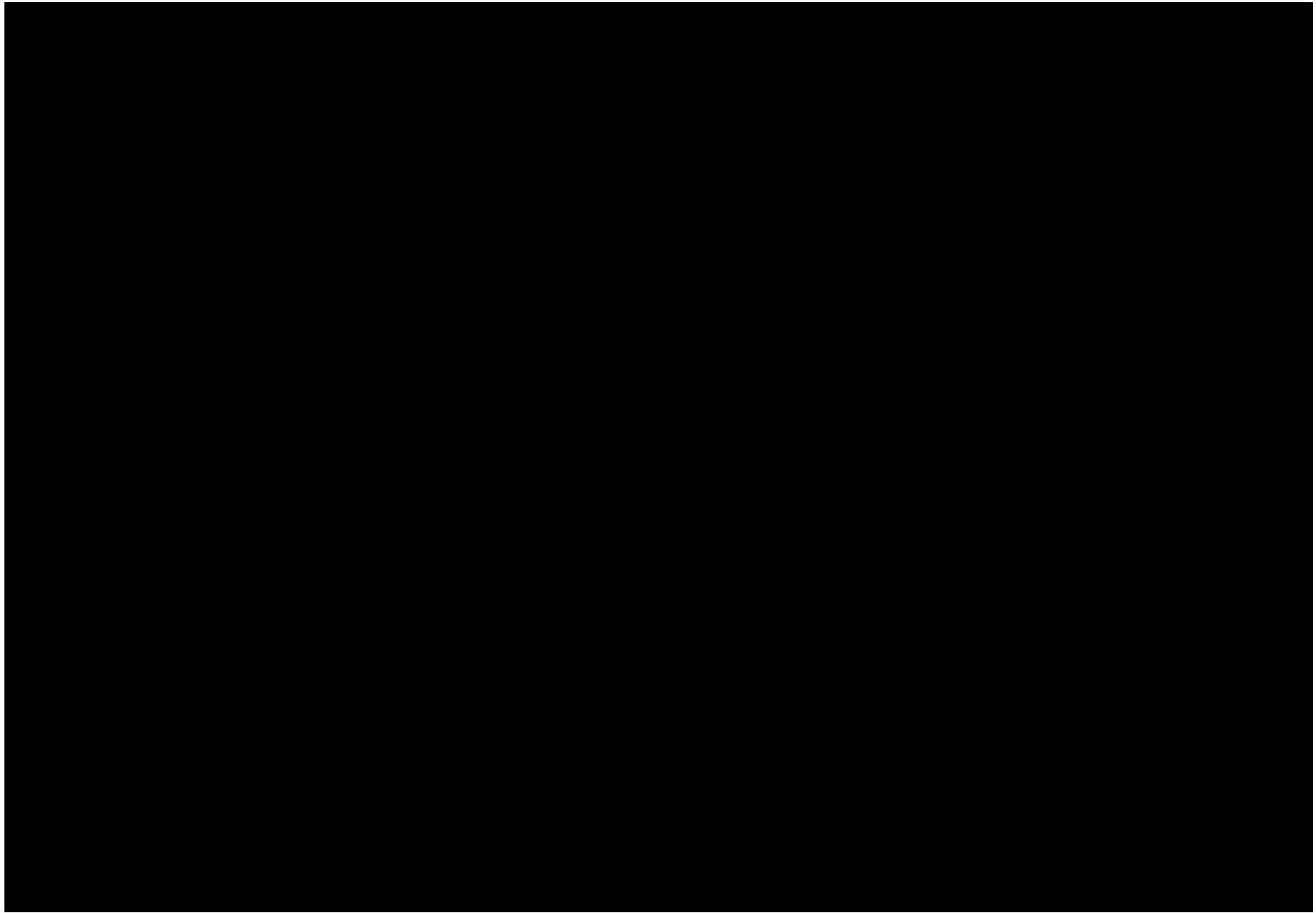


Figure A1-0-3 Subsurface archaeological sensitivity Line 2 Towers 36-32

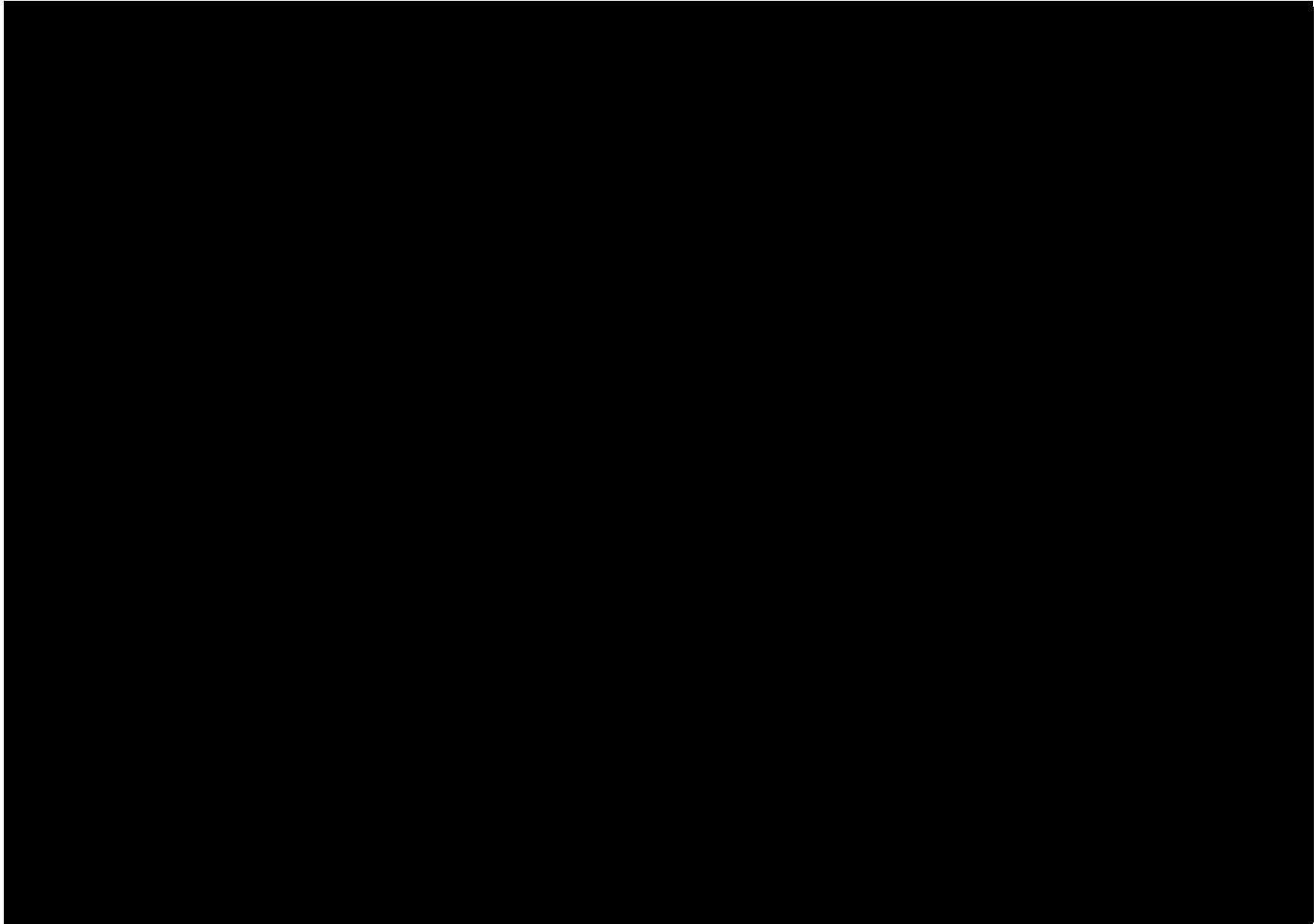


Figure A1-0-4 Subsurface archaeological sensitivity Line 2 Towers 26-25

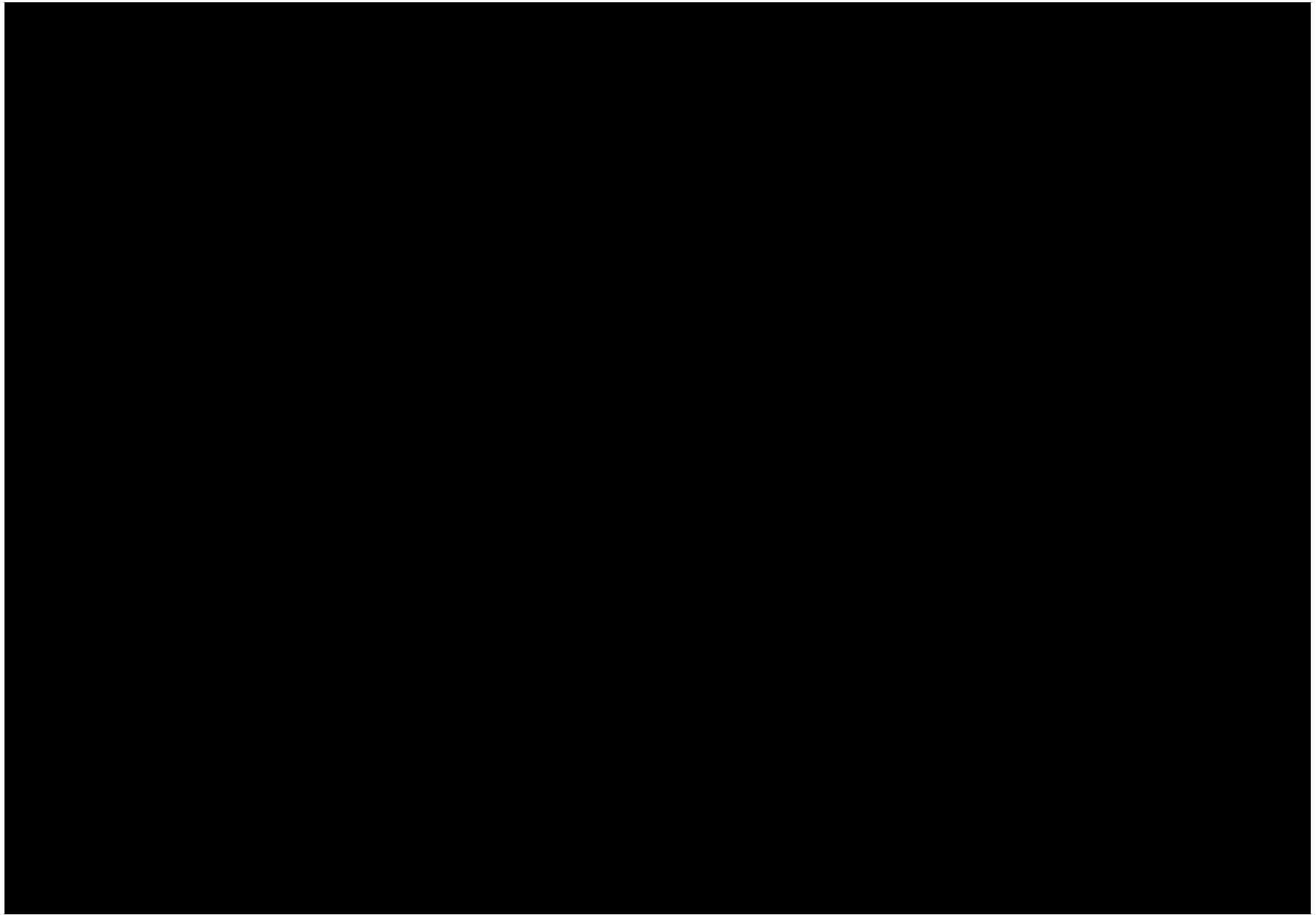


Figure A1-0-5 Subsurface archaeological sensitivity Line 2 Tower 20

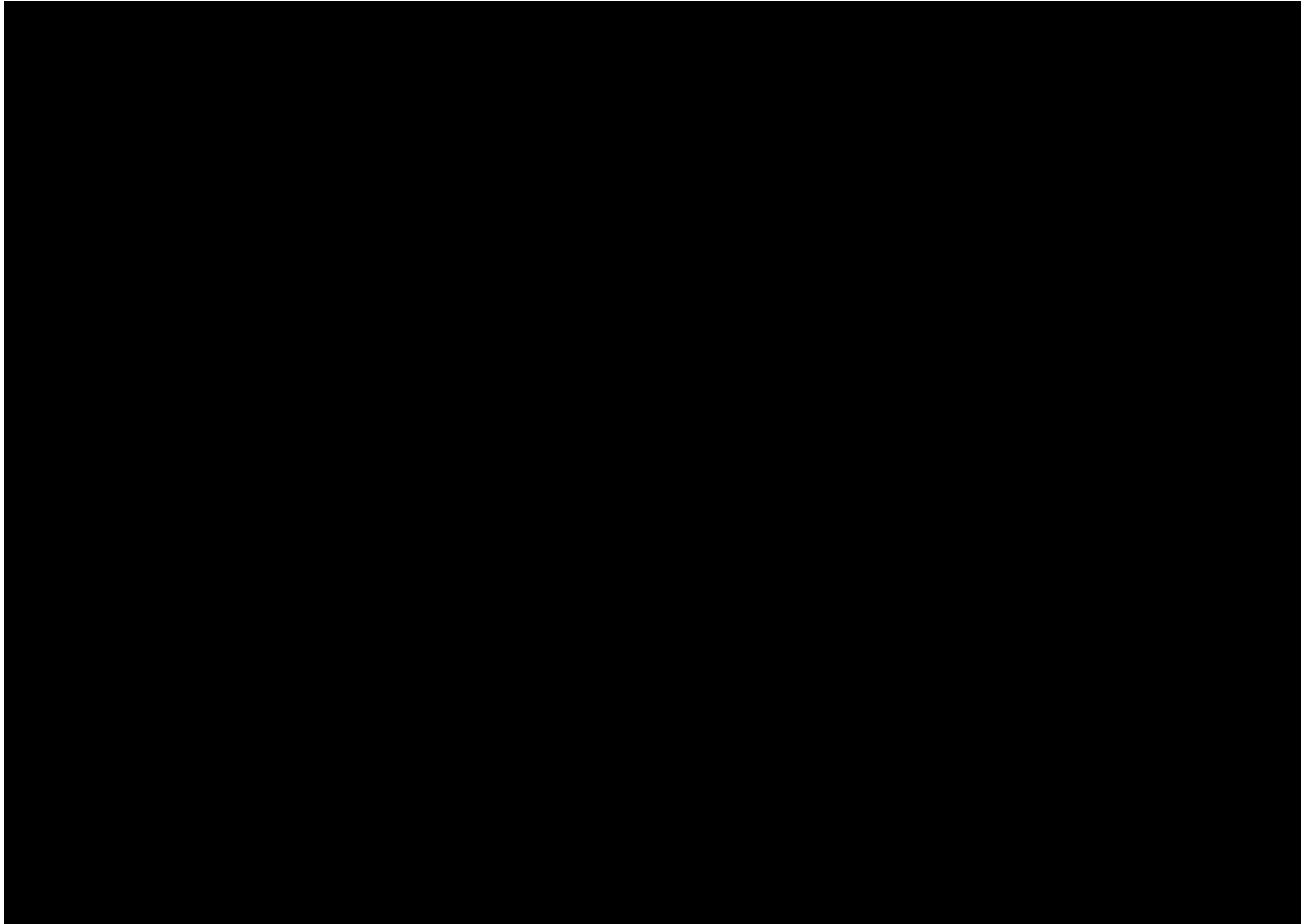


Figure A1-0-6 Subsurface archaeological sensitivity Line 2 Tower 6

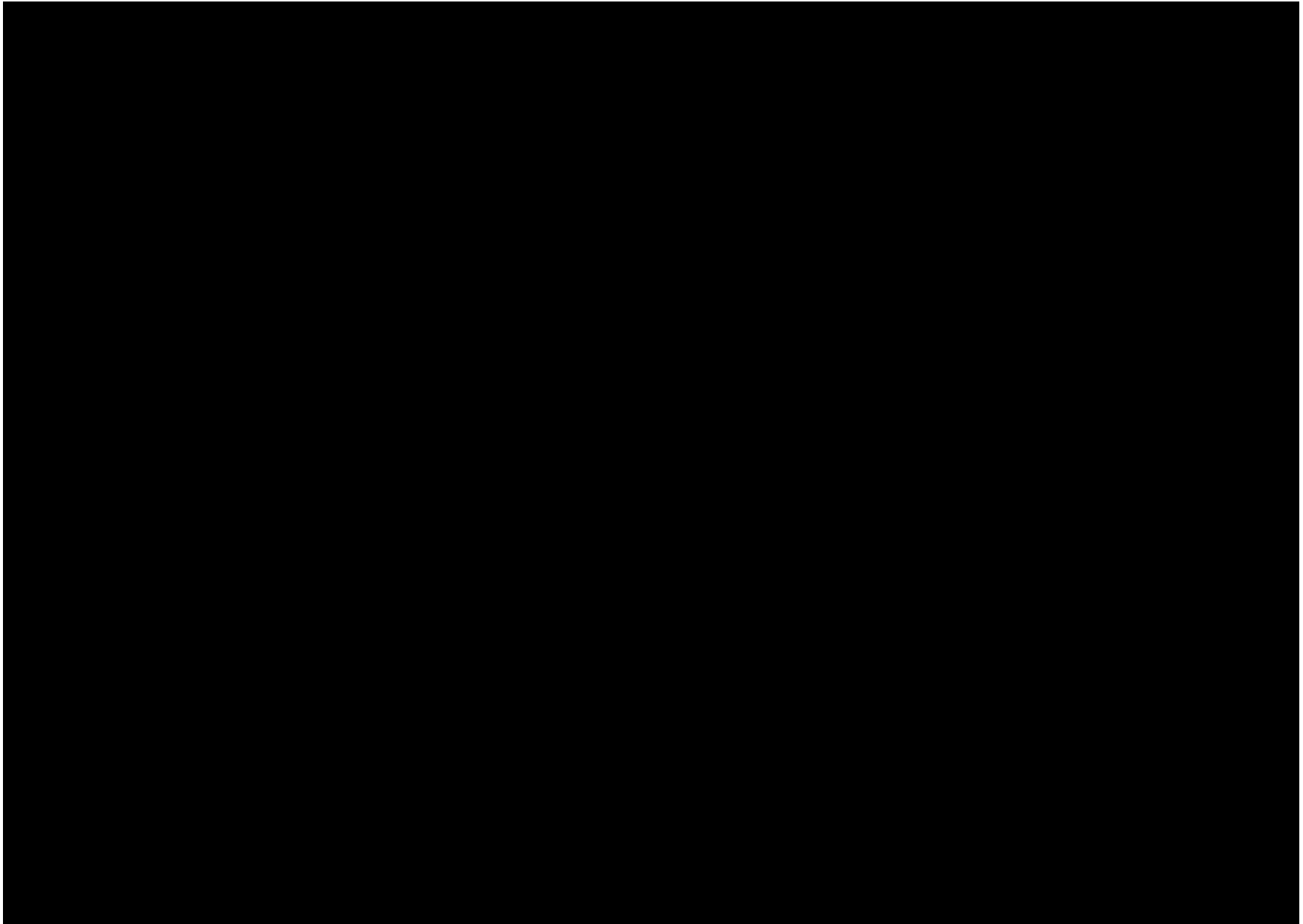


Figure A1-0-7 Subsurface archaeological sensitivity Line 3 Towers 11-13

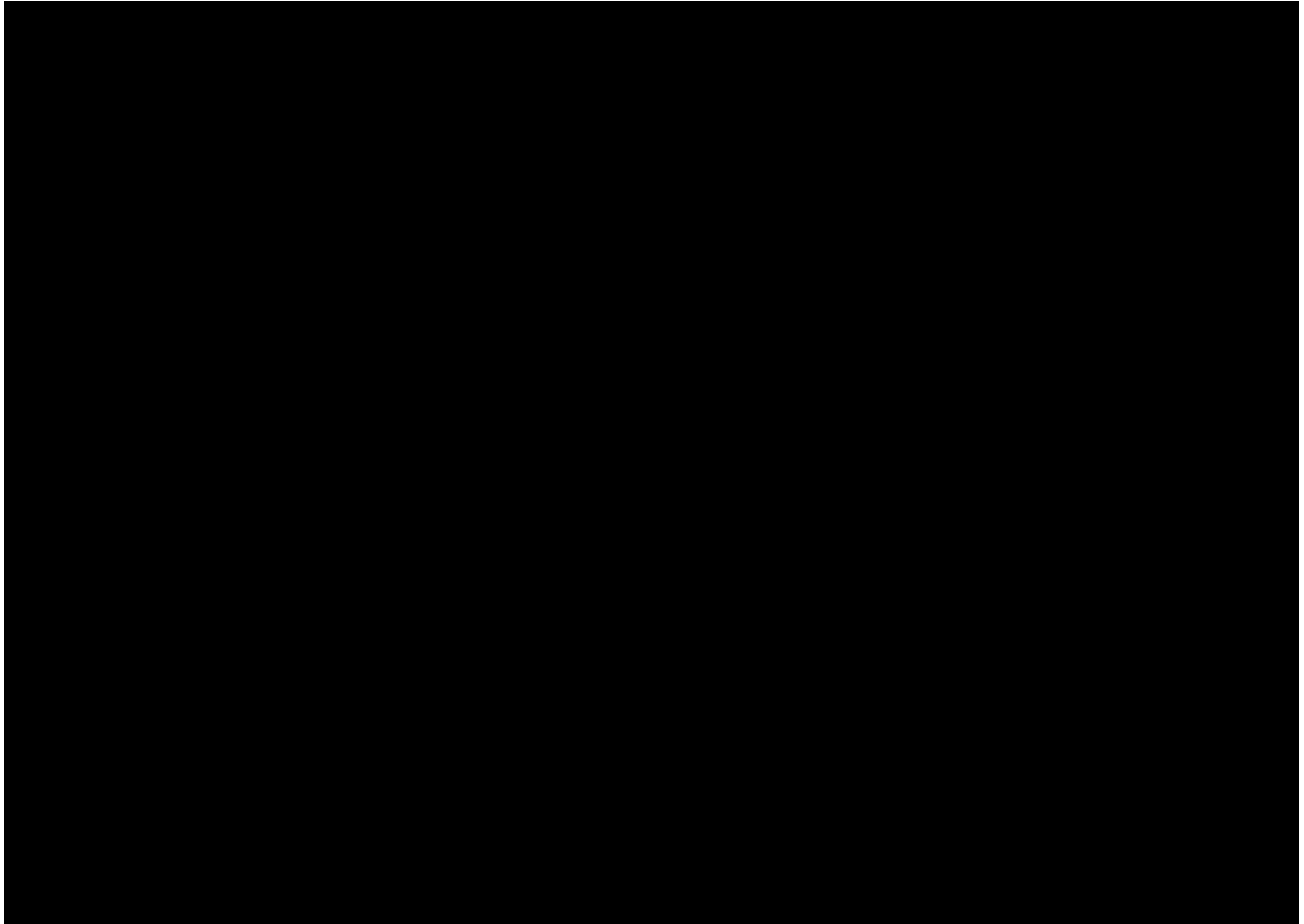


Figure A1-0-8 Subsurface archaeological sensitivity Line 3 Towers 16-18



APPENDIX 2

SURVEY TRACKS AND SURVEY UNITS

*Note that survey tracks are only available for areas surveyed after September 2025. Survey units only show the path taken by one person, typically four people are present during surveys.

**Note that areas without visible survey tracks (including access tracks, tower locations, laydown areas etc.) have been previously assessed either in the Humelink ACHAR (NOHC, 2024) or in Humelink ACHAR Addendum 1 (NOHC, 2026a) and/or Humelink ACHAR Addendum 2 (NOHC, 2026b).

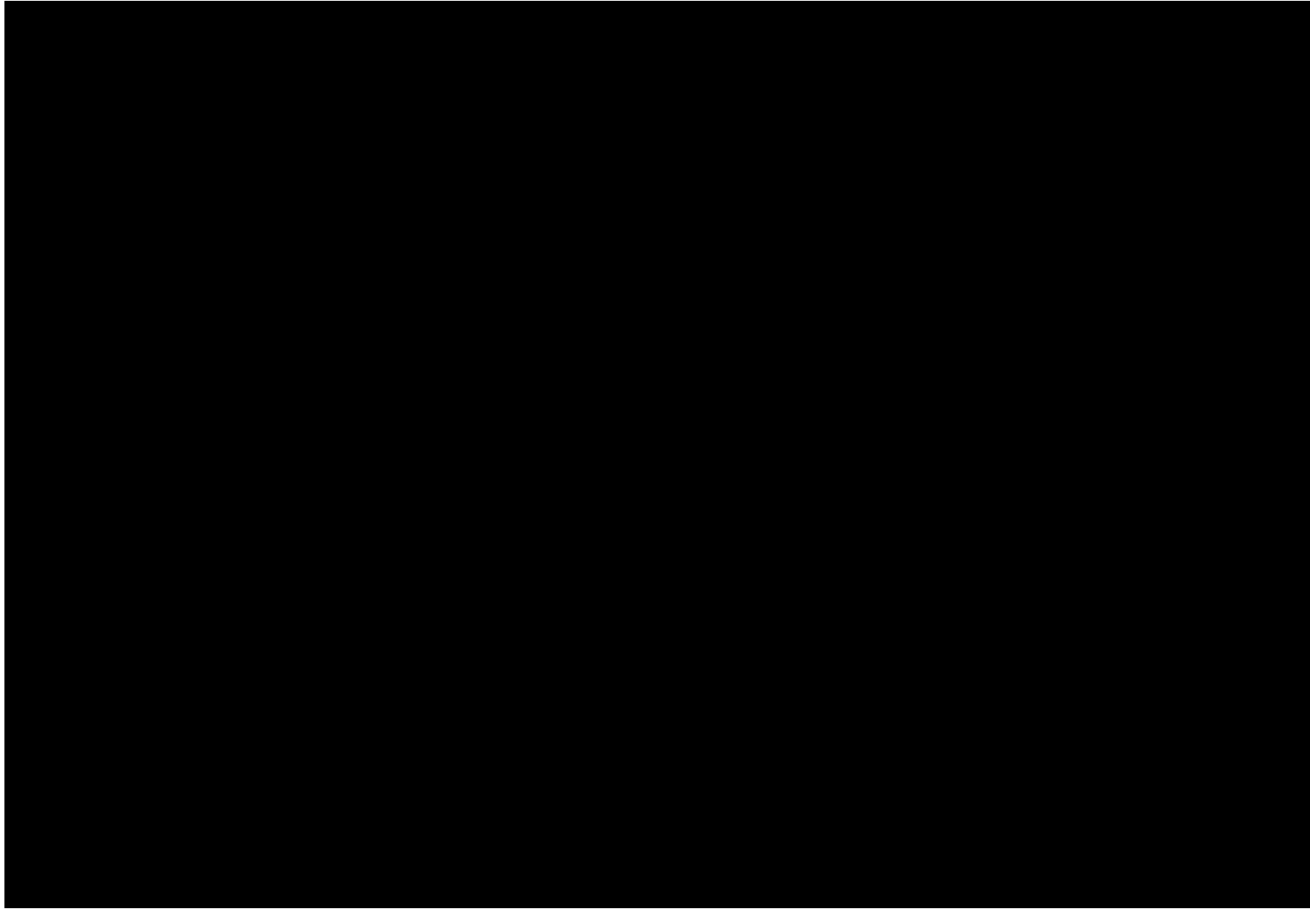
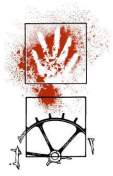


Figure A2-0-1 Line 2 Towers 44-40 survey tracks and survey units

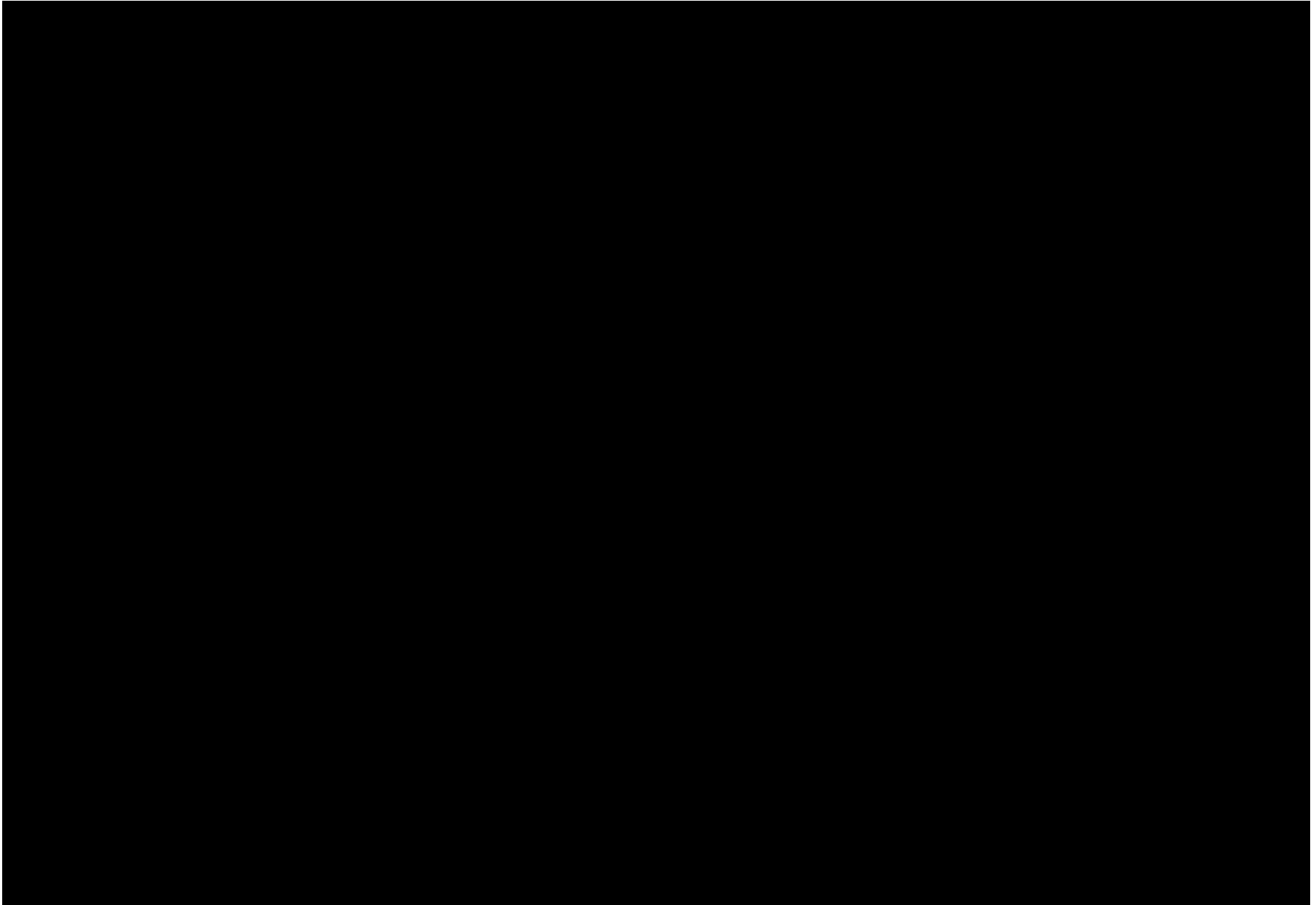


Figure A2-0-2 Line 2 Towers 40-37 survey tracks and survey units

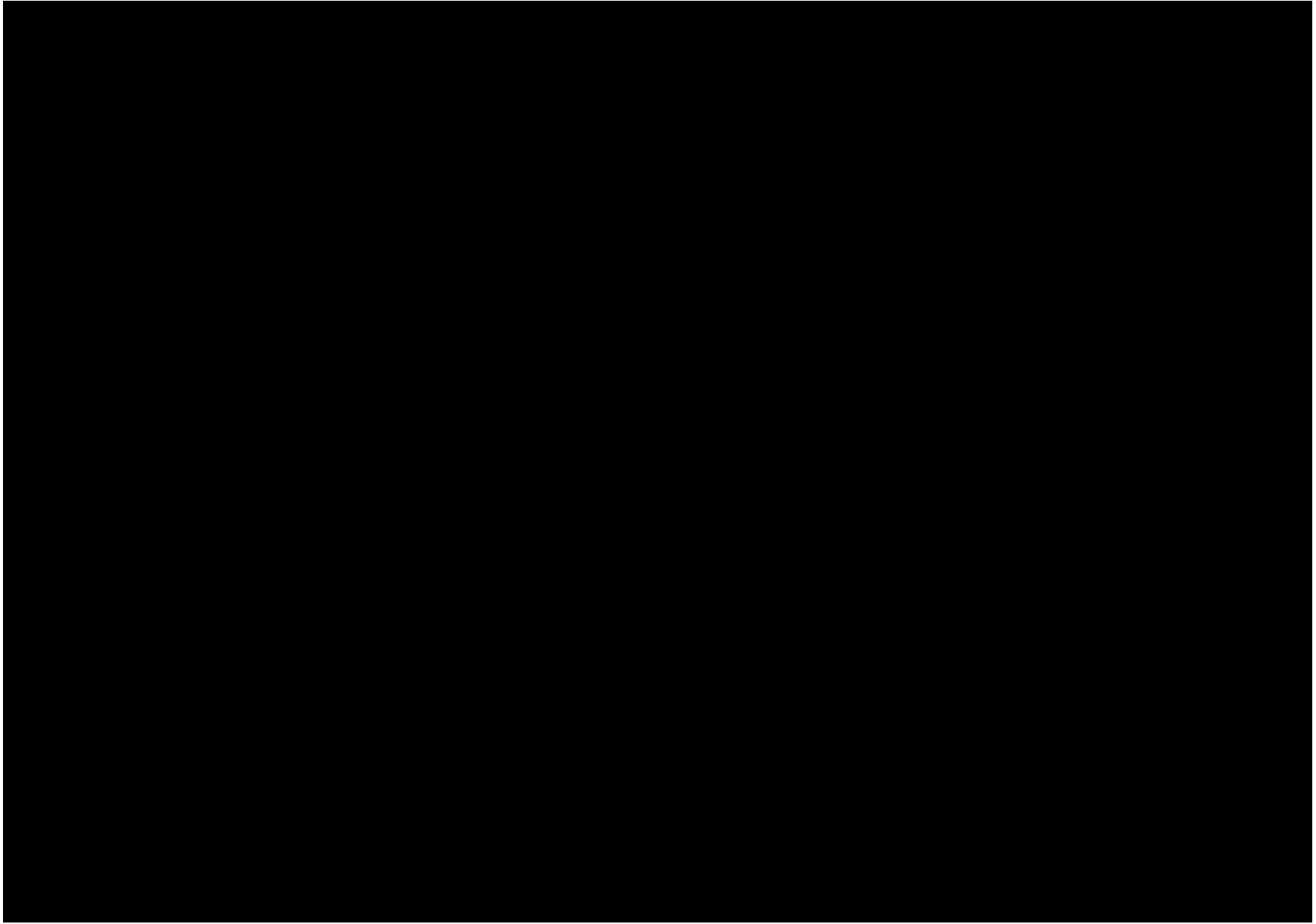
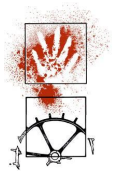


Figure A2-0-3 Line 2 Towers 37-34 survey tracks and survey units

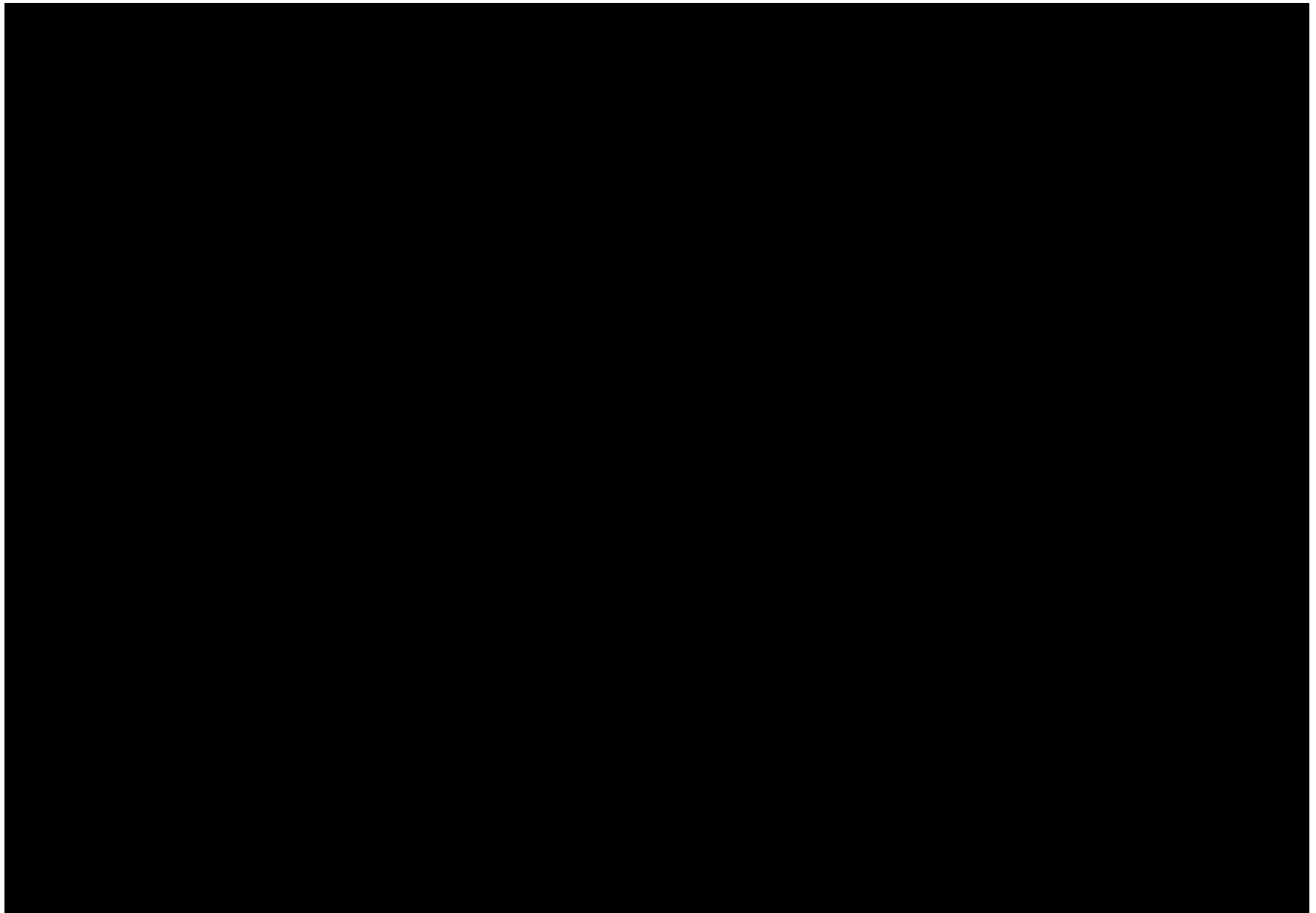


Figure A2-0-4 Line 2 Towers 34-32 survey tracks and survey units

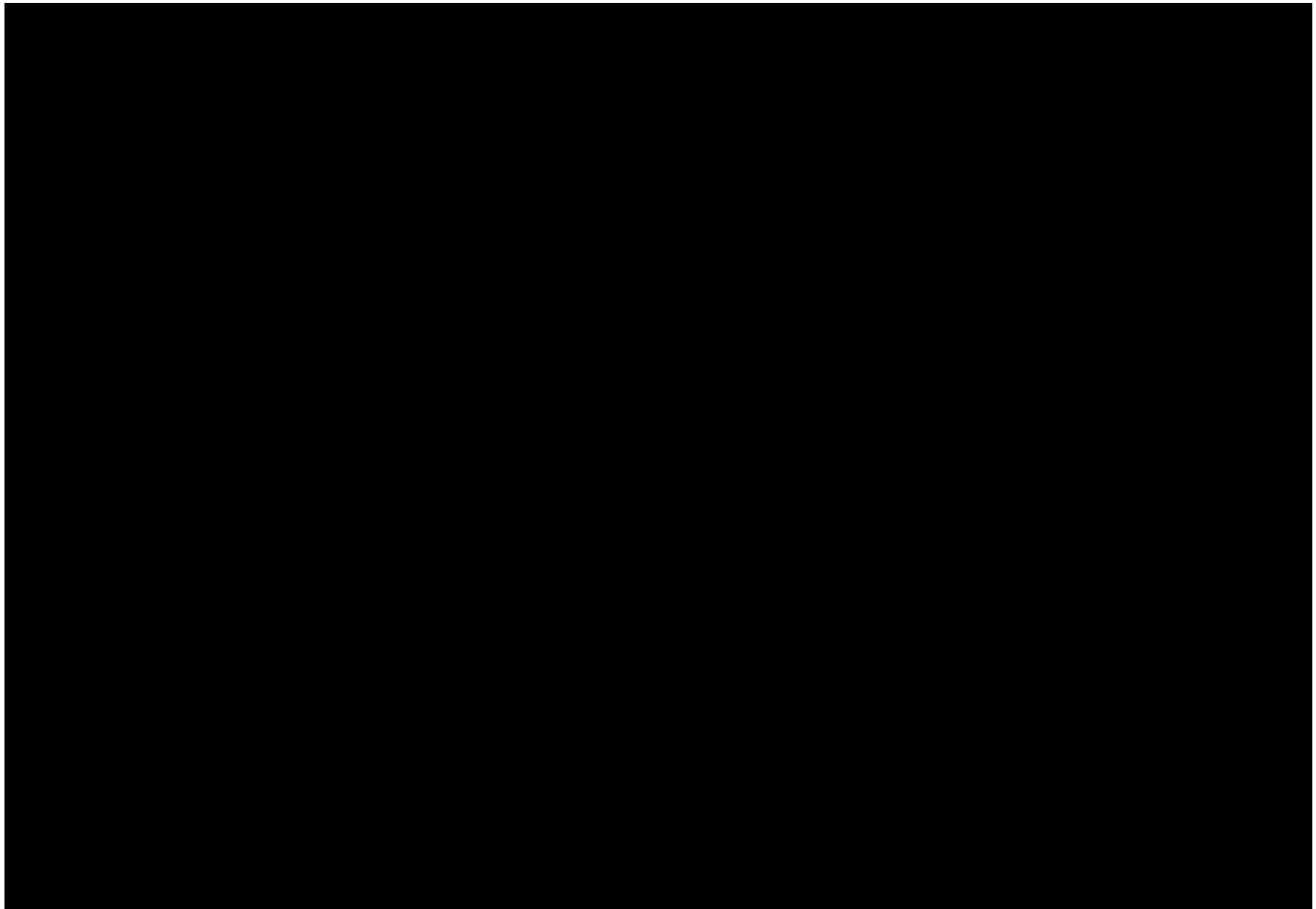


Figure A2-0-5 Line 2 Towers 26-25 survey tracks and survey units

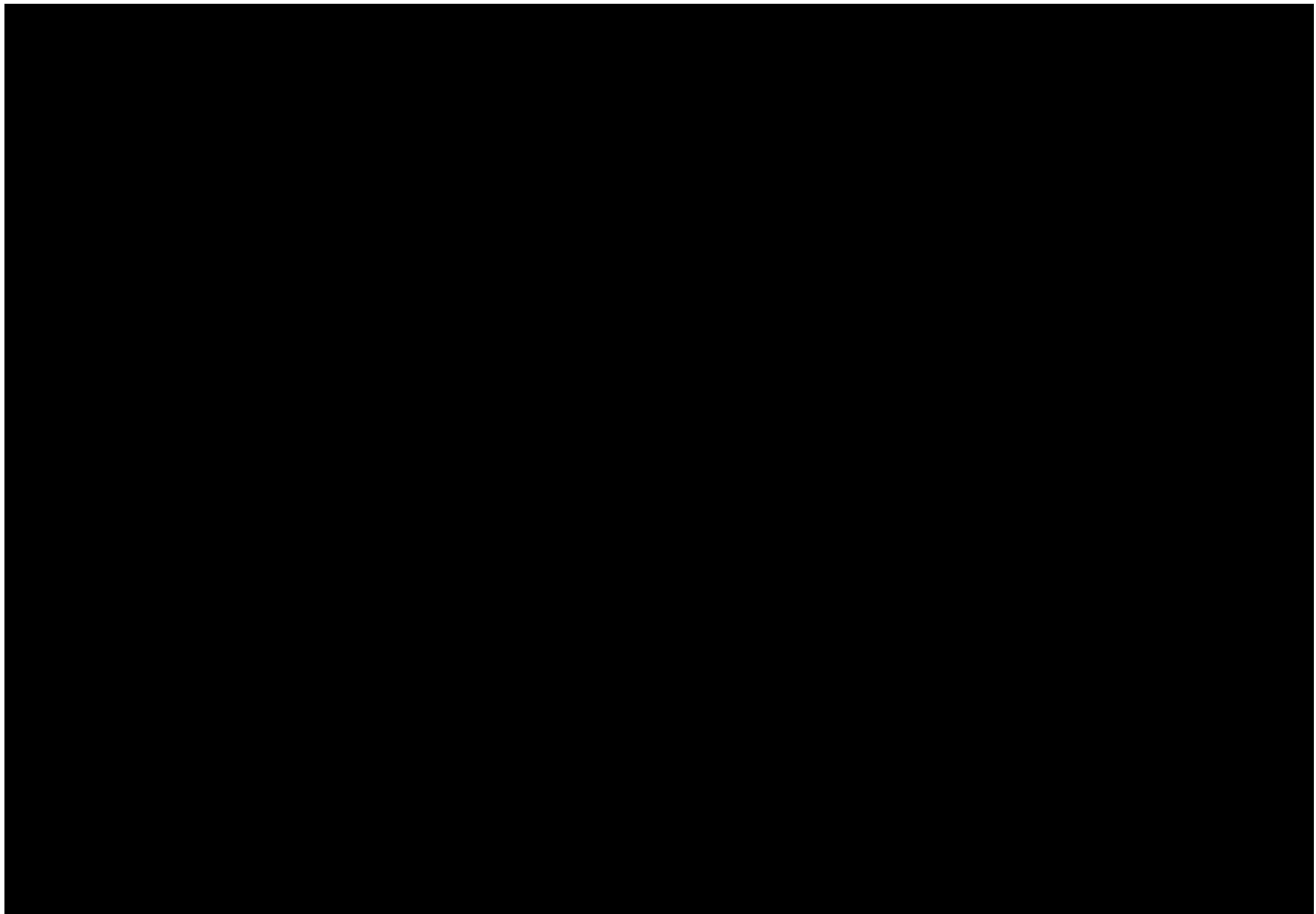


Figure A2-0-6 Line 2 Tower 20 survey tracks and survey units

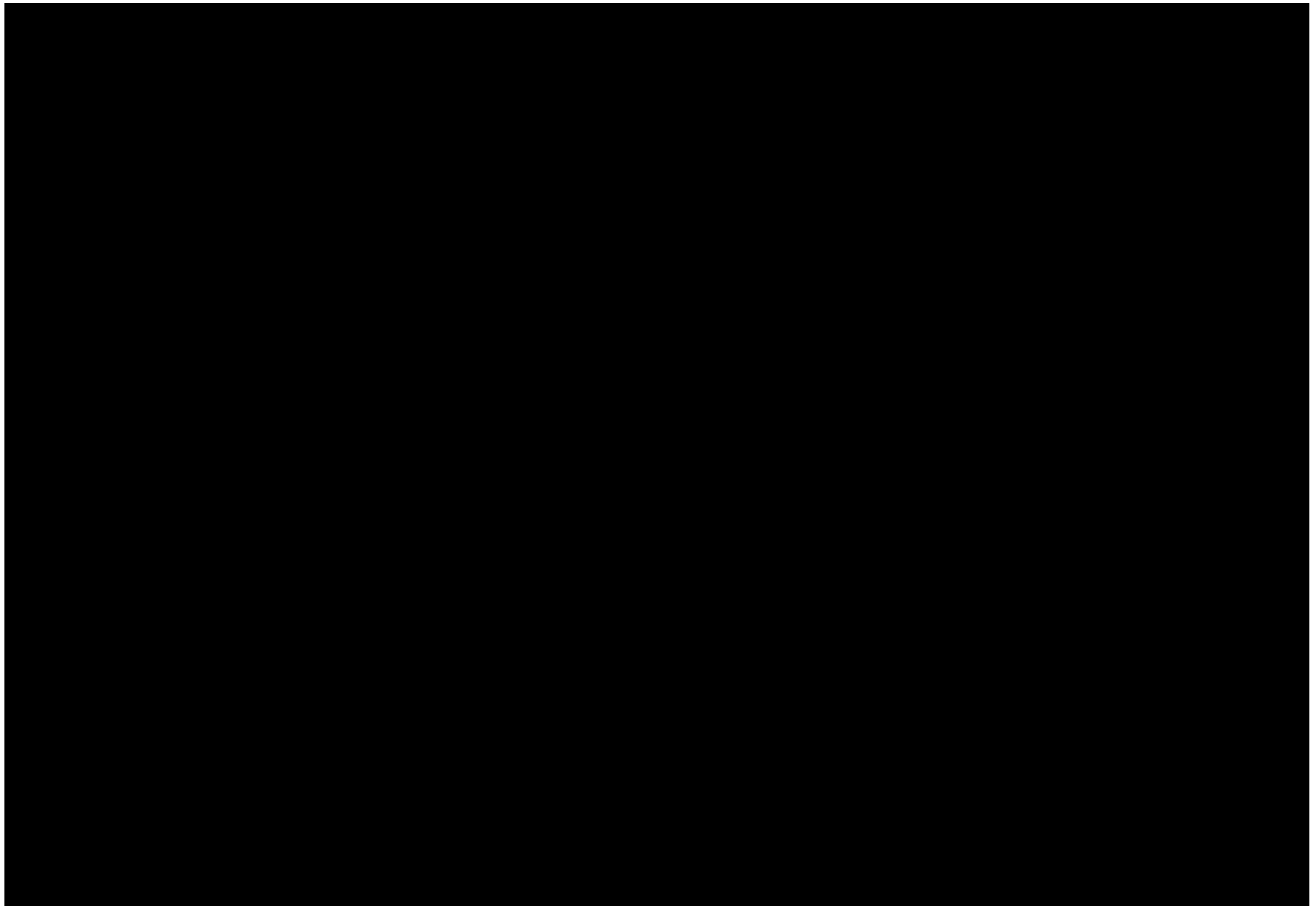


Figure A2-0-7 Line 2 Tower 6 survey tracks and survey units

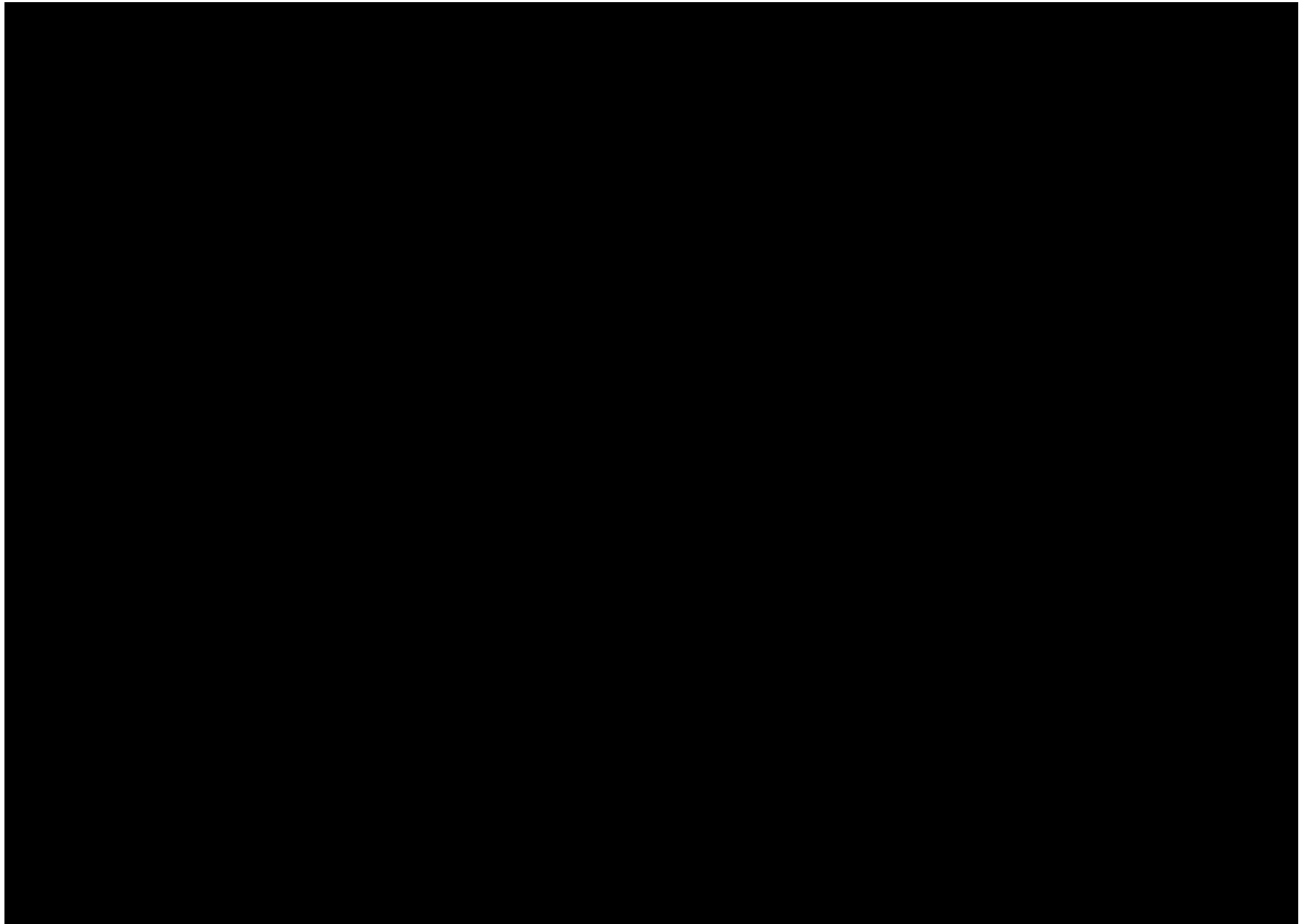


Figure A2-0-8 Line 3 Towers 16-18 survey tracks and survey units

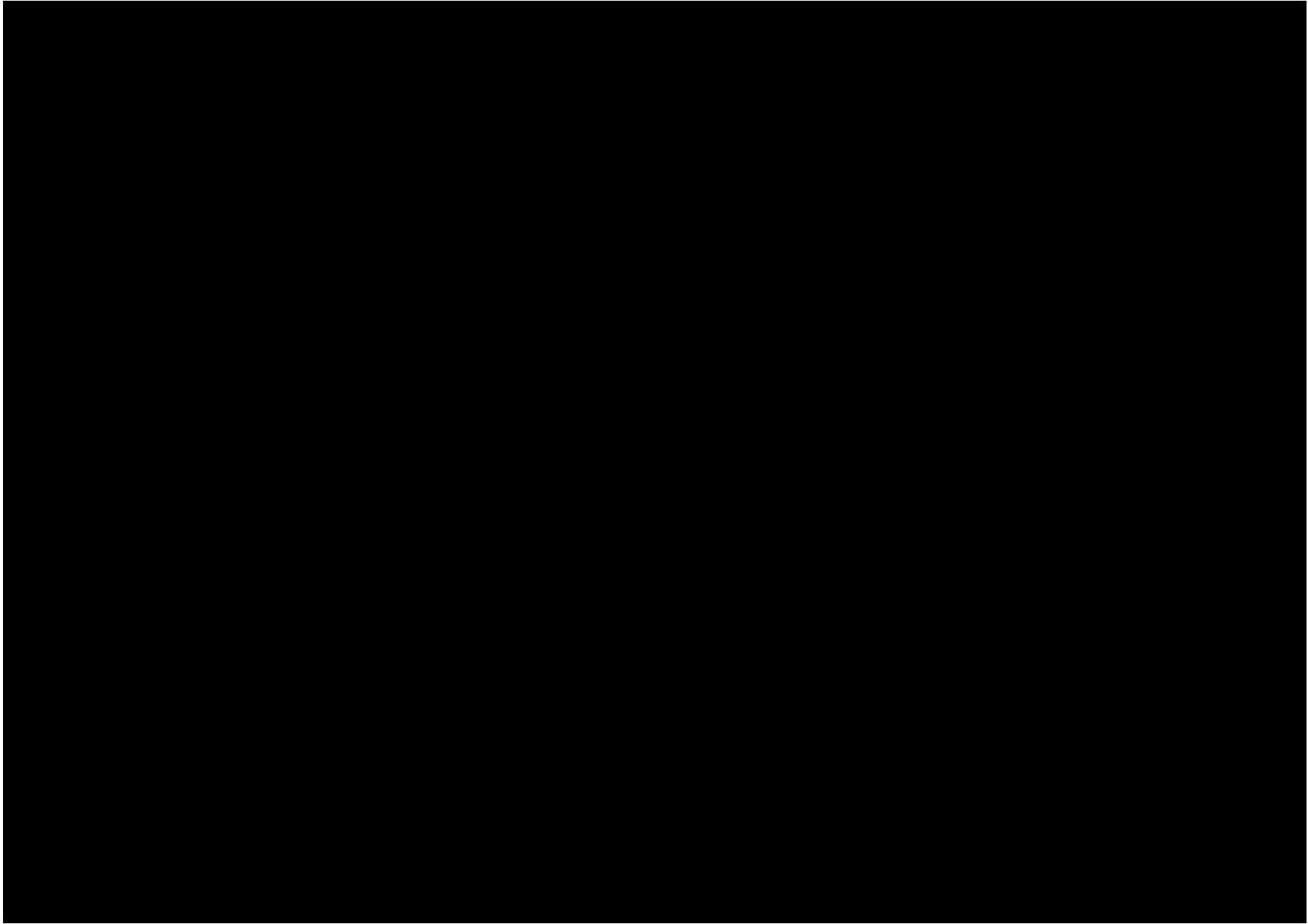
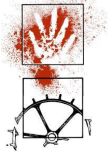


Figure A2-0-9 Line 3 Towers 11-13 survey tracks and survey units



APPENDIX 3

ADVICE LETTERS FROM HERITAGE NSW



Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and
Water



Our ref: HMS ID 13046

[REDACTED]

Letter uploaded to the Major Projects Planning Portal

Advice on Modification Report – State Significant Infrastructure

Proposal: HumeLink West

Major Project reference: SSI-36656827-PA-160

Received: 15 December 2025

[REDACTED]

Thank you for your referral seeking advice additional assessment of unsurveyed areas as required by the Conditions of Approval (CoA) and Updated Mitigation Measures (UMMs) for HumeLink (SSI-36656827). Heritage NSW understands that the additional assessment relates to a number of properties across the western section of HumeLink. The Addendum Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) outlines that additional survey, test excavations, and surface collection has been undertaken across properties WM-062-17, WM-062-17-07, WM-062-17-1A in Line 1, and properties WM-028, WM-060-02, WM-062-17-01 in Line 2.

The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report has been prepared in reference to the Conditions of Consent. Heritage NSW recommends that in future the mapping in the Addendum ACHAR is improved by overlaying additional information (i.e., survey track logs and survey units) on the sensitivity mapping and/or providing additional mapping with this information.

Please note that the above comments relate only to Aboriginal cultural heritage regulation matters. If you have any questions about this correspondence, please contact Corey O'Driscoll, Practice Lead at Heritage NSW on (02) 9873 8500 or heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au

Yours sincerely,

[REDACTED]

A/Manager – Major Projects

Heritage NSW - Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

As Delegate under *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*

12 January 2026

4PSQ, 12 Darcy Street, Parramatta NSW, 2150
Locked Bag 5020, Parramatta 2124

(02) 9873 8500

www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/heritage

1



Our ref: HMS ID 13662



Letter uploaded to the Major Projects Planning Portal

Advice on Addendum Report – State Significant Infrastructure

Proposal: HumeLink West

Major Project reference: SSI-36656827-PA-171

Received: 13 February 2026



Thank you for your referral seeking advice additional assessment of unsurveyed areas as required by the Conditions of Approval (CoA) and Updated Mitigation Measures (UMMs) for HumeLink (SSI-36656827). Heritage NSW understands that the additional assessment relates to a number of properties across the western section of HumeLink. The Addendum Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) outlines that additional survey and surface collection has been undertaken across properties MA-035A, MA-035A, MA-035, WM-060- 32, MA-038, and MA-044.

The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report has been prepared in reference to the Conditions of Consent. Heritage NSW recommends that in future that the Addendum ACHAR includes details of the survey coverage as required by the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010), project area mapping included additional contextual information (i.e., 2 m contour lines) to justify the extent of identified potential archaeological deposit (PAD), and that all necessary Aboriginal Site Impact Recording (ASIR) forms have been submitted to Heritage NSW for all salvaged sites.

Please note that the above comments relate only to Aboriginal cultural heritage regulation matters. If you have any questions about this correspondence, please contact Corey O'Driscoll, Practice Lead at Heritage NSW on (02) 9873 8500 or heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au

Yours sincerely,



A/manager – Major Projects

Heritage NSW - Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

As Delegate under *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*

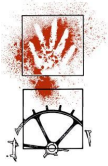
18 February 2026

4PSQ, 12 Darcy Street, Parramatta NSW, 2150
Locked Bag 5020, Parramatta 2124

(02) 9873 8500

www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/heritage

1



Letter uploaded to the Major Projects Planning Portal

Advice on Modification Report – State Significant Infrastructure

Proposal: HumeLink West

Major Project reference: SSI-36656827-PA-178

Received: 26 March 2026

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you for your referral seeking advice additional assessment of unsurveyed areas as required by the Conditions of Approval (CoA) and Updated Mitigation Measures (UMMs) for HumeLink (SSI-36656827). Heritage NSW understands that the additional assessment relates to a number of properties across the western section of HumeLink. The Addendum Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) outlines that additional survey, test excavations, and surface collection has been undertaken across properties associated with Line 2 towers in MA-035A and Line 3 towers in properties MA-035A, MA-035, WM-060-32, MA-038, and MA-044.

This is the third addendum ACHAR for HumeLink West and it notes that no additional survey is required. To ensure that the assessment complies with the CoA, Heritage NSW requests to following information:

1. Please provide evidence that the Addendum ACHAR was provided to the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) as outlined in Section 3. Please include copies of the emails providing the report and any responses received, noting that none were received by report finalisation.
2. Heritage NSW notes that the survey track logs in Appendix 2 of the Addendum ACHAR show that a number of access tracks and tower locations were not surveyed (e.g., Figure A2-0-6). Please clarify whether additional survey is required and where access tracks, tower locations, laydown areas, and other areas of ground disturbance have not been surveyed please include justification to ensure that all assessment has complied with the CoA.



3. Please ensure that all sites, including areas of Potential Archaeological Deposit, are registered on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) to ensure that all sites can be managed and conserved appropriately.

Please note that the above comments relate only to Aboriginal cultural heritage regulation matters. If you have any questions about this correspondence, please contact Corey O'Driscoll, Practice Lead at Heritage NSW on (02) 9873 8500 or heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au

Yours sincerely,



Manager
Major Projects
Heritage NSW
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
As Delegate under *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*
15 April 2026

4PSQ, 12 Darcy Street, Parramatta NSW, 2150
Locked Bag 5020, Parramatta 2124

(02) 9873 8500

www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/heritage

2



Our ref: HMS ID 14472



Letter uploaded to the Major Projects Planning Portal

Advice on Amendment Report – State Significant Development

Proposal: HumeLink West

Major Project reference: SSI-36656827-PA-178

Received: 21 April 2026

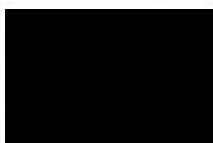


Thank you for your referral seeking advice on the updated Addendum Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for additional survey, test excavations, and surface collection undertaken across properties associated with Line 2 towers in MA-035A and Line 3 towers in properties MA-035A, MA-035, WM-060 -32, MA-038, and MA-044.

Heritage NSW requested evidence of consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs), clarification on the survey coverage, and registrations of sites on Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS). The updated Addendum ACHAR has adequately responded to each of these comments. Heritage NSW has no further comments on the Addendum ACHAR at this time.

Please note that the above comments relate only to Aboriginal cultural heritage regulation matters. If you have any questions about this correspondence, please contact Corey O'Driscoll, Practice Lead at Heritage NSW on (02) 9873 8500 or heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au

Yours sincerely,



Major Projects

Heritage NSW

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

As Delegate under *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*

15 May 2026

4PSQ, 12 Darcy Street, Parramatta NSW, 2150
Locked Bag 5020, Parramatta 2124

(02) 9873 8500

www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/heritage

1



APPENDIX 4

SALVAGED AND UNSALVAGED SITES WITHIN HUMELINK WEST



A3.1 Items salvaged

Table A0-1 lists Aboriginal sites that have been salvaged within HumeLink West.

Table A0-1 Salvaged sites

Site Report Name	AHIMS #	Site Type	Property holding	Is salvage required?	Has site been salvaged?	Salvaged date
		AS (n=7)				Aug-25
		AS (n=4)				Dec-25
		IF				Jan-26
		Artefact				Nov-25
		Artefact				Sep-25
		Artefact				Sep-25
		Artefact				Sep-25
		Artefact				Nov-25
		PAD				Sep-25
		PAD				Sep-25
		Artefact				Sep-25
		Artefact				Sep-25
		AS (n=10)				Dec-25
		AS (n=3)				N/A
		IF				Dec-25
		AS (n=2)				Feb-26
		AS (n=20)				Sep-25
		AS (n=3)				Jul-25
		AS (n=8)				Sep-25
		AS (n=3)				Jun-25
		AS (n=5)				Jun-25
		AS (n=2)				Jun-25
		AS (n=4)				Jan-25



Site Report Name	AHIMS #	Site Type	Property holding	Is salvage required?	Has site been salvaged?	Salvaged date
		AS (n=2)				Jan-25
		IF				Dec-25
		IF				Jul-25
		IF				Sep-25
		IF				Sep-25
		IF				May-25
		IF				May-25
		IF				May-25
		IF				Sep-25
		IF				Jul-25
		AS (n=2)				Jul-25
		AS (n=2)				Sep-25
		IF				May-25
		IF				Dec-25
		IF				May-25
		IF				Jul-25
		AS (n=2)				May-25
		IF				May-25
		AS (n=10)				Sep-25
		IF				May-25
		IF				May-25
		IF				May-25
		AS (n=5)				May-25
		IF				May-25
		IF				Sep-25



Site Report Name	AHIMS #	Site Type	Property holding	Is salvage required?	Has site been salvaged?	Salvaged date
		IF				May-25
		AS (n=2)				Jul-25
		IF				Jul-25
		IF				Jul-25
		AS (n=3)				Jul-25
		IF				Jul-25
		AS (n=4)				Jul-25
		IF				Jul-25
		IF				Jul-25
		AS (n=2)				Sep-25
		IF				Dec-25
		IF				Dec-25
		IF				Dec-25
		IF				Dec-25
		AS (40+)				Feb-26
		AS (n=9)				Feb-26
		AS (n=4)				Feb-26
		IF				Feb-26
		IF				Feb-26
		IF				Feb-26
		IF				Feb-26



A3.2 Items yet to be salvaged

Table A0-2 lists sites within the entirety of HumeLink West that are *in situ* and within areas of direct impacts that are yet to be salvaged.

Table A0-2 Sites *in situ* yet to be salvaged

Site Report Name	AHIMS #	Site Type	Property holding	Is salvage required?	Has site been salvaged?
		Modified tree			
		IF			
		IF			
		AS (n=2)			
		IF			
		AS (n=2)			
		IF			
		AS (n=11)			



A3.3 Locations where works cannot take place

Table A0-3 lists sites that are *in situ* and outside of areas of direct impacts that must be avoided by the project.

Table A0-3 Sites *in situ* to be avoided

Site Name	AHIMS #	Site Type	Property
		Artefact	
		Artefact	
		PAD	
		Artefact	
		Burial and modified tree	
		AS (n=3)	
		IF	
		IF	
		IF	
		Modified tree	
		Modified tree	
		IF	
		IF	
		AS (n = 15)	
		AS (n = 2)	
		IF	
		IF	
		AS (n=6)	
		AS (n=2)	
		IF	
		Aboriginal ceremony and dreaming	
		PAD	
		PAD	



PAD

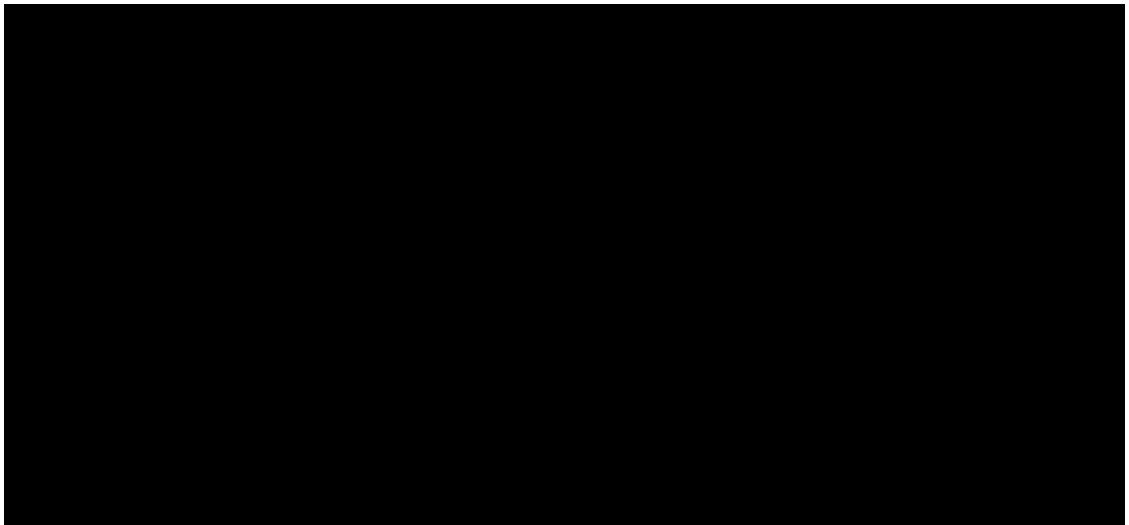


APPENDIX 5

ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION



HumeLink ACHAR Addendum 3 for review



 1 attachment (20 MB)

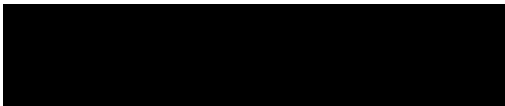
HumeLink ACHAR Addendum 3 v1.1.pdf;

Good afternoon,

As you are a Registered Aboriginal Party for the HumeLink project, please see attached a third ACHAR Addendum that assesses several areas that were not able to be surveyed by the original ACHAR.

Please let me know if you have any questions or comments on the report by return email, or by phone call 6282 9415 or 0457 298 202 by 5pm on the **24th of March**.

Warm Regards,



**Navin
Officer**
heritage
consultants
pty ltd



NOHC is a proud sponsor of
the Corroboree Frog
conservation and captive
breeding program



Canberra, ACT
Sydney, NSW
Cairns, QLD

