

Report Title	Addendum to the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Wellington North Solar Plant - Draft
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Addendum Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

WELLINGTON NORTH SOLAR PLANT



JANUARY 2019



Document Verification

	Project Title:	Wellington North Solar Plant
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Project Number: 17-382

Project File Name: 17-382 Addendum Wellington North Solar Plant ACHA Draft

Revision	Date	Prepared by (name)	Reviewed by (name)	Approved by (name)
Draft	21/01/19	Ingrid Cook		
Final Draft	14/02/19	Bronwyn Partell	Jakob Ruhl	

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

NGH Environmental has been contracted by Wellington North Solar Farm Pty Limited, a subsidiary of AGL Energy Limited, to complete an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) to investigate and examine the presence, extent and nature of any Aboriginal heritage sites within the scope of the proposed Wellington North solar farm development. Following the completion of the original field survey, the proposed eastern transmission which was unable to be surveyed due to access had minor adjustments to the alignment to overcome the access issues, particularly the section from Goolma Road to the existing substation.

It is understood that disturbance associated with the revised proposed eastern transmission line footprint would involve ground disturbance that has the potential to impact on Aboriginal heritage sites and objects which are protected under the NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act).

This addendum report documents the ACHA undertaken for the additional 118.6 ha eastern transmission line route to investigate the presence of any Aboriginal sites, assess impacts to cultural heritage values, and provide management strategies to mitigate any potential impacts within the eastern transmission line route which is referred in this report as the Additional Area. This addendum report is intended to be read in conjunction with the original Wellington North solar farm ACHAR as the background analysis, predictive modelling and general discussion detailed therein continues to be relevant to the analysis undertaken in this addendum and are therefore not repeated.

ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION

The consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders has been undertaken in accordance with clause 80C of the *National Parks and Wildlife Amendment (Aboriginal Objects and Aboriginal Places) Regulation 2010* following the consultation steps outlined in the ACHCRP guide provided by OEH. All consultation undertaken for the original Wellington North solar farm ACHAR is clearly outlined and documented in the original report. Consultation with the Aboriginal community was continuous and followed the process outlined in OEH's *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*. This approach was confirmed with OEH prior to the commencement of the additional field survey.

The full list of consultation steps, including those groups and individuals that were contacted and a consultation log is provided in Appendix A.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

An AHIMS search for the updated Wellington North solar farm site footprint and Additional Area was undertaken on 12th November 2018. A total of 36 registered sites were identified within the revised project development footprint by the AHIMS search (Client Service Number: 382271). These included those sites registered from the original ACHA survey only, no other sites were found to be in proximity to the Additional Area. Details about these sites and their context within the archaeological modelling of the general area can be found in the original Wellington North AHCAR.

SURVEY RESULTS

Visibility was moderate across the proposal area at the time of survey. In total, two stone artefacts were located. No other items of heritage significance were identified during the survey.

The two stone isolated artefacts located during the survey of the Additional Area were located in the southern part of the proposal area. The presence of the two stone isolated finds across the Additional Area aligns with the finds across the Wellington North solar farm area. The details of the two additional isolated artefacts are included in Table 2 and discussed with relation to the sites located during the original AHCA field survey and reported in the AHCAR.

The isolated artefacts located during the survey of the Additional Area are determined to have low archaeological significance and should be salvaged alongside the other reported material recommended for salvage in the original AHCAR if a 5 m buffer zone cannot be implemented around the sites during construction of the transmission line.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The impact to the scientific values of the isolated artefacts is considered to be low. While these sites have the potential to be impacted by the development, they are considered to be sites of low potential to enhance our current understanding of the Aboriginal occupation of the area. The cultural significance of the sites is only determined by the local Aboriginal community.

The Wellington North Solar Farm proposal is classified as State Significant Development under the EP&A Act which have a different assessment regime. As part of this process, Section 90 harm provisions under the NPW Act are not required, that is, an AHIP is not required to impact Aboriginal objects as the Department of Planning and Environment provides development approval.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations are based on the following information and considerations:

- Results of the archaeological survey;
- Consideration of results from the original Wellington North solar farm ACHAR;
- Results of consultation with the registered Aboriginal parties;
- The assessed significance of the sites;
- Appraisal of the proposed development, and
- Legislative context for the development proposal.

It is recommended that:

1. If complete avoidance of the two isolated finds (AIMS sites: 36-4-0201, and 36-4-0202) identified as part of the survey of the Additional Area for the transmission line for the Wellington North Solar Farm is not possible the artefacts within the development footprint must be salvaged prior to the proposed work commencing and moved to a safe area within the property that will not be subject to any ground disturbance.
2. The collection and relocation of the artefacts should be undertaken by an archaeologist with representatives of the registered Aboriginal parties and be consistent with Requirement 26 of the *Code of practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*. A new site card/s will need to be completed once the artefacts are moved to record their new location on the AHIMS database. The Aboriginal community requests that a Cultural Smoking Ceremony take place to cleanse any artefacts salvaged and the reburial location.

3. A minimum 5 m buffer should be observed around all isolated find sites, including those outside the development footprint.
4. Wellington North Solar Farm Pty Limited should prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) to address the potential for finding additional Aboriginal artefacts during the construction of the Solar Plant and management of known sites and artefacts. The Plan should include the unexpected finds procedure to deal with construction activity. Preparation of the CHMP should be undertaken in consultation with the registered Aboriginal parties.
5. In the unlikely event that human remains are discovered during the construction, all work must cease in the immediate vicinity. OEH, the local police and the registered Aboriginal parties should be notified. Further assessment would be undertaken to determine if the remains were Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal.
6. Further archaeological assessment will be required if the proposal activity extends beyond the area of the current investigation and that noted in the initial ACHA for the Wellington Solar Farm. This would include consultation with the registered Aboriginal parties and may include further field survey.
7. Wellington North Solar Farm Pty Limited are reminded that it is an offence under the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* to disturb, damage or destroy and Aboriginal object without approval.

1 INTRODUCTION

NGH Environmental has been contracted by Wellington North Solar Farm Pty Limited, a subsidiary of AGL Energy Limited, to complete an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) to investigate and examine the presence, extent and nature of any Aboriginal heritage sites within the scope of the proposed Wellington North Solar Plant development located approximately 7km north-east of Wellington, New South Wales (NSW), as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIS). A draft of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report* (ACHAR) prepared to document this assessment was provided to the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) in May 2018 and finalised in November 2018.

The original site footprint for the solar farm was 907 hectares with an expected capacity of 300MW of renewable energy. Following the completion of the original field survey, the proposed eastern transmission route which was unable to be surveyed due to access had minor adjustments to the alignment to overcome these access issues, particularly the section from Goolma Road to the existing substation. An updated Wellington North Solar Plant footprint was developed to include the updated alignment of the transmission line (Figure 1-1).

The area outside the extent of the original site boundary includes the proposed transmission line corridor ('Additional Area') which is planned to extend from the south-eastern corner of the original footprint (Lot 3 DP808748) and extend east for approximately 1.1 km through Lot 106 DP2987 and Lot 73 DP750760. The line then extends in a southerly direction for approximately 2.4 km through Lot 2 DP1053234 and Lot DP1074098, before turning west and running a further approximately 2 km through Lot 32 DP622471 and Lot 1 DP1226751 towards the substation. The total Additional Area for the Transmission Line encompasses approximately 118.6 ha.

It is understood that disturbance associated with the transmission line footprint would involve ground disturbance that has the potential to impact on Aboriginal heritage sites and objects which are protected under the NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act).

This addendum report documents the ACHA undertaken for the additional 118.6 ha transmission line route to investigate the presence of any Aboriginal sites, assess impacts to cultural heritage values, and provide management strategies to mitigate any potential impacts within the Additional Area. This addendum report is intended to be read in conjunction with the original Wellington North solar farm ACHAR as the background analysis, predictive modelling and general discussion detailed therein continues to be relevant to the analysis undertaken in this addendum and are therefore not repeated.

It is intended that this addendum be submitted for OEH review, along with the amended EIS ACHAR submission (finalised in accordance with OEH comments provided on 11 September 2018 and including comments on the original report) to cover the entirety of the area intended for development. Continued Aboriginal consultation, updated AHIMS searches, survey results, coverage and impact assessment are detailed in this addendum to inform recommendation and mitigation strategies to minimise impacts within the additional project area.

1.1 THE ADDITIONAL AREA AND PROPOSAL

The updated eastern transmission line corridor ('Additional Area') is planned to extend from the south-eastern side of Lot 3 DP808748 in an eastern direction through Lot 106 DP2987 and Lot 73 DP750760. The line then extends in a southerly direction for approximately 2.4 km through Lot 2 DP1053234 and Lot DP1074098, before turning west and running a further approximately 2 km through Lot 32 DP622471 and Lot 1 DP1226751 towards the existing substation. The total Additional Area for the Transmission Line encompasses approximately 118.6 ha.

There are no residences within the Additional Area of survey, and the lots through which the transmission line will run have included past land uses of grazing and cropping for agriculture. The current vegetation within the project area consists of long grasses, mature paddock trees, crops, and introduced exotic shrubs. Wuuluman Creek runs through the proposal area in two areas but was dry at the time of the survey and easily crossed. An existing overhead transmission line is also present within the proposal area, traversing the site from the existing substation.

The Additional Area for the Wellington North Solar Plant will route the transmission line from the proposed solar plant to the power station via overhead transmission lines with approximately 60 m easements. The proposed infrastructure footprint is shown in Figure 1-2. This includes all land likely to be directly impacted by the newly proposed grid connection option.

In addition to the geological regions already noted in the original ACHA, the majority of the proposed transmission line subject to this report is located within the Nanima geological region. The region is characterised by low rolling hills with elevations ranging from 300-550 m. Slopes are gently to moderately inclined (5-20%). The geological profile of the additional area presents an underlying Palaeozoic deposit, the Cuga Burga Volcanics of the Gregra group (Dgc), which is composed of Devonian crystal-lythic and quartzose sandstones, breccia, siltstone, tuff, andesite, basalt and limestone (Dubbo 250k Geological Map, Figure 1-3). Geological mapping of the Dubbo region also shows a portion of the additional area bearing an underlying deposit of Barnaby Hills Shale from the Mumbil group (Smb), a Silurian system of poorly bedded to laminate quartzose shale and siltstone, minor rhyolitic tuff and tuffaceous sandstone, calcareous sandstone and siltstone. Small portions of the additional area also fall within two further units of the Palaeozoic Mumbil group, the Narragal Limestone unit (Smq) a highly fossiliferous limestone, and also the Dripstone Formation (Smd) a unit characterised by rhyolitic to felsic tuff, tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone, limestone, and mafic to felsic lava. The surface geology mapping of NSW (NSW spatial data services) places the additional area between two units of surface geology, being the Devonian (D) unit of sedimentary and low-grade metamorphics including clay, sandstone, mudstone, limestone, slate and phyllite; and also, the Ordovician (Ob) unit of mafic to ultramafic basalt, trachybasalt, limburgite and komatiite (which is the same surface geology present across the original study area). The major land use in the area consists of dry land cropping and grazing on native or improved pastures. Soils for the region include dark-reddish brown clay loam as topsoil, with dark-reddish brown clay as subsoil.

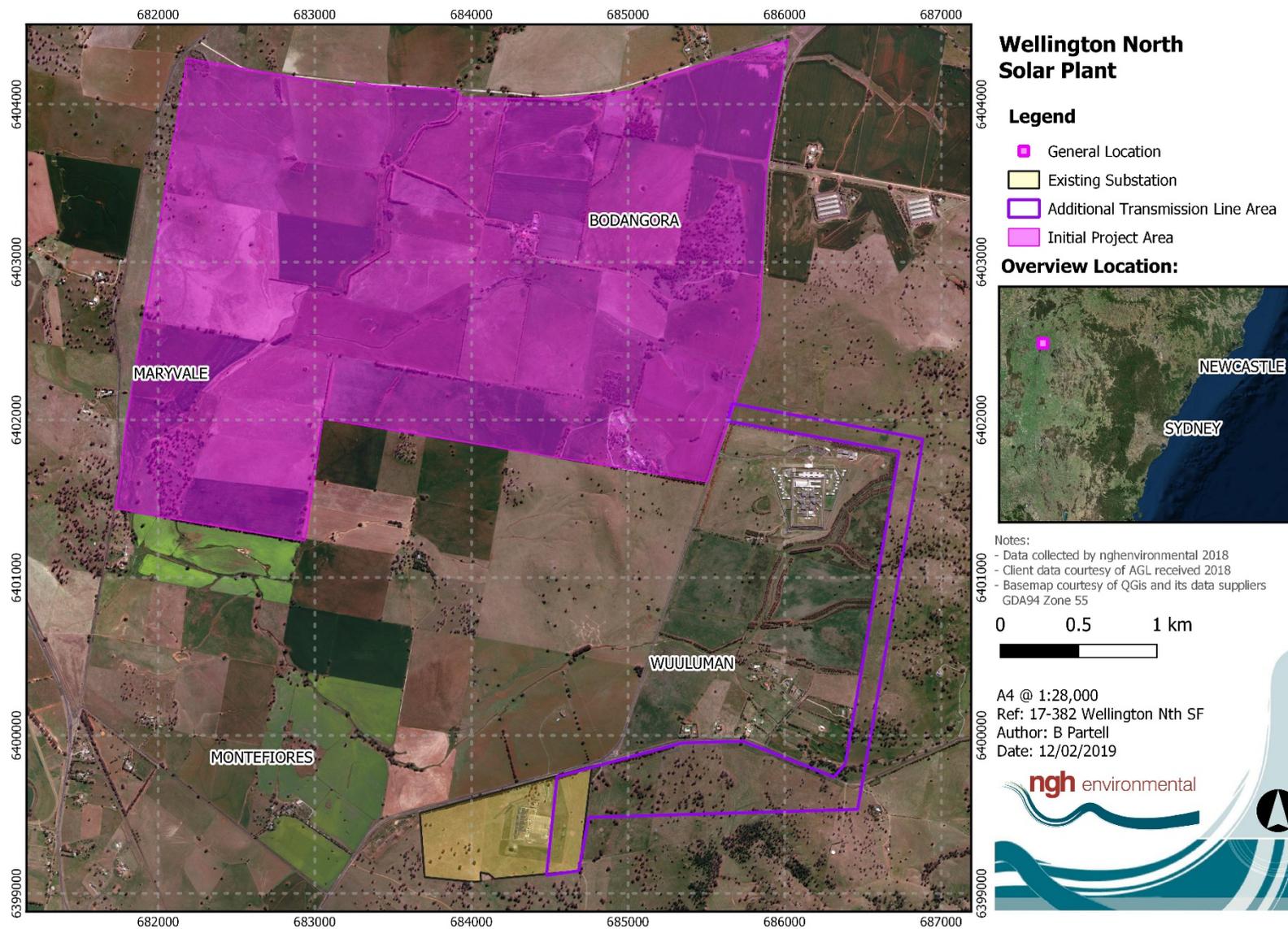


Figure 1-1. General location of the proposed Wellington North Solar Farm and Additional Area.

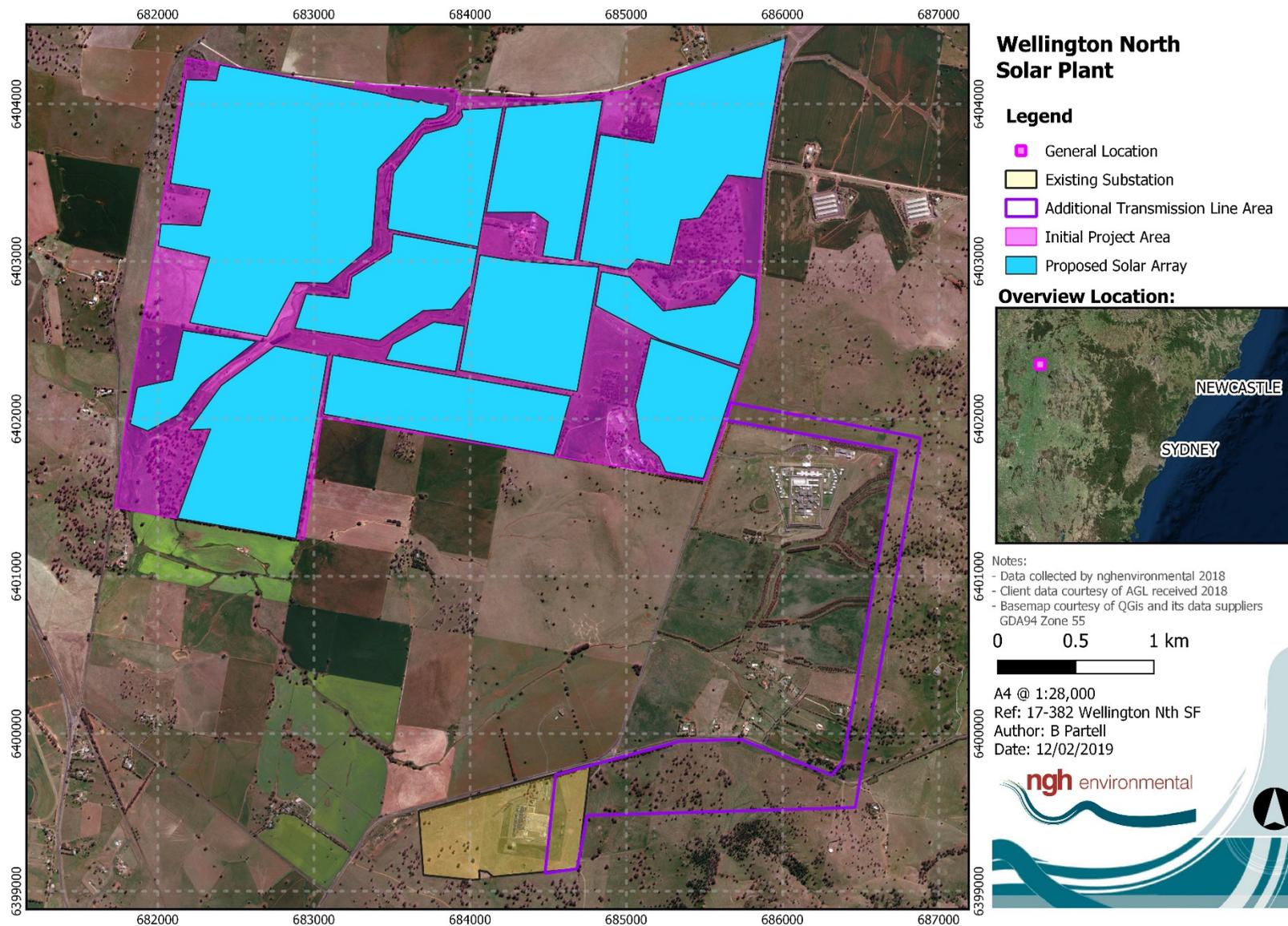


Figure 1-2 Proposed array of Wellington North Solar Farm.

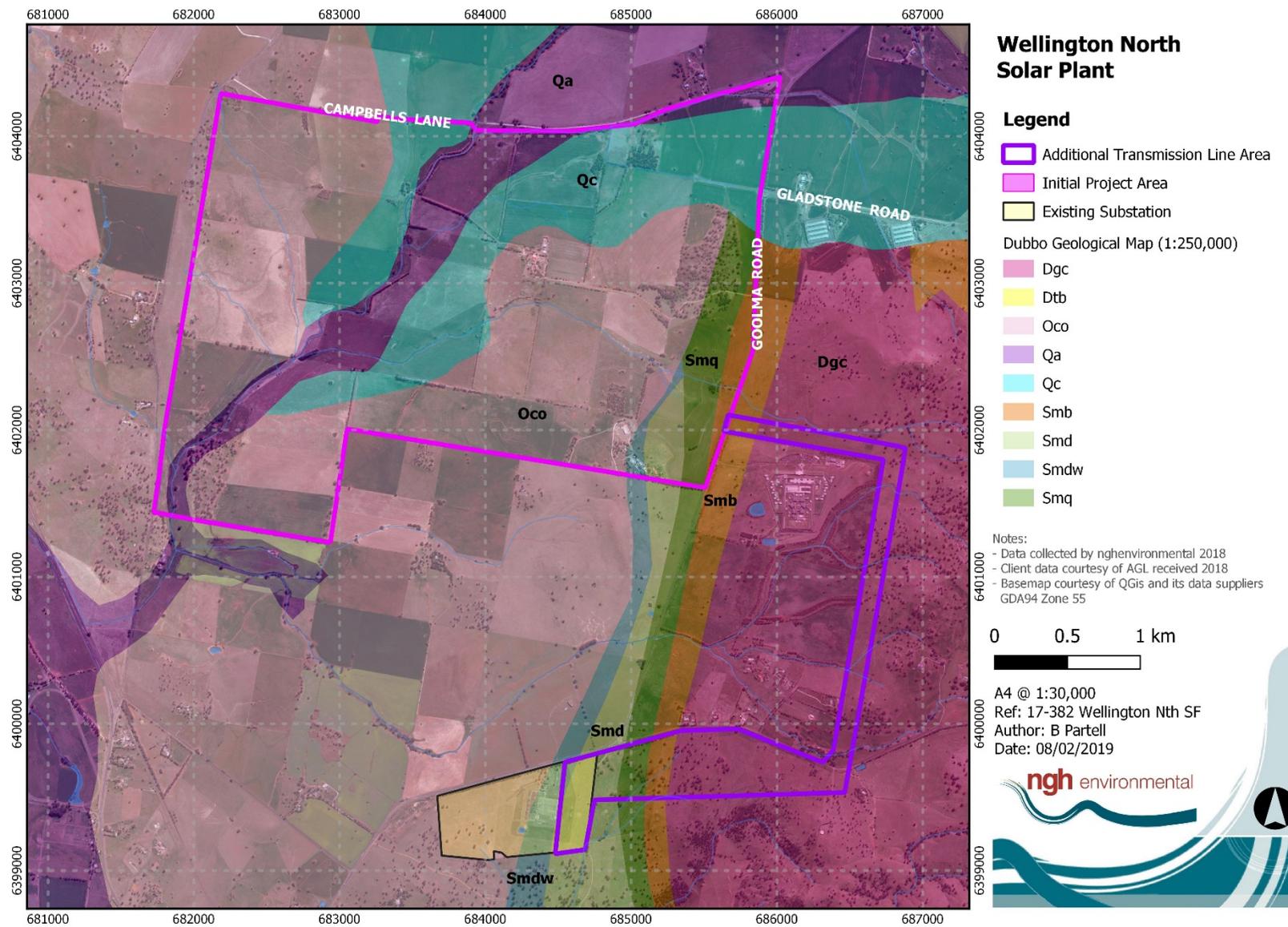


Figure 1-3 The Dubbo Geological Map (1:250,000).

1.2 PROJECT PERSONNEL

The assessment was undertaken by archaeologists Kirsten Bradley, Jakob Ruhl and Ingrid Cook of NGH Environmental, including research, Aboriginal community consultation, field survey and report preparation. Jakob Ruhl and Ingrid Cook completed the field survey for this assessment on the 28th and 29th of November 2018.

Consultation with the Aboriginal community was continuous from the initial project and followed the process outlined in OEH's *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*. This approach was confirmed with OEH prior to the commencement of field survey.

There are four Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) for this project. These groups are listed below.

- Wellington Local Aboriginal Land Council;
- Wellington Valley Wiradjuri Aboriginal Corporation;
- Gallangabang Aboriginal Corporation; and
- Binjang Wellington Wiradjuri Heritage Survey.

Representatives who participated in the fieldwork for the additional transmission line were:

- Jamie Gray (representing Binjang Wellington Wiradjuri Heritage Survey);
- Shanae Martin (representing Wellington Valley Wiradjuri Aboriginal Corporation); and
- Brendon Doherty (representing Gallangabang Aboriginal Corporation).

Wellington Local Aboriginal Land Council was contacted and asked to participate in the fieldwork, but did not provide their insurance details and did not send a representative on the day/s of the fieldwork.

Further detail and an outline of the consultation process is provided in Section 2.

1.3 REPORT FORMAT

For the purposes of this addendum, we have prepared the report in line with the following:

- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011);
- *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (OEH 2010a), and
- *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (ACHCRP) (OEH 2010b) produced by the NSW OEH.

The purpose of this addendum Report is therefore to provide an assessment of the Aboriginal cultural values associated with the Additional Area and to assess the cultural and scientific significance of any identified Aboriginal heritage sites in the context of the solar farm as a whole. The methodology of this assessment conforms with the intention of the project SEARs and the requirements outlined by OEH in the review of the original North Wellington ACHA. Therefore, the objectives of the assessment were to:

- Continue Aboriginal consultation as specified in clause 80c of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009*, using the consultation process outlined in the ACHCRP and in alignment with the OEH Guideline: *Applying for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit: Guide for Applicants.*;
- Undertake an assessment of the archaeological and cultural values of the Additional Area and any Aboriginal sites therein;
- Assess the cultural and scientific significance of any archaeological material; and
- Provide management recommendations for any objects found.

2 CONTINUED ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION

The consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders has been undertaken in accordance with clause 80C of the *National Parks and Wildlife Amendment (Aboriginal Objects and Aboriginal Places) Regulation 2010* following the consultation steps outlined in the ACHCRP guide provided by OEH. All consultation undertaken for the original North Wellington solar farm ACHAR is clearly outlined and documented in the original report. Consultation about the Additional Area has been a continuation of this process in accordance with the advice provided by OEH.

The full list of consultation steps, including those groups and individuals that were contacted and a consultation log is provided in Appendix A. A summary of actions carried out in following these stages are as follows.

The RAPs were informed of the detailed design changes encompassing the Additional Area and they were asked to participate in further survey. The fieldwork was carried out over two days due to adverse weather conditions on the 28th and 29th November 2018 by two archaeologists, Jakob Ruhl and Ingrid Cook from NGH Environmental, one representative from Binjang Wellington Wiradjuri Heritage Survey, one representative from Wellington Valley Wiradjuri Aboriginal Corporation, and one representative from Gallangabang Aboriginal Corporation.

Two isolated artefacts were located during the survey, however no further exclusion zones were proposed. No further concerns were identified by the Aboriginal representatives present.

2.1 ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY FEEDBACK

This report is currently in review with Registered Aboriginal Parties for final comment.

2.2 UPDATED AHIMS RESULTS AND REVIEW OF ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

2.2.1 Additional AHIMS Searches

Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) searches were undertaken for the Original Wellington North solar farm AHCA which identified a number of previously identified Aboriginal heritage sites in the general Wellington area (see original ACHAR), however none of these sites was located within either the original or the updated Wellington North solar farm site footprint. A number of Aboriginal heritage sites were located during the survey of the original Wellington North solar farm site footprint and were submitted to the AHIMS for registration.

An AHIMS search for the updated Wellington North solar farm site footprint and Additional Area was undertaken on 12th November 2018. A total of 36 registered sites were identified within the revised project development footprint by the AHIMS search (Client Service Number: 382271). These included those sites registered from the original ACHA survey only, no other sites were found to be in proximity to the Additional Area. Details about these sites and their context within the archaeological modelling of the general area can be found in the original Wellington North ACHAR.

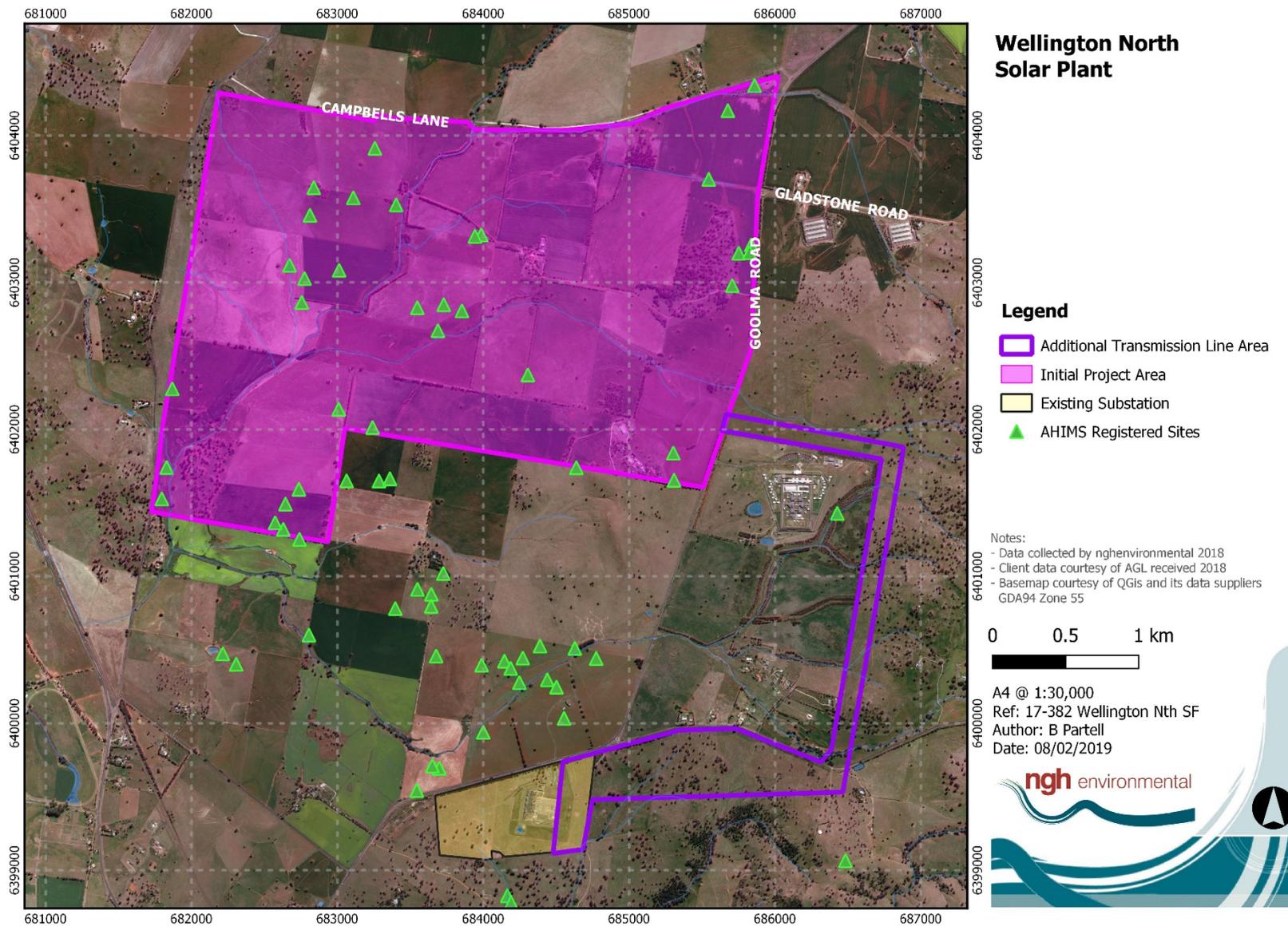


Figure 2-1. Registered AHIMS sites in proximity to the proposal area.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION RESULTS

3.1 SURVEY STRATEGY

The intention of the survey was to cover as much ground surface as possible within the Additional Area. As already noted within the ACHA report, the Additional Area was located within cleared paddocks and has therefore been subjected to impact from farming for many decades.

Pedestrian transect survey was undertaken to achieve maximum coverage of the location. The landform was predominantly cleared cropping paddocks therefore transects were spaced evenly, with the survey team spread apart at 25 m intervals walking in parallel lines. The team were able to walk in parallel lines, at a similar pace, allowing for maximum survey coverage and maximum opportunity to identify any heritage features. The size of the survey team was a maximum of five people which allowed a 125 m wide tract of the proposal area to be surveyed with each transect. At the end of the transect, the team would reposition along a new transect line at the same spacing and walk back parallel to the previous transect.

Within the southern portion of the additional survey area, transects were undertaken in a North-South fashion, utilising the boundary line as the start and end points of the transects. The middle and northern sections of the additional area were undertaken in one long survey transect, with participants repositioned when necessary to ensure the full area was surveyed.

We believe that the survey strategy was comprehensive and the most effective way to identify the presence of Aboriginal heritage sites. Discussions were held in the field between the archaeologists and Aboriginal community representatives to ensure all were satisfied and agreed with the spacing, coverage and methodology.

The survey of the solar farm Additional Area was undertaken by archaeologists from NGH Environmental with representatives of the Aboriginal community on 28th and 29th of November 2018. Originally, the additional work had been planned to take place over one day (28th November 2018), but significant rainfall during the day halted the survey due to visibility issues. Fieldwork was resumed the following day (29th November 2018) to complete the survey of the additional assessment area.

Notes were made about visibility, photos taken, and any Aboriginal features identified were inspected, assessed and recorded.

3.2 SURVEY COVERAGE

Survey transects were undertaken on foot, with low visibility (approximately 20%) recorded for the majority of the survey area due to significant areas of high vegetation cover. Areas of visibility were concentrated on access tracks and in ploughed areas where furrows were visible.

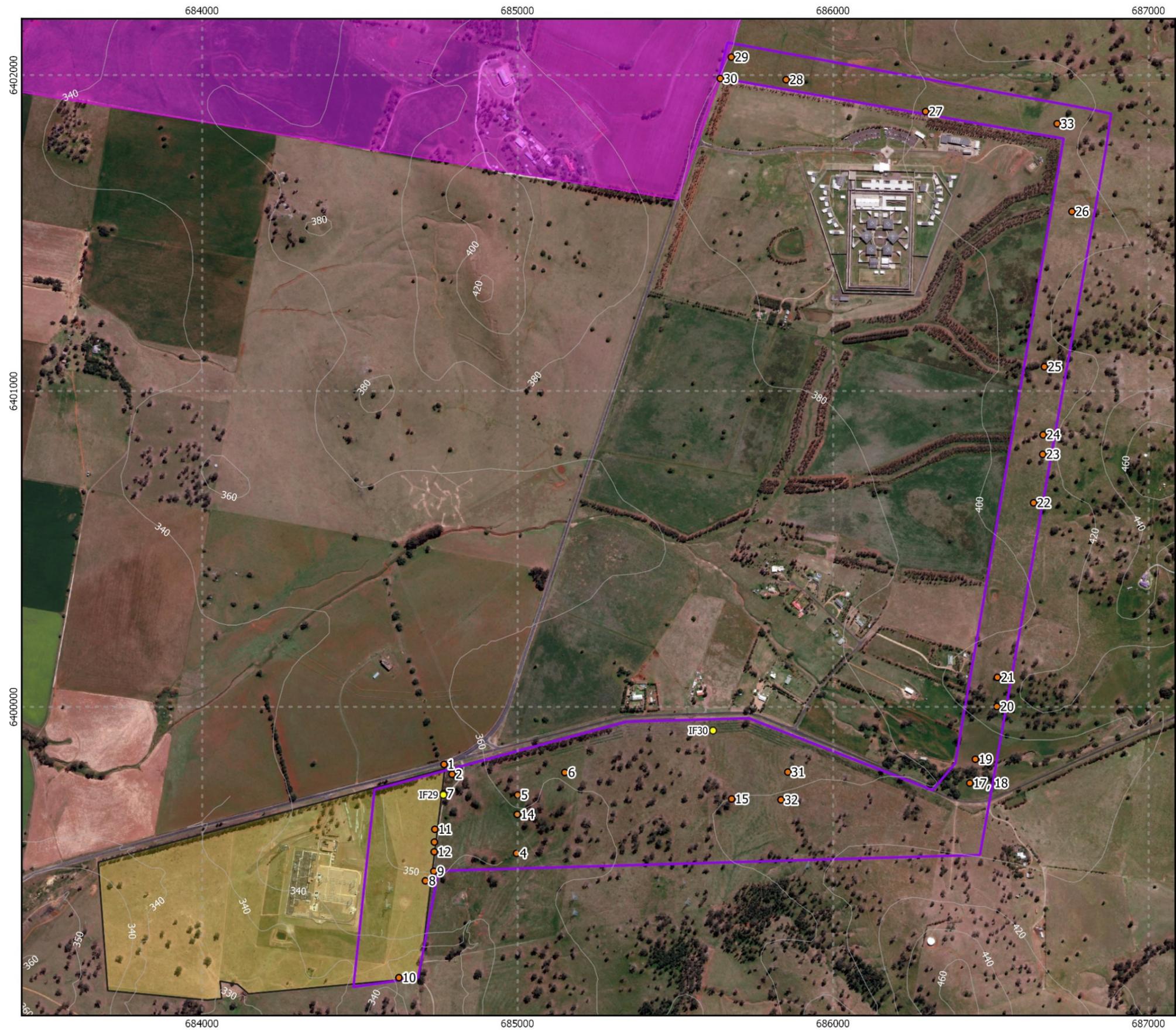
Soils within the survey area consisted on mainly red-brown silty clays, with a number of areas of exposure becoming muddy in the rain. The majority of the paddocks contained long grasses, but two areas had been ploughed for cropping. One area contained mostly weeds and was traversed during the survey. The other ploughed area had been recently cropped and could not be surveyed. NGH archaeologists and RAPs walked the edge of the cropped area to examine the paddock. It was noted that the cropped area was highly disturbed, and all participants agreed that transecting the field would not be necessary.

Between the survey participants over the course of the field survey, approximately 49 km was walked. Allowing for an effective view width of 5m each person, this equates to a surface area examined of

approximately 48.ha. With average visibility of 20%, the effective coverage of the area was 9.8ha or 8.8% of the Additional Area.

It is considered that the surface survey of the Wellington North Solar Plant Additional Area had sufficient and effective survey coverage. The effective survey coverage is considered sufficient given that the proposed development area is highly modified. The results identified are considered a true reflection of the nature of the Aboriginal archaeological record present within the Additional Area.

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**Wellington North
Solar Plant**

Legend

- Additional Transmission Line Area
- Initial Project Area
- Existing Substation
- Isolated Artefact Finds
- Photographic Plate Locations

Notes:
 - Data collected by nghenvironmental 2018
 - Client data courtesy of AGL received 2018
 - Basemap courtesy of QGis and its data suppliers
 GDA94 Zone 55

0 200 400 600 m

A3 @ 1:11,000
 Ref: 17-382 Wellington Nth SF
 Author: B Partell
 Date: 08/02/2019



Figure 3-1. Locations of survey photograph.

The plates below show examples of the landscape and visibility encountered within the proposal area, and Table 1 below shows the calculations of effective survey coverage and transect information. The location where each plate image was captured is highlighted in figure 3-1 above.

	
<p>Plate 1. Transect 1 undertaken on the south-western area of the site. Mature trees and minimal ground visibility. Some disturbance along the fence line due to a tele communications fibre optic cable.</p>	<p>Plate 2. Transect 1 - No ground exposure in the south-western section of the additional project area.</p>
	
<p>Plate 3. Rise and granite outcrop to the north of Wuuluman Creek. Hill slopes between 5° and 30°.</p>	<p>Plate 4. Transect 6 – Visibility approximately 40% due to plough lines. Soil comprises of a reddy brown clay material with high content of angular gravels.</p>
	

<p>Plate 5. Transect 7 – The topography included channels and undulating low hills surrounding the area.</p>	<p>Plate 6. – Transect 8 – Ground cover is dense with vegetation at ankle to knee height covering approximately 70% of the ground.</p>
	
<p>Plate 7. Transect 1 undertaken on the south-western area of the site. Some disturbance along the fence line due to a tele communications fibre optic cable.</p>	<p>Plate 8. Transect 2 - Ground exposure within the western-most paddock. Exposure of the paddock was approximately 20% with visibility at less than 10%.</p>
	
<p>Plate 9. Transect 2 - Ground exposure within the western-most paddock. Exposure of the paddock was approximately 20% with visibility at less than 10%.</p>	<p>Plate 10. Transect 6 – Visibility approximately 40% due to plough lines. Soil comprises of a reddy brown clay material with high content of angular gravels.</p>
	

<p>Plate 11. Transect 7 – The topography included channels and undulating low hills surrounding the area.</p>	<p>Plate 12. – Transect 8 – Ground cover is dense with vegetation at ankle to knee height covering approximately 70% of the ground.</p>
	
<p>Plate 13. Edge of cropped field. No transects were undertaken within this section of the proposal area under request from the owner.</p>	<p>Plate 14. Th edge of the cropped field. No transects were undertaken within this section of the proposal area under request from the owner.</p>
	
<p>Plate 15. Edge of cropped field. No transects were undertaken within this section of the proposal area under request from the owner.</p>	<p>Plate 16. Grove of trees to the west of the cropped field.</p>
	

Plate 17. View north crossing Wuulumun Creek (at its southernmost arm). A number of mature trees present along the banks of the river.



Plate 18. Undulating topography and visibility around the southernmost crossing of Wuulumun Creek.



Plate 19. Rise and granite outcrop to the north of the first crossing of Wuulumun Creek. Hill slopes between 5° and 30°.



Plate 20. Slightly undulating plain with rock outcropping at the high points of the topography. The foot hills slope roughly east down to west towards the correctional facility.



Plate 21. Rise and granite outcrop to the north of Wuulumun Creek. Hill slopes between 5° and 30°.



Plate 22. Slightly undulating plain with rock outcropping at the high points of the topography. The foot hills slope roughly east down to west towards the correctional facility.



<p>Plate 23. Rise and granite outcrop to the north of Wuuluman Creek. Hill slopes between 5° and 30°.</p>	<p>Plate 24. Slightly undulating plain with rock outcropping at the high points of the topography. The foot hills slope roughly east down to west towards the correctional facility.</p>
	
<p>Plate 25. Crossing of Wuuluman Creek towards the north of the project area.</p>	<p>Plate 26. Slightly undulating plain with rock outcropping at the high points of the topography. The foot hills slope roughly east to west towards the correctional facility (to the west).</p>
	
<p>Plate 27. Visibility across the slightly undulating plain along the north of the additional area.</p>	<p>Plate 28. Slightly undulating plain along the north of the additional area. The foot hills slope roughly south towards the correctional facility.</p>
	

<p>Plate 29. Slightly undulating plain along the north of the additional area. The foot hills slope roughly south towards the correctional facility.</p>	<p>Plate 30. Slightly undulating plain along the north of the additional area. The foot hills slope roughly south towards the correctional facility.</p>
	
<p>Plate 31. The eastern boundary of the cropped field (facing north). No transects were undertaken within this section of the proposal area under request from the owner.</p>	<p>Plate 32. The eastern boundary of the cropped field (facing south). No transects were undertaken within this section of the proposal area under request from the owner.</p>
	
<p>Plate 33. Panoramic view of the northern section of the transmission line. Wellington Correctional Centre located to the left (south) behind the line of trees. Low visibility and some landscaping channels present throughout the project area which constitute ground disturbance.</p>	

Table 1. Transect Information and effective survey coverage for the additional area

Survey Transects	Landform	Exposure type	Proposal Area ha	Survey Area m ²	Visibility	Effective coverage (area x visibility) m ²	Proposal Area surveyed (ha)	Percentage of Proposal area effectively surveyed	Archaeological result
11 (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12)	Slope	Bare Ground, gate entrances, fence lines, vehicle tracks	90.86	593,818 153,614 161,218	5% (Average)	18,432.5	1.84	10.45	2 Isolated Artefacts
3 (10, 11, 13)	Low Hill Crest	Bare ground, gate entrances, fence lines, vehicle tracks	23.68	184,361 36,669 15,716	30% (Average)	71,023.8	7.1	29.98	No Aboriginal Sites Identified
2 (6, 11)	Creek / Drainage Lines and associated raised flats	Bare ground, gate entrances, fence lines, creek banks, vehicle tracks	10.21	52,028 9,248 15,863 15,317 9,642	10% (Average)	10,209.8	1.02	9.99	No Aboriginal Sites Identified
2 (11, 12)	Raised Outcrops	Bare ground, fence lines	5.36	23,032 27,010 3,568	10% (Average)	5,361	0.54	10.07	No Aboriginal Sites Identified

3.3 LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

The survey area has been divided into four landforms to allow for an accurate landscape assessment;

- Creek / Drainage lines and associated raised flats
- Low hill crests
- Raised outcrops
- Slope

These four landforms are described below and shown in figure 3-2.

Creek / Drainage Lines and associated raised flats

There are five areas within the project area that are identified as creek or drainage lines (incorporating associated raised flats). The visibility and exposure around these landforms was quite low, as there were cobbles and gravels covering the ground surface in association with this landform type. The channels were dried out in some cases, with vegetation and grass cover also hindering the visibility. Exposure averages at less than 20%, with the visibility even lower at approximately 10% due to the vegetative cover on the ground surface. The highest visibility within this landform type was experienced to the north of the project area, with low grasses around the creek line allowing for a visibility of up to 30%. The banks of the defined creek and drainage lines varied from low gradients to a maximum of 30°, with the inclination increasing as we traversed northwards.

The creek and drainage lines had low-lying vegetative cover, with no mature trees located along this landform type. There were cobbles and gravels present (less than 10%), amongst a soil matrix of a red-brown fine grained silty clay. No Aboriginal sites or objects were recorded across this landform, although the lithic material identified was indicative of a potential for stone artefacts or grinding grooves to occur.

Low Hill Crests

There were four areas identified during the field survey as low hill crests. These areas lie at an elevation 20m higher than the slope landforms described below, with gradients of 25°-30° leading up to the crests. The visibility was fluctuating across this landform type, with a maximum of less than 40% through to a minimum of less than 20% (with an exposure of less than 5%). The highest areas of visibility were encountered in sections that appeared to have been ploughed during farming activities. There were cobbles and gravels present (less than 10%), amongst a soil matrix of a red-brown fine grained silty clay.

The low hill crests bore low-lying vegetation, with areas displaying ground disturbance from recent ploughing activities. There were no Aboriginal sites or objects recorded along this landform type.

Raised Outcrops

Three main areas of raised outcrop were identified during the field survey. The granite rock outcroppings were observed at the highest points of the topography within the project area, along slopes between 5° and 30°. Exposure across these landforms averaged at less than 20%, with a lower visibility of approximately 10% due to grass cover. Throughout the project area there were cobbles and gravels observed, with predominant lithologies of chert and granite. The raised outcroppings of rock identified consisted solely of granite formed into large boulders. Soils within this landform are consistent with the other landforms identified throughout the project area, presenting a fine grained silty clay of a red-brown colour with inclusions (<10%) of small gravels. There were no Aboriginal sites or objects recorded along this landform.

Slope

Slopes are the predominant landform observed within the project area. The landscape is undulating and sloping in multiple directions as a result of the project area being surrounded by hills. The gradients presented across this sloping landform vary between a minimum of 5° and maximum of 30°. The slopes observed are not uniform in direction, reflecting the surrounding topography of peaked hills. The inconsistencies in slope direction give this landform an undulating surface which increases in gradient within the vicinity of other landforms described in this section.

The vegetative cover across this landform type is typically grass cover ranging between ankle and knee height, with exposure consequently ranging between 5% and 20% and a low visibility of less than 5% to a maximum of 10%. There were inconsistencies in visibility observed across this landform, with concentrated areas in the south experiencing a covering of slashed grass taking the visibility down to 0%, while other portions in the south of the project area had been recently ploughed making the visibility up to 40%. The northern extent of the project area bears a sloping landform with a dense coverage of thistles, the exposure was less than 30%, however the dense vegetation limited visibility. The soil matrix in the northern portion of the sloping landform held inclusions of cobbles and gravels, however the vegetative cover only allowed for the larger cobbles to be visible during the survey.

There were areas of disturbance identified within the project area, particularly concentrated around fence lines and tele communications cabling. Also concentrated along the fence line adjacent to Twelve Mile Road are cobble sized stones and that may have been unearthed through the process of building the road. The lithology is varied and includes dark blue, black basalt rock as well as quartz and chert. The soils within this landform are of a red-brown clay material, being predominantly consistent with the other landforms across the project area although bearing a higher content of clay within the matrix (as opposed to the silty clay described above), and a higher content of angular gravels as inclusions.

There were two isolated stone artefacts located across this landform type, being the only Aboriginal sites or objects located during the survey.

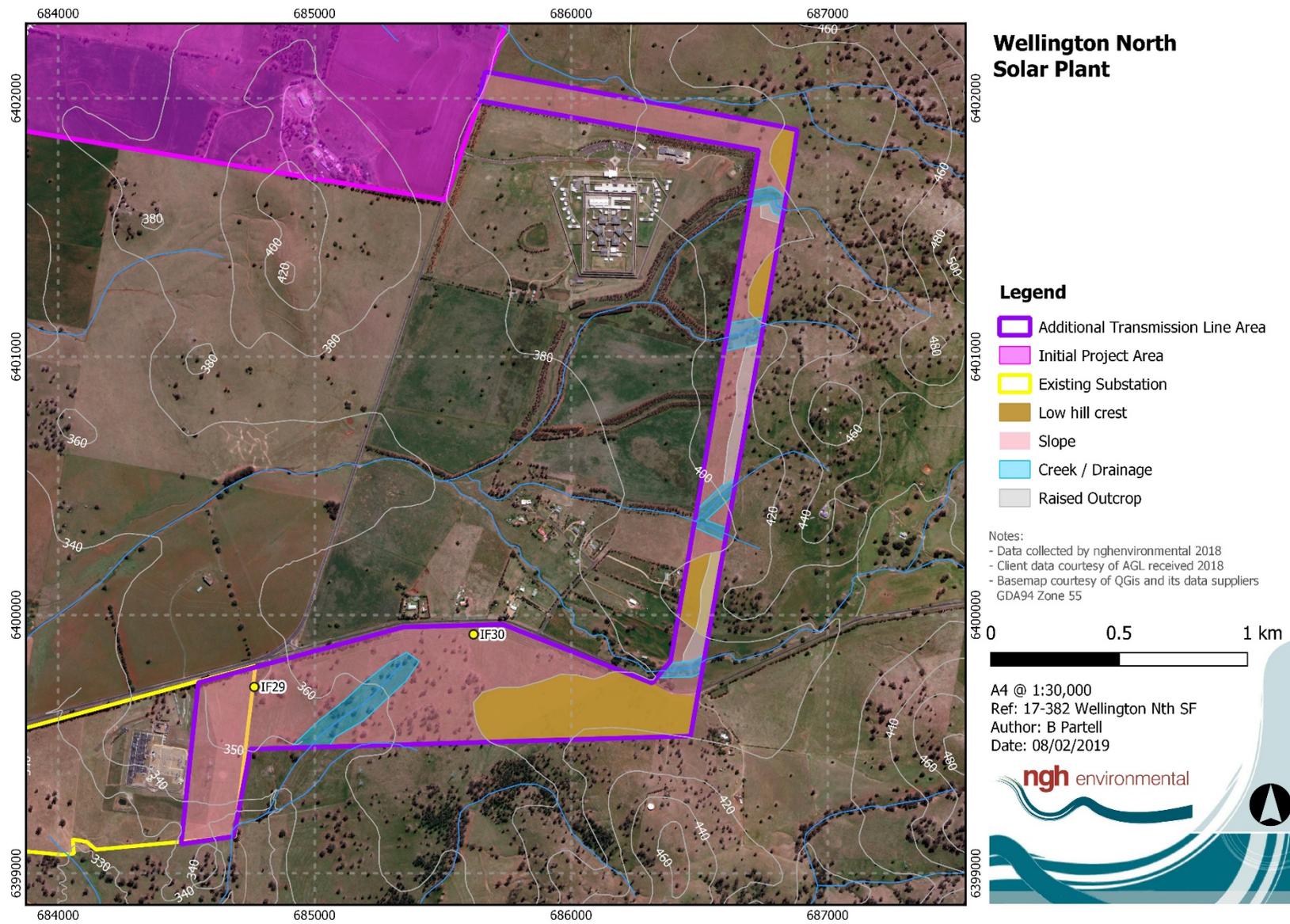


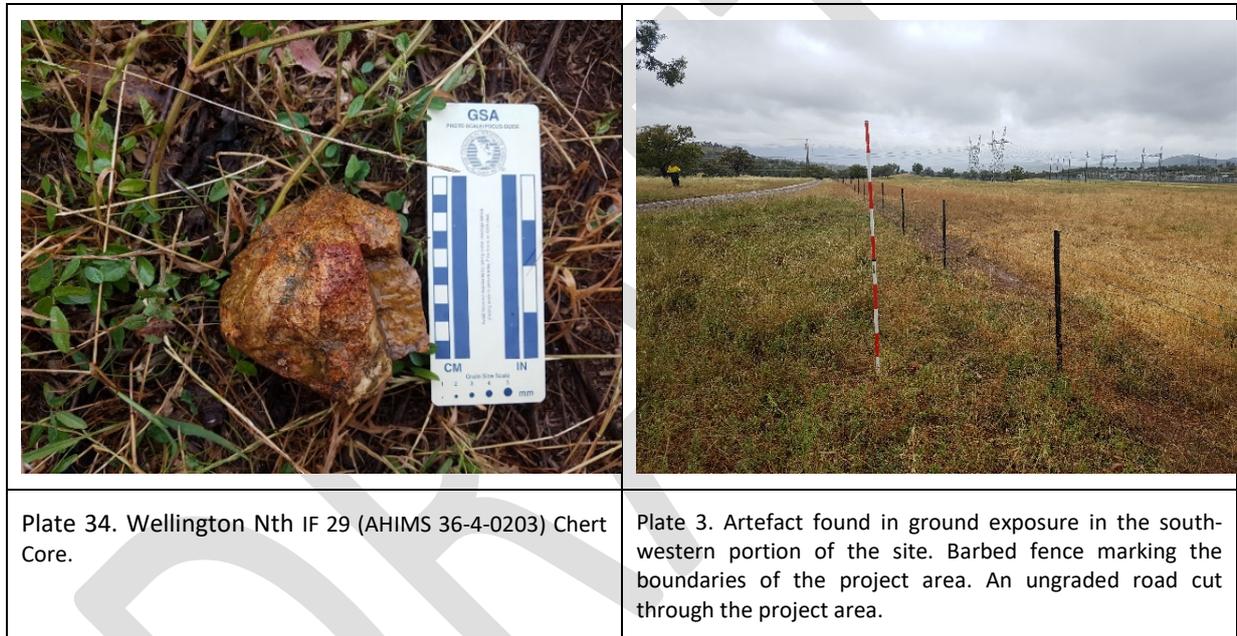
Figure 3-2. Landforms as described in the Landscape Analysis.

3.4 SURVEY RESULTS

Despite the variable visibility encountered during the survey of the Additional Area, there were two stone artefacts identified. These archaeological features have been recorded as two isolated artefacts. The presence of the two stone isolated finds across the Additional Area aligns with the finding across the Wellington North Solar Plant area. The details of the two additional isolated artefacts are included in Table 2 and discussed with relation to the sites located during the original AHCA field survey and reported in the AHCAR. Naming for these sites is consistent with the original ACHAR and is a continuation of the previous naming conventions.

Wellington Nth IF 29 (AHIMS 36-4-0203)

The site consists of a single chert core measuring 106mm length, 94mm in width and 81mm in thickness. The artefact was located close to the fence line in an area of low grass cover and red-brown silty soil with approximately 40-50% visibility.



Wellington Nth IF 30 (AHIMS 36-4-0202)

The site consists of a red-brown tuff flake measuring 68mm in length, 45mm in width, and 17mm thickness. The flake was located just to the side of a row of planted exotic shrubs. The area contained red-brown soil and was located on an area of approximately 40% visibility.

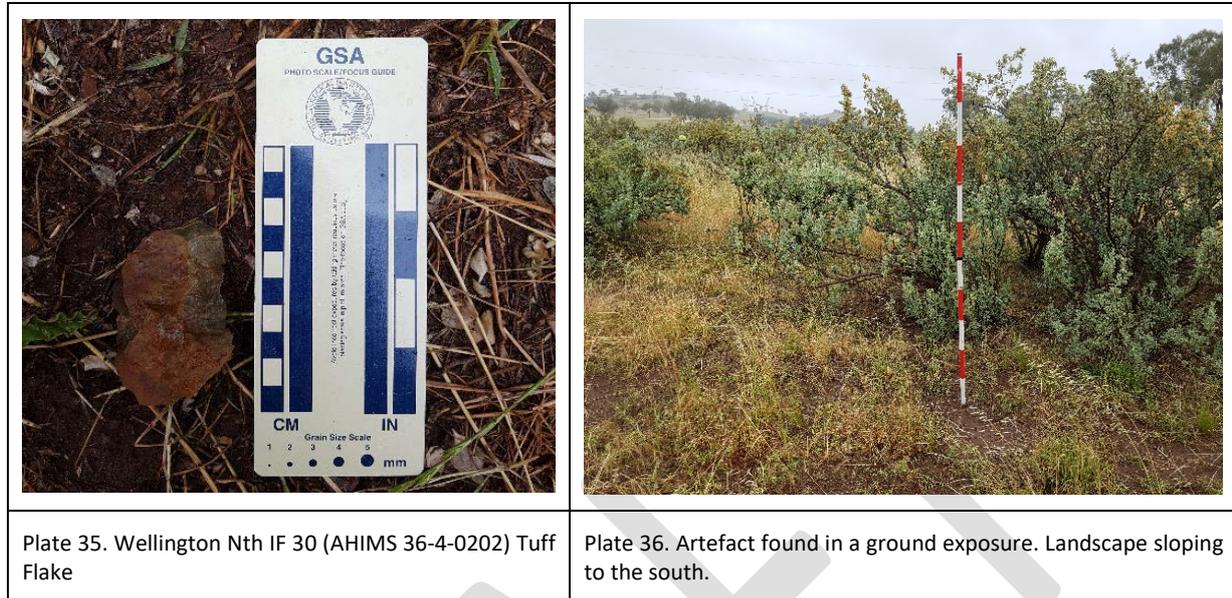


Plate 35. Wellington Nth IF 30 (AHIMS 36-4-0202) Tuff Flake

Plate 36. Artefact found in a ground exposure. Landscape sloping to the south.

3.4.2 Consideration of Potential for Subsurface material

Discussions were held in the field with the representatives present to assess the potential for subsurface deposits across the Additional Area. Based on the land use history, an appraisal of the landscape, soil, level of disturbance and the results from the field survey it was concluded that there was low potential for the presence of intact subsurface deposits with high densities of objects or cultural material within the Additional Area. It was determined by the archaeologists and representatives from the Aboriginal community present during the survey that subsurface testing was not warranted in the Additional Area.

3.5 DISCUSSION

The two isolated stone artefacts located during the survey of the Additional Area add further to the number of sites recorded in the area of the AHIMS search. The total of number of open sites within the Wellington North Solar Farm proposal area, taking into account the results of the original AHCA is 30 (including artefacts scatters and scarred trees).

The isolated finds located in the Additional Area display characteristics (raw material type, size, isolated context) typical of the other sites located during the original AHCA site survey. As indicated in the original ACHAR, the most likely site types to occur within the area are stone artefacts. It is therefore likely that there are to be many hundreds of such sites in the local area, and that the relatively low number of sites recorded in AHIMS is merely an indication that few surveys have been undertaken in the area and therefore they are yet to be found.

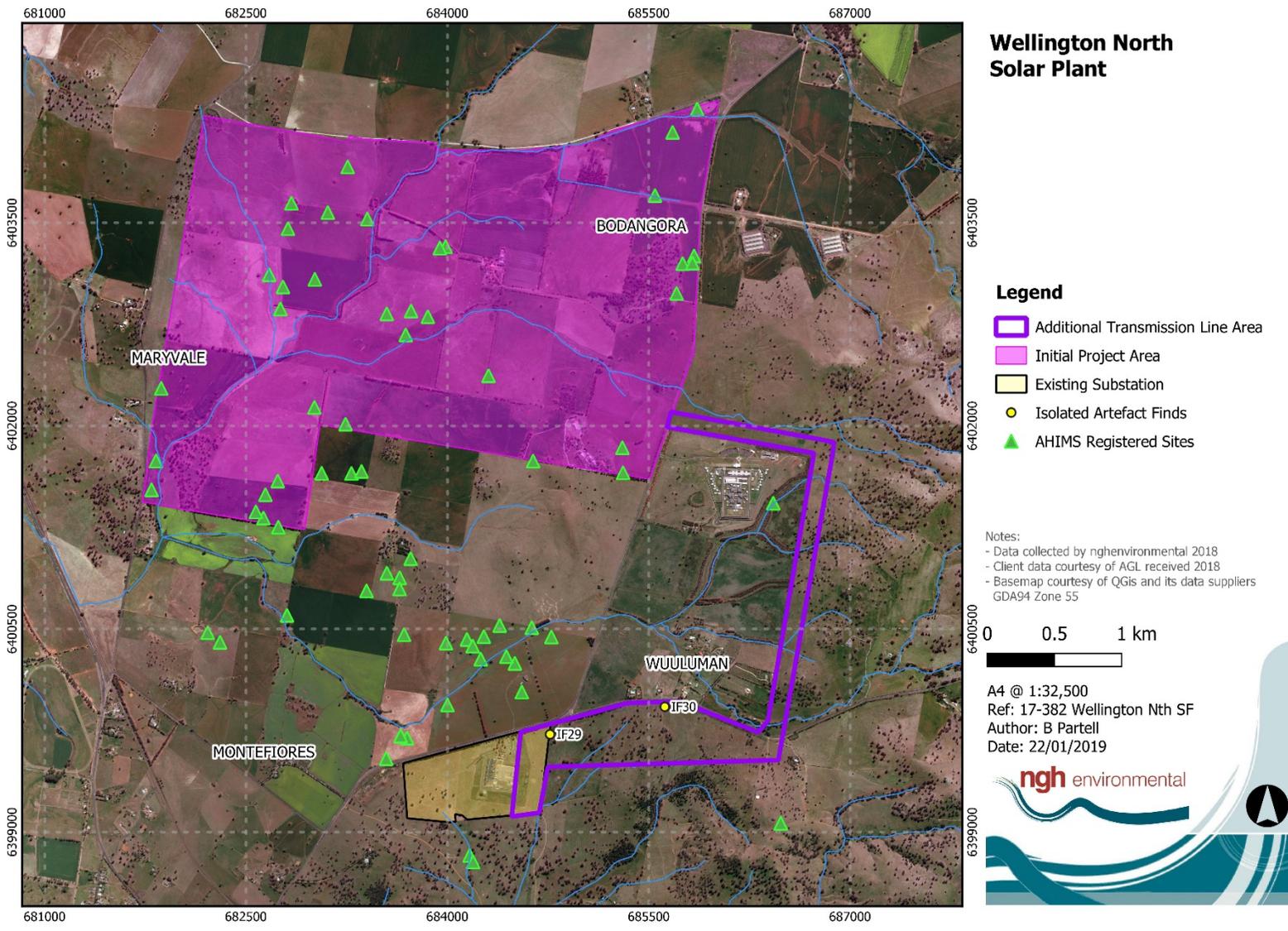


Figure 3-3. Location of two isolated artefacts.

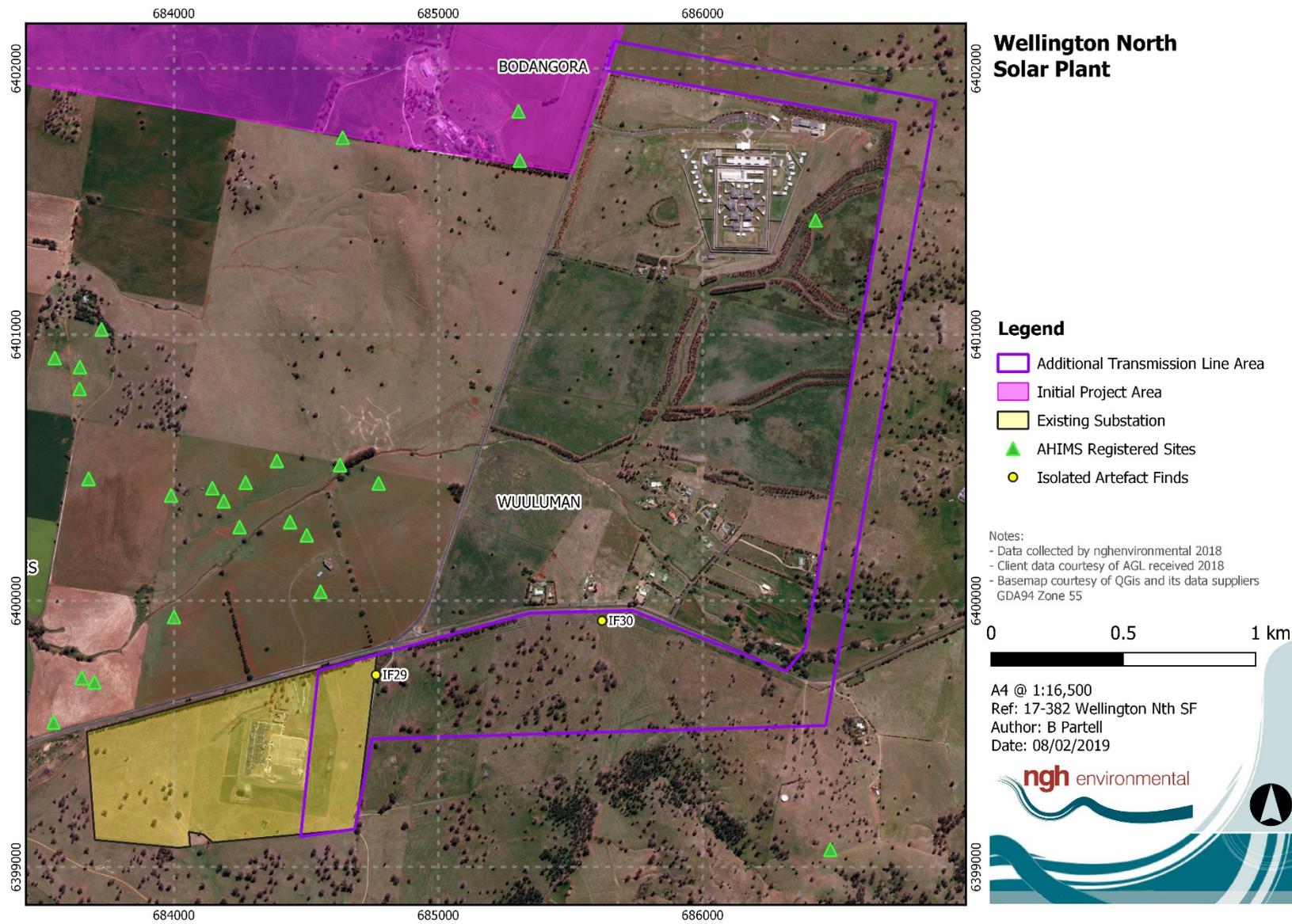


Figure 3-4. Location of two isolated artefacts.

4 CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES AND STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The assessment of the significance of Aboriginal archaeological sites is currently undertaken largely with reference to criteria outlined in the ICOMOS Burra Charter (Marquis-Kyle & Walker 1994). Criteria used for assessment are:

- *Social or Cultural Value*: In the context of an Aboriginal heritage assessment, this value refers to the significance placed on a site or place by the local Aboriginal community – either in a contemporary or traditional setting.
- *Scientific Value*: Scientific value is the term employed to describe the potential of a site or place to answer research questions. In making an assessment of Scientific Value issues such as representativeness, rarity and integrity are addressed. All archaeological places possess a degree of scientific value in that they contribute to understanding the distribution of evidence of past activities of people in the landscape. In the case of flaked stone artefact scatters, larger sites or those with more complex assemblages are more likely to be able to address questions about past economy and technology, giving them greater significance than smaller, less complex sites. Sites with stratified and potentially in situ sub-surface deposits, such as those found within rock shelters or depositional open environments, could address questions about the sequence and timing of past Aboriginal activity, and will be more significant than disturbed or deflated sites. Groups or complexes of sites that can be related to each other spatially or through time are generally of higher value than single sites.
- *Aesthetic Value*: Aesthetic values include those related to sensory perception and are not commonly identified as a principal value contributing to management priorities for Aboriginal archaeological sites, except for art sites.
- *Historic Value*: Historic value refers to a site or place's ability to contribute information on an important historic event, phase or person.
- *Other Values*: The Burra Charter makes allowance for the incorporation of other values into an assessment where such values are not covered by those listed above. Such values might include Educational Value.

All sites or places have some degree of value, but of course, some have more than others. In addition, where a site is deemed to be significant, it may be so on different levels or contexts ranging from local to regional to national, or in very rare cases, international. Further, sites may either be assessed individually, or where they occur in association with other sites the value of the complex should be considered.

Social or cultural value

While the true cultural and social value of Aboriginal sites can only be determined by local Aboriginal people, as a general concept, all sites hold cultural value to the local Aboriginal community. An opportunity to identify cultural and social value was provided to the Aboriginal representatives for this proposal through the fieldwork and draft reporting process.

Feedback about the cultural value of the sites from the Aboriginal representatives during the field survey indicated that all sites hold cultural value to the local Aboriginal community. It was clear from the conversations held in the field that the community view the stone artefacts as important and would like to see them collected before any damage or development occurs. It was noted during the conversations that there was importance placed on collecting the artefacts and placing them in a safe location to avoid future disturbance.

The cultural significance of the sites is only determined by the local Aboriginal community.

Scientific (archaeological) value.

The research potential of the sites located during this assessment is considered to be low. While the presence of the sites can be used to assist in the development of site modelling for the local landscape, their scientific value for further research is limited.

While the artefacts identified themselves are intrinsically interesting in terms of their base technical information their current lack of temporal context and the absence of information about local resources makes further conclusions about land use difficult. Their scientific value for further research is also limited due to the sparse distribution of the artefacts, disturbed nature of the landscape and the subsequent movement of objects by clearing and ploughing activities.

Aesthetic value.

There are no aesthetic values associated with the archaeological sites. The modified and heavily disturbed landscape within the solar farm Additional Area may detract from this aesthetic setting.

Historic value.

There are no historic values associated with the two isolated finds found during this survey or within the Additional Area.

Other Values

There are no other known heritage values associated with the subject area. The wider area may have some educational value (not related to archaeological research) through educational material provided to the public about the Aboriginal occupation and use of the area as a whole, although the archaeological material is within private property and there is little for the public to see.

5 PROPOSED ACTIVITY

5.1 HISTORY AND LANDUSE

It has been noted above that historically the Additional Area for the transmission line has been impacted through land use practices, such as clearing and ploughing. Previous disturbance at the site has compromised the archaeological record and decreased the potential for in-situ artefact materials and sub-surface sites to remain.

Despite these localised impacts, Aboriginal artefacts and cultural material remain across the broader Wellington North solar farm area (see original ACHAR). It was noted that while Aboriginal sites may be expected throughout all landscapes the most archaeologically sensitive areas occur in proximity to water.

The survey results of the original AHAR confirmed this prediction with stone artefacts recorded as isolated finds and artefact scatters across the proposal site, even in areas highly disturbed by farming activities.

5.2 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY

Disturbances will largely be in the preparation of the ground for the installation of overhead transmission line poles which will be installed within the development footprint.

In total, the construction phase of the Wellington North solar farm is expected to take between 18-24 months in total with a shorter peak construction period of approximately 9 months, during which time the main construction works would take place. The Wellington North solar farm is expected to operate for around 30 years. After the initial operating period the solar farm would either be decommissioned, removing all above ground infrastructure and returning the site to its existing land capability, or upgraded with new PV equipment to continue operations as a solar plant.

The development activity will therefore involve disturbance of the ground during the construction of the solar farm and during the construction of the overhead transmission line alignment. Once established however, there would be minimal ongoing disturbance of the ground surface.

5.3 ASSESSMENT OF HARM

The two isolated finds located within the Transmission Line Additional Area have the potential to be directly impacted by the proposed development activity. The exact alignment of the transmission line is yet to be determined, and as a result the potential impact to the sites is not yet known.

The following table (table 2) provides a summary of the degree of harm and the consequence of that harm upon the heritage values of each site identified in the Additional Area.

Table 2. Identified risk to known sites.

Site name	Site integrity	Scientific Significance	Type of harm	Degree of harm	Consequence of harm	Recommendation
Wellington Nth IF 29 (AHIMS 36-6-0203)	Poor – 100+ year history of agricultural land use	Low	Within development footprint but depending of alignment of transmission line may not be impacted.	Potentially none if outside the transmission line route. Potentially total harm if located within the line.	Total loss of value	If the site can be avoided by the transmission line route then a minimum 5m buffer should be established to avoid inadvertent disturbance or impacts to the site. If the site cannot be avoided then salvage of the object must occur prior to disturbance of the site.
Wellington Nth IF 30 (AHIMS 36-6-0202)	Poor – 100+ year history of agricultural land use	Low	Within development footprint but depending of alignment of transmission line may not be impacted.	Potentially none if outside the transmission line route. Potentially total harm if located within the line.	Total loss of value	If the site can be avoided by the transmission line route then a minimum 5m buffer should be established to avoid inadvertent disturbance or impacts to the site. If the site cannot be avoided then salvage of the object must occur prior to disturbance of the site.

The transmission line support poles will be installed at regular 60m intervals over the length of the area and construction and maintenance activities are likely to also impact the artefacts. These activities may be considered impacts on the sites.

5.4 IMPACTS TO VALUES

The values potentially impacted by the development are any social and cultural values attributed to the sites by the local Aboriginal community. The extent to which the loss of the sites or any inadvertent damage to the sites would impact on the cultural values is only something the Aboriginal community can articulate.

The impact to values for this development are summarised in table 2 above. The impact to the scientific values if the two isolated artefact sites were to be impacted by the proposal in the Additional Area is considered low.

6 AVOIDING OR MITIGATING HARM

6.1 CONSIDERATION OF ESD PRINCIPLES

Consideration of the principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) and the use of the precautionary principle was undertaken when assessing the harm to the sites and the potential for mitigating impacts to the sites recorded within the Wellington North Solar Farm Additional Area. As per the discussion in the original North Wellington ACHAR, the precautionary principle in relation to Aboriginal heritage implies that development proposals should be carefully evaluated to identify possible impacts and assess the risk of potential consequences.

The isolated artefacts located during this investigation fit within the context of what has been found previously within the Wellington North Solar Farm site footprint and the wider region. The integrity of this predominant site type may have been impacted by the extensive land clearing and farming activities in the area that have disturbed the soils and removed other cultural material.

The presence of isolated stone artefacts and stone artefact scatters in the wider Wellington North Solar Farm site footprint suggests that the presence of stone artefacts in the landscape is likely to be frequent and widespread.

As noted above, the archaeological values of the sites within the Additional Area of the solar farm, considering the scientific, representative and rarity values, was deemed to be low.

The principle of inter-generational equity requires the present generation to ensure that the sites and diversity of the archaeological record is maintained or enhanced for the benefit of future generations. We believe that the diversity of the archaeological record is not compromised by development of transmission line in the Additional Area of the Wellington North solar farm, provided the recommendations of the original ACHAR are followed and the two isolated artefacts are salvaged (if found to be within 10m of the transmission line) along with the other isolated artefacts located during the original ACHA.

We therefore consider the overall cumulative impact that the transmission line Additional Area poses on the archaeological record for the region is low.

6.2 CONSIDERATION OF HARM

Avoiding harm to each of the two isolated artefact sites is technically possible through physical avoidance. However based on the assessment of the sites, and in consideration of discussions with the Aboriginal representatives during the field survey, it is not considered necessary to prevent all development at this location. The sites demonstrate low scientific value, and Aboriginal cultural value has been determined by the local Aboriginal community to be generally low for the isolated artefacts present.

The question remains about possible occurrence of artefacts and cultural material within the balance of the Additional Area. It is possible and considered likely that additional isolated artefacts or very small, low density scatters may be present. Without knowing their exact locations, it is difficult to manage the impacts. We do not consider that the risk of such disturbances to require reconsideration of development approval. The archaeological material identified in the additional survey, and potentially present in the balance of the development site is not of sufficient value to reject the development proposal.

However, isolated artefacts are conducive to salvage as a mitigation strategy as requested by the Aboriginal community representatives onsite during the field survey.

As such, the isolated artefacts recorded within the Wellington North Solar Farm Additional Area should be salvaged by an archaeologist with representatives of the registered Aboriginal parties prior to the proposed development commencing if they are found to be within 10 meters of the transmission line alignment. The artefacts should be collected and moved to a safe area within the property that will not be subject to any ground disturbance.

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7 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

Aboriginal heritage is primarily protected under the NPW Act and as subsequently amended in 2010 with the introduction of the *National Parks and Wildlife Amendment (Aboriginal Objects and Places) Regulation 2010*. The aim of the NPW Act includes:

The conservation of objects, places or features (including biological diversity) of cultural value within the landscape, including but not limited to: places, objects and features of significance to Aboriginal people.

An Aboriginal object is defined as:

Any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with the occupation of that area by persons on non-Aboriginal extraction and includes Aboriginal remains.

Part 6 of the NPW Act concerns Aboriginal objects and places and various sections describe the offences, defences and requirements to harm an Aboriginal object or place. The main offences under section 86 of the NPW Act are:

- A person must not harm or desecrate an object that the person knows is an Aboriginal object.
- A person must not harm an Aboriginal object.
- For the purposes of this section, "circumstances of aggravation" are:
 - that the offence was committed in the course of carrying out a commercial activity, or
 - that the offence was the second or subsequent occasion on which the offender was convicted of an offence under this section.
- A person must not harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place.

Under section 87 of the NPW Act, there are specified defences to prosecution including authorisation through an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) or through exercising due diligence or compliance through the regulation.

Section 89A of the Act also requires that a person who is aware of an Aboriginal object, must notify the Director-General in a prescribed manner. In effect this section requires the completion of OEH AHIMS site cards for all sites located during heritage surveys.

Section 90 of the NPW Act deal with the issuing of an AHIP, including that the permit may be subject to certain conditions.

The EP&A Act is legislation for the management of development in NSW. It sets up a planning structure that requires developers (individuals or companies) to consider the environmental impacts of new projects. Under this Act, cultural heritage is considered to be a part of the environment. This Act requires that Aboriginal cultural heritage and the possible impacts to Aboriginal heritage that development may have are formally considered in land-use planning and development approval processes.

Proposals classified as State Significant Development or State Significant Infrastructure under the EP&A Act have a different assessment regime. As part of this process, Section 90 harm provisions under the NPW Act are not required, that is, an AHIP is not required to impact Aboriginal objects. However, the Department of Planning and Environment is required to ensure that Aboriginal heritage is considered in the

environmental impact assessment process. The Department of Planning and Environment will consult with other departments, including OEH prior to development consent being approved.

The North Wellington Solar Farm proposal is a State Significant Development and will therefore be assessed via this pathway, which does not negate the need to carry out an appropriate level of Aboriginal heritage assessment or the need to conduct Aboriginal consultation in line with the requirements outlined by the OEH *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (OEH 2010b).

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8 RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations are based on the following information and considerations:

- Results of the archaeological survey;
- Consideration of results from the original Wellington North solar farm ACHAR;
- Results of consultation with the registered Aboriginal parties;
- The assessed significance of the sites;
- Appraisal of the proposed development, and
- Legislative context for the development proposal.

It is recommended that:

1. If complete avoidance of the two isolated finds (AIMS sites: 36-4-0201, and 36-4-0202) identified as part of the survey of the Additional Area for the transmission line for the Wellington North Solar Farm is not possible the artefacts within the development footprint must be salvaged prior to the proposed work commencing and moved to a safe area within the property that will not be subject to any ground disturbance.
2. The collection and relocation of the artefacts should be undertaken by an archaeologist with representatives of the registered Aboriginal parties and be consistent with Requirement 26 of the *Code of practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*. A new site card/s will need to be completed once the artefacts are moved to record their new location on the AHIMS database. The Aboriginal community requests that a Cultural Smoking Ceremony take place to cleanse any artefacts salvaged and the reburial location.
3. A minimum 5 m buffer should be observed around all isolated find sites, including those outside the development footprint.
4. Wellington North Solar Farm Pty Limited should prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) to address the potential for finding additional Aboriginal artefacts during the construction of the Solar Plant and management of known sites and artefacts. The Plan should include the unexpected finds procedure to deal with construction activity. Preparation of the CHMP should be undertaken in consultation with the registered Aboriginal parties.
5. In the unlikely event that human remains are discovered during the construction, all work must cease in the immediate vicinity. OEH, the local police and the registered Aboriginal parties should be notified. Further assessment would be undertaken to determine if the remains were Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal.
6. Further archaeological assessment will be required if the proposal activity extends beyond the area of the current investigation and that noted in the initial ACHA for the Wellington Solar Farm. This would include consultation with the registered Aboriginal parties and may include further field survey.
7. Wellington North Solar Farm Pty Limited are reminded that it is an offence under the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* to disturb, damage or destroy and Aboriginal object without approval.

9 REFERENCES

NGH Environmental (2018), *Wellington North Solar Farm Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report*, report prepared for Wellington North Solar Farm Pty Limited

OEH 2010a, *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*.

OEH 2010b, *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*.

OEH 2011, *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW*.

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APPENDIX A ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

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Consultation Log of Additional Area for the Wellington North Solar project.

Organisation	Contact	Action	Date Sent	Reply Date	Replied by	Response
addendum for the proposed transmission						
OEH	[REDACTED]	via email	17/10/2018			NGH has been informed that a final easement and access for the proposed transmission line has recently been determined. As the survey for the final proposed transmission line is considered a continuation of the main Solar Plant assessment, and the consultation with the RAPs has been continuous, the final easement will be surveyed and assessed as an addendum to the ACHA. Given the addendum report approach is in line with OEH advice we would consult with the RAPs that are registered for the Wellington North Solar Plant project. Can you please confirm that the approach outlined above is acceptable to OEH and that this addendum does not require a new round of advertising or registration
OEH	[REDACTED]	follow up via email	25/10/2018	25/10/2018	via email	Yes, that seems an accurate way forward consistent with the previous advice.
Email to RAPs re addendum for the proposed transmission						
Binjang Wellington Wiradjuri heritage Survey		KB sent email re additional survey	12/11/2018	13/11/2018	Jamie replied via email	sent through updated insurances
Wellington LALC		KB sent email re additional survey	12/11/2018			
Wellington Valley Wiradjuri Aboriginal Corporation		KB sent email re additional survey	12/11/2018	13/11/2018	Brad replied via email	noted will have person to participate in survey and provided updated insurances and rates

Gallangabang Aboriginal Corporation		KB sent email re additional survey	12/11/2018	13/11/2018	Brad replied via email	noted will have person to participate in survey and will send through insurances.
Gallangabang Aboriginal Corporation		KB sent reminder re insurances required	19/11/2018	19/11/2018	paul replied	sent insurances updated
Wellington LALC		KB sent reminder email as have not replied to data. KB also left voice mail on LALC answering machine	19/11/2018	19/11/2018	mike replied via email	noted LALC would have a RAP available for survey.
Wellington LALC		KB asked for copy of insurances	19/11/2018			
Wellington LALC		IC invited LALC to participate in the field survey and provide their insurance details	23/11/2018			
Gallangabang Aboriginal Corporation		JK emailed inviting participate in the field survey	23/11/2018			
Wellington Valley Wiradjuri Aboriginal Corporation		JK emailed inviting participate in the field survey	23/11/2018			
Binjang Wellington Wiradjuri heritage Survey		IC emailed inviting participate in the field survey	23/11/2018			
Wellington LALC		JK emailed LALC to request their insurances	26/11/2018			

AHIMS		email to AHIMS re restricted sites in new AHIMS search undertaken on the 12/11/2018	12/11/2018	13/11/2018	David Gordon replied via email	I can confirm that NIL of the Restricted Site's Listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36-2-0491 • 36-4-0162 • 36-4-0133 • 36-1-0742 • 36-1-0743 • 36-1-0744 • 36-1-0745 • 36-2-0492 <p>Will be impacted by Works on the Additional Transmission Line as depicted in the Map you sent in your email.</p>
Final draft ACHA report sent to RAPs for comment via email						
Binjang Wellington Wiradjuri heritage Survey		BP sent final draft of ACHA report to RAPs for comment	18/03/2019			
Wellington LALC		BP sent final draft of ACHA report to RAPs for comment	18/03/2019			
Wellington Valley Wiradjuri Aboriginal Corporation		BP sent final draft of ACHA report to RAPs for comment	18/03/2019			
Gallangabang Aboriginal Corporation		BP sent final draft of ACHA report to RAPs for comment	18/03/2019			

APPENDIX B AHIMS SEARCH

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Information withheld from public display due to cultural sensitivities.

APPENDIX C SITE CARDS

Information withheld from public display due to cultural sensitivities.