

Construction Heritage Management Plan

CHBPW-FGJV-NWW-EN-PLN-000002 -
Revision I - Coffs Harbour Bypass

FERROVIAL GAMUDA JOINT VENTURE

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I	16/02/2023	Update following DPE review	

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1		
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ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Expanded Text
Aboriginal place	An Aboriginal Place is an area declared by the Minister administering the Act to be of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture.
Aboriginal objects	Aboriginal objects include any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale), including Aboriginal remains, relating to the Aboriginal habitation of NSW, before or concurrent with occupation by non-Aboriginal people, as defined in section 5 of the NPW Act
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CHB	Coffs Harbour Bypass
CoA	Condition of approval
DPE	Department of Planning and Environment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
Environmental heritage	Places, buildings, works, relics, movable objects and precincts, of State or local heritage significance as outline in Section 4 of the Heritage Act
EP&A Act	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
EPBC Act	<i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
EWMS	Environmental Work Method Statements
FGJV	Ferrovial Gamuda Joint Venture
Heritage Act	<i>Heritage Act 1997</i>
CHMP	Construction Heritage Management Sub Plan
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
MCoA	Ministers Conditions of Approval
NPW Act	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage
PACHCI	Procedure for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation and Investigation (Roads and Maritime, 2011)
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit
Project, the	Coffs Harbour Bypass
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Parties
SEARs	Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements
Secretary	Secretary of the NSW Department of Planning and Environment (or delegate)

CONTENTS

1	Introduction	6
1.1	Context	6
1.2	Background	6
1.2.1	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment	6
1.2.2	Non-Aboriginal Heritage Assessment	7
1.3	Environmental Management Systems Overview	7
2	Purpose and Objectives	9
2.1	Purpose	9
2.2	Objectives	9
2.3	Targets	9
2.4	ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES	10
3	Environmental Requirements	11
3.1	Relevant Legislation and Guidelines	11
3.1.1	Legislation	11
3.1.2	Guidelines	12
3.2	Minister's Conditions Of Approval	12
3.3	Revised Environmental Management Measures	14
4	Consultation	20
4.1	Consultation Undertaken To Date	20
4.1.1	Aboriginal Community Consultation	20
4.1.2	Non-Aboriginal Heritage Consultation	21
5	Existing environment	22
5.1	Aboriginal Heritage	22
5.1.1	Landscape Context	22
5.1.2	Historical Aboriginal Land Use	22
5.1.3	Identified Sites	23
5.1.4	Survey, Assessment and Test Excavation Findings	23
5.1.5	Identified Areas of Cultural Significance and Cultural Sites	24
5.2	Non-Aboriginal Heritage	25
5.2.1	Landscape Context	25
5.2.2	Built Heritage	25
6	Environmental Aspects and Impacts	28
6.1	Construction Activities	28
6.2	Aboriginal Heritage Impacts	28
6.2.1	Potential Impacts on Aboriginal Archaeology	28
6.2.2	Potential Impacts on Aboriginal Cultural Places	29
6.3	Non-Aboriginal Heritage Impacts	30
6.4	Salvage and Archival Recording	32
7	Environmental Mitigation Measures	35
8	Compliance Management	39
8.1	Roles and Responsibilities	39
8.2	Training	39
8.2.1	Special Briefings and ToolboxTalks	40
8.3	Monitoring and Inspections	40
8.3.1	Incident Planning and Response	40

8.4	Auditing	40
8.5	Reporting	40
9	Review and Improvement	42
9.1	Continuous Improvement	42
9.2	Update And Amendment	42
	Appendices	43
	Appendix A FGJV Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure	44
	Appendix B Impacted Aboriginal Artefacts and pads Within The construction footprint	45
	Appendix C Aboriginal Heritage Sites and Areas within the Construction Footprint	46
	Appendix D Location of Non-Aboriginal Heritage Items	47

TABLES

Table 1	Performance Outcomes	10
Table 2	Principal Legislation and Regulation relevant to Heritage Management	11
Table 3	Conditions of Approval relevant to the CHMP	12
Table 4	Revised Environmental Management Measures relevant to this CHMP	14
Table 5	Assessed significance of sites within the construction footprint	23
Table 6	Consultation with knowledge holders	24
Table 7	Unlisted items of built heritage within the study area	25
Table 8	Impacts to Aboriginal archaeological sites within the construction footprint	28
Table 9	Proposed impacts to Aboriginal cultural places	29
Table 10	Statement of heritage impacts - Non-aboriginal heritage	30
Table 11	Construction Area Breakdown and Associated Heritage Sites	33
Table 12	Aboriginal aNd Non-AboriginalL heritage management aND mitigation measures	35
Table 13	Heritage inspections and monitoring	40
Table 14	Heritage Reporting Requirements	40

FIGURES

Figure 1	Non-Aboriginal Heritage Items	49
Figure 2	Non-Aboriginal Heritage Items	50

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONTEXT

This Construction Heritage Management Sub Plan (CHMP or Plan) forms part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for the Coffs Harbour Bypass (the Project).

This CHMP has been prepared to address the requirements of the Minister's Conditions of Approval (MCoA) and the Revised Environmental Management Measures (REMMs) listed in the Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Submissions and Amendment Reports.

It will provide specific guidance on measures and controls to be implemented to avoid and mitigate impacts on Aboriginal heritage.

1.2 BACKGROUND

The Coffs Harbour Bypass EIS (Chapters 15 and 16) considered the potential heritage impacts during the construction of the project. The background of the project is described in Section 1 of the CEMP. Construction of the 14-kilometre bypass of Coffs Harbour includes a 12-kilometre new build from south of Englands Road to Korora Hill in the north and a two-kilometre upgrade of the existing highway between Korora Hill and Sapphire. The project would provide a four-lane divided highway that bypasses Coffs Harbour to the west, passing through the North Boambee Valley, Roberts Hill and then traversing the foothills of the Coffs Harbour basin and north to Korora Hill.

As part of CHB EIS development, detailed non-Aboriginal heritage and Aboriginal cultural heritage assessments were prepared to address the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued by the Department of Planning and Environment. The Assessments form the basis of the heritage management framework for the project and provide management and mitigation requirement for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage matters.

1.2.1 ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (Kelleher Nightingale 2019) was prepared as a component of the EIS for the project. The purpose of the assessment was to address the SEARs for the project for the purpose of seeking project approval under Division 5.2 of the EP&A Act. Following exhibition of the EIS, receipt of submissions and further consultation with community and stakeholders, a number of design and construction amendments have been made to the project. This resulted in the preparation of an Amended Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (CHAR) which was prepared to assess the potential impacts of the project as revised by the design and construction amendments.

The CHAR has been prepared in accordance with:

- The SEARs;
- Stage 3 of the TfNSW's Procedure for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation and Investigation (PACHCI); and
- NSW Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) requirements and guidelines relating to the assessment of Aboriginal heritage in NSW.

The CHAR identified 24 Aboriginal archaeological sites within the study area. The study area and surrounding region are known to have been important to and extensively used by past Aboriginal people. Aboriginal people's use of the region is well documented in historic accounts and continues today among the contemporary Aboriginal community.

Following Project approval, the study area has been subject to a series of archaeological investigations as Low Impact Works by TfNSW including Aboriginal archaeological surveys and test excavations.

In accordance with condition E23 of the Planning Approval all archaeological fieldwork (salvage and surface artefact collection) has been completed for all sites (24) inside the Construction Footprint. Five sites (PAD 22, PAD 23, CHB6 AS01, CHB AFT 12 and CHB AFT 16), which sit outside the approved Construction Footprint, remain to be salvaged.

Five specific sites of intangible cultural significance have been identified within and in the immediate vicinity of the study area. These sites include songlines, pathways and camping sites. Specific identified cultural sites include:

- Site A: Roberts Hill Pathway;
- Site B: Gumgali Story and Pathway;
- Site C: Sealy Point Pathways;
- Site D: East Boambee Camp; and
- Site E: West Korora Living Place.

A number of locations in the surrounding landscape were also identified as holding cultural significance. These included ancestral figures in the landscape, ceremonial grounds, birthing sites, ritual increase sites, women's and men's business sites, burial places, occupation sites, resource areas, and high points that provide lines of sight.

Management and mitigation measures proposed in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and the REMMs identified in the EIS Submission Report are to be implemented during construction of the Project. Section 7 of the CHMP details the relevant and applicable requirements.

1.2.2 NON-ABORIGINAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

Biosis Pty Ltd (Biosis) was commissioned by Arup on behalf of TfNSW to undertake a non-Aboriginal heritage assessment for the Project. This assessment considers the impact of the construction of the Coffs Harbour Bypass upon non-Aboriginal heritage within or adjacent to the study area and has been completed in accordance with the SEARs which relate to non-Aboriginal heritage. The historical context for this project identified that the study area is outside of the early settlement of Coffs Harbour which was settled in the 1880s. The installation of infrastructure played a key role in the development of Coffs Harbour as transport corridors were cut inland and along the coast to connect the town to other settlements at Moonee, Grafton, and Bellinger. Bridges were constructed over many creek lines in the area throughout the late 19th century, bringing new workers and machinery into the area. As populations grew along the east coast, the government recognised the need for a railway along the coast linking Maitland to South Grafton, with the line between Coffs Harbour and South Grafton being completed in 1922 which passes through the northern portion of the study area. A temporary workers camp was established at Coffs Heights during this time. The main historical features of the study area relate to the post 1920s development of large tracts of land as banana plantations which are still present within the study area today.

This assessment identified five heritage items and one cultural landscape associated with the study area:

- The Coffs Harbour Banana Plantation landscape;
- The former Coffs Heights Post Office, now located at 343D Coramba Road;
- The North Coast Railway;
- Old Coast Road Bridge No.1, Korora;
- Old Coast Road Bridge No.2, Korora; and
- Marked Tree Stumps.

These items demonstrate the development of the local Coffs Harbour economy and that of the wider north coast region. Archaeological remains are likely to be present within the study area include farming implements, sheds and other paraphernalia from the early timber, dairy and banana industries. The archaeological potential of the study area has been assessed as low, as these remains hold little potential of providing additional knowledge on the development of the area.

Management and mitigation measures proposed in the Non-Aboriginal Heritage Assessment and the REMMs identified in the EIS Submission Report are to be implemented during construction of the Project. Section 7 of the CHMP details the relevant and applicable requirements.

1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS OVERVIEW

The CEMP describes the overall system for environmental management and that system forms part of the environmental management framework of the Coffs Harbour Bypass project.

The CHMP has been developed as part of the CEMP in consultation with:

- NSW Department of Planning and Environment;
- Coffs Harbour and District Local Aboriginal Land Council;
- Registered Aboriginal Parties;
- Heritage NSW; and
- Coffs Harbour Council.

The relevant CHMP environmental control measures will be incorporated in detailed location or activity-specific Environmental Work Method Statements (EWMS) prepared and implemented for construction activities with potential to interact with heritage constraints. The EWMS will detail measures to avoid or minimise risks of impact to heritage items, sites, and places beyond what is permitted by the project approval. EWMS will be developed in accordance with Section 4.1.5 of the CEMP.

The review and document control processes for this Plan are described in Section 9 of the CHMP and further detail included in Section 9 of CEMP.

2 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 PURPOSE

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

2.2 OBJECTIVES

The key objective of the CHMP is to ensure that impacts to Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage are minimised and within the scope permitted by the planning approval. To achieve this objective, the following will be undertaken:

- Facilitate engagement and ongoing consultation with the local Aboriginal community in partnership to appropriately manage the Aboriginal cultural heritage values associated with the work;
- Ensure appropriate controls and procedures are implemented during construction activities to avoid or minimise potential adverse impacts to Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage along the work footprint;
- Ensure appropriate measures are implemented to address the relevant MCoA outlined in Section 3.2 and the safeguards detailed in the EIS, Amendment and Submissions Reports;
- Ensure appropriate measures are implemented to comply with all relevant legislation and other requirements as described in Section 3.1 of this Plan;
- Provide an organised, integrated and systematic approach to effectively address Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage management issues;
- Avoid damage or destruction of items of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal value during pre-construction, construction and post construction phases of the work;
- Ensure site/artefacts of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal value during construction and post construction phases of the work are managed in accordance with relevant Project conditions of approval and applicable legislation; and
- Provide staff with an increased level of understanding and awareness of heritage management issues and ensure effective communication is maintained with statutory authorities and all statutory requirements are met to control impacts on items of historical heritage value.

2.3 TARGETS

The following targets have been established for the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage and non-Aboriginal heritage impacts during the work:

- Ensure full compliance with the relevant legislative requirements and MCoA;
- Minimise or avoid impacts on known Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage sites;
- Follow correct procedure and ensure notification of any Aboriginal heritage objects/places uncovered during construction; and
- Ensure Aboriginal cultural heritage awareness training is provided to all personnel in the form of inductions before they begin work on-site.

2.4 ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES

The EIS outlined a set of performance outcomes in Section 29-4. The performance outcomes related to construction heritage are listed in Table 1.

TABLE 1 PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES

Desired Performance Outcome	Project Outcome	Reference
The design, construction and operation of the project facilitates, to the greatest extent possible, the long-term protection, conservation and management of the heritage significance of items of environmental heritage and Aboriginal objects and places.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archival recording is provided for all items of heritage significance impacted by the project; and Aboriginal archaeological sites of moderate or high significance undergo salvage and location of salvaged objects are determined in consultation. 	Section 7
The design, construction and operation of the project avoids or minimises impacts, to the greatest extent possible, on the heritage significance of environmental heritage and Aboriginal objects and places.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts on cultural pathways are avoided where possible, and minimised where impacts are unavoidable; and Interpretive signage is incorporated at culturally significant locations in consultation with knowledge holders. 	Detailed Design Place Design and Landscape Plan Section 7

3 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

This section describes legislative, regulatory and guidance framework that applies to the work.

3.1 RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES

3.1.1 LEGISLATION

Table 2 lists the principal legislation and regulation that applies to Aboriginal heritage and Non-Aboriginal heritage management and conservation.

TABLE 2 PRINCIPAL LEGISLATION AND REGULATION RELEVANT TO HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

Legislation and regulation	Relevance
Commonwealth	
<i>Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act, 1999 (EPBC Act) (Commonwealth)</i>	Provides for the protection of matters of national environmental significance including species, populations, communities and their habitat that could be impacted by the work
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Commonwealth)</i>	Enacted to specifically protect Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Regulation 1984 (as amended)</i>	Defines the existing Aboriginal heritage community areas. Describes the processes for making an emergency declaration of preservation.
State	
<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act).</i>	Describes the processes for consenting development in NSW, managing land use and implementing environmental planning instruments. Describes certain permitting and licencing streaming and exclusion provisions that will apply to the work
<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act)</i>	Provides statutory protection for some aspects of Aboriginal heritage
<i>National Parks and Wildlife Amendment Act 2010</i>	Introduced changes to Aboriginal cultural heritage offences
<i>National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009</i>	Supporting the Act by regulating for the protection of Aboriginal land and objects
<i>National Parks and Wildlife Amendment Regulation 2010</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>National Parks and Wildlife Amendment (Aboriginal Objects and Aboriginal Places) Regulation 2010</i> 	Amendments captured under the National Parks and Wildlife Amendment (Aboriginal Objects and Aboriginal Places) Regulation 2010 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduces new inclusions and exclusions with regards to Aboriginal heritage impacts and management.
<i>Heritage Act 1977 (Heritage Act)</i>	Provides for the conservation of buildings, works, archaeological relics and places of heritage value
<i>Heritage Regulation 2012</i>	Supplements the Act by describing the minimum standards for maintaining heritage items. Also provides better definition about the classification of items on state-agency heritage and conservation register.

Note, the following permits/approvals do not apply to approved State Significant Infrastructure:

- An approval under Part 4, or an excavation permit under section 139, of the Heritage Act 1977; and
- Aboriginal heritage impact permit under section 90 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.

3.1.2 GUIDELINES

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

- Procedure for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation and Investigation (Roads and Maritime Services 2011);
- Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (DECCW 2010) (for reference only);
- Altering Heritage Assets (Heritage Office and DUAP 1996);
- Assessing Heritage Significance (NSW Heritage Office 2001);
- Roads and Maritime Cultural Heritage Guidelines (November 2015);
- Roads and Maritime Standard Management Procedure: Unexpected Heritage Items (November 2015);
- Archaeological Assessment Guidelines (NSW Heritage Office and NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 1996);
- *NSW Government Policy on Aboriginal Participation in Construction* (released 1 May 2015, updated 1 August 2016);
- Roads and Maritime Services Specification G36 – Environmental Protection (Management System);
- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH, 2011);
- *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW, 2010* (OEH, 2010);
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW, 2010); and
- *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (ICOMOS, 1999).

3.2 MINISTER’S CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

The CoA relevant to this Plan are listed in Table 3 below. A cross reference is also included to indicate where the condition is addressed in this Plan or other Project management documents.

TABLE 3 CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL RELEVANT TO THE CHMP

CoA No.	Condition Requirements	Responsibility	Timing	Document Reference						
C4	The CEMP Sub-plans in Table 3 must be prepared in consultation with the government agencies identified for each CEMP Sub-plan. The outcomes of consultation with government agencies in accordance with Condition A5 must be provided with the relevant CEMP Sub-Plan.	FGJV	Prior to Construction	Consultation records to be provided to DPE with CEMP and Sub-Plan submissions						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Required CEMP Sub-plan</th> <th>Relevant government agencies to be consulted for each CEMP Sub-plan</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(d)</td> <td>Heritage</td> <td>Heritage NSW, RAPs, Coffs Harbour and District Local Aboriginal land Council, Council</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Required CEMP Sub-plan	Relevant government agencies to be consulted for each CEMP Sub-plan	(d)	Heritage	Heritage NSW, RAPs, Coffs Harbour and District Local Aboriginal land Council, Council			
	Required CEMP Sub-plan	Relevant government agencies to be consulted for each CEMP Sub-plan								
(d)	Heritage	Heritage NSW, RAPs, Coffs Harbour and District Local Aboriginal land Council, Council								

C5	The CEMP Sub-plans must state how: (a) the environmental performance outcomes identified in the documents listed in Condition A1 will be achieved; (b) the mitigation measures identified in the documents listed in Condition A1 will be implemented; (c) the relevant terms of this approval will be complied with; and (d) issues requiring management during construction, as identified through ongoing environmental risk analysis, will be managed.	FGJV	Prior to Construction	Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
C9	The Heritage Management Sub-Plan must include an unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure consistent with the procedures in the Updated Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report, May 2020 (Appendix G, Amendment Report).	FGJV	Prior to Construction	Appendix A
Aboriginal Heritage				
E22	The Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure, as submitted to the Planning Secretary, must be implemented for the duration of construction. Note: Human remains that are found unexpectedly during the carrying out of work may be under the jurisdiction of the NSW State Coroner and must be reported to the NSW Police immediately.	FGJV	Prior to Construction	Appendix A
E23	Aboriginal Heritage - Archaeological Salvage Archaeological salvage of sites CHB AFT 1, CHB AFT 5, CHB AFT 8, CHB AFT 11, CHB AFT 13, CHB AFT 16 and CHB PAD 27 must be undertaken in accordance with the methodology described in Appendix E of the Updated Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report, May 2020 (Appendix G, Amendment Report).	TfNSW	Prior to construction	Sections 7 & 8
E24	Following completion of salvage of Aboriginal objects (Condition E23), the Proponent must prepare a Aboriginal Heritage Salvage Report which includes details of any archival recording, further archaeological research either undertaken or to be carried out, and archaeological excavations (with artefact analysis and identification of a final repository for finds), must be prepared in accordance with any guidelines and standards required by Heritage NSW.	TfNSW	Prior to construction	Section 8
E25	The Aboriginal Heritage Salvage Report must be submitted to the Planning Secretary, Heritage NSW and the RAPs for information no later than 12 months after the completion of the salvage work referred to in Condition E23.	TfNSW	Prior to construction	Section 8
E26	Aboriginal Heritage - Cultural Salvage At least one (1) month prior to the commencement of archaeological salvage required under Condition E23, the Proponent must give the opportunity to RAPs to identify potential sites within the construction boundary for cultural salvage required under Condition E27.	TfNSW	Prior to construction	Section 7
E27	Within one week after the completion of the archaeological salvage under Condition E23, the RAPs may undertake cultural salvage at each site they have determined under Condition E26 has cultural significance. The cultural salvage of these sites must be completed within 15 days of starting.	TfNSW	Prior to construction	Appendix A Section 7
E28	The cultural salvage must be undertaken in accordance with the methodology identified in Appendix F of the Updated Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report, May 2020 (Appendix G, Amendment Report), unless otherwise agreed with the RAPs and Heritage NSW.	TfNSW	Prior to construction	Section 6.4
E29	Any cultural material collected under Condition E27 remains in the custody of the RAPs.	TfNSW	Prior to construction	Section 7
Non-Aboriginal Heritage				

E30	A Non-Aboriginal Heritage Report documenting all archival recording and details of further historical research either undertaken or to be carried out. The Non-Aboriginal Heritage Report must be prepared by a suitably qualified heritage specialist in accordance with guidelines and standards issued by the NSW Heritage Council and Heritage NSW.	TfNSW	Prior to construction	Section 8
E31	Within 12 months of completing all archaeological investigations and archival recording of heritage items, the Proponent must submit the Non-Aboriginal Heritage Report to the Planning Secretary, Council and relevant local libraries and local historical societies in the Coffs Harbour local government area.	TfNSW	Prior to construction	Section 8

3.3 REVISED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Relevant EMM are listed in Table 3 below. This includes references to required outcomes, the timing of when the commitment applies relevant documents or sections of the environmental assessment influencing the outcome and implementation.

TABLE 4 REVISED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES RELEVANT TO THIS CHMP

Ref#	Commitment	Responsibility	Timing	CHMP Reference
AH01	An Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan will be prepared and implemented as part of the CEMP. It will provide specific guidance on measures and controls to be implemented for managing impacts on Aboriginal heritage. The plan will be prepared in consultation with the RAPs. The plan will give effect to any management measures contained in the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment carried out for the project and include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details of investigations completed or planned to be carried out and any associated approvals required 	TfNSW/FGJV	Prior to construction	Sections 1 & 5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping of areas of Aboriginal heritage value and identification of protection measures to be applied during construction 	TfNSW/FGJV	Prior to construction	Section 5, Project Sensitive area Mapping
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procedures to be implemented if previously unidentified Aboriginal objects, including skeletal remains, are discovered during construction 	TfNSW/FGJV	Prior to and during construction	Appendix A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An induction program for construction personnel on the management of Aboriginal heritage 	FGJV		Section 8.2

	values and cultural awareness.			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities for on-going Aboriginal community engagement in the project. 	TfNSW/FGJV		Section 4 & 8
AH02	Before any construction activity (including pre-construction activities of minimal environmental impact), a heritage site map will be prepared identifying Aboriginal sites to be excavated and avoided (for all sites in proximity to the construction footprint) and included in relevant induction training	FGJV	Prior to construction	Section 5, Project Sensitive area Mapping
AH03	Collection of surface artefacts and archaeological salvage excavation must be carried out in accordance with the methodology specified in Section 9 and Appendix E of Appendix G, Updated Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the Amendment Report	TfNSW/FGJV	Prior to construction	Section 7 & 8
AH04	Where archaeological salvage excavation, cultural salvage or surface collection has been nominated for impacted sites, no construction activities (including pre-construction activities of minimal environmental impact) can occur on the land to be investigated until the relevant archaeological excavations at the nominated site have been completed.	TfNSW/FGJV	Prior to construction	Section 7 & 8
AH05	Cultural salvage must be carried out in accordance with the methodology specified in Section 9 and Appendix F of Appendix G, Updated Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the Amendment Report.	TfNSW/FGJV	Prior to construction	Section 7 & 8
AH06	The Unexpected Heritage Items: Heritage Procedure 02 (Roads and Maritime Services 2015e) will be used in the event of uncovering an unexpected archaeological find during construction.	FGJV	During construction	Appendix A
AH07	In the event that construction activity reveals possible human skeletal material (remains), all work is to halt at that location immediately and the steps outlined in the	FGJV	During construction	Appendix A

	Unexpected Heritage Item: Heritage Procedure 02 (Roads and Maritime Services 2015e) will be followed. Identified Aboriginal knowledge holders will be notified within 24 hours of any confirmed discovery of Aboriginal skeletal remains.			
AH08	Rehabilitation and revegetation of the construction footprint will occur with local indigenous plant species progressively during construction. The identification of the plant species will be carried out in consultation with the identified knowledge holders and the RAPs. Opportunities will be given to local Aboriginal organisations for involvement and potential engagement in the revegetation process.	TfNSW/FGJV	Prior to construction	Section 7,8
AH09	A booklet (in a format appropriate for local publication) will be prepared by a cultural heritage specialist on the cultural values and historical records of the cultural sites. As part of the process, the visual documentation of the cultural landscape will occur before construction. The report will be full colour and distributed to local libraries and educational institutions. The final content of the booklet will be developed in consultation with identified Aboriginal knowledge holders and the RAPs.	TfNSW		Section 7
AH10	Interpretative signage relevant to the Cultural sites will be prepared in consultation with identified knowledge holders. Consultation with the knowledge holders and RAPs will occur in regard to potential locations for the placement of the signage. The final location(s) for interpretative signage will be subject to property owner agreement.	TfNSW	During and post construction	Section 7
NAH01	A Non-Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan will be prepared and implemented as part of the CEMP. It will provide specific guidance on measures and controls to be implemented to avoid and mitigate impacts to Non-	FGJV	Prior to construction	

	Aboriginal heritage. The plan will include:			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details of investigations completed or planned to be carried out and any associated approvals required 			Section 1 & 5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping of areas of non-Aboriginal heritage value and identification of protection measures to be applied during construction 	TfNSW / FGJV	Prior to construction	Section 5, Project Sensitive area Mapping
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procedures to be implemented if previously unidentified non-Aboriginal relics or heritage items are discovered during construction 	TfNSW / FGJV	Prior to construction	Appendix A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An induction program for construction personnel on the management of non-Aboriginal heritage values 	TfNSW / FGJV	Prior to and during construction	Section 8.2
NAH02	Consideration will be given to minimising impacts to elevated vantage points across the Coffs Harbour Banana Plantation Landscape during the preparation of the Urban Design and Landscape Plan. This will include, but not be limited to, investigating opportunities to maintain views to, from and within the landscape	FGJV	Detailed design	Detailed design and Place Design and Landscape Plan
NAH03	Archival recording will be prepared for the Coffs Harbour Banana Plantation Landscape, former Coffs Heights Post Office, the North Coast Railway including the dry argillite retaining wall, the Old Coast Road Bridge No.1, Old Coast Bridge No.2 and the marked tree stumps. The archival records should record the process of development and alterations to heritage values. A program of archival recording should be completed prior to construction. Archival recording will be completed in accordance with How to Prepare Archival Records for Heritage Items (NSW Heritage Office 1998) and Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or	TfNSW / FGJV	Prior to construction	Non-Aboriginal Heritage Report

	Digital Capture (NSW Heritage Office 2006)			
NAH04	<p>The North Coast Railway including the dry argillite retaining wall, Old Coast Road Bridge No.1 and Old Coast Road Bridge No.2 will be marked on sensitive area maps to identify their heritage values. These areas will be marked as 'no-go' areas which are established at an appropriate distance (i.e. on the curtilage boundary of the item) to protect the heritage values. Where construction is to occur within 50 m of the North Coast Railway and the timber beam bridges, the use of physical fencing will be considered to further protect the heritage values but allow construction (including access) to proceed unhindered. The use of sensitive area maps and 'no go' areas will be incorporated into the induction program as part of the Non-Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan</p>	FGJV	During construction	Project Sensitive area Mapping, Section 7
NAH05	<p>The extent of dry argillite retaining wall impacted will be minimised during detailed design where reasonable and feasible. Where impacts cannot be avoided, the structural integrity of the dry argillite wall will be confirmed by a suitably qualified structural engineer. The results from inspection will be documented and used to confirm any stabilisation works required (e.g. reinforcing the front of the wall during construction), verify the applicable vibration criteria, and develop any other feasible and reasonable mitigation measures to be implemented to minimise impacts. A copy of report documenting the structural integrity of the dry argillite wall and a description of any stabilisation works if required will be provided to the Australian Rail Track Corporation.</p>	FGJV	During detailed design and during construction	Section 7 & 8
NAH06	<p>Should any heritage items, archaeological remains or potential relics of non-Aboriginal origin be encountered, then construction work that might affect or damage the material</p>	FGJV	During construction	Appendix A

will cease and notification provided in accordance with the Unexpected Heritage Items: Heritage Procedure 02 (Roads and Maritime Services 2015e). Work will only re-start once the requirements of that Procedure have been satisfied

4 CONSULTATION

4.1 CONSULTATION UNDERTAKEN TO DATE

4.1.1 ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

Consultation and collaboration with registered Aboriginal stakeholders have been integral to the assessment and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage for the project. Consultation is outlined in the EIS in Chapter 15 and summarised below.

TfNSW advertised and contacted potential Aboriginal stakeholders identified from government agency notification responses. Aboriginal people who hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural heritage significance of Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places in the construction footprint were invited to register an interest in a process of community consultation.

The following nine Aboriginal community groups and individuals are Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) for the project:

- Jagun Aged Care Elders;
- National Koori Site Management;
- Norman Archibald;
- Kullila Site Consultants;
- Wanggaan Gumbaynggir Corporation;
- Gumbaynggirr People;
- Coffs Harbour and District Local Aboriginal Land Council;
- Muurrbay Bundanni Aboriginal Corporation; and
- Garby Elders Aboriginal Corporation.

Of the nine Registered Aboriginal Parties, the following groups are identified knowledge holders and actively engaged in the Coffs Harbour Bypass:

- Jagun Aged Care
- Coffs Harbour and District Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Garby Elders
- Muurrbay Bundanni Aboriginal Corporation

The formal consultation process has included:

- Advertising for registered stakeholders in the Koori Mail (27 July 2016), National Indigenous Times (28 July 2016) and Coffs Advocate (27 July 2016);
- Government agency notification letters;
- Notification of closing date for registration;
- Initial field surveys (June, August and September 2016) with Aboriginal stakeholders;
- An Aboriginal Focus Group (AFG) meeting held on 28 June 2017 to discuss archaeological assessment methodology and cultural assessment;
- Provision of proposed archaeological assessment methodology, outlining the methodology to prepare the Cultural heritage assessment report (CHAR) and carry out the test excavation;
- Follow-up AFG meeting on 8 February 2018 to further discuss the test excavation methodology and additional matters relating to the incorporation of Aboriginal cultural knowledge in the assessment;
- Archaeological test excavation with Aboriginal stakeholders (February/March 2018);
- Face-to-face and telephone interviews with five Aboriginal cultural knowledge holders, however, seven were approached;
- Provision of draft CHAR (version 1) for review on 1 August 2018 with a 28-day review period; and
- A third AFG meeting to discuss investigation results, draft CHAR and detailed mitigation strategies review on 13 September 2018.

The following consultation processes were also employed in relation to the design investigations carried out in 2019:

- A fourth AFG meeting on 11 February 2019 to provide a project update and discuss potential ancillary areas and Aboriginal stakeholder comments from the draft CHAR (version 1) related to the previous 2018 concept design;
- Consultation undertaken during fieldworks for the second round of survey and test excavation in 2019 to determine if there were any additional Aboriginal archaeological or cultural areas;
- Provision of a draft CHAR (version 2) for review, with a minimum 28-day review period during the exhibition of the EIS; and
- A proposed fifth AFG meeting to discuss investigation results, the draft CHAR (version 2) provided during the EIS exhibition and detailed mitigation strategies.

The following activities and consultation have occurred since 2019, following the Amendment Report in 2020:

- 1) Archaeological salvage as per CoA E23 for PAD sites identified to be potentially impacted has been completed. 5 PAD sites (PAD 22, PAD 23, CHB6 AS 01, CHB AFT 12 and CHB AFT16) were not salvaged.
- 2) Cultural Salvage has been completed as per CoA E26, E27, E28 and E29.
- 3) Development of cultural induction material to support site wide inductions.
- 4) Ongoing consultation with Aboriginal community on cultural heritage interpretation activities.

Consultation is to continue during pre-construction and construction phases as required and in regular Aboriginal Focus Group Meetings.

4.1.2 NON-ABORIGINAL HERITAGE CONSULTATION

The project will consult with the following stakeholders in relation to construction and operation of the Project, development of management plan and the outcomes of non-Aboriginal heritage investigations:

- NSW Department of Planning and Environment
- Heritage NSW
- Coffs Harbour Council

Consultation will be undertaken with the above-mentioned stakeholders as required throughout the pre-construction and construction phases of the project.

5 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

The following sections summarise what is known about Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage within and adjacent to the project corridor. The key reference documents are detailed below:

Aboriginal Heritage

- EIS chapter 15 – Aboriginal Heritage,
- Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

Non-Aboriginal Heritage

- EIS Chapter 16 – Non-Aboriginal Heritage
- Non-Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Report

5.1 ABORIGINAL HERITAGE

5.1.1 LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

The entire construction footprint and surrounding 200 metre buffer was identified by the Aboriginal cultural knowledge holders as being located within a culturally significant landscape. Mythological sites and beings are imprinted into the topography of the landscape and the energy or sentience of the mythological being is understood as remaining in the physical environment. The project is located within a landscape characterised by three landform groups (the escarpment, sub-coastal ramp and coastal plain). The study area for the CHAR traverses low, level to gently undulating alluvial coastal floodplains with deeper slopes, ridges and valleys down towards a coastal plain at the base of the escarpment behind Coffs Basin. A total of six general landforms are present in the coastal plains and sub-coastal ramp: flats, gentle, moderate and steep slopes, ridges and creek banks.

Varying levels of natural and human disturbance have occurred within the construction footprint. The construction of roads, utilities and structures in addition to agriculture/horticulture, clearance of native vegetation, landscaping and natural process such as erosion were considered likely to have had a generally negative effect on archaeology. It was noted that most of the Coffs Creek catchment area was recognised as disturbed, which would affect its archaeological integrity. Land clearance and subsequent development was likely to have affected archaeological integrity, especially with respect to surface finds; however, the likely survival of sites or PADs was considered to be higher in areas of deeper soils.

5.1.2 HISTORICAL ABORIGINAL LAND USE

At the time of European colonisation, the region was populated by Gumbaynggirr people, whose nation stretches along the coastline between South Grafton in the north to Nambucca Heads in the south, and west to Bellingen.

The construction footprint and surrounding region are known to have been important to and extensively used by past Aboriginal people. Aboriginal people's use of the region is well-documented in historic accounts and continues today among the contemporary Aboriginal community. The archaeology survey and historical investigation indicates support for a predominant coastal habitation pattern at the Coffs area, with the narrow coastal plain in the immediate Coffs area potentially impacting the validity of this. Members of the contemporary Gumbaynggirr community continue to experience connection with the area through cultural and family associations.

The local area contains a number of natural resources which would have been important to local Aboriginal groups and resulted in a high density of Aboriginal people in the North Coast Bioregion. Varied environmental settings including creeks, alluvial plains, rolling foothills and elevated ridges were all accessible and useful for Aboriginal land use and coastal line activities. A wide variety of plant and animal resources would have been available to Aboriginal people to collect and use as they moved around the various parts of the landscape. This suggests that Gumbaynggirr people and others on the North Coast lived a more settled lifestyle in comparison with other Aboriginal groups. Raw materials suitable for stone tool-making would also have been readily available along the creek systems, having been transported down from the eroding ranges. Local people continue to use bush foods and natural

remedies and a high level of knowledge exists about the natural landscape, which is inextricably connected to the cultural landscape.

5.1.3 IDENTIFIED SITES

Two Aboriginal heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) sites are located within the construction footprint: CHSS-3 (AHIMS 22-1-0142) and Coffs Dump (AHIMS 22-1-0195) (refer to Appendix C). Both are isolated finds occurring in disturbed contexts. CHSS-3 was a greywacke flake in a disturbed context that was identified in 1998 at the base of a three-metre-high road cutting along the existing Pacific Highway. Coffs Dump is an isolated artefact located in a cleared industrial area immediately east of the Coffs Coast Resource Recovery Park. These sites were revisited during field surveys; however, no artefacts were observed at either location.

These sites are considered to display low significance, based on poor site condition and high levels of disturbance, and low potential for associated intact subsurface deposits.

5.1.4 SURVEY, ASSESSMENT AND TEST EXCAVATION FINDINGS

The study area has been subject to a series of archaeological investigations as part of the project. The investigations have included Aboriginal community consultation, review of background information, identification of previously recorded Aboriginal sites registered on the AHIMS database, predictive modelling, Aboriginal archaeological survey and test excavation.

In total, 26 Aboriginal archaeological sites comprising Aboriginal objects are present within the construction footprint. All of the sites were assessed as having low to moderate significance. No sites of high significance were identified within the construction footprint. The significance of these sites is summarised in Table 5.

TABLE 5 ASSESSED SIGNIFICANCE OF SITES WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION FOOTPRINT

Assessed significance	Comment	Sites
High	No archaeological sites in the study area were assessed as 'high' significance.	N/A
Moderate	These sites offer good research potential as they represent intact archaeological deposits within the study area	CHB AFT 1 CHB AFT 5
	Further investigation would add to the understanding of Aboriginal activities in the various landscapes of the Coffs basin and transitional areas of North Boambee Valley and the margin of the Korora basin.	CHB AFT 8 CHB AFT 11
	These sites express the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the study area.	CHB AFT 13
	Any change or loss of these sites is likely to diminish the overall Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the study area.	CHB AFT 16 CHB PAD 27
Low	These sites are highly disturbed, and the surrounding area showed very little potential for further archaeology.	CHB AFT 2 CHB AFT 3
	While it is recognised that every Aboriginal site is important to the local Aboriginal community, there are more intact or better examples of this site type within the construction footprint and wider local area.	CHB AFT 4 CHB AFT 6
	Any change or loss of these sites is unlikely to diminish the overall Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the study area and wider local area.	CHB AFT 7 CHB AFT 9 CHB AFT 10 CHB AFT 14 CHB AFT 15 CHB IF 1 CHB IF 2 CHB IF 3

CHB IF 4
 CHB IF 5
 CHB IF 6
 CHB IF 7
 CHB6 IF 2
 CHSS-3
 Coffs Dump

Beyond the identified Aboriginal archaeological sites, the remainder of the construction footprint was considered to display low archaeological potential due to combinations of archaeologically unfavourable topography, geology, erosion or previous disturbance associated with past land uses.

5.1.5 IDENTIFIED AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE AND CULTURAL SITES

Consultation with knowledge holders has identified five areas of cultural significance. Additionally, 72 cultural sites were identified by knowledge holders for investigation and cultural salvage. Areas of cultural significance are detailed in Table 5 and the cultural sites are shown in Appendix C.

TABLE 6 CONSULTATION WITH KNOWLEDGE HOLDERS

Site name	Description	Cultural significance
Roberts Hill Pathway	A culturally significant pathway running from Corambirra Point to the Orara Valley including Roberts Hill ridge.	A culturally significant pathway running from Corambirra Point to the Orara Valley including Roberts Hill ridge. High significance to the local Aboriginal community as a key pathway connecting the coast with the Orara Valley. The cultural significance is a result of the pathway's association with traditional patterns of movement and resource use and the intangible storylines that link the coast to the inland valleys. The pathway links to the culturally highly significant Corambirra Point and Giidany Miirlalr (Muttonbird Island area).
Gumgali Storyline and Pathway	A culturally significant storyline and associated pathway running from Macauleys Headland to Sealy Point and through to Mount Coramba and the Orara Valley and Nana Glen.	Very high significance to the local Aboriginal community as a result of the pathway's association with the Gumgali or Black Goanna Dreaming storyline. The pathway links to other key sites within the region including Mount Coramba.
Sealy Point Pathways	A culturally significant pathway linked to the Gumgali Storyline and Pathway, running along Sealy Point to the Orara Valley, Mount Browne, the Coffs Creek headwaters and the Roberts Hill Pathway.	High significance to the local Aboriginal community as a result of the pathway's association with traditional patterns of movement and resource use, and with the intangible storylines that link the coast to the inland valleys.
East Boambee Camp	A traditional and historical camp area associated with seasonal and ritual movement patterns within the wider region.	Medium significance for the Aboriginal community as a traditional and historical camp area that was associated with seasonal and ritual patterns of movement into the Coffs Harbour area, bringing people together from the wider region for resource gathering and ceremonial business.
West Korora Living Place	A historical living place located on the West Korora Road in the 1940s, adjacent to the construction footprint.	Medium significance for the Aboriginal community as a historical living place used in the 1940s and understood to be located on an older traditional camp site area

The Aboriginal heritage sites and places identified are shown below in Appendix B and Appendix C.

5.2 NON-ABORIGINAL HERITAGE

5.2.1 LANDSCAPE CONTEXT


Coffs Harbour takes its name from Captain John Korff who was forced to take shelter close to the shore in 1847, while travelling to the Bellinger River. Korff noted the suitability of the site as a harbour. After Korff's visit, 960 acres of land was reserved by the government gazette in 1861 under the misspelling of 'Coff's Harbour'. Despite this, Coffs Harbour was one of the last regions settled on the north coast of NSW, and true European settlement took place in 1880. In the following years, the population of Coffs Harbour and the surrounding area gradually grew, with the main settlement concentrated around the harbour itself. The hinterland through which the study area runs was given over primarily to agricultural use, which drove the early development of the region, firstly through forestry and then once cleared, the suitability of the land for dairy and banana farming.

Roads were cut inland and along the coast from Coffs Harbour throughout the 1880s, linking Coffs Harbour with Moonee Moonee, Grafton and Bellinger. As the population grew along the east coast, the government recognised the need for a railway along the coast linking Maitland to South Grafton. The railway was constructed in stages, with the first section of the railway completed from the harbour south to Repton (located south of the study area) in 1915. Construction began on the northern portion of the railway which runs through the northern half of the study area in the same year, connecting Coffs Harbour with Glenreagh in the north in 1922.

5.2.2 BUILT HERITAGE

The EIS process included a detailed review of the national, state and local heritage registers which did not identify any listed heritage items within the project area. However, during the physical inspection of the study area, unlisted items of built heritage significance were identified. These items display the early development of Coffs Harbour and are described further in Table 7 and shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 7 UNLISTED ITEMS OF BUILT HERITAGE WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Unlisted heritage item	Description	Photo
<p>Former Coffs Heights Post Office, now residential property (353D Coramba Road)</p>	<p>Conversations with the landowner revealed the Coffs Heights Post Office was raised and relocated to 353D Coramba Road by Richard Jack Pike, a ganger on the North Coast Railway, sometime following its closure in 1923. It has remained in the Pike family for three generations and was expanded during this time.</p> <p>The original structure was recorded during physical inspection as the central cabin of the residence, measuring 12 feet wide and 60 feet long. Additional rooms have been added along both sides of the original central cabin. The original structure is difficult to identify from the exterior. A comparison of post offices and other government buildings constructed throughout the late 1800s in the Clarence Valley and Bellinger LGAs, have demonstrated similar architectural components as the Coffs Heights Post Office.</p> <p>They display aesthetically rare and representative traits at a local level. As the Coffs Heights Post Office has gone through substantial relocation and repurposing, it is less representative at a local level.</p>	 <p>Photograph 1 Former Coffs Heights post office with additions along both sides of the original central cabin</p>

North Coast Railway

The portion of the North Coast Railway running through the study area was constructed between 1912 and 1922, linking Coffs Harbour to Grafton. It includes segments of railways track and a concrete tunnel, the segments of which were either placed or cast in situ. The railway line remains in active use.



Photograph 2 North Coast Railway tracks and tunnel within the agricultural landscape

Old Coast Road Bridge No.1

This timber beam bridge has been dated to post 1894 based on its capwales (a pair of horizontal timber components at the top of piles or posts providing bearing for the superstructure). The history places its date of construction as 1939 and it may represent later upgrades to the roads and bridges linking Coffs Harbour to Grafton. The bridge consists of a reasonably intact sub-structure including timber piles, bracing and headstocks. The super-structure has been heavily modified through the removal of the timber decking, kerb and rails which have been replaced with concrete slabs and metal barriers. CHCC records indicate that the original bridge was replaced in 1995.



Photograph 3 Detail of the timber truss bridge



Photograph 4 Remains of previous bridge

Old Coast Road Bridge No.2

The Old Coast Road Bridge No.2 is a one span version of Old Coast Road Bridge No.1. It most likely dates from 1939. More recent repairs have been made as metal cross bracing and plywood have been used to stabilise one side of the embankment



Photograph 5 Piles and sawn timber planks holding back the embankment




Photograph 6 Bridge concrete deck and under bridge

Gravestone of Herbert Frazer Simpson

A concrete mounted gravestone measuring 80 cm by 50 cm with a marble plaque is located in the northern portion of the study area at the intersection of the existing Pacific Highway and James Small Drive. The inscription on the plaque reads 'In memory of my dear husband Herbert Frazer Simpson. Passed away 1st September 1965. Age 57 years. Sadly missed by your loving wife & family'. The gravestone is not associated with a grave, as research indicates that Herbert Frazer Simpson was buried in the Anglican section of the Coffs Harbour Cemetery. As his wife was interred with him at a later date and a joint gravestone used, it is likely that this gravestone is the original that was subsequently replaced. It is considered that this item has negligible heritage significance.



Photograph 7 Gravestone of herbert Frazer Simpson located within the construction footprint

<p>Marked tree stumps</p>	<p>A pair of marked tree stumps were located within the northern portion of the study area. These tree stumps display evidence of footholds and hand sawing and are representative of the exploitation of timber during the early settlement of the region.</p>	
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Photograph 8 Marked tree stumps located within the northern portion of the study area

The locations of the identified heritage items are shown in Appendix D.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS AND IMPACTS

6.1 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Key aspects of the work that could result in adverse impacts to Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal heritage include:

- Pre-construction activities including utility adjustment, site access provisions, property adjustments;
- Geotechnical test pitting;
- Planned investigations and salvage of Aboriginal heritage items;
- Clearing of vegetation;
- Blasting;
- Earthworks;
- Construction of fencing;
- Erosion and sediment control measures (basins);
- Construction of site compounds and spoil/mulch and/or equipment stockpile areas;
- Relocation of historical items;
- Temporary access roads, creek crossings and work platforms used during Construction; and
- Vibration caused by construction.

6.2 ABORIGINAL HERITAGE IMPACTS

6.2.1 POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Construction of the project would impact 25 Aboriginal archaeological sites that have been identified during the archaeological test excavations carried out between 2017 and 2019, and as identified in the Amended CHAR (2020), as detailed in Table 8.

TABLE 8 IMPACTS TO ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION FOOTPRINT

Site Name	Feature	Assessed significance (Archaeological)	Type/Degree of harm (within Construction Footprint)	Consequence of harm (Archaeological)
CHB AFT 1	Subsurface deposit	Moderate	Direct/partial	Partial loss of value
CHB AFT 2	Subsurface deposit	Low	Direct/total	Total loss of value
CHB AFT 3	Subsurface deposit	Low	Direct/total	Total loss of value
CHB AFT 4	Subsurface deposit	Low	Direct/total	Total loss of value

CHB AFT 5	Surface artefacts and subsurface deposit	Moderate	Direct/partial	Partial loss of value
CHB AFT 6	Subsurface deposit	Low	Direct/total	Total loss of value
CHB AFT 7	Subsurface deposit	Low	Direct/total	Total loss of value
CHB AFT 8	Subsurface deposit	Moderate (identified as high cultural significance)	Direct/total	Total loss of value
CHB AFT 9	Subsurface deposit	Low	Direct/total	Total loss of value
CHB AFT 10	Subsurface deposit	Low	Direct/total	Total loss of value
CHB AFT 11	Surface artefacts and subsurface deposit	Moderate	Direct/partial	Partial loss of value
CHB AFT 13	Subsurface deposit	Low	Direct/total	Total loss of value
CHB AFT 14	Subsurface deposit	Low	Direct/total	Total loss of value
CHB AFT 15	Subsurface deposit	Low	Direct/total	Total loss of value
CHB AFT 16	Surface artefacts	Moderate	Nil	Nil
CHB PAD 27	Potential archaeological deposit	Moderate	Direct/Total	Total loss of value
CHB IF 1	Isolated subsurface artefact	Low	Direct/total	Total loss of value
CHB IF 2	Isolated subsurface artefact	Low	Direct/total	Total loss of value
CHB IF 3	Isolated subsurface artefact	Low	Direct/total	Total loss of value
CHB IF 4	Isolated subsurface artefact	Low	Direct/total	Total loss of value
CHB IF 5	Isolated subsurface artefact	Low	Direct/total	Total loss of value
CHB IF 6	Isolated subsurface artefact	Low	Direct/total	Total loss of value
CHB IF 7	Isolated subsurface artefact	Low	Direct/total	Total loss of value
CHB6 IF 2	Isolated surface artefact	Low	Direct/total	Total loss of value
CHSS-3	Isolated surface artefact	Low	Direct/total	Total loss of value
Coffs Dump	Isolated surface artefact	Low	Direct/total	Total loss of value

6.2.2 POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON ABORIGINAL CULTURAL PLACES

The proposed impacts to identified Aboriginal cultural places within and adjacent to the project corridor are detailed in Table 9 below.

TABLE 9 PROPOSED IMPACTS TO ABORIGINAL CULTURAL PLACES

Site name	Description	Cultural significance	Type/Degree of harm
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Roberts Hill Pathway	A culturally significant pathway running from Corambirra Point to the Orara Valley including Roberts Hill ridge.	High significance to the local Aboriginal community as a key pathway connecting the coast with the Orara Valley. The cultural significance is a result of the pathway's association with traditional patterns of movement and resource use and the intangible storylines that link the coast to the inland valleys. The pathway links to the culturally highly significant Corambirra Point and Giidany Miirlalr (Muttonbird Island area).	Direct/Partial
Gumgali Storyline and Pathway	A culturally significant storyline and associated pathway running from Macauleys Headland to Sealy Point and through to Mount Coramba and the Orara Valley and Nana Glen.	Very high significance to the local Aboriginal community as a result of the pathway's association with the Gumgali or Black Goanna Dreaming storyline. The pathway links to other key sites within the region including Mount Coramba.	Direct/Partial
Sealy Point Pathways	A culturally significant pathway linked to the Gumgali Storyline and Pathway, running along Sealy Point to the Orara Valley, Mount Browne, the Coffs Creek headwaters and the Roberts Hill Pathway	High significance to the local Aboriginal community as a result of the pathway's association with traditional patterns of movement and resource use, and with the intangible storylines that link the coast to the inland valleys.	Direct/Partial
East Boambee Camp	A traditional and historical camp area associated with seasonal and ritual movement patterns within the wider region.	Medium significance for the Aboriginal community as a traditional and historical camp area that was associated with seasonal and ritual patterns of movement into the Coffs Harbour area, bringing people together from the wider region for resource gathering and ceremonial business.	Direct/Partial
West Korora Living Place	A historical living place located on the West Korora Road in the 1940s, adjacent to the construction footprint.	Medium significance for the Aboriginal community as a historical living place used in the 1940s and understood to be located on an older traditional camp site area.	None/None

6.3 NON-ABORIGINAL HERITAGE IMPACTS

The proposed impacts to identified non-Aboriginal heritage items and places as described in Appendix M of the EIS are detailed below in Table 10.

TABLE 10 STATEMENT OF HERITAGE IMPACTS - NON-ABORIGINAL HERITAGE

Heritage item	Significance	Statement of Heritage impact	Proposed impact
Coffs Harbour Banana Plantation Landscape	Local	The project traverses the landscape and is proposing some cut and fill activities that will result in physical and visual impacts to the Coffs Harbour Banana Plantation Landscape. The project will affect views to, from and within the landscape and will result in the resumption and discontinuation of agricultural activities in certain locations. As a result the project will have a direct – partial impact on the Coffs Harbour Banana Plantation landscape that will have a negative impact on its significance. Impacts from the project could be mitigated through minimising the deterioration of key vantage points. An archival recording should be prepared that assists in interpreting the landscape and its history. Impacts to this portion of the study area could be mitigated through the integration of cut slopes, revegetation using native species to strengthen and respond to the existing character. The use of tunnels in the design decreases the impact of the project on the landscape. An agricultural assessment has been undertaken by Roads and Maritime as part of the EIS. This was undertaken to develop	Direct – Partial

		appropriate mitigation measures to minimise impacts to the existing banana plantations in the surrounding area.	
Former Coffs Heights Post Office, now residential property (353D Coramba Road)	Local	The Former Coffs Heights Post Office is located partially within the study area and will be directly physically impacted by the project. The building is located within a rural property characterised by banana plantations and the proximity of the works will have a visual impact on the setting of the item. The project requires the item to be demolished as the modifications made to the post office in recent years would make it practically impossible to remove the structure of the original post office for relocation without serious damage to the building. As it cannot be repurposed or reused in the project a detailed archival recording must be completed prior to any impacts occurring.	Direct – physical whole
Old Coast Road Bridge No.1	Local	The timber beam bridge is located partially within the study area, however there will be no physical impacts on the structure. There will also be no physical impacts on the area of moderate archaeological potential under the bridge. The bridge is located within a vegetated portion of road and the proximity of the works will have a visual impact on the setting of the item. Fencing of the construction boundary associated with the item should be undertaken during construction to mitigate any accidental impact that may occur. Vibration impacts on the bridge have been identified due to its proximity to the project. The Coffs Harbour Bypass Noise and Vibration Assessment Report ⁵⁷ recommends that an inspection of the bridge be undertaken prior to the commencement of works. In the event that the item is considered to be sensitive, options for mitigation must be considered during detailed design.	Indirect – visual and vibration
Old Coast Road Bridge No.2	Local	The timber beam bridge is located partially within the study area, however there will be no physical impacts on the structure. The bridge is located within a vegetated portion of road and the proximity of the works will have a visual impact on the setting of the item. Fencing of the construction boundary associated with the item should be undertaken during construction to mitigate any accidental impact that may occur. Vibration impacts on the bridge have been identified due to its proximity to the project. The Coffs Harbour Bypass Noise and Vibration Assessment Report recommends that an inspection of the bridge be undertaken prior to the commencement of works. In the event that the item is considered to be sensitive, options for mitigation must be considered during detailed design.	Indirect – visual and vibration
North Coast Railway	Local	Approximately 330 metres of the North Coast Railway alignment is located within the construction footprint of the project. The project at this location includes the installation of revised local road alignment and bridge over the railway. There will be no physical impact to the existing infrastructure, only indirect impacts. The areas in which earthworks for cut and fills and bridge that will be built over the railway will result in a visual impact on views to and from the railway. Visual impacts to the item can be mitigated through archival recording of key viewpoints to and from the railway at locations that will be impacted by the project, including at the location of the bridge and the entrance to the tunnel at Shephards Lane. Fencing of the item should be undertaken during construction to mitigate any accidental impact that may occur.	Indirect - visual
Marked Tree Stumps	Local	The Marked Tree Stumps are located within the construction footprint and are likely to be directly impacted by the project. This constitutes a direct impact to this item which can be partially mitigated through the preparation of an archival recording for the item prior to removal.	Direct - physical

High Conservation Value Old Growth Forest	State	The High Conservation Value Old Growth Forest is located 200 metres from the study area and the project will not have any physical impacts and minimal visual impacts on the item.	No impact
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6.4 SALVAGE AND ARCHIVAL RECORDING

The main construction components associated with each work area has been listed in Table 11. The Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage sites that have been identified and salvaged have also been listed against its associated work area with the salvage status for each site.

Further information on the salvage undertaken at each of these sites will be documented in the Aboriginal Heritage Salvage Report and Non-Aboriginal Heritage Report, prepared by TfNSW in accordance with CoA E23-E31.

Cultural salvage has now been completed for all sites within the Project boundary, and evidence of compliance with CoA E26 – E29 has been provided to DPE. At the time of preparation of this CHMP, the collected cultural material collected has been stored, as requested by the RAPs, in a locked shipping container within the Project boundary. At this stage it is expected all artefacts will be returned to country and ready for repatriation in the second half of the year following the completion of the archaeological analysis and reporting requirements.

Following the completion of cultural salvage, early works (including geotechnical investigations and utilities installations) were completed on the Project as Low Impact Works, as permitted under the Project Approval. These works were undertaken following the completion of archaeological salvage to ensure no impact on heritage items or cultural material.

TABLE 11 CONSTRUCTION AREA BREAKDOWN AND ASSOCIATED HERITAGE SITES

Project Work Areas	Start Chainage	Finish Chainage	Earthworks	Bridges	Aboriginal Heritage Sites	Additional Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sites Cleared	Salvage Status	Number of Non-Aboriginal Heritage Sites	Archival Recording Status
Englands Rd Interchange	9.330	10.855	F1, C1, C1A/F1A, F1B (1), F1B(2)	BR01, BR02	Pad 21 Coffs Dump	5 Heritage sites Sites 1-5	Salvage of all Aboriginal objects have been completed.		
From Englands Rd to Roberts Hill	10.855	13.620	F1B(3), F1B(4), C2, F2, C3/F3, C4, F4, C5	BR25, BR03, BR04	CHB AFT9 CHB IF3 CHB AFT 1 CHB IF 4 CHB AFT 14	12 Heritage sites Sites 6-17	Salvage of all Aboriginal objects have been completed.		
Roberts Hill Tunnel	13.620	13.860			PAD 22* This site is located outside the Construction Footprint.	1 Heritage site Site 18	Salvage of all Aboriginal objects has not been completed.		
Coramba Interchange	13.860	15.540	C6, C6A/F5, C7, F6, C8, F7, C9	BR06, BR07, BR08, BR09	CHB AFT 2 CHB AFT 3 PAD 23* This site is located outside the Construction Footprint CHB AFT 13	14 Heritage Sites Sites 19-32	Salvage of all Aboriginal objects has not been completed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Former Coffs Heights Post Office 	Archival recording of all sites has been completed.
From Coramba Interchange to Shephards Tunnel	15.540	17.010	F8, C10, F9, C11, F10, C12, F11, F12, C13, F13, C14	BR11, BR12	CHB AFT 4 CHB AFT 10	7 Heritage sites Site 33-39	Salvage of all Aboriginal objects have been completed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Coast Railway North Coast Railway Culvert Marked Tree Stumps 	Archival recording of all sites has been completed.
Shephards Tunnel	17.010	17.340			CHB 6 AS01* This site is located outside the Construction Footprint.	1 Heritage site Shephards Tunnel	Salvage of all Aboriginal objects has not been completed.		

From Shephards Tunnel to Gatelys Rd Tunnel	17.340	18.920	C15, C16/F14, F15, C17/F16, F17, C19, F18, C20/F18A, F19, C21	BR13	CHB IF 5 CHB IF 1 CHB AFT 6 CHB AFT 5 CHB IF 6	8 Heritage sites 40-47	Salvage of all Aboriginal objects have been completed.		
Gatelys Rd Tunnel	18.920	19.360			CHB AFT 12*	2 Heritage Sites Sites 48 & 49	Salvage of all Aboriginal objects has not been completed.		
From Gatelys Rd Tunnel to Korora Interchange	19.360	20.680	C22, F20, C23/F21, F22, C24	BR16, B17	CHB AFT 11 CHB AFT 15 Pad 26 CHB AFT 16*	7 Heritage sites Site 50-56	Salvage of all Aboriginal objects have been completed. The location of CHB AFT 16 is not intended to be accessed by the CHB project, therefore, salvage of this site is not required.		
Korora Interchange	20.680	23.650	F23, C25, F24, C26/F25, C27/F26, C28/F27	BR18, BR9, BR21, BR22	Pad 26 CHB AFT 16 CHB AFT 7 CHB6 IF 2 CHB IF 2 CHB AFT 8 PAD 27 CHSS 3 CHB IF 7	15 Heritage Sites Sites 57 - 70 Old Coast Road 65 & 67	Salvage of all Aboriginal objects have been completed. The location of CHB AFT 16 is not intended to be accessed by the CHB project, therefore, salvage of this site is not required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old Coast Road Bridge No.1 • Old Coast Road Bridge No.2 • Gravestone 	Archival recording of all sites has been completed.

*Archaeological Salvage has not been completed

7 ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES

Specific measures and requirements to address contract specification, MCoA and EMMs in relation to Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage are outlined in Table 12.

TABLE 12 ABORIGINAL AND NON-ABORIGINAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

ID	Measure/Requirement	When to implement	Responsibility	Reference
H1	Personnel working on site would be made aware of all Aboriginal archaeological sites and areas of cultural sensitivity identified in the Cultural Heritage Assessment Report or the Environment Assessment documents via induction training prior to commencing work on site	Prior to and during construction	TfNSW/FGJV Project Manager	G36, REMM AH01
H2	<p>Impacts on known Aboriginal sites or places</p> <p>Map's have prepared identifying Aboriginal sites to be salvaged and avoided (for all sites in proximity to the construction footprint) and included in relevant induction training. These maps are located in Appendix A2 and A3 to this CHMP, and will be shown on Sensitive Area Plans.</p> <p>Sites located within 50m of the project works, that are un salvaged will be delineated as sensitive areas (fencing and signage). These areas would be subject to inclusion in regular environmental inspections and monitoring to ensure mitigation measures remain in place.</p>	Prior to construction	FGJV Environment and Sustainability Manager	REMM AH02 Appendix A2 and A3
H3	If archaeological salvage of additional sites is required, collection of surface artefacts and archaeological salvage excavation must be carried out in accordance with the methodology specified in Section 9 and Appendix E of Appendix G, Updated Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the Amendment Report.	Prior to construction	FGJV Environment and Sustainability Manager	REMM AH03
H4	<p>The Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure found in Appendix A, as submitted to the Planning Secretary, must be implemented for the duration of construction.</p> <p>Note: Human remains that are found unexpectedly during the carrying out of work may be under the jurisdiction of the NSW State Coroner and must be reported to the NSW Police immediately.</p>	Prior to and during construction	FGJV Environment and Sustainability Manager	REMM AH06 Appendix A
H5	<p>Aboriginal Heritage - Archaeological Salvage</p> <p>Archaeological salvage of sites CHB AFT 1, CHB AFT 5, CHB AFT 8, CHB AFT 11, CHB AFT 13, CHB AFT 16 and CHB PAD 27 must be undertaken in accordance with the methodology described in Appendix E of the Updated Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report, May 2020 (Appendix G, Amendment Report).</p>	Prior to construction	TfNSW	MCoA E23
H6	Following completion of salvage of Aboriginal objects (Condition E23), the Proponent must prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Salvage Report which includes details of any archival recording, further archaeological research either undertaken or to be carried out, and archaeological excavations (with artefact analysis and identification of a final repository for finds), must be prepared in	Prior to construction	TfNSW	MCoA E24

	accordance with any guidelines and standards required by Heritage NSW.			
H7	The Aboriginal Heritage Salvage Report must be submitted to the Planning Secretary, Heritage NSW and the RAPs for information no later than 12 months after the completion of the salvage work referred to in Condition E23.	Prior to construction	TfNSW	MCoA E25
H8	Aboriginal Heritage - Cultural Salvage At least one (1) month prior to the commencement of archaeological salvage required under Condition E23, the Proponent must give the opportunity to RAPs to identify potential sites within the construction boundary for cultural salvage required under Condition E27.	Prior to construction	TfNSW	MCoA E26
H9	Within one week after the completion of the archaeological salvage under Condition E23, the RAPs may undertake cultural salvage at each site they have determined under Condition E26 has cultural significance. The cultural salvage of these sites must be completed within 15 days of starting.	Prior to construction	TfNSW	MCoA E27
H10	The cultural salvage must be undertaken in accordance with the methodology identified in Appendix F of the Updated Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report, May 2020 (Appendix G, Amendment Report), unless otherwise agreed with the RAPs and Heritage NSW	Prior to construction	TfNSW	MCoA E28
H11	Any cultural material collected under Condition E27 remains in the custody of the RAPs.	Prior to construction	TfNSW	MCoA E29
H12	Where archaeological salvage excavation, cultural salvage or surface collection has been nominated for impacted sites, no construction activities (including pre-construction activities of minimal environmental impact) can occur on the land to be investigated until the relevant archaeological excavations and/or surface collections at the nominated site have been completed.	Prior to and during construction	TfNSW/ FGJV Environment and Sustainability Manager	REMM AH04
H13	If cultural salvage of additional sites is required, cultural salvage must be carried out in accordance with the methodology specified in Section 9 and Appendix F of Appendix G, Updated Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the Amendment Report.	Prior to construction	FGJV Environment and Sustainability Manager	AH05
H14	Unexpected finds of human remains In the event that construction activity reveals possible human skeletal material (remains), all work is to halt at that location immediately and the steps outlined in the Unexpected Heritage Item Procedure (Appendix A) will be followed. Identified knowledge holders will be notified within 1 hour of any confirmed discovery of Aboriginal skeletal remains.	During construction	FGJV Environment and Sustainability Manager	AH07 Appendix A
H15	Impacts to intangible cultural values associated with impacted cultural sites Rehabilitation and revegetation of the construction footprint will occur with local indigenous plant species progressively during construction (further detail on rehabilitation is described in the Project Biodiversity Management Plan). The identification of the plant species will be carried out in consultation with the identified knowledge holders and the RAPs	During construction	FGJV Environment and Sustainability Manager	AH08 PDLP

	<p>through development of the Place Design and Landscape Plan (PDL). Opportunities will be given to local Aboriginal organisations for involvement and potential engagement in the revegetation process.</p> <p>In the first instance, native seed would be collected from within the clearing footprint of the Project. Where this cannot be reasonably and feasibly achieved, seed would be sourced from within the North Coast Bioregion, and the South-East Queensland Bioregion.</p>			
H16	As agreed with RAPs, TfNSW will work with RAPs and identified knowledge holders to develop videos to be uploaded to the Project web portal instead of a booklet. As part of the process, the visual documentation of the cultural landscape will occur before construction. The final content of the media will be provided to RAPs and identified knowledge holders for review and comment.	Construction	TfNSW	AH09
H17	Interpretative signage relevant to the Aboriginal cultural sites will be prepared in consultation with identified knowledge holders through the Aboriginal codesign process included within the PDL. Consultation with the knowledge holders and RAPs will occur in regard to potential locations for the placement of the signage. The final location(s) for interpretative signage will be subject to property owner agreement.	Construction	TfNSW	AH10 PDL
H18	Where works are proposed outside the Construction Footprint, a Consistency Assessment would be prepared in accordance with section 3.7.1 of the CEMP. This would include an assessment of both an assessment of Aboriginal Heritage (Archaeological) and Aboriginal cultural values. The assessment of Aboriginal cultural values will be undertaken by Registered Aboriginal Parties.	Construction/Pre Construction	FGJV Environment and Sustainability Manager	MCoA A1
H19	<p>Construction impacts to known non-Aboriginal heritage items</p> <p>Consideration will be given to minimising impacts to elevated vantage points across the Coffs Harbour Banana Plantation Landscape during the preparation of the Urban Design and Landscape Plan. This will include, but not be limited to, investigating opportunities to maintain views to, from and within the landscape.</p>	Detailed design	FGJV Environment and Sustainability Manager	REMM NAH02
H20	<p>Construction impacts to known non-Aboriginal heritage items</p> <p>Archival recording will be prepared for the Coffs Harbour Banana Plantation Landscape, former Coffs Heights Post Office, the North Coast Railway including the dry argillite retaining wall, the Old Coast Road Bridge No.1, Old Coast Bridge No.2 and the marked tree stumps. The archival records should record the process of development and alterations to heritage values. A program of archival recording should be completed prior to construction. Archival recording will be completed in accordance with How to Prepare Archival Records for Heritage Items (NSW Heritage Office 1998) and Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture (NSW Heritage Office 2006).</p>	Prior to construction	TfNSW	REMM NAH03

H21	A Non-Aboriginal Heritage Report documenting all archival recording and details of further historical research either undertaken or to be carried out. The Non-Aboriginal Heritage Report must be prepared by a suitably qualified heritage specialist in accordance with guidelines and standards issued by the NSW Heritage Council and Heritage NSW.	Prior to and during construction	TfNSW	MCoA E30
H22	Within 12 months of completing all archaeological investigations and archival recording of heritage items, the Proponent must submit the Non-Aboriginal Heritage Report to the Planning Secretary, Council and relevant local libraries and local historical societies in the Coffs Harbour local government area.	Prior to and during construction	TfNSW	MCoA E31
H23	<p>Construction impacts to known non-Aboriginal heritage items</p> <p>The North Coast Railway including the dry argillite retaining wall, Old Coast Road Bridge No.1 and Old Coast Road Bridge No.2 will be marked on sensitive area maps to identify their heritage values. These areas will be marked as 'no-go' areas which are established at an appropriate distance (ie on the curtilage boundary of the item) to protect the heritage values. Where construction is to occur within 50 m of the North Coast Railway and the timber beam bridges, the use of physical fencing will be considered to further protect the heritage values but allow construction (including access) to proceed unhindered. The use of sensitive area maps and 'no go' areas will be incorporated into the induction program as part of the Non-Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan</p>	Prior to and during construction	FGJV Environment and Sustainability Manager	REMM NAH04
H24	<p>Construction impacts to known non-Aboriginal heritage items</p> <p>The extent of dry argillite retaining wall impacted will be minimised during detailed design where reasonable and feasible. Where impacts cannot be avoided, the structural integrity of the dry argillite wall will be confirmed by a suitably qualified structural engineer. The results from inspection will be documented and used to confirm any stabilisation works required (e.g. reinforcing the front of the wall during construction), verify the applicable vibration criteria, and develop any other feasible and reasonable mitigation measures to be implemented to minimise impacts. A copy of report documenting the structural integrity of the dry argillite wall and a description of any stabilisation works if required will be provided to the Australian Rail Track Corporation.</p>	During detailed design and during construction	FGJV Environment and Sustainability Manager	REMM NAH05
H25	<p>Discovery of unexpected non- Aboriginal heritage objects</p> <p>Should any heritage items, archaeological remains or potential relics of non- Aboriginal origin be encountered, then construction work that might affect or damage the material will cease and notification provided in accordance with the Unexpected Heritage Items Procedure. Work will only re-start once the requirements of that Procedure have been satisfied.</p>	Prior to and during construction	FGJV Environment and Sustainability Manager	REMM NAH06 Appendix A
H26	<p>Grandpa's Scrub – Mackays Road</p> <p>All areas of Grandpa's Scrub not impacted by the Project will be delineated with environmental</p>	Prior to construction	FGJV Environment and Sustainability Manager	Good Practice

protection area fencing, this will including high visibility fencing and signage to prevent access by construction personnel and the general public.

8 COMPLIANCE MANAGEMENT

Compliance with all relevant laws and approvals will be monitored throughout construction through the auditing program, monitoring and inspections. Refer to CEMP Section 8.5.3 for compliance tracking.

8.1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Project team's organisational structure and overall roles and responsibilities are outlined in section 4.2 of the CEMP. Specific responsibilities for the implementation of environmental controls are detailed in Section 7 of this Plan.

8.2 TRAINING

All employees, contractors and utility staff working on site will undergo site induction training relating to Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage management issues prior to commencement on site.

Cultural Heritage Awareness training will be delivered to all personnel through the Project Induction. The Cultural Heritage Awareness portion of the induction would be delivered by a senior member of a Registered Aboriginal Party engaged under a cultural services contract or, where they are unavailable a member of the Project Environmental Management Team.

A roster of regular Project inductions would be distributed to RAP's engaged under a cultural consultation contract monthly to allow scheduling. At times, inductions are completed at short notice outside of the regular cycle and in this instance the Cultural Heritage Awareness package would be delivered by the Environmental Management Team where RAPs engaged under cultural services contracts are not available. Where short notice inductions are required, the next scheduled RAP (as detailed in monthly roster) would be contacted for delivery. Where the next scheduled RAP is unavailable, delegation to an alternative RAP would be undertaken.

As a minimum the Cultural Heritage Awareness portion of the induction will include the delivery of the video located at this link: <https://youtube.com/watch?v=mR7j-CCKiE0>

The induction training will address elements related to heritage management including:

- Relevant legislation;
- Existence and requirements of this sub-plan;
- Roles and responsibilities for heritage management;
- Location of identified heritage sites and no-go areas;
- Proposed heritage management and protection measures;
- Protection of known areas of heritage significance;
- Reporting and protection of objects of potential heritage significance found during construction;
- Procedure to follow in the event of an unexpected heritage item find during construction works Unexpected Heritage Items Procedure (refer Appendix A); and
- Procedure to follow in the event of discovery of human remains during construction works Unexpected Heritage Items Procedure (refer Appendix A).

Further details regarding staff induction and training are outlined in Section 5 of the CEMP.

8.2.1 SPECIAL BRIEFINGS AND TOOLBOXTALKS

Regular Toolbox Talks will be conducted by the contractor to reinforce the information provided during induction. Toolbox talks will be reported as part of monthly reporting and will include heritage issues.

8.3 MONITORING AND INSPECTIONS

Inspections of sensitive areas and activities with the potential to impact Aboriginal and non- Aboriginal heritage will occur for the duration of the work. Some specific monitoring requirements in relation to some items have been documented in Table 13.

If this plan has not been followed or implemented appropriately, as found during an inspection of the site, a non-conformance will be raised.

TABLE 13 HERITAGE INSPECTIONS AND MONITORING

Item	Frequency	Reference	Responsibility	Reporting
Installation of sensitive area/exclusion fencing near heritage items	At time of installation	G36, CHMP	Environment Manager	Weekly inspection report
General monitoring of sensitive area/exclusion fencing around heritage items	Weekly	CHMP	Environment Manager	Weekly inspection report
Vibration monitoring of heritage structures	As required	CNVMP – Section 7.3.2 Noise and Vibration Monitoring Program	Environment Manager	Monitoring reports

Requirements and responsibilities in relation to monitoring and inspections are also documented in Sections 8.1 and 8.2 of the CEMP.

8.3.1 INCIDENT PLANNING AND RESPONSE

Response to incidents will be undertaken as described in Section 7 of the CEMP and in accordance with the TfNSW Environmental Incident Classification and Reporting Procedure (refer to Appendix A6 of the CEMP).

8.4 AUDITING

Audits (both internal and external) will be undertaken to assess the effectiveness of environmental mitigation and management measures, compliance with this sub plan, MCoA and other relevant approvals, licenses and guidelines.

Audit requirements are detailed in Section 8.3 of the CEMP

8.5 REPORTING

Heritage investigation reports are required to be prepared in accordance with project approval conditions, refer to Table 14.

TABLE 14 HERITAGE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Condition	Reporting Requirement	Status
Aboriginal Heritage Reporting Requirements		
MCoA E24	Following completion of salvage of Aboriginal objects (Condition E23), the Proponent must prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Salvage Report which includes details of any archival recording, further archaeological research either undertaken or to be carried out, and archaeological excavations (with artefact analysis and identification of a final repository for finds), must be prepared in accordance with any guidelines and standards required by Heritage NSW.	Completed

MCoA E25	The Aboriginal Heritage Salvage Report must be submitted to the Planning Secretary, Heritage NSW and the RAPs for information no later than 12 months after the completion of the salvage work referred to in Condition E23	(In progress at time of drafting)
Non-Aboriginal Heritage Reporting Requirements		
MCoA E30	A Non-Aboriginal Heritage Report documenting all archival recording and details of further historical research either undertaken or to be carried out. The Non-Aboriginal Heritage Report must be prepared by a suitably qualified heritage specialist in accordance with guidelines and standards issued by the NSW Heritage Council and Heritage NSW.	Completed
REMM NAH03	Archival recording will be prepared for the Coffs Harbour Banana Plantation Landscape, former Coffs Heights Post Office, the North Coast Railway including the dry argillite retaining wall, the Old Coast Road Bridge No.1, Old Coast Bridge No.2 and the marked tree stumps. The archival records should record the process of development and alterations to heritage values. A program of archival recording should be completed prior to construction. Archival recording will be completed in accordance with How to Prepare Archival Records for Heritage Items (NSW Heritage Office 1998) and Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture (NSW Heritage Office 2006).	Completed
REMM NAH05	The extent of dry argillite retaining wall impacted will be minimised during detailed design where reasonable and feasible. Where impacts cannot be avoided, the structural integrity of the dry argillite wall will be confirmed by a suitably qualified structural engineer. The results from inspection will be documented and used to confirm any stabilisation works required (e.g. reinforcing the front of the wall during construction), verify the applicable vibration criteria, and develop any other feasible and reasonable mitigation measures to be implemented to minimise impacts. A copy of report documenting the structural integrity of the dry argillite wall and a description of any stabilisation works if required will be provided to the Australian Rail Track Corporation	To be completed during constructed
MCoA E31	Within 12 months of completing all archaeological investigations and archival recording of heritage items, the Proponent must submit the Non-Aboriginal Heritage Report to the Planning Secretary, Council and relevant local libraries and local historical societies in the Coffs Harbour local government area.	In Progress
General reporting requirements		
RAP Reporting	A quarterly progress report will be provided to RAPs providing information in relation to the following aspects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unexpected Finds (potential and actual) that have occurred during the reporting period - The findings of audits that relate to compliance with the Construction Heritage Management Plan - A summary of engagement with RAPs throughout the reporting period, including assessments of cultural significance and any investigations undertaken (as required) - A project update on construction progress 	To be completed during construction
	Additional reporting requirements are detailed in the Unexpected Heritage Items Procedure, Incident Classification and Reporting Procedure and Section 8 of the CEMP.	To be completed during construction

9 REVIEW AND IMPROVEMENT

9.1 INSPECTIONS AND AUDITS

To manage issued identified during construction compliance with the Construction Heritage Management Plan will be reviewed through the inspection and audit regime detailed in regime detailed within section 8 of the Construction Environmental Management Plan.

9.2 CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

Continuous improvement of this plan will be achieved by the ongoing evaluation of environmental management performance against environmental policies, objectives and targets for the purpose of identifying opportunities for improvement. This process detailed in Section 9 of the CEMP and applies to this CHMP.

9.3 UPDATE AND AMENDMENT

This Plan will be maintained and updated as required following the review processes described in Sections 1.4 and 9 of the CEMP, should the document review process identify any issues or items within the documents that are either redundant or in need of updating, it is the responsibility of the Contractor Environmental Manager or Contractor Environmental Officers to prepare the revised documents.

The revised document will then be issued to the Project Manager and the Environmental Representative for certification of the changes. The Environmental Representative can approve minor changes to the CEMP. Minor changes would typically include those that:

- Are editorial in nature e.g. staff and agency/authority name changes;
- Do not increase the magnitude of impacts on the environment when considered individually or cumulatively; and
- Do not compromise the ability of the project to meet approval or legislative requirements.

Where the Environmental Representative deems it necessary, the amended CEMP will be provided to stakeholders identified in MCoA C4 for consultation and forwarded to the DPE for approval. A copy of the updated plan and changes will be distributed to all relevant stakeholders in accordance with the approved document control procedure – refer to Section 1 of the CEMP.

APPENDICES



APPENDIX A FGJV UNEXPECTED HERITAGE FINDS AND HUMAN REMAINS PROCEDURE

**Unexpected Heritage Finds and
Human Remains Procedure**
CHBPW-FGJV-NWW-EN-PLN-00000X -
Revision E - Coffs Harbour Bypass

FERROVIAL GAMUDA JOINT VENTURE

VERSION CONTROL

Revision	Date	Description	Approval
A	20/09/2022	Draft for review	
B	23/11/2022	Update following RAP and Agency Consultation	
C	07/12/2022	Update following RAP consultation	
D	10/02/2023	Update following DPE Review	
E	16/02/2023	Update following DPE review	

DISTRIBUTION OF CONTROLLED COPIES

This CEMP is available to all personnel and sub-contractors via the project document control management system. An electronic copy can be found on the project website.

The document is uncontrolled when printed. One controlled hard copy of the CEMP and supporting documentation will be maintained by the Quality Manager at the project office and on the project website.

Copy No.	Issued to	Version
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Expanded Text
Aboriginal place	An Aboriginal Place is an area declared by the Minister administering the Act to be of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture.
Aboriginal objects	Aboriginal objects include any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale), including Aboriginal remains, relating to the Aboriginal habitation of NSW, before or concurrent with occupation by non-Aboriginal people, as defined in section 5 of the NPW Act
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CHB	Coffs Harbour Bypass
CoA	Condition of approval
DPE	Department of Planning and Environment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
Environmental heritage	Places, buildings, works, relics, movable objects and precincts, of State or local heritage significance as outline in Section 4 of the Heritage Act
EP&A Act	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
EPBC Act	<i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
FGJV	Ferrovial Gamuda Joint Venture
Heritage Act	<i>Heritage Act 1997</i>
CHMP	Construction Heritage Management Sub Plan
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
MCoA	Ministers Conditions of Approval
NPW Act	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage
PACHCI	Procedure for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation and Investigation (Roads and Maritime, 2011)
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit
Project, the	Coffs Harbour Bypass
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Parties

CONTENTS

Version Control	1
Distribution of Controlled Copies	1
Abbreviations	2
Contents	3
Tables	3
Figures	3
1 introduction	4
1.1 Purpose	4
1.2 Scope	4
1.3 Consultation	4
2 unexpected finds & legal protection	6
2.1 Minister’s Conditions Of Approval	7
2.2 Revised Environmental Management Measures	8
3 procedure	9
4 compliance management	15
4.1 Roles and Responsibilities	15
4.2 Training	15
4.3 Reporting	16
4.4 Review and Improvement	16
Appendices	17
Appendix A1 Salvage Status Register	19

TABLES

Table 1 Principal Legislation and Regulation relevant to unexpected finds	6
Table 2 Conditions of Approval relevant to the CHMP	8
Table 3 Revised Environmental Management Measures relevant to this CHMP	8
Table 4 Unexpectde finds protocol	10
Table 5 roles and responsibilities for this protocol	15

FIGURES

Figure 1 Overview of process for management of unexpected finds	9
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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE

This Procedure has been prepared based upon the Unexpected Heritage Items: Heritage Procedure 02 (Roads and Maritime Services 2015e) with modifications to:

- Be specific to the Project,
- Accommodate comments provided by the Registered Aboriginal Parties and Department of Planning and Environment,
- Be consistent with the Updated Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report, May 2020 (Appendix G, Amendment Report)

The purpose of this Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure (the Procedure) is to describe the protection and management of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal heritage and human remains will be managed if discovered unexpectedly during the Construction of the Coffs Harbour Bypass project (the Project).

This Procedure will be implemented as described in the Project Construction Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) which in turn forms part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan.

1.2 SCOPE

This Procedure applies to:

- The discovery of any unexpected heritage item where the Project does not have existing approval to disturb the item.
- The discovery of any human remains

This Procedure does not apply to:

- The legal discovery and disturbance of heritage items as a result of investigations being undertaken in accordance with the Project approval.
- The legal discovery and disturbance of heritage items as a result of construction where the disturbance is permissible under the Project approval.

Refer to the Project CHMP for detail on permissible discovery and disturbance.

1.3 CONSULTATION

As part of its inclusion in the CHMP, this Protocol has been provided to the following stakeholders:

- Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs), including:
 - Jagun Aged Care Elders
 - National Koori Site Management
 - JT Management - Norman Archibald
 - Kullila Site Consultants
 - Wanggaan Gumbaynggir Corporation (Native Title)
 - Gumbaynggir Wenonah Head Aboriginal Corporation (Native Title)
 - Coffs Harbour and District Local Aboriginal Land Council
 - Muurrbay Bundanni Aboriginal Corporation
 - Garby Elders Aboriginal Corporation.
- Heritage NSW
- Coffs Harbour Council
- Coffs Harbour and District Local Aboriginal Land Council

Of the 9 Registered Aboriginal Parties, the following groups are identified knowledge holders and actively engaged in the Coffs Harbour Bypass:

- Jagun Aged Care
- Coffs Harbour and District Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Garby Elders

- Muurbay Bundanni Aboriginal Corporation

This document has been approved by the NSW Department of Planning and Environment

Consultation is to continue during construction phase as required and in regular Aboriginal Focus Group Meetings.

2 UNEXPECTED FINDS & LEGAL PROTECTION

An unexpected heritage item means any unanticipated discovery of an actual or potential heritage item, for which the Project does not have approval to disturb or does not have a safeguard in place (apart from this Procedure) to manage the disturbance. Appendix A illustrates the range of heritage discoveries which may be uncovered. These discoveries are categorised as either

- a) Aboriginal objects
- b) Historical (non-Aboriginal) heritage items
- c) Human skeletal remains.

Table 1 provides a summary of the relevant legislation that applies to each of these categories. More detail can be found in the CHMP.

TABLE 1 PRINCIPAL LEGISLATION AND REGULATION RELEVANT TO UNEXPECTED FINDS

Type	Legislation and regulation	Relevance and requirements
Aboriginal objects	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act)	The National Park and Wildlife Act 1974 protects Aboriginal objects which are defined as: <i>"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 (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains".</i> Section 5(1) National Park and Wildlife Act 1974 Examples of Aboriginal objects include stone tool artefacts, shell middens, axe grinding grooves, pigment or engraved rock art, burials and scarred trees.
	National Parks and Wildlife Amendment Act 2010	Introduced changes to Aboriginal cultural heritage offences
	National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009	Supporting the Act by regulating for the protection of Aboriginal land and objects
	National Parks and Wildlife Amendment Regulation 2010 National Parks and Wildlife Amendment (Aboriginal Objects and Aboriginal Places) Regulation 2010	Amendments captured under the National Parks and Wildlife Amendment (Aboriginal Objects and Aboriginal Places) Regulation 2010. Introduces new inclusions and exclusions with regards to Aboriginal heritage impacts and management.
Historic (non-Aboriginal) heritage items		Historic (non-Aboriginal) heritage items may include: • Archaeological 'relics' <i>"any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that relates to the settlement of the area that comprises NSW, not being Aboriginal settlement; and is of State or local heritage significance"</i> (Section 4(1) Heritage Act 1977.) • Other historic items (i.e. works, structures, buildings or movable objects).
	Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)	Provides for the conservation of buildings, works, archaeological relics and places of heritage value
	Heritage Regulation 2012 (NSW)	Supplements the Act by describing the minimum standards for maintaining heritage items. Also provides better definition about the classification of items on state-agency heritage and conservation register.

Type	Legislation and regulation	Relevance and requirements
Human skeletal remains		Human skeletal remains can be classed as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reportable deaths • Aboriginal objects • Relics
	Coroners Act 2009 (NSW)	Where it is suspected that less than 100 years has elapsed since death, human skeletal remains come under the jurisdiction of the State Coroner and the Coroners Act 2009 (NSW). Under s 35(2) of the Act, a person must report the death to a police officer, a coroner or an assistant coroner as soon as possible. This applies to all human remains less than 100 years old ¹⁰ regardless of ancestry. Public health controls may also apply.
	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974	Where remains are suspected of being more than 100 years old, they are considered to be either Aboriginal objects or non-Aboriginal relics depending on the ancestry of the individual. Aboriginal human remains are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, while non-Aboriginal remains are protected under the Heritage Act 1977.
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Cth) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Regulation 1984 (as amended)	The approval and notification requirements of these Acts are described above in sections 3.1 and 3.2. Additionally, the discovery of Aboriginal human remains also triggers notification requirements to the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment under s 20(1) of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Cth). Guidance on what to do when suspected human remains are found is in Appendix E. In all cases, identified knowledge holders will be notified within 1 hour of any confirmed discovery of Aboriginal skeletal remains.
Approval to impact	Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act, 1999 (EPBC Act) (Commonwealth)	Provides for the protection of matters of national environmental significance including species, populations, communities and their habitat that could be impacted by the work
	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act).	Describes the processes for consenting development in NSW, managing land use and implementing environmental planning instruments. Describes certain permitting and licencing streaming and exclusion provisions that will apply to the work

Note, the following permits/approvals do not apply to approved State Significant Infrastructure:

- An approval under Part 4, or an excavation permit under section 139, of the Heritage Act 1977,
- Aboriginal heritage impact permit under section 90 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974,

For additional information on legislation and guidelines, please refer to the CHMP.

2.1 MINISTER’S CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

The CoA relevant to this Protocol are listed in Table 2 below. A cross reference is also included to indicate where the condition is addressed in this Protocol or other Project management documents.

TABLE 2 CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL RELEVANT TO THE CHMP

CoA No.	Condition Requirements	Document Reference
C9	The Heritage Management Sub-Plan must include an unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure consistent with the procedures in the Updated Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report, May 2020 (Appendix G, Amendment Report).	This Protocol
E22	The Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure, as submitted to the Planning Secretary, must be implemented for the duration of construction. Note: Human remains that are found unexpectedly during the carrying out of work may be under the jurisdiction of the NSW State Coroner and must be reported to the NSW Police immediately.	This Protocol

2.2 REVISED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Relevant REMMs are listed in Table 3 below. A cross reference is also included to indicate where the condition is addressed in this Protocol or other Project management documents.

TABLE 3 REVISED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES RELEVANT TO THIS CHMP

Ref#	Commitment	Responsibility	Timing	CHMP Reference
AH01	An Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan will be prepared and implemented as part of the CEMP. It will provide specific guidance on measures and controls to be implemented for managing impacts on Aboriginal heritage. The plan will be prepared in consultation with the RAPs. The plan will give effect to any management measures contained in the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment carried out for the project and include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procedures to be implemented if previously unidentified Aboriginal objects, including skeletal remains, are discovered during construction 	TfNSW/Contractor	Prior to and during construction	This Protocol (will form an Appendix to the CHMP).
AH06	The Unexpected Heritage Items: Heritage Procedure 02 (Roads and Maritime Services 2015e) will be used in the event of uncovering an unexpected archaeological find during construction.	Contractor	During construction	This Protocol
AH07	In the event that construction activity reveals possible human skeletal material (remains), all work is to halt at that location immediately and the steps outlined in the Unexpected Heritage Item: Heritage Procedure 02 (Roads and Maritime Services 2015e) will be followed. Identified knowledge holders will be notified within 24 hours of any confirmed discovery of Aboriginal skeletal remains.	Contractor	During construction	This Protocol
NAH01	A Non-Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan will be prepared and implemented as part of the CEMP. It will provide specific guidance on measures and controls to be implemented to avoid and mitigate impacts to Non-Aboriginal heritage. The plan will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procedures to be implemented if previously unidentified non-Aboriginal relics or heritage items are discovered during construction 	Contractor	Prior to and during construction	This Protocol (will form an Appendix to the CHMP).
NAH06	Should any heritage items, archaeological remains or potential relics of non- Aboriginal origin be encountered, then construction work that might affect or damage the material will cease and notification provided in accordance with the Unexpected Heritage Items: Heritage Procedure 02 (Roads and Maritime Services 2015e). Work will only re-start once the requirements of that Procedure have been satisfied	Contractor	During construction	This Protocol

3 PROCEDURE

On discovering something that could be an unexpected heritage item ('the item'), the following procedure must be followed. There are eight steps in the procedure. These steps are summarised in Figure 1 below and explained in detail in Table 4.



FIGURE 1 OVERVIEW OF PROCESS FOR MANAGEMENT OF UNEXPECTED FINDS

TABLE 4 UNEXPECTED FINDS PROTOCOL

Step	Task	Responsibility	Guidance & Tools
1.	Stop work, protect item, confirm		
1.1	Stop all work in the immediate area of the item and notify the Site Supervisor and/or Environment Advisor or Environment and Sustainability Manager.	All	Appendix A (Identifying Unexpected Heritage items)
1.2	Establish a 'no-go zone' around the item. Use high visibility fencing, where practical	Site Supervisor Environment Advisor	
1.3	Inform all site personnel about the no-go zone. No further interference, including works, ground disturbance, touching or moving the item must occur within the no-go zone.	Site Supervisor Environment Advisor	
1.4	Inspect, document and photograph the item using TfNSW 'Unexpected Heritage Item Recording Form', and provide to the Project archaeologist to provide a response to the following Confirmation Questions to confirm whether a Potential Unexpected Find has occurred:	Environment Advisor	Appendix B (Unexpected Heritage Item Recording Form 418) Appendix C (Photographing Unexpected Heritage items)
1.4a	<p>Is the item likely to be <u>bone</u>?</p> <p>If yes, follow the steps in Appendix E - 'Uncovering bones'. Where it is obvious that the bones are human remains, you must notify the local police by telephone immediately. They may take command of all or part of the site. In all cases, identified knowledge holders will be notified within 1 hour of any confirmed discovery of Aboriginal skeletal remains.</p> <p>Identified knowledge holders are defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jagun Aged Care - CH&DLALC - Garby Elders - Muurbay Bundanni <p>DPE will be the determining authority for subsequent works at the completion of processing of this find by police or coroner agencies.</p> <p>If no, proceed to next step.</p>	Archaeologist	Appendix E (Uncovering Bones)
1.4b	<p>Is the item likely to be:</p> <p>a) A <u>relic</u>? (A relic is evidence of past human activity which has local or state heritage significance. It may include items such as bottles, utensils, remnants of clothing, crockery, personal effects, tools, machinery and domestic or industrial refuse) and/or</p> <p>b) An Aboriginal <u>object</u>? (An Aboriginal object may include a shell midden, stone tools, bones, rock art or a scarred tree).</p> <p>If yes, proceed directly to Step 1.5 If no, proceed to next step.</p>	Archaeologist	Appendix A (Identifying heritage items)
1.4c	<p>Is the item likely to be a <u>work</u>? (This may include buildings or standing structures, tram tracks, kerbing, historic road pavement, fences, sheds or building foundations).</p> <p>If yes, can works avoid further disturbance to the item? (E.g. if historic road base/tram tracks have been exposed, can they be left in place?) If yes, works may proceed without further disturbance to the item. Complete Step 1.5 within 24 hours.</p> <p>If no, proceed to next step.</p>	Archaeologist	Appendix A (Identifying heritage items)

Step	Task	Responsibility	Guidance & Tools
1.5	<p>If yes to the above, confirm whether the Potential Unexpected Find was reasonably assessed in the Project Approval. If so, the item is not an Unexpected Find and works can continue following collection of the item in accordance with the Project Approval.</p> <p>Identified knowledge holders will be notified of the status of the unexpected find and invited to be present/collect while objects/items are collected in accordance with the Project Approval. The FGJV will give identified knowledge holders 24hours notice to allow coordination of personnel to attend site and participate in collection and cultural recording of the items.</p> <p>This will conclude the implementation of this Procedure for this find. If no, proceed to next step.</p>	Environment and Sustainability Manager	Appendix D (Key Environmental Contacts)
1.6	<p>If the Project Approval does not reasonably consider the find, this is an Actual Unexpected Find. The following steps must be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to protect the item • Inform TfNSW verbally as soon as practical, and follow up by providing completed 'Form 418' • Report the item as a 'Reportable Event' in accordance with the Roads and Maritime Environmental Incident Classification and Reporting Procedure. • Environmental Manager to confirm whether additional planning approvals will need to be obtained. No impact is permitted until any required approvals have been granted. 	Environment and Sustainability Manager	
2.	Engage Identified Knowledge Holders		
2.2	Where the item is identified as an Aboriginal object, notify identified knowledge holders within 1hr of confirmation and liaise with the identified knowledge holders to assess the find. If requested, provide photographs of the item taken at Step 1.4.		
2.3	<p>In a minority of cases, the identified knowledge holder representative may determine from the photographs that no site inspection is required because no archaeological constraint exists for the project (eg <i>the item is not a 'relic', a 'heritage item' or an 'Aboriginal object'</i>).</p> <p>Any such advice should be provided in writing (eg via email) confirmed by the Environment and Sustainability Manager, and retained for record keeping purposes.</p>		Appendix C (Photographing Unexpected Heritage items)
3.	Confirm immediate management actions		
3.1	<p>Subject to the archaeologist's and/or Identified Knowledge Holder Representative's assessment, work may recommence at a set distance from the item. This is to protect any other archaeological material that may exist in the vicinity, which has not yet been uncovered.</p> <p>Existing protective fencing (as described in Step 1.2) may need to be adjusted to reflect the extent of the newly assessed protective area. No works are to take place within this protected area once established.</p>	Environment and Sustainability Manager	
3.2	Where required, seek additional specialist technical advice (such as a forensic or physical anthropologist to identify skeletal remains).	Environment and Sustainability Manager	Appendix D (Key Environmental Contacts)

Step	Task	Responsibility	Guidance & Tools
3.3	Where the item has been identified as a 'relic', 'heritage item' or an 'Aboriginal object' the archaeologist must formally record the item.	Archaeologist	
3.4	The regulator can be notified informally by telephone at this stage by the Environment and Sustainability Manager Any verbal conversations with regulators must be noted on the project file for future reference.	Environment and Sustainability Manager	
4.	Prepare archaeological / heritage advice		
4.1	The archaeologist must provide archaeological/heritage advice (with input from the Identified Knowledge Holders Representative) on the requirement management of the find. This plan is a brief overview of the following: (a) description of the feature, (b) historic context, if data is easily accessible, (c) likely significance, (d) heritage approval and regulatory notification requirements, (e) heritage reporting requirements, (f) stakeholder consultation requirements, (g) relevance to other project approvals and management plans etc. (h) management requirements or recommendations	Identified Knowledge Holder Representative Archaeologist Environment and Sustainability Manager	Appendix F (Archaeological/ Heritage Advice Checklist)
4.2	In preparing the advice, the archaeologist should consider CEMP, any heritage sub-plans, any conditions of heritage approvals, conditions of project approval (and or Minister's Conditions of Approval) and heritage assessment documentation (eg Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report). This will outline if the unexpected item is consistent with previous heritage/project approval(s) and/or previously agreed management strategies. Discussions should occur to consider if re-design options exist and are appropriate.	Identified Knowledge Holder Representative Archaeologist Environment and Sustainability Manager	Appendix F (Archaeological/ Heritage Advice Checklist)
4.3	The archaeologist must submit this advice as a letter, brief report, or email to the Environment and Sustainability Manager, outlining all relevant archaeological or heritage issues, as soon as practicable (it should take no longer than two working days).	Archaeologist	
4.4	The Environment and Sustainability Manager in consultation with Project construction managers must review the archaeological or heritage management plan to ensure all requirements can reasonably be implemented.	Environment and Sustainability Manager Construction Manager	
5.	Notify Regulator (if required)		
5.1	Review the archaeological/heritage advice to confirm if regulator notification is required. If no , proceed directly to Step 6 If yes , proceed to next step.	Environment and Sustainability Manager	
5.2	If notification is required, complete the template notification letter. Template Notification Letter can be used as guidance.	Environment and Sustainability Manager	Appendix G (Template Notification Letter)

Step	Task	Responsibility	Guidance & Tools
5.3	Forward the notification letter to the relevant regulator, including the archaeological/heritage advice and the completed site recording form where appropriate. Informal notification (via a phone call or email) to the regulator prior to sending the letter is appropriate. The Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) must also be notified.	Environment and Sustainability Manager	Appendix D (Key Environmental Contacts)
6.	Implement an archaeological/heritage advice		
6.1	Where required, obtain updated advice to accommodate any additional advice resulting from notification and discussions with the regulator.	Identified Knowledge Holder Representative Archaeologist	
6.2	Implement the archaeological or heritage management plan. Where impact is expected, this would include such things as a formal assessment of significance and heritage impact assessment, preparation of excavation or recording methodologies, consultation with registered Aboriginal parties, obtaining heritage approvals etc, if required.	Environment and Sustainability Manager Construction Manager	
6.3	Removal of Aboriginal heritage objects (with the exception of human remains or bones less than 100 years old which may be subject to forensic analysis) must be undertaken by the Identified Knowledge Holder Representative.	Identified Knowledge Holder Representative Environment and Sustainability Manager	
6.4	Assess whether the proposed impact is consistent with the project approval or if project approval modification is required. Where additional statutory approvals (or project approval modification) are required, impact upon relics and/or Aboriginal objects must not occur until heritage approvals are issued by the appropriate regulator.	Environment and Sustainability Manager	
6.5	Ensure short term and permanent storage locations are identified for archaeological material or other heritage material is removed from site, where required. Interested third parties (e.g. RAPs and Identified Knowledge Holders) must be consulted on this issue.	Environment and Sustainability Manager	
7.	Review CEMPs and approval conditions		
7.1	Check whether written notification is required to be sent to the regulator before recommending work. Where this is not explicit in heritage approval conditions, expectations should be clarified directly with the regulator.	Environment and Sustainability Manager	
7.2	Update the CEMP, site mapping and project delivery program as appropriate with any project changes resulting from final heritage management (eg retention of heritage item, salvage of item) where required. Updated CEMPs must incorporate additional conditions arising from any heritage approvals, and Aboriginal community consultation if relevant. Include any changes to CEMP in site induction material and update site workers during toolbox talks.	Environment and Sustainability Manager Environment Advisor	
8.	Resume work		
8.1	Seek written clearance to resume project work from archaeologist, in consultation with the Identified Knowledge Holder Representative. Clearance would only be given once all archaeological excavation and/or heritage recommendations (where required) are complete. Resumption of project work must be in accordance with all relevant project/heritage approvals/determinations.	Identified Knowledge Holder Representative Archaeologist Environment and Sustainability Manager	

Step	Task	Responsibility	Guidance & Tools
8.2	If required, ensure archaeological excavation/heritage reporting and other heritage approval conditions are completed in the required timeframes. This includes artefact retention repositories, conservation and/or disposal strategies	Environment and Sustainability Manager	
8.3	Forward all heritage/archaeological assessments, heritage location data and its ownership status to the TfNSW to ensure all heritage items in TfNSW ownership and/or control are considered for the S170 Heritage and Conservation Register	Environment and Sustainability Manager	

4 COMPLIANCE MANAGEMENT

This document forms part of the Project Environment Management System (EMS) and is an Appendix to the CHMP.

Compliance with all relevant laws and approvals will be monitored throughout construction through the auditing program, monitoring and inspections. Refer to CEMP Section 8.5.3 for compliance tracking.

4.1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Project team's organisational structure and overall roles and responsibilities are outlined in section 4.2 of the CEMP. Specific responsibilities for the implementation of environmental controls are detailed in Section 7 of this Plan.

Responsibilities specific to the implementation of this Protocol are provided in Table 5 below.

TABLE 5 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THIS PROTOCOL

Role	Definition/Responsibility
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Advisor	Provides Aboriginal cultural heritage advice to project teams. Acts as Aboriginal community liaison for projects on cultural heritage matters. Engages and consults with the Aboriginal community as per the Roads and Maritime Procedure for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation and Investigation.
Identified Knowledge Holder's	RAPs engaged under cultural services contracts, being CH&DLALC, Jagun Aged Care, Garby Elders and Muurbay Bundanni
Identified Knowledge Holder Representative	Is an appropriately trained and skilled Aboriginal person whose role is to identify and assess Aboriginal objects and cultural values.
Archaeologist	Professional consultant, contracted on a case-by-case basis to provide heritage and archaeological advice and technical services (such as reports, heritage approval documentation etc).
Environmental and Sustainability Manager	Provides advice on this procedure to project teams. Ensuring this procedure is implemented consistently by supporting the PM. Supporting project teams during the uncovering of unexpected finds. Reviewing archaeological management plans and liaising with heritage staff and archaeological consultants as needed.
Project Manager	Ensures all aspects of this procedure are implemented. The PM can delegate specific tasks to a construction Environment and Sustainability Manager, Roads and Mar time site representatives or regional environment staff, where appropriate.
Registered Aboriginal Parties	RAPs are Aboriginal people who have registered with TfNSW to be consulted about a proposed TfNSW project or activity in accordance with OEH's Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents (2010).
Heritage Consultant	Provides technical assistance on this procedure and archaeological technical matters, as required. Reviewing the archaeological management plans and facilitating heritage approval applications, where required. Assists with regulator engagement, where required.
Technical Specialist	Professional consultant contracted to provide specific technical advice that relates to the specific type of unexpected heritage find (eg a forensic or physical anthropologist who can identify and analyse human skeletal remains).

4.2 TRAINING

Training on this Protocol will be managed as described in the CHMP.

4.3 REPORTING

Reporting of unexpected finds will be undertaken as described in Table 4 and following the advice of the Archaeologist or heritage consultant.

4.4 REVIEW AND IMPROVEMENT

Continuous improvement of this plan will be achieved by the ongoing evaluation of environmental management performance against environmental policies, objectives and targets for the purpose of identifying opportunities for improvement.

This process detailed in Section 9 of the CEMP and applies to this Procedure.

This Procedure will be maintained and updated as required following the review processes described in Sections 1.4 and 9 of the CEMP. Changes to this plan that are not considered administrative in nature (i.e. require re-approval from DPE) will be made in consultation with the RAPs.

APPENDICES

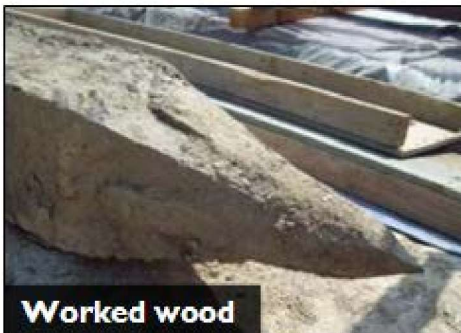


Appendix A

Identifying Unexpected Heritage Items

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The following images can be used to assist in the preliminary identification of potential unexpected items (both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal) during construction and maintenance works. Please note this is not a comprehensive typology.



Top left hand picture continuing clockwise: Stock camp remnants (Hume Highway Bypass at Tarcutta); Linear archaeological feature with post holes (Hume Highway Duplication), Animal bones (Hume Highway Bypass at Woomargama); Cut wooden stake; Glass jars, bottles, spoon and fork recovered from refuse pit associated with a Newcastle Hotel (Pacific Highway, Adamstown Heights, Newcastle area).



Wood stave water pipe



Tram tracks



Retaining wall



Cistern

Top left hand picture continuing clockwise: Woodstave water pipe with tar and wire sealing (Horsley Drive); Tram tracks (Sydney); Brick lined cistern (Clyde); Retaining wall (Great Western Highway, Leura).



Top left hand picture continuing clockwise: Road pavement (Great Western Highway, Lawson); Sandstone kerbing and guttering (Parramatta Road, Mays Hill); Telford road (sandstone road base, Great Western Highway, Leura); Ceramic conduit and sandstone culvert headwall (Blue Mountains, NSW); Corduroy road (timber road base, Entrance Road, Wamberai).



Alignment pin



Survey tree



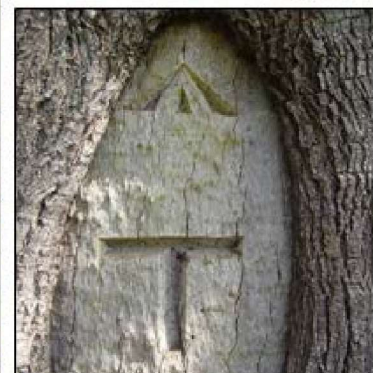
Alignment stone



Survey tree



Milestone



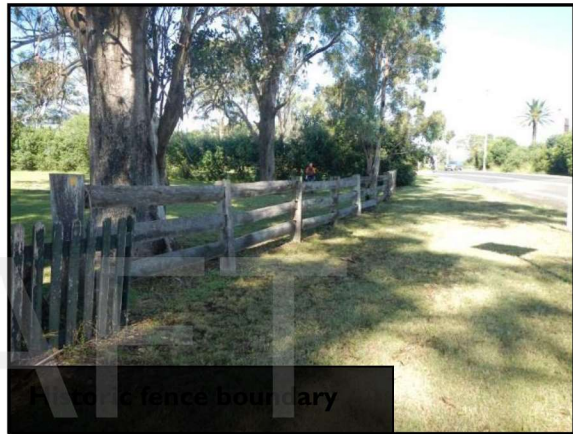
Top left hand corner continuing clockwise: Alignment Pin (Great Western Highway, Wentworth Falls); Survey tree (MR7, Albury); Survey tree (Kidman Way, Darlington Point, Murrumbidgee); Survey tree (Cobb Highway, Deniliquin); Milestone (Great Western Highway, Kingswood, Penrith); Alignment Stone (near Guntawong Road, Riverstone). Please note survey marks may have additional statutory protection under the *Surveying and Spatial Information Act 2002*.



Remnant Bridge Piers



Mine Shaft



Wooden fence boundary



Dairy shed

Top left hand corner continuing clockwise: Remnant bridge piers (Putty Road, Bulga); Wooden boundary fence (Campbelltown Road, Denham Court); Dairy shed (Ballina); Golden Arrow Mine Shaft.



Top left hand corner: Culturally modified stone discovered on Main Road 92, about two kilometres west of Sassafras. The remaining images show a selection of stone

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artefacts retrieved from test and salvage archaeological excavations during the Hume Highway Duplication and Bypass projects from 2006-2010.

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Appendix B

Unexpected Heritage Item Recording Form 418

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Date:		Recorded by: (Include name and position)	
Project name:			
Description of works being undertaken (eg Removal of failed pavement by excavation and pouring concrete slabs in 1m x 1m replacement sections).			
Description of exact location of item (eg Within the road formation on Parramatta Road, east bound lane, at the corner of Johnston Street, Annandale, Sydney).			
Description of item found (What type of item is it likely to be? Tick the relevant boxes).			
A. A relic	<input type="checkbox"/>	A 'relic' is evidence of a past human activity relating to the settlement of NSW with local or state heritage significance. A relic might include bottles, utensils, plates, cups, household items, tools, implements, and similar items.	
B. A 'work, building or structure'	<input type="checkbox"/>	A 'work' can generally be defined as a form infrastructure such as tram tracks, a culvert, road base, a bridge pier, kerbing, and similar items.	
C. An Aboriginal object	<input type="checkbox"/>	An 'Aboriginal object' may include stone tools, stone flakes, shell middens, rock art, scarred trees and human bones.	
D. Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bones can either be human or animal remains. Remember that you must contact the local police immediately by telephone if you are <u>certain</u> that the bone(s) are <u>human remains</u>.	
E. Other	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Provide short description of item (eg Metal tram tracks running parallel to road alignment. Good condition. Tracks set in concrete, approximately 10cms (100 mm) below the current ground surface).	
Sketch (Provide a sketch of the item's general location in relation to other road features so its approximate location can be mapped without having to re-excavate it. In addition, please include details of the location and direction of any photographs of the item taken).	
Action taken (Tick either A or B)	
A. Unexpected item would not be further impacted on by works <input type="checkbox"/>	
Describe how works would avoid impact on the item. (eg The tram tracks will be left <i>in situ</i> , and recovered with road paving). <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 48px; opacity: 0.3;">DRAFT</p>	
B. Unexpected item would be further impacted on by works <input type="checkbox"/>	
Describe how works would impact on the item. (eg Milling is required to be continued to 200 mm depth to ensure road pavement requirements are met. Tram tracks will need to be removed).	
Project manager / works supervisor signature	

Appendix C

Photographing Unexpected Heritage Items

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Photographs of unexpected items in their current context (*in situ*) may assist heritage staff and archaeologists to better identify the heritage values of the item. Emailing good quality photographs to specialists can allow for better quality and faster heritage advice. The key elements that must be captured in photographs of the item include its position, the item itself and any distinguishing features. All photographs must have a scale (ruler, scale bar, mobile phone, coin) and a note describing the direction of the photograph.

Context and detailed photographs

It is important to take a general photograph (Figure 1) to convey the location and setting of the item. This will add much value to the subsequent detailed photographs also required (Figure 2).

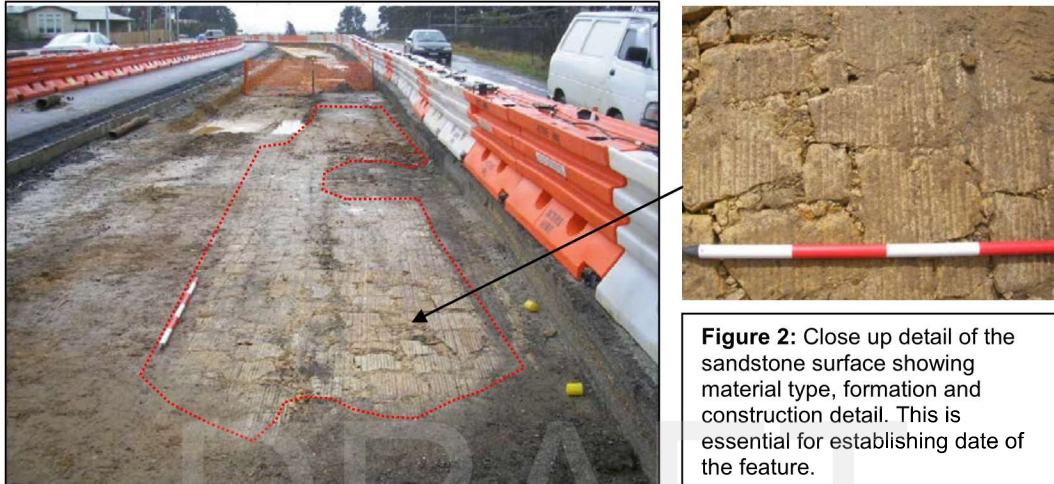


Figure 1: Telford road uncovered on the Great Western Highway (Leura) in 2008.

Photographing distinguishing features

Where unexpected items have a distinguishing feature, close up detailed photographs must be taken of this, where practicable. In the case of a building or bridge, this may include diagnostic details architectural or technical features. See Figures 3 and 4 for examples.



Photographing bones

The majority of bones found on site will those of be recently deceased animal bones often requiring no further assessment (unless they are in archaeological context). However, if bones are human, Roads and Maritime must contact the police immediately (see Appendix F for detailed guidance). Taking quality photographs of the bones can often resolve this issue quickly. Heritage staff in Environment Branch can confirm if bones are human or non-human if provided with appropriate photographs.

Ensure that photographs of bones are not concealed by foliage (Figure 5) as this makes it difficult to identify. Minor hand removal of foliage can be undertaken as long as disturbance of the bone does not occur. Excavation of the ground to remove bone(s) should not occur, nor should they be pulled out of the ground if partially exposed. Where sediment (adhering to a bone found on the ground surface) conceals portions of a bone (Figure 6) ensure the photograph is taken of the bone (if any) that is not concealed by sediment.



Figure 5: Bone concealed by foliage.



Figure 6: Bone covered in sediment

Ensure that all close up photographs include the whole bone and then specific details of the bone (especially the ends of long bones, the *epiphysis*, which is critical for species identification). Figures 7 and 8 are examples of good photographs of bones that can easily be identified from the photograph alone. They show sufficient detail of the complete bone and the epiphysis.



Figure 7: Photograph showing complete bone.



Figure 8: Close up of a long bone's epiphysis.

Appendix D

Key Environmental Contacts

FGJV Environment and Sustainability Manager: Hari Corliss 0419124227

FGJV Environment Lead North: Brenden Bale 0433 561 182

FGJV Environment Lead South: Tim Elder 0439 763 103

TfNSW Environmental Manager: Mick Browne 0437 018 941

Appendix E

Uncovering Bones

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This appendix provides Project Managers with (1) advice on what to do when bones are discovered; (2) guidance on the notification pathways; and (3) additional considerations and requirements when managing the discovery of human remains.

1. First uncovering bones

Stop all work in the vicinity of the find. All bones uncovered during project works should be **treated with care and urgency** as they have the potential to be human remains. Therefore they must be identified as either human or non-human as soon as possible by a qualified forensic or physical anthropologist. These specialist consultants can be sought by contacting regional environment staff and/or heritage staff at Environment Branch.

On the very rare occasion where it is *instantly obvious* from the remains that they are human, the Project Manager (or a delegate) should **inform the police by telephone** prior to seeking specialist advice. It will be obvious that it is human skeletal remains where there is no doubt, as demonstrated by the example in Figure 1. Often skeletal elements in isolation (such as a skull) can also clearly be identified as human. Note it may also be obvious that human remains have been uncovered when soft tissue and clothing are present.

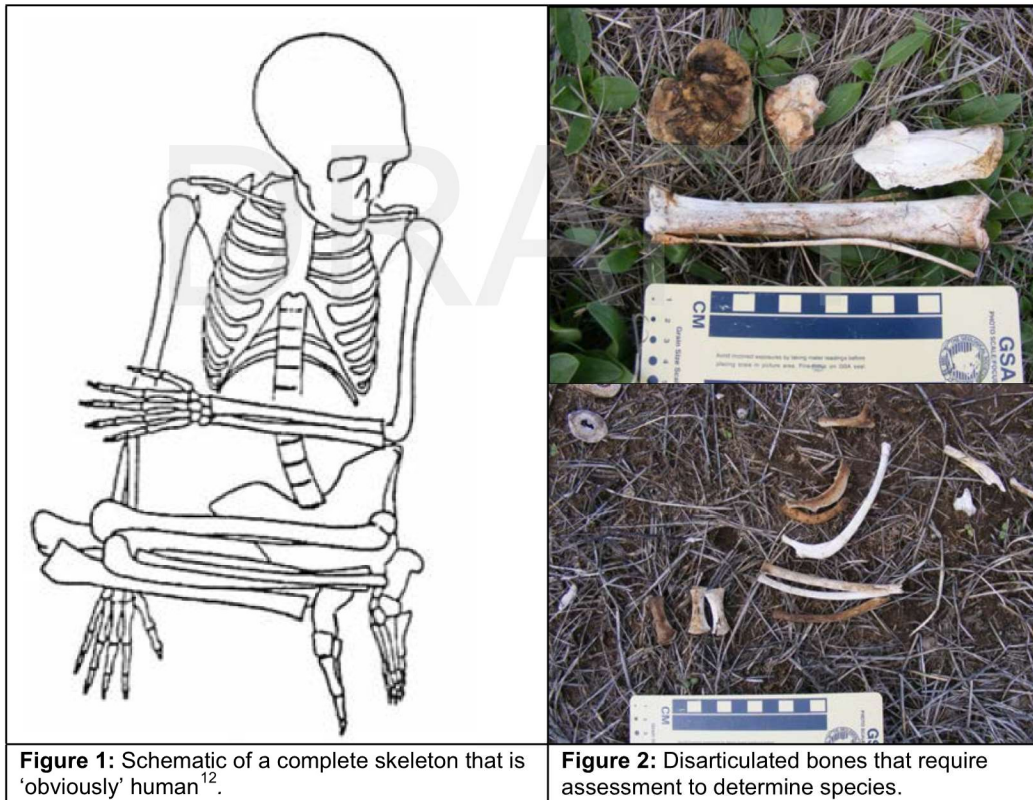


Figure 1: Schematic of a complete skeleton that is 'obviously' human¹².

Figure 2: Disarticulated bones that require assessment to determine species.

This preliminary phone call is to let the police know that Roads and Maritime is undertaking a specialist skeletal assessment to determine the approximate date of death which will inform legal jurisdiction. The police may wish to take control of the site at this stage. If not, a forensic or physical anthropologist must be requested to make an on-site assessment of the skeletal remains.

¹² After Department of Environment and Conservation NSW (2006), *Manual for the identification of Aboriginal Remains*: 17.

Where it is not 'obvious' that the bones are human (in the majority of cases, illustrated by Figure 2), specialist assessment is required to establish the species of the bones. Photographs of the bones can assist this assessment if they are clear and taken in accordance with guidance provided in Appendix C. Good photographs often result in the bones being identified by a specialist without requiring a site visit; noting they are nearly always non-human. In these cases, non-human skeletal remains must be treated like any other unexpected archaeological find.

If the bones are identified as human (either by photographs or an on-site inspection) a technical specialist must determine the likely ancestry (Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal) and burial context (archaeological or forensic). This assessment is required to identify the legal regulator of the human remains so **urgent notification** (as below) can occur. Preliminary telephone or verbal notification by the Project Manager or regional environment staff is considered appropriate. This must be followed up later by Roads and Maritime's formal letter notification as per Appendix G when a management plan has been developed and agreed to by the relevant parties.

2. Range of human skeletal notification pathways

The following is a summary of the different notification pathways required for human skeletal remains depending on the preliminary skeletal assessment of ancestry and burial context.

A. Human bones are from a recently deceased person (*less than 100 years old*).

Action

A police officer must be notified immediately as per the obligations to report a death or suspected death under s35 of the *Coroners Act 2009* (NSW). It should be assumed the police will then take command of the site until otherwise directed.

B. Human bones are archaeological in nature (*more than 100 years old*) and are likely to be Aboriginal remains.

Action

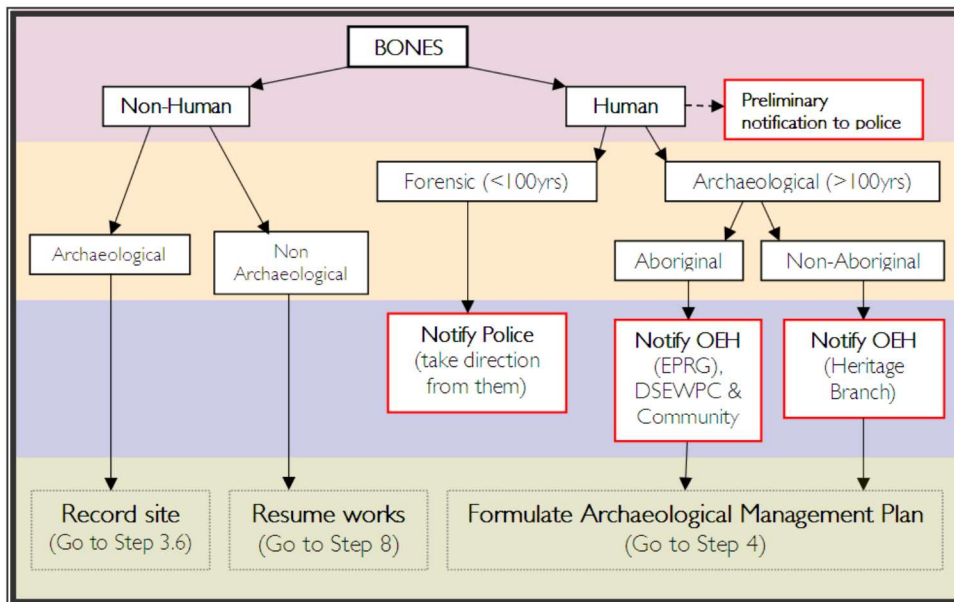
The OEH and the RMS Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Advisor (ACHA) must be notified immediately. The ACHA must contact and inform the relevant Aboriginal community stakeholders who may request to be present on site. Relevant stakeholders are determined by the RTA's *Procedure for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation and Investigation*.

C. Human bones are archaeological in nature (*more than 100 years old*) and likely to be non-Aboriginal remains.

Action

The OEH (Heritage Branch, Conservation Team) must be notified immediately.

The simple diagram below summarises the notification pathways on finding bones.



After the appropriate verbal notifications (as described in B and C), the Project Manager must proceed through the *Unexpected Heritage Items Procedure* to formulate an archaeological management plan (Step 4). Note no archaeological management plan is required for forensic cases (A), as all future management is a police matter. Non-human skeletal remains must be treated like any other unexpected archaeological find and so must proceed to recording the find as per Step 3.6.

3. Additional considerations and requirements

Uncovering archaeological human remains must be managed intensively and needs to consider a number of additional specific issues. These issues might include facilitating culturally appropriate processes when dealing with Aboriginal remains (such as repatriation and cultural ceremonies). Roads and Maritime's ACHA can provide advice on this and how to engage with the relevant Aboriginal community. Project Managers, more generally, may also need to consider overnight site security of any exposed remains and may need to manage the onsite attendance of a number of different external stakeholders during assessment and/or investigation of remains. Project Managers may also be advised to liaise with local church/religious groups and the media to manage community issues arising from the find. Additional investigations may be required to identify living descendants, particularly if the remains are to be removed and relocated.

If exhumation of the remains (from a formal burial or a vault) is required, Project Managers should also be aware of additional approval requirements under the *Public Health Act 1991* (NSW). Specifically, Roads and Maritime is required to apply to the Director General of NSW Department of Health for approval to exhume human remains as per Clause 26 of the *Public Health (Disposal of Bodies) Regulation 2002* (NSW)¹³. Further, the exhumation of such remains needs to consider health risks such as infectious disease control, exhumation procedures and reburial approval and registration. Further guidance on this matter can be found at the NSW Department of Health [website](#).

In addition, due to the potential significant statutory and common law controls and prohibitions associated with interfering with a public cemetery, project teams are

¹³ This requirement is in addition to heritage approvals under the *Heritage Act 1977*.

|

advised, when works uncover human remains adjacent to cemeteries, to confirm the cemetery's exact boundaries.

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Appendix F

Archaeological Heritage Advice Checklist

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The following checklist can be used by the Project Manager and the archaeologist to ensure all relevant archaeological issues are considered when developing the management plan required at Step 4 of this procedure.

An archaeological or heritage management plan can include a range of activities and processes, which differ depending on the find and its significance.

	Required	Outcome/notes
Assessment and investigation		
• Assessment of significance	Yes/No	
• Assessment of heritage impact	Yes/No	
• Archaeological excavation	Yes/No	
• Archival photographic recording	Yes/No	
Heritage approvals and notifications		
• AHIPs, Section 140, S139 exceptions etc	Yes/No	
• Regulator relics/objects notification	Yes/No	
• Roads and Maritime's S170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing requirements	Yes/No	
• Compliance with CEMP or other project heritage approvals	Yes/No	
Stakeholder consultation		
• Aboriginal stakeholder consultation requirements and how it relates to RTA <i>Procedure for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation and Investigation (PACHCI)</i> .	Yes/No	
• Advice from regional environmental staff, Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Advisor, Roads and Maritime heritage team.	Yes/No	
Artefact/ heritage item management		
• Retention or conservation strategy (eg items may be subject to long conservation and interpretation)	Yes/No	
• Disposal strategy (eg former road pavement)		
• Short term and permanent storage locations (interested third parties should be consulted on this issue).		
• Control Agreement for Aboriginal objects.	Yes/No	
Program and budget		
• Time estimate associated with archaeological or heritage conservation work.		
• Total cost of archaeological/heritage work.		

Appendix G

Template Notification Letter

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PASTE INTO RMS LETTER TEMPLATE

"[Select and type date]"

[Select and type reference number]

[Select and type file number]

[Insert recipient's name and address, see **Appendix D**]

[Select and type salutation and name],

Re: Unexpected heritage item discovered during Roads and Maritime Services project works.

I write to inform you of an unexpected [select: relic, heritage item or Aboriginal object] found during Roads and Maritime Services construction works at [insert location] on [insert date]. [Where the regulator has been informally notified at an earlier date by telephone, this should be referred to here].

This letter is in accordance with the notification requirement under [select: Section 146 of the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) or Section 89(A) of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW) **NB:** There may be not be statutory requirement to notify of the discovery of a 'heritage Item that is not a relic or Aboriginal object].

NB: On finding Aboriginal human skeletal remains this letter must also be sent to the Commonwealth Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Populations and Communities (SEWPC) in accordance with notification requirements under Section 20(1) of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (Cth).

[Provide a brief overview of the project background and project area. Provide a summary of the description and location of the item, including a map and image where possible. Also include how the project was assessed under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (eg Part 5). Also include any project approval number, if available].

Roads and Maritime Services [or contractor] has sought professional archaeological advice regarding the item. A preliminary assessment indicates [provide a summary description and likely significance of the item]. Please find additional information on the site recording form attached.

Resulting from these preliminary findings, Roads and Maritime Services [or contractor] is proposing [provide a summary of the proposed archaeological/heritage approach (eg develop archaeological research design (where relevant), seek heritage approvals, undertake archaeological investigation or conservation/interpretation strategy). Also include preliminary justification of such heritage impact with regard to project design constraints and delivery program].

The proposed approach will be further developed in consultation with a nominated Office of Environment and Heritage staff member.

Please contact me if you have any input on this approach or if you require any further information.

Yours sincerely

[Sender name and position]

[Attach the archaeological/heritage management plan and site recording form].

About this release

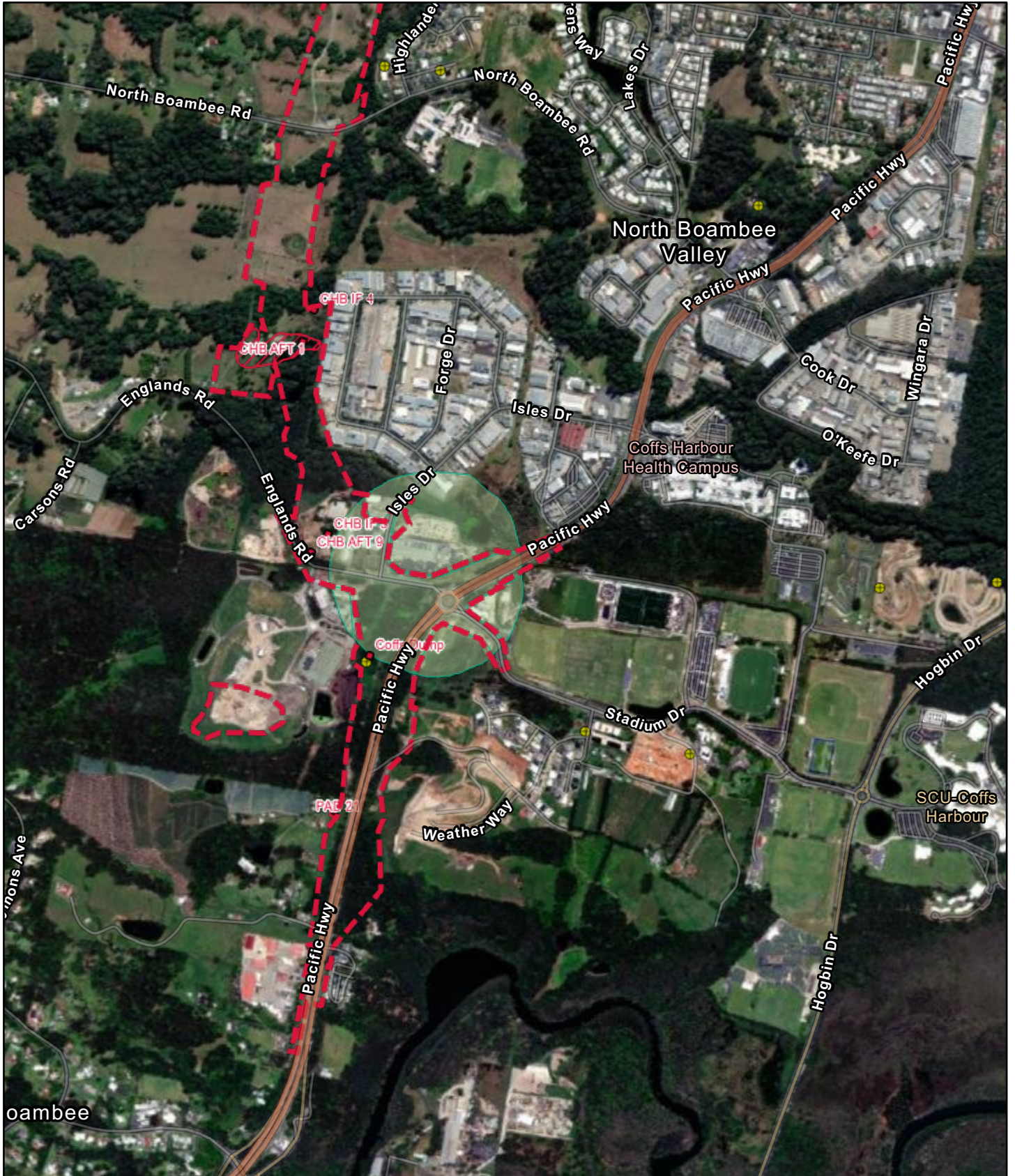
Reference number	RMS 12.003 PN 285 P02
Title	Unexpected Heritage Items Procedure
Parent procedure	RMS Heritage Guidelines
Prepared by	Environment Officer (Heritage) Gretta Logue Environment Officer (Heritage) Daniel Percival
Approved by	Manager Environmental Policy, Planning and Assessment Michael Crowley
Document location	Objective - SF2013/153770 / Unexpected heritage items procedure.doc
Document status	Version 1.0, 16 March 2015






Version	Date	Revision description
1.0	01/11/11	First issue
Revised	23 July 2012	Amended to reflect that (a) unexpected finds do not include items covered by a relevant approval; (b) Aboriginal people must be consulted where an unexpected find is likely to be an Aboriginal object; (c) the Department of Planning and Environment must be notified in accordance with Step 5 of this procedure for Part 3A and Part 5.1 projects.
Revised	09 October 2013	Amended to clarify that the procedure applies to all types of unexpected heritage items, not just archaeological items. The procedure introduces the term 'Historic Items' to cover both 'archaeological relics' and 'other historic items' such as works, structures, buildings and movable objects. The title of the document has been amended to better reflect this clarification.
Revised	16 March 2015	The procedure was streamlined to address all project types including maintenance works. The separate maintenance procedure (formerly Appendix B) was removed. Names and titles updated throughout.

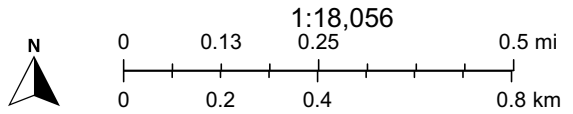
Your comments and suggestions to improve this or any of the Heritage Guidelines and associated documents may be sent to:

Senior Environmental Specialist (Heritage)
Environmental Policy, Planning and Assessment
Environment Branch, Roads and Maritime Services
Level 17, 101 Miller Street
North Sydney, NSW 2060
Ph: 8588 5726

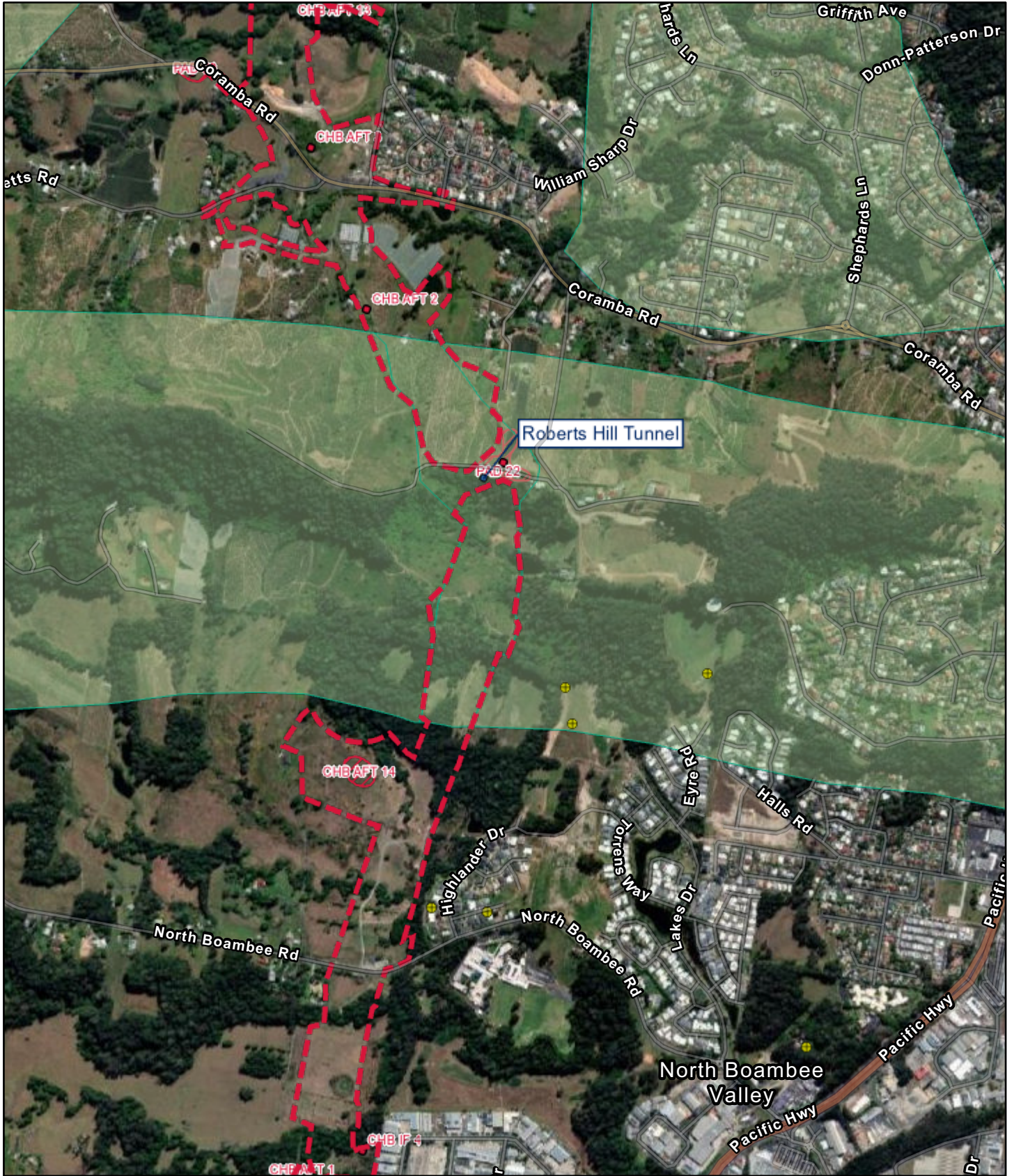
APPENDIX B IMPACTED ABORIGINAL ARTEFACTS AND PADS WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION FOOTPRINT



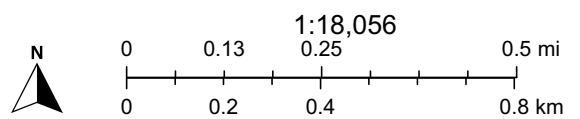
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-  Impacted archaeological site
-  Archaeological site area
-  Cultural area
-  AHIMS record from extensive search (9/12/2015)

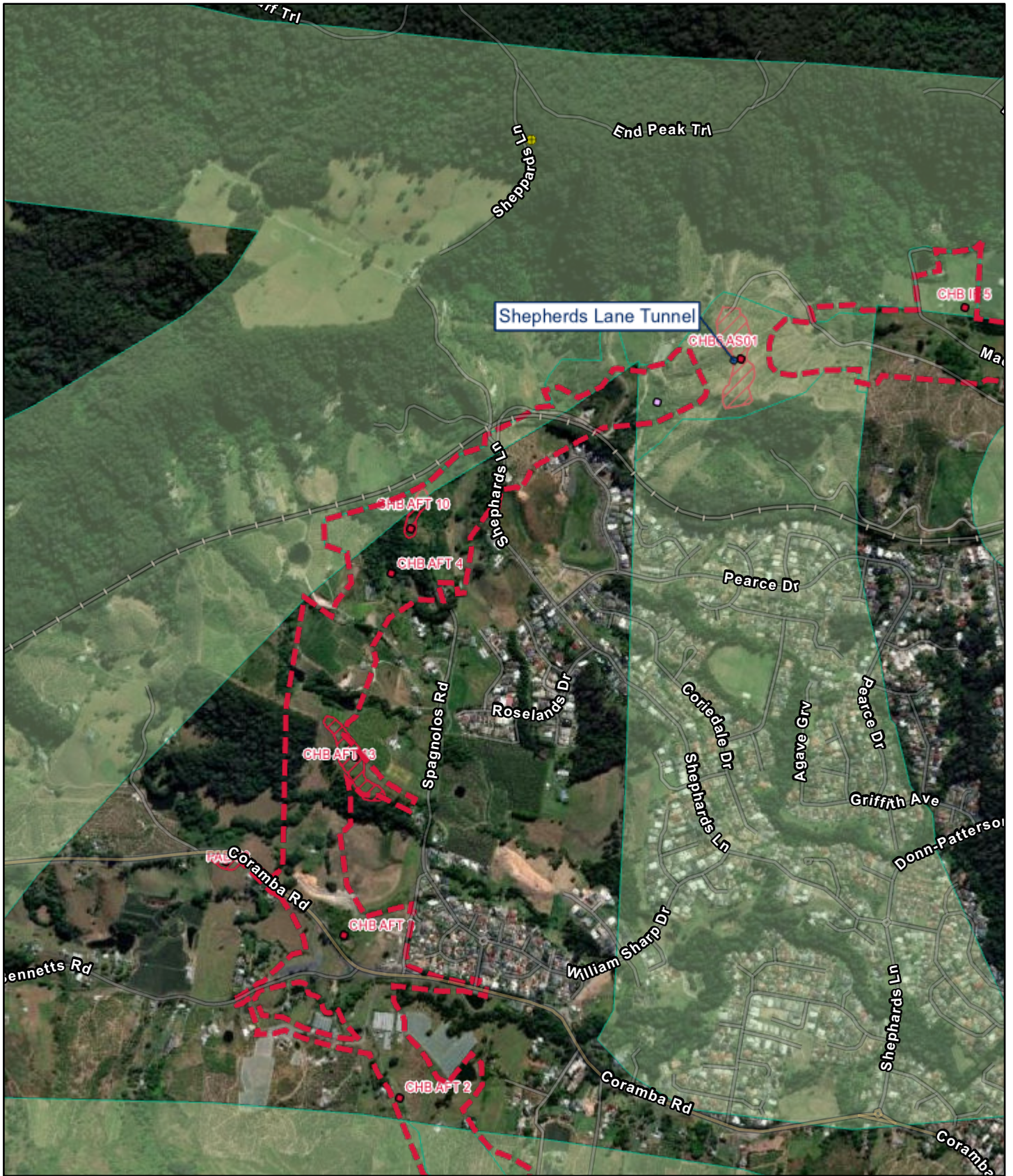


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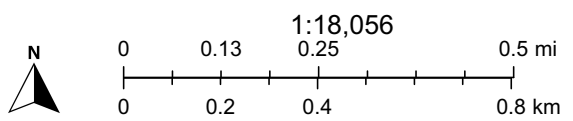


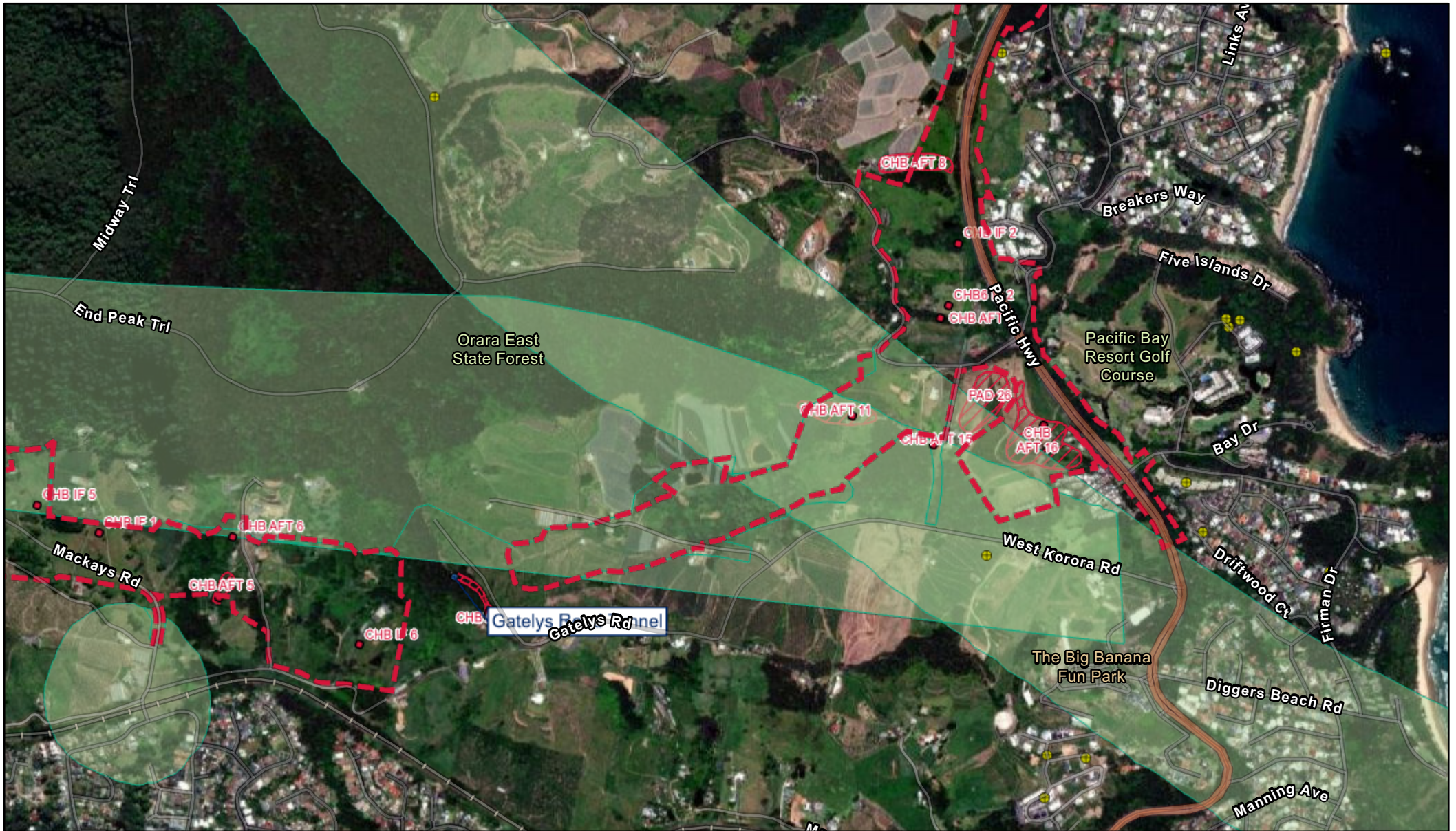
- Construction Footprint - PIR (Arup, 19/12/2019)
- Tunnel Labels (TfNSW, 10/10/2019)
- Impacted archaeological site
- Archaeological site area
- Cultural area
- AHIMS record from extensive search (9/12/2015)





- Construction Footprint - PIR (Arup, 19/12/2019)
- Tunnel Labels (TfNSW, 10/10/2019)
- Impacted archaeological site
- Archaeological site area
- Cultural area
- AHIMS record from extensive search (9/12/2015)
- Marked tree stump





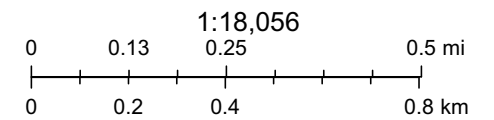
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 Archaeological site area

● Tunnel Labels (TfNSW, 10/10/2019)

Cultural area


● Impacted archaeological site

● AHIMS record from extensive search (9/12/2015)





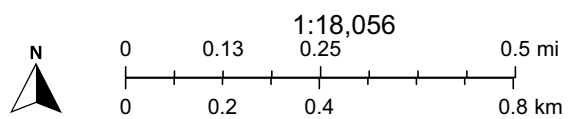
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 Archaeological site area

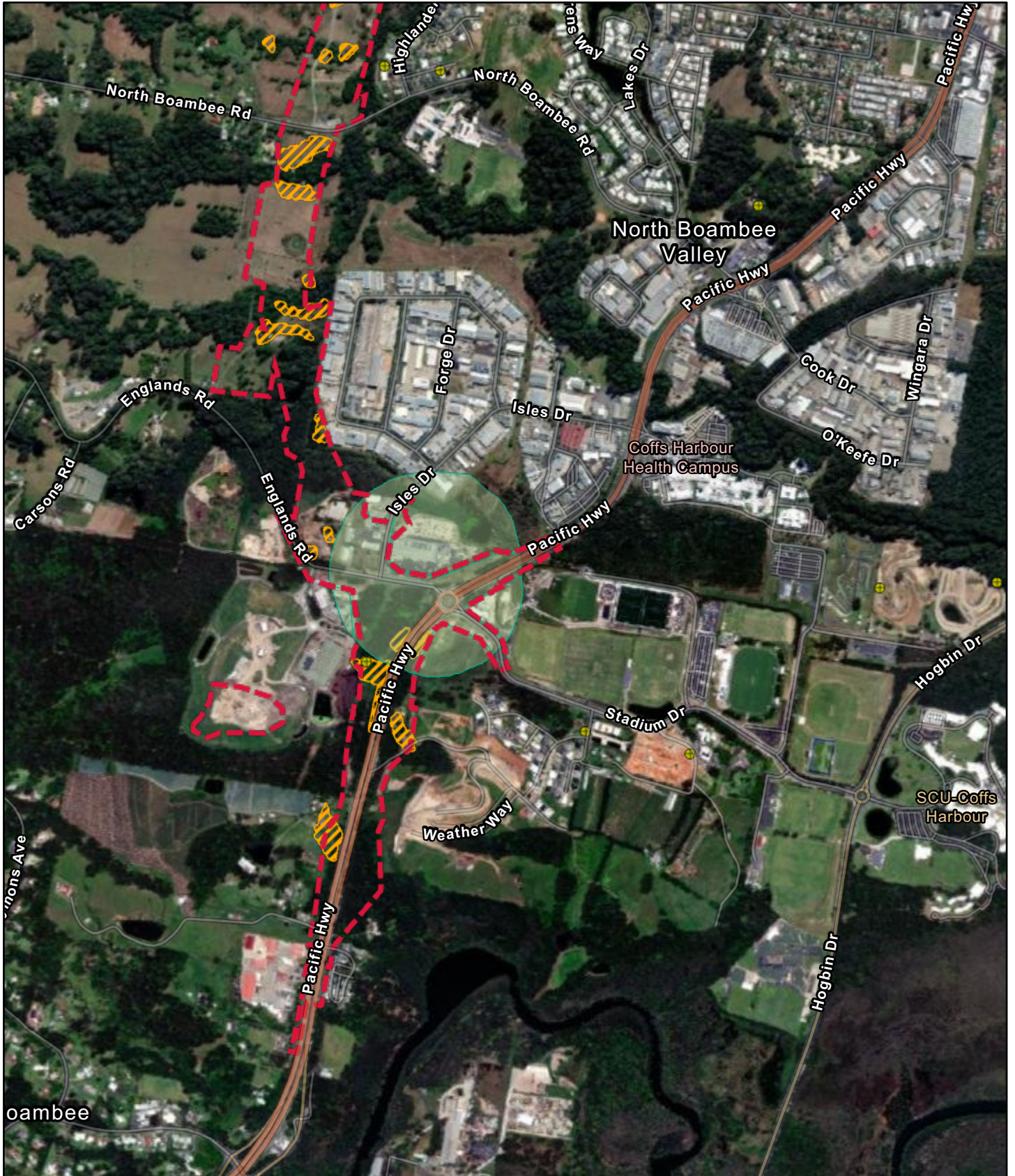
 Impacted archaeological site





 Cultural area

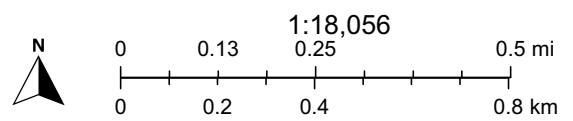
 AHIMS record from extensive search (9/12/2015)

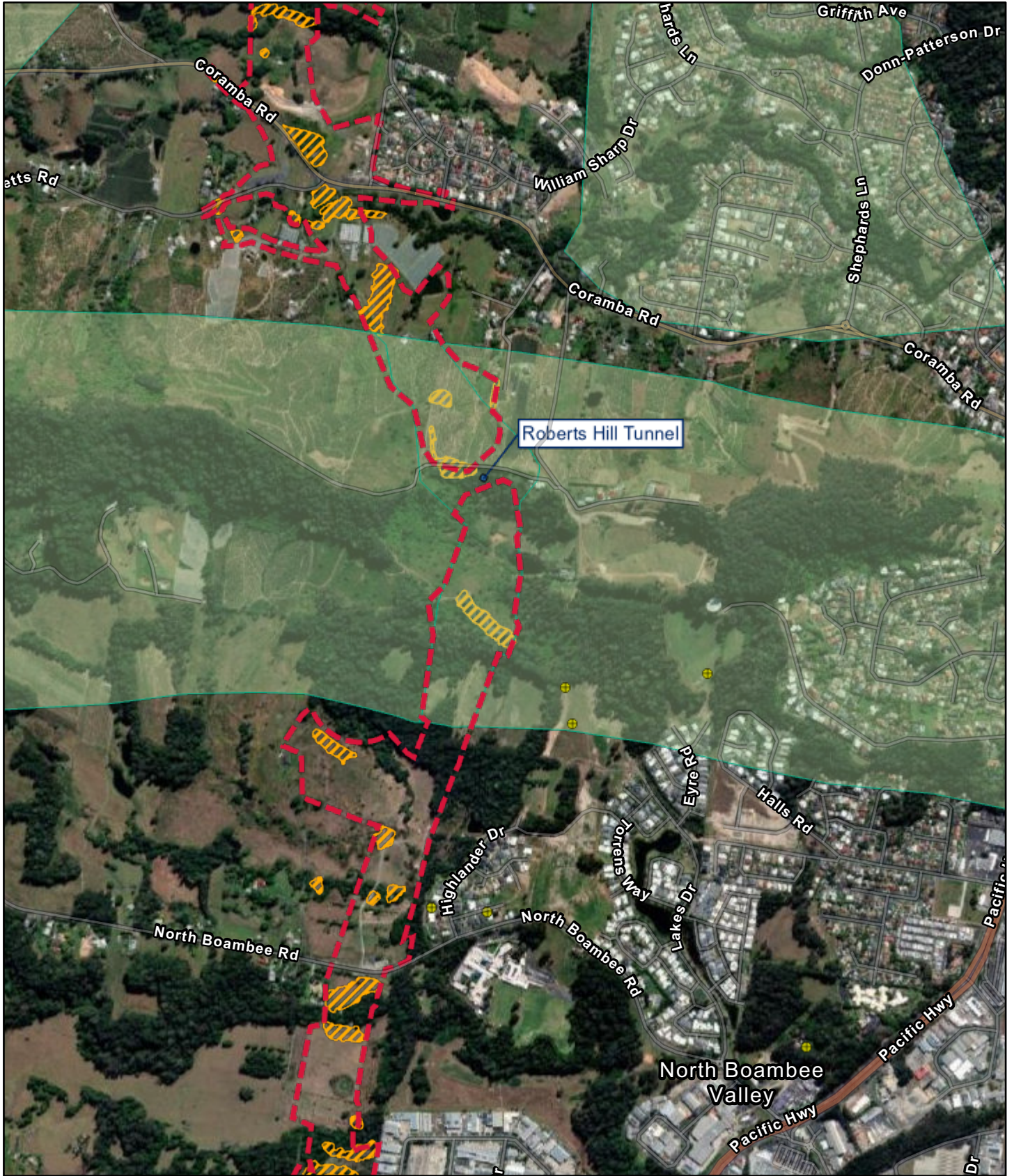


APPENDIX C ABORIGINAL HERITAGE SITES AND AREAS WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION FOOTPRINT

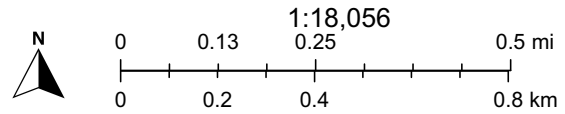


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-  Cultural Heritage Sites (Salvaged)
-  Cultural area
-  AHIMS record from extensive search (9/12/2015)

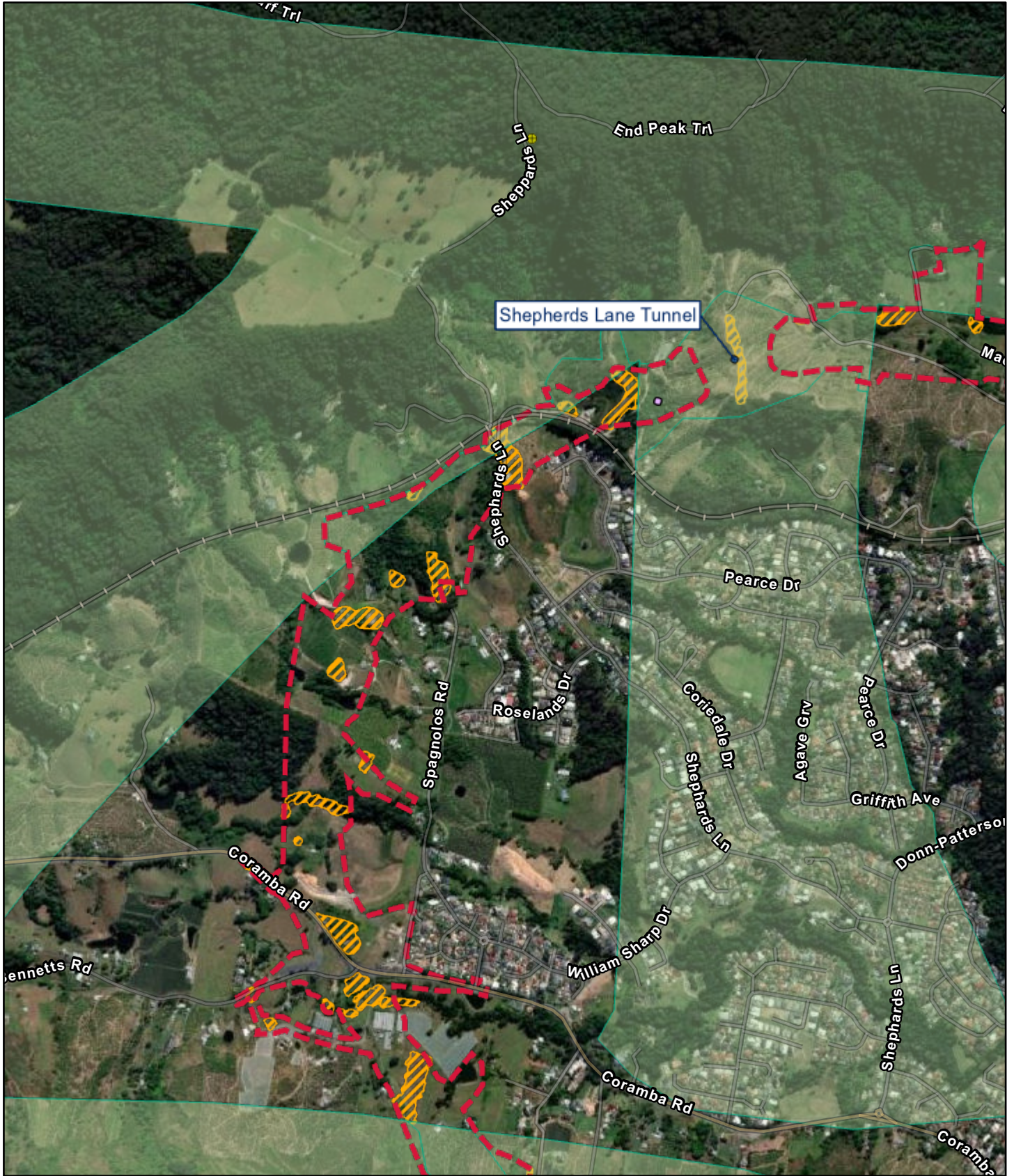




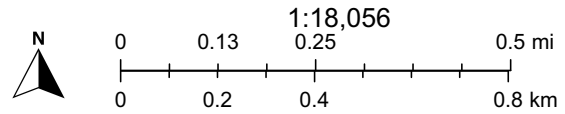
- Construction Footprint - PIR (Arup, 19/12/2019)
- Tunnel Labels (TfNSW, 10/10/2019)
- Cultural Heritage Sites (Salvaged)
- Cultural area
- AHIMS record from extensive search (9/12/2015)

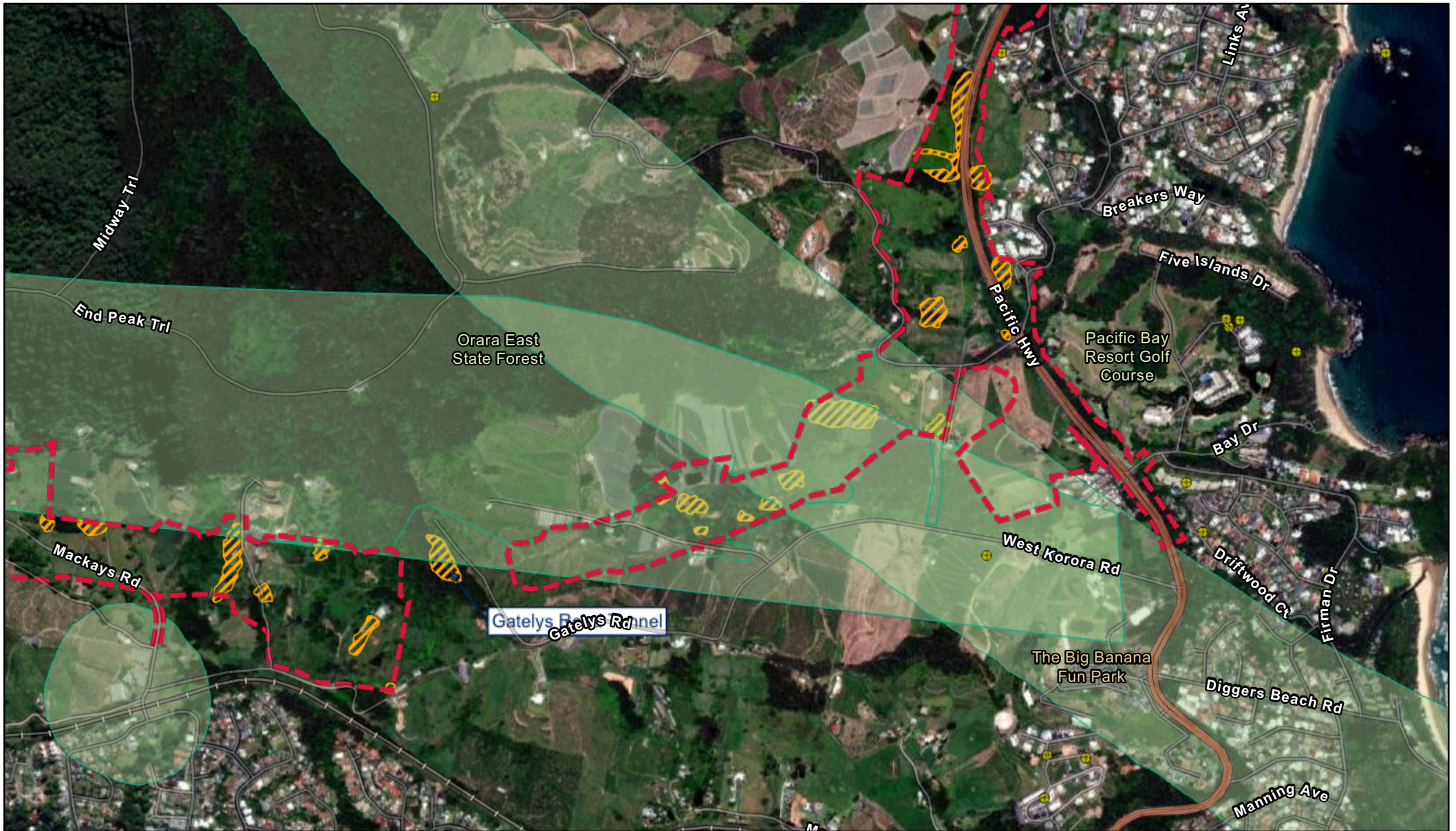


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- Construction Footprint - PIR (Arup, 19/12/2019)
- Tunnel Labels (TfNSW, 10/10/2019)
- Cultural Heritage Sites (Salvaged)
- Cultural area
- AHIMS record from extensive search (9/12/2015)
- Marked tree stump





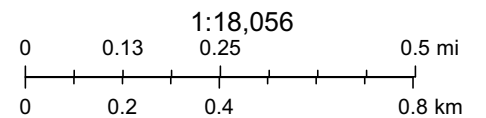
 Construction Footprint - PIR (Arup, 19/12/2019)

 Cultural area

 Tunnel Labels (TfNSW, 10/10/2019)

 AHIMS record from extensive search (9/12/2015)

 Cultural Heritage Sites (Salvaged)



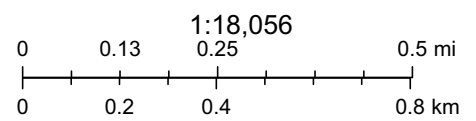


 Construction Footprint - PIR (Arup, 19/12/2019)

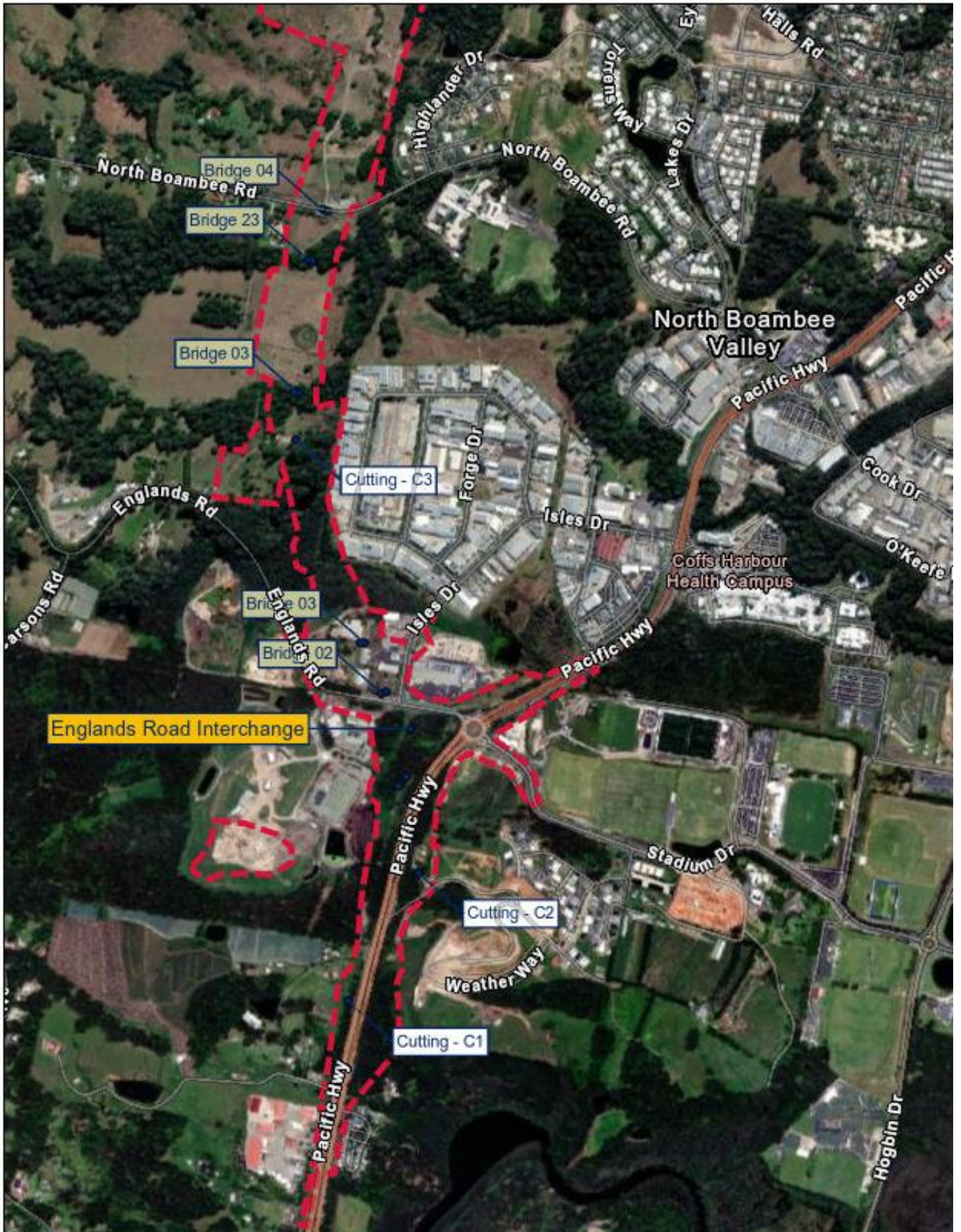
 Cultural Heritage Sites (Salvaged)



 Cultural area

 AHIMS record from extensive search (9/12/2015)



APPENDIX D LOCATION OF NON-ABORIGINAL HERITAGE ITEMS



 Construction Footprint	 Marked Tree Stump
 Non-Aboriginal Heritage Items	

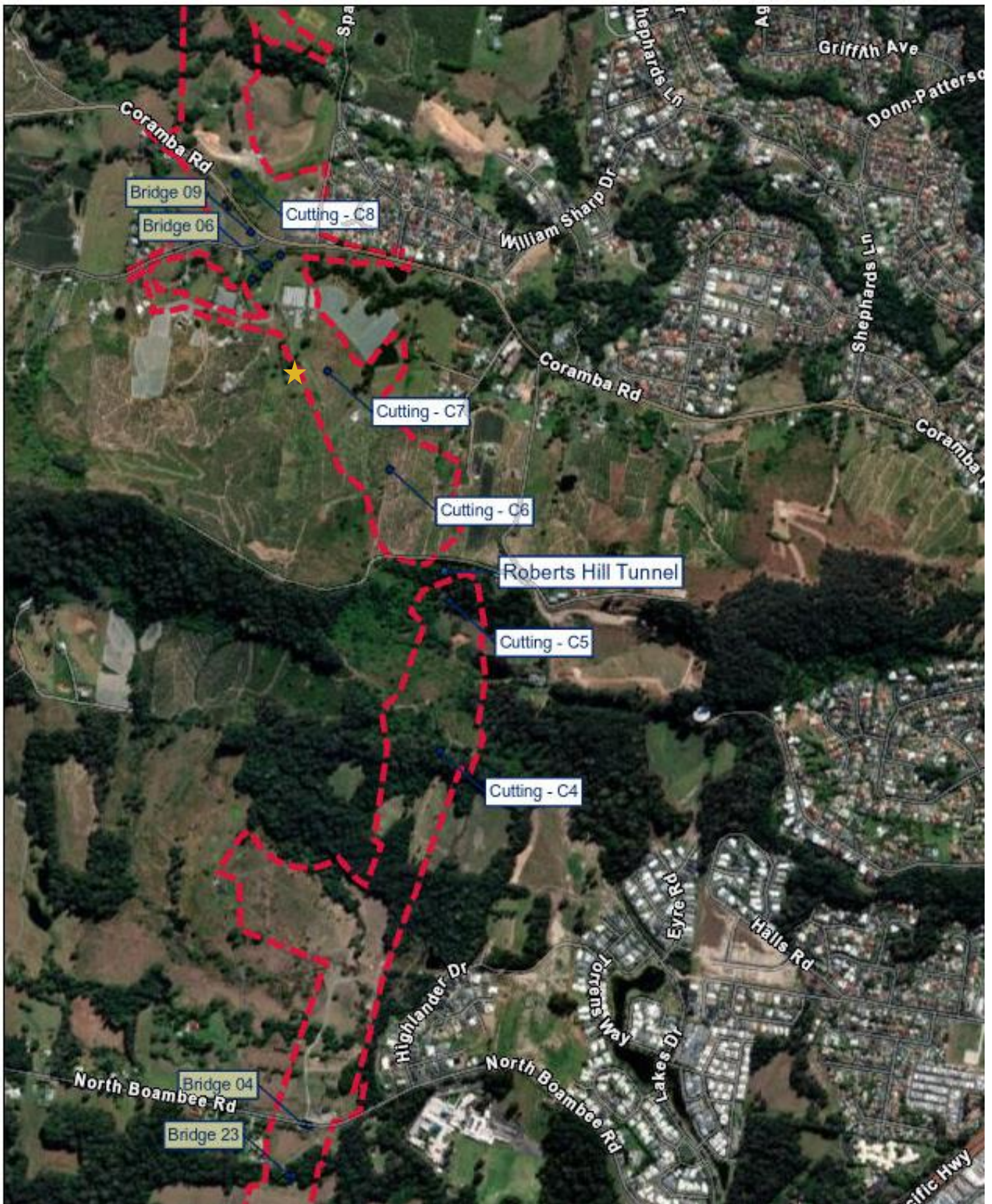





FIGURE 1 NON-ABORIGINAL HERITAGE ITEMS

 Construction Footprint	 Marked Tree Stump
 Former Coffs Heights Post Office	

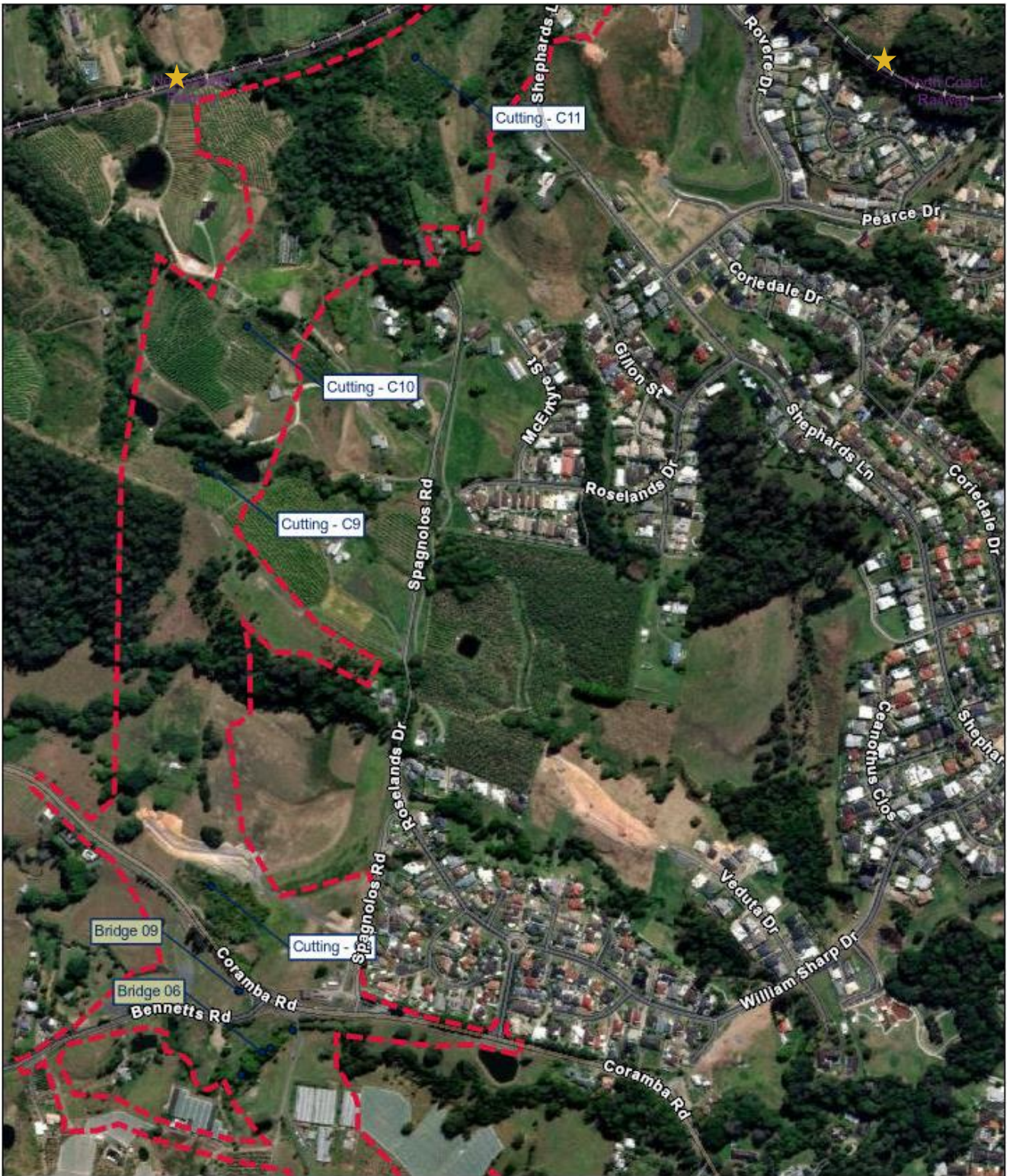















FIGURE 2 NON-ABORIGINAL HERITAGE ITEMS

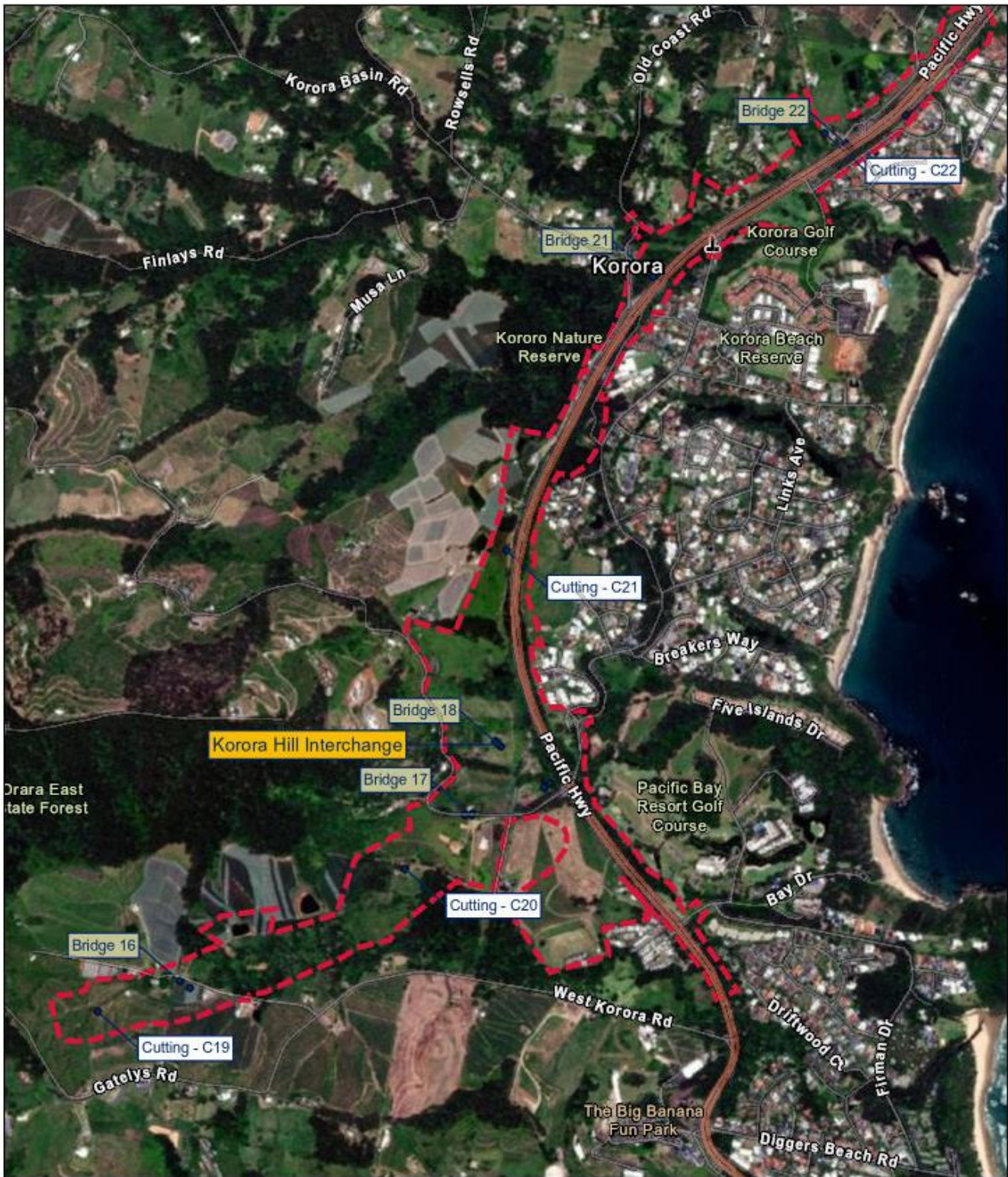
 Construction Footprint	 Marked Tree Stump
 North Coast Railway	







 Construction Footprint	 North Coast Railway Culvert Heritage Item	 Marked Tree Stump
 North Coast Railway	 North Coast Railway Culvert	



	Construction Footprint		North Coast Railway Culvert Heritage Item		Marked Tree Stump
	North Coast Railway		North Coast Railway Culvert		



 Construction Footprint	 Marked Tree Stump
 Non-Aboriginal Heritage Items	 Gravestone (removed)