

Overview

- Cultural heritage management allows us to identify, assess and conserve the Aboriginal and historic cultural heritage values of our land and assets.
- The cultural heritage values associated with our land and assets are considered “non-renewable resources” and can relate to historical, scientific, technical, architectural, social or spiritual associations.
- Recognising and conserving cultural heritage values connects us to the people who lived and worked in these areas in the past.

ⓘ How does this procedure work?

This procedure applies to land and assets owned or managed by us. It considers how our activities may impact cultural heritage values. This can include landscapes, built structures and moveable heritage. It also applies to places covered by Conservation Management Plans (CMPs) as well as those listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register (THR).

Other than where they have the potential to impact on Aboriginal heritage values or THR listed places, activities outside the scope of this procedure are described in *Appendix A*.

ⓘ Historic Heritage

This section relates to our built assets and places established since European settlement. See *Appendix B* to understand how to apply this process to your project or task.

Sites on the Tasmanian Heritage Register (THR)

If the place is on the THR, heritage approval either in the form of a Certificate of Exemption or Discretionary Permit must be obtained prior to works commencing, unless the works are covered by a standing Certificate of Exemption for the place.

Our places on the THR can be identified by searching the Hydro Tasmania GIS Web Map.

Note: A person must not carry out any works in relation to a registered place or area unless the works have heritage approval.

Delegation to issue Certification of Exemption (CoE)

Our Environmental Scientist (Cultural Heritage Coordinator) and Environmental Planning and Policy Specialist have delegation under S9 of the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* to issue a Certificate of Exemption for works that meet the relevant thresholds contained within Heritage Tasmania’s published Works Guidelines.

The delegations are subject to the following conditions and/or limitations:

- The delegated power may only be exercised in respect of places entered in the THR under the direct management of Hydro Tasmania; and
- The delegated power may only be exercised in respect of an application where, in respect of the heritage works, no application for a development permit from a planning authority under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* is required.

A Discretionary Permit must be sought from the local Council for all works that do not qualify for a Certificate of Exemption.

Sites covered by a Hydro Tasmania Conservation Management Plan (CMP)

Places covered by a CMP are subject to the recommendations in the CMP. We have five places covered by CMPs – these are the Great Lake Scheme sites, Lake Margaret, Tarraleah Power Station, Tungatinah Power Station and headworks and Bye’s House.

Other assets on Hydro managed land

The heritage significance rating of affected assets must be determined prior to undertaking new developments, new works and maintenance activities at a place on any land managed by us. Heritage significance ratings for a given asset are contained in the Hydro Tasmania Cultural Heritage List (CHL) which can be found by searching the GIS Web Map.

Note: there are some activities and situations which are exempt from this procedure. These are listed in *Appendix A*. If there is no heritage rating provided on the list for the

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asset or item, or assistance is needed in interpreting the information, contact Cultural Heritage Program staff for advice on how to proceed.

Manage in accordance with Rating

Our assets are to be managed in accordance with their heritage rating and the actions specified in *Appendix C*. This includes complying with the policies, recommendations or conditions in CHL datasheets, relevant CMPs and heritage approvals.

Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA)

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) must be prepared by a suitably qualified practitioner for works affecting assets in an area listed on the THR, are covered by a CMP or have a heritage significance rating of high or very high, and may be included as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

[The Heritage Impact Assessment \(Long Form\)](#) is designed for works at places listed on the THR or covered by a CMP. For places listed on the THR, a HIA will normally be required to support a request for heritage approval.

[The Heritage Impact Assessment \(Short Form\)](#) is designed for works at all other assets on land managed by us.

The HIA must be signed off by the Cultural Heritage Coordinator or delegate. Where the scope of works changes for any project affecting assets ranked as high or very high significance or within an area covered by a CMP or heritage listing, the HIA must be revised and re-approved.

Movable Cultural Heritage

The [Movable Cultural Heritage Guidelines](#) must also be considered for items of moveable heritage.

Heritage Permits Register

A copy of any heritage approval in the form of a Discretionary Permit approved by the Tasmanian Heritage Council must be provided to the Cultural Heritage Program Coordinator within 5 working days of receipt of the permit and included on the [Heritage Permits Register](#) (see below).

Heritage Exclusions Register

A copy of any Certificate of Exemption issued by the Tasmanian Heritage Council, or Hydro Tasmania under delegation, must be included on the [Heritage Exclusion Register](#) within 5 working days of receipt of the certificate.

Heritage Impact Assessments Register

Final signed copies of the HIA, including any documentation required as part of the HIA, are to be provided to the Cultural Heritage Program Coordinator for inclusion on the [Heritage Impact Assessment Register](#) within 5 working days of final signoffs.

Documenting change

Once all works are complete, relevant changes should be made to CMPs and the CHL as part of regular review cycles.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

This section relates to Aboriginal relics and sites. See *Appendix D* to understand how to apply this process to your project or task.

Aboriginal heritage management statutory requirements

Guidelines issued by the Minister under section 21A (1) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975 (AHA)* require proponents that “construct and maintain the infrastructure for utilities such as telecommunications, electricity, gas, water and sewerage, including the management of water levels in impoundments” must exercise due diligence when carrying out new works or undertaking operations, including maintenance.

In order to meet the “due diligence” defence outlined in the Act, our Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Process must be adopted as a code of practice (or similar document) under Section 21A (3)(b) of the AHA.

This section of the procedure outlines the steps comprising Hydro Tasmania’s Aboriginal heritage management ‘code of practice’ document for the purpose reflecting the requirements of the Minister’s *Guidelines*.

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Our working environments

We own, operate and maintain a complex hydropower system including 30 hydropower stations, 55 major dams and 45 major lakes, and manage land and water resources on behalf of the Tasmanian community, including Aboriginal Tasmanians.

Our system contains two large permanent water storages (Great Lake and Lake Gordon). These are supported by numerous smaller dynamic water storages, and run-of-river systems which use seasonal flows.

Our hydropower stations have been built in seven high-rainfall water catchments formed from natural river systems in Tasmania's rugged landscape: Great Lake–South Esk, Derwent, Mersey–Forth, Gordon–Pedder, Pieman, King and Yolande. The water storages and power stations are interlinked through natural and man-made water channels.

In addition to our hydropower assets and operations, we have interests in several windfarms around the state, including Huxley Hill on King Island and Musselroe in the state's north-east is located on land owned by Hydro Tasmania.

Aboriginal heritage values

Aboriginal heritage in Tasmania reflects over 40,000 years of Aboriginal land use and may be present anywhere in the modern landscape, although some environments have a higher likelihood of containing physical relics than others.

We are continuing to develop our understanding of the range and location of Aboriginal heritage values that exist within our operating environments.

Statements outlining identified Aboriginal heritage values, potential risks and management requirements are contained within the relevant Water Management or Sustainability Reviews for individual catchments. So far, reviews for Great Lake–South Esk, Derwent, Mersey–Forth, Anthony–Pieman and King and Yolande catchments have been completed. Limited assessments have been carried out within the remaining catchments.

Aboriginal heritage sites and relics in the form of artefact scatters and single artefacts commonly occur around the original shorelines of lakes and marshes, and along permanent watercourses. Other Aboriginal site types, including rock-shelters, scarred trees, stone quarries and human remains are less commonly intersected by infrastructure.

Coastal site types including shell middens may also be encountered at our windfarms which are typically situated on top of coastal escarpments to take advantage of the

prevailing westerly winds – *the Roaring 40s*.

In addition to physical heritage sites and relics, the land and water we manage may have other Aboriginal heritage values including social/spiritual significance, such as cultural landscapes and traditional resources. We work with relevant Aboriginal groups and individuals state-wide to identify these broader cultural values.

Potential heritage impacts

Under section 14(1)(a) of the AHA it is an offence to destroy, damage, deface, conceal, or otherwise interfere with a relic.

Some of our activities have the potential to damage or destroy heritage values by disturbing ground or creating conditions that increase erosion of sites and relics. Other activities may still require an AHA Permit even where relics aren't materially impacted.

- Aboriginal heritage at highest risk from physical disturbance includes stone artefact sites located on impoundment shorelines and stream banks in areas where erosion may occur due to low water levels, wave action or scouring flows. Erosional risks include deflation of soils and movement/sorting of artefacts, particularly when pre-development shorelines become exposed. Siltation may also be an issue for inundated sites.
- Wind-formed sand dunes (lunettes) adjacent to Central Plateau lakes may be rich in Aboriginal sites. These landforms may be affected by lake level fluctuations and wave action.
- Hydro-related potential impacts to rock-shelter sites are limited to a small number of environments, including the Lower Derwent.
- Coastal heritage sites are primarily at risk during the construction phase of windfarm development. Ongoing operational impacts are less likely.
- In addition to operational effects, impacts to heritage values on our land may result from public activities such as four-wheel driving, camping, boating and fishing.

Aboriginal sites may be subject to cyclical inundation due to fluctuations in water levels. While the ongoing harm to sites from cyclical water level changes is likely to be low, an AHA Permit may be required for drawdowns below NMOL that re-inundate relics on refilling.

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Undertaking new works

A risk management approach should be followed to identify known Aboriginal heritage sites and values, and areas of high potential for relics, before undertaking works or activities that may cause impacts.

The risk of impacting Aboriginal relics and any controls must be addressed at a high level through the [EIA process](#) before undertaking new developments or works involving ground disturbance or activities that may potentially conceal Aboriginal relics. If the proposed disturbance is within a previously disturbed/developed setting and the risk of impacting relics is low, then the works usually may proceed with an approved Unanticipated Discovery Plan (UDP) in place.

If the proposed works involve fresh ground disturbance or are in an area of high risk for relics based on our current knowledge, then a Desktop Review will be required. This may involve a search of the Aboriginal Heritage Register (AHR) and review of previous heritage studies undertaken in the local area.

If the desktop assessment identifies a high potential for Aboriginal relics to be present, a field survey will normally be required. This must be carried out by an appropriately qualified Consulting Archaeologist together with an Aboriginal Heritage Officer in accordance with Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania's (AHT) Standards and Procedures.

Dial Before You Dig (DBYD)

Works in areas where underground services may be present typically involve making a Dial Before you Dig (DBYD) request. DBYD requests in Tasmania are directed through Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania's (AHT) Aboriginal Heritage Property Search website which undertakes a preliminary search of the Aboriginal Heritage Register. If the proposed works are on a property with identified Aboriginal heritage values or intersect a pre-defined heritage site buffer zone, an automatic caution will be generated and the proponent will be asked to initiate an Aboriginal Heritage Desktop Review by Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania.

DBYD is primarily designed for proponents that don't have internal heritage management procedures or resources, and can create unnecessary complexity and duplication of assessment effort. Hydro staff or contractors are advised to discuss their DBYD

requirements with Cultural Heritage Program Staff prior to initiating AHT Desktop Reviews or order to expedite the assessment and reduce unnecessary impacts on AHT workflows.

If a Hydro staff member or contractor receives a DBYD caution notice and/or Desktop Review Request from AHT it should be referred to Cultural Heritage Program staff. The AHT Desktop Review form **should not** be submitted to AHT until approved by CHP staff. If the desktop assessment identifies a high potential for Aboriginal relics to be present, a field survey will normally be required. This must be carried out by an appropriately qualified Consulting Archaeologist together with an Aboriginal Heritage Officer in accordance with Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania's (AHT) Standards and Procedures.

Low lake levels

Any planned activities that will result in a storage(s) going below the NMOL triggers the requirement for a desktop assessment. This should be performed through the [EIA process](#).

If the desktop assessment identifies that Aboriginal sites may be potentially impacted by the drawdown or concealed by the subsequent refill, AHT may require us to seek an AHA Permit (see 'Permits').

Relics found during the course of normal operations

In addition to relics discovered during the course of field surveys, relics may also be found on our land by staff/contractors or members of the public as an "unanticipated discovery". Any such discoveries must be reported to the Cultural Heritage Program Coordinator within 30 days and the site location recorded on our Aboriginal Heritage GIS layer. Under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*, all new discoveries must be reported to AHT within 6 months of the find. AHT has developed a Site Reporting Form for this purpose.

Relics found on land managed by us may need to be formally recorded by a Consulting Archaeologist and/or Aboriginal Heritage Officer in accordance with AHT's Aboriginal Heritage Standards and Procedures. Relics must not be disturbed or moved under any circumstances without a Permit under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*.

Notification of works

The Cultural Heritage Coordinator must be notified of any works, or storage operations outside of normal operating range, that may impact or conceal an Aboriginal relic.

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Permits under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975

A Permit is required from the Minister responsible for the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* for any work that may destroy, damage, deface, conceal, or otherwise interfere with a relic. The permitting process may take up to 3 months, so suitable allowance must be made in project timeframes.

A copy of any AHA Permit must be provided to the Cultural Heritage Program Coordinator within 5 days of receipt of the permit and included on the Heritage Permits Register.

Aboriginal relics uncovered during works

Unanticipated relics or sites discovered during works or other activities must be managed in accordance with the UDP.

If a relic is found during works, any activity involving ground disturbance at that location must stop to ensure the relic and the surrounding area is not disturbed further. The relic must not be moved or collected. The location of the relic must be reported to the Climate & Environment Manager or delegate as soon as possible. An incident must be raised in SAP and the site location recorded on our Aboriginal Heritage GIS layer.

The Climate & Environment Manager or delegate will inform AHT of the discovery of the relic, and specific management procedures will be developed. These may include field surveys or other investigations to determine whether works may proceed without impacting the relic or if a Permit is required.

Still not sure or need more info? Please contact us at environment@hydro.com.au

Definitions

Relevant definitions are from [The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013](#), the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* and the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*. Others are specific to our processes and procedures.

Aboriginal Community Consultation Consultation with one or more Aboriginal organisations and/or community members, at minimum according to the requirements of the Aboriginal Heritage Council (AHC).

Aboriginal Heritage Assessment An assessment to determine the nature, extent and significance of the Aboriginal heritage in a given area.

Aboriginal Heritage Council (AHC) An advisory body comprised of members of the Aboriginal community whose role is to provide a consolidated Aboriginal community view to the Government on the preservation and protection of Tasmania's Aboriginal heritage. The AHC is administrated through Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHT), a division of the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (DPIPWE).

Aboriginal Heritage Officer (AHO) A representative from the Tasmanian Aboriginal community qualified to undertake site assessment and field survey work.

Aboriginal Heritage Register (AHR) The list of all known Tasmanian Aboriginal relics and protected objects or sites maintained by AHT of DPIPWE. Data from this list is available on request, however access is restricted.

Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHT) A division of DPIPWE, and is responsible for providing Aboriginal heritage management advice to both the public and private sectors of industry in accordance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*.

Aboriginal Relic means any object made or created by any of the original inhabitants of Australia or their descendants which is of significance to the Aboriginal people of Tasmania; including but not limited to artefacts, paintings, carvings and engravings, stone arrangements, midden sites and human remains.

Adaptation means changing a place to suit the existing use or a proposed use.

AHA Permit means a Permit defined under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*.

Burra Charter The Australia ICOMOS Charter for the conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter) is a set of principles that have been adopted to create a nationally accepted standard for heritage conservation practice in Australia. It was adopted by Australia ICOMOS in 1979.

Conservation Management Plan (CMP) A document written to guide the care of a place of cultural significance based on an understanding of its significance, recording investigations and making management recommendations, and is prepared as part of the Burra Charter process.

Cultural Significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its

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fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. Places may have a range of values for different groups or individuals.

Fabric means all the physical material of the place including elements, fixtures, contents and objects.

Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) An assessment, together with supporting information, addressing:

- why the item is of historic heritage significance;
- what impact the proposed works will have on that significance;
- what measures are proposed to mitigate impacts; and
- why more sympathetic solutions are not viable.

HT Cultural Heritage List (CHL) A list of HT owned and managed assets which have been assessed for heritage values using criteria from the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*.

ICOMOS International Council on Monuments and Sites is the leading organisation of cultural heritage professionals formed as a national chapter of [ICOMOS International](#) in 1976. Australia ICOMOS' mission is to lead cultural heritage conservation in Australia.

Maintenance means the continuous protective care of a place and its setting and is to be distinguished from repair, which involves restoration or reconstruction.

Moveable Cultural Heritage is cultural material that is not fixed to one place and encompasses a wide range of objects of all sizes, types and materials. The term generally does not include Aboriginal material which is defined under the AHA as a relic. Classes of object of particular relevance to Hydro are defined in the Movable Cultural Heritage Guidelines.

Place includes –

- a site, precinct or parcel of land; and
- any building or part of a building; and
- any shipwreck; and
- any item in or on, or historically or physically associated or connected with, a site, precinct or parcel of land where the primary importance of the item derives in part from its association with that site, precinct or parcel of land; and

- any equipment, furniture, fittings and articles in or on, or historically or physically associated or connected with, any building or item.

Protected Object means an object that has been declared as protected under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*.

Protected Site means an area of land declared, by the relevant Minister, under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* to ensure that where there is a relic on or in any land steps are taken to protect or preserve the relic.

Tasmanian Heritage Council (THC) means the Tasmanian Heritage Council established under Section 5 of the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*.

Tasmanian Heritage Register (THR) means a register of historic heritage places established under Part 4 of the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*.

Unanticipated Discovery Plan (UDP) A plan which details the process and procedures that must be followed if Aboriginal relics are found during works that are not covered by a relevant AHA Permit. AHT's standard UDP is available [here](#).

Appendix A – Exempt Historic Heritage Activities

The following activities are outside the scope of this procedure unless they affect places or assets covered by a CMP or listed on the THR. The relevant policies contained within CMPs (Waddamana, Tungatinah, Tarraleah, Lake Margaret and Bye's House) and conditions of any heritage approvals must be taken into consideration under these circumstances.

These exemptions do not apply to Aboriginal heritage values.

Cleaning

Removal of surface deposits, organic growths or graffiti by the use of, in the first instance, low pressure hosing, scrubbing or brushing and then, by neutral cleaning agents so as to not damage the respective surface or fabric. Increased pressure hosing may be appropriate in some instances. The removal of lead based paint will be in accordance with AS 4361-1995 Guide to lead paint management – industrial applications including all referenced documents.

Conservation, Maintenance, Preservation, Restoration and Reconstruction

Are those activities as defined under The Burra Charter: the Australian ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (2013).

Emergency Works

For the purposes of carrying out emergency maintenance work where no Environmental Impact Assessment would normally be required and due care is taken to avoid impacts on assets rated with a high or very high heritage significance status.

Investigations

Audits, condition inspections and non-destructive testing of equipment and assets where no changes to the feature occur.

Minor Repairs

Repair includes the refixing and patching of missing, damaged or deteriorated fabric that is beyond further maintenance, which matches the existing fabric in appearance, material and method of affixing and does not involve damage to or the removal of fabric of high or very high significance. It is based on the principle of doing as little as possible and only as much as is necessary to retain and protect the element. Any changes will be designed to be sympathetic and non-intrusive. Replacement must only occur as a last resort where the major part of an element has decayed beyond further practical maintenance and where there is a significant increase in efficiency.

Ongoing operations

These are ongoing routine or regular operations associated with the running of a scheme such as the operation of valves, trash racks, use and running of generation equipment or the removal of contaminants or waste.

Painting

If it:

- is of previously painted surfaces;
- involves over-coating with a protective layer;
- where historical or previously used colours will be used matching like for like; and/or
- involves the application of protective treatments other than paint and there is no or minimal change to the overall look of the feature.

Road and access way maintenance

This is clearing, grading, resurfacing and drainage work to existing assets such as culverts, car parks, tracks, roads, road verges and all vehicular access ways where it is in accordance with historical operations and routine maintenance to ensure visibility and safety standards are met and all hazards are reduced.

Safety structures

The installation of functional structures such as rails, barriers, ladders, ramps, fences, gates and other elements to meet relevant Australian Standards and our safety requirements.

Note: the removal of any significant element or feature may be subject to a Heritage Impact Assessment.

Services

Removal and installation of services such as cabling, plumbing, wiring, fittings for electrical, fire services, security and communication systems and where no significant fabric is damaged or removed. Where possible existing service routes, cavities or voids will be used and where existing surface mounted services will be replaced.

Signage

Temporary and permanent signage including safety signage associated with ongoing operations and activities. Fixing methods will minimise impacts to significant fabric.

Soil and erosion control

This is to protect the undermining or damage to our assets from erosion, land slippage or soil subsidence through grading, drainage work, application of geotextile fabrics, concrete bags and the like.

Surface coatings

If it involves the application of coatings, other than paint, such as epoxy, silicon or levelling compounds to surfaces such as concrete or steel where the surface is degraded or where previously applied coatings have deteriorated and where protection of the surface or efficiency of water flow is required.

Temporary structures

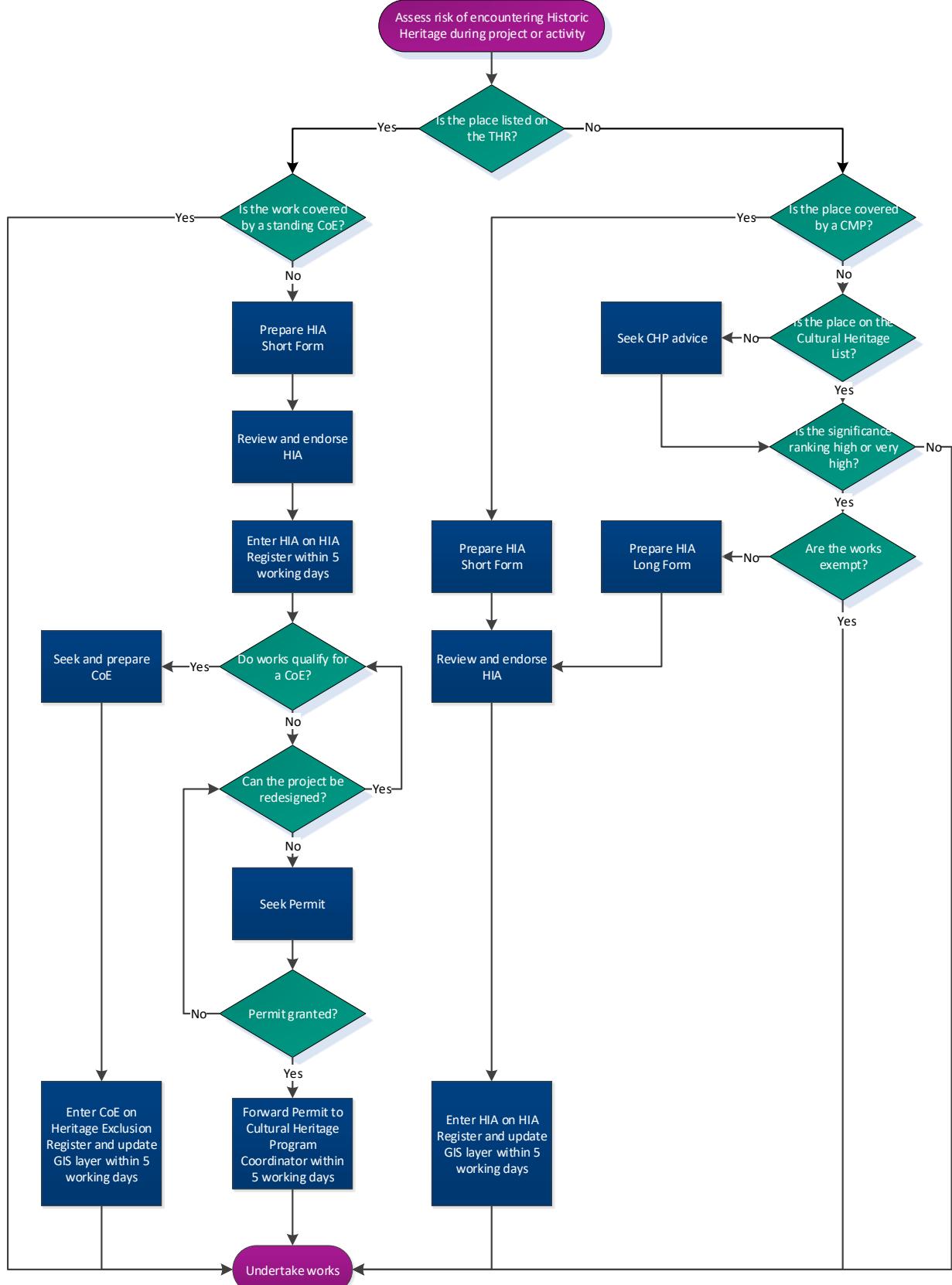
Structures such as site offices, steps, access ways, cranes and barricades and any services or site works erected for a maximum period of 12 months provided it is not located where it can damage the fabric of significant (high or very high) sites, including the landscape or archaeological features. An alternative timeframe can be specified as part of a Heritage Impact Assessment. All services and works will be removed and the site made good.

Vegetation removal

This will follow historical operations and does not include the clearing of previously uncleared land. It includes the application of herbicides, selected removal of trees, shrubs and other vegetation by cutting, mowing, slashing and pruning. Note that vegetation removal may be subject to other requirements within the Environmental Management System.

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Appendix B – Historic Heritage Process Flow



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Appendix C – Hydro Tasmania Historic Heritage Significance Rating and Management Requirements

Heritage Significance Rating	Description	Management Actions
Very High	<p>A feature or place of exceptional significance within the development of our system in the State. Important in demonstrating the development of Hydro Tasmania. In some locations this will be a specific element or feature, in other locations it will apply to the whole installation even though some parts may have lesser value e.g. Tarraleaf Power Station. May be listed on the THR.</p>	<p>Determine if a HIA or external heritage approval is required. Prepare a Heritage Impact Assessment in accordance with this procedure to evaluate and mitigate any heritage impacts.</p> <p>The asset/place should be retained with minimal change or intervention, unless there are no prudent and feasible alternatives.</p> <p>Places in this category (particularly whole sites or major features that comprise a range of elements) should have CMPs prepared to guide future upgrades and works.</p>
High	<p>Places that are very important in telling the story of the development of Hydro Tasmania and have been retained in their significant form.</p> <p>May be listed on the THR.</p>	<p>Determine if a HIA or external heritage approvals are required. Prepare a Heritage Impact Assessment in accordance with this procedure to evaluate and mitigate any heritage impacts.</p> <p>Any works that have the potential to impact upon any heritage value of the structure must be minimised, unless there is no prudent and feasible alternative.</p>
Medium	<p>While these sites are not of individual high significance they contribute to understanding the development of the power industry and should be retained wherever possible. Medium significance means that these are typical or standard features that make up the majority of the system and demonstrate the principle characteristics of our Technology and construction. These are unlikely to be eligible for listing on the THR.</p>	<p>Note the CHL heritage value and recommended management for the place in an Environmental Impact Assessment in relation to any works that may potentially impact historic heritage values. A much higher level of flexibility can be exercised on medium ranked assets/places in relation to upgrade and maintenance requirements, and in some cases replacement.</p>
Low	<p>Contribute little to the overall understanding or appreciation of our system. Features have low heritage value or use technology or construction forms that are not unique to our system. They may also be features that have been significantly altered therefore diminishing historic heritage values.</p>	<p>No heritage management requirements. Adapt as required for future use.</p>
Neutral	<p>Items with no identified historic heritage values. These could be contemporary works or new items that are neither intrusive or of low value.</p>	<p>These items have not been given a rating in the heritage inventory. No heritage management requirements are necessary.</p>
Intrusive	<p>These elements reduce the heritage significance of a high or very high significance place.</p>	<p>Ideally these elements should be removed or altered to allow the values of high or very high significance to be recovered or enhanced.</p>
Not assessed	<p>A number of assets or elements of places (i.e. building spaces) have not been formally assessed for heritage values. An asset/place that has not been assessed should be assumed to have potential heritage values until determined otherwise.</p>	<p>Seek the advice of Cultural Heritage Program Coordinator at an early stage in case a formal assessment is required.</p>

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Appendix D – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Process Flow

