

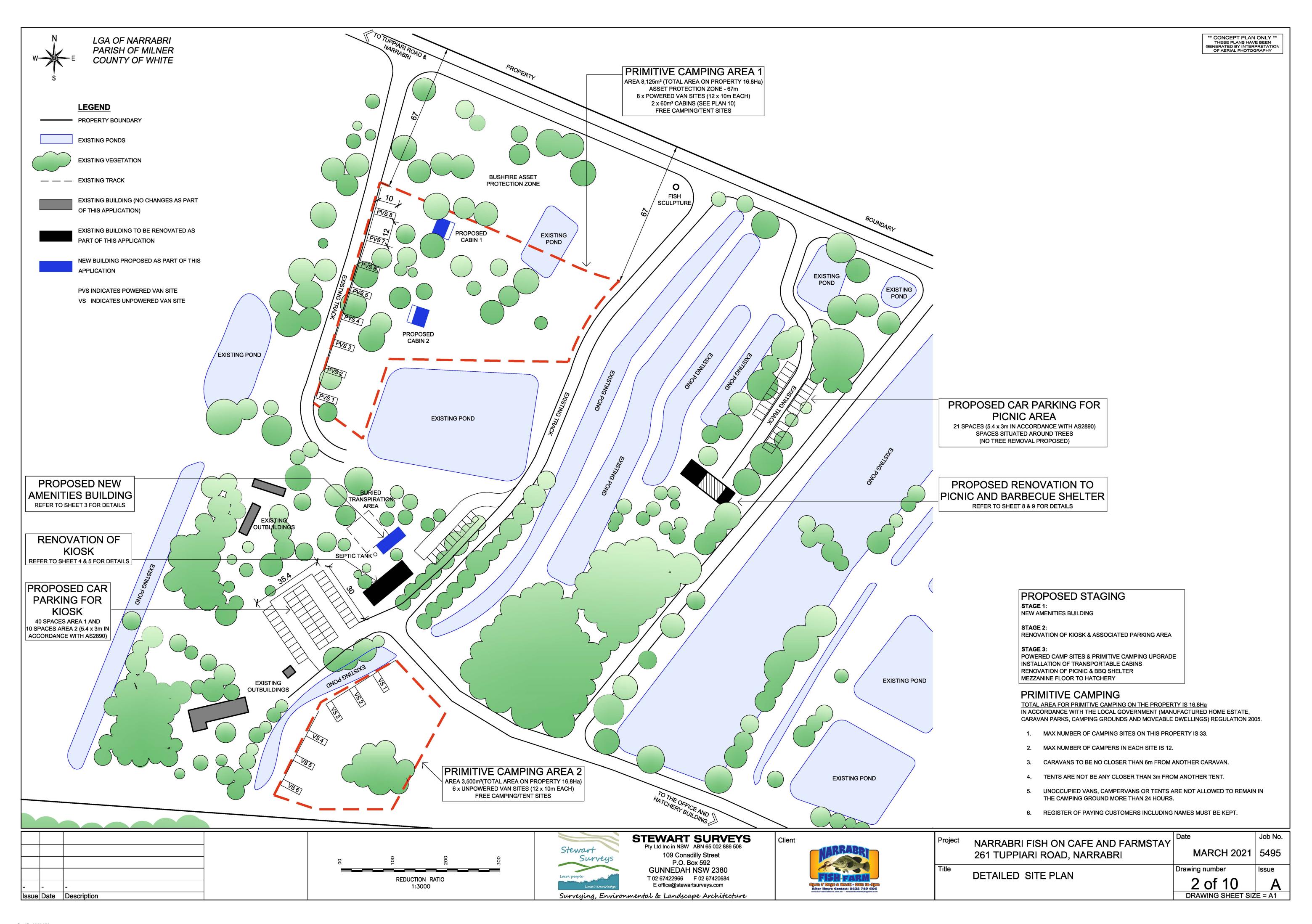
APPENDIX A

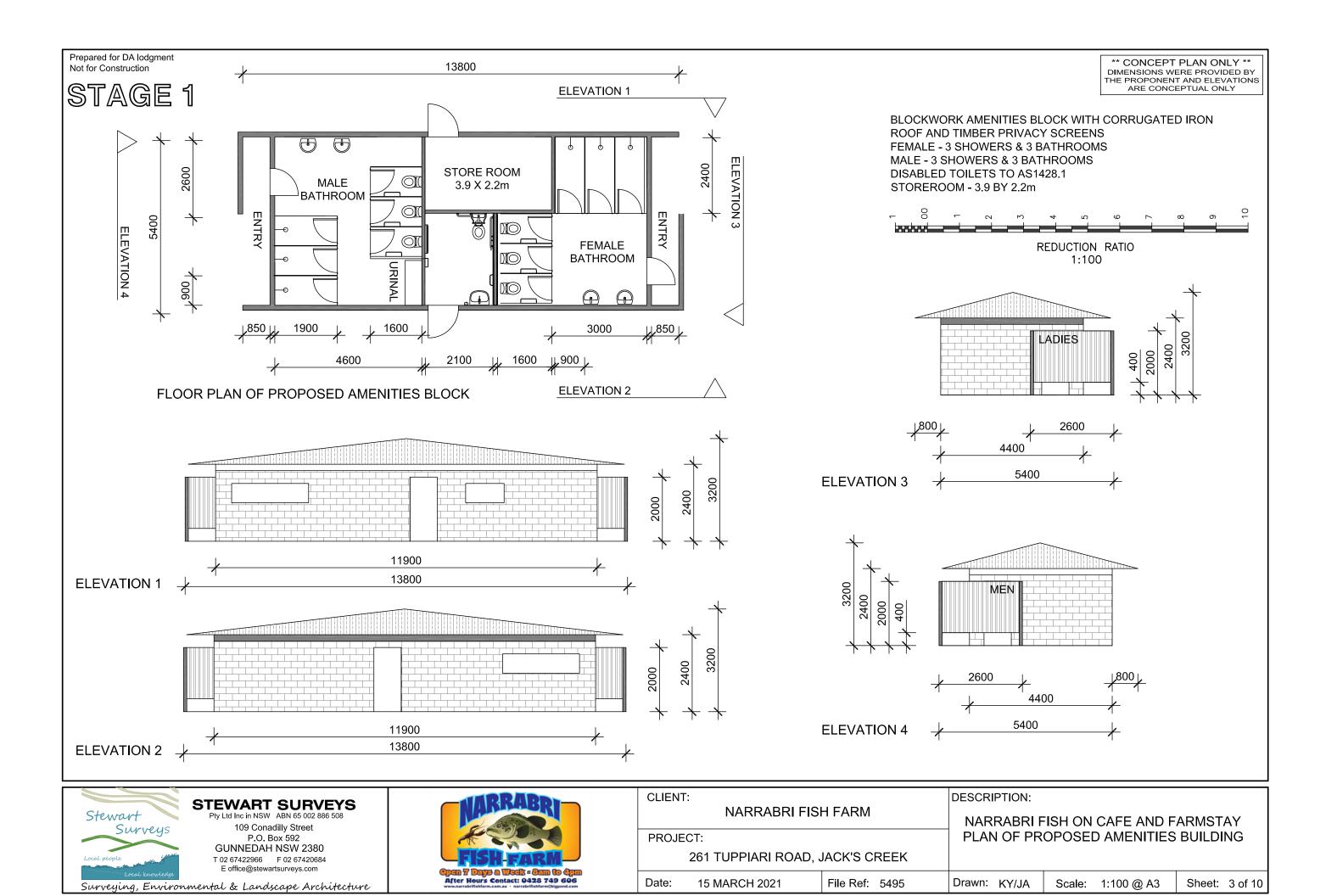
Development Plans prepared by Stewart Surveys

- Sheet 1 Overall Site Plan, Issue A
- Sheet 2 Detailed Site Plan, Scale 1:3000, Issue A
- Sheet 3 Plan of Proposed Amenities Building, Scale 1:100
- Sheet 4 Plan of Proposed Kiosk, Scale 1:100
- Sheet 5 Elevations of Proposed Kiosk, Scale 1:100
- Sheet 6 Plan of Proposed Mezzanine Level to Hatchery Building, Scale 1:100
- Sheet 7 Section & Elevation of Proposed Mezzanine Level to Hatchery Building, Scale 1:100
- Sheet 8 Plan of Proposed BBQ and Picnic Shelter, Scale 1:100
- o Sheet 9 Elevations of Proposed BBQ and Picnic Shelter, Scale 1:100
- Sheet 10 Plan and Elevation of Proposed Cabins, Scale 1:100

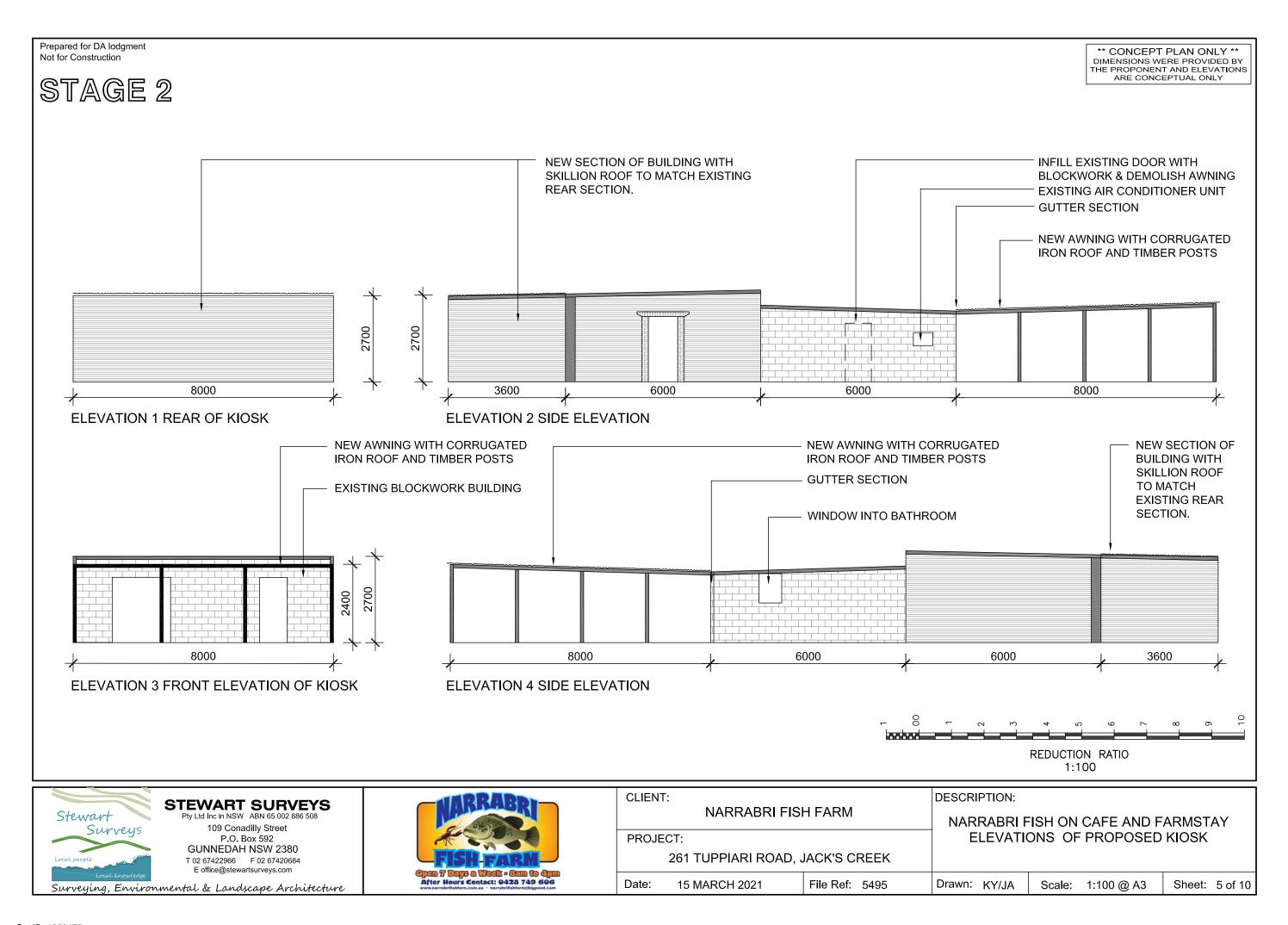
Document Set ID: 1850178 Version: 1, Version Date: 30/03/2021 Gunnedah NSW 2380 cstewart@stewartsurveys.com

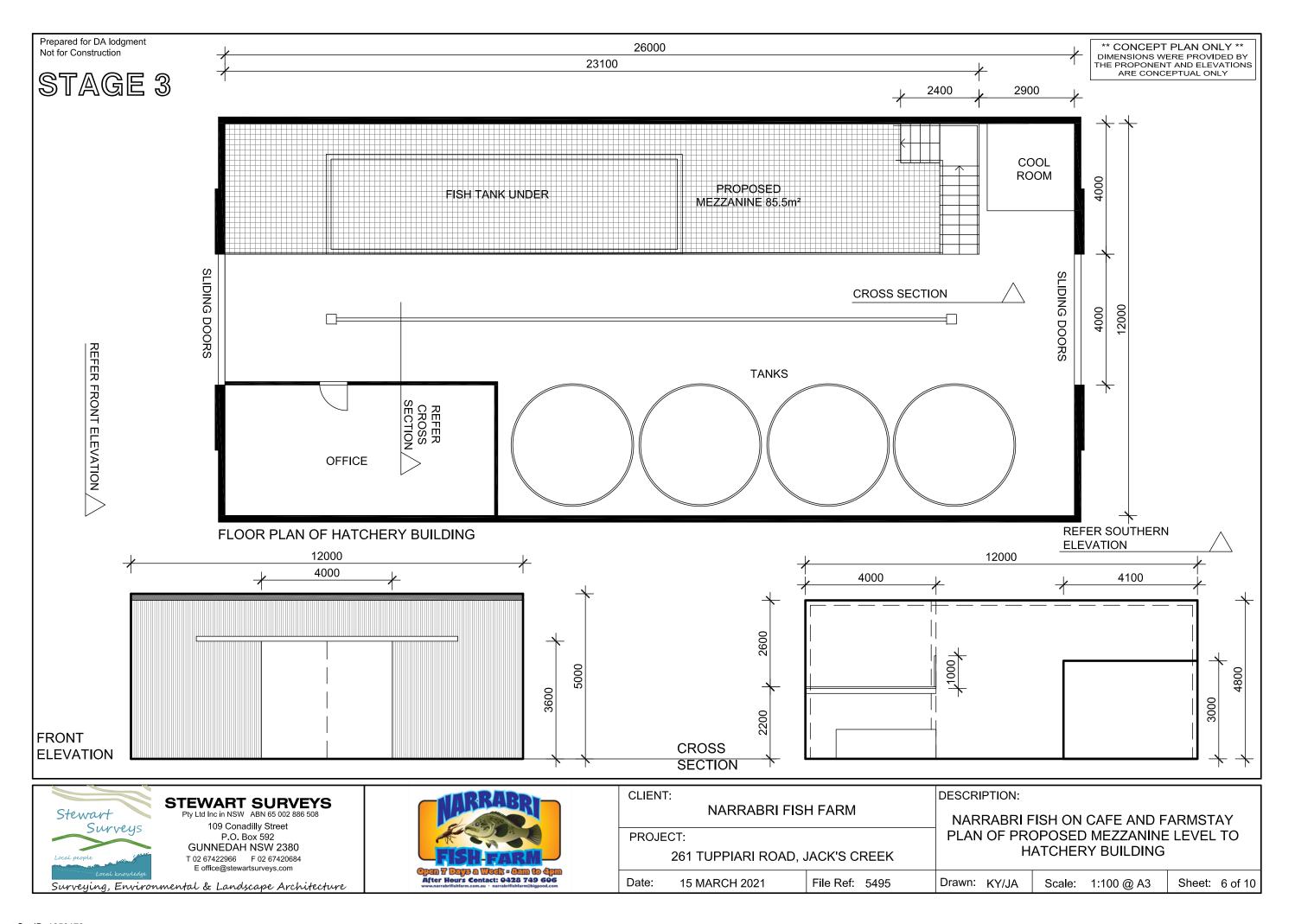


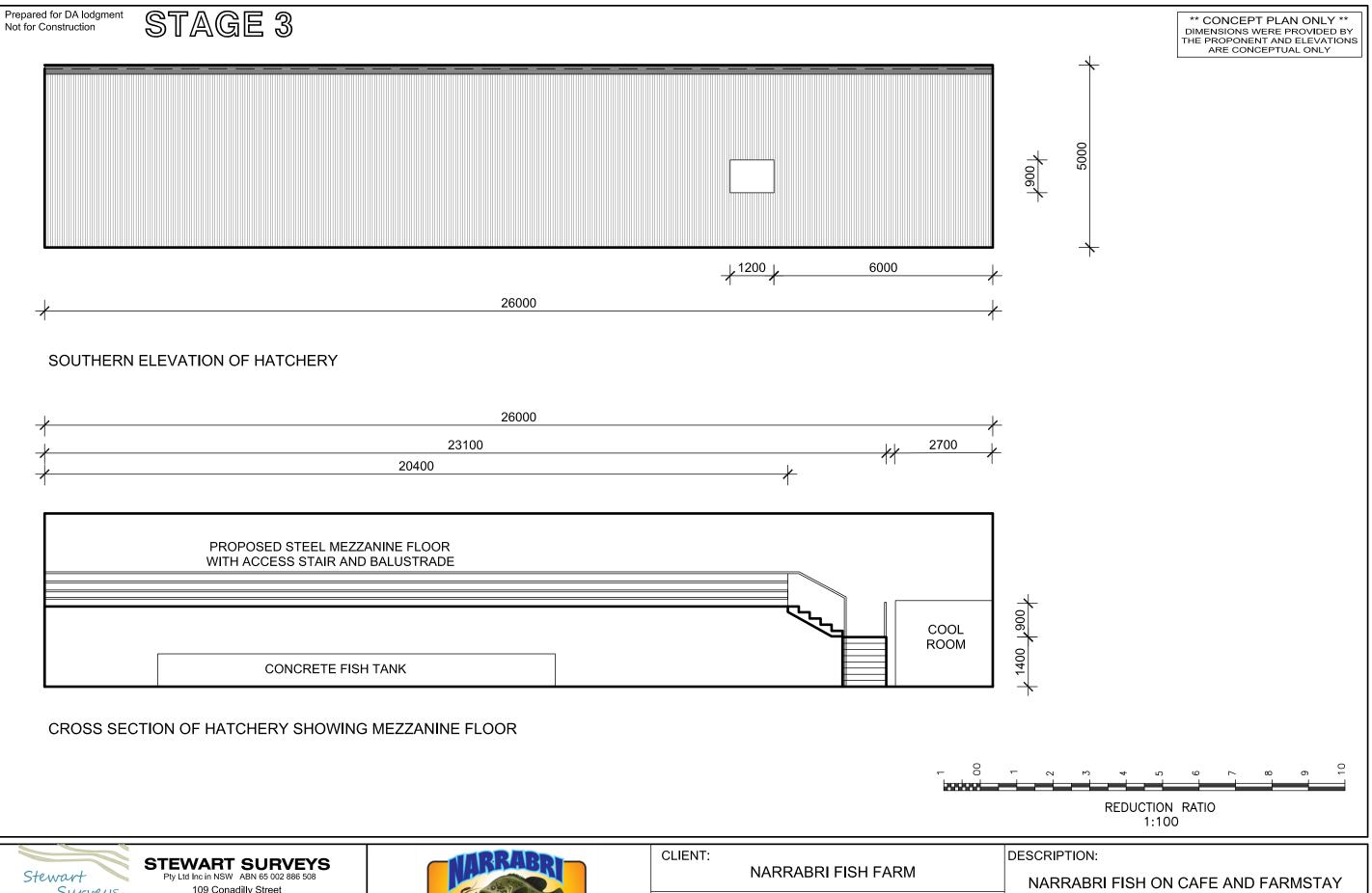




Prepared for DA lodgment ** CONCEPT PLAN ONLY ** Not for Construction DIMENSIONS WERE PROVIDED BY THE PROPONENT AND ELEVATIONS
ARE CONCEPTUAL ONLY STAGE 2 23600 6000 8000 6000 **NEW SECTION** 2000 3950 **ELEVATION 4 BATHROOM** DEMOLISH EXISTING 1400 AWNING AND CONSTRUCT **KITCHEN NEW AWNING FROM AQUAPONICS CORRUGATED IRON** 1100 **FISHTANKS HALLWAY ELEVATION 1** STAFF AREA **AWNING WITH MOVABLE TABLES** 8000 COUNTER FISHTANK VIEWING ROOM ABORIGINAL ART & CUSTOMER **ARTEFACTS AREA** NOTE: KITCHEN EXHAUST HOOD TO NEW SECTION OF BUILDING WITH DOOR AND AWNING TO BE COMPLY WITH NCC & AS1668.1 AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOF AND REMOVED AND VOID FILLED IN 1668.2 WALL CLADDING WITH BLOCKWORK ELEVATION 2 BLACK INDICATES EXISTING BUILDING TO BE RETAINED RED INDICATES PROPOSED NEW BUILDING REDUCTION RATIO 1:100 DESCRIPTION: CLIENT: **STEWART SURVEYS** NARRABRI FISH FARM Stewart Pty Ltd Inc in NSW ABN 65 002 886 508 NARRABRI FISH ON CAFE AND FARMSTAY 109 Conadilly Street PLAN OF PROPOSED KIOSK PROJECT: P.O. Box 592 **GUNNEDAH NSW 2380** 261 TUPPIARI ROAD, JACK'S CREEK T 02 67422966 F 02 67420684 E office@stewartsurveys.com Open 7 Days a Week = 8am to Open After Hours Contact: 0428 749 606 Date: 15 MARCH 2021 File Ref: 5495 Drawn: KY/JA Scale: 1:100 @ A3 Sheet: 4 of 10 Surveying, Environmental & Landscape Architecture





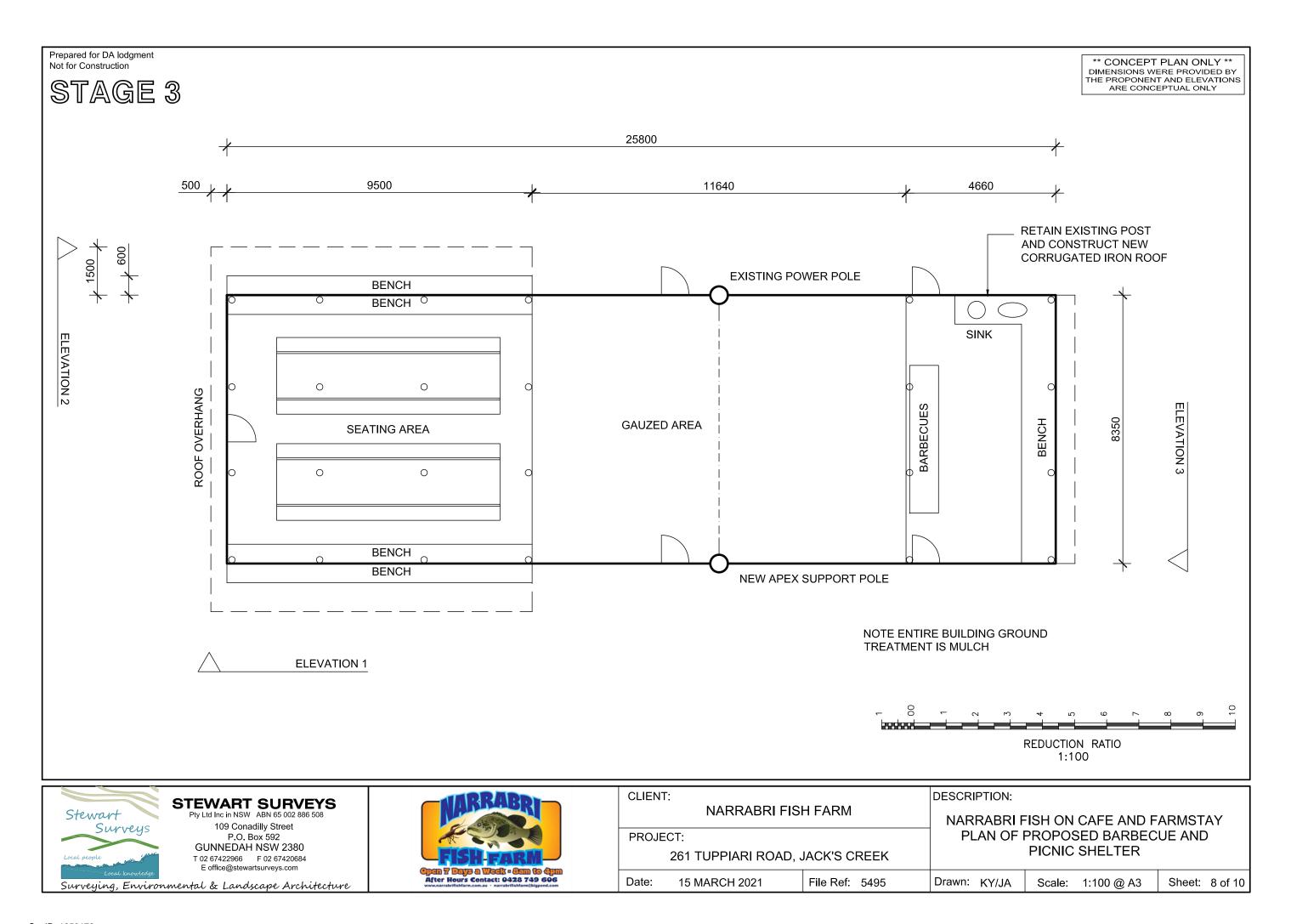


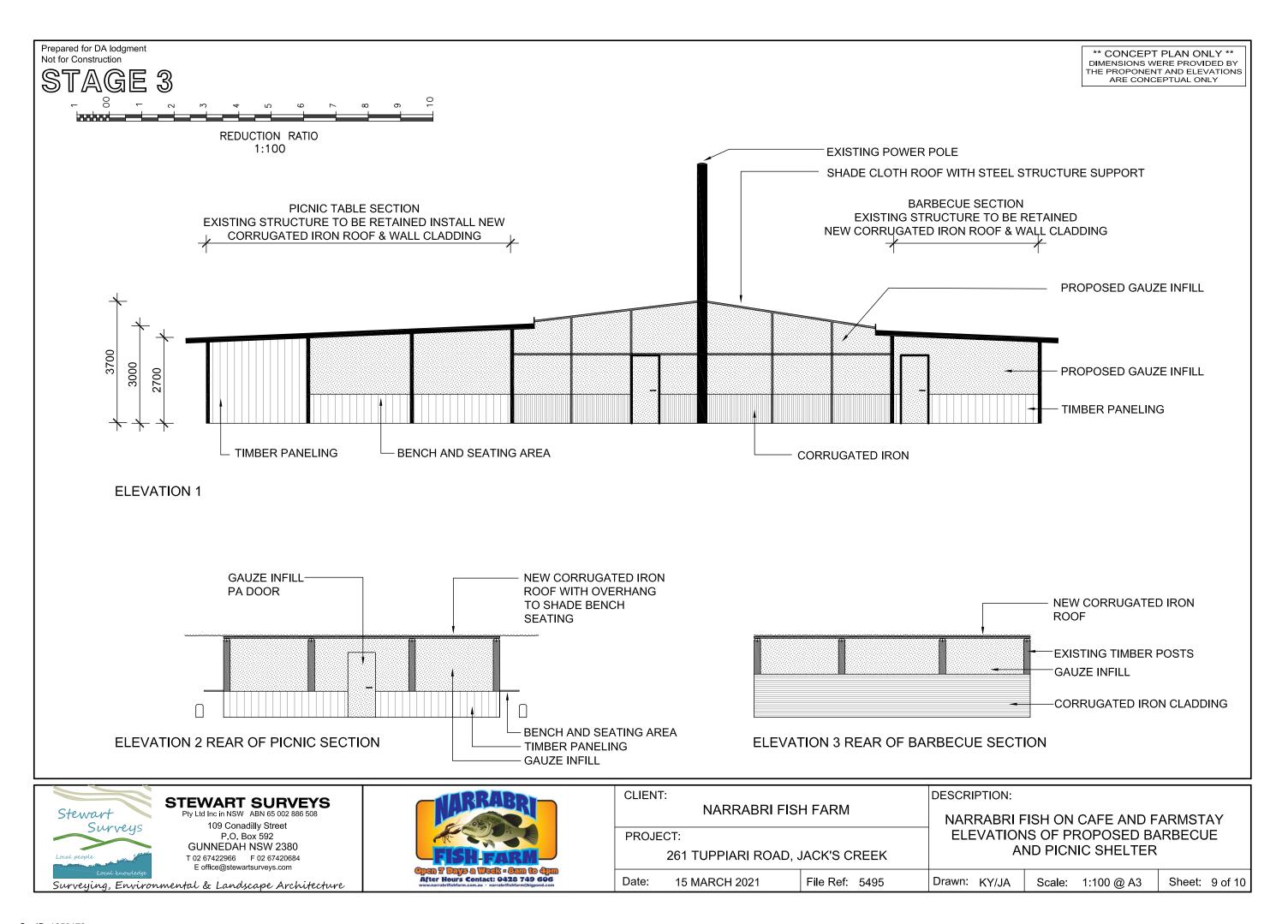
Surveys Surveying, Environmental & Landscape Architecture

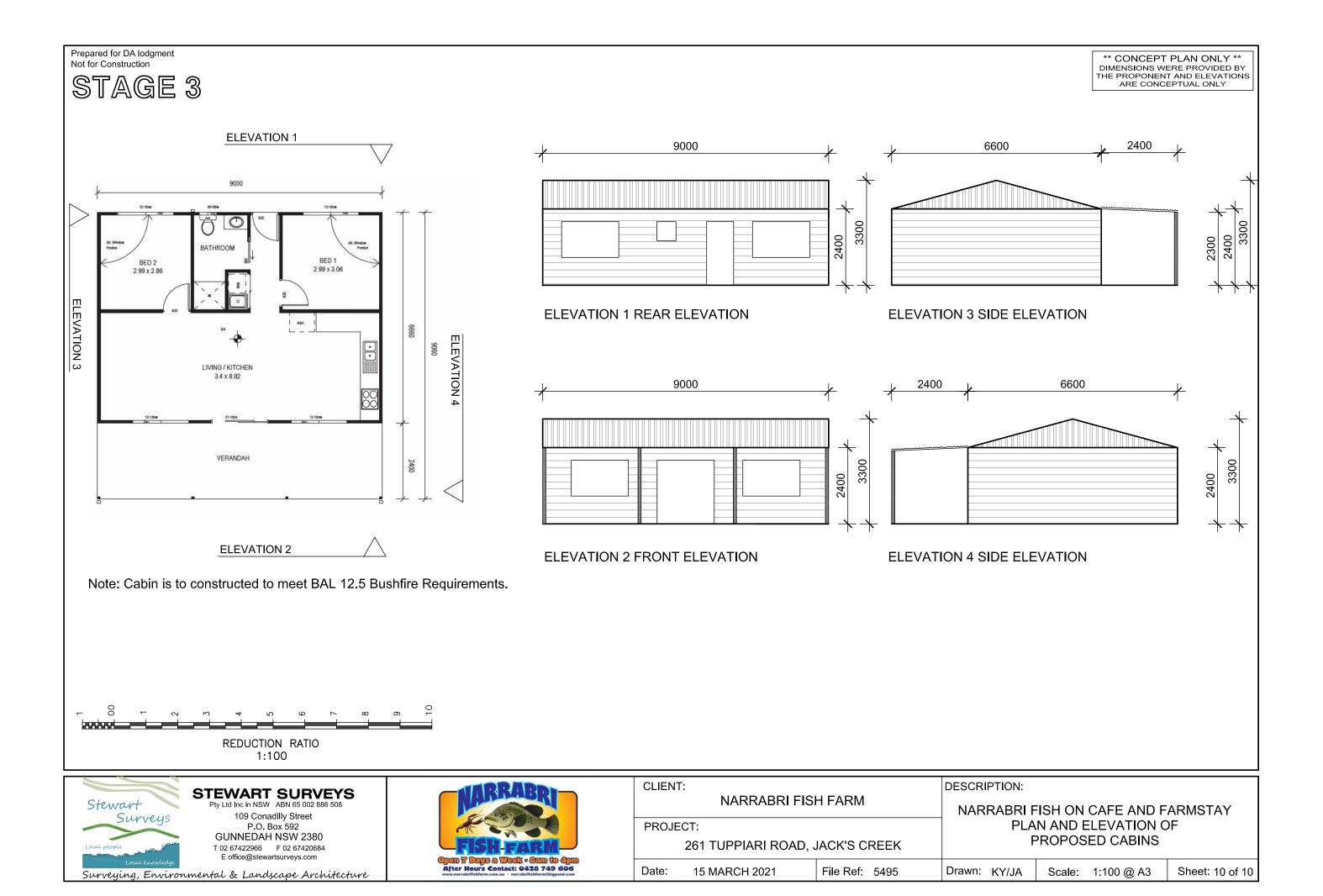
109 Conadilly Street P.O. Box 592 **GUNNEDAH NSW 2380** T 02 67422966 F 02 67420684 E office@stewartsurveys.com



CLIENT:		DESCRIPTION:					
NARRABRI FISH FARM			NARRABRI	NARRABRI FISH ON CAFE AND FARMSTAY SECTION & ELEVATION OF PROPOSED MEZZANINE LEVEL TO HATCHERY BUILDING			
PROJECT:			SECTION				
261 TUPPIARI ROAD, JACK'S CREEK			MEZZANINE				
Date:	15 MARCH 2021	File Ref: 5495	Drawn: KY/JA	Scale:	1:100 @ A3	Sheet:	7 of 10









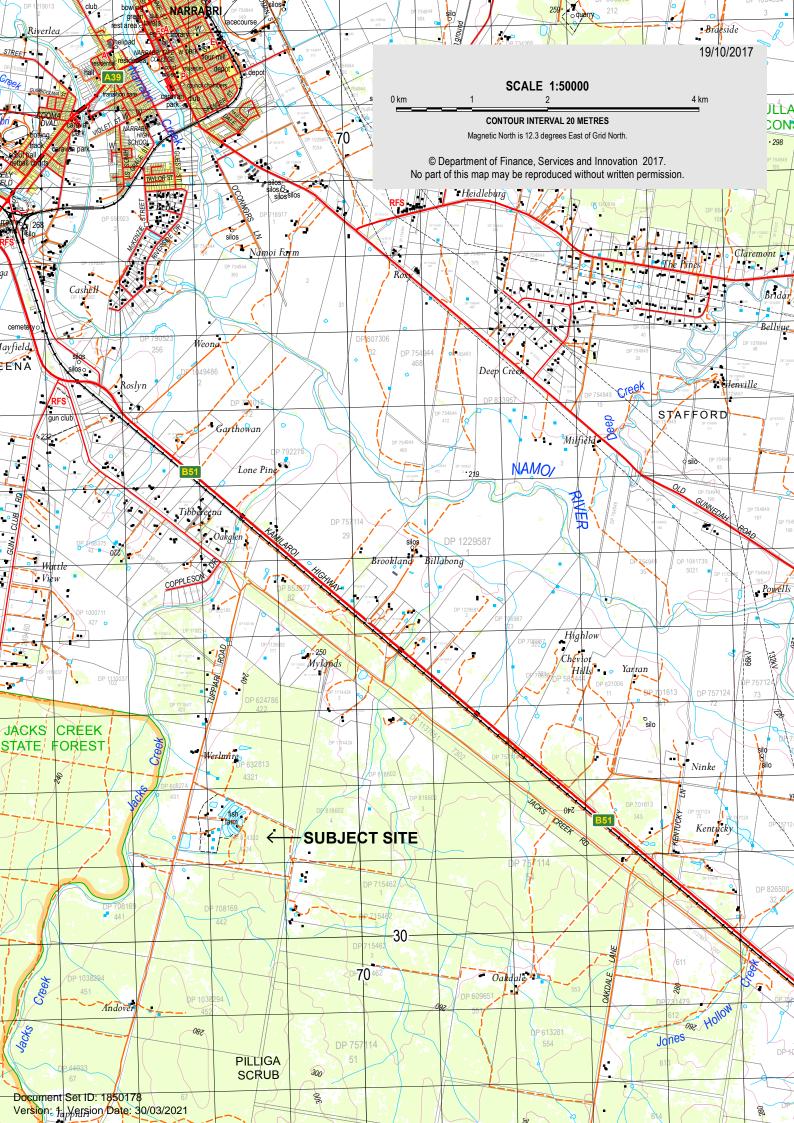
APPENDIX B

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF NARRABRI FISH FARM
 Extracted from Topographic Map Narrabri (8837-S)

Development Consultants - Surveying, Environmental & Landscape Architecture Services

Stewart Surveys Pty Ltd ABN 65 002 886 508





APPENDIX C

SOIL LANDSCAPE PROFILE

• TRN - Tippiari Road (TRN)



Landscape— Gently undulating rises to undulating hills on sandstones of the Cretaceous Keelindi Beds of the central and eastern Pilliga, in the far south of the Moree Plains. Slopes 0 - 5%, local relief 10 - 30 m, elevation 220 - 320 m. Mainly uncleared woodland and open-forest.

Soils— Deep to very deep (100 - 500 cm), rapidly drained Brown-Orthic Tenosol (Earthy Sands) on coarse-grained parent materials, moderately deep (50 -100 cm), imperfectly drained Brown or Yellow Sodosols (Solodic Soils) on finergrained parent materials, and shallow (<50cm), well-drained Leptic Tenosols (Lithosols) on occasional ferruginised sandstone crests with abundant ironstone gravels. Shallow to moderately deep (25 - 100cm), rapidly drained Red Kandosols (Red Earths) on broombush heathlands.

Qualities and limitations— localised shallow soils, widespread poor moisture availability, widespread non-cohesive soils, localised rock outcrop hazard, widespread recharge zone, localised discharge zone, localised gully erosion hazard, widespread sheet erosion hazard, localised high run-on, localised poor drainage, localised seasonal waterlogging.

LOCATION AND SIGNIFICANCE

Undulating rises on iron-indurated sandstone in the Pilliga, in the far south of the Moree Plains. Type location is quarry at eastern end of Burma Road near the Newell Highway (MGA grid reference 738006E, 6591576N, grid zone 55).

Variants

None.

Included landscapes

None.

LANDSCAPE

Landform

Gently undulating rises to undulating hills on sandstones of the Jurassic Keelindi Beds of the central and eastern Pilliga. Slopes generally range from 0 - 5% with local relief ranging from 10 - 30 m and elevation ranging between 220 - 320 m. Slopes are generally very gently inclined and there is little relief. Crests are usually broad and flat but occasionally small, narrow, stony, peaks of ferruginised sandstone outcrop are found.

Geology

The most common geological unit is the Keelindi Beds (Qrx1/JKlk), consisting of colluvial polymictic gravel, sand, silt and clay and may include some eluvial in situ regolith deposits overlying off-white, fine to coarse-grained, poorly to well-sorted, quartzose sandstone, pebbly sandstone and conglomerate interbedded with minor shale, clastic sediment, sandstone and conglomerate. Also occurring is an unnamed steep to gently sloping plain at mountain foot (Qfpl2) consisting of texture-contrast soils with sand predominating at the surface, formed by coalescing fans. This unit may have a transitional lower boundary with Quaternary alluvium (Qa) units.

Source: DMR 2002.

Vegetation

OEH Native Vegetation Mapping using Plant Community Types (PCT) has identified a number of vegetation communities within this soil landscape unit including: PCT 398 - Narrow-leaved Ironbark - White Cypress Pine - Buloke tall open forest on lower slopes and flats in the Pilliga Scrub and surrounding forests in the central north Brigalow Belt South Bioregion; PCT 401 - Rough-barked Apple -red gum - cypress pine woodland on sandy flats, mainly in the Pilliga Scrub region; PCT 141 - Broombush - wattle very tall shrubland of the Pilliga to Goonoo regions, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion; and PCT 405 - White Bloodwood - Red Ironbark - Black Cypress Pine shrubby sandstone woodland of the Pilliga Scrub and surrounding regions

The two dominant Keith vegetation classes are the Western Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Forests and the Pilliga Outwash Dry Sclerophyll Forests.

Source: OEH 2014.

Land use

Generally managed as State Forests, with smaller areas contained within State Conservation Areas. Other areas are freehold land used for grazing on unimproved and improved pastures.

Land degradation

The Sodosols are prone to sheet erosion if the topsoils are disturbed. These soils are also vulnerable to erosion of the subsoils due to their high levels of sodium. The area is subject to frequent bush fires which can expose the soil to erosion.

SOILS

Soil variation and distribution

Soils appear to be determined by the lithology of the underlying parent material, which generally occur across relatively large areas of the landscape. On coarse-grained parent materials, deep to very deep (100 – 500 cm), rapidly drained Brown-Orthic Tenosol (Earthy Sands) occur. On finer-grained parent materials, moderately deep (50 – 100 cm), imperfectly drained Brown or Yellow Sodosols (Solodic Soils) are found, often with a stoneline of rounded gravels in the bleached A2 horizons. Occasional ferruginised sandstone crests with abundant ironstone gravels occur, and soils located at these sites are shallow (<50 cm), well-drained Leptic Tenosols (Lithosols). On broombush heathlands, shallow to moderately deep (25 - 100 cm), rapidly drained Red Kandosols (Red Earths) are found.

QUALITIES AND LIMITATIONS

Land capability			
Urban Capability	A (C)	Soil Regolith Class	R2 (R4)
Limitations to land use			
Grazing	slight to moderate	Cultivation	high to extreme
Urban	slight to moderate		
Landscape			
Steep slopes	not observed	Mass movement hazard	not observed
Rock outcrop	localised	Rockfall hazard	not observed
Foundation hazard	not observed	Woody weeds	not observed
Complex terrain	not observed	Productive arable land	not observed
Dieback	not observed		
Soils			
Shallow soils	localised	Complex soils	not observed
Poor moisture availability	widespread	Non-cohesive soils	widespread
Hydrology			
High run-on	localised	Poor drainage	localised
Permanently high watertables	not observed	Permanent waterlogging	not observed

Seasonal waterlogging localised Flood hazard not observed

Erosion

Wind erosion hazardnot observedWave erosion hazardnot observedGully erosion hazardlocalisedSheet erosion hazardwidespread

Streambank erosion hazard not observed

Salinity

Recharge zonewidespreadDischarge zonelocalisedSalinity hazardnot observedSeepage scaldsnot observed

Salt stores low

FACETS

trn(1)— Sandy soils on coarse-grained parent materials

Soils Deep to very deep (100 cm - 500 cm), rapidly drained Brown-Orthic Tenosols (Earthy

Sands).

Type Profile(s) Namoi Catchment Management BBS Upgrade (1005149) profile 20

trn(2) — Texture-contrast soils on finer-grained parent materials

Soils Moderately deep (50 - 100 cm), imperfectly drained Brown or Yellow Sodosols

(Solodic Soils).

Type Profile(s) Moree improved soil information delivery (ISID) (1005272) profile 163

trn(3)— Ferruginised sandstone crests

Soils Field survey identified occasional ferruginised sandstone crests with abundant

ironstone gravels occur crests with shallow (<50 cm), well-drained Leptic Tenosols (Lithosols). Occasionally moderately deep (50 - 100 cm), well-drained, gravelly minimal Red Chromosols (Red Podzolic Soils) have been described where subsoils

have developed.

Type Profile(s) None recorded.

trn(4)— Broombush heathland

Soils Shallow to moderately deep (25 - 100 cm), rapidly drained Red Kandosols (Red

Earths).

Type Profile(s) Moree improved soil information delivery (ISID) (1005272) profile 166

REFERENCES

DMR 2002. New South Wales Statewide Geology coverage – 1:250 000 scale. Department of Mineral Resources, Sydney.

OEH 2014. BRG-Namoi Regional Native Vegetation Mapping. NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Sydney.

NOTES

(1) This report describes reconnaissance soil landscape information mapped at 1:100,000 scale and does not negate the need for site assessment at a scale suitable to the land use or development under consideration.

(2) 'Not observed' means unlikely to be found. 'Localised' means observed to a level considered significant for land management. 'Widespread' means prevalent and significant over most of the landscape. 'None recorded' means no

occurrence has been recorded. 'Not assessed' means no result has been recorded for this attribute and it may or may not be present in the soil landscape.

Crown copyright (c) NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, 2016. Produced as part of the Improved Soil Information Delivery (ISID) project funded by the National Partnership Agreement on Coal Seam Gas and Large Coal Mining Development. Please email your feedback to soils@environment.nsw.gov.au.

SLAM Soil Landscape Report for Moree Plains v 1.0.1, Tue Dec 20 10:21:14 2016



APPENDIX D

SEPP 55: REMEDIATION OF LANDS

• Preliminary Investigation Of Site Contamination

STATE ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING POLICY (SEPP) NO. 55 - REMEDIATION OF LAND

Preliminary Investigation of Site Contamination

Under the provisions of the Environmental Planning and Assessment (Amendment) Act 1979

The purpose of this form is to determine whether the issue of land contamination is relevant to the subject site, and whether further investigation s of land contamination are required. LAND IDENTIFICATION							
Lot Particulars: Lot 4324 in DP814332							
Owners: Rick & Sharmaine Cunningham							
Have any contamination investigation NB: If yes, please attach results (inclu		n carried out on the subject site? Yes □ No I any previous initial evaluations).	3				
Have any of the following activities ev	ver be	een carried out on the subject site? (please tick)				
acid/alkali plant and formulation agricultural/horticultural activities airport asbestos production and disposal chemicals manufacture and formulation defence works drum re-conditioning works dry cleaning establishments electrical manufacturing (transformers) electroplating and heat treatment premises engine works explosive industry gas works iron and steel works landfill sites	00000000000000	metal treatment mining and extractive industries oil production and storage paint formulation and manufacturing pesticide manufacture and formulation power station railway yards scrap yards service stations sheep and cattle dips smelting and refining tanning and associated trades waste storage and treatment wood preservation					
	∕es □	nd immediately adjacent to the subject site whith I No □ nation impacts	ich may affe				
DECLARATION							
I declare that to the best of my knowledge, the issue of land contamination is not relevant the subject site. Signed:		I declare that the subject site may be affected by land contamination and that further contamination investigation is warranted. Signed:					
Date:		Date:					



APPENDIX E

BIONET VEGETATION MAPPING

• PCT 398 Narrow Leafed ironbark – White Cypress Pine – Buloke tall open forest on lower slopes and flats in the Pilliga Scrub and surrounding forests in the central north Brigalow Belt South Bioregion.

Development Consultants - Surveying, Environmental & Landscape Architecture Services

Gunnedah NSW 2380 cstewart@stewartsurveys.com

BioNet Vegetation Classification - Community Profile Report

Tuesday, 9 March 2021 **Community Profile Report** Page 1 of 3

Document Set ID: 1850178

Version: 1. Version Date: 30/03/2021

PCT Name: Narrow-leaved Ironbark - White Cypress Pine - Buloke tall open forest on lower slopes and flats in the Pilliga Scrub and surrounding forests in the central north Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

Classification Confidence Level: 2-High

Vegetation Description: Tall open forest dominated by Narrow-leaved Ironbark (Eucalyptus crebra), White Cypress Pine (Callitris glaucophylla) and usually Buloke (Allocasuarina luehmannii) that may be absent in northern stands. Other common tree species include Dirty Gum (Eucalyptus chloroclada), Black Cypress Pine (Callitris endlicheri), Eucalyptus blakelyi, Eucalyptus pilligaensis and Eucalyptus populnea. Buloke, White Cypress Pine or Black Cypress Pine may form a lower tree layer of dense regrowth after distrubance, including after fire or logging. The shrub layer is sparse and includes Acacia spectabilis, Westringia cheelii, Cassinia arcuata, Cassinia laevis, Acacia culriformis, Persoonia sericea, Acacia tindaleae, Acacia deanei subsp. paucijuga, Solanum parvifolium, Lissanthe strigosa subsp. strigosa, Acacia ixiophylla and Geijera parviflora. The ground cover is sparse and often mostly covered with leaf litter. Grass species include Austrodanthonia spp., Eragrostis lacunaria, Aristida ramosa, Aristida jerichoensis, Digitaria diffusa, Austrostipa scabra subsp. scabra, Enteropogon acicularis, Panicum effusum and Tripogon loliiformis. Sedges include Cyperus fulvus and Cyperus gracilis. The mat-rushes Lomandra filiformis and Lomandra multiflora subsp. multiflora and the rock fern Cheilanthes sieberi subsp. sieberi are often abundant. Forb species include Calotis cuneifolia, Einadia hastata, Goodenia cycloptera, Einadia nutans subsp. nutans, Vittadinia sulcata, Boerhavia dominii, Laxmannia gracilis, Oxalis perennans, Wahlenbergia planiflora subsp. longipila, Stackhousia muricata, Solanum tetrathecum, Dichondra sp. A and Dianella revoluta var. revoluta. Occurs on sandy loam soil including grey-brown podzolic soil, solodic soil and solodized solonetz soil derived from sandstone and associated alluvial or colluvial deposits mainly distributed in the Pilliga Scrub forests (Pilliga sub-region) between Coonabarabran and Narrabri with other areas to the north, to the east such as Trinkey SCA near Tambar Springs and to the south near Mendooran, in the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion. Mostly heavily logged with young tree regrowth commonplace.

Variation and Natural Disturbance: Understorey species composition varies across distribution. Dense stands of Buloke (Allocasuarina luehmannii) or White Cypress Pine (Callitris glaucophylla) may dominate areas disturbed by logging where the large ironbark and cypress pine trees have been removed. Eucalyptus crebra is less abundant in areas of this community north of Narrabri.

Vegetation Formation: Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation);

Vegetation Class: Western Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Forests;

IBRA Bioregion(s): Brigalow Belt South; Darling Riverine Plains; Nandewar;

IBRA Sub-region(s): Pilliga Outwash; Northern Basalts; Northern Outwash; Pilliga; Liverpool Plains; Castlereagh-Barwon;

Kaputar

LGA: NARRABRI; WARRUMBUNGLE; GWYDIR; COONAMBLE; GILGANDRA;

Lithology: Alluvial loams and clays, Sandstone

Landform Pattern: Low hills, Rises Landform Element: Hillslope, Plain

Emergent species: None

Upper Stratum Species: Eucalyptus crebra; Callitris glaucophylla; Allocasuarina luehmannii; Eucalyptus chloroclada; Callitris endlicheri; Eucalyptus blakelyi; Eucalyptus pilligaensis; Eucalyptus populnea subsp. bimbil; Alphitonia excelsa; Eucalyptus microcarpa;

Mid Stratum Species: Melichrus urceolatus; Acacia deanei subsp. paucijuga; Lissanthe strigosa subsp. subulata; Acacia spectabilis; Westringia cheelii; Cassinia arcuata; Acacia tindaleae; Acacia ixiophylla; Persoonia sericea; Geijera parviflora; Alectryon oleifolius subsp. elongatus; Acacia oswaldii; Acacia caroleae; Calytrix tetragona; Daviesia genistifolia; Dodonaea heteromorpha; Persoonia sericea; Hibbertia riparia; Melichrus erubescens; Myoporum montanum; Olearia decurrens; Eremophila deserti; Micromyrtus sessilis; Boronia occidentalis; Phebalium squamulosum subsp. gracile; Acacia cultriformis; Solanum parvifolium; Solanum ferocissimum; Acacia subulata; Cassytha pubescens; Acacia havilandiorum; Cleistochloa rigida; Ground Stratum Species: Austrostipa scabra subsp. scabra; Cyperus gracilis; Hypericum gramineum; Calotis cuneifolia; Eragrostis lacunaria; Digitaria diffusa; Cheilanthes sieberi subsp. sieberi; Einadia hastata; Aristida jerichoensis var. subspinulifera; Aristida ramosa; Cyperus fulvus; Evolvulus alsinoides var. decumbens; Goodenia cycloptera; Einadia nutans subsp. nutans; Vittadinia sulcata; Enteropogon acicularis; Boerhavia dominii; Laxmannia gracilis; Eragrostis sororia; Oxalis perennans; Wahlenbergia planiflora subsp. longipila; Stackhousia muricata; Cheilanthes distans; Solanum tetrathecum; Dichondra sp. A; Laxmannia gracilis; Dianella revoluta var. revoluta; Austrostipa setacea; Panicum effusum; Gahnia aspera; Tripogon Ioliiformis; Haloragis heterophylla; Brachyscome goniocarpa; Thysanotus tuberosus subsp. tuberosus; Stylidium eglandulosum; Ophioglossum lusitanicum; Lomandra filiformis subsp. coriacea; Schoenus centralis; Austrodanthonia bipartita; Austrodanthonia fulva; Bulbine semibarbata; Lomandra longifolia; Austrodanthonia setacea; Aristida personata; Rostellularia adscendens var. adscendens; Plectranthus parviflorus; Goodenia cycloptera; Senecio prenanthoides; Juncus subsecundus; Senecio lautus subsp. dissectifolius; Diagnostic Species: Not Assessed

Fire Regime: Subject to occasional intense bushfires, although fire frequency may be 15-50 years. There should be no two fires within a 15 year period (Hunter et al. 2008d).

TEC Assessed: No associated TEC

TEC List: Not Assessed

Tuesday, 9 March 2021

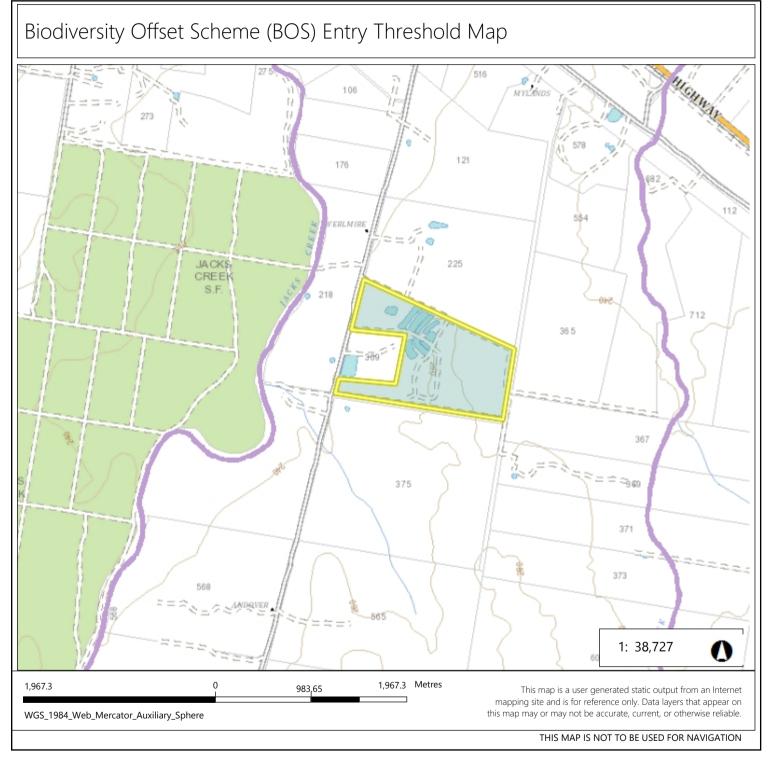
Associated TEC Comments:
PCT Percent Cleared: 27.00
PCT Definition Status: Approved



APPENDIX F

BOSET SEARCH RESULTS REPORT





Legend

Biodiversity Values that have been mapped for more than 90 days

Biodiversity Values added within last 90 days

Notes

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Biodiversity Values Map and Threshold Report

Results Summary

Date of Calculation	05/03/2021 4:56 PM		BDAR Required*	
Total Digitised Area	99.33	ha	100ha	
Minimum Lot Size Method	LEP		100ha 100ha	
Minimum Lot Size	100	ha		
Area Clearing Threshold	1	ha	1 ha	
Area clearing trigger Area of native vegetation cleared	Unknown [#]	Ė	Unknown # 2500m ²	
Biodiversity values map trigger Impact on biodiversity values map(not including values added within the last 90 days)?	no		no	
Date of the 90 day Expiry	N/A			

*If BDAR required has:

- at least one 'Yes': you have exceeded the BOS threshold. You are now required to submit a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report with your development application. Go to https://customer.lmbc.nsw.gov.au/assessment/AccreditedAssessor to access a list of assessors who are accredited to apply the Biodiversity Assessment Method and write a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report
- 'No': you have not exceeded the BOS threshold. You may still require a permit from local council. Review the development control plan and consult with council. You may still be required to assess whether the development is "likely to significantly affect threatened species' as determined under the test in s. 7.3 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016. You may still be required to review the area where no vegetation mapping is available.
- # Where the area of impact occurs on land with no vegetation mapping available, the tool cannot determine the area of native vegetation cleared and if this exceeds the Area Threshold. You will need to work out the area of native vegetation cleared refer to the BOSET user guide for how to do this.

On and after the 90 day expiry date a BDAR will be required.

Disclaimer

This results summary and map can be used as guidance material only. This results summary and map is not guaranteed to be free from error or omission. The State of NSW and Office of Environment and Heritage and its employees disclaim liability for any act done on the information in the results summary or map and any consequences of such acts or omissions. It remains the responsibility of the proponent to ensure that their development application complies will all aspects of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.

The mapping provided in this tool has been done with the best available mapping and knowledge of species habitat requirements. This map is valid for a period of 30 days from the date of calculation (above).

Acknowledgement

I as the applicant for this development, submit that I have correctly depicted the area that will be impacted or likely to be impacted as a result of the proposed development.

Signature Migne Date: 05/03/2021 04:56 PM



APPENDIX G

ABORIGINAL HERITAGE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SEARCH RESULTS

Lot 4324 in DP814332

Development Consultants - Surveying, Environmental & Landscape Architecture Services



AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Search Result

Purchase Order/Reference : 5495

Client Service ID: 574220

Date: 05 March 2021

Stewart Surveys

PO Box 592

Gunnedah New South Wales 2380

Attention: Kathryn Yigman

Email: kathryn@stewartsurveys.com

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot: 4324, DP:DP814332 with a Buffer of 0 meters, conducted by Kathryn Yigman on 05 March 2021.

The context area of your search is shown in the map below. Please note that the map does not accurately display the exact boundaries of the search as defined in the paragraph above. The map is to be used for general reference purposes only.



A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

- 0 Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
- 0 Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *

If your search shows Aboriginal sites or places what should you do?

- You must do an extensive search if AHIMS has shown that there are Aboriginal sites or places recorded in the search area.
- If you are checking AHIMS as a part of your due diligence, refer to the next steps of the Due Diligence Code of practice.
- You can get further information about Aboriginal places by looking at the gazettal notice that declared it.
 Aboriginal places gazetted after 2001 are available on the NSW Government Gazette
 (http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Office of Environment and Heritage's Aboriginal Heritage Information Unit upon request

Important information about your AHIMS search

- The information derived from the AHIMS search is only to be used for the purpose for which it was requested. It is not be made available to the public.
- AHIMS records information about Aboriginal sites that have been provided to Office of Environment and Heritage and Aboriginal places that have been declared by the Minister;
- Information recorded on AHIMS may vary in its accuracy and may not be up to date. Location details are
 recorded as grid references and it is important to note that there may be errors or omissions in these
 recordings,
- Some parts of New South Wales have not been investigated in detail and there may be fewer records of Aboriginal sites in those areas. These areas may contain Aboriginal sites which are not recorded on AHIMS.
- Aboriginal objects are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 even if they are not recorded as a site on AHIMS.
- This search can form part of your due diligence and remains valid for 12 months.

3 Marist Place, Parramatta NSW 2150 Locked Bag 5020 Parramatta NSW 2220 Tel: (02) 9585 6380 Fax: (02) 9873 8599

Email: ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au

Web: www.environment.nsw.gov.au

ABN 30 841 387 271



APPENDIX H

BUSHFIRE PRONE LAND SEARCH RESULTS



NSW RURAL FIRE SERVICE

Check if you're in bush fire prone land

Your Property



Your search result

You have conducted a search of the online bush fire prone land tool for the land in the map above. This search result is valid for the date the search was conducted. If you have any questions about the Bush Fire Prone Land Tool please contact bushfireprone.mapping@rfs.nsw.gov.au



The parcel of land you have selected is within a designated bush fire prone area.

Make sure you have completed the four simple steps to prepare for bush fires

In a bush or grass fire, minutes can matter. You need to take action now. Getting ready for a bush fire is easier than you think. By taking 20 minutes with your family to discuss what you'll do during a fire, you could save their lives, as well as your home.

There are four simple steps to get ready for a bush fire:



STEP 1: DISCUSS

Discuss what to do if a bush fire threatens your home.



STEP 2: PREPARE
Prepare your home and get it ready for bush fire season.



STEP 3: KNOWKnow the bush fire alert levels.



STEP 4: KEEP
Keep all the bush fire information numbers, websites and the smartphone app.

Download our guide to making a bush fire survival plan https://www.rfs.nsw.gov.au/plan-and-prepare/bush-fire-survival-plan and start your discussion today.

- As your property is bush fire prone you should consider reviewing your household insurance to check you are covered for the cost of
 complying with the necessary bush fire protection measures.
- You should also look at upgrading the protection of your property from bush fire, especially if the dwelling has not been constructed with bush fire protection measures incorporated into its design. To check what you could do to improve your property, download the <u>Building</u> Best Practice Guide https://www.rfs.nsw.gov.au/ data/assets/pdf_file/0018/4365/Building-Best-Practice-Guide.pdf>.

It's a fact. If you and your home are well prepared, you stand a better chance of surviving a bush fire. For more information on preparing your home visit our Plan and prepare section https://www.rfs.nsw.gov.au/plan-and-prepare.

Planning development on your property?

Any proposed development upon the property will be required to comply with Planning for Bush Fire Protection for new works.

More information is available in our <u>building in a bush fire area https://www.rfs.nsw.gov.au/plan-and-prepare/building-in-a-bush-fire-area section including information on types of development, legal obligations, bush fire protection measures and how to get further assistance.</u>

The NSW RFS provides extensive information and resources to assist people interested in preparing their homes and families against the risk of bush fires. Try some of the useful links below for more information:

- Download a guide to making your bush fire survival plan
- Download the Bush Fire and Your Home fact sheet
- Download the Prepare. Act. Survive fact sheet
- · Visit our Farm Fire Safety page

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