

A stylized topographic map with green contour lines is positioned on the left side of the page, extending from the top left towards the bottom left.

Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment - Lot 10 DP 1218866, Murrumbateman

Pixiu Holdings Pty Ltd

DOCUMENT TRACKING

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Project Manager	Alistair Grinbergs
Prepared by	Alistair Grinbergs
Reviewed by	Karyn McLeod
Approved by	Karyn McLeod
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Template 2.8.1

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project background

Pixiu Holdings Pty Ltd engaged Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd (ELA) to undertake an Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment of Lot 10 DP1218866 on Murrumbateman Road (hereafter referred to as 'the study area'; **Figure 1**).

The subject land covers an area of approximately 18.4Ha and is wholly located within the Murrumbidgee Catchment in the South-East Highlands Bioregion and is zoned RU4 Primary Production Small Lots under the Yass Valley Local Environment Plan 2013.

The subject land is currently divided into approximately nine paddocks. A range of infrastructure is present, including a single residence, farm sheds, fencing, stock watering troughs, numerous farm tracks and a driveway.

The proposal consists of the following:

- Subdivision of the existing lot into nine lots;
- Construction of an access road to provide access to six of the proposed lots; and
- Construction of required services.

The AAD seeks to identify if Aboriginal objects are likely to be located within the area of the proposed works and, if so, whether the proposed works have the potential to harm those objects.

A plan of the proposed subdivision has been provided by Pixiu Holdings Pty Ltd (**Figure 2**).

This assessment outlines the findings of the Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment of the study area, in accordance with the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (OEH 2010a).

1.2 Assessment process

The aims of this archaeological due diligence assessment are to:

- Undertake a search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) register maintained by the OEH to establish if there are any previously recorded Aboriginal objects or places within the study area;
- Undertake a search of the NSW State Heritage Inventory, the Australian Heritage Database, and the Yass Valley Local Environment Plan 2013 Schedule 5 (Environmental Heritage) in order to determine if there are any sites of archaeological significance or sensitivity located within the study area;
- Undertake a desktop review of relevant previous archaeological assessments to understand the local archaeological context and assist in predicting the likely occurrence of unrecorded archaeological sites or objects, and
- Undertake a site inspection to identify any Aboriginal sites and areas of sensitive landforms.

- Prepare an archaeological due diligence assessment determining if known objects or additional unrecorded objects are present within the study area, as well as indicate whether further assessment and/or an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit is required.

The OEH process involves “*taking reasonable and practical measures to determine whether your actions will harm an Aboriginal object and, if so, what measures can be taken to avoid that harm*” (OEH 2010a:4).

If an AHIP application is required, the OEH necessitate that it is supported by an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) prepared in line with the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales* (OEH 2010b), and a copy of the approval for the development or infrastructure under Part 4 or Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act, New South Wales).

An archaeologically sensitive landscape is an area that has the potential for archaeological material to be present within it. According to the *Due Diligence Code of Practice* (OEH 2010a), archaeologically sensitive landscapes can include areas:

- Within 200m of waters;
- Located within a sand dune system;
- Located on a ridge top, ridge line, headland;
- Located within 200m below or above a cliff face;
- Within 20m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth; and
- Is on land that is not disturbed land

The Due Diligence Code of Practice (OEH 2010a:18) defines disturbed land as areas that have any land that:

“Has been the subject of a human activity that has changed the land’s surface, being changes that remain clear and observable. Examples include ploughing, construction of rural infrastructure (such as dams and fences), construction of roads, trails and tracks (including fire trails and tracks and walking tracks), clearing vegetation, construction of buildings and the erection of other structures, construction or installation of utilities and other similar services (such as above or below ground electrical infrastructure, water or sewerage pipelines, stormwater drainage and other similar infrastructure) and construction of earthworks.”



Figure 1: The Study Area

2. Basis for cultural heritage management

Places of cultural significance enrich people's lives, often providing a deep and inspirational sense of connection to community and landscape, to the past, and to lived experiences ... they are irreplaceable and precious (Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013:1).

Traditionally, heritage and archaeological assessments have focused on the significance of the tangible elements of cultural heritage (Brown 2008). Items such as structures and archaeological artefacts have been considered predominantly in terms of their scientific/research potential and representativeness (New South Wales Heritage Office 2015:20-24). By focusing on the scientific qualities of heritage, many of the intangible qualities of heritage were not considered. This is especially crucial when participating in the management and protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage. By nature, Aboriginal cultural heritage is multi-faceted: it consists not only of tangible structures and objects of value for scientific investigations, but also of a deeply complex array of intangible expressions, such as stories, memories, and traditions. Many of the rights and interests of Aboriginal communities in their own heritage is formed on the basis of this intangibility. It stems from their spirituality, customary law, original ownership, and continuing custodianship (Australian Heritage Commission 2002:5). These intangible expressions often share a strong link with the landscape. Byrne *et al.* (2003:3) describe this connection in the form of a map, where individuals:

Carry around in [their] heads a map of the landscape which has all these places and their meanings detailed on it. When we walk through our landscapes the sight of a place will often trigger the memories and the feelings [that] go with them ... it is the landscape talking to us.

Crucially, those who are not connected to the landscape in question will not be able to discern these intangible meanings embedded in the landscape; they can only come to recognise the significance by consulting with local knowledge holders (Byrne *et al.* 2003:3). And, even so, they may vary between individuals, reflecting unique experiences.

By recognising the rights and interests of Aboriginal knowledge holders and community members in their cultural heritage, all parties involved in the identification, conservation, and management of this cultural heritage must acknowledge that Aboriginal people (Australian Heritage Commission 2002:6):

- Are the primary source of information on the value of their heritage and how this is best conserved;
- Must have an active role in any heritage planning processes;
- Must have input into primary decision-making in relation to their heritage so that they can continue to fulfil their obligations towards this heritage; and
- Must control the intellectual property and other information relating specifically to their heritage, as this may be an integral aspect of its heritage value.

As such, cultural heritage sites and objects are fundamental elements of Aboriginal peoples' identities, connections, and belonging to their communities. The careful protection and management of this heritage is essential for the preservation of connection between past, present, and future.

3. Assessment process

3.1 Identify if the proposed activity will disturb the ground surface

The proposed subdivision of Lot 10 DP1218866 will not in itself result in any ground disturbance or impact as the action is largely an administrative one. The consequence of the subdivision will however result in impacts and ground disturbance associated with:

- Construction of an access road to provide access to six of the proposed lots;
- Construction of required services; and
- Construction of dwellings and associated buildings and other structures.

3.2 Database searches and known information sources

3.2.1 AHIMS search

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) is a database maintained by OEH and regulated under Section 90Q of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. AHIMS holds information and records regarding the registered Aboriginal archaeological sites (Aboriginal objects, as defined under the Act) and declared Aboriginal places that exist in NSW.

A search of the AHIMS database was conducted on 11 July 2019 to identify if any registered Aboriginal sites were present within, or adjacent to, the study area (**Appendix A**).

The AHIMS database search was conducted within the following lot/coordinates:

Table 1: Search Parameters for Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System

Search Parameters	
GDA Zone	56
Lat, Long from	35.023, 148.9401.
Lat, Long to	34.9109, 149.118
Buffer	0 meters

The AHIMS search result showed:

Table 2: Search Results for Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System

Search Results	
Aboriginal sites recorded	25
Aboriginal places declared	0

No Aboriginal sites have previously been recorded within the study area.

The distribution of recorded Aboriginal sites Adjacent to the study area is shown in **Figure 3**. The frequencies of site types and contexts recorded within the AHIMS database search area are listed below.

Table 3: Frequencies of site types and contexts

Site Context	Site Features	Number	%
Open Site	Artefact Scatter	3	12
	Isolated Artefact	7	28
	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	1	4
	Isolated Artefact with PAD	6	24
	Culturally Modified Tree	7	28
	Aboriginal Resource & Gathering	1	4
	Total	25	100

3.2.2 Local, state and national heritage registers

Searches of the Australian Heritage Database, the State Heritage Register (SHR) and the Yass Valley Local Environment Plan 2013 utilising the term “Murrumbateman” were conducted on 11 July 2019 in order to determine if any places of archaeological significance are located within the study area.

No Aboriginal archaeological sites or heritage items were recorded on these databases within or near the study area.

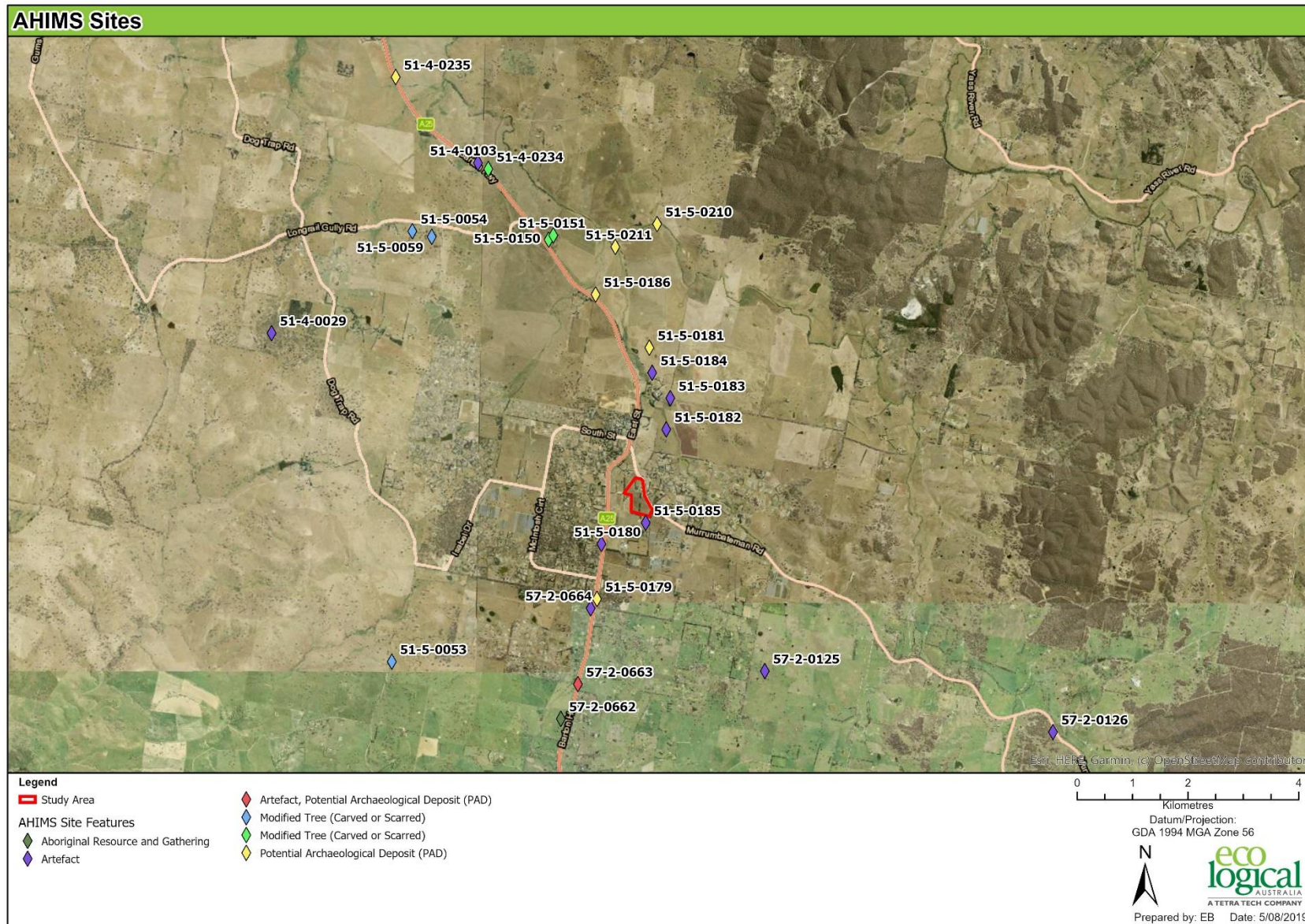


Figure 3: AHIMS registered sites in/within the vicinity of the study area

3.2.3 Previous archaeological investigations in the surrounding region

Numerous archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the Yass Valley and Murrumbateman area over the past 30 years. Consideration of a selection of these (Silcox & Koettig: 1983, Silcox & Koettig: 1985, Stone: 1986, Silcox & Koettig: 1988, Silcox: 1990, Kuskie: 1992, Navin Officer: 1993, Navin Officer: 1995, Archaeological & Heritage Services: 2000a, Archaeological & Heritage Services: 2000b, Saunders: 2003; Roads & Traffic Authority: 2008 and Dibden: 2008) provides a broad understanding the variety and nature of Aboriginal archaeological sites in the region.

Consideration of the landscape characteristics for the location of previously recorded sites reveals that artefact scatters, isolated artefacts and potential archaeological deposits commonly occur on undisturbed or less-disturbed, lower slope, slope termination and spur termination landforms, often above drainage lines (usually third and fourth order streams). The stone varieties used by Aboriginal people for making stone tools appear to be locally sourced quartz, quartzite, chert and silcrete. Culturally modified trees have the potential to occur wherever there are examples of eucalypts of suitable age.

3.2.4 Previous archaeological investigations in or near the study area

An archaeological assessment was undertaken for the proposed duplication of the Barton Highway between the ACT border and the existing duplication south of Yass in 2009 (AHMS 2009). The proposed route by-passed the village of Murrumbateman to the east and passed close to the south east boundary of Lot 10 DP1218866. One Aboriginal site – AHIMS No. 51-5-0185 was recorded approximately 300m south of the southern boundary of the study area. The site is described as a single quartz flake (proximal portion) located in a mid-slope topographic context. The investigation identified eight other sites in the area surrounding Murrumbateman – all of which were isolated artefacts similar to AHIMS No. 51-5-0185.

3.3 Landscape assessment

The study area is part of the Boorowa soil landscape characterised by gently undulating and undulating rises formed on an underlying bedrock of coarse porphyritic rocks. Relief rarely exceeds 30m with slopes between 1-10%. Soils are yellow or light red duplex soils similar to yellow podzolic soils on crests and slopes with yellow solodic soils in drainage lines. These soils are characteristically shallow an overlay decomposing bedrock. The annual average rainfall is around 600mm falling mainly in the winter months. Summers are warm and winters are mild to cold (Soil Conservation Service of NSW 1989).

There are no permanent waterways or drainage lines within the study area, native vegetation has been cleared although there are a number of remnant trees (*Eucalypt* Spp.).

3.4 Predictive model

Based on the material evidence and range of archaeological sites across the region, it is clear that Aboriginal people have been utilising the land and resources within the Murrumbateman region for thousands of years. The predictive model outlined in **Table 4** below has been developed for the study area based on the AHIMS search results, landscape assessment and regional and local Aboriginal archaeological context outlined above.

Table 4: Predictive Model

Site Type	Description	Likelihood to occur
Open camp sites/stone artefact scatters/isolated artefacts	<p>Open camp sites represent past Aboriginal subsistence and stone knapping activities, and include archaeological remains such as stone artefacts and hearths. This site type usually appears as surface scatters of stone artefacts in areas where vegetation is limited and ground surface visibility increases.</p> <p>Isolated artefacts may represent a single item discard event or be the result of limited stone knapping activity. The presence of such isolated artefacts may indicate the presence of a more extensive, in situ buried archaeological deposit, or a larger deposit obscured by low ground visibility.</p>	Moderate
Potential Archaeological Deposit	Potential Archaeological Deposits (or PADs) are areas where there is no surface expression of stone artefacts, but due to a landscape feature there is a strong likelihood that the area will contain buried deposits of stone artefacts.	Moderate
Scarred or carved trees	Tree bark was utilised by Aboriginal people for various purposes, including the construction of shelters (huts), canoes, paddles, shields, baskets and bowls, fishing lines, cloaks, torches and bedding, as well as being beaten into fibre for string bags or ornaments (sources cited in Attenbrow 2002: 113). Trees may also have been scarred in order to gain access to food resources (e.g. cutting toe-holds so as to climb the tree and catch possums or birds), or to mark locations such as tribal territories. Such scars, when they occur, are typically described as scarred trees.	Moderate
Bora/ceremonial	Aboriginal ceremonial sites are locations that have spiritual or ceremonial values to Aboriginal people. Aboriginal ceremonial sites may comprise natural landforms and, in some cases, will also have archaeological material. Bora grounds are a ceremonial site type, usually consisting of a cleared area around one or more raised earth circles, and often comprised of two circles of different sizes, connected by a pathway, and accompanied by ground drawings or mouldings of people, animals or deities, and geometrically carved designs on the surrounding trees.	Low
Burial	Mortuary practices often took place in proximity to camp sites, as most people tended to die in or close to camp and it is difficult to move a body over a long distance. Soft, sandy soils on or close to rivers and creeks allowed for easier removal of earth for burial. Similarly, rock shelters or middens also provided accessible burial places. Burial sites may be marked by stone cairns, modified trees, or a natural landmark. They may also be identified through historic records or oral histories.	Low
Contact/historical sites	Artefacts located at such sites may involve the use of introduced materials such as glass or ceramics by Aboriginal people or be sites of Aboriginal occupation in the historical period.	low

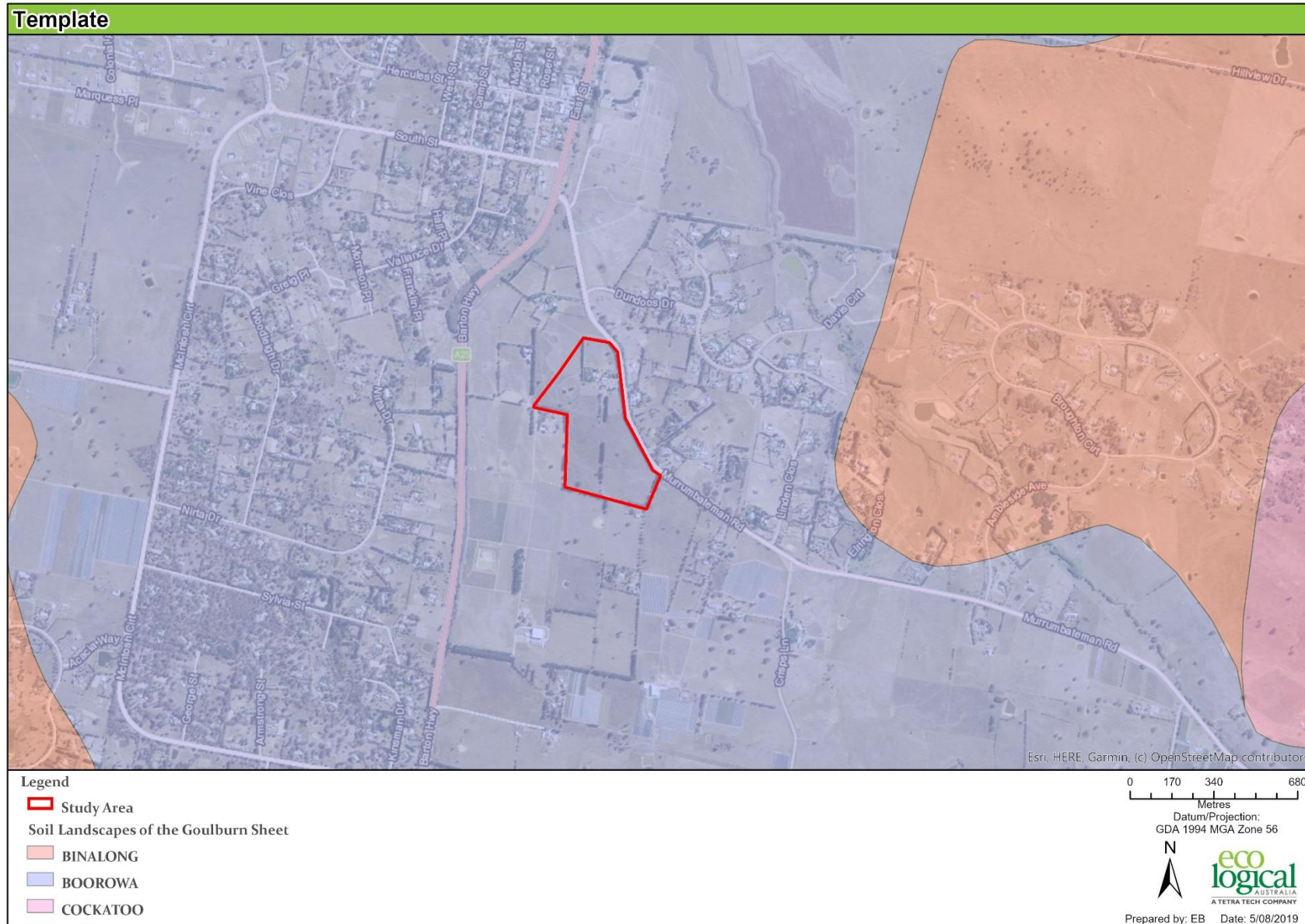


Figure 4: Soil landscapes and hydrology of the study area

3.5 Visual inspection

A visual inspection of the study area was undertaken by Alistair Grinbergs, Principal Archaeologist with ELA on Thursday 11th July 2019. The inspection aimed to identify Aboriginal objects if present and assess the archaeological potential of the study area.

The assessment took the form of a pedestrian survey of the study area. All areas where ground surface visibility provided potential for the identification of archaeological material were visually inspected. All mature trees within the subject land were also inspected for evidence of cultural modification. Consideration was also given to the potential for landform elements to be host to potential archaeological deposits.

Throughout the study area ground surface visibility was generally low to very low with grasses, leaf litter, redeposited sediments, and background gravels all contributing to reduce the ability to detect and identify archaeological material. Nevertheless, it is considered that there was sufficient ground surface exposure across the range of landforms present within the subject land to make an accurate assessment of archaeological sensitivity of the subject land.

No Aboriginal objects as defined under the NP&W Act were identified within the study area. No areas of potential archaeological sensitivity were identified within the study area.

3.6 Impact avoidance assessment

No Aboriginal objects as defined under the NP&W Act will be impacted upon by the proposed subdivision of Lot 10 DP1218866.

4. Statutory requirements

Aboriginal objects and places in New South Wales are afforded protection under the NPW Act irrespective of whether they are registered on AHIMS. Strict penalties apply for engaging in activities that inflict harm to an Aboriginal cultural heritage site or object without consent for activities under the NPW Act. Under Part 6 of the NPW Act, consent or authorisation for harmful activities may be given under an AHIP. Should harm be inflicted upon an Aboriginal site or object, there are five defences:

- The harm was authorised under an AHIP;
- The proponent exercised due diligence prior to causing the harm and is able to demonstrate this;
- The harm was caused during activities that complied with a code of practice as described in Part 6A of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009* (New South Wales). For example, undertaking archaeological test excavations in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (OEH 2010c);
- The harm was caused as part of a low-impact activity or omission under the regulation, and the proponent was not aware of the presence of Aboriginal cultural material; or
- The harm caused during activities that are exempted under Section 87A of the NPW Act. For example, emergency fire-fighting or bushfire hazard reduction work, as defined by the *Rural Fires Act 1997* (New South Wales).

To assess the requirement of an AHIP, the OEH necessitates that an ACHA is prepared in accordance with the Guide to Investigating, Assessing, and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales (OEH 2010b) and the Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (OEH 2010a). These two guides establish a set of guidelines to aid land users in being aware of how their activities could damage Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and archaeologists in the requirements that must be followed during the investigation of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites. If an AHIP is required, the OEH necessitates that it is further supported by a copy of the approval for the development or infrastructure issued under Part 4 or Part 5 of the EP&A Act.

5. Conclusions

The purpose of the Aboriginal heritage due diligence is to identify if there are registered Aboriginal sites and/or sensitive landforms which may indicate the presence of Aboriginal sites and may therefore require further assessment and approval under Part 6 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

ELA has undertaken an extensive search of the Aboriginal heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database maintained by the Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH) and a review of available background reports and previous archaeological investigations in the surrounding region.

A site inspection undertaken by Alistair Grinbergs, principal archaeologist with ELA on 11 July 2019 identified no Aboriginal objects as defined under the NP&W Act were identified within the study area. Further no areas of potential archaeological sensitivity were identified within the study area.

5.1 Recommendations

Based on the findings of this due diligence and the requirement of the NP&W Act the following is recommended.

Recommendations 1 – No further archaeological assessment required

No further archaeological assessment of Lot 10 DP1218866 is required with respect to Aboriginal objects as defined under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

Recommendation 2 - General measures

Aboriginal objects are protected under the NPW Act regardless if they are registered on AHIMS or not. If suspected Aboriginal objects, such as stone artefacts are located during future works, works must cease in the affected area and an archaeologist called in to assess the finds. If the finds are found to be Aboriginal objects, the OEH must be notified under section 89A of the NPW Act. Appropriate management and avoidance or approval under a section 90 AHIP should then be sought if Aboriginal objects are to be moved or harmed.

In the extremely unlikely event that human remains are found, works should immediately cease, and the NSW Police should be contacted. If the remains are suspected to be Aboriginal, the OEH may also be contacted at this time to assist in determining appropriate management.

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- | | | |
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The Office of Environment and Heritage	2010a	<i>Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales.</i>
	2010b	<i>Guide to Investigating, Assessing, and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales.</i>
	2010c	<i>Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales</i>

Appendix A AHIMS Search Results



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Environment
& Heritage

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 19CAN_12309

Client Service ID : 434186

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
15-5-0025	LR6 - ST - 2 (See 51-5-0059)	AGD	55	681690	6131840	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Robynne Mills					Permits		
57-2-0125	OFC 1;	AGD	55	687700	6124000	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Tim Stone					Permits		
57-2-0126	OFC 2;	AGD	55	692900	6122900	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Tim Stone					Permits		
51-4-0029	Y22	AGD	55	678800	6130100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders	Rex Silcox					Permits	439	
51-5-0053	DT-ST-1	AGD	55	680970	6124170	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Robynne Mills					Permits		
51-5-0054	LRG-ST-1	AGD	55	681340	6131940	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Robynne Mills					Permits		
51-5-0059	LRG-ST-2	AGD	55	681690	6131840	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Robynne Mills					Permits		
51-5-0150	Gounyan Curves 1 (Barton Hwy)	GDA	55	683799	6131800	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		101601
	Contact	Recorders	Cultural Heritage Management Australia - (Australian Archaeological Survey Consu					Permits		
51-4-0103	Gounyan Curves Survey Unit 2/Locale 1	AGD	55	682524	6133173	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		101014,10160 1,101836
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Rebecca Parkes					Permits	3183,3256	
51-5-0151	Gounyan Curves 2 (Barton Hwy)	GDA	55	683883	6131878	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		101601
	Contact	Recorders	Cultural Heritage Management Australia - (Australian Archaeological Survey Consu					Permits		
51-4-0234	Gounyan Curves 3 (Barton Hwy)	GDA	55	682710	6133075	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		101601
	Contact	Recorders	Cultural Heritage Management Australia - (Australian Archaeological Survey Consu					Permits		
57-2-0662	BH24 (Bedulluck)	GDA	55	684019	6123152	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : 1		103061,10306 2

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 11/07/2019 for Alistair Grinbergs for the following area at Lat, Long From : -35.023, 148.9401 - Lat, Long To : -34.9109, 149.118 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : ADD Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 25

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW) and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.



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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 19CAN_12309

Client Service ID : 434186

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Alan Williams					Permits		
57-2-0663	BH25 (Bedulluck)	GDA	55	684327	6123778	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		103061,10306 2
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Alan Williams					Permits		
57-2-0664	BH28 (Bedulluck)	AGD	55	684558	6125133	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103061,10306 2
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Alan Williams					Permits		
51-5-0180	BH29 (Murrumbateman)	GDA	55	684751	6126308	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103061,10306 2
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Alan Williams					Permits		
51-5-0181	BH30 (Murrumbateman)	GDA	55	685616	6129851	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103061,10306 2
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Alan Williams					Permits		
51-5-0182	BH31 (Murrumbateman)	GDA	55	685921	6128376	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103061,10306 2
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Alan Williams					Permits		
51-5-0183	BH32 (Murrumbateman)	GDA	55	685994	6128940	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103061,10306 2
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Alan Williams					Permits		
51-5-0184	BH38 (Murrumbateman)	GDA	55	685667	6129398	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103061,10306 2
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Alan Williams					Permits		
51-5-0185	BH39 (Murrumbateman)	GDA	55	685550	6126690	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103061,10306 2
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Alan Williams					Permits		
51-5-0186	BH40 (Murrumbateman)	GDA	55	684646	6130811	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103061,10306 2
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Alan Williams					Permits		
51-4-0235	BH43 (Warroo)	GDA	55	681039	6134736	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103061,10306 2
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Alan Williams					Permits		
51-5-0179	BH21 (Murrumbateman)	GDA	55	684671	6125316	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103061,10306 2
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Alan Williams					Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 11/07/2019 for Alistair Grinberg for the following area at Lat, Long From : -35.023, 148.9401 - Lat, Long To : -34.9109, 149.118 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : ADD Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 25

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 19CAN_12309

Client Service ID : 434186

<u>SiteID</u>	<u>SiteName</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Site Status</u>	<u>SiteFeatures</u>	<u>SiteTypes</u>	<u>Reports</u>
51-5-0210	PAD 1 (GUNNING)	GDA	55	685756	6132082	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Onsite Cultural Heritage Management - Narooma,Mr.Gerard Niemoeller					<u>Permits</u>		
51-5-0211	PAD 2 (GUNNING)	GDA	55	685002	6131671	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Onsite Cultural Heritage Management - Narooma,Mr.Gerard Niemoeller					<u>Permits</u>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 11/07/2019 for Alistair Grinbergs for the following area at Lat, Long From : -35.023, 148.9401 - Lat, Long To : -34.9109, 149.118 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : ADD Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 25
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