



View of the development area: Allfarthing cottage is located on the crest of this grassed slope.

Due Diligence Investigation
for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects
Allfarthing, 2 Brisbane Grove Road, Brisbane Grove, NSW
Lot 60 DP1090981 & Lots 61-64, 71-77 DP976708

Report to Hogan Planning
October 2021

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	ISSUED BY
A	Draft for Review	01.04.21	PK
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

Kieran Davies the owner is seeking Goulburn Mulwaree Council approval for subdivision of Allfarthing, a heritage listed property at 2 Brisbane Grove Road, Brisbane Grove (Goulburn) NSW.

As part of the Development Application, Goulburn Mulwaree Council requires advice about the potential of the proposal to *harm* Aboriginal places and objects pursuant to the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

The proponent has engaged Black Mountain Projects Pty Ltd to provide this advice and undertake an Aboriginal heritage assessment consistent with the requirements of the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects*.

The *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* sets out reasonable and practicable steps which individuals and organisations need to take in order to:

- Identify whether or not Aboriginal objects are, or are *likely* to be, present in an area.
- Determine whether or not their activities are *likely* to harm Aboriginal objects (if present).
- Determine whether further assessment or an AHIP application is required.

The objectives of this assessment are:

- Conduct an Aboriginal heritage investigation and provide specialist advice about the potential of the proposal to *harm* Aboriginal objects consistent with the requirements of the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects*.
- Provide a report consistent with the requirements under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, providing recommendations about the management of Aboriginal places and objects that may be affected by the proposal.

CONCLUSIONS

The proponent has engaged Black Mountain Projects Pty Ltd and sought advice under the ***Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects*** to understand whether the works, being the subdivision of Allfarthing, have the potential to *harm* Aboriginal objects or values protected under the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act*. This assessment has:

- Not found Aboriginal sites and objects within the development area.
- Assessed the development area as *disturbed land* within the meaning of the Due Diligence Code.
- Assessed the development area as having low archaeological potential to contain Aboriginal sites and objects.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The following management recommendations are based on the above conclusions and in accordance with Step 4 of the *Due Diligence Code* (2010:13). Step 4 states that where either the desktop assessment or visual inspection indicates that there are (or are *likely* to be) Aboriginal objects in the area of the proposed activity, more detailed investigation and impact assessment will be required.

Where the assessment does not indicate that there are (or are *likely* to be) Aboriginal objects, you can proceed with caution without an AHIP application.

On the basis of this assessment for Aboriginal objects and their protection under the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act* it is recommended that:

1. This proposal does not require any further assessment relevant to Aboriginal sites or objects protected under the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act*.
2. The proponent is aware that in the event that Aboriginal objects are discovered during works, all works in that area should cease and the proponent should contact the Office of Environment and Heritage or qualified archaeologist to seek some determination of the discovery and how to proceed.
3. In the unlikely event that skeletal remains be discovered during earthworks, all works should cease and protocols consistent with Requirement 25 in the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* be implemented.

While the undertaking of this due diligence assessment acts as a defence against harming or disturbing Aboriginal objects without an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP), the undertaking of this assessment alone does not negate the need for an AHIP should Aboriginal objects be disturbed.

Investigations for an AHIP require preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and must also be supported by Aboriginal consultation in accordance with the process outlined in the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents*.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Kieran Davies the owner is seeking Goulburn Mulwaree Council approval for subdivision of Allfarthing, a heritage listed property at 2 Brisbane Grove Road, Brisbane Grove (Goulburn) NSW.

As part of the Development Application, Goulburn Mulwaree Council requires advice about the potential of the proposal to *harm* Aboriginal places and objects pursuant to the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

The proponent has engaged Black Mountain Projects Pty Ltd to provide this advice and undertake an Aboriginal heritage assessment consistent with the requirements of the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects*.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE ASSESSMENT

The objectives of this assessment are:

- Conduct an Aboriginal heritage investigation and provide specialist advice about the potential of the proposal to *harm* Aboriginal objects consistent with the requirements of the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects*.
- Provide a report consistent with the requirements under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, providing recommendations about the management of Aboriginal places and objects that may be affected by the proposal.

This advice will determine whether the proposal has the potential to *harm* Aboriginal objects.

1.3 DEVELOPMENT AREA DESCRIPTION

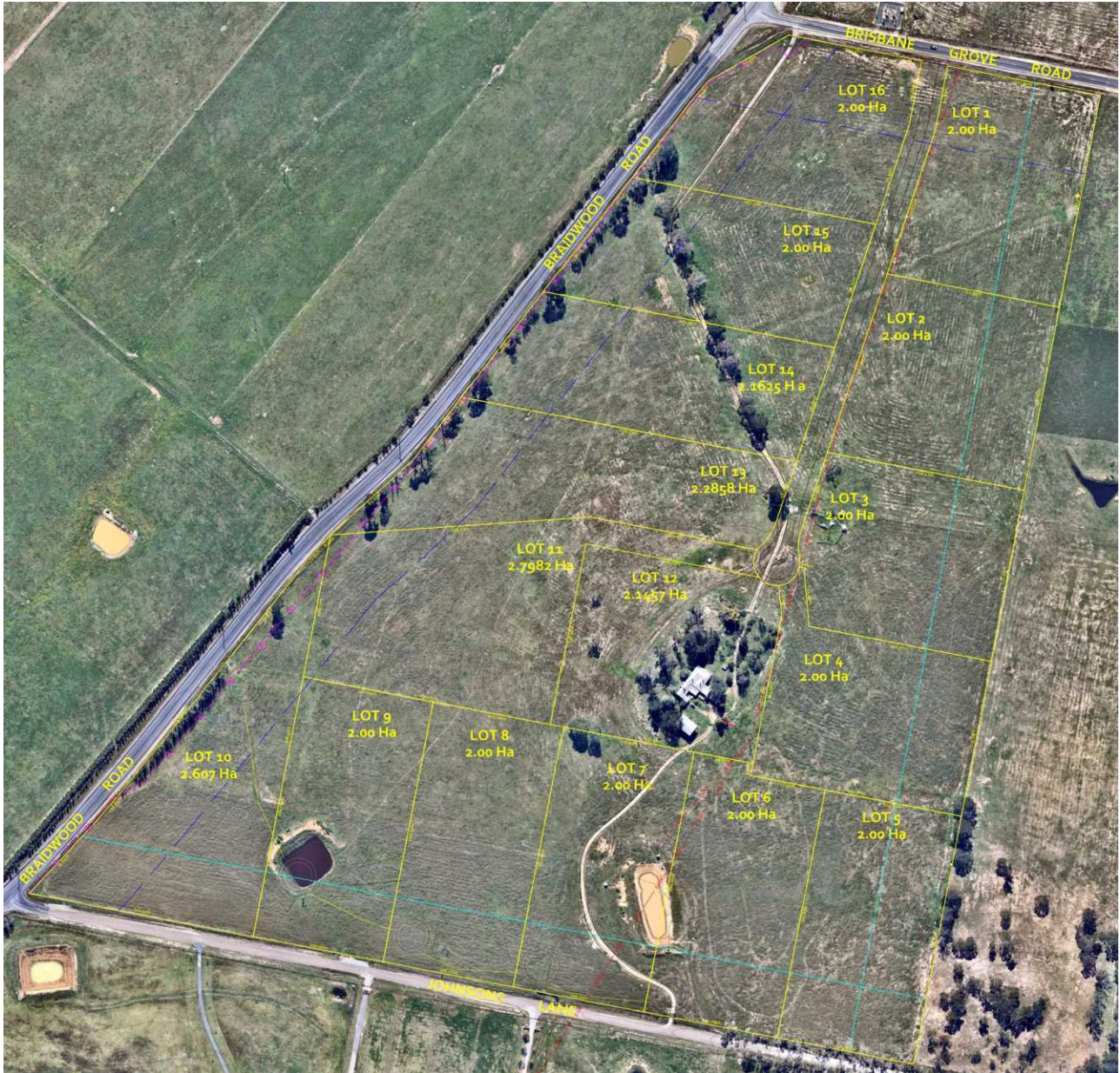
Lot 73 DP 976708 known as Allfarthing at 2 Brisbane Grove Road, Brisbane Grove (Goulburn) NSW is a small hill further than 200m from waters. A cottage and yard is constructed on the crest of the hill. This is ringed by a remains of a wind break of large, mostly radiata pine, trees. Refer aerial image below.

Encircling the cottage are the hill slopes of lots 60 DP1090981 and lots 61-64, 71-77 DP976708 which have been in past agricultural use for cultivation and grazing. Refer site detail and contour plan by Southern Cross Consulting Surveyors below.

Rezoning and subdivision will preserve Allfarthing Cottage on a separate block large enough to re-establish a curtilage of gardens and conifer landscape buffer.



Aerial view of Allfarthing (source Google Earth Pro)



Allfarthing draft subdivision plan (source: Paul Johnson, Sowdes consultants, Goulburn)

2.0 PROTECTION OF ABORIGINAL HERITAGE

2.1 STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

Primary protection of Aboriginal heritage in NSW is established at the State level under the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and to a lesser extent the *NSW Heritage Act 1977*. The Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage NSW (OEH and formerly DECCW) is responsible for protecting and conserving Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places in NSW.

Aboriginal objects are defined in NPW Act as any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises NSW, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.

Aboriginal places are defined in NPW Act as a place declared under s.84 of the NPW Act that, in the opinion of the Minister, is or was of special significance to Aboriginal culture. Such areas need not contain any Aboriginal objects but can only be gazetted with the approval of the Minister.

Part 6 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) provides specific protection for Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places by establishing offences of ***harm***. *Harm* is defined to mean destroying, defacing, damaging or moving an object from the land. There are a number of defences and exemptions to the offence of harming an Aboriginal object or place.

Aboriginal heritage may also be protected under Commonwealth and Local Government legislation being the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* and *Local Environmental Plans* respectively.

2.2 AVOIDING HARM TO ABORIGINAL OBJECTS

A number of policies or guidelines are relevant to assist proponents avoid *harming* Aboriginal objects in NSW. These policies are listed below in order of their consideration within a planning context or assessment of a given proposal or activity. From this perspective the Due Diligence Code represents the minimum level of formal assessment prescribed in policy:

- *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW, 2010)*
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW, 2010)*
- *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents (DECCW, 2010)*
- *Guide to investigation, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural heritage in NSW*

The *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* sets out reasonable and practicable steps which individuals and organisations need to take in order to:

- Identify whether or not Aboriginal objects are, or are *likely* to be, present in an area.
- Determine whether or not their activities are *likely* to harm Aboriginal objects (if present).
- Determine whether further assessment or an AHIP application is required.

Section 8 of Due Diligence Code provides a generic due diligence process to be addressed by proponents and determine the above. The basic sequential steps of the due diligence process requires the proponent or their agent to consider the proposed activity or proposal and review whether:

- The activity or proposal will disturb the ground surface
- The AHIMS database or other relevant databases record previously identified places
- The activity or proposal occurs in areas where certain landscape features may indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects (on land that is not disturbed)
- Harm to Aboriginal objects or disturbance of the landscape feature can be avoided
- Desktop assessment and visual assessment is required
- Further investigation and impact assessment is required

Several of these steps will commonly require more specialised assessment and interpretation, but especially Step 3 which is further discussed below.

The Due Diligence Code (2010:12) discusses the common association between certain landscape features and the presence of Aboriginal objects as a result of Aboriginal people's use of those features. The Code defines the following landscape features (on land that is not *disturbed* land) and distance thresholds as indicating the *likely* presence of Aboriginal objects:

- Within 200m of waters, or
- Located within a sand dune system, or
- Located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland, or
- Located within 200m below or above a cliff face, or
- Within 20m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth

Consequently, if the proposal or activity is within the defined proximity thresholds to one of these landscape features (on land that is not *disturbed*) then the code considers that there is a probability that Aboriginal objects will occur within the area or are *likely*.

Due diligence may also be addressed through other forms of assessment providing they meet the basic requirements set out above. A Review of Environmental Factors or other assessment under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) may also meet the requirements of the Due Diligence Code of Practice.

While the undertaking of a due diligence process or equal assessment process acts as a defence against harming or disturbing Aboriginal objects without an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP), the undertaking of these activities does not negate the need for an AHIP should Aboriginal objects be disturbed.

An application for an AHIP must be supported by a consultation process set out in the ***Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*** and an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage assessment that meets the *Guide to investigation, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural heritage in NSW*.

The ***Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*** also provides standards and methods for how this investigation has been conducted and reported.

2.3 ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION

Aboriginal consultation was not undertaken as part of this assessment.

Section 5 of the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects* states that consultation with the Aboriginal community is not a formal requirement of the due diligence process. However, proponents may wish to consider undertaking consultation if it will assist in informing decision-making (Due Diligence COP 2010: 3).

3.0 SCOPE OF WORKS

This assessment is being conducted in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*.

3.1 RATIONALE

The requirement for a due diligence assessment of this proposal arises because:

- The proposed works will *disturb* the ground surface (if land is not *disturbed* land)
- The activity or proposal occurs in areas where certain landscape features may indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects: The development area is within close proximity to a watercourse.

The following scope of works was undertaken with the above factors in mind. The scope of this assessment has included a due diligence process consisting of:

Desktop Study

- Conduct register searches of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management Systems (AHIMS).
- Review relevant background environmental research
- Assess the integrity of the land with regard to current and previous land use and how that might affect the archaeological potential of the development area
- Provide an assessment of the archaeological potential of the development area

Field Investigation

- Undertake archaeological investigations across the proposed Development area consistent with the ***Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*** to identify Aboriginal places and objects protected under the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*
- Where appropriate, identify areas of potential archaeological deposit where Aboriginal objects may occur in a subsurface context and may not be visible on the surface
- Detailed recording of identified Aboriginal objects and places

Reporting

- Preparation of report in accordance with OEH guidelines describing the results of the investigation and processes above
- Preliminary assessment of significance for identified Aboriginal places and objects (as appropriate)
- Provide appropriate recommendations regarding the management of Aboriginal places and objects including requirements for further works and or AHIPs.
- Prepare detailed mapping as necessary identifying the location of the Aboriginal sites or sensitive areas of high potential
- Preparation of AHIMS site cards for any new sites discovered

4.0 LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

According to the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010: 8), the purpose of reviewing the landscape context is to assist in the determination or prediction of:

- the potential of the landscape, over time, to have accumulated and preserved objects
- the ways Aboriginal people have used the landscape in the past, with reference to the presence of resource areas, surfaces for art, other focal points for activities and settlement, and
- the likely distribution of the material traces of Aboriginal land use based on the above

Consideration of the landscape is essential to the definition and interpretation of Aboriginal land use across a landscape. The landscape will provide clues as to those areas of land that may have been more intensively used by Aboriginal people in the past, and also provide the context within which the material remains of past Aboriginal occupation may be preserved and detectable (DECCW 2010:8).

4.1 LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION OF DEVELOPMENT AREA

The development area includes the crest of a hill. Crests and ridgelines are generally accepted as a focus of past Aboriginal land use.

However, agricultural activities have altered this landscape. These activities have included vegetation clearing, mechanical excavation, cultivation, cropping, grazing and pine tree planting.

Land clearing and cultivation in particular, have resulted in disturbance of ground surface and churning of sediments, erosion and redeposit of soil. The hill crest had been densely vegetated with radiata pines, most of which have been removed as they aged.

The resulting landscape is one of ground surface disturbance and accelerated removal and redeposit of surface soils.

So although the Development area was undoubtedly part of the landscape used by Aboriginal people in the past, the likelihood of artefacts being found *in-situ* is low.

4.2 ABORIGINAL HERITAGE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (AHIMS)

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System or AHIMS register was undertaken. The AHIMS Database search showed no previously recorded Aboriginal sites within the search area or within a 200m buffer of it. The development area is not within, either partly or wholly an area that has been declared an Aboriginal place.

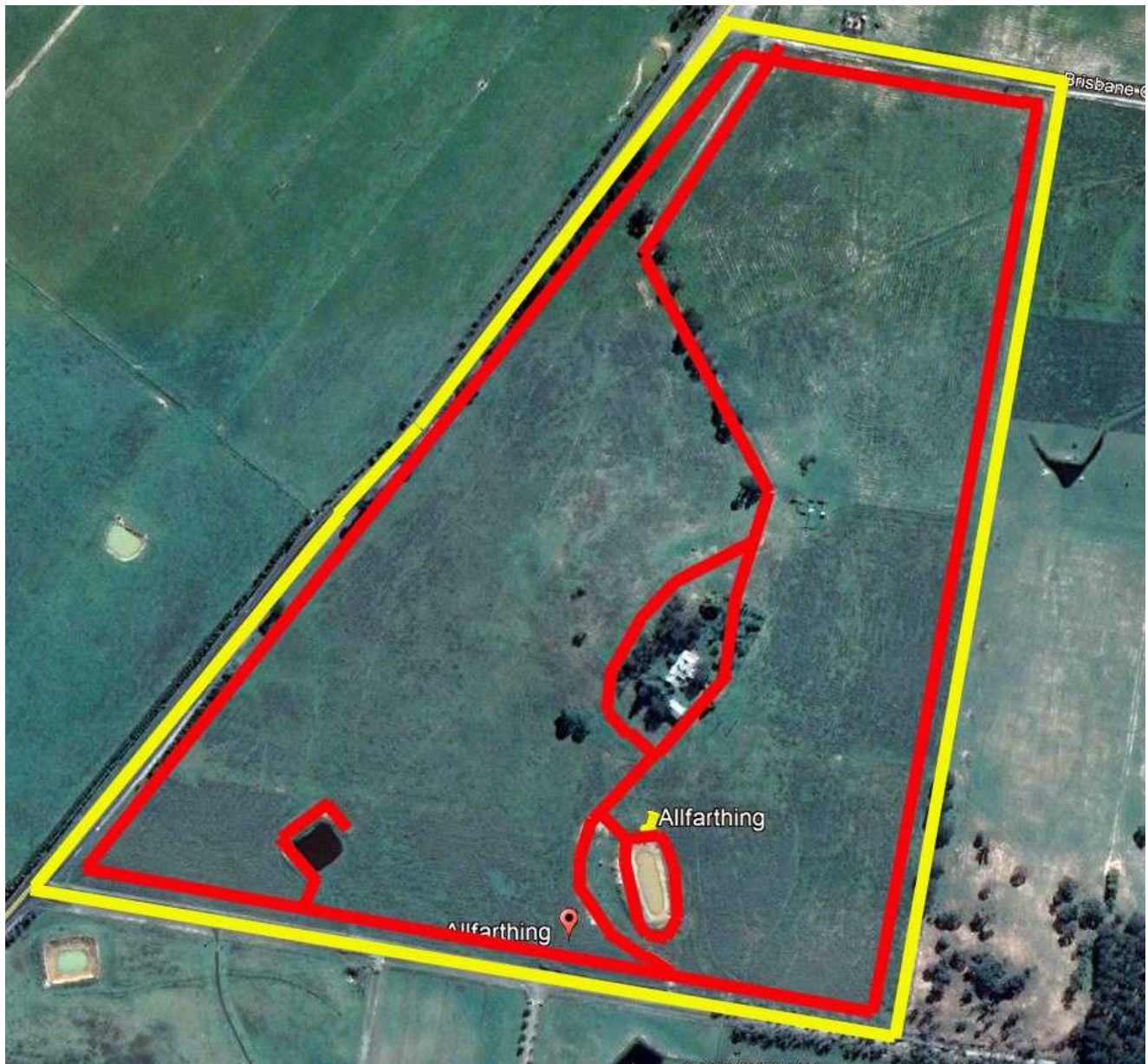
5.0 SURVEY AND RESULTS

5.1 SURVEY

Peter Kabaila of Black Mountain Projects, conducted a site inspection of the property Allfarthing on Friday 19th March 2021. The inspection was via a series of pedestrian transects.

Exposures and erosion scars were included in the survey to ensure that any areas of archaeological potential were inspected.

The survey focussed on areas of exposure that may reveal archaeological materials and this methodology sometimes resulted in a meandering transect. The survey route is shown in red on the aerial image below.



Survey route (outlined in red)

5.2 RESULTS

The survey did not locate any Aboriginal objects or sites within the development area. No specific areas of Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) were identified or discernible.

There are two land use zones within the study area.

Area A – Cottage and yard—very low archaeological potential

Area A is the cottage and yard constructed on the crest of the hill. This is ringed by a remains of a wind break of large, mostly radiata pine, trees. This area of land has been cleared of vegetation, with much of it levelled for construction of the cottage in the 1880s. The area is delineated by fencing and radiate tree planting. Archaeologically this land surface and sediments are highly disturbed and have low archaeological potential to contain in-situ Aboriginal artefacts.

Area B – Downhill slopes - low archaeological potential

Area B is the downhill slopes encircling the cottage. These have been in past agricultural use for cultivation and grazing. Archaeologically this land surface and sediments are highly disturbed and have low archaeological potential to contain in-situ Aboriginal artefacts.

Although in pastoral use, this is not a pristine hunter gatherer landscape but a settler landscape. Dense growths of introduced grasses limit ground surface visibility to less than 1%.

A search was made for Aboriginal scarred trees. None were found. No pre-European old growth trees were found.

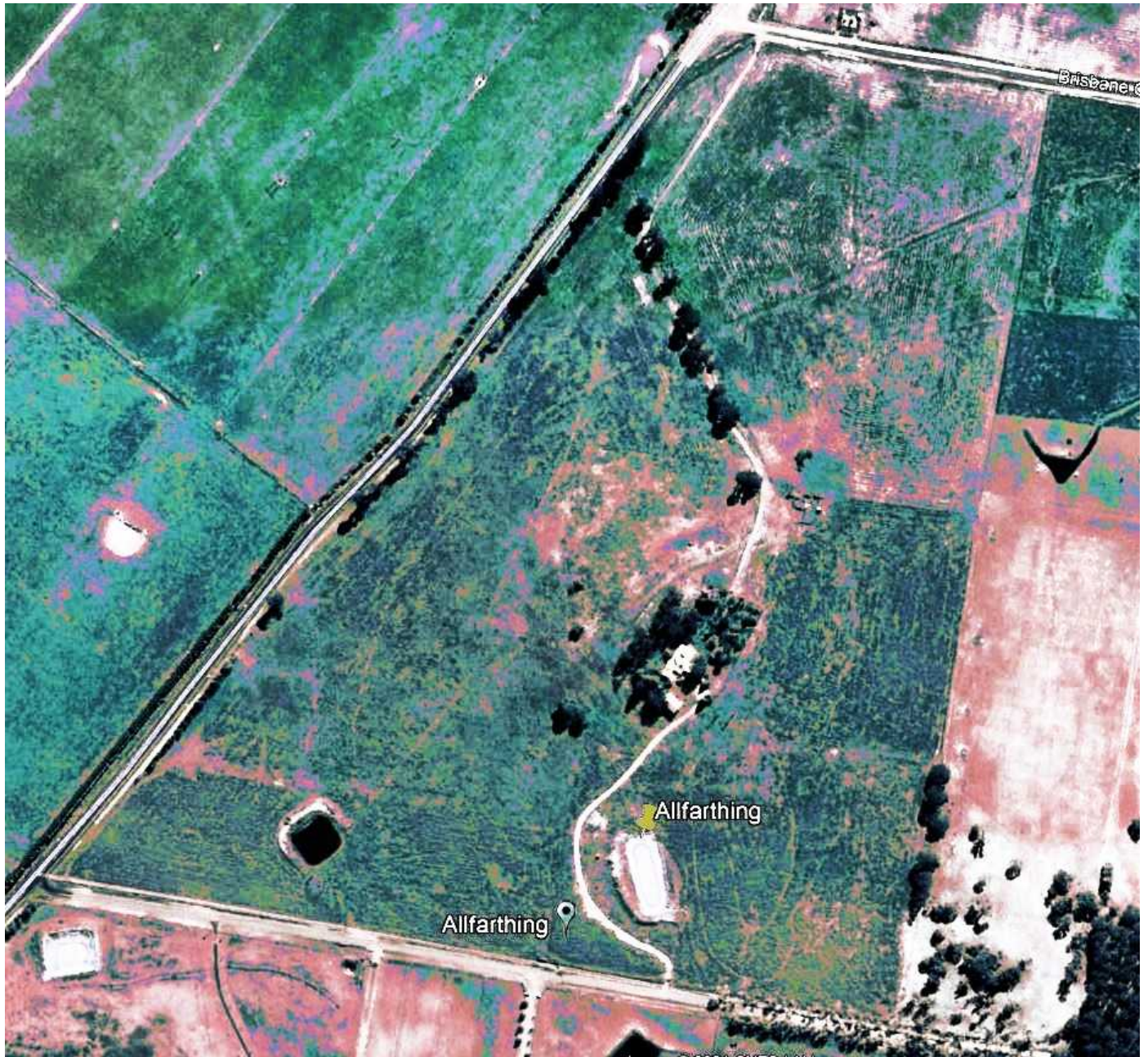
The Due Diligence Code (and archaeology generally) recognises hill crests and ridgelines as a landform likely to contain Aboriginal artefacts. But in order to establish such a landform as a potential archaeological deposit (PAD), archaeology requires evidence, such as exposed artefacts eroding out of the landform.

Numerous ground exposures were closely examined along the survey route. The only stone materials found were decomposed quartz and a sedimentary conglomerate. Neither of these raw stone materials are of flakeable quality. No artefacts were found eroding out of these areas. The archaeological conclusion is that this is not pre-European ground surface but disturbed ground. However in recognition of surface visibility being so low (less than 1%), the pastoral area might reasonably be assessed as low (instead of very low) archaeological potential. Note that relics protections would still apply under law if Aboriginal objects are found.



Two local raw stone materials found at Allfarthing, neither of them suitable for stone tool flaking. Left: Decomposed quartz. Right: Mudstone conglomerate.

The colour/contrast enhanced aerial images below provide evidence of the study area being cultivated as a field system, criss-crossed by vehicle movements. Disturbed areas of land also show as contrasting patches. The crest of the hill (containing Allfarthing cottage) shows the most highly disturbed land surface.



Colour/contrast enhanced aerial image highlighting patterns of land disturbance (source: Google Earth Pro 2020 image).



Colour/contrast enhanced aerial image highlighting patterns of land disturbance (source: Google Earth Pro 2012 historical image).

6.0 DISCUSSION

The requirement for this due diligence assessment is triggered because the activity or proposal occurs in areas where certain landscape features may indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects (i.e. the development area is within close proximity of a watercourse).

These factors in relation to the proposed project are considered below.

6.1 DUE DILIGENCE DISCUSSION

Step 2b of the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects* (2010:12) requires the consideration of whether the development area contains landscape features that indicate the *likely* existence of Aboriginal objects and is on land that is not *disturbed*.

Likely and *disturbed* are the key concepts in the Code to understand the results of this assessment. These concepts and the development area are discussed below.

Disturbed land

The Due Diligence Code (2010:18) defines *disturbed land* as the subject of a human activity that has changed the land's surface, being changes that remain clear and observable. Examples of disturbed land 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 (Due Diligence Code 2010:18).

The development area and in fact the whole 40 ha lot, is cleared and largely devoid of native vegetation, vegetated by exotics and exhibited a range of disturbances resulting from earthmoving machinery, rural grazing and associated activity. The land is considered *disturbed land* within the meaning of the Code.

Likely

Likely is not defined within the Due Diligence Code. Likelihood of finding *Aboriginal objects* is generally discussed in terms of archaeological potential or *sensitivity*. An index of likelihood has been devised and is presented below. Probability and confidence indicators are those used by the Australian Army Intelligence Corps S2 Aide-Memoire.

Potential to contain Aboriginal objects. (Archaeological potential or “sensitivity”).	Confidence(“likelihood”)	% Probability
Very high	Almost certain/confirmed	95% or greater
High	Probable	75%-95%
Moderate	Likely	50%-75%
Low	Possible	15%-50%
Very low	Unlikely/doubtful	15% or less

For the purposes of the Due Diligence Code, any ridgeline is considered *likely* to contain Aboriginal objects (and therefore of moderate or higher archaeological potential), unless it is *disturbed land*.

Whilst the development area includes a hill crest and may have acted as a focus point for Aboriginal occupation in the past, the area is also *disturbed* within the meaning of the Code. This means that any Aboriginal objects that may be present are likely to also be *disturbed* and unlikely to remain in-situ. It should also be noted that within the local area there are areas far more *likely* to contain Aboriginal objects resulting from Aboriginal occupation, such as higher order tributaries.

On the basis of this assessment and the extent of disturbance the development area is assessed as having a low to very low potential to contain Aboriginal objects.



Photos along the pedestrian survey route showing level of disturbance:

- 1.Entry driveway – imported gravel.
- 2.Erosion scar along vehicle track.
- 3.Decomposed quartz exposures along vehicle track.
- 4.Decomposed quartz exposures along vehicle track.
- 5.Allfarthing cottage surrounded by tree plantings and yard.
- 6.Typical distant view of Allfarthing over grass covered fields.
- 7.Silt ground surface with some quartz gravel.
- 8.Mechanically excavated dam with quartz exposed at its banks.
- 9.Exit driveway.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 CONCLUSIONS

Kieran Davies the owner is seeking Goulburn Mulwaree Council approval for subdivision of Allfarthing, a heritage listed property at 2 Brisbane Grove Road, Brisbane Grove (Goulburn) NSW.

As part of the Development Application, Goulburn Mulwaree Council requires advice about the potential of the proposal to *harm* Aboriginal places and objects pursuant to the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

The proponent has engaged Black Mountain Projects Pty Ltd and sought advice under the ***Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects*** to understand whether the works, being the development of the subdivision of Allfarthing, have the potential to *harm* Aboriginal objects or values protected under the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act*. This assessment has:

- Not found Aboriginal sites and objects within the development area.
- Assessed the development area as *disturbed land* within the meaning of the Due Diligence Code
- Assessed the development area as having low archaeological potential to contain Aboriginal sites and objects.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following management recommendations are based on the above conclusions and in accordance with Step 4 of the *Due Diligence Code* (2010:13). Step 4 states that where either the desktop assessment or visual inspection indicates that there are (or are *likely* to be) Aboriginal objects in the area of the proposed activity, more detailed investigation and impact assessment will be required.

Where the desktop assessment or visual inspection does not indicate that there are (or are likely to be) Aboriginal objects, you can proceed with caution without an AHIP application.

On the basis of this assessment for Aboriginal objects and their protection under the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act* it is recommended that:

1. This proposal does not require any further assessment relevant to Aboriginal sites or objects protected under the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act*.
2. The proponent is aware that in the event that Aboriginal objects are discovered during the proposed works, all works in that area should cease and the proponent should contact Heritage NSW or qualified archaeologist to seek some determination of the discovery and how to proceed.

3. In the unlikely event that skeletal remains be discovered during earthworks, all works should cease and protocols consistent with Requirement 25 in the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* be implemented.

While the undertaking of this due diligence assessment acts as a defence against harming or disturbing Aboriginal objects without an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP), the undertaking of this assessment alone does not negate the need for an AHIP should Aboriginal objects be disturbed.

Investigations for an AHIP require preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and must also be supported by Aboriginal consultation in accordance with the process outlined in the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents*.

7.3 ASSESSMENT STATEMENT

I, Peter Rimgaudas Kabaila, Heritage Consultant, confirm that:

- I have conducted a visual inspection on the site of the proposed development.
- I have prepared this report, which has objectively assessed the proposed development against the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects. NSW 2010*.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Peter Rimgaudas Kabaila', with a stylized, flowing script.

Dr Peter Kabaila, Heritage Consultant, Black Mountain Projects Pty Ltd

8.0 REFERENCES

AHIMS <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/awssapp>

Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales. NSW Office of Environment and Heritage policy document.

Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects. NSW 2010. NSW Office of Environment and Heritage policy document

Mitchell, P. 2002 *Descriptions for NSW (Mitchell) Landscapes Version 2* Based on descriptions compiled by Dr. Peter Mitchell for DECCW

Mitchell, P. 2002a *NSW Landscapes Mapping: Background and Methodology*. Prepared by Dr. Peter Mitchell for DECCW.

APPENDIX: AHIMS SEARCH RESULT



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Search Result

Purchase Order/Reference : Allfarthing

Client Service ID : 578023

Black Mountain Projects Pty Ltd
5 Wangara St
Aranda Australian Capital Territory 2614
Attention: Peter Kabaila
Email: peter@blackmountainprojects.com

Date: 22 March 2021

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 73, DP:DP976708 with a Buffer of 200 meters, conducted by Peter Kabaila on 22 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. *