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REF: 17MUD_9096

7th June 2018

Dear Arthean

Aboriginal Archaeological Due Diligence Assessment – proposed development of Lot 2 DP 112382, 1241 Old Cooma Road, Googong NSW 2620 and Lot 126 DP 754881, 1187 Old Cooma Road, Googong NSW 2620.

Eco Logical Australia (ELA) has been engaged by Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council (QPRC) to conduct an Aboriginal Due Diligence (ADD) assessment to support a planning proposal for the proposed redevelopment of Lot 2 DP 112382, 1241 Old Cooma Road, Googong NSW 2620 and Lot 126 DP 754881, 1187 Old Cooma Road, Googong NSW 2620 (**Figure 1**).

This assessment follows the Due Diligence Code of Practice as set out in the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage's (OEH) *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (hereafter referred to as 'the Code') (DECCW 2010).

This due diligence process provides a framework for determining whether Aboriginal objects will be harmed by the proposed works, as required under Part 6 of the NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act). The Code sets out the reasonable and practicable steps which individuals and organisations need to take to:

1. Identify whether or not Aboriginal objects are, or are likely to be, present in an area;
2. Determine whether or not their activities are likely to harm Aboriginal objects (if present); and
3. Determine whether an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) from OEH or further assessment is required.

This assessment has been prepared by Dr Tristen Jones, ELA Archaeologist (PhD, Australian National University), and reviewed and authorised by Alistair Grinbergs, ELA Principal Consultant (Bachelor of Arts [Honours], Australian National University; Graduate Diploma of Applied Science, University of Canberra).

Yours sincerely

Alistair Grinbergs
Principal Consultant - Heritage Strategy & Development

Legislative framework for due diligence

Aboriginal objects and places in NSW are afforded protection under the NPW Act regardless of whether they are registered on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) register or not. Strict penalties apply for harm to an Aboriginal object or place without a defence under the Act. Under Section 87 of the Act there are five defences to causing harm to an Aboriginal object:

- The harm was authorised under an AHIP.
- By exercising due diligence and being able to demonstrate this.
- The actions compiled with a code of practice as described in the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009*, for example, undertaking test excavation in accordance with the '*Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*'.
- It was a low-impact activity, or omission under the regulation, or where there was no knowledge of an Aboriginal object already present.
- Was an exemption under Section 87A, for example emergency fire-fighting act or bush fire hazard reduction work within the meaning of the *Rural Fires Act 1997*.

If an AHIP application is required, OEH necessitates that it is supported by an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) prepared in accordance with the *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (OEH 2010), and a copy of approval for the development or infrastructure issued under Part 4 or Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

Purpose and aim of the due diligence assessment

The aims of this Aboriginal archaeological due diligence assessment are to:

- Undertake a search of the AHIMS register maintained by 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 Queanbeyan Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2012 Schedule 5 (Environmental Heritage) to determine if there are any sites of Aboriginal 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.
- Undertake a site inspection to identify any Aboriginal sites and areas of sensitive landforms.
- Prepare a letter style Aboriginal due diligence assessment determining if known objects or additional unrecorded objects are present within the study area, as well indicate whether further assessment and/or an AHIP is required.

No consultation has been undertaken as part of this due diligence. The local Aboriginal Land Council and other stakeholder groups may be contacted to provide a cultural assessment for the area if required.

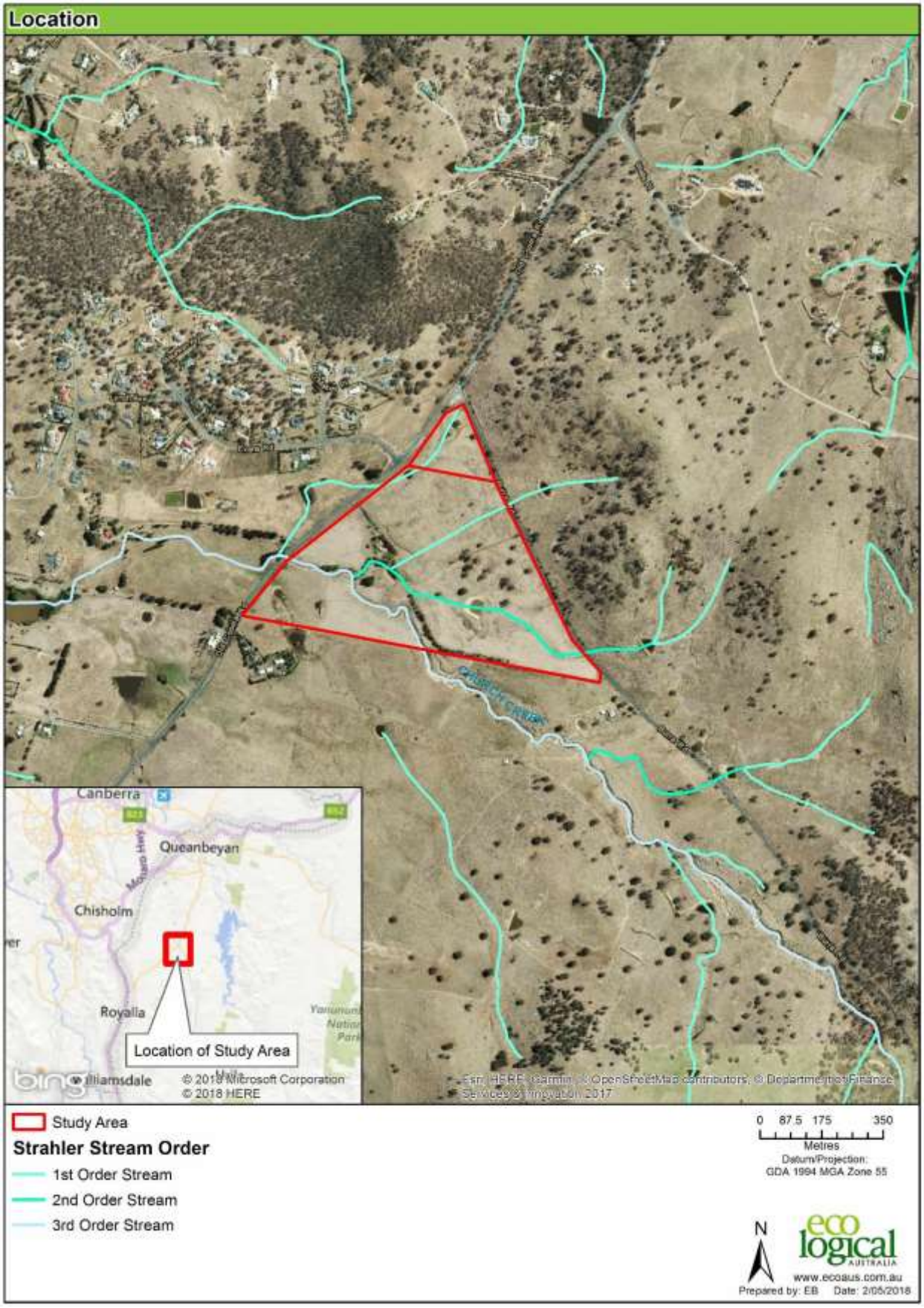

Figure 1: Study area

Previously recorded Aboriginal sites

Heritage Database Searches

Searches of the Australian Heritage Database, the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) and Queanbeyan LEP (2012) utilising the terms "Googong", "Burra", "Old Cooma Road" and "Fernleigh Park" NSW were conducted on 22nd March 2018 to determine if any places of Aboriginal significance are located within proximity to the study area.

A single heritage item listed for both European and Aboriginal heritage significance was identified on the Commonwealth Heritage List (Table 1). No other Aboriginal heritage items were identified on the registers. However, there were six further European heritage items listed on the Queanbeyan LEP 2012.

Table 1: Commonwealth Heritage Listed Items in proximity to the study area

Place Name	LGA	Location	Place ID	Legal Status
Googong Foreshores Cultural and Geodiversity Heritage Areas	Queanbeyan-Palerang	London Bridge Rd, Burra, NSW	106072	Listed place (03/11/2017)

AHIMS search

An extensive search of the AHIMS database was conducted on 12 February 2018 for Lot 2, DP112382 with a buffer of 1000m (Attachment A). A total of 23 AHIMS sites were identified during this search. A breakdown by site feature is presented in Table 2 below, with the locations illustrated in Figure 2.

Table 2: Types of Aboriginal sites recorded within approximately 1 km of the AHIMS search area

Site feature	Number of sites	Percentage of all sites
Artefact	8	35
Artefact Scatter	12	52
Scar Tree	3	13
Total number of sites	23	100%

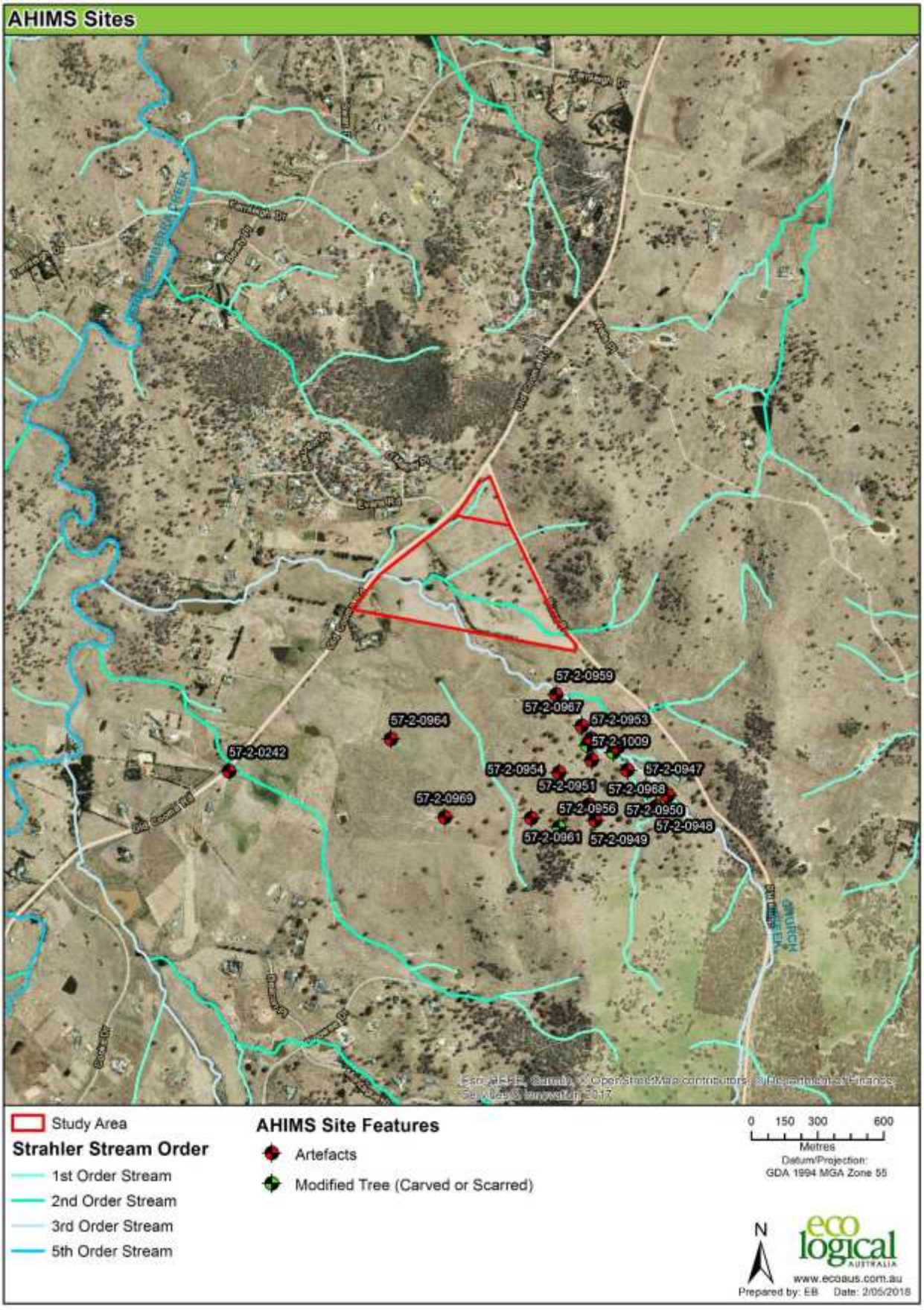

Figure 2: Previously recorded Aboriginal sites in proximity to the study area

Ethnographic context

The southern Canberra / Queanbeyan / Googong region is the traditional lands of three clan groups: the *Ngunnawal*, *Ngarigo* and the *Walgalu* (Tindale 1974). The *Ngunnawal* Clan was recorded from Queanbeyan to Yass, Tumut to Boorowa, and east to beyond Goulburn; on highlands west of the Shoalhaven River. The *Ngarigo* Clan was recorded as being distributed across the Monaro tableland north to Queanbeyan; Bombala River from near Delegate to Nimmitabel; west to divide of the Australian Alps. *Walgalu* Clan lands were reported to span from the headwaters of the Murrumbidgee, and Tumut rivers; at Kiandra; south to Tintaldra; northeast to near Queanbeyan.

From the ethnohistorical accounts it is clear that the region was situated in cross over country. Clan boundaries were historically constructed according to language boundaries, with social interaction, ceremony, trade, exchange and resource procurement across boundaries common.

The study area is located within a resource rich landscape comprised of both freshwater and open woodlands and grasslands environments and includes semi-permanent water sources in Church Creek, a third order tributary of Jerrabomberra Creek. This environment would have provided reliable food resources (aquatic, avian, plant and faunal) for traditional Aboriginal people.

Previous Aboriginal archaeological studies

Local archaeological context

Indigenous people have been known to occupy the south eastern zone of NSW for at least the last 20,000 years. This date is derived from radiocarbon age determinations from wood charcoal present in the lowest occupation layers of the Burrill Lake archaeological site located on the south coast (Lampert 1971: 9). Archaeological excavations at what is now Lake Crackenback resort in the Snowy Mountains produced radiocarbon dates demonstrating Aboriginal occupation from 4,000 years before present (BP) (Kamminga 1992). Furthermore, a double burial with rare grave goods, including a kangaroo tooth necklace, with a date of 7,000 years BP has also been recorded in *Ngarigo* country near Cooma (Feary 1996). It is most likely that indigenous occupation of the eastern coastal, hinterland and tablelands zones was greater than that recorded owing to the fact that human presence is evident at Lake Mungo in western NSW from 50,000 years (Bowler *et al*. 2003).

The first permanent European settlement in the Canberra region occurred in the 1820's with pastoral use and development occurring rapidly. Generally detailed ethnohistoric accounts are limited for the Canberra region with early observers failing to take any interest in, or to record, their observations of Aboriginal landed associations (Kwok 2013:48). It is argued that in the Canberra region Aboriginal groups suffered from rapid depopulation and dislocation, most likely accelerated by the impact of European diseases such as smallpox, influenza and measles (Flood 1980; Butlin 1983). However, some early historical accounts detail the movement of the peoples in the summer months to the highlands for the exploitation of Bogong moths (*Agrotis infusa*) (Flood 1973,1980, Kwok 2013). These large scale seasonal resource exploitation events by the tribes of the region also permitted intertribal gatherings and included social, ceremonial and exchange activities. Flood (1980:168-169) hypothesised that this pattern of resource exploitation and large-scale movement of peoples could be supported by the archaeological record, thus providing a predictive archaeological model for the region. This archaeological signature would consist of the following:

- Small seasonal summer camps above the snowline (1525m) characterised by small artefact scatters (two to twenty artefacts), unmodified river pebbles and ground edge hatchet heads, used for moth grinding and processing.

- Small to medium sized seasonal summer camps situated below snowline (1500m – 1200m) characterised by numerically small to medium artefact scatters (two to 100 artefacts), unmodified river pebbles and ground edge hatchet heads.
- Larger campsites below 1200m in montane valleys, at the foot of mountain peaks occupied throughout the year. These sites should be located within 1km of water, 2-3km² in size with more than 1500 artefacts. An example of such a site would be Pialligo, an archaeological site adjacent to the Molonglo River which contained > 4000 artefacts (cf. Saunders 1989).

Flood also acknowledged the existence of medium sized lowland camps associated with major water courses such as the Molonglo and Murrumbidgee Rivers.

The occupation model presented by Flood has been hotly debated in the archaeological literature. Recent studies have questioned the reliance upon and the dominance of the resource exploitation of Bogong moths, and the occupation model resultant from the Bogong moth hypothesis (Bowdler 1981). Studies such as Grinbergs (1992) research in the Lower Snowy River region concluded that the spatial diversity and artefact assemblages of recorded sites indicated diverse economic resource strategies of the inhabitants. This conclusion was further supported by a detailed analysis and review of archaeological sites within the Brindabella Valley and Southern Highlands more generally (Argue 1995). Argue also concluded that the year-round high resource availability of the low altitude valleys within the Southern Highlands would provide a conducive environment for occupation by family groups and that the archaeological sites demonstrated a full range of occupation activities (Argue 1995:35).

Previous investigations in the immediate area

No Aboriginal heritage assessments were identified to have been conducted over the current study area. The "Mount Pleasant" property neighbouring the study area on its southern boundary has been the subject of an archaeological investigation and Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) undertaken by Navin Officer Heritage Consultants (2015).

This investigation identified 20 Aboriginal sites:

- Five isolated artefacts.
- Thirteen artefact scatters.
- Two culturally modified trees.

An area of potential archaeological deposit was also identified.

Archaeological sub-surface investigations undertaken as part of the assessment revealed that the artefact scatters were generally sparse with little stratigraphic depth – most artefacts were recorded in the top 10cm of deposit with only one artefact recovered from deposits below 10cm. The sub-surface artefact assemblage was dominated by quartz unretouched flakes, however artefacts made from siliceous and igneous rock and quartzite were also recorded. The test pits excavated closest to Church Creek yielded the greatest number of artefacts.

Predictive model

The predictive model outlined in Table 3 below has been developed for the study area based on the AHIMS Search results, and the regional and local Aboriginal archaeological context outlined above.

Table 3: Predictive model

Site Type	Description
Open Camp Sites / Stone Artefact Scatters / Isolated Artefacts	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. Such scatters of artefacts are also often exposed by erosion, agricultural events such as ploughing, and the creation of informal, unsealed vehicle access tracks and walking paths. These types of sites are often located on dry, relatively flat land along or adjacent to rivers and creeks. Camp sites containing surface or subsurface deposit from repeated or continued occupation are more likely to occur on elevated ground near the most permanent, reliable water sources. Flat, open areas associated with creeks and their resource-rich surrounds would have offered ideal camping areas to the Aboriginal inhabitants of the local area. 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. Isolated artefacts are likely to be located on landforms associated with past Aboriginal activities, such as ridgelines that would have provided ease of movement through the area, and level areas with access to water, particularly creeks and rivers. Artefact scatters and isolated artefacts are the most common site types found in association with fresh water, and/or food resource gathering areas. Artefact scatters and isolated finds are reported to be the most common archaeological site type in the Googong region with silcrete and quartz the dominant raw material types. Additionally, the study area is close to a reliable water source (Church and Jerrabomberra Creeks). Consequently, this site type would be highly likely to be present in the study area.
Potential Archaeological Deposit	Potential Archaeological Deposits (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. Landscape features which may feature in PADs include proximity to waterways, particularly terraces and flats near 3rd order streams and above, ridge lines and ridge tops and sand dune systems. This study area is located on valley floor and slope termination landforms and it has a third order stream offering a reliable water source (Church Creek) as a result this site type would be considered moderately likely to be present in the study area.
Middens	Middens are the remains of edible shell fish and fish bones typically after cooking and eating. Middens may also contain animal bones, charcoal from cooking and stone artefacts. Middens may be the remains of single meal or many meals over a long period of time. Middens may be found on coastal sand dunes and beaches, estuaries and swamps on along the banks of inland rivers and creeks. Middens may contain a variety of edible shellfish, depending on the environment. Shellfish species are dependent on the environment, either coastal, estuarine or inland rivers and creeks. There is a low reported incidence of midden sites in proximity to the study area. Therefore, this site type would be considered not likely to be present in the study area.
Burial	Aboriginal burial of the dead often took place relatively close to camp site locations. This is because most people tended to die in or close to camp (unless killed in warfare or hunting accidents), and it is difficult to move a body long distances. Soft, sandy soils on, or close

Site Type	Description
	to, rivers and creeks allowed for easier movement of earth for burial; and burials may also occur within rock shelters or middens. Aboriginal burial sites may be marked by stone cairns, carved trees or a natural landmark. Burial sites may also be identified through historic records, or oral histories. There is a low reported incidence of burial sites in proximity to the study area. Therefore, this site type would be considered not likely to be present in the study area.

Due Diligence Assessment process

Due diligence is defined in the Code as "taking reasonable and practical steps to determine whether a person's actions will harm an Aboriginal object and, if so, what measures can be taken to avoid that harm". The following section relates to the generic due diligence process as applied to the study area.

Step 1 – Will the activity disturb the ground surface or any culturally modified trees?

Yes. The works for proposed development of Lot 2 DP 112382, 1241 Old Cooma Road, Googong NSW 2620 and Lot 126 DP 754881, 1187 Old Cooma Road, Googong NSW 2620 will require grading and excavation works which will result in ground disturbance.

There are no recorded culturally modified trees within the study area.

Step 2 – Are there any a) relevant confirmed site records on AHIMS, other sources of information, or b) landscape features that are likely to indicate presence of Aboriginal objects?

Consequently, if your proposed activity is:

- **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;**
- **and is on land that is not disturbed land then you must go to step 3.**

"Land is disturbed if it 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."(*DECCW 2010)

A search of the AHIMS register identified 23 Aboriginal sites in within 1000m of the study area. Most of these sites were located on the flat creek terraces and lower ridge locations. Also present in the study area is a semi-permanent water source – the third order stream, Church Creek. This landform indicates that previously unrecorded Aboriginal archaeological sites are likely to occur in the study area. Additionally, previous

archaeological assessments both in the region, and more specifically in the land formations present in the study area, are commonly known to be areas of high archaeological sensitivity.

From the desktop assessment, mapping indicates that the study area is likely to have sustained a range of historic land use impacts. These include:

- Clearing of native vegetation.
- Construction of dams and contour drains.
- Construction of farm buildings, cattle yards, fences, and livestock watering facilities.
- Erosion of the banks of Church Creek.
- Pasture improvement.

Based on the material evidence and range of archaeological sites recorded in the region, Aboriginal people have been utilising the land and resources intensively within the Burra region for thousands of years. While there is evidence of historic disturbance in the study area, material evidence of previous Aboriginal occupation is still likely to be present in spatial association with Church Creek. This is reinforced by the finds adjacent to the study area (Navin Officer 2015). The desktop assessment concludes that there are parts of the study area that can be considered to be archaeologically sensitive.

To satisfy the Code, a field survey by a suitably qualified archaeologist was required. Subsequently a pedestrian field survey was undertaken by ELA archaeologists Dr Tristen Jones and Alistair Grinbergs on the 1st of March 2018. No Aboriginal community representatives were present for the survey.

Step 3 – Can harm to Aboriginal objects listed on AHIMS or identified by other sources of information and/or can the carrying out of the activity at the relevant landscape features be avoided?

No. Excavation resulting in ground disturbance will be required for the proposed cemetery. Measures to minimise the extent of the ground disturbance footprint may be adopted by QPRC in the planning phase.

Step 4 – Does the desktop and visual assessment confirm that there are Aboriginal objects or that they are likely?

Eleven Aboriginal archaeological sites were recorded during the field the survey: seven isolated artefacts (Table 4) and four artefact scatters (Table 5).

Table 4: Isolated Artefacts

Site Name	Type	Artefact Details		Comment
		Material	Reduction Stage	
Googong-01	Flake	Quartz	Tertiary	Flake in eroded river bank section
Googong-02	Flake	Silcrete	Secondary	-
Googong-03	Flake	Quartz	Tertiary	Flake in eroded river bank section
Googong-04	Flake	Quartz	Tertiary	Broken. Two pieces conjoining
Googong-05	Flake	Silcrete	Secondary	-
Googong-06	Flake	Quartz	Tertiary	-
Googong-07	Flake	Quartz	Tertiary	-

Table 5: Artefact Scatters

Site Name	No. Artefacts	Materials Present
Googong-08	<5	Quartz, silcrete
Googong-09	<10	Quartz, silcrete
Googong-10	<10	Quartz, silcrete
Googong-11	>20	Quartz, silcrete, chert

The 11 sites were all located within 100m of the channel of Church Creek on what appeared to be redeposited silty clay sediments, as shown below in Figure 3. All sites had sustained some form of disturbance from livestock trampling, vehicles or erosion of the banks of Church Creek. Sites Googong-01, Googong-03 and Googong-08 are located on the immediate banks of Church Creek and artefacts were visible in the eroded section of the creek bank indicating that there was potential for sub-surface and potentially *in situ* deposits of cultural material.

The findings of the field survey suggest that the margins of Church Creek are likely to be archaeologically sensitive, and it is likely that there are additional deposits of Aboriginal artefacts along the creek in a sub-surface and possibly *in situ* context. The archaeologically sensitive zone is shown below in Figure 4.

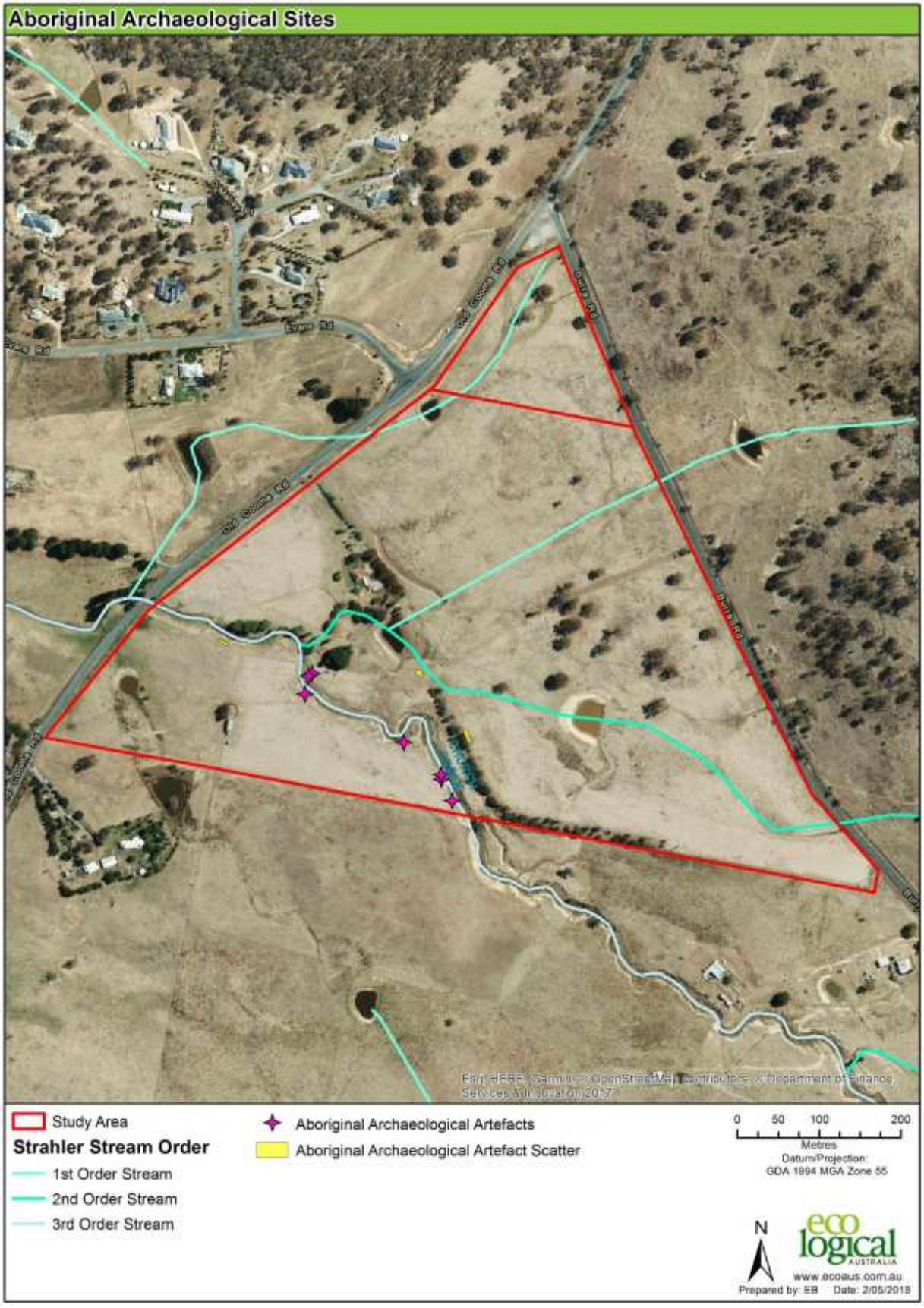

Figure 3: Aboriginal sites recorded during the field survey

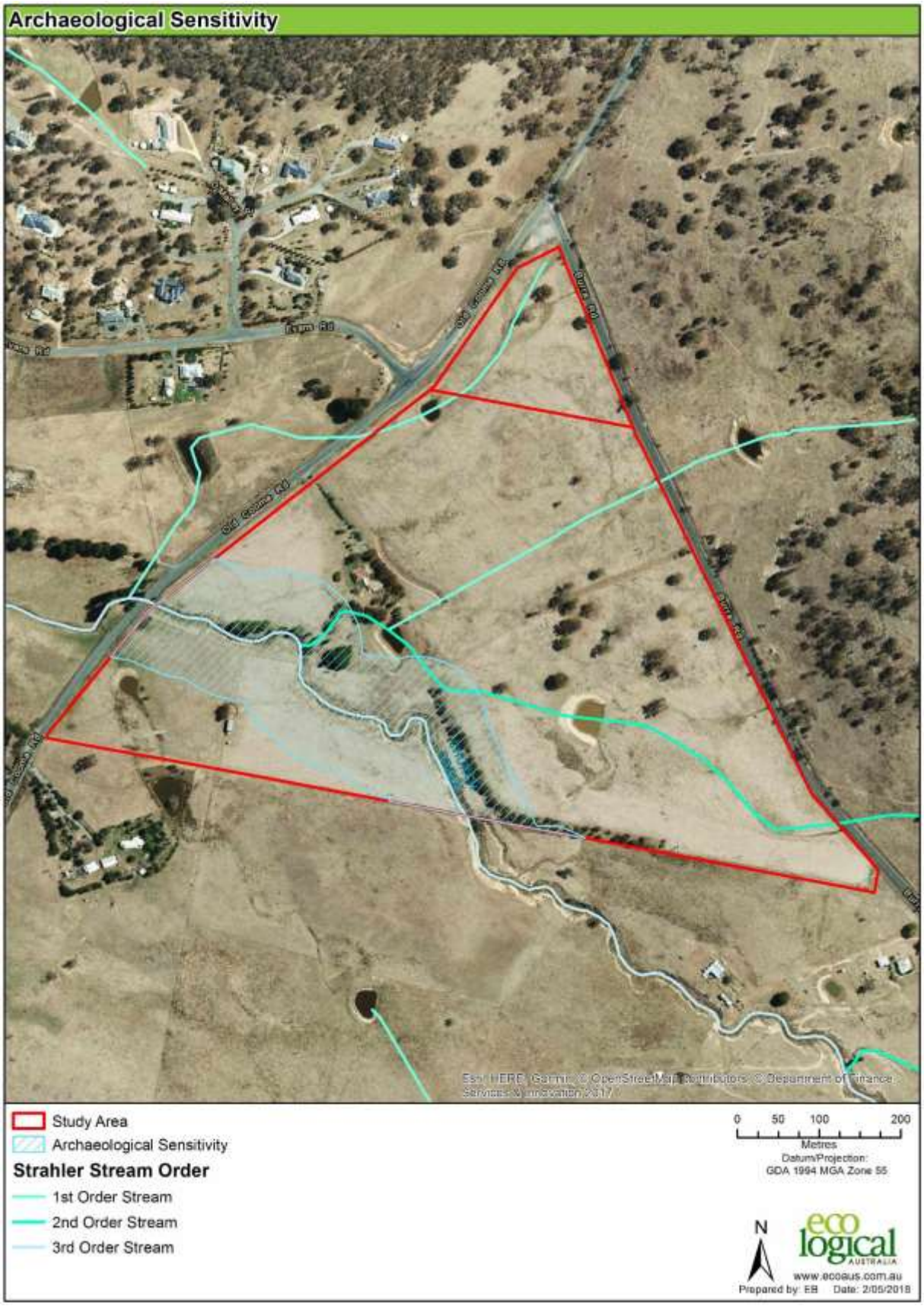

Figure 4: Zone of archaeological sensitivity associated with Church Creek

Conclusion

The Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment aims to identify 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 NPW Act. An extensive search of the relevant databases and literature enabled development of a predictive model for study area, identifying potential archaeological sensitivity and most common site types (Table 3).

The predictive model identified that the margins of Church Creek were likely to be archaeologically sensitive, which was then confirmed during the visual field survey during which 11 Aboriginal archaeological sites were identified. All sites were within 100 m of the channel of Church Creek. Based on these findings it is highly likely that there are additional deposits of Aboriginal artefacts along the creek in a sub-surface and possibly *in situ* context.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this due diligence and the requirement of the NPW Act the following is recommended.

Recommendation One – Known sites cannot be Impacted without an AHIP

All the eleven Aboriginal archaeological sites identified during this assessment are protected under the NPW Act. It is an offence to disturb or damage these sites without first having obtained an Aboriginal Heritage Impact permit (AHIP) from OEH. To obtain an AHIP further archaeological assessment in the form of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA), including sub-surface testing, will be required. This process will take a minimum of 20 weeks and include mandatory consultation periods with Aboriginal stakeholders.

Recommendation Two – More detailed archaeological investigation

If any works or activity that could potentially disturb the ground surface including earthworks, construction, installation of services, landscaping (including planting and stream bank stabilisation measures) are proposed within the identified zone of archaeological sensitivity (Figure 4) then an ACHA including sub-surface testing will be required.

Recommendation Three - 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 or midden material (shell) are discovered 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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Attachment A – Basic and Extensive AHIMS searches on 12 February 2018

Office of Environment & Heritage
NSW

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Search Result

Purchase Order/Reference : 17MUD_9096
Client Service ID : 327519

Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney

Date: 12 February 2018

PO Box 12 668 Old Princes Hwy
Sutherland New South Wales 1499

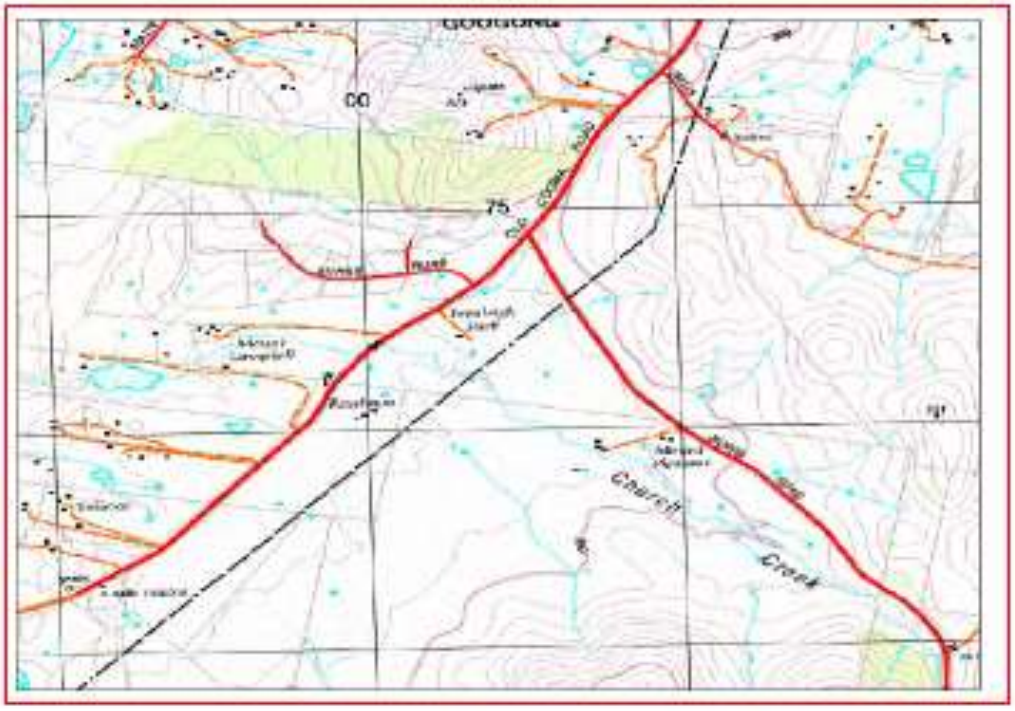
Attention: Alistair Grinbergs

Email: alistairg@ecoaus.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 2, DP:DP1123382 with a Buffer of 1000 meters, Additional Info : ADD, conducted by Alistair Grinbergs on 12 February 2018.

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:

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

Office of Environment & Heritage NSW

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 17MUD_9096
Client Service ID : 327519

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
57-2-0242	Old Cooma Rd 1	AGD	55	699240	6073300	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Trish Saunders					Permits	1314	
57-2-0955	Mt Pleasant scarred tree 3 (MPST3)	GDA	55	701099	6073570	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss Julia Maskell					Permits	4158	
57-2-0956	Mt Pleasant scarred tree 1 (MPST1)	GDA	55	700851	6073229	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss Julia Maskell					Permits	4158	
57-2-0957	Mt Pleasant scarred tree 2 (MPST2)	GDA	55	700980	6073600	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss Julia Maskell					Permits	4158	
57-2-0958	Mt Pleasant Artefact scatter 13 (MPAS13)	GDA	55	701000	6073533	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss Julia Maskell					Permits	4158	
57-2-0959	Mt Pleasant isolated find 1 (MPIF1)	GDA	55	700839	6073831	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss Julia Maskell					Permits	4158	
57-2-0960	Mt Pleasant isolated find 3 (MPIF3)	GDA	55	701119	6073593	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss Julia Maskell					Permits	4158	
57-2-0961	Mt Pleasant isolated find 6 (MPIF6)	GDA	55	700726	6073270	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss Julia Maskell					Permits	4158	
57-2-0964	Mt Pleasant Artefact scatter 12 (MPAS12)	GDA	55	700088	6073630	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss Julia Maskell					Permits	4158	
57-2-0965	Mt Pleasant Artefact scatter 11 (MPAS11)	GDA	55	701347	6073372	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss Julia Maskell					Permits	4158	
57-2-0966	Mt Pleasant Artefact scatter 10 (MPAS10)	GDA	55	700901	6073774	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss Julia Maskell					Permits	4158	
57-2-0967	Mt Pleasant Artefact scatter 9 (MPAS9)	GDA	55	700956	6073689	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss Julia Maskell					Permits	4158	
57-2-0968	Mt Pleasant Artefact scatter 8 (MPAS8)	GDA	55	701163	6073489	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss Julia Maskell					Permits	4158	
57-2-0969	Mt Pleasant Artefact scatter 7 (MPAS7)	GDA	55	700334	6073274	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss Julia Maskell					Permits	4158	
57-2-0970	Mt Pleasant isolated find 7 (MPIF7)	GDA	55	701345	6073373	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss Julia Maskell					Permits	4158	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 12/02/2018 for Alistair Grinbergs for the following area at Lot : 2, DP:DP112382 with a Buffer of 1000 meters. Additional Info : ADD. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 23

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Office of Environment & Heritage NSW

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 17MUD_9096

Client Service ID : 327519

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
57-2-0950	Mt Pleasant isolated find 2 (MPIF2)	GDA	55	701254	6073394	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss Julia Maskell					Permits	4158	
57-2-0951	Mt Pleasant Artefact scatter 3 (MPAS3)	GDA	55	700987	6073332	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss Julia Maskell					Permits	4158	
57-2-0953	Mt Pleasant Artefact scatter 5 (MPAS5)	GDA	55	700999	6073632	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss Julia Maskell					Permits	4158	
57-2-0954	Mt Pleasant isolated find 8 (MPIF8)	GDA	55	700851	6073477	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss Julia Maskell					Permits	4158	
57-2-0947	Mt Pleasant Artefact scatter 1 (MPAS1)	GDA	55	701245	6073407	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss Julia Maskell					Permits	4158	
57-2-0948	Mt Pleasant Artefact scatter 2 (MPAS2)	GDA	55	701292	6073322	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss Julia Maskell					Permits	4158	
57-2-0949	Mt Pleasant Artefact scatter 4 (MPAS4)	GDA	55	701016	6073260	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss Julia Maskell					Permits	4158	
57-2-1009	Mt Pleasant transect 1	GDA	55	701000	6073533	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss Julia Maskell					Permits	4158	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 12/02/2018 for Alistair Grinbergs for the following area at Lot : 2, DP:DP112382 with a Buffer of 1000 meters. Additional Info : ADD. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 23

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