

GLOSSARY

Aboriginal object - means any deposit, object or other material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of an area of 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 place - means any place declared by the Minister to be an Aboriginal place under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. AHIMS and the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) contain general information about declared Aboriginal places without showing exact locations and boundaries. This is due to the sensitivity of many sites.

ACHA - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, a detailed investigation and impact assessment following the <u>Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (OEH, 2011)</u>, prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced heritage consultant(s) who specialise(s) in Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage assessment.

AHIMS - Aboriginal Heritage Information System, an online database of records and information about declared Aboriginal Places, notified Aboriginal objects and other significant Aboriginal sites in NSW.

AHIP - Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit, required under *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* to willingly and knowingly harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place (i.e. 'harm' is to disturb or move an Aboriginal object from the land on which it is situated, or to destroy, deface or damage an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place. It does not include something that is trivial or negligible e.g. picking up and replacing a small stone object, breaking a small Aboriginal object below the surface whilst gardening).

DCP - Newcastle Development Control Plan 2023, refer to Sub-section 6.1 Aboriginal due diligence application requirements of Section B4 Aboriginal cultural heritage.

DD - Due Diligence Report, a preliminary Aboriginal cultural heritage due diligence investigation. A desktop assessment and visual inspection following the <u>Due</u> <u>Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (DECC, 2010)</u>, prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced heritage consultant(s) who specialise(s) in Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage assessment.

GTA - General Terms of Approval

IDA - Integrated Development Application (NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974)

NOTES

- (1) Apply conservative approach the depth and extent of ground disturbance is not considered a significant determinant, with any ground disturbance (other than point penetration e.g. tent pegs, temporary fences or signs) sufficient to trigger 'yes' response to this step.
- (2) An AHIMS Extensive Search is undertaken to obtain additional information, such as coordinates and type of sites.
- (3) When no impact to AHIMS is stated, it needs to be substantiated for the curtilage of an AHIMS listed site identified in an AHIMS Extensive Search, apply a buffer of 100m around a declared Aboriginal Place and all listed/recorded sites, other than listed/recorded sites with isolated finds where a 50m buffer applies. Include both destroyed and extant sites.
- (4) Apply conservative approach it needs to be adequately demonstrated that the subject site/development footprint has been substantially disturbed over an equal or greater area and to an equal or greater depth and/or severity than would result from the proposed development no likelihood of remnant tangible heritage materials. Prior disturbance should be substantiated with historical site plans/ reports, or photographs, or contemporary reports providing an assessment of the degree of disturbance. Where there is doubt, 'no' should be the default position at this step.
- (5) Environmentally sensitive area use layer of City of Newcastle's online mapping tool <u>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and Historical Archaeology App</u>. Land within area indicates potential presence of Aboriginal objects.
- (6) Apply conservative approach include both living and dead trees (including stumps, stags and fallen logs) that may be over 150 years old. Such trees have potential for Aboriginal scarring sufficient to trigger 'no' response to this step.
- (7) Landscape sensitive setting use layer of City of Newcastle's online mapping tool <u>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and Historical Archaeology App</u>. Land within area indicates potential presence of Aboriginal objects.
- (8) Referral to Heritage NSW requires an ACHA to be provided.