

Conservation of Aboriginal Heritage in NSW A Guide for Aboriginal People and Public Land

This guide provides information to Aboriginal communities about the range of government programs and legal avenues available to assist Aboriginal groups to access and use public lands. Contact details are listed throughout the guide and at the end.



R Thomas/OEH

Lowbidgee floodplain, Yanga National Park

The NSW Government acknowledges Aboriginal people as the first people and nations of the State, and recognises that Aboriginal peoples have a spiritual, social and cultural relationship with their traditional lands and waters. The Government recognises that Aboriginal communities have a role in managing the State's land, water and biodiversity.

Government programs aim to strengthen Aboriginal communities through increasing Aboriginal peoples' participation in land and natural resource management and supporting Aboriginal landholders to manage their lands for socioeconomic, cultural and environmental outcomes. Government programs can protect native vegetation, biodiversity, land, rivers and coastal waterways through providing greater opportunities for Aboriginal peoples to take part in management of Country, including joint management of national parks.

There are two additional guides which provide information for:

- Aboriginal landholders
- landholders.

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Abbreviations

AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
ALR Act	<i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983</i>
CAP	catchment action plan
CCHD	Country, Culture and Heritage Division (OEH)
CMA	catchment management authority
FM Act	<i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i>
ILC	Indigenous Land Corporation
ILUA	Indigenous Land Use Agreement
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
MPA	Marine Parks Authority
MRSC	Murrumbidgee Rural Studies Centre
NPW Act	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service NSW
NSWALC	NSW Aboriginal Land Council
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage, Department of Premier and Cabinet
TAFE NSW	NSW Technical and Further Education Commission

Aboriginal peoples' access and management of public land and legal entitlements

Lack of access to, and care of, Country has adversely affected Aboriginal communities. Appreciation of the desire of Aboriginal people to maintain connection to Country should underpin all considerations of access needs and involvement in the management of land. The recognition, promotion and practice of culture and maintenance of links between people and Country are central to overcoming many of the issues facing Aboriginal communities in NSW.

Aside from land directly owned by Aboriginal people and organisations, public land provides the best opportunity for Aboriginal people to access and exercise responsibility for Country. Aboriginal connection to and role in managing Country is recognised in the NSW Constitution, and public land and land managing agencies have an important role in giving effect to this.

Native title

The NSW Government may negotiate Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) to settle native title claims over public lands. Native title is the legal recognition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rights and interests in land and waters according to their own traditional laws and customs. The native title rights and interests held by particular Indigenous people will depend on both their traditional laws and customs and what interests are held by others in the area concerned. Native title rights and interests may include rights to:

- live on the area
- access the area for traditional purposes, like camping or ceremonies
- visit and protect important places and sites
- hunt, fish and gather food or traditional resources like water, wood and ochre
- teach law and custom on Country.

There are nine ILUAs in place in NSW, the first ILUA agreement being made in 1999. They cover areas ranging in size from thousands of square kilometres to one hundred square meters, and provide different benefits in each case, such as access agreements, consultation protocols, and agreements relating to mining, development and infrastructure.

The National Native Title Tribunal has fact sheets and DVDs that explain the native title process.

Contact: National Native Title Tribunal 1800 640 501, enquiries@nntt.gov.au

NSW Cultural Resource Use Framework

For most landowning agencies, the NSW Cultural Resource Use Framework should guide agency approaches to Aboriginal access and use of agency land. The NSW Cultural Resource Use Framework aims include:

- providing Aboriginal people opportunities to access Government-managed lands and waters in recognition of Aboriginal culture and supporting connection to Country
- ensuring that activities are safe, ecologically sustainable and consistent with any dedicated uses of Government-managed lands and waters
- consulting with Aboriginal communities on cultural resource use activities in a consistent and culturally sensitive way
- ensuring that decisions about an Aboriginal person's entitlement to use cultural resources are made by Aboriginal people at a local or regional level
- providing information to Aboriginal communities about any formal approvals or procedures needed to use particular areas of public land.

Examples of cultural resource use activities include:

- hunting kangaroos and emus and preparing and cooking the meat communally
- collecting fish and pipis and cooking them in paperbark and hot coals
- collecting pigface fruit on sand dunes for eating and using pigface sap as an anaesthetic

- getting honey (nectar) from banksia flowers
- collecting leaves of mat rushes (*Lomandra* species) for weaving mats and baskets
- making spears from natural materials and manufacturing stone tools during culture camps
- shooting pigs and goats for bush tucker.

Public lands and waters that may be available for cultural resource use are:

- parks managed by the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) – Aboriginal areas, national parks, State conservation areas and regional parks
- State forests
- travelling stock reserves and stock watering places
- marine parks
- Crown land and Crown land reserves – subject to plans of management for reserves
- freshwater, estuarine and marine waters (including waters reserved as part of national parks) subject to restrictions on depleted stocks of some species and issue of permit for Aboriginal cultural activities (section 37 permits)
- Council-owned lands – land classified as ‘community land’ and subject to a plan of management.

Opportunities for cultural resource use activities

Opportunities will be provided for Aboriginal people to access public lands and waters for undertaking cultural resource use activities.

All cultural resource activities must be undertaken in such a way that:

- they are consistent with Government and agency policies
- plans of management and other relevant documents for specific lands and waters allow them
- relevant legislation is followed and relevant licences are obtained.

In order to implement the Cultural Resource Use Framework, each agency responsible for managing Government lands and waters will prepare its own operational guidelines.

Contact: OEH 131 555

www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/09160cultresusefwork.pdf

Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System

OEH maintains the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) which includes:

- information about Aboriginal objects that have been reported to the Chief Executive of OEH
- information about Aboriginal Places which have been declared by the Minister to have special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture
- archaeological reports.

AHIMS refers to recorded Aboriginal objects and Places as Aboriginal sites.

AHIMS Web Services is a system that allows users to search information about recorded Aboriginal objects and Places in a much faster and efficient way via the internet. For some activities the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) requires that you exercise due diligence to check if Aboriginal sites will be harmed by your activities – checking AHIMS is part of due diligence.

There are also other reasons why a person may wish to use AHIMS:

- conveyancing prior to purchase or sale of a property
- Aboriginal heritage research, studies and assessments
- fire hazard reduction certificates
- Aboriginal community initiatives.

Contact: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licences/AboriginalHeritageInformationManagementSystem.htm

Access to public land and water for hunting and fishing

On lands reserved under the NPW Act there are additional restrictions on hunting and gathering and most activities will require either a consent or a licence from OEH, unless there has been a determination of native title. Additionally, a licence to use firearms or other regulated hunting implements may be required.

Parks reserved under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The types of approval required for Aboriginal people's cultural resource use activities in parks depend on the type of activity and the type of park.

Where a cultural resource use activity involves use of animals or plants, in most cases a licence under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) or a consent under the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2002 is required. This depends in part on whether:

- for that particular park category there is a specific offence for the activity and whether there are any exemptions for that offence
- the species is a threatened species
- approval has been given through some other process
- the Aboriginal person is a native title holder and whether there is an ILUA.

The local parks office should be contacted to discuss the proposed activity and whether an approval is needed. Where a licence is required, the local parks office will need to seek advice from the OEH Wildlife Licensing Unit. The Department of Primary Industries (DPI) should also be contacted if the activity involves taking or possessing fish or marine vegetation as authorisation may be required under the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (FM Act).

Where the park is an Aboriginal-owned park such as the Mutawintji reserves, Mount Grenfell Historic Site, Biamanga National Park, Gulaga National Park, Worimi Conservation Lands and Gaagal Wanggaan (South Beach) National Park, the Board of Management is responsible for approving cultural activities. The Board of Management can approve Aboriginal (and non-Aboriginal) access and use of the parks for fishing, hunting, gathering and ceremonial activities.

In parks subject to ILUAs, such as the Githabul ILUA where native title rights are recognised, the exercise of those rights by the native title holders and any consents required are set out in the individual agreement.

Contact: OEH Wildlife Licensing Unit 131 555; DPI www.dpi.nsw.gov.au

Oceans and estuaries

The FM Act formally recognises the 'spiritual, social and customary significance to Aboriginal persons of fisheries resources', as well as the need for protection, promotion and continuation of Aboriginal cultural fishing. The FM Act defines Aboriginal cultural fishing as 'fishing activities and practices carried out by Aboriginal persons for the purpose of satisfying their personal, domestic or communal needs, or for the educational, ceremonial or other traditional purposes, and which do not have a commercial purpose.'

Aboriginal persons are exempt from paying the recreational fishing fee when fishing recreationally or undertaking cultural fishing in accordance with the FM Act, associated regulations and policies. If current rules and policies do not cater for a particular community event or need, special consideration may be given to that issue and an authorisation issued if necessary.

Additional requirements may apply in marine parks.

Contact: OEH 131 555, Fisheries Information Line 1300 550 474

Application for cultural fishing use: www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0016/350053/form-24.pdf

Forests NSW

Forests NSW recognises the rights of Aboriginal people to hunt and gather in state forests. Aboriginal cultural hunting is usually undertaken under a hunting permit for non-threatened species such as kangaroo, a memorandum of understanding or an ILUA with defined Aboriginal communities over a defined area.

Many state forests are declared hunting areas under the *Game and Feral Animal Control Act 2002*. Under this Act, holders of restricted game hunting licences can obtain written permission to enter State forests and hunt for game or feral animals.

Aboriginal cultural gathering in state forests faces few restrictions to the taking of plant resources for personal, domestic and non-commercial purposes. There are, however, limitations in relation to the taking, picking or damaging plant resources which are threatened species. Cultural gathering is usually undertaken under a permit or a letter of authority, a memorandum of understanding or an ILUA. Forests NSW may also consider business cases involving the use of plant resources on a commercial basis.

Forests NSW is committed to protecting Aboriginal cultural heritage in partnership with Aboriginal communities. It has a number of Cultural Heritage Officers who work with local Aboriginal communities to ensure that Aboriginal interests are understood and that Aboriginal sites are protected.

Forests NSW has produced guidelines for managing Aboriginal cultural heritage in state forests. The guidelines ensure that Aboriginal interests and values are recognised and addressed during forest management planning and operations.

Contact: Forests NSW information line 1300 655 687

www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0011/355934/du-diligence-cop.pdf

Travelling stock reserves and stock watering places

Aboriginal people may access travelling stock reserves and stock watering places for recreational fishing and other passive activities during daylight hours without obtaining the approval of travelling stock reserve managers.

Other cultural resource uses, such as hunting animals or gathering plants, will require the consent of the relevant authorities, and will need to comply with other legislation, for example the *Firearms Act 1996*.

Contact: Crown lands 1300 052 637

www.crownland.nsw.gov.au

Crown Lands Reserve Trusts and access to Crown lands

Crown lands are managed either by the Minister, a Reserved Trust board or by a corporation. This means that Aboriginal corporations (with the legal capacity to manage culturally significant areas) can be appointed as the manager of a Reserve Trust, particularly where Aboriginal cultural use is recognised for that land.

Aboriginal people can also apply to be appointed to Reserve Trust boards and participate in the management of land within the reserve area. Reserve Trust board vacancies are generally advertised in local newspapers. The Land and Property Management Authority (LPMA) publishes a newsletter which includes information about Reserve Trust boards.



Fern valley, Land Cove National Park

Aboriginal people may require a licence for cultural resource use activities from the manager of a Reserve Trust. Alternatively, if there is no Reserve Trust appointed, a licence may need to be obtained from the LPMA. Activities permitted in a reserve are governed by the Crown Lands Act and Regulations and may also be specified in a plan of management for the reserve.

The LPMA is the first point of contact for organising access to Crown lands by Aboriginal people for cultural, spiritual and land care activities.

Contact: www.crownland.nsw.gov.au/trusts

Marine parks

NSW coastal waters include marine parks at Cape Byron, the Solitary Islands, Port Stephens – Great Lakes on the north coast, and at Jervis Bay and between Batemans Bay and Narooma on the south coast.

The *Marine Parks Act 1997* enables cultural resource use within marine parks where activities are undertaken in accordance with fisheries legislation, marine park zoning plans, and cultural resource use agreements.

Cultural use of fisheries resources in marine parks involves the collection of fish and marine plants for subsistence, medicinal and other Aboriginal cultural purposes. Cultural resource use can also refer to activities associated with visiting places, such as cultural camps. Opportunities can be provided in marine parks for Aboriginal people to access waters for cultural resource use where that use is ecologically sustainable and is undertaken using traditional or modern equipment and techniques.

The Aboriginal Engagement and Cultural Use of Fisheries Resources Policy of the Marine Parks Authority (MPA) supports cultural resource use in marine parks through the following means.

- 1 Aboriginal special purpose zones, which support special management of culturally or spiritually significant areas, including for cultural resource use, can be established as part of a marine park zoning plan which sets out the activities allowed in different areas of a marine park. Aboriginal communities can be involved in development of zoning plans and in marine park management through Aboriginal advisory groups and local advisory committees. This input can help ensure zoning plans better meet the needs of Aboriginal people and can inform the establishment of Aboriginal special purpose zones that enable cultural resource use.

There are already special purpose zones in Cape Byron, Solitary Islands and Batemans marine parks that support cultural resource use. For example, the Arrawarra Headland special purpose zone in Solitary Islands Marine Park includes ancient stone fish traps and provides for traditional use and research.

- 2 Development of Cultural Resource Use Agreements between Aboriginal communities and the Marine Parks Authority allows for the negotiation of cultural resource access to all marine park zones and may be subject to a mix of restrictions due to area and season, fishing gear and methods as well as species-based restrictions, including bag and possession limits.

Cultural Resource Use Agreements are to be developed where cultural resource use of fisheries resources in a marine park cannot be achieved through the establishment of special purpose zones for cultural resource use or through the issue of event-specific (one-off) authority, including where fishing access to a marine park sanctuary zone, where harvesting of fish is generally prohibited, is sought.

Cultural Resource Use Agreements are currently under development in several marine parks.

- 3 Event specific authorities apply where some cultural resource use activities may occur in connection with significant family or community events and gatherings, and sometimes at short notice. Aboriginal people who wish to undertake cultural resource use that would involve taking fish contrary to bag limits, fishing closures, gear and method restrictions can apply for a fisheries and marine park authority to be issued on an event-specific basis.

Contact: Fisheries Information Line 1300 550 474, www.mpa.nsw.gov.au

Programs to help Aboriginal people access public land and participate in natural resource management

Aboriginal joint management

There are a number of ways that the Government and local Aboriginal people can share responsibility for managing parks or other types of public land. The aim is to ensure that Aboriginal people have the opportunity to participate in planning and decision-making for the park, reserve or area, while allowing other public uses through, for example:

- memoranda of understanding for joint management - these are formal agreements between the land manager and an Aboriginal community, setting out each group's shared involvement in planning and management.
- ILUA – the NSW Government will generally only negotiate ILUAs with Aboriginal groups that have demonstrated credible evidence of native title or have provided sufficient evidence to demonstrate they are descended from the original inhabitants of the area. They are agreements about the management of public land in the area covered by the native title claim.
- lease-back agreements – in these agreements, NPWS returns a park or reserve to its Aboriginal owners, and then leases it back from them.
- other options – these include informal agreements between Aboriginal communities and the land managing agency, and Aboriginal participation in advisory committees.

Through a joint management arrangement, the land manager and the local Aboriginal community may work together to:

- manage areas of high cultural significance and reduce impacts on those areas
- make sure that local Aboriginal people are involved in choosing and telling the Aboriginal stories about the place and areas that are important to Aboriginal people (through signs and any information provided, for example)
- improve local Aboriginal people's access to places for cultural activities
- involve local Aboriginal people in the development of plans of management, fire management plans, weed and pest management plans and other plans for the area
- involve local Aboriginal people in guided Discovery tour programs (in national parks)
- ensure that local Aboriginal people are consulted on management issues like works programs, new proposals for commercial ventures and research proposals
- improve employment, education or training opportunities for local Aboriginal people.

Contact: Local the local NPWS office or Aboriginal Co-management Unit 02 9585 6632
www.environment.nsw.gov.au/jointmanagement/index.htm

TAFE NSW

The NSW Technical and Further Education Commission (TAFE NSW) delivers a range of long and short courses that offer a choice of qualifications from certificate to diploma level, including in environmental and land management. Many courses are offered full-time, part-time and flexibly through distance and online learning. Courses are offered at over 130 campuses across NSW. Most campuses have an Aboriginal Coordinator and many also have Aboriginal Support Officers.

TAFE NSW offers courses that are culturally and educationally appropriate for Indigenous students. Aboriginal teachers will present some of the course where possible, especially the cultural content. If there isn't an Aboriginal teacher available, Aboriginal Team Teachers or guest lecturers will teach the cultural material.

Contact: 131 601, www.tafensw.edu.au/services/indigenous

NPWS – TAFE NSW Aboriginal Tour Guide Training program

The Aboriginal Tour Guide Training program supports the development of Aboriginal tourism in NSW. The training program is run by TAFE NSW and the NPWS. The program is designed to assist Aboriginal communities to create sustainable businesses for the delivery of cultural tourism products leading to development of Aboriginal businesses and Aboriginal employment in the public and private sector.

The program aims to provide:

- professional development of existing OEH staff who are employed as Discovery rangers
- employment of new OEH Discovery rangers
- professional development of Aboriginal people employed in private tourism
- professional development and employment of new Aboriginal tour guide positions in non-government organisations or local government
- the development of new community owned businesses
- new voluntary projects with schools and local community organisations.

Participants may enrol in further study to attain either a Certificate 3 in Tourism (Tour Guiding) or Certificate 2 in Business.

Contact: OEH 131 555

Aboriginal Business Development

Trade and Investment offers a range of services for Aboriginal enterprises. These services are delivered by Aboriginal Business Development staff across NSW. The Aboriginal Business Development team supports links between Aboriginal people and the private sector to provide employment and promote the purchase of Aboriginal goods and services.

Aboriginal Business Development services include:

- getting started in business – Aboriginal people interested in starting a business can also access free business information from a business advisory service
- managing and growing a business
- business assistance
- seminars, workshops and networking opportunities
- access to specialised business services, including assistance from a specialised business consultant, for businesses that have operated for two years or more
- assistance to enter export markets and participate in local or international industry trade shows.

Aboriginal businesses are encouraged to examine all business programs for which they may be eligible.

Contact: Aboriginal Business Development Manager 1300 134 359

www.smallbiz.nsw.gov.au/initiatives/aboriginal/bizdevelopment/Pages/default.aspx

Green Teams

Aboriginal Green Teams employ Aboriginal people to provide natural resource management, sustainable land use and environmental services to public or private landholders. Green Teams have been established in various ways across NSW, including as voluntary groups (for example Landcare), employees of State agencies and local councils, or as stand-alone community enterprises.

Green Teams provide quality, environmentally sustainable and culturally sensitive land management solutions for landholders while also providing regional employment and training opportunities for Aboriginal workers. In many cases, Green Team managers can help landholders to work with local Aboriginal communities, including traditional owners and Elders.

Contact: Country, Culture and Heritage Division (CCHD) Community Operations Branch Regional Offices and catchment management authorities (CMAs)

Green Teams Alliance

The purpose of the Green Teams Alliance is to address high levels of unemployment and social equity issues amongst Aboriginal people living on the coast between the Hawkesbury and Tweed rivers.

The Green Teams Alliance aims to capitalise on existing Aboriginal work teams which are undertaking land rehabilitation work in this region. It also aims to take opportunities emerging in areas of land rehabilitation along highway developments and other major construction initiatives as well as recent changes in the legislative framework on carbon reduction initiatives.

Contact: info@greenteamsalliance.com.au

www.coffsinnovation.com.au/wp-content/uploads/green-teams-alliance.pdf

Aboriginal Places program

OEH recognises Aboriginal people as the primary determinants of the cultural significance of their heritage. Aboriginal Places are a way of recognising and legally protecting Aboriginal cultural heritage. They can be declared over any land in NSW that is deemed to have special significance to Aboriginal culture. This includes all public and private land.

CCHD has an ongoing program of assessing and recommending the declaration and gazettal of Aboriginal Places throughout NSW. This program aims to advance the recognition, protection and understanding of Aboriginal cultural values throughout NSW. CCHD works with local Aboriginal communities to nominate and develop proposals for Aboriginal Place gazettal.

Under section 84 of the NPW Act, Aboriginal Places may be declared over land that 'is or was of special significance to Aboriginal culture'. This allows Aboriginal Places to be declared to recognise and protect non-tangible cultural values (for example ceremonial, spiritual and mythological values), as well as areas containing tangible cultural material (for example middens, burials, reburials, Bora rings and rock art). Plans of management will be developed jointly by the Aboriginal community, OEH and landowners to ensure that term cultural, access and management needs are met.

Recent amendments to the NPW Act have strengthened the protection of Aboriginal Places. There is now a strict liability offence at section 86 for 'harming or desecrating' a declared Aboriginal Place, with penalties significantly increased to a maximum of \$1.1 m penalty for corporations, or \$550,000 for individuals; however, there are defences (section 87) and exemptions (sections 87A and 87B) to this offence.

Contact: CCHD Community Operations Branch Regional Offices

How you can be involved in public land and natural resource management

There are many ways people can get involved – through the programs listed above, through local landholder groups, involvement in local Green Team initiatives or through initiatives of LALCs.

Contact land managing agencies directly to find out what opportunities may exist to access Country in your area, under the Cultural Resource Use Framework.

Catchment management authorities

CMAs have been established across NSW to ensure that regional communities have a say in how natural resources are managed in their catchments. Thirteen CMAs are working with farmers, Landcare and other 'carer' groups, Aboriginal communities, local government, industry and State agencies to respond to the key natural resource management issues facing their catchments.

CMAs are responsible for managing natural resources at the catchment scale. Key roles include preparing catchment action plans (CAPs) and managing incentive programs to implement the plans. CMAs also consult Aboriginal communities on CAPs, natural resource management programs and investment strategies.

Each CMA has at least one permanent Aboriginal-identified position called a Catchment Officer (Aboriginal Communities). Some CMAs may also have other contract Aboriginal positions. These dedicated staff work closely with Aboriginal Reference Groups and Aboriginal communities within each catchment to implement natural resource management programs. Aboriginal Reference Groups advise CMAs on priority natural resource management and cultural heritage issues for Aboriginal communities and help the exchange of information between CMAs and local Aboriginal communities on natural resource management issues.

In general, Aboriginal Reference Groups have a strategic role in:

- working with the CMA to develop ways to engage Aboriginal people in natural resource management throughout the catchment
- promoting natural resource management funding opportunities for Aboriginal communities through the CAP and investment strategy
- strengthening the partnership between the CMA and local Aboriginal communities
- assisting delivery of natural resource management projects to Aboriginal communities
- providing advice to CMA Boards on policies, strategies and actions relating to natural resource issues affecting Aboriginal communities during the development of CAPs.

CMA Aboriginal Reference Groups can provide access to locally organised natural resource management activities and processes. They may know of existing access and use arrangements between communities and public land managers, or be able to help you contact local public land managers.

Contact: www.cma.nsw.gov.au



OEH

Engraved emu and eggs, Tomaree National Park

Contacts

OEH

- General inquiries: 131 555, info@environment.nsw.gov.au, www.environment.nsw.gov.au
- Aboriginal Co-management Unit (NPWS): 02 9585 6632
www.environment.nsw.gov.au/jointmanagement/index.htm
- CCHD Community Operations Branch Metro Region: 02 9995 5000
- CCHD Community Operations Branch Far West Region: 02 6966 8100
- CCHD Community Operations Branch North West Region: 02 6881 4611
- CCHD Community Operations Branch Northern Region: 02 6659 8294
- CCHD Community Operations Branch Southern Region: 02 6229 7177
- Conservation Partners Program Coordinator: 02 9995 6768
conservation.partners@environment.nsw.gov.au
www.environment.nsw.gov.au/cpp/ConservationPartners.htm
- Land Alive: LandAlive@environment.nsw.gov.au
www.environment.nsw.gov.au/landalive/index.htm
- Protection of cultural objects and sites: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licences/ACHregulation.htm

Aboriginal Rural Training Program: 1800 628 422

CMAs: www.cma.nsw.gov.au

Communitybuilders: www.communitybuilders.nsw.gov.au/research (case studies, discussion papers, toolkits and contacts that could be applied to community based land management projects)

Environmental Trust: 02 8837 6093, info@environmentaltrust.nsw.gov.au
www.environment.nsw.gov.au/grants/envtrust.htm

Fisheries Information Line: 1300 550 474

Green Team Alliance (North Coast): info@greenteamsalliance.com.au
www.coffsinnovation.com.au/documents/green-teams-alliance.pdf

Indigenous Land Corporation: 1800 818 490, ilcinfo@ilc.gov.au, www.ilc.gov.au

Land and Property Management Authority: 1300 052 637

NSW Aboriginal Land Council: 02 9689 4444, www.alc.org.au

NSW Native Title Tribunal: 1800 640 501, enquiries@nntt.gov.au

TAFE NSW: 131 601, www.tafensw.edu.au/services/indigenous

Trade and Investment: www.dtiris.nsw.gov.au

- Aboriginal Business Development: 1300 134 359
www.smallbiz.nsw.gov.au/initiatives/aboriginal/bizdevelopment/Pages/default.aspx

Working on Country (Commonwealth): 1800 552 008, workingoncountry@environment.gov.au
www.environment.gov.au/indigenous/workingoncountry/index.html

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