ABORIGINAL LAND CLAIM SURVEYS

(A Local Council and Surveyors Perspective)

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

MIKE STAPLETON is a Registered Surveyor in New South Wales and is employed by the Baulkham Hills Shire Council. He migrated to Australia in 1988 from South Africa, where he is still registered as a Land Surveyor.

In South Africa, Mike was employed by Escom, the organisation responsible for electricity supply in the country. In Australia, he has five years experience with consulting surveying firms and two years experience at Baulkham Hills Shire Council.

In addition to his surveying qualifications, Mike has a Master of Planning Degree and Management Development Program Certificate. He is a member of the Institution of Surveyors and a convenor of the Urban Design and Management Group.

1. Introduction

The Commonwealth Native Title Act was passed late in 1993. Since then "Mabo" has become a relevant and popular topic for papers and presentations at professional conferences. To date most presentations made at survey conferences or meetings have largely covered descriptions of the legal implications and processes involved (Ticehurst 1994). In this paper I describe some implications of Aboriginal land claims on Baulkham Hills Shire Council and surveys which have been necessitated by, or have been associated with Aboriginal land claims. I also look at impacts which the "Mabo" decision may have on the surveying profession.

Most of the Aboriginal land claims made in the Baulkham Hills Shire have been made under the New South Wales Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983, with only one claim being made under the "Mabo" legislation. While there are significant differences in the Acts, of which the differences in the requirements for a claim to be successful are very relevant, laypeople in conversation tend to lump all these Aboriginal claims together.

2. The Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983.

The Aboriginal Land Rights Act was passed in 1983. The Act was based on four positive viewpoints:

a) Land in the State of New South Wales was traditionally owned and occupied by Aborigines.

b) Land is of spiritual, social, cultural and economic importance to Aborigines.

c) It is fitting to acknowledge the importance which land has for Aborigines and the need of Aborigines for land.

d) It is accepted that as a result of past Government decisions the amount of land set aside for Aborigines has been progressively reduced without compensation:

(New South Wales 1993).

Crown lands can in terms of section 36 of the Act be claimed by either the New South Wales Land Council or Local Aboriginal Land Councils if they:

(a) are able to be lawfully sold or leased, or are reserved or dedicated for any purpose, under the Crown Lands Consolidation Act 1913 or the Western Lands Act 1901;

(b) are not lawfully used or occupied;

(c) do not comprise lands which, in the opinion of a Crown Lands Minister, are needed or are likely to be needed as residential lands; and

(d) are not needed, nor likely to be needed, for an essential public purpose.

(New South Wales 1983).

Crown lands which are claimed and satisfy these criteria **will** be granted to the Aboriginal Land Council.

A significant difference between this Act and the "Mabo" legislation is that land obtained under this Act can be sold or dealt with under certain circumstances. This has resulted in some cases in which claims have been successful although it has been claimed that the land is required for public or residential purposes. Judges or the Crown Lands office have contended that the residential or public use can be achieved by negotiating with the successful Aboriginal Land Council for the required land (Justice Bannon 1991 - Land and Environment Court decision in La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council v. The Minister administering the Crown Lands Act 1989; Baulkham Hills Shire Council 1991).

While under the New South Wales legislation a claim must be made by an Aboriginal Land Council, it appears easier for a claim to be successful as no long association with the land as is required under the "Mabo" legislation (ATSIC(1) 1994)needs to be proven.

3. The Commonwealth Native Title Act 1993.

As full papers are being presented on both the Commonwealth Native Title Act 1993 and the Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983, I illustrate only issues which differ between the acts and issues which may have relevance to councils.

In a circular to councils from the Department of Local Government and Co-operatives, the following activities were identified as being those where native titles may be involved:

* *acquisition of land by agreement or compulsory process,*

* *dealings involving land that is owned or controlled by councils (including classification of lands and plans of management),*

* *functions of councils on council land,*

* *approvals and orders where the activity is to be undertaken on land that may have native title interests, or where notification of neighbours is concerned,*

* *dealing with land as a result of outstanding rates.*
(Rogers 1994)

Rogers (1994) also identified matters which councils should be aware of when dealing in land:

- The acts or dealings that can validly done under the Act
- The land in which native title should not exist
- The procedure to establish whether native title exists
- The procedure where there is a registered claimant or title holder
- Compensation rights.

Red tape is increased for councils for the following activities which require the approval of the Minister for Local Government and Co-operatives or the Governor:

- Acquisition of land by compulsory process,
- Proposed road widening orders,
- Certain leasing or licensing of community land,
- Placing of public reserves under council control by proclamation.

Applications for approval for these activities require "accompanying documentary evidence that either the land concerned is not affected by native title or the council has complied fully with the requirements of the Native Title Act." (Rogers 1994)

It is interesting to compare when land can be claimed under the Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 and when native title exists under the Commonwealth Native Title Act 1994. Native title should not exist in the following cases:

* *the land has had a freehold or leasehold estate granted over it prior to 31.10.75;*

* *the land has been compulsorily acquired prior to 31.10.75;*

* *the land has been appropriated, reserved or dedicated for a public purpose and, prior to 31.10.75, used for such purposes where the use is inconsistent with the continuation of native title;*

* *where acts of the type referred to above happened after 31.10.75 and before 1.1.94, but did not breach the Racial Discrimination Act, or if they did, did not result in invalidity;*

* *acts done prior to 1.1.94 which are invalid because of the existence of native title, but which have been validated by State legislation.*

(New South Wales Department of the Premier 1994).

In cases not covered by the above, native title may exist. Native title may exist exclusively, in which case the people with the title are the only people who have any rights to the land. Alternatively specific rights may be granted, in which case non native title rights may exist with the native title rights. (ATSIC(1) 1994).

4. Baulkham Hills Shire.

Baulkham Hills Shire is a semi-rural shire situated on Sydney's north western fringe. The shire covers an area of 380 km2 and has a population of about 120,000 (Baulkham Hills Shire Council 1994). Included in the shire are urban suburbs of Baulkham Hills, Castle Hill, Dural, West Pennant Hills, Carlingford, Glenhaven and North Rocks; and rural villages such as Kenthurst, Wiseman's Ferry, Glenorie and Maroota. Sydney's major urban expansion to the north-west, known as the Rouse Hill development lies partly in the shire and incorporates the villages of Kellyville and Rouse Hill.

Since 1986 claims have been made under the Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 and these claims now total about 8100 hectares (Quintal 1992, Author unknown 1992 - Hills News). This constitutes over a fifth of the total area of the shire. The claims are illustrated on the map below (Baulkham Hills 1992). In 1994 a claim was made under the "Mabo" legislation for vacant Crown land in the path of the proposed M2 motorway, a large proportion of which lies in the southern corner of Baulkham Hills Shire (Gladwell 1994). I am surprised that a claim under the NSW legislation had not been made earlier.

The Council attitude to the claims was in most cases to consider the claims as being required for an essential public purpose, that is, for the provision of a Bushland Open Space Network.

In a letter to the Department of Conservation and Land Management three out of thirty claims were considered by Council to be claimable (Conolly(1) 1992)! The Department has taken a different view to some of the claims and believe that:

> *Council's reports to date have not sufficiently justified objections to the Land Claims. Council's report needs to sufficiently justify the concept of the bushland corridor, including providing a needs assessment of the proposal from a local and regional context.*

Baulkham Hills Shire Council 1991.

Evidence of residents' views is not very conclusive. When the land has been used for a public purpose residents have opposed the claim strongly. An example of this opposition is the claim for land on which the Kenthurst Pony Club has operated (Davey 1991).

However residents in the Maroota area have supported the claims of land in their neighbourhood as the success of the claim would hinder a proposal in the area for a landfill tip site (Author unknown - Hills News 1992).

It appears to me that the Crown Lands Service may now be disregarding objections to claims to a greater extent than might have originally been intended at the time that the Act was passed. The then Minister for Natural Resources, Janice Crosio, in a circular letters to all Local Aboriginal Land Councils, while discussing whether land might be needed for an essential public purpose wrote:

> *As a general guide consideration will be given to the following circumstances as indicating an essential public purpose: land required for national parks, nature reserves, water catchment and storage, forests, flood mitigation, urban development, regeneration areas, public watering places, roads, airstrips, public access to waterways and protection of coastal foreshores.*

Crosio 1985.

I would have thought that Council's bushland corridor might have fallen into one of these categories, although Council's submission may have been inadequate. The Crown Lands Service's attitude would have been influenced by decisions made and principles clarified in court cases associated with land claims.

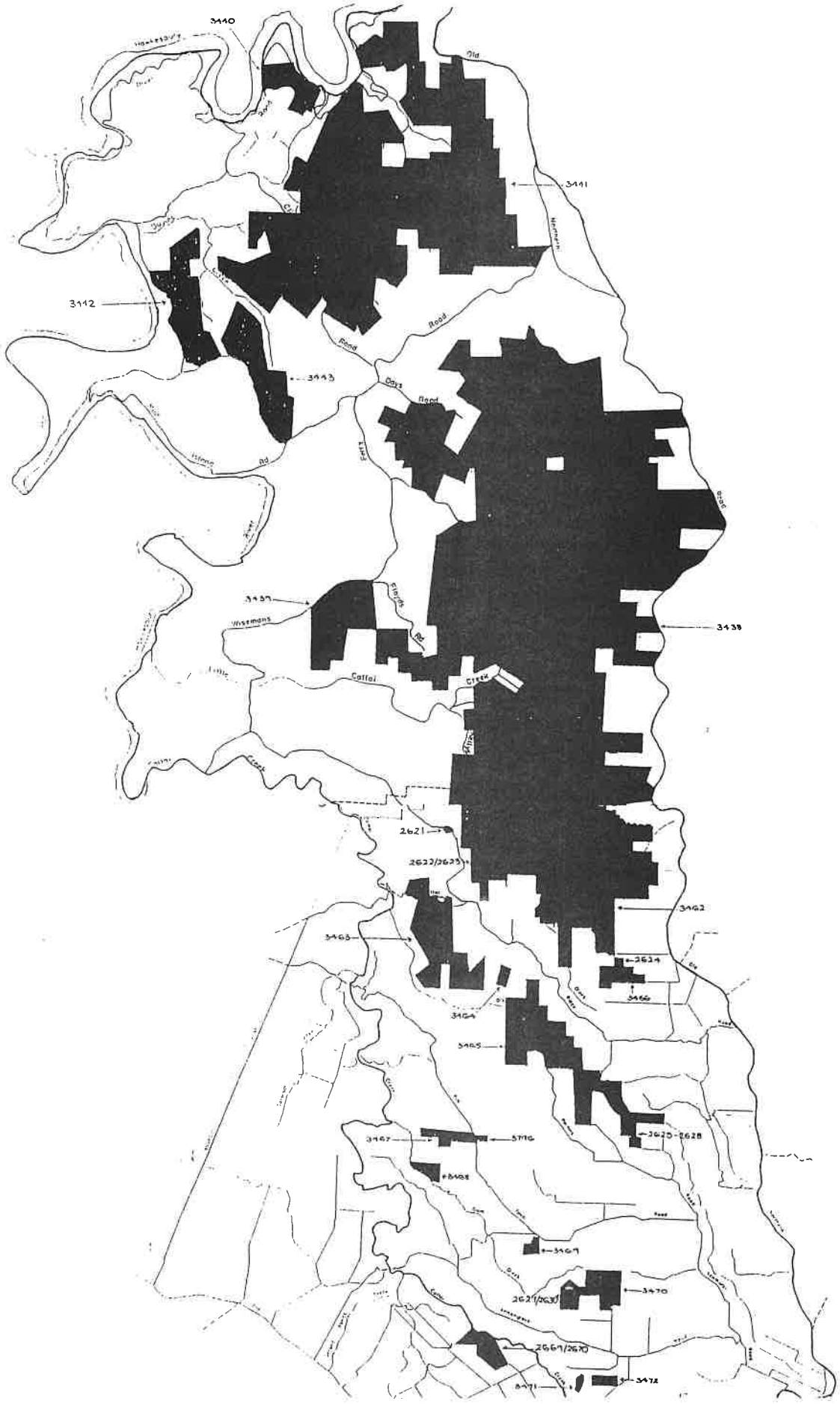
I am going to describe aspects of three of the claims. In two cases I describe surveys associated with the claims which I have been required to undertake. Also described are the discussions between officials of Council and Department of CALM. The third case involves the Kenthurst Pony Club which operates on Crown land which has been claimed by the Daruk Local Aboriginal Land Council.

5. Cattai Ridge Road:

The claim, Aboriginal Land Claim No. 3463, is situated on Cattai Ridge Road. The terrain is steep and rugged and is vegetated with typical Australian bushland. Council considered that the land was integral to its development of the bushland corridor network, and was hence not claimable. The corridor was considered an essential public purpose and Council requested that the claim not be granted until further study was undertaken.

The Department disagreed however, and the land is to be granted once a survey of the land is completed (Houghton 1994). It appears that the surveys are being carried out by the Crown Lands Office, so not only is the land being granted, but the associated costs will also be borne by the taxpayers.

Shaded Area: Aboriginal Land Claim Area



I became involved with this project due to the fact that the physical location of Cattai Ridge Road did not lie within the property boundaries of the road. I was required to undertake a survey to determine the location of the road with respect to the boundaries and at one stage there appeared that a simultaneous road closure and opening may occur to rectify the situation, and I prepared a plan to achieve this (see Appendix A).

The situation was complicated by the fact that Lot 77 DP 752047 situated south of the road would be left without flood-free access if the existing road reserve was closed. Council would not grant development approval for the construction of a dwelling without flood-free access. Negotiations were carried out between Crown Lands Office and Council officials, and the owner of Lot 77.

Crown Lands officials recommended that Council apply for a road to be opened in the location of the existing road and that compensation would be payable in terms of the Land Acquisition Act (1991). Council were prepared to open the road, but not to pay compensation, and the suggestion was made that the simultaneous opening of the new road with the closing of the unused reserve would remove the need for compensation (Stapleton 1993). The Crown Lands Office were also unable to assist the owner of Lot 77 to obtain flood-free access, and they suggested that the owner negotiate with the Daruk Local Aboriginal Land Council (Tomasaka 1993, Houghton 1994).

The survey itself was interesting in as much that the original survey was carried out in 1889 (Elsworth 1889). Some of the original rock marks and rockspits were found, and one had a sense of the pioneering spirit while doing the job! It has been a little frustrating, however to have undertaken a fairly substantial survey which may never be placed on public record. It appears that Crown Lands surveyors are undertaking a full survey of the land to be granted.

The position concerning the roads appears to remain unresolved, and I am not sure whether the location of the existing road is included in the land to be granted to the Aboriginal Land Council. It is probable that the road will be excluded as it is likely to be considered to be being used for an essential public purpose. The status of the road, one would imagine, would be that of Crown Road.

6. Bannerman Road

The Bannerman Road claim is over a piece of Crown land situated between Glenhaven and Annangrove Roads in an area on the northern fringe of the Glenhaven residential suburb in the shire. The site was reserved in 1907 for quarry purposes (New South Wales 1907), but has not been used for quarry purposes for many years. The surrounding are is currently characterised by rural residential properties. Bannerman Road is a public road which runs north and south of the Crown land, and the two sections are linked by an unsealed piece of road.

The road has become a popular route to access Castle Hill and other suburbs, and the unsealed road is a source of great agitation to residents and users. This has resulted in public pressure both in the media and from letters from residents/users as well as State and Local politicians and the police, for the road to be sealed. This agitation has been running for many years as illustrated in the letter from the then Minister for Lands to the Member for Hawkesbury written in 1986 (see Appendix B).

The Crown Lands Service say that they have dedicated the road as a public road, and the responsibility thus lies with Council to seal the road. Unfortunately, as in the case of the Cattai Ridge Road claim, the road does not fall within the reserved road reserve dedicated to the public. The council does not wish to pay for the sealing of the road, and considers the unsealed portion as a track required essentially for bushfire control purposes. After negotiations between Council and the Crown Lands Service it was agreed that the land be used for a residential development. The road link would then be constructed and costs thereof would be recovered from the proceeds of the development. Then came the Aboriginal land claim, and that idea was put on hold! Council requested that the claim be rejected on the basis that the land was required for an essential public purpose, being the provision of the link between the two sections of Bannerman Road. The claim is, to my knowledge, still being assessed.

The survey itself was rather basic, although once again it was interesting locating marks placed in 1886, the date of the original survey of the road (Elsworth 1886). Marks found were substantial rock marks and the accuracy of the survey was quite amazing considering the equipment that surveyors had available at that time.

7. The Kenthurst Pony Club Site

The Kenthurst Pony Club site is probably the most controversial site under an Aboriginal land claim in the Baulkham Hills Shire as it is a claim about which legal opinions were sought and the possibility existed that the matter could have been determined in the Land and Environment Court.

The site was a formerly the Kenthurst West Public School Site, and when the Education Department decided that it did not require the land, Council was asked to identify an appropriate public use for the site. At about this time (1985) the Kenthurst Pony Club was seeking a new more suitable venue, and Council considered that this site would be suitable. The Pony Club was thus given permission to operate from the site and furthermore received consent from the Department of Conservation and Land Management to submit a development application to Council to undertake earthworks on the site. However the Department did not issue the club with a licence or lease.

Council gave development approval and earthworks were commenced without seeking further permission from the Department. When the Department realised that earthworks had been carried out, it wrote to Council and the Pony Club notifying both parties that no permission had been given for the earthwork and that no further work should be performed (Searle 1993).

The Pony Club and Council initially considered that as the land was been legally used and occupied by the club and that the land is needed for an essential public purpose being for community and recreational needs, the claim should be refused (Conolly(2) 1992). The Pony Club also received legal advice confirming the likelihood that a claim could be challenged in court. Council also considered that the claim conflicted with its planned network of bushland reserves (Davey 1991).

The Department however believes that there was no lawful use or occupation of the site at the date the claim was lodged (Houghton 1992) and believes that there are legal precedents to back up their claim. The claim is still under investigation. The dispute concerning the site received much publicity (Davey 1991), and also involved correspondence with local and state politicians (Conolly(2) 1992).

The dispute involving this site raised two issues, namely what constitutes *lawful use and occupation*, and what is considered to be an *essential* public purpose. Legal precedents from recent relevant court cases were illustrated to Council staff at a seminar held with Department of Conservation and Land Management staff (Quintal 1991). The first involved a claim for Reserved Crown Land at Fingal Head, Tweed Heads:

> *In this case, the land was reserved for open space and Tweed Council were appointed trustees. There was also some vacant Crown land. The Minister refused the claim over the land that Council had care, control and management, because it was being lawfully used and occupied by the Council and the public, and it was required for an essential public purpose being tourism. Some of the land was actively managed by Council and had been developed for picnic grounds, carpark, and access to the beach etc. The land was mown, visited by a ranger 4 days per week. There was also some natural areas: littoral rainforest, and heathland that was not actively managed by Council.*
>
> *The Land and Environment Court had to decide whether the land was lawfully used and occupied. It was concluded that those parts of the reserve that was developed and mowed, was lawfully used and occupied so were not claimable. However, those areas left in their natural state were not lawfully used and were not claimable.*

(Quintal 1991).

Aspects of the Land and Environment Court decision were appealed and overturned in the supreme court.

As a consequence of this case it has been recommended that plan of management and development plans be drawn up for land under Councils' management. This would illustrate a management role which is considered to be an act of occupation. Plans can also be used to show that reserves are to be used in areas in their natural state, and that management of such areas require that **nothing** need be done in the area. Signage, fences and constructed trails were also recommended to illustrate occupation and management.

The second case considered the issue of "essential public purpose". This case related to a claim for Crown land adjacent to a golf course at La Perouse:

> *The La Perouse site had been identified for housing since 1959, however, the judge said that it wasn't essential that the land be used for housing and the land wasn't needed for housing. Some of the judge's reasons included:*
> * *Government has taken on land subdivision because it is desirable, but not necessarily essential or fundamental as a public purpose.*
> * *there is no reason why the land could not be developed privately for residential purposes rather than by the government.*

(Quintal 1991)

It should be noted that this claim was lodged before the Act was amended to exclude land required for residential purposes. According to Quintal the court has stated that essential means "necessary, indispensable or at least material and important". An essential public purpose should thus be unique to the site due to its attributes, location, flora, fauna, etc. (Quintal 1991).

8. The 'Mabo' claim

The only claim under the Commonwealth Native Title Act 1993 covered most Crown land in the southern parts of the shire through which the proposed M2 motorway is to be built. The claim was made by a single Aboriginal person who claims that he does not want the freeway stopped and only wants to prevent the destruction of Aboriginal sites (Gladwell 1994). This may well be so, but in the case of a proposed development which generates a lot of opposition, a claim under this Act may prove a good way of delaying the project as another bureaucracy becomes involved.

The Native Titles Registrar is located in Perth which in New South Wales will make dealing with officials of the Registrar much less convenient. This claim is the first native title land claim in metropolitan Sydney.

(Author unknown 1994 - The Hills News).

The land over which the claim is made is illustrated by shaded portions of the map shown in Appendix C, (National Native Title Tribunal 1995). Ownership of the land has not been claimed, but rather lesser rights as defined below:

- *the right to go on to the land (and waters):*
- *for access to cultural sites and places;*
- *to maintain cultural sites and places for preservation and continuation of culture and spiritual practice;*
- *to camp and to reside;*
- *to conduct meetings and ceremonies for special gatherings,*
- *to hunt, fish, and gather traditional plants and animals for food and medicine;*
- *to collect stone, ochres or any natural resources and materials for the continuation of cultural practices and manufacture of art and artefacts;*
- *for the purposes of teaching and educating children (and adults) for the preservation and continuation of Darug culture.*

(National Native Title Tribunal 1995).

This claim is still being processed.

9. Conclusion

In conclusion I wish to identify impacts which legislation involving Aboriginal land claims may have on surveyors. This has not received much attention in Australian survey journals, but has recently been addressed in the South African Journal of Surveying and Mapping (Leppan and Leppan 1994, Fisher 1994). Leppan and Leppan, and Ogleby did address the 'Mabo' issue in 1993 before the Native Title Act became law (Leppan and Leppan 1993, Ogleby 1993).

* Land Title research

The Institution's (NSW) president, Bill Backhouse, in his address late last year to students at New South Wales University, identified Land Title research as an appropriate topic for research (Backhouse 1994).

Australian Surveyors have been involved in Land title investigations in developing countries such as Tonga and Thailand (Grenfell 1994 with Savae Latu, Toms and Cross 1991, Williamson 1990). In developing countries and, in deed, in developed countries where native title has not previously been recognised the impact of the 'Mabo' decision is very relevant. Also very relevant will be the impact that the claims have on future developments.

Surveyors in Australia are thus well situated to assist surveyors and researches in countries such as New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, Sweden and the United States of America where ways are being sought to provide land rights to the native people (ATSIC(2) 1994, Fisher 1994). Consultancy opportunities may become available to surveyors knowledgeable in title and development issues relating to Commonwealth Native Title Act and State Acts.

* **Dealing with Crown land**

The Crown Lands Office when dealing with other parties such as Councils concerning Crown Lands warns of the possibility of Aboriginal land claims, but does not advise on the likelihood of success of a possible claim (Micali 1995). Surveyors or property administrators need to be aware of the requirements for claims to be successful under both the Commonwealth and State Acts so that they can advise their organisation or client accordingly.

Surveyors should also be aware that the physical position of roads across Crown Lands often do not lie within the boundaries of the reserved road. Thus if development is to be done to the road or if services are proposed along the route of the road, the location of the road reserve should be confirmed before proceeding. If the location does not lie within the reserved road the surveyor needs to advise his client of the possibilities of an Aboriginal land claim and the consequences thereof.

* **Private land**

When performing surveys or advising a client on issues relating to private land, the surveyor will need to be on the lookout for adjacent land which is Crown land. The possibility of an Aboriginal land claim may impact on proposed developments on adjacent land, as I have described in the cases I have been involved in on Cattai Ridge and Bannerman Roads.

* **Universities**

University law courses in surveying courses will obviously now cover the acts relating to Aboriginal land claims. Leppan and Leppan in their paper in the South African Journal of Surveying and Mapping claim:

> *The surveyor needs to have a basic understanding of Aboriginal culture, since the evidence will come from the stories and legends of this culture. The surveyor will gain access to this information by talking to the people on the ground. This at least is a familiar activity.*

(Leppan and Leppan 1994)

I wonder if universities will include an optional course on Aboriginal culture! Those surveyors who have not had the opportunity to study Aboriginal culture need to be aware that there may be occurrences in which an expert in these issues may need to be consulted.

* **Land Information Systems**

The designers of Land Information Systems may need to add layers to accommodate the unconventional rights which are now permitted under the Native Titles Act. Many of these rights are not absolutely definable as in the case of most of our conventional land rights, and some thought may be necessary to determine the most appropriate way of defining these rights in land information systems.

* **Crown land surveys**

Many, if not all the Crown land grants as a result of Aboriginal claims should I imagine be associated with a survey of the land. Thus Crown Lands Office surveyors are going to be kept busy for some time. Alternatively our colleagues in private practice may receive an occasional project to help them out of the recession! Surveyors need to be fit for these surveys as they are often found in very rugged terrain which is fairly densely vegetated.

As Australia moves towards recognising the rights of its Native peoples and compensating them for the loss of land rights they suffered during colonisation, surveyors will at the very least have to be aware of aspects of associated legislation. Some may see the opportunity of consulting thoroughly in these affairs, and study the issues in depth.

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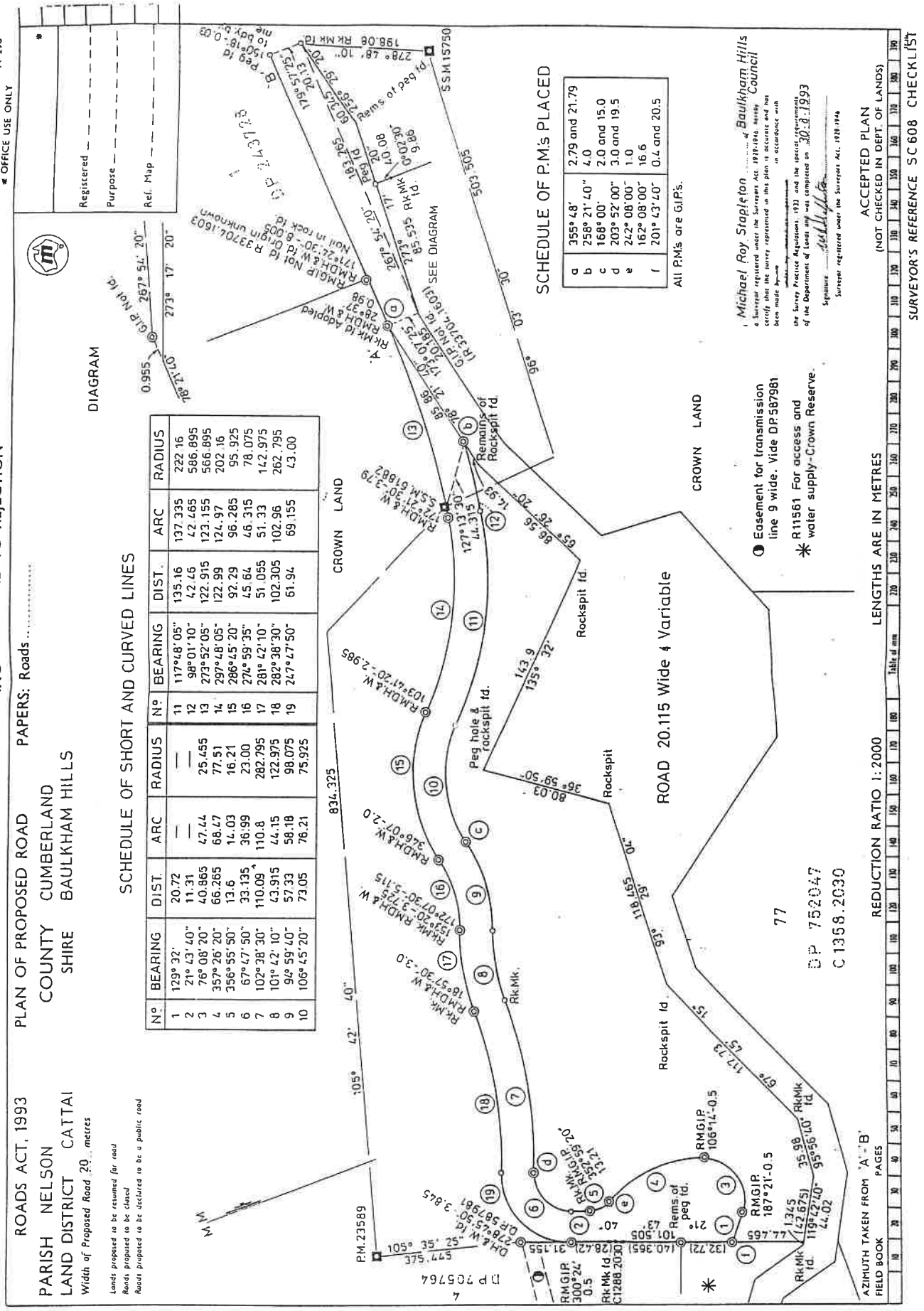
Appendix A: Cattai Ridge Road



No	BEARING	DIST.	ARC	RADIUS
1	129° 32'	20.72	—	—
2	21° 43' 40"	11.31	—	—
3	76° 08' 20"	40.865	47.44	25.455
4	357° 26' 20"	66.265	68.47	77.51
5	356° 55' 50"	13.6	14.03	16.21
6	67° 47' 50"	33.135	36.99	23.00
7	102° 38' 30"	110.09	110.8	282.795
8	101° 42' 10"	43.915	44.15	122.975
9	94° 59' 40"	57.33	58.18	98.075
10	106° 45' 20"	73.05	76.21	75.925

No	BEARING	DIST.	ARC	RADIUS
11	117° 48' 05"	135.16	137.335	222.16
12	98° 01' 10"	42.46	42.465	586.895
13	273° 52' 05"	122.915	123.155	566.895
14	297° 48' 05"	122.99	124.97	202.16
15	286° 45' 20"	92.29	96.285	95.925
16	274° 59' 35"	45.64	46.315	78.075
17	281° 42' 10"	51.055	51.33	142.975
18	282° 38' 30"	102.305	102.96	262.795
19	247° 47' 50"	61.94	69.155	43.00

a	355° 48'	2.79 and 21.79
b	258° 21' 40"	4.0
c	168° 00'	2.0 and 15.0
d	203° 52' 00"	3.0 and 19.5
e	242° 08' 00"	1.0
f	162° 08' 00"	16.6
	201° 43' 40"	0.4 and 20.5

Appendix B: Letter from Minister for Lands, the Hon Mr J R Hallam

L.275/86
MN84 H 346

Minister for Agriculture and Minister for Lands
New South Wales

Mr. K. R. Rozzoli, M.P.,
Member for Hawkesbury,
Parliament House,
SYDNEY. 2000 00

Dear Mr. Rozzoli,

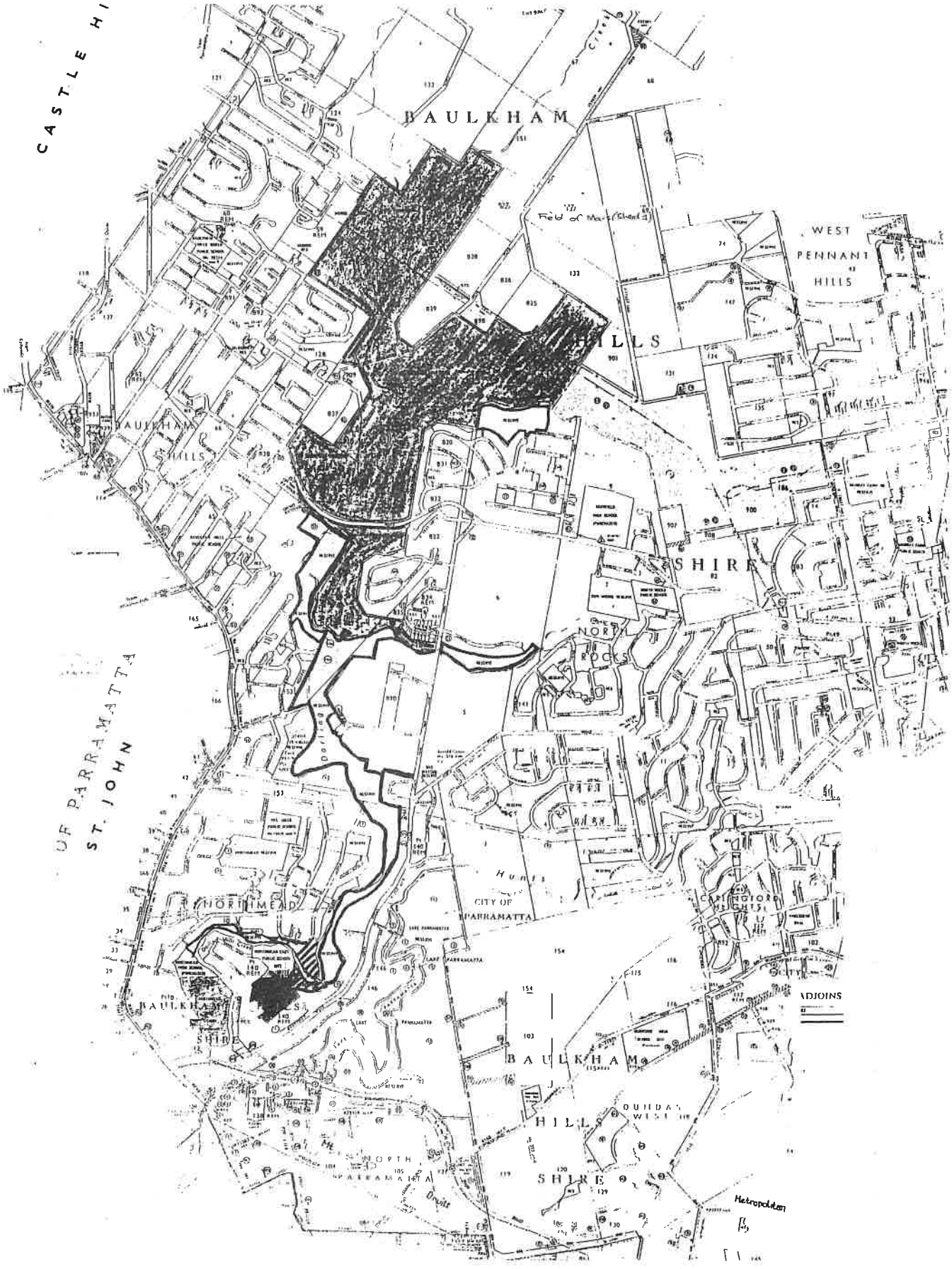
I refer to your recent representations on behalf of the Baulkham Hills Shire Council (Mr. B. F. Pullinger, Shire Clerk, Council Chambers, Castle Hill, 2154) concerning the possible construction of the remaining unformed part of Bannermans Road, Kenthurst.

I understand that this section of Bannermans Road was originally constructed by Council to provide access for bushfire control purposes. However, it is being increasingly used as a through road and there is a local demand for the road to be fully developed.

Apparently Council is not prepared to allocate sufficient funds for the construction of the road and would prefer to wait until the adjoining land is subdivided. The adjoining land is owned by the Crown and could possibly be subdivided by either the Department of Housing (Landcom) or the Crown Lands Office. At this stage the subdivision has a low priority which is influenced by public demand for building blocks and the availability of developmental funds.

In the circumstances I am unable to assist Council with the construction of the road until demand for blocks in the locality is sufficient to warrant the subdivision and disposal of the adjoining lands. The Crown Lands Office has previously advised Council that there are no objections to Council developing the road (at ratepayers cost) if it so desires.

Yours sincerely,

J. R. HALLAM, M.L.C.,
MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE
AND MINISTER FOR LANDS

Appendix C: The First Native Title Land Claim in Metropolitan Sydney