



Maari Ma Wellbeing Centre, Wilcannia - Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment

Barnson Pty Ltd

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project background

Barnson Pty Ltd (Barnson) engaged Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd (ELA) to undertake an Aboriginal Due Diligence assessment (ADD) for the proposed Maari Ma Wellbeing Centre located to the south west of Bonney Street (Lot 2, 3 and 4 DP 1201089 and Lot 111 DP 1201028), Wilcannia, NSW (hereafter referred to as 'the study area'; Figure 1). ELA understands that the scope of works involves the construction of buildings, roads and associated landscaping.

A plan of the proposed works has been provided by Maari Ma Health Aboriginal Corporation (Figure 2).

This assessment outlines the findings of the Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment of the study area, in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010a).

1.2 Assessment process

The methodology of this Aboriginal due diligence assessment includes:

- Undertake an extensive search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database maintained by Heritage NSW, Department of Premier and Cabinet (Heritage NSW) to establish if there are any previously recorded Aboriginal objects or places within the study area;
- Undertake a search of the Central Darling Local Environment Plan (LEP) 2012 Schedule 5 (Environmental Heritage), the NSW State Heritage Inventory and the Australian Heritage Database in order to determine if there are any sites of Aboriginal significance or sensitivity located within the study area;
- Undertake a desktop review of relevant previous Aboriginal heritage assessments to understand the local archaeological context and assist in predicting the likely occurrence of unrecorded Aboriginal sites or objects, and
- Undertake a site inspection to identify any Aboriginal sites and / or areas of sensitive landforms.

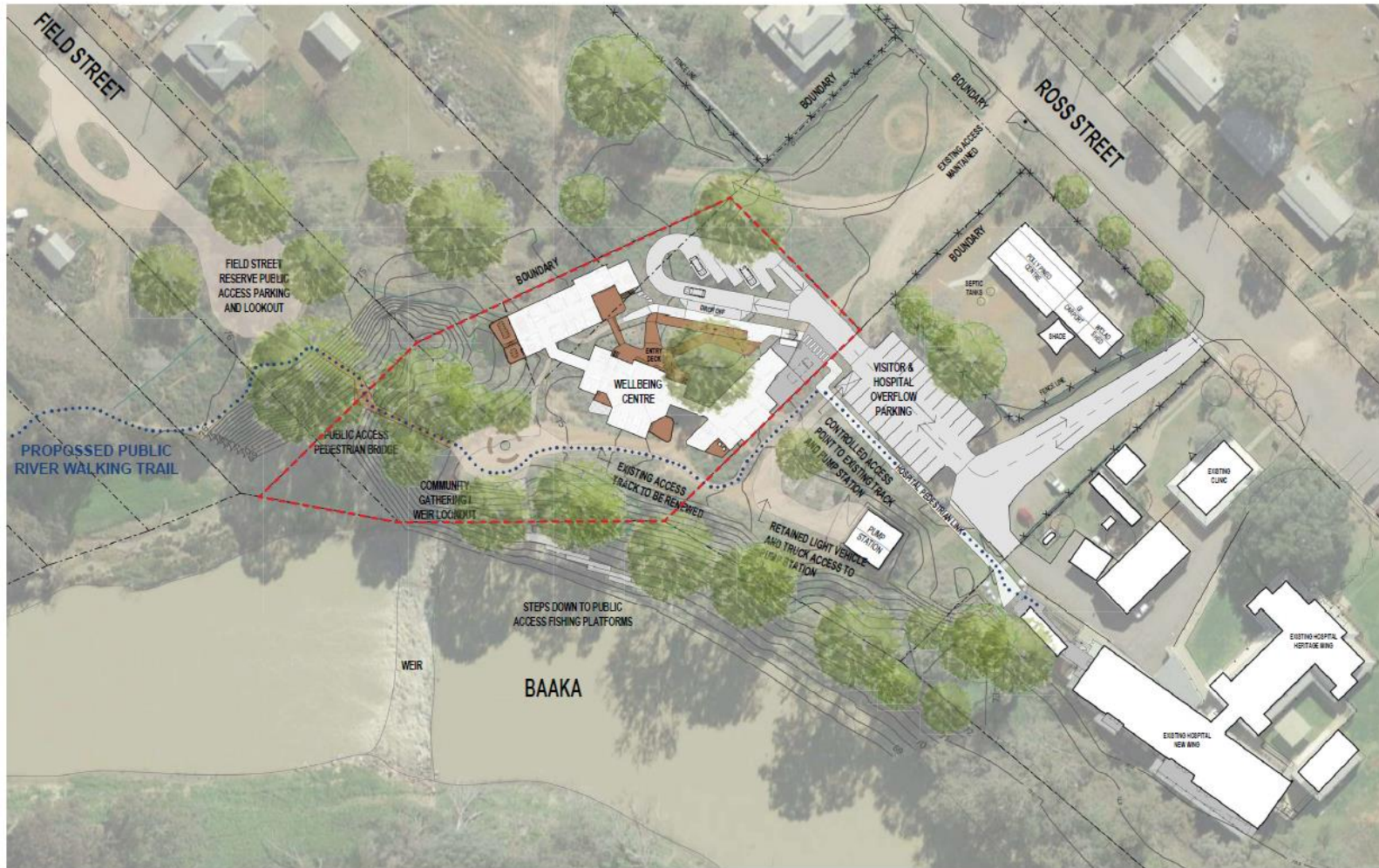
The aim of this report is to establish whether Aboriginal objects are present within the study area, if it is likely that unknown Aboriginal objects are located in the study area and determine whether further assessment and/or an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is required.

The due diligence process involves *"taking reasonable and practical measures to determine whether your actions will harm an Aboriginal object and, if so, what measures can be taken to avoid that harm"* (DECCW 2010a:4).

If harm cannot be avoided, further technical studies and approvals will be required (see section 4).



Figure 1: The study area



MAARI MA WELLBEING CENTRE - WILCANNIA
LOCALITY PLAN
28.07.2020



Maari Ma Health Aboriginal Corporation



Figure 2: Plan of proposed wellbeing centre (source: Maari Ma Health Aboriginal Corporation 2020)

2. Basis for cultural heritage management

Places of cultural significance enrich people's lives, often providing a deep and inspirational sense of connection to community and landscape, to the past, and to lived experiences ... they are irreplaceable and precious (Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013:1).

Traditionally, heritage and archaeological assessments have focused on the significance of the tangible elements of cultural heritage (Brown 2008). Items such as structures and archaeological artefacts have been considered predominantly in terms of their scientific/research potential and representativeness (New South Wales Heritage Office 2015:20-24). By focusing on the scientific qualities of heritage, many of the intangible qualities of heritage were not considered. This is especially crucial when participating in the management and protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage. By nature, Aboriginal cultural heritage is multi-faceted: it consists not only of tangible structures and objects of value for scientific investigations, but also of a deeply complex array of intangible expressions, such as stories, memories, and traditions. Many of the rights and interests of Aboriginal communities in their own heritage is formed on the basis of this intangibility. It stems from their spirituality, customary law, original ownership, and continuing custodianship (Australian Heritage Commission 2002:5). These intangible expressions often share a strong link with the landscape. Byrne *et al.* (2003:3) describe this connection in the form of a map, where individuals:

Carry around in [their] heads a map of the landscape which has all these places and their meanings detailed on it. When we walk through our landscapes the sight of a place will often trigger the memories and the feelings [that] go with them ... it is the landscape talking to us.

Crucially, those who are not connected to the landscape in question will not be able to discern these intangible meanings embedded in the landscape; they can only come to recognise the significance by consulting with local knowledge holders (Byrne *et al.* 2003:3). And, even so, they may vary between individuals, reflecting unique experiences.

By recognising the rights and interests of Aboriginal knowledge holders and community members in their cultural heritage, all parties involved in the identification, conservation, and management of this cultural heritage must acknowledge that Aboriginal people (Australian Heritage Commission 2002:6):

- Are the primary source of information on the value of their heritage and how this is best conserved;
- Must have an active role in any heritage planning processes;
- Must have input into primary decision-making in relation to their heritage so that they can continue to fulfil their obligations towards this heritage; and
- Must control the intellectual property and other information relating specifically to their heritage, as this may be an integral aspect of its heritage value.

As such, cultural heritage sites and objects are fundamental elements of Aboriginal peoples' identities, connections, and belonging to their communities. The careful protection and management of this heritage is essential for the preservation of connection between past, present, and future.

3. Assessment process

3.1 Identify if the proposed activity will disturb the ground surface

The proposed works and associated infrastructure will disturb the ground surface.

3.2 Database searches and known information sources

3.2.1 AHIMS search

The AHIMS database maintained by Heritage NSW and regulated under Section 90Q of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. The AHIMS database holds information and records regarding the registered Aboriginal sites (Aboriginal objects, as defined under the Act) and declared Aboriginal places that exist in NSW.

A search of the AHIMS database was conducted on 17 March 2021 (search ID 576880) to identify if any registered Aboriginal sites were present within, or adjacent to, the study area (**Appendix A**). The search parameters include a 5 km radius surrounding the study area. The AHIMS database search was conducted within the following lot/coordinates:

Table 1: Search Parameters for the AHIMS database search

Search Parameters	
GDA Zone	54
Eastings	721231 - 731231
Northings	6501215 - 6511215

The AHIMS search result:

Table 2: Search results for the AHIMS database search

Search Results	
Aboriginal sites recorded	113
Aboriginal places declared	1

The AHIMS search identified 113 Aboriginal sites and one Aboriginal place within the search parameters. No Aboriginal sites have previously been recorded within the study area. AHIMS ID 24-5-0167 ('Wilcannia Weir Fishtrap') is located in close proximity to the study area. The site card associated with this site is not digitised. AHIMS was contacted on 17 March 2021 requesting further information regarding AHIMS ID 24-5-0167, though no further information is available.

The Aboriginal place identified in the search is **Steamers Point** (NPW Gazette No. 59) and is listed as a Ceremonial Site. This Aboriginal place is located approximately 1 km east from the study area. The Statement of Significance is as follows:

Why is it an Aboriginal Place?

The value for which the Aboriginal Place is of special significance to Aboriginal culture includes, but is not limited to, the area having special significance to the Baakantji and other local Aboriginal peoples.

The values associated with this special significance to Aboriginal culture include, but are not limited to, the area being an important Baakantji camping area adjacent to the Darling River, a source of food and water as well as a travelling route through country. The place contains significant archaeological evidence including stone arrangements, artefact scatters, middens, and scarred trees.

Why is it important to Aboriginal People?

Local Aboriginal people have a strong spiritual and emotional attachment to the area. It is a place where Aboriginal families lived and where traditional knowledge and cultural life was sustained. The significance of Steamers Point has accumulated over time and embraces the richness and diversity of Aboriginal life including the strong pastoral history of the region. For many, Steamers Point is a key to understanding the past.

(SHR, 2015)

The distribution of recorded Aboriginal sites adjacent to the study area is shown in Figure 3. A regional overview of AHIMS sites surrounding the study area is shown in Figure 4. The frequencies of site types recorded within the AHIMS database search area are listed below.

Table 3: Frequencies of site types

Site Contexts	Site Features	Number	%
Open	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering	1	0.9
	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering; Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming; Ochre Quarry; Water Hole	1	0.9
	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering; Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming; Water Hole	1	0.9
	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering; Water Hole	1	0.9
	Artefact	36	31.9
	Artefact; Burial	1	0.9
	Artefact; Earth Mound; Shell	1	0.9
	Artefact; Habitation Structure; Hearth; Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD); Shell	1	0.9
	Artefact; Hearth	5	4.4
	Artefact; Hearth; Shell	2	1.8
	Artefact; Shell	1	0.9
	Burial	3	2.7

Site Contexts	Site Features	Number	%
	Burial; Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)	1	0.9
	Conflict	1	0.9
	Earth Mound; Shell; Artefact	1	0.9
	Fish Trap	3	2.7
	Habitation Structure	2	1.8
	Habitation Structure; Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)	1	0.9
	Habitation Structure; Stone Quarry; Shell; Artefact; Earth Mound	1	0.9
	Hearth	1	0.9
	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)	46	40.7
	Stone Arrangement; Stone Quarry	1	0.9
	Water Hole	1	0.9
	Total	113	100

The most common site features to occur in the area are culturally modified trees (40.7%) followed by artefacts (31.9%). All sites are located in open contexts.

3.2.2 Local, state and national heritage registers

Searches of the Australian Heritage Database, the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) and Central Darling Local Environment Plan (2012) utilising the term “Wilcannia” were conducted on 17 March 2021 in order to determine if any places of Aboriginal significance are located within the study area.

There are two heritage items located within the close vicinity of the study area. The Wilcannia District Hospital (LEP I19) is located directly adjacent to the study area. The LEP item is listed in the hospital category and is a “rare surviving late nineteenth-century hospital in the region” (SHI). The Wilcannia Golf Club (LEP I18) is located approx. 70 m north-west of the study area. The LEP item is listed in the brewery category as “it incorporates the remnants of the first (1875) brewery constructed and operated by Emil Resch in Australia” (SHI).

The proposed scope of works will not impact on the significance of these heritage items or encroach on the heritage curtilage.

No Aboriginal sites or heritage items with associated Aboriginal significance were recorded on these databases within the study area.

The Wilcannia Mission Camps and Cultural Places (NPW Gazette No. 297) is located approximately 500 m south-west. The Statement of Significance is as follows:

The Aboriginal Place demonstrates aspects of traditional ways of life such as the making of canoes and coolamons, wooden artefact making, use of aquatic resources such as fish, yabbies and mussels, and understanding of the hydrology and ecology of the river and linked aquifers and springs through the traditional knowledge of the sacred Ngatji or Rainbow Serpent.

This traditional knowledge was seamlessly transferred into the historic camping period, and into the present. Canoe trees show the transition from very old trees cut out around 200 years ago, to a canoe cut out by Barkandji matriarch Granny Moysey and her family around 1922, to a series of canoes cut out by known people in the 1940's to 1950's. Interest has been rekindled in making canoes again with elders who witnessed canoes being cut out. Stories also document practices such as fishing, yabbying and collecting mussels, as well as hunting and collecting emu eggs.

The historic camps show the deliberate placement of huts in similar ways to the traditional period, taking into account location near shade trees, fresh water, aquatic foods, and spacing and orientation of huts to keep family close and give privacy from others, and clustering of huts according to kinship relationships. The historic camps are marked by domestic and work-related historic artefacts and remnant garden plants, and hut materials indicating the construction methods of huts using traditional building methods (use of round timber and cane grass and gum leaf thatching), and new methods adopted from employment as fencers on pastoral stations.

The oral history collected from elders' documents who lived in the camps so young people can learn about their family history. The stories describe what was hard about those times (such as carting water, no electricity, primitive toilets etc,) and how they dealt with these problems, and what was better about those times than today (plenty of fish and yabbies, bush medicines, fresh water, no bills). They describe the close family ties and extended kinship groups, about how everyone helped each other, the sounds of adults and children laughing, chatting and singing every evening in the firelight, and how every child was looked after by their large kinship network. They emphasize a sense of freedom and pride, and the self-reliance and resilience of the people.

The camps demonstrate significant aspects of the history of NSW. They grew in the 1930's and 1940's in response to families escaping the Aborigines Welfare Board enforced authoritarian regime and Tuberculosis epidemic of the Menindee Aboriginal Station or "Mission". The camps provided a pool of skilled but often underpaid labour for the pastoral stations, local government, and town businesses, separate from the town but important to the economy, with limited opportunities for health, education, training, welfare and economic assistance. Located on the flood prone side of the river, the major floods in 1950, 1956, and 1974 were the catalyst for social change as the camp people had to be re-located on higher ground on the edge of the town, where many stayed and eventually built permanent housing through their own housing project. The relationship between the occupants of the camps and adjacent fourteen "Mission" houses built by the Aborigines Welfare Board in 1953 documents the many ways the Aboriginal people evaded, ignored, used and worked around the assimilationist policy of the 1950's to 1970's. The camps are associated with Aboriginal people who during their lifetime had a significant influence on the history of NSW, for example:

- *Elsie Jones who began teaching Barkandji in the Wilcannia schools nearly fifty years ago and was instrumental in the introduction of Aboriginal language courses in schools/TAFE in NSW.*
- *William Bates who was influential in setting up the Aboriginal Legal Service, led the buying of pastoral stations for Aboriginal people through the Western Regional*

Aboriginal Land Council in the 1980's, led the Mutawintji National Park blockade in 1983, and led changes to the NPWS Act that enabled National Parks to be handed back to the Traditional owners and the return of Mutawintji, the first national park to be returned to the traditional owners.

- *Alfie Bates and others who organized Barkandji Housing Corp in the 1970's and 1980's, that enabled Aboriginal people to manufacture concrete bricks and build their own houses*
- *William Riley who amongst many significant achievements campaigned to save the Baaka or Darling River from over-allocation of water and founded Northern Basin Aboriginal Nations.*
- *Numerous Barkandji, Ngiyampaa and Malyangapa traditional knowledge holders and language speakers (including George Dutton, Alf Barlow, Jack Johnson, Dougal McFarlane, Fred Biggs, Elsie Jones, Kate Bugmy, Gertie Johnson, Granny Quayle, and Granny Moysey), recorded by researchers Dr Jeremy Beckett, Dr Luise Hercus and Prof. Wurm during the 1950's and 1960's enabling important language and cultural knowledge to be handed down the generations.*

The Wilcannia community aspire to have all the camp sites and other features protected, signposted and used as an educational resource for younger generations to learn about their history and culture.

(SHI, 2020)

Under the proposed scope of works, the significance of Wilcannia Mission and Cultural Places (NPW Gazette No. 297) Aboriginal place is not anticipated to be impacted or harmed.



Figure 3: AHIMS registered sites in/within the vicinity of the study area

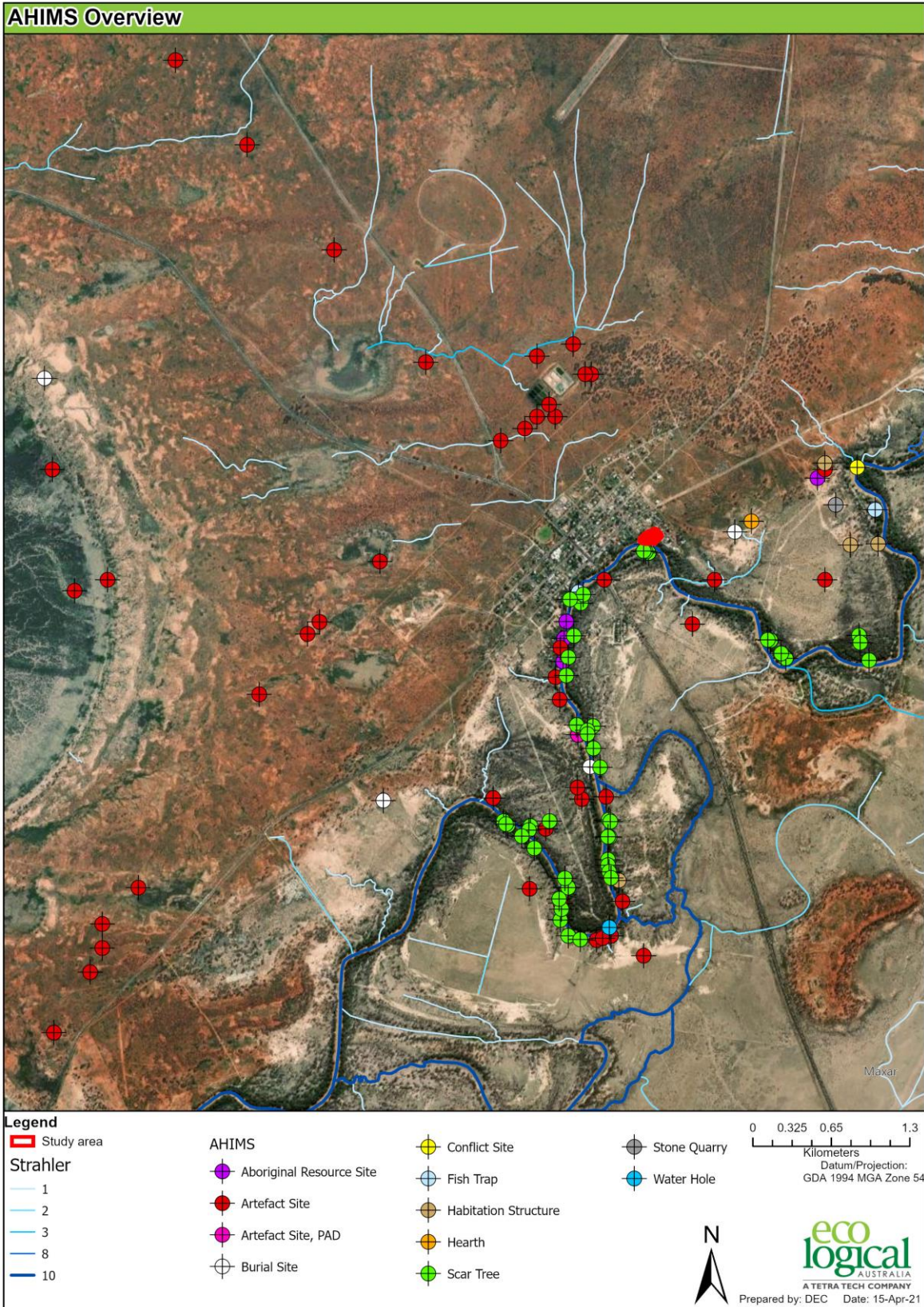


Figure 4: Regional overview of AHIMS sites in the area



Figure 5: Heritage items within the vicinity of the study area

3.2.3 Previous archaeological investigation

Only a minor number of surveys and archaeological investigations have occurred in Wilcannia and the Central Darling region over the past forty years, primarily in association with the expansion of infrastructure and water management initiatives. The following reports are most applicable to the current project.

GHD, 2020. *Wilcannia Weir Replacement EIS Scoping Report*. Prepared for Water NSW.

GHD was engaged by Water NSW to undertake an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) scoping report for the proposed replacement and relocation of the Wilcannia weir. The project includes the deconstruction of the existing weir, located directly south of the current study area within the Darling River, and the construction of the new weir, approximately 5 km downstream of the existing weir. The EIS scoping report included a preliminary assessment of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage constraints.

In assessing the existing environment, GHD determined the banks of the river to possess high archaeological sensitivity as well as high cultural significance due to both history of Aboriginal occupation along the Darling River and the flora and fauna resources within it. The AHIMS search identified AHIMS ID 24-5-0160 (Union Bend Canoe Tree 3) within close proximity to the proposed new weir site. As the project is a State Significant Development (SSD) and due to the sensitive nature of the project areas, an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) was recommended for further investigation.

Martin, Sarah, 1987. *Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Route for a 33KV Power Line Between Menindee and Wilcannia*. Prepared for Broken Hill City Council.

Consultant archaeologist Sarah Martin was engaged by Broken Hill City Council to undertake an archaeological survey for the 33kv power line between Menindee and Wilcannia. The purpose of the survey was to locate and record Aboriginal archaeological sites within the proposed power line route, make recommendations for future management of any identified sites and consult with the Wilcannia and Menindee Local Aboriginal Land Councils (LALC) and the Western Regional Aboriginal Land Council. The survey area was divided into eight landform units – Darling River Floodplain, Woytchugga Creek, Sandplain, Sandplain with Linear Dunes, Bonley Creek, Allambie Hills and Dissected Slopes, Paleochannel on Haythorpe Station and Depression near Menindee Lake. The current study area is located within the Darling River Floodplain.

Martin's predictive model found campsites occurring within all landforms in the region, though with much higher concentration within the Darling River floodplains, burials likely to occur in linear dunes adjacent to the floodplain and shell middens within lake lunettes and also along the higher sections of the river bank or within linear dunes and sandplains adjacent to the floodplain. The field survey was partially on foot and partially in a vehicle. The survey identified 74 Aboriginal sites, including 25 camp sites within the sandplain/linear dune landforms (62.5 km surveyed), 15 campsites and one campsite with shell within the floodplain landforms (14.8 km surveyed) and 11 campsites and one quarry site within the Allambie hills and slopes landforms (9.2 km surveyed). The most scientifically significant site recorded during the survey is located on the northern bank of Woytchugga Creek located south of Wilcannia township, which was previously recorded by National Parks and Wildlife. Areas of erosions within the creek bed has revealed lithic artefacts including hand axes and microliths, as well as

fragmented human remains, hearths and mussel shells. This site is likely to contain *in situ* archaeological deposits.

The most common lithic material identified was silcrete, with a silcrete quarry site near Woytchugga Creek. The results of the survey gave evidence that all eight surveyed landforms were utilised at varying degrees by Aboriginal people. The identification of grinding stones is indicative of seed foods as a dietary staple and the identification of heat oven stones suggests kangaroo, emu and fibrous roots were slow cooked over fire in in-ground ovens. Due to the scientific and cultural significance of the sites associated with Woytchugga Creek, the Wilcannia LALC requested one of the power poles be placed 30 m further south to mitigate any damage, and further recommendations were made to restrict access to the during the construction and maintenance process.

Department of Premier and Cabinet, 2020. *Wilcannia Mission Camps and Cultural Places: Aboriginal Place Assessment Report*. Prepared for NSW Department of Premier and Cabinet.

The Department of Premier and Cabinet undertook an Aboriginal Place Assessment Report for the nomination of Wilcannia Mission Camps and Cultural Places as an Aboriginal Place at the request of Wilcannia LALC. The proposed Aboriginal Place is located on the eastern side of the Darling River across from the Wilcannia township to the western side of the river south to Union Bend. The basis of the nomination of Wilcannia Mission Camps and Cultural Places is the demonstration of traditional ways of life including the construction of canoes and coolamons, wooden artefact making, use of aquatic resources such as fish, yabbies and mussels and understanding of the hydrology and ecology of the river, and the traditional knowledge that was directly transferred to the 'historic camping period'.

The placement of historic camps reflects the location of pre-contact campsites, as they were in close proximity to water, amongst the trees and grouped in clusters according to kinship relationships. The relics of the historic camps include domestic and labour-related artefacts, remnant garden plants and hut materials from both modern and traditional materials and methods. The camps also demonstrate early 20th century history of NSW and the tenacity of the Aboriginal populations in western NSW. In response to the Tuberculosis epidemic at the Menindee Aboriginal Mission controlled by the Aborigines Welfare Board, Aboriginal families escaped these conditions and sought labour in Wilcannia. Wilcannia Mission Camps and Cultural Places was nominated by the Wilcannia LALC on the rationale that the tangible and intangible evidence of the way of life in the fringe camp was in danger of being lost and that inter-generational teaching needs to be continued into the current and future generations, as well as for the protection and preservation of sites such as canoe trees, coolamon trees, a mound site, middens, lithic artefacts, ovens and historic material remains.

3.3 Landscape assessment

A sensitive landscape is an area that has the potential for archaeological material to be present within it. According to the *Due Diligence Code of Practice* (DECCW 2010a), archaeologically sensitive landscapes can include areas:

- Within 200m of waters; or
- Located within a sand dune system; or
- Located on a ridge top, ridge line, 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

The Due Diligence Code of Practice (DECCW 2010a:18) defines disturbed land as areas that have any land that:

“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.”

3.3.1 Bioregion

The study area is situated within the Wilcannia Plains subregion of the Darling Riverine Plains bioregion of NSW (Morgan 2001). A summary of the geology, landforms, soils and vegetation typical within this subregion is provided in Table 4 below:

Table 4: Wilcannia Plains subregion summary (source: NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment)

Wilcannia Plains Subregion	
Geology	Alluvial plains of the mid-Darling valley, confined between the Cobar peneplain and Mulga lands bioregions. Shallow Quaternary alluvial sediments over bedrock.
Characteristic Landforms	Channel and floodplain features. Anabranch streams present feeding valley margin lakes. Limited areas of dunes and sandplains.
Typical Soils	Grey clays from channels to backplains and on lake beds. Red soils and patchy sands probably representing alluvial terraces.
Vegetation	Coolabah, river red gum, river cooba and black box along the channels. Canegrass and lignum in depressions, with saltbush, bluebush and grasses on backplains. Poplar box, belah, rosewood, black bluebush and black box on red soils and valley margins.

3.3.2 Soil Landscapes

Detailed soil landscape assessments have not been undertaken within the study area, however more general regional studies can inform the soil profile and characteristics. The study area is located within the Denian land system (*LSDe*) which is characterised by slightly undulating Quaternary alluvial plains, outwash plains and dunes' transitional between active floodplain and sandplain. Grey cracking clay

occur within floodplains and red and yellow texture contrast soils, calcareous red earths and solonized brown soils within plains. Cracking clay soils tend to heave and settle during periods of wet or dry climates. This cycle of heaving and settling often disturbs any underlying archaeological deposit.

The *Soil Landscapes of Wilcannia 1:250,000 Geological series* (Frenda, 1965) identifies that the study area soil landscape consists of quaternary residual soils (Qrs), characteristic of floodplains, outwash areas and drainage flats of black and red clayey silt and sand. Without approximate soil depths, acidity and erodibility, it is difficult to accurately assess the likelihood of *in situ* archaeological deposits or the survivability of organic matter (Figure 6).

3.3.3 Hydrology

The study area is located on the northern bank of the Darling River (*Barka*) (Figure 6). A permanent source of fresh water and a major landscape feature in the region. It would have been a focal point of past Aboriginal occupation.



Figure 6: Soils and hydrology of the study area

3.4 Predictive model

An accurate reconstruction of past lifeways, technologies and land-use patterns of pre-colonial Aboriginal people can be flawed as it is often dependant on historical documents written by Europeans who held an ethnocentric bias concerning cultures that they did not fully understand. When possible, Aboriginal oral history is an invaluable resource in understanding the past. Archaeological investigations, in conjunction with both Aboriginal oral history and European documentation, can inform these gaps in our understanding, and in many cases challenge the biased notions proliferated by early colonial accounts.

Dates of the earliest occupation of the continent by Aboriginal people are subject to continued revision as more research is undertaken. The earliest undisputed radiocarbon date from NSW comes from a rock shelter site north of Penrith on the Nepean, known as Shaw's Creek K2, which has been dated to 14,700 +/- 250 BP (Beta 12423) (Attenbrow 2010). The earliest dates in the Western Plains region come from Lake Mungo, which include the oldest human remains ever recorded in Australia and some of the oldest found in the world. The Lower Mungo deposit contains a rich archaeological assemblage including hearths, burnt bones, middens, mollusc shells, human skeletons and stone artefacts. Combined radiocarbon, Uranium-series and Thermoluminescence dating provide evidence of human occupation at Lake Mungo as early as 50-46 000 years ago (Bowler et al. 2003; Hiscock 2008). Within the site, 130 skeletons have been identified, including WLH1 (Willandra Lakes Hominid 1) which is the earliest known human cremation in the world, and WLH3 (Willandra Lakes Hominid 3), also known as "Mungo Man", which is the earliest known burial in Australia. The skeletal remains of Mungo Man were scattered with red ochre, a resource not local to the area suggesting long distance trade (Hiscock 2008).

The study area is located on the traditional lands of the Barkandji people. The *Barka* or *Baaka* (the Darling River) is central to Barkandji cultural identity, lifeways and spirituality as provider of resources and the home of the sacred *Ngatji* (or Rainbow Serpent). The waterways of the Darling River provided the Barkandji with yabbies, fish and mussels. However, the Darling River was a less constant water source than the Murray River and the elaborate and innovative fish traps, fishing equipment and stone dams constructed by Aboriginal groups along the Darling River reflect this resource scarcity (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 1996). Along the banks of the Darling River, the flora resources all possessed distinct purposes. The bark of the *Kurkuru* (black box [*Eucalyptus largiflorens*]) was used to construct coolamons and wooden implements and the leaves were burnt for traditional smoking ceremonies. The bark of the *Pamara* or *Kamuru* (river red gum [*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*]) was used to build canoes, the leaves were smoked to create a mosquito repellent and the bark and gum have medicinal uses. *Pulya Pulya* (common reed [*Phragmites australis*]) was melted down to create a resin for mouth seals on didgerdoos, as well as weaving nets and necklaces (Local Land Services Western Region 2016).

Barkandji traditions and practices were irrevocably interrupted with European contact in the 19th century. From 1853, the riverboat trade began along the Murray and Darling Rivers and Wilcannia was an important hub along the trade route. Unlike the more populous settlements further east, the European industries of far west NSW were more dependent on the labour of Aboriginal people as timber getters, timber cutters, shearers, cattlemen and domestic helpers. Typical remuneration was in the form of clothing, food and tobacco (Beckett 1978; Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and

Planning 1996). Historical accounts recall the lawlessness of the Western plains during this time and the harsh realities for the swiftly dwindling Aboriginal population.

It did not matter who was shot. Every blackfellow that was killed was considered a pest. He would get you as soon as he possibly could... The law at this time could hang a man for killing a blackfellow. But there was nobody to enforce the law if the squatters did not take it into their own hands (Beckett 1978).

A major consequence of European settlement was the material and cultural dispossession of the Barkandji, however strong oral histories and Aboriginal Knowledge has retained some of these traditions into present day.

Based on the material evidence and range of archaeological sites across the region, it is clear that Aboriginal people have been utilising the land and resources within the Western Plains region for tens of thousands of years. The predictive model outlined in Table 5 below has been developed for the study area based on the AHIMS search results, landscape assessment and regional and local Aboriginal archaeological context outlined above.

Table 5: Predictive model

Site Type	Description	Likelihood to occur
Open camp sites/stone artefact scatters/isolated finds	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. Isolated finds 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.	Moderate. The AHIMS search and previous investigations suggest open camp sites/stone artefacts scatters to be common site features. The proximity to Darling River and the lack of past land use indicates a moderate likelihood for this site type to occur.
Potential Archaeological Deposit	Potential Archaeological Deposits (or 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.	Low to moderate. Sensitive landforms in areas of low disturbance possess moderate potential for in situ archaeological deposits, however the soil profile may be shallow and the bank eroded.
Scarred or carved trees	Tree bark was utilised by Aboriginal people for various purposes, including the construction of shelters (huts), canoes, paddles, shields, baskets and bowls, fishing lines, cloaks, torches and bedding, as well as being beaten into fibre for string bags or ornaments (sources cited in Attenbrow 2002: 113). Trees may also have been scarred in order to gain access to food resources (e.g. cutting toe-holds so as to climb the tree and catch possums or birds), or to mark locations such as tribal territories. Such scars, when they occur, are typically described as scarred trees.	High. The AHIMS search identified that culturally modified trees are the most common site feature in the vicinity of the study area as tree scarring was practiced by Aboriginal people in Wilcannia well into the 20th century.

Site Type	Description	Likelihood to occur
Axe grinding grooves	Grinding grooves are the physical evidence of tool making or food processing activities undertaken by Aboriginal people. The manual rubbing of stones against other stones creates grooves in the rock; these are usually found on flat areas of abrasive rock such as sandstone.	Low. There are no known grinding grooves in the vicinity. The landform does not possess the characteristics for this site feature.
Bora/ceremonial	Aboriginal ceremonial sites are locations that have spiritual or ceremonial values to Aboriginal people. Aboriginal ceremonial sites may comprise natural landforms and, in some cases, will also have archaeological material. Bora grounds are a ceremonial site type, usually consisting of a cleared area around one or more raised earth circles, and often comprised of two circles of different sizes, connected by a pathway, and accompanied by ground drawings or mouldings of people, animals or deities, and geometrically carved designs on the surrounding trees.	Moderate. Previous assessments have not identified this site type in the area. Bora/ceremonial sites are often informed only by oral history and cultural knowledge.
Burial	Mortuary practices often took place in proximity to camp sites, as most people tended to die in or close to camp and it is difficult to move a body over a long distance. Soft, sandy soils on or close to rivers and creeks allowed for easier removal of earth for burial. Similarly, rock shelters or middens also provided accessible burial places. Burial sites may be marked by stone cairns, modified trees, or a natural landmark. They may also be identified through historic records or oral histories.	Moderate to high. The study area is within the bank of the Darling River within a deep, alluvial soil landscape. The AHIMS search indicates burials to be a common site feature. The study area is located on the opposite river bank of a known Aboriginal camp site/mission.
Contact/historical sites	Artefacts located at such sites may involve the use of introduced materials such as glass or ceramics by Aboriginal people or be sites of Aboriginal occupation in the historical period.	Moderate. Historical artefacts are moderately likely to be found within the study area, namely in association with the historic camps/mission or the riverboat trade.

3.5 Visual inspection

A visual inspection of the study area was undertaken by ELA Archaeologist Tyler Beebe 7 April 2021. Visual inspection aimed to identify Aboriginal objects if present and assess the archaeological potential of the study area.

Initial visual inspection identified a significantly disturbed landscape. Disturbances to the study area were a result of the construction, maintenance, and ongoing use of unsealed dirt vehicle tracks, the cutting/scraping and mounding of soils, and the widespread soil erosion caused by those activities.

Despite these disturbances previously unidentified Aboriginal objects were observed across the study area, in addition an Aboriginal scarred tree was found along the shoreline of the Darling River but it has been determined that it is outside the study area and will not be impacted by the proposed works. The artefacts were observed eroding out of the sides and surface of the vehicle tracks, and within the disturbed land adjacent to the track. As a result, these two areas recorded and registered on the AHIMS database as AHIMS #'s 24-5-0220 and 24-5-0221.



Figure 7: disturbed vehicle track



Figure 8: Disturbed vehicle track



Figure 9: soil dumping/mounding on site



Figure 10: Representative selection of Aboriginal artefacts observed within study area (AHIMS site 24-5-0221)



Figure 11: AHIMS site 24-5-0220



Figure 12: Location of site 24-5-0220 along Darling River

3.6 Impact avoidance assessment

The proposed wellbeing centre and associated infrastructure will impact the ground surface and Aboriginal sites. In addition to the identified Aboriginal sites (AHIMS ID 24-5-0221 and AHIMS ID 24-5-0220), the landform is sensitive for the presence of further unidentified Aboriginal objects. Previous investigations within the region give evidence for archaeological deposits of high scientific significance within similar landforms. Avoiding impact to the sensitive landforms is not possible under the proposed scope of works.

Although the study area was found to be significantly disturbed by past land use, in accordance with the National Parks and Wildlife NPW) Act 1974 all Aboriginal objects are protected regardless of context, as such further assessment is required in the form of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) in order to support an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application prior to any further proposed works.

4. Statutory requirements

Aboriginal objects and places in New South Wales are afforded protection under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) irrespective of whether they are registered on AHIMS. Strict penalties apply for engaging in activities that inflict harm to an Aboriginal cultural heritage site or object without consent for activities under the NPW Act. Under Part 6 of the NPW Act, consent or authorisation for harmful activities may be given under an AHIP. Should harm be inflicted upon an Aboriginal site or object, there are five defences:

- The harm was authorised under an AHIP;
- The proponent exercised due diligence prior to causing the harm and is able to demonstrate this;
- The harm was caused during activities that complied with a code of practice as described in Part 5 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019* (New South Wales). For example, undertaking archaeological test excavations in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010b);
- The harm was caused as part of a low-impact activity or omission under the regulation, and the proponent was not aware of the presence of Aboriginal cultural material; or
- The harm caused during activities that are exempted under Section 87A of the NPW Act. For example, emergency fire-fighting or bushfire hazard reduction work, as defined by the *Rural Fires Act 1997* (New South Wales).

To assess the requirement of an AHIP, Heritage NSW necessitates that an ACHA is prepared in accordance with the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing, and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales* (OEH 2011) and the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010a).

These two guides establish a set of guidelines to aid land users in being aware of how their activities could damage Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and advise Archaeologists of the requirements that must be followed during the investigation of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites. If an AHIP is required, Heritage NSW necessitates that it is further supported by a copy of the approval for the development or infrastructure issued under Part 4 or Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* in the form of a Development Application or a Review of Environmental Factors.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

CONCLUSION

The purpose of the Aboriginal heritage due diligence assessment is to identify if there are 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 *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. The steps and results of the due diligence assessment are included below.

Step 1: Determine if the activity will disturb the ground surface.

The proposed wellbeing clinic and associated infrastructure will disturb the ground surface.

Step 2a: Search the AHIMS database and use any other sources of information of which you are already aware.

ELA has undertaken an extensive search of the AHIMS database maintained by Heritage NSW, the relevant heritage databases (Australian Heritage database, State Heritage Inventory) and reviewed available background reports including

- GHD, 2020. *Wilcannia Weir Replacement EIS Scoping Report*. Prepared for Water NSW.
- Martin, Sarah, 1987. *Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Route for a 33KV Power Line Between Menindee and Wilcannia*. Prepared for Broken Hill City Council.
- Department of Premier and Cabinet, 2020. *Wilcannia Mission Camps and Cultural Places: Aboriginal Place Assessment Report*. Prepared for NSW Department of Premier and Cabinet.

The AHIMS search identified 113 Aboriginal sites and 1 Aboriginal Places being recorded within the 5 km search area surrounding the study area. No AHIMS sites were located within the current study area.

The relevant heritage databases (Australian Heritage database, State Heritage Inventory) did not identify listed historical heritage sites or any items of Aboriginal significance within or adjacent to the study area.

Step 2b: Determine if the activity is in area where landscape features indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects

The study area is in close proximity to water. While the land has undergone moderate to high ground disturbance, Aboriginal objects were identified.

Step 3: Can you avoid harm to the object or disturbance of the landscape feature?

Under the current scope of works, harm cannot be avoided to the sensitive landscape features or Aboriginal sites.

Step 4: Desktop assessment and visual inspection

A desktop assessment did not identify Aboriginal sites or places within the study. The visual inspection was undertaken on 7 April 2021 by Archaeologist Tyler Beebe which identified moderate to high ground disturbance and Aboriginal sites within the study area.

Step 5: Further investigation and impact assessment

Due to the above assessment, Aboriginal objects have been identified within the study area and the proposed works have potential to impact Aboriginal sites. As such, further assessment will be required.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Recommendation 1 – ACHA, Aboriginal community consultation and test excavation

Based on the sensitive nature of the study area and presence of Aboriginal sites, an ACHA should be prepared which would include an impact assessment of the proposed development. The ACHA would entail Aboriginal community consultation following the ‘*Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*’ (DECCW 2010) to identify Aboriginal cultural heritage values through consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders.

Further archaeological assessment including detailed field survey with Aboriginal stakeholders should be undertaken to inform archaeological values across the developable area. The ACHA can be prepared in advance of any DA and inform areas of opportunity and constraint for development.

Recommendation 2 – AHIP application

The ACHA can be used to support a future AHIP application to Heritage NSW if Aboriginal sites cannot be avoided by future development. Heritage NSW require that AHIP applications are supported by an approval under Part 4 or Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (such as a DA) as a supporting document.

Recommendation 3 – 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 are located 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, Heritage NSW 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, Heritage NSW may also be contacted at this time to assist in determining appropriate management.

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<https://apps.environment.nsw.gov.au/dpcheritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5067601>

State Heritage Inventory, *Wilcannia Golf Club*, accessed 31 March 2021

<https://apps.environment.nsw.gov.au/dpcheritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=1330085>

State Heritage Inventory, *Wilcannia District Hospital*, accessed 31 March 2021

<https://apps.environment.nsw.gov.au/dpcheritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=1330074>

Appendix A AHIMS Search Results

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
24-5-0164	Boblo's Hole Fishing Place	GDA	54	725538	6505150	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : -, Water Hole : -		104416
	Contact							Permits		
24-5-0005	George Dutton's Grave, Wilcannia Cemetery	AGD	54	723929	6503821	Open site	Valid	Burial : -	Burial/s	
	Contact							Permits		
24-5-0006	Wilcannia 01	AGD	54	725757	6505649	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact							Permits		
24-5-0007	Wilcannia 02	AGD	54	726671	6505649	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact							Permits		
24-5-0008	Wilcannia 03	AGD	54	727585	6505649	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact							Permits		
24-5-0009	Wilcannia 04	AGD	54	727585	6506563	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact							Permits		
24-5-0014	Wilcannia 06	AGD	54	721370	6505558	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	421
	Contact							Permits		
24-5-0015	Wilcannia 07	AGD	54	721644	6505649	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	421
	Contact							Permits		
24-5-0016	Wilcannia 08	AGD	54	721187	6506563	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	421
	Contact							Permits		
24-5-0118	Wilcannia Common 11;WC11;	AGD	54	723400	6505300	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1517
	Contact							Permits		
24-5-0119	Wilcannia Common 12;WC12;	AGD	54	723900	6505800	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1517
	Contact							Permits		
24-5-0082	WP-2;	AGD	54	721400	6510900	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	2020,2021
	Contact							Permits	244	
24-5-0083	WP-3;	AGD	54	721930	6510350	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	2020,2021
	Contact							Permits	244	
24-5-0084	WP-4;	AGD	54	722206	6509950	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	2020,2021
	Contact							Permits	244	
24-5-0085	WP-5;	AGD	54	722800	6509250	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	2020,2021
	Contact							Permits	244	
24-5-0086	WP-6;	AGD	54	723520	6508380	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	2020,2021
	Contact							Permits	244	
24-5-0087	WP-7;Samples 28 - 35;	AGD	54	724280	6507450	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	2020,2021

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 17/03/2021 for Charlotte Bradshaw for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 54, Eastings : 721231 - 731231, Northings : 6501215 - 6511215 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : ADD. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 113

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 17477 Wilcannia

Client Service ID : 576880

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders				E Hunter,Harvey Johnston,Ms.Vanessa Edmonds		Permits	244	
24-5-0088	WS-OS-1 Wilcannia Sewrage Oxidation Ponds	AGD	54	724900	6506800	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	2967
	Contact	Recorders				Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd		Permits		
24-5-0089	WS-OS-2;Wilcannia Sewrage Oxidation Ponds;	AGD	54	725200	6507000	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	2967
	Contact	Recorders				Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd		Permits		
24-5-0090	WS-OS-3 Wilcannia Sewrage Oxidation Ponds	AGD	54	725350	6507000	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	2967
	Contact	Recorders				Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd		Permits		
24-5-0091	WS-OS-4;Wilcannia Sewrage Oxidation Ponds;	AGD	54	725500	6507600	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	2967
	Contact	Recorders				Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd		Permits		
24-5-0092	WS-M-1 - Wilcannia Sewrage Oxidation Ponds	AGD	54	725100	6506900	Open site	Valid	Earth Mound : -, Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	2967
	Contact	Recorders				Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd		Permits		
24-5-0093	WS-IF-4;Wilcannia Sewrage Oxidation Ponds;	AGD	54	725300	6507100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	2967
	Contact	Recorders				Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd		Permits		
24-5-0094	WS-IF-1;Wilcannia Sewrage Oxidation Ponds;	AGD	54	725650	6507350	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	2967
	Contact	Recorders				Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd		Permits		
24-5-0095	WS-IF-2;Wilcannia Sewrage Oxidation Ponds;	AGD	54	725600	6507350	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	2967
	Contact	Recorders				Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd		Permits		
24-5-0096	WS-IF-3;Wilcannia Sewrage Oxidation Ponds;	AGD	54	725200	6507500	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	2967
	Contact	Recorders				Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd		Permits		
24-5-0160	Union Bend canoe 3	GDA	54	725268	6503789	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		104416
	Contact	Recorders				Doctor.Sarah Martin		Permits		
24-5-0146	Steamer Point Island Fishtrap	GDA	54	728123	6506407	Open site	Valid	Fish Trap : 1		
	Contact	Recorders				Doctor.Sarah Martin		Permits		
24-5-0147	Steamer Point, Granny Moysey Camp 1	GDA	54	727917	6506115	Open site	Valid	Habitation Structure : 1, Stone Quarry : 1, Shell : 1, Artefact : 1, Earth Mound : 1		
	Contact	Recorders				Doctor.Sarah Martin		Permits		
24-5-0148	Steamer Point, Granny Moysey Camp 2	GDA	54	727706	6506792	Open site	Valid	Habitation Structure : 1		
	Contact	Recorders				Doctor.Sarah Martin		Permits		
24-5-0149	Steamer Point, Karl Leppard's Camp	GDA	54	728148	6506124	Open site	Valid	Habitation Structure : 1		
	Contact	Recorders				Doctor.Sarah Martin		Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 17/03/2021 for Charlotte Bradshaw for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 54, Eastings : 721231 - 731231, Northings : 6501215 - 6511215 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : ADD. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 113

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Your Ref/PO Number : 17477 Wilcannia

Client Service ID : 576880

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
24-5-0150	Steamer Point Mukirili Tree	GDA	54	727645	6506669	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor.Sarah Martin					<u>Permits</u>		
24-5-0144	Steamer Point 1	GDA	54	727795	6506448	Open site	Valid	Stone Arrangement : 1, Stone Quarry : 2		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor.Sarah Martin					<u>Permits</u>		
24-5-0145	Steamer Point - Where the Ngatyi sunk the Steamer.	GDA	54	727974	6506757	Open site	Valid	Conflict : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor.Sarah Martin					<u>Permits</u>		
24-5-0165	Johnny Bates canoe tree 2	GDA	54	725790	6504431	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		104416
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor.Sarah Martin					<u>Permits</u>		
24-5-0166	Lynette's Camp and root anvils	GDA	54	725999	6503338	Open site	Valid	Habitation Structure : -, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		104416
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor.Sarah Martin					<u>Permits</u>		
24-5-0167	Wilcannia Weir Fishtrap	GDA	54	726228	6506123	Open site	Valid	Fish Trap : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Jodielyn Edge					<u>Permits</u>		
24-5-0136	Union Bend 1;	AGD	54	725640	6504100	Open site	Valid	Burial : -, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Burial/s,Scarred Tree	104416
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Badger Bates,Mark Sutton					<u>Permits</u>		
24-5-0156	Johnny Bates canoe tree 1	GDA	54	725921	6503697	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		104416
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor.Sarah Martin					<u>Permits</u>		
24-5-0157	Dunny Canoe Tree	GDA	54	725582	6505185	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		104416
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor.Sarah Martin					<u>Permits</u>		
24-5-0158	Granny Moysey Canoe Tree	GDA	54	725580	6503280	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		104416
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor.Sarah Martin					<u>Permits</u>		
24-5-0159	Union Bend Ngatji Waterhole	GDA	54	725921	6502949	Open site	Valid	Water Hole : -		104416
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor.Sarah Martin					<u>Permits</u>		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 17477 Wilcannia

Client Service ID : 576880

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
24-5-0151	Mission river camp canoe tree	GDA	54	725627	6505364	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		104416
	Contact									
	Recorders	Doctor.Sarah Martin							Permits	
24-5-0152	Karntja Kate coolamon tree	GDA	54	725786	6504616	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		104416
	Contact									
	Recorders	Doctor.Sarah Martin							Permits	
24-5-0153	Wilcannia Cemetery bend mound	GDA	54	724960	6504020	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Earth Mound : -, Shell : -		104416
	Contact									
	Recorders	Doctor.Sarah Martin							Permits	
24-5-0155	River Camp canoe tree 2	GDA	54	725685	6505634	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		104416
	Contact									
	Recorders	Doctor.Sarah Martin							Permits	
24-5-0185	Old Wilcannia Weir Canoe Tree 3	GDA	54	726245	6506050	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact									
	Recorders	Mr.Douglas Williams,Access Archaeology & Heritage							Permits	
24-5-0186	Old Wilcannia Weir Canoe Tree 2	GDA	54	726220	6506060	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact									
	Recorders	Mr.Douglas Williams,Access Archaeology & Heritage							Permits	
24-5-0187	Old Wilcannia Weir Canoe Tree 1	GDA	54	726205	6506065	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact									
	Recorders	Mr.Douglas Williams,Access Archaeology & Heritage							Permits	
24-5-0188	Wilcannia Coolemon Tree 1	GDA	54	725705	6505705	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact									
	Recorders	Mr.Douglas Williams,Access Archaeology & Heritage							Permits	
24-5-0189	Wilcannia Canoe Tree 1	GDA	54	725595	6505665	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact									
	Recorders	Mr.Douglas Williams,Access Archaeology & Heritage							Permits	
24-5-0190	Union Bend Coolamon Tree 15	GDA	54	725650	6504625	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact									
	Recorders	Mr.Douglas Williams,Access Archaeology & Heritage							Permits	

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Extensive search - Site list report

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
24-5-0191	Union Bend Coolamon Tree 14	GDA	54	725740	6504580	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	-	-
	Contact									Permits
24-5-0192	Union Bend Coolamon Tree 13	GDA	54	725740	6504550	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	-	-
	Contact									Permits
24-5-0193	Union Bend Toehold Tree 1	GDA	54	725845	6504275	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	-	-
	Contact									Permits
24-5-0194	Union Bend Canoe Tree 10	GDA	54	725915	6503840	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	-	-
	Contact									Permits
24-5-0195	Union Bend Coolamon Tree 12	GDA	54	725930	6503825	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	-	-
	Contact									Permits
24-5-0196	Union Bend Coolamon Tree 11	GDA	54	725910	6503700	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	-	-
	Contact									Permits
24-5-0197	Union Bend Coolamon Tree 10	GDA	54	725910	6503510	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	-	-
	Contact									Permits
24-5-0198	Union Bend Coolamon Tree 9	GDA	54	725910	6503465	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	-	-
	Contact									Permits
24-5-0199	Union Bend Canoe Tree 9	GDA	54	725920	6503410	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	-	-
	Contact									Permits
24-5-0200	Union Bend Canoe Tree 8	GDA	54	725935	6503360	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	-	-
	Contact									Permits

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 Extensive search - Site list report

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
24-5-0201	Union Bend Coolamon Tree 5	GDA	54	725515	6503015	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact									
24-5-0202	Union Bend Coolamon Tree 6	GDA	54	725515	6503010	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact									
24-5-0203	Union Bend Coolamon Tree 7	GDA	54	725580	6502880	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact									
24-5-0217	Wowser bend canoe 6	GDA	54	727256	6505325	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact									
24-5-0218	Wowser Bend Canoe 7	GDA	54	727988	6505367	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact									
24-5-0219	Wilcannia golf course 1	GDA	54	727098	6506312	Open site	Valid	Hearth : -		
	Contact									
24-5-0204	Union Bend Coolamon Tree 8	GDA	54	725680	6502850	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact									
24-5-0205	Union Bend Coolamon Tree 4	GDA	54	725525	6503100	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact									
24-5-0206	Union Bend Coolamon Tree 3	GDA	54	725505	6503185	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact									
24-5-0207	Union Bend Coolamon tree 2	GDA	54	725425	6503830	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	Contact									

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Extensive search - Site list report

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Client Service ID : 576880

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
24-5-0208	Union Bend Canoe Tree 7	GDA	54	725255	6503755	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact									
24-5-0209	Union Bend Canoe Tree 6	GDA	54	725300	6503605	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact									
24-5-0210	Union Bend Coolamon Tree 1	GDA	54	725195	6503705	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact									
24-5-0211	Union Bend Canoe Tree 5	GDA	54	725080	6503795	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact									
24-5-0212	Union Bend Canoe Tree 4	GDA	54	725045	6503830	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact									
24-5-0213	South Wilcannia 2	GDA	54	725515	6505265	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact									
24-5-0215	Union Bend Canoe Tree 11	GDA	54	725065	6503805	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact									
24-5-0216	Union Bend Coolamon Tree 16	GDA	54	725565	6505035	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact									
24-5-0214	Wilcannia Mission AP 6d	GDA	54	725895	6504030	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Hearth : -		
	Contact									
24-5-0183	South Wilcannia 1	GDA	54	725475	6505020	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact									
24-5-0184	Union Bend Brick Clamp	GDA	54	725510	6504835	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact									
24-5-0111	Wilcannia Common 2;WC2;	AGD	54	721200	6501900	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1517
	Contact									

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
24-5-0112	Wilcannia Common 4;WC4; Contact	AGD	54	721500	6502400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1517
24-5-0113	Wilcannia Common 5;WCS; Contact	AGD	54	721600	6502600	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1517
24-5-0114	Wilcannia Common 6;WC6; Contact	AGD	54	721600	6502800	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1517
24-5-0115	Wilcannia Common 8;WC8; Contact	AGD	54	721900	6503100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1517
24-5-0116	Wilcannia Common 9;WC9; Contact	AGD	54	722900	6504700	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1517
24-5-0117	Wilcannia Common 10;WC10; Contact	AGD	54	723300	6505200	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1517
24-5-0022	White Sandy Hill Wilcannia Contact	AGD	54	726488	6505283	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Burial : -	Burial/s, Open Camp Site	
24-5-0023	Union Bend Wilcannia Contact	GDA	54	725552	6503356	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	104416
24-5-0029	Wowser's Bend, Steamers Point, Wilcannia Contact	GDA	54	727234	6505330	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	
24-5-0161	Rocky crossing/fish trap Contact	GDA	54	725666	6505725	Open site	Valid	Fish Trap : -		104416
24-5-0162	Springs and ochre site Contact	GDA	54	725564	6505482	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : -, Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -, Ochre Quarry : -, Water Hole : -		104416
24-5-0163	Springs and stony bank Contact	GDA	54	725548	6505341	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : -, Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -, Water Hole : -		104416

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
24-5-0138	wilcannia golf course burial site	AGD	54	726838	6506045	Open site	Valid	Burial : 20		
	Contact Mr.Gerald Quayl									Permits
24-5-0140	woytchugga lake exposed burial site 2	AGD	54	721121	6507316	Open site	Valid	Burial : 15		
	Contact Badger Bates									Permits
24-5-0141	steamers point scared tree (3)	AGD	54	727950	6504982	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 3		
	Contact Gerry Saals									Permits
24-5-0179	Wilcannia Mission AP 5	GDA	54	726030	6503165	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Hearth : -		
	Contact									Permits
24-5-0180	Wilcannia Mission AP 4	GDA	54	726205	6502715	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact									Permits
24-5-0181	Wilcannia Mission AP 3	GDA	54	725935	6502880	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact									Permits
24-5-0182	Wilcannia Mission AP 2	GDA	54	725865	6502860	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -		
	Contact									Permits
24-5-0175	Wilcannia Mission AP IF 1	GDA	54	725815	6502845	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact									Permits
24-5-0176	Wilcannia New Weir 1	GDA	54	725260	6503270	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Hearth : -		
	Contact									Permits
24-5-0177	Wilcannia New Weir 2	GDA	54	725395	6503765	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Hearth : -		
	Contact									Permits
24-5-0178	Wilcannia Mission AP 1	GDA	54	725515	6503150	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Hearth : -, Shell : -		
	Contact									Permits
24-5-0172	Wowser Bend Canoe 4	GDA	54	727999	6505306	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact									Permits
24-5-0173	Wowser Bend/Iron Pole 3	GDA	54	727382	6505177	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact									Permits
24-5-0174	Wowser Bend/Iron Pole 2	GDA	54	727344	6505217	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact									Permits

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Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 17477 Wilcannia

Client Service ID : 576880

<u>SiteID</u>	<u>SiteName</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Site Status</u>	<u>SiteFeatures</u>	<u>SiteTypes</u>	<u>Reports</u>
24-5-0168	Union Bend Midden & Brown Family hut	GDA	54	725662	6504544	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Habitation Structure : -, Hearth : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Shell : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor.Sarah Martin,Mr.Douglas Williams,Access Archaeology & Heritage				<u>Permits</u>			
24-5-0169	Union Bend Traditional camp 183	GDA	54	725657	6504107	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Hearth : -, Shell : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor.Sarah Martin				<u>Permits</u>			
24-5-0170	Union Bend Traditional Camps 184	GDA	54	725694	6504012	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Hearth : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor.Sarah Martin				<u>Permits</u>			

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