



View of the Lachlan River at Condobolin (source: *Lachlan Valley Water*).

## **LACHLAN ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDY**

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### **LACHLAN SHIRE COUNCIL**

AUGUST 2021

Report prepared by  
OzArk Environment & Heritage  
for Lachlan Shire Council

Proudly funded by the NSW Government



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### **Acknowledgement**

OzArk acknowledge Traditional Owners of the area on which this study took place and pay respect to their beliefs, cultural heritage, and continuing connection with the land. We also acknowledge and pay respect to the post-contact experiences of Aboriginal people with attachment to the area and to the elders, past and present, as the next generation of role models and vessels for memories, traditions, culture and hopes of local Aboriginal people.



## ABBREVIATIONS AND GLOSSARY

ACH	Aboriginal cultural heritage
ACHS	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study
AHILA	Aboriginal Heritage Information Licence Agreement
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System. Administered by Department of Premier and Cabinet, AHIMS is the central register of all Aboriginal sites within NSW.
AIM	Aborigines Inland Mission
APB	Aborigines Protection Board
Assemblage:	All artefacts recorded at a location. In this report, assemblage refers to stone artefacts as this was the only artefact class recorded.
BP	Years before present
DPIE	NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
EP&A Act	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
EPI	Environmental planning instrument
Heritage Act	<i>Heritage Act 1977</i>
Heritage NSW	Government department tasked with ensuring compliance with the NPW Act. Heritage NSW is advised by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee (ACHAC) and is part of the Department of Premier and Cabinet.
Holocene:	Geological epoch which lasted from around 12,000 years ago (10,000 BCE) to the present. This period is generally warmer and wetter than the preceding Pleistocene period.
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LEP	Local Environmental Plan. In this case, the Lachlan Local Environmental Plan 2013
LGA	Local Government Area
NPW Act	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> . Primary legislation governing Aboriginal cultural heritage within NSW.
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service
OzArk	OzArk Environment and Heritage

PAD	Potential archaeological deposit. Indicates that a particular location has potential to contain subsurface archaeological deposits even if no Aboriginal objects are visible.
SEPP	State environment planning policy
SHI	State Heritage Inventory. Heritage items listed on LEPs or government entities s170 Heritage and Conservation Registers
SHR	State Heritage Register. Heritage items with identified state heritage significance endorsed by the NSW Heritage Council
WCC	Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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OzArk Environment & Heritage (OzArk) has been engaged by Lachlan Shire Council (the Council) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study (ACHS) covering the Lachlan Shire. The project was funded by the NSW Government.

The aim of the Lachlan ACHS is twofold: to identify items or places of Aboriginal cultural significance that may be included in Schedule 5 of the Lachlan Local Environmental Plan (LEP); and to provide a predictive model for Aboriginal cultural heritage sensitivity to assist the Council in its planning decisions.

The Lachlan ACHS included a community consultation program run by Mr David Lornie (Community Engagement and Communications Officer for the Council) and a series of desktop research studies, including historical research and predictive modelling for Aboriginal site location.

Initially, due to social distancing restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, Aboriginal community engagement was limited to written communication, phone calls, and some face-to-face meetings with individuals. What was not possible, given the social distancing requirements, were workshops with the broader community as was originally intended.

However, later when social distancing restrictions allowed, community workshops were held to discuss a draft version of the Lachlan ACHS that was put on public exhibition from 10 December 2020 to 29 January 2021. Meetings were held at Condobolin on 22 January 2021 and at Murrin Bridge on 28 January 2021.

The results of the workshops, broader community consultation, and the supporting research led to 28 sites or places significant to the Aboriginal community within the Lachlan Local Government Area (LGA) being identified. There are a number of recommendations for further work concerning these significant locations which have been identified during the course of this study.

- Three significant sites in the Lachlan LGA are already gazetted Aboriginal Places and afforded protection under the NPW Act. Only one of these locations (King's Grave/Gobothery Hill) is currently listed in Schedule 5 of the Lachlan LEP. It is recommended that The Murie and the Euabalong Fringe Camp should be added to the LEP to bring the gazetted Aboriginal Places into alignment with the LEP. This would prevent any confusion in referring to the LEP for developments near these areas. Further, it would make the LEP a more accurate reflection of the Aboriginal heritage values of the LGA.
- Most of the remaining sites with identified Aboriginal heritage or cultural significance will require further investigation for potential listing in Schedule 5 of the LEP. Assessment of heritage significance will require more specific assessments than was able to be attained by the Lachlan ACHS. It is recommended that this research be undertaken following the finalisation of this report. In accordance with suggestions made during the workshops,

assessment of the cultural heritage significance should be made in consultation with the Aboriginal community.

The predictive modelling provided in the Lachlan ACHS can be used to determine the level of assessment required should impacts in particular areas be proposed. It is recommended that:

- Any impacts in areas identified as having high archaeological sensitivity should be assessed with the input of the local Aboriginal community
- Any impacts in areas identified as having moderate archaeological sensitivity should potentially be assessed by a qualified archaeologist assisted by input from the Aboriginal community. Whether visual inspection is required would depend on consultation of aerial photography to identify relic waterways or pockets of standing vegetation in or near the proposed impact area. The guidelines of the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010) should also be consulted to determine if a visual inspection is required (i.e. if there are recorded sites in close proximity, a visual inspection should be undertaken)
- Any impacts in areas identified as having low archaeological sensitivity should be assessed according to the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010).

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

OzArk Environment & Heritage (OzArk) has been engaged by Lachlan Shire Council (the Council) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study (ACHS) covering the Lachlan Shire Local Government Area (LGA) (**Figure 1-1**).

In consultation with the Aboriginal community, the Lachlan ACHS is to identify items or places of Aboriginal cultural heritage (ACH) significance that may be included in Schedule 5 of the Lachlan Local Environmental Plan (LEP); and to provide a predictive model for Aboriginal cultural heritage sensitivity to assist the Council in its planning decisions.

The Lachlan ACHS included a community consultation program run by Mr David Lornie (Community Engagement and Communications Officer for the Council) and a series of desktop research studies, including historical research and predictive modelling for Aboriginal site location.

The Lachlan ACHS aims to:

- Identify known Aboriginal cultural heritage values located within the Lachlan LGA
- Provide the Aboriginal community and wider Lachlan Shire community with a historical record of Aboriginal people in the LGA
- Ensure that the input of the Aboriginal community is sought to ensure that places of significance to the community are known and are considered for inclusion in the Schedule 5 of the Lachlan LEP
- Assist the Council to consider impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage values in their planning decisions.

The Lachlan ACHS does not aim to:

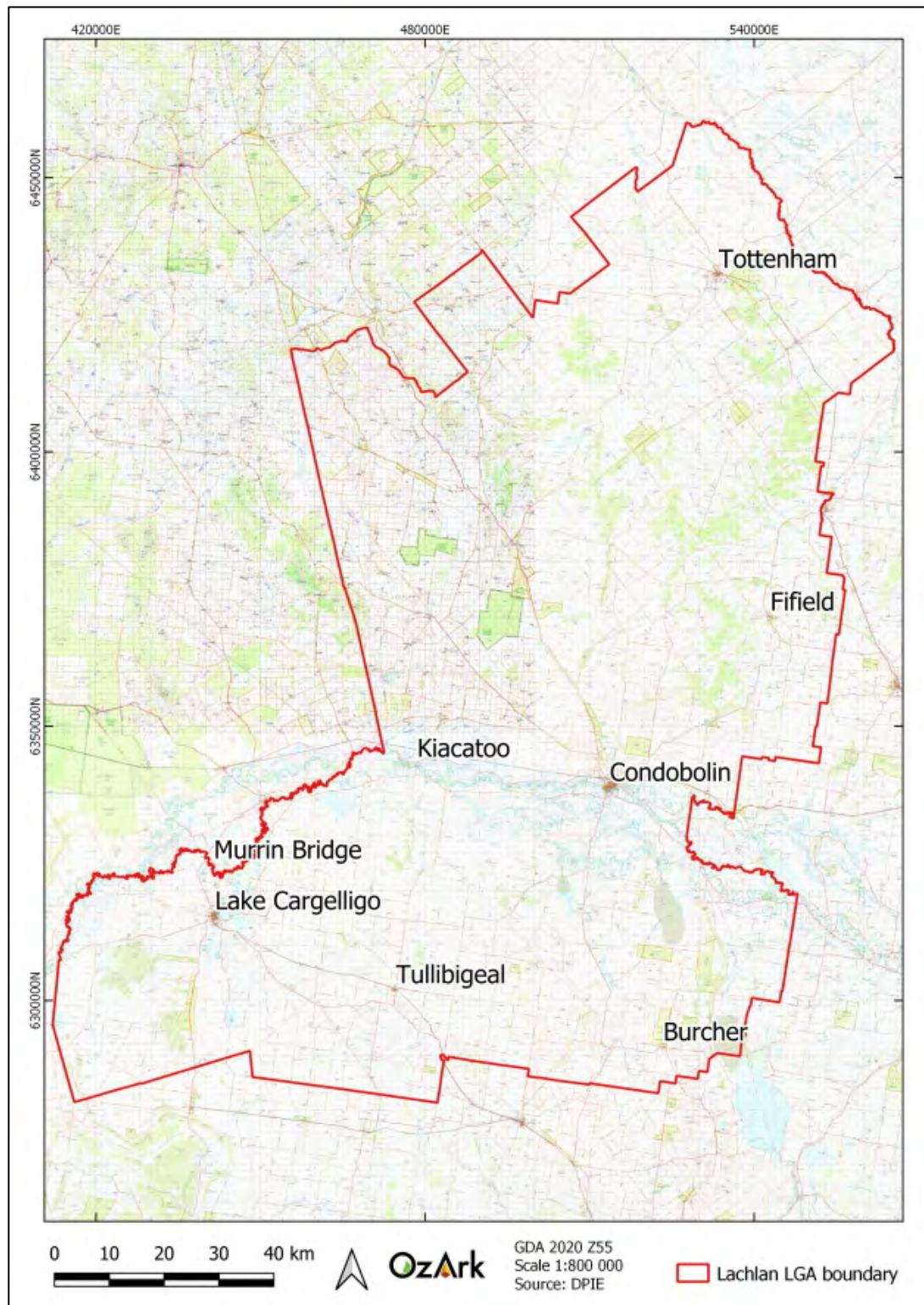
- Reassess information held by the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS). Rather, it aims to record places of significance not previously recorded
- Ground truth ACH sites to determine current condition. This would need to be a component of a further, focused study
- Provide information for a Native Title application.

## 1.2 LOCATION

The study area is the entirety of the Lachlan LGA, geographically located at the centre of NSW. Condobolin, where the main administrative centre is based, is located approximately 500 kilometres (km) west of Sydney. The Shire covers an area of 14,970 square kilometres (km<sup>2</sup>) and has a population of 6,194. The main towns and villages are Condobolin, Lake Cargelligo,

Tottenham, Tullibigeal, Burcher, Derriwong, Albert, and Fifield. The Aboriginal community Murrin Bridge is also within the LGA<sup>1</sup>.

**Figure 1-1: Map showing the Lachlan LGA and major population centres.**



<sup>1</sup> OzArk is informed that the community of Murrin Bridge is a recent inclusion into the Lachlan LGA having been formerly within the Cobar LGA. However, all mapping in the Lachlan ACHS depicts the former LGA boundary as the new boundary is not, to the best of OzArk's knowledge, publicly available.

### 1.3 REPORT AUTHORS AND CONTRIBUTORS

- Report author: Harrison Rochford (OzArk Heritage Officer, MPhil (Ancient History), BLib. Studies [Hons], University of Sydney).
- Historian: Dr Mark Dunn (Masters (Applied History), the University of Technology, Sydney, PhD, the University of NSW).
- Project Manager and reviewer: Ben Churcher (OzArk Principal Archaeologist; BA [Hons], Dip Ed).

### 1.4 RELEVANT LEGISLATION

Cultural heritage is managed by several state and national Acts. Baseline principles for the conservation of heritage places and relics can be found in the *Burra Charter* (Burra Charter 2013). The *Burra Charter* has become the standard of best practice in the conservation of heritage places in Australia, and heritage organisations and local government authorities have incorporated the inherent principles and logic into guidelines and other conservation planning documents. The *Burra Charter* generally advocates a cautious approach to changing places of heritage significance. This conservative notion embodies the basic premise behind legislation designed to protect our heritage, which operates primarily at a state level.

Responsibility for heritage protection in Australia is split between Commonwealth, state and local government.

#### 1.4.1 Commonwealth legislation

The Commonwealth is responsible for:

- World Heritage (items assessed as having universal heritage values)
- National Heritage (items assessed as having national heritage values)
- Commonwealth Heritage Places (items owned by the Commonwealth that have heritage values).

The main Commonwealth law covering these areas is the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

#### ***Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*** (EPBC Act)

The EPBC Act, administered by the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment, provides a framework to protect nationally significant flora, fauna, ecological communities, and heritage places. The EPBC Act establishes both a National Heritage List and Commonwealth Heritage List of protected places. These lists may include Aboriginal cultural sites or sites in which Aboriginal people have interests. Ministerial approval is required under the EPBC Act for proposals involving significant impacts to national/commonwealth heritage places.

It is noted here that there are no National Heritage List items in the Lachlan LGA.

## **Other**

The *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* is aimed at the protection from injury and desecration of areas and objects that are of significance to Aboriginal Australians. This legislation has usually been invoked in emergency and conflicted situations.

### **1.4.2 State legislation**

#### ***Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act)**

The primary law regulating land use in NSW is the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). The Act is administered by the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE). The Minister for Planning and Public Spaces Minister is responsible for the Act.

The EP&A Act allows plans to be made to guide the process of development and to regulate competing land uses.

These are known as environmental planning instruments (EPIs).

The EP&A Act allows two types of EPIs to be made:

- LEPs
- State environment planning policies (SEPPs).

#### ***National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act)**

Amended during 2010, the NPW Act provides for the protection of Aboriginal objects (sites, objects, and cultural material) and Aboriginal places.

It is an offence under Section 86 of the NPW Act to 'harm or desecrate an object the person knows is an Aboriginal object'. It is also a strict liability offence to 'harm an Aboriginal object' or to 'harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place', whether knowingly or unknowingly. Section 87 of the Act provides a series of defences against the offences listed in Section 86.

#### ***Aboriginal objects***

'Aboriginal objects' are deposits, objects or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to Aboriginal habitation of New South Wales and include things which are associated with traditional Aboriginal communities such as stone tools, art sites, burial grounds and Aboriginal remains as well as contemporary society.

#### ***Aboriginal places***

An 'Aboriginal place' is a place which is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture, and for a proposal to list an Aboriginal place to proceed, the significance must be validated by the Aboriginal community. Aboriginal Places are declared by the government

following an application. A notice is then published in the Government Gazette with a Statement of Special Significance and other information relating to the site.

Aboriginal places are protected under Part 6 of the NPW Act. There are three Aboriginal places in the Lachlan LGA: The Murie (AP 47); Euabalong Fringe Camp (AP 69) and King's Grave (AP 87).

### **Heritage Act 1977** (Heritage Act)

Natural, cultural, and built heritage is protected in NSW. Heritage items or places of state heritage significance can be listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR), or interim heritage orders can be made to protect heritage items or places. Approval must be obtained from the Heritage Council or local council (for items listed on an LEP) before work can be done which might damage a protected item or place.

Indigenous heritage items or places are protected under specific laws, although these can also be listed for protection on the SHR or under an interim heritage order.

The Secretary for the Department of Premier and Cabinet decides what gets listed on the SHR, but the Heritage Council can also recommend listings. Items that are listed on the SHR are legally protected under the Heritage Act and cannot be demolished, redeveloped, or otherwise altered without an approval from the Heritage Council.

There is one item in the Lachlan LGA listed on the SHR: The All Saints Anglican Church at Condobolin (item 01787). No items specifically related to the Aboriginal community are listed on the SHR in the Lachlan LGA.

### **Other**

**Table 1-1** summarises the different pieces of legislation that can be applicable to the protection of ACH values in NSW.

**Table 1-1: Aboriginal Heritage Legislation in NSW (source: OEH 2012: 5–6).**

<b>Legislation / Policy</b>	<b>Relevance to Aboriginal culture and heritage</b>
<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>	Provides for the protection of Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal Places in NSW; and to foster appreciation, understanding and enjoyment of Aboriginal cultural heritage. Provides protection by establishing offences for 'harm' (damage, destroy, deface or move). Requires that information on Aboriginal cultural heritage be maintained in AHIMS. Allows for the reservation of Aboriginal Areas and for the co-management of some national parks through Boards of Management.
<i>Heritage Act 1977</i>	Lists and gives protection to places of Aboriginal heritage significance that are of 'State' heritage significance on the State Heritage Register. Consultation is undertaken with Aboriginal groups for places listed specifically for Aboriginal significance.
<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>	Provides planning controls and requirements for environmental assessment. Oversees land-use planning for local areas. Compulsory clause in standard Local Environmental Plan template specifically for conservation of locally significant Aboriginal heritage.
<i>Crown Lands Act 1989</i>	Sets out processes and principles for using and managing Crown land. The Act enables covenants to be placed over Crown land to protect environmental and cultural and heritage values before the land is sold or transferred.
<i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983</i>	Establishes a system of Local Aboriginal Land Councils (LALC) across NSW. LALCs and NSWALC can also acquire and deal in land and negotiate agreements for access to private land for cultural

Legislation / Policy	Relevance to Aboriginal culture and heritage
	resource use. LALCs have a role in the protection and promotion of awareness of Aboriginal culture and heritage.
<i>Native Title Act (NSW) 1994</i>	Enables full ownership of land via native title as well as provision for making agreements via Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUA).
<i>Forestry Act 1916</i>	Allows for the co-management of State Forests. Boards of Management have been established and resourced for three State Forests. Under this Act, Aboriginal people can gain access to state forests for obtaining forest products and materials.
<i>Catchment Management Authorities Act 2003</i>	Aboriginal Reference Groups and Advisory Committees advise CMAs. Aboriginal employment facilitated via projects funded through the Commonwealth 'Caring for Country' program.
<i>Fisheries Management Act 1994; Marine Parks Act 1997</i>	The NSW Indigenous Fishing Strategy supports involvement of Aboriginal people in fisheries management and aquaculture. The Fisheries Management Act issues permits for taking fish for cultural community events. The Marine Parks Act permits Aboriginal cultural resource use in certain areas/zones of marine parks in particular circumstances.
<i>Rural Fires Act 1997; Bush Fire Environmental Assessment Code</i>	When hazard reduction and wildfire control is carried out, Aboriginal heritage is considered via AHIMS searches and consideration of relevant management plans.
<i>Water Management Act 2000</i>	Aboriginal representation on water management committees; Aboriginal cultural access and community development licences as part of Water Sharing Plans.
<i>Game and Feral Animals Control Act 2002</i>	Certain Aboriginal people are exempt from licence requirements for hunting feral animals.
<i>Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991</i>	An authority of the State of NSW may acquire land in exceptional circumstances.
<i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i>	Requires that Aboriginal people's interests be considered in threatened species recovery plans.
<i>NSW Cultural Resource Use Framework</i>	Enables access to land for cultural purposes; outlines processes of community engagement to be undertaken for public lands.

### 1.4.3 Local government

Local councils play an important role in protecting local natural and cultural heritage as part of their responsibilities for establishing land use zones in their local environmental plans and approving development.

LEPs are a type of EPI. EPIs are legal documents that control development and set out how land is to be used. They can relate to a local government area such as LEPs, or they can relate to the whole or part of the state such as SEPPs.

LEPs apply either to all or part of an LGA. LEPs guide planning decisions for local government areas. They do this by allocating 'zones' to different parcels of land, such as rural, residential, industrial, public recreational, environmental conservation, and business zones.

Each zone has a number of objectives, which indicate the principal purpose of the land, such as agriculture, residential or industry. Each zone also lists which developments are permitted with consent, permitted without consent, or prohibited.

All land, whether privately owned, leased, or publicly owned, is subject to the controls set out in the local government's LEP. LEPs determine the form and location of new development and provide for the protection of open space and environmentally sensitive areas. LEPs must conform to the Standard LEP template designed by the state government. This requires councils to redraft LEPs that do not conform to the template.



In doing so, council must observe objectives in the LEP to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance. The heritage aims of the Lachlan LEP (gazetted 2013) are stated in Section 1.2, to *'protect, conserve and enhance the environmental and cultural heritage of Lachlan [Shire]*.

To this end, Section 5.10 establishes a process for council approval of any activities that may affect an item on the statutory list of 'Environmental Heritage', which includes Aboriginal heritage items.

There are 31 environmental conservation items currently listed in Schedule 5 of the Lachlan LEP. One of these existing LEP listings has heritage significance derived its cultural value to Aboriginal people, Kings Grave at Gobothery Hill (i18).

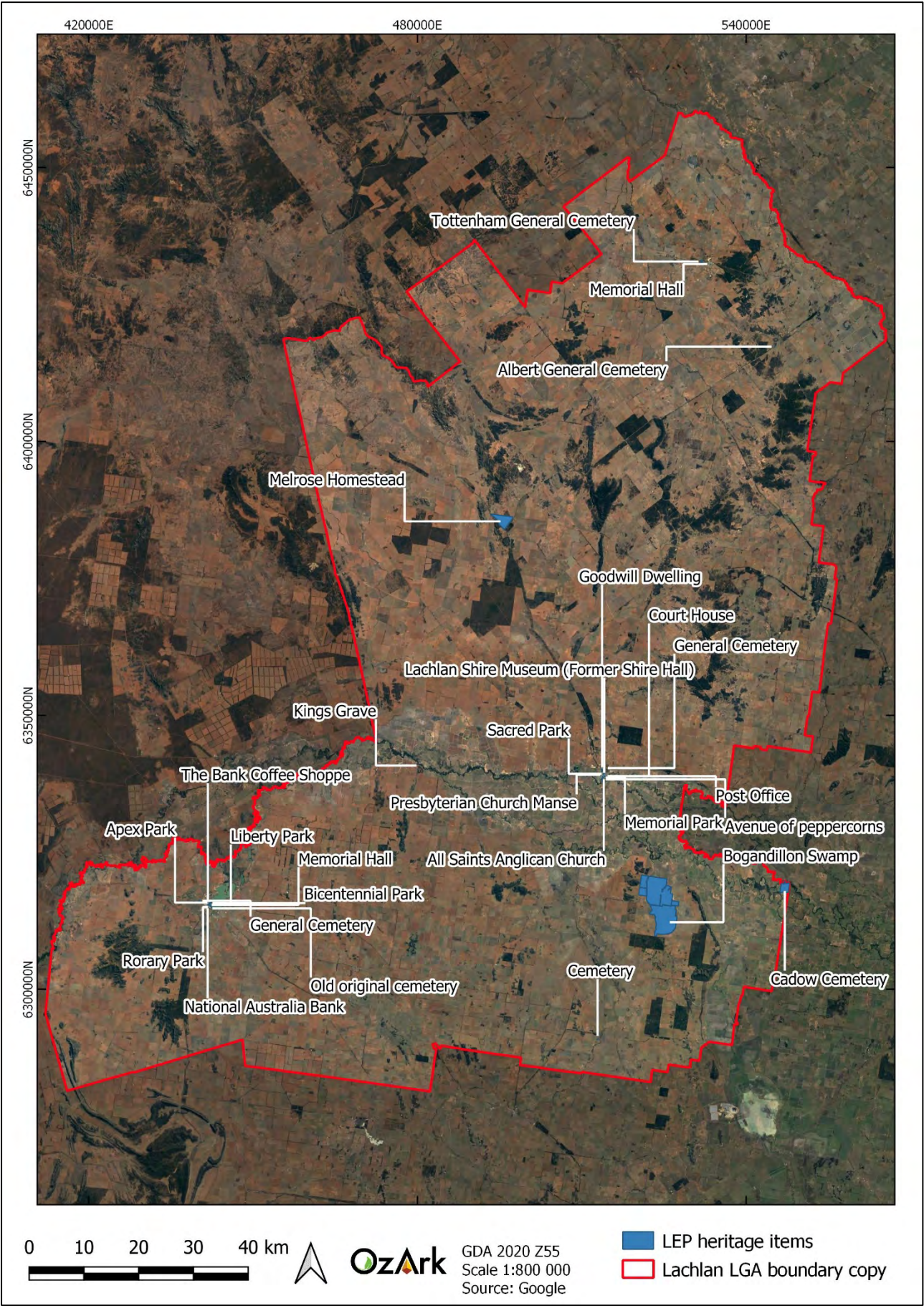
A 2004 heritage study for the Lachlan LGA by Jillian Comber (Comber 2004b) identified that two other items, Bogandillon Swamp (i6) and a residence at 19 Goodwill St, Condobolin (i11), may also be important to the local Aboriginal population.

Comber 2004b also identifies that the Louisiana Carved Tree at Fifield was listed on the LEP, but this is no longer the case. It is not known why the item has been delisted but it is suspected that it may have been destroyed in the interim.

The Woggoon Nature Reserve, administered by the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS), was also identified in Comber 2004b as being of importance to the Aboriginal community.

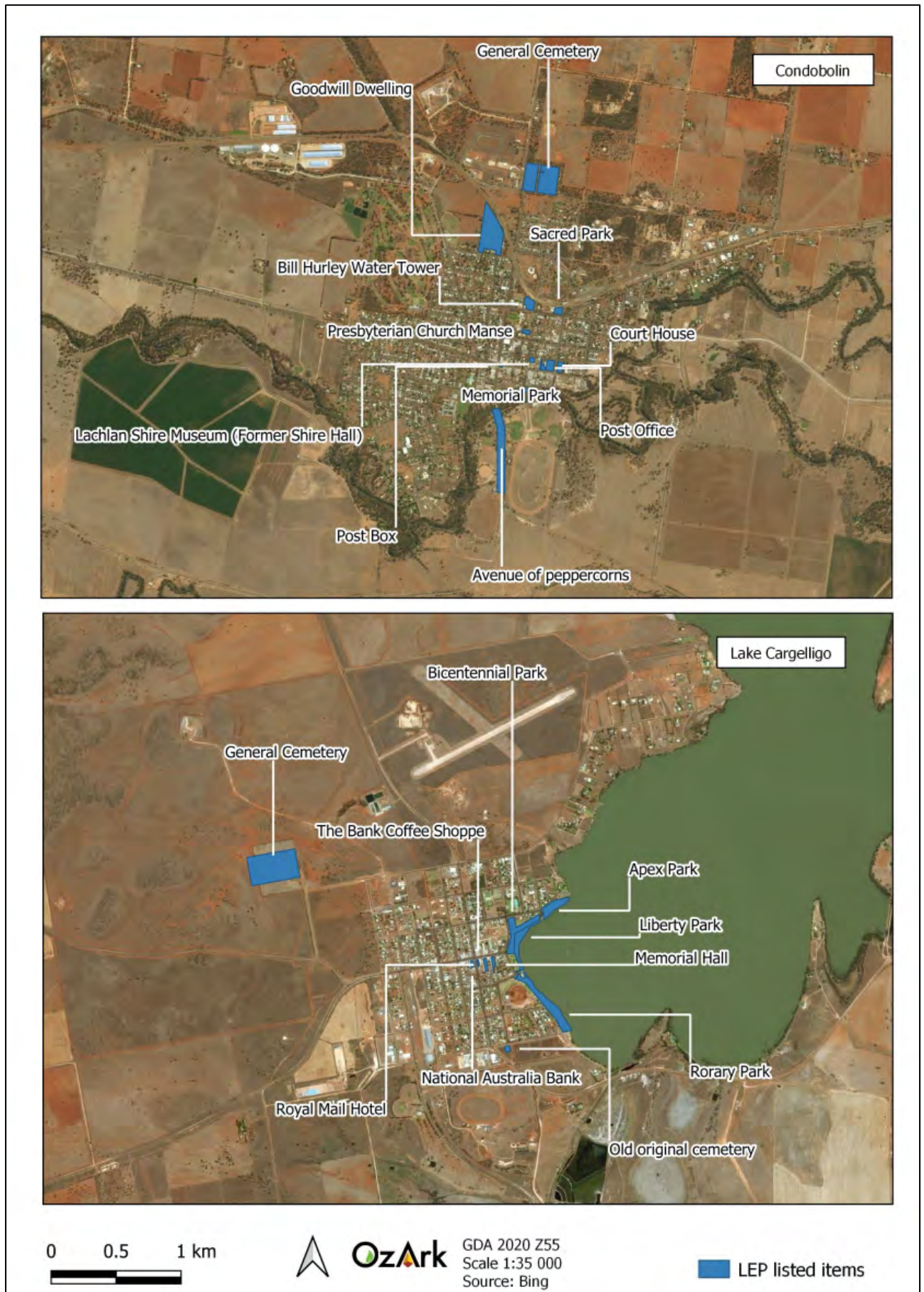
The current Lachlan LEP listings are shown on **Figure 1-2** with a detail of the concentration of listing in Condobolin and Lake Cargelligo shown on **Figure 1-3**.

Figure 1-2: Lachlan LEP sites.





**Figure 1-3: Detail of LEP sites in Condobolin (top) and Lake Cargelligo (bottom)**



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## 2 ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

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### 2.1 CONSULTATION APPROACH

The Lachlan ACHS study aims to undertake consultation with local Aboriginal people, groups, and organisations to try to work together to document information regarding ACH sites and places that have significance to the community.

The consultation had two aims:

- To secure agreement for an Aboriginal Heritage Information Licence Agreement (AHILA)
- To gain an understanding of which places in the Lachlan LGA are of importance to the Aboriginal community for possible inclusion on the Lachlan LEP Schedule 5.

Key stakeholders were identified including the four Local Aboriginal Land Councils (LALCs) whose administrative area is within the Lachlan LGA—Condobolin, Murrin Bridge, Peak Hill, and West Wyalong—and the Ngemba, Ngiyampaa, Wangaaypuwan and Wayilwan Native Title applicants (NC2012/001) who have an active claim that partially overlaps the Lachlan LGA. Further groups and individuals were sought by contacting Heritage NSW for their stakeholder list for the LGA.

Workshops with stakeholders were planned for Condobolin and Lake Cargelligo, depending on the community responses. The workshops were to consider pre- and post-contact sites. Historic sites such as cemeteries and missions often have as much, or greater, cultural significance to the current community than many types of pre-contact sites. However, due to social distancing restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, these workshops were not held.

These elements of community were undertaken by the Council administered by Mr David Lornie (Community Engagement and Communications Officer) with assistance provided by OzArk.

### 2.2 LACHLAN SHIRE COUNCIL CONSULTATION

The results of the Aboriginal community consultation undertaken by Council follows. This was written by Mr David Lornie (18 November 2020):

*COVID-19 lockdowns and restrictions did not allow any community consultation/contact until mid-August 2020. The Aboriginal community has been (and still is) fearful of the pandemic due to increased risk factors associated with that particular demographic.*

*Due to COVID-19 it was decided by Aboriginal community stakeholders and Council that workshops would not be held during the consultation period.*

*I was also advised that, as a general rule, community members did not like filling out forms.*

*On August 18, after receiving advice and documentation from OzArk, AHILA request letters were hand delivered by myself to the four relevant LALCs – Murrin Bridge, Peak Hill, West Wyalong and Condobolin (as Condobolin LALC is currently under administration, their letter was hand delivered to former CEO Cr Dave Carter, then on October 29, after receiving further advice from community, the letter was sent to Administrator Tim Gumbleton by email).*

*On September 15, after discussion with OzArk on content, I emailed major Aboriginal stakeholders/organisations with a media release and questionnaire. This was initially received with suspicion by some community members, including two emails from senior community leaders (below):*

*Hi David,*

*Thank you for your update.*

*Could you please explain to me why Council has decided to engage an agency outside of the shire?*

*We have Aboriginal organisations available in Condobolin who are able and experienced in providing Cultural Heritage studies. They have provided Cultural Heritage studies for mine, RTA, power companies and the like.*

*Were they consulted?*

*Many Thanks*

*Name withheld*

*Hello David*

*I must say that I too share concerns/view as that of Name Withheld.*

*Aboriginal Culture is unique to each area/Community and Traditional Tribal Country, and within those local jurisdictions lies:*

- The knowledge*
- The expertise and the*
- Power of consent and veto.*

*David without knowing what processes LSC have taken to arrive at the current position, but as it reads, it smacks of disregard, disrespect and tokenism.*

*I am happy to be corrected*

*Kind Regards*

*Name withheld*

*I responded to the above by email after seeking advice from Council officers was subsequently invited to a meeting of Condobolin Wiradjuri Alliance Group (CWAG; a group setting up to be representative of Condobolin Aboriginals), to explain the process. As a result, fears were allayed and CWAG members agreed the Study was of benefit to the local Aboriginal community. I also met with one of the above emailers and have since developed a good relationship.*

*I drove to Willow Bend Aboriginal community to conduct a letterbox drop of the media release and questionnaire. I left copies also at the Aboriginal Medical Centre drop.*

*I also left copies with Murrin Bridge LALC CEO Judith Bartholomew after explaining the purpose of the study. She recognised the value of the Study, but I have not had any follow up from her community.*

*On September 21, I emailed the media release and questionnaire to Condobolin high School and Lake Cargelligo Central School for distribution to Aboriginal families.*

*On 9 October, I reached out to Condobolin LALC Administrator Tim Gumbleton to distribute the Study questionnaire. He invited me to attend Condobolin LALC's member information meeting on 28 October 2020 and whilst there were less than 20 attendees, it indicated that some community members were now willing to take part in public meetings.*

*Further, a senior community member advised me on 6 November that the Condobolin community should now be amenable to a workshop as COVID fears are easing. This will have to be arranged when the Draft document goes to public consultation again.*

*I have, in the interim spoken to Tottenham Aboriginal lady Sandra Peckham who is connected to Peak Hill LALC and she showed support for the Study, though is yet to respond to my last phone message as a follow up.*

*I have passed on to OzArk the contacts of Rebecca Shepherd and Nichole Smith who both hold knowledge of local Aboriginal Heritage and were happy to share this directly with OzArk.*

*On November 4, I emailed stakeholders to follow up on my original emails of September 15 and on November 11, received response from one stakeholder asking for another copy of the questionnaire (no response received since) and one from previous naysayer (email above) whose tone has changed considerably since his first email and after I attended the CWAG meeting:*

*Hi David,*

*Sorry to say but I don't have any forms for you purely due to the fact that I am not working with the general public due to covid.*

*I am very keen to assist in this project however.*

*Regards*

*Now that community members are more open to possible workshops (due to the COVID situation tapering off somewhat) and, having built community support for the Study, I would recommend holding two workshops as the next stage. Assistance for this has been costed into OzArk's revised proposal.*

## **2.3 OZARK EARLY CONSULTATION**

OzArk assisted during the initial consultation phase of the Lachlan ACHS by contacting and discussing the study with two stakeholders.

Rebecca Shepherd, representing Callara Culture and Heritage Aboriginal Corporation (CCHAC), generously offered her time to communicate the knowledge of CCHAC members over two conversations in October and November 2020. These conversations contributed to a preliminary list of significant Aboriginal places in the region. The results of this consultation are presented in **Section 7**.

Nicole Smith expressed interest in participating in the study. Further information was shared in November 2020 to be distributed to a wider group (Condobolin Wiradjuri Alliance Group) so that Elders and other community members could be involved.

OzArk contacted NTSCorp in October 2020 seeking the involvement of the Ngemba, Ngiyampaa, Wangaaypuwan and Wayilwan Native Title applicants (NC2012/001) that have an active claim over an area in the Lachlan LGA. No response was received from the group.

## **2.4 COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS**

Two community workshops were held to discuss the Lachlan ACHS draft that was put on public exhibition from 10 December 2020 to 29 January 2021. The two meetings were held at Condobolin and Murrin Bridge.

### **2.4.1 Condobolin – 22 January 2021**

The Condobolin Workshop was held at the Wiradjuri Study Centre, hosted by the Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation. The aim of the workshop was to provide an update to community regarding the study and to gather feedback on the preliminary list of significant sites (**Section 7**).

A brief outline of the project and its aims was given by Jon Shillito (Lachlan Shire Council). Project details and summary of results to date was given by Harrison Rochford (OzArk).

Five additional locations were suggested as significant to the Condobolin community. These sites are summarised in **Table 2-1**: and discussed in more detail in **Section 7**.



Concerns were raised regarding how the assessment of significance for the suggested sites would be reached. The community sentiment was that Aboriginal people should be the sole determinants of the Aboriginal cultural heritage significance of the items. This is noted, but it is understood that cultural heritage significance also includes the interplay of multiple values including research potential, aesthetics, and historic associations.

Some community members requested input into the development process associated with the LEP regarding the locations discussed at the workshop. It is a recommendation of this report that a specific heritage study be undertaken for each item identified during the consultation. This study would identify the Aboriginal cultural values associated with individual locations and require future development at these locations to consider the impacts to identified Aboriginal cultural values.

**Table 2-1: Shortlist of locations suggested at the Condobolin Workshop 22 January 2020.**

Item name	Description	Location
Family houses	Houses of early families who moved into Condobolin from Willow Bend or other areas out of town. Some houses were built by early residents and many families continue to live there.	Located on Goobang Street, Cunningham Street and Boona Street
Goobang weir	Weir in Condobolin used for recreational fishing and swimming. Also the location of the historic Chinamen's Bridge.	515029E, 6339154N
Wiradjuri Study Centre	Community Wiradjuri education centre and headquarters of Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation. Planned to become a keeping place for the 'Boxdale' carved tree after salvage. Current centre also has historic value as the evacuation location after Murie floods.	Corner Cunningham and McDonnell Streets, Condobolin
Melrose Homestead	Already listed on LEP, suggested that name be updated to reflect importance of this location at the time before the homestead was built. Homestead is near a significant waterhole. Item could be updated to 'Melrose Homestead and Aboriginal waterhole'.	Item 29 on LEP
Soup Kitchen	Small camp in Condobolin located in dry gully between the Mission (Willow Bend) and the showground. Men would leave the Mission to drink and stay here before it was legal for Aboriginal people to have alcohol (1967).	Approximate location: 514384E, 6338352N

#### 2.4.2 Murrin Bridge – 28 January 2021

The second workshop was hosted by the Murrin Bridge LALC to cater to residents of the township and Lake Cargelligo. The aim of the workshop was to provide an update to community regarding the study and to gather feedback on the preliminary list of significant sites (**Section 7**).

A brief outline of the project and its aims was given by Bryce Koop (Lachlan Shire Council). Project details and summary of results to date was given by Harrison Rochford (OzArk).

Three additional locations were suggested as significant to the Murrin Bridge and Lake Cargelligo community. These locations are summarised in **Table 2-2** and discussed in more detail in **Section 7**.

**Table 2-2: Shortlist of locations suggested at the Murrin Bridge Workshop 28 January 2020.**

Item name	Description	Location
Fantasy Island	Family camping, fishing, and barbeque area downstream from Murrin Bridge township. Multiple AHIMS sites nearby indicating pre-contact habitation use as well.	440629E, 6325660N
Lake Cargelligo shell middens	Shell middens at Deadman's Point on western edge of lake, north of town. Sign reportedly in need of repair.	Shell middens (42-2-0050): 443771E 6317544N
Lake Cargelligo ochre pits	Ochre quarry/pits on southern shore of Lake Cargelligo.	Registered ochre sites (42-2-0049): 442701E, 6314606N

## 2.5 RESULTS OF THE CONSULTATION PROCESS

The consultation completed to date by Council and OzArk has achieved the following outcomes:

- An AHILA was not possible to obtain as consent was not able to be gained from all relevant LALCs. The main reason appears to be a general distrust about how the information will be used and fears that the Aboriginal community will be 'cut out' of future consultation. Even when it was explained that an AHILA only proved Council with current AHIMS data that is publicly available, consent was not forthcoming. As a result, an AHILA application will no longer be pursued
- Council have made substantial progress in building relationships with the Aboriginal community. While the Lachlan ACHS was first approached with a degree of distrust, the efforts by Mr David Lornie to personally allay any concerns has now resulted in a situation where the Aboriginal community were willing to attend meetings and contribute to the Lachlan ACHS
- Little specific information about places of significance was gained through the Council's initial consultation, despite considerable effort being expended to obtain it as is outlined in **Section 2.2**. As workshops were not able to be organised due to the social distancing requirements of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Aboriginal community were not amenable to filling in the questionnaire that was sent to them. The project team predicted that this would be the case and that a workshop is the best way of soliciting this sort of information. Nevertheless, attempts were made to try to get the required information through other means, but these were, unfortunately unsuccessful
- OzArk's consultation with CCHAC was more successful, but this represents the views of only one community group. Their contributions were crucial to developing a preliminary list that was the basis of discussions at the workshops. OzArk thanks CCHAC and Ms Shepherd for their involvement and desire to share information about significant places for the Aboriginal community so that they can be protected
- As COVID-19 restrictions eased, it became feasible to organise wider community engagement once a draft of this document had been produced and placed on public exhibition. The two workshops allowed for discussion of significant places relevant to this study, and the community's hopes and concerns for local planning decisions on the whole (**Section 2.4**).

### 3 COLONIAL IMPACT ON TRADITIONAL CULTURE OF THE LACHLAN LGA

This section is written by Dr Mark Dunn who was commissioned by OzArk to produce a history of Aboriginal people in the post-contact period.

This history should be read in conjunction with Kass 2004 which was written for the 2004 heritage study (Comber 2004b).

#### 3.1 EUROPEAN EXPLORATION

The Lachlan Shire was first visited by British explorers, pushing south and west from around Bathurst as early as 1815. Between May and June 1815, surveyor George Evans led the first British party to the Lachlan River. Evans came onto the river close to Cowra and followed northwest until it was joined by Mandagery Creek, near Eugowra. Evans named it the Lachlan after the then governor, Lachlan Macquarie. He returned to the river in 1817 as the second-in-charge on an expedition led by Surveyor-General John Oxley, who Macquarie had sent to trace the Lachlan as far as possible and to determine if it entered an inland sea. The party followed the river through what is now the Lachlan Plains including close to the present site of Condobolin and Lake Cargelligo, which Oxley named Regent's Lake. Oxley also surveyed and noted on his maps the small rise of Mount Tilga (Tolga) which he christened Hurd's Peak<sup>2</sup>.

On 29 July 1817 the party camped at what they named Watson Taylor's range, now Gobothery, and came upon an Aboriginal grave beside the river, approximately 24 miles (39 km) downstream from Condobolin. The grave was marked by carved cypress pines and was recorded by Oxley as that of a local leader who had drowned in either the Lachlan or Bogan Rivers while trying to cross. Oxley sketched the site and one of the trees in his journal. In 1913 the trees were removed to the Australian Museum by Railway Superintendent E. Milne after the site was re-surveyed. In 1914, the site was marked by a stone cairn, which itself has since been replaced on three separate occasions<sup>3</sup>.

In 1836 Thomas Mitchell, the Surveyor General returned to the Lachlan River as part of his exploration of the central west of New South Wales and of the Murray and Riverina areas. This was his third expedition west and he was on route to trace the Darling and Murray Rivers, two rivers he had earlier surveyed in part. In early April he came onto the Lachlan River. Following Oxley's earlier survey, he ascended Hurd's Peak, which he noted the local Aboriginal people called Tolga, a name later adopted and adapted as Mount Tilga. Mitchell used the peak of Mount Tilga to survey the surrounding district, noting mountains near Lake Cargelligo in the distance.

<sup>2</sup> Mitchell, T., *Three Expeditions into the Interior of Eastern Australia with descriptions of the recently explored region of Australia Felix, and of the present colony of New South Wales*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Volume 2, Chapter 3.2: 29 March 1836.

<sup>3</sup> Bayley, W.A., *Down the Lachlan Years Ago: History of Condobolin New South Wales*, Condobolin Municipal Council 1965, p.16.

The party camped on the Lachlan River approximately fourteen miles (22 km) from Mount Tilga passing the future site of Condobolin.

On 13 April, Mitchell with his Aboriginal guide Barney (from Bathurst) and a small group, left the main party and rode their horses to explore Lake Regent, known amongst the Aboriginal people of the district as Cudjallagong. The lake was almost empty, with luxuriant grass across its surface and a small section of water not more than 30–40 centimetres (cm) deep. Ducks, black swans and pelicans were swimming on the surface, while Mitchell and the party observed Aboriginal men in the water fishing for freshwater mussels, a food source Mitchell noted as being a staple in the area<sup>4</sup>. A camp was located nearby, with up to 100 men, women and children there when Mitchell's party arrived. Via Barney, Mitchell conversed with the men of the group, asking about the surrounding country and the route towards the Darling. He noted that although Barney's was from around Bathurst, he could converse easily with this group of men, showing that their dialects were not as different as people assumed<sup>5</sup>. Barney was one of two guides Mitchell had with him from Bathurst, the other known as John Piper.

### 3.2 SQUATTERS AND PASTORAL STATIONS

Between the two expeditions of Oxley in 1817 and Mitchell in 1836 squatters had already begun to infiltrate the grasslands around the Lachlan River, despite the area being declared outside that part of New South Wales open to settlement. In October 1829, Governor Darling had proclaimed nineteen counties inside which settlers were permitted to take up land or were to be given grants. Known as the limits of location, this proclamation was designed to keep British settlement within a manageable area in regards to policing and security. Its western edge was around what is now Cowra. By 1823 the Higgins family was established on land near Forbes, just west of the nineteen counties. By 1835 they had been joined by the Regan's, headed by the widow Harriet Regan, whose land was located around West Wyalong, an area they christened The Levels<sup>6</sup>.

As more squatters moved west, the area was included in the new Lachlan Pastoral District established in 1839 to control settlement between the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Rivers. The charting of the area, including the land around the future Condobolin, further encouraged pastoralists into the region, with squatting runs being plotted out along the rich alluvial river flats around the Lachlan. One of the largest runs was that owned by Benjamin Boyd, whaler and pastoralist, which he established in c1842 and named Condobolin. His station equalled 150,000 acres (60,700 hectares [ha]) and included the present town site of Condobolin, with another 60,000 acres (24,300 ha) at the Golgo Station nearby. Boyd owned land across the region, as

<sup>4</sup> Mitchell, *Three Expeditions*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Volume 2, Chapter 3.2: 13 April 1836.

<sup>5</sup> Mitchell, *Three Expeditions*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Volume 2, Chapter 3.2: 13 April 1836.

<sup>6</sup> NSW Heritage Office & DUAP 1996. *Regional Histories of New South Wales: Ch.9 Lachlan*, Heritage Office & Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, Sydney, p.98.

well as on the Monaro Plains, at and around Eden on the south coast, in the Riverina and on the Murrumbidgee River<sup>7</sup>. In 1848 William Lee applied for and was issued with a lease for land known as the Condoulin Run on the Lachlan River near its convergence with Goobang Creek. Lee was licensed for a pastoral run of 19,200 acres (7,770 ha), on which he estimated that he could support 1000 head of cattle<sup>8</sup>.

These stations had an impact on Aboriginal people in the area from the moment they were established. Large numbers of cattle and sheep were herded into the plains. In 1839, a drought year, stock caused extensive environmental damage along the river and around the waterholes in the area as the sheep and cattle competed for feed and water with native animals that Aboriginal people relied on. Many of the stations used the river as the boundary, taking in the surrounding waterholes as well. In 1839 a traveller through the area noted that Aboriginal men were already being employed as shepherds and stockmen on some of the stations and that the women were employed grinding grain, collecting water and other domestic duties<sup>9</sup>. At the same time, herds were being attacked by Aboriginal groups, with cattle and calves being speared. One report made its way to Sydney of groups as large as 300 Aboriginal men gathered together and attacking the spreading herds on the Lachlan River<sup>10</sup>.

### 3.3 THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TOWN OF CONDOBOLIN

By 1858, enough squatters had made their way to the Lachlan River that the government declared the establishment of a post office on the Condoulin Run, operated by Henry Steadman, although other sources say it was R.B. Mitchell, who also ran the post in Forbes, dividing his time between the two areas<sup>11</sup>. This was followed in January 1859 by the establishment of a public pound and in April by the announcement that the Court of Petty Sessions would also sit at Condoulin. The establishment of these civic services for the district paved the way for the first land sales in November, setting the foundations for the development of the town<sup>12</sup>. The town was laid out at the confluence of the Lachlan River and Goobang Creek and then gazetted on 30 November

<sup>7</sup> Condobolin Family History Group, *Condobolin, where the Lachlan Flows 1890-1990*, CFHS, 1990, p.19

<sup>8</sup> CFHS, *Condobolin, where the Lachlan Flows*, p.19; *New South Wales Government Gazette*, 27 September 1848, Lease No.83, p.1315.

<sup>9</sup> 'Original Correspondence', *The Sydney Herald*, 17 April 1839, p.2

<sup>10</sup> 'The Poor Blacks', *The Sydney Herald*, 2 October 1839, p.2

<sup>11</sup> CFHS, *Condobolin, where the Lachlan Flows*, p.19; Jervis, J., *Condobolin: The Story of its Development*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed, Condobolin & District Historical Society, 1993, p.9

<sup>12</sup> *New South Wales Government Gazette*, 14 January 1859 [Issue 6] p.77; 12 April 1859 [issue 61] p.803 30 November 1859 [Issue 243] p.2630.

1859, with the official name of Condoumlin<sup>13</sup>. Although the spelling remained officially Condoumlin until 1949, most correspondents and newspaper reports used Condobolin from the beginning.

Within a few short years the small village began to emerge. Joining the postmaster, the pound and the visiting court, a store was in operation by 1860, with a second by 1862. A slab construction lock-up was also built in 1862, with Constable Loneragan in charge. The white population was recorded as 71 people, 49 men and 22 women, living in fourteen houses. No count of the Aboriginal population in the district was taken and the numbers are unknown, however the permanence of the white settlement in the area was now obvious as the slowly growing town began to serve as a regional centre for the surrounding stations.

There were Aboriginal people living around the Condobolin area however, with some already in employment by the white residents. In 1862, an unnamed Aboriginal tracker from Condobolin assisted a local landowner, Mr Murray, follow a gang of horse thieves over fifty miles (80.5 km) and retrieved the horse in the process. The tracker may have been a man known as Tracker Tommy who was working with Condobolin police in 1868<sup>14</sup>. In 1866 the Sydney newspaper, *The Empire*, reported from the Lachlan River at Forbes of a large corroboree being held there, with Aboriginal men and women from across the district. More than two hundred people had gathered for the ceremonies, with many of the men working as stockmen for the squatters between Cowra and Condobolin, and the single women working as nurses on the stations, with the reporter noting that in most cases they took the names of the squatters that they worked for<sup>15</sup>. Aboriginal trackers worked for the police on and off at Condobolin well into the twentieth century. One of the best known was Alec Riley, born at Nymagee in 1884, before the family moved to Condobolin in 1892. Alec's father, John Riley, was from Condobolin, born there in the early 1850s, with his mother Mary Calligan also born somewhere on the Lachlan River. Although Alec's tracking career played out mostly on the Macquarie River around Dubbo, in later life he remembered that any credit he had as a tracker should go to those Aboriginal people who lived around Condobolin in the 1890s. Riley was taught to hunt and track from the age of eight in the scrub around Condobolin. One of these teachers may have been a man known as Jacky Owen, born at Condobolin in the late 1840s<sup>16</sup>.

In June 1880 visitors to the Condobolin area noted an Aboriginal cemetery nearby the town, with several burials marked by carved trees; the trunks with a piece of bark taken out and then marked with notches and grooves. Although they did not specify where exactly this cemetery was, it

<sup>13</sup> *New South Wales Government Gazette*, 2 December 1859, [Issue 245], p.2646

<sup>14</sup> *Bendigo Advertiser*, 23 August 1864, p.3; *New South Wales Police Gazette and Weekly Record of Crime*, 4 November 1868 [issue 45], p.326

<sup>15</sup> 'The Lachlan Aborigines' *The Empire*, 16 February 1866, p.2

<sup>16</sup> Bennet, M., *Pathfinders: A History of Aboriginal trackers in NSW*, UNSW Press, pp.208-209.

illustrated an ongoing connection to the land around Condobolin sixty years after the arrival of the first squatter families<sup>17</sup>.

### 3.4 RESERVES AND MISSIONS

In June 1883 the colonial government of New South Wales established the Board for the Protection of Aborigines, marking the beginning of increased state interference and control into the day-to-day lives of Aboriginal people. The Board, also known as the Aborigines Protection Board or APB, was established to manage reserves and the welfare of the estimated 10,000 Aboriginal people then in New South Wales. It comprised six members appointed by the Governor but was under the jurisdiction of the Department of Police and was chaired by the Police Commissioner. Although the Board met in Sydney, its decisions were wide ranging and affected all Aboriginal people in the state, but until the passing of the *Aborigines Protection Act 1909*, it had no statutory power. After 1909 the Board developed legislation that restricted Aboriginal people's rights in choosing where they could live, the level of education they would receive, their employment opportunities, movement and other general liberties available to the white population of the state<sup>18</sup>. From 1915 the Board was also given the power to remove children from Aboriginal households if it believed the action to be in the moral or physical interests of the child, precipitating what was to become known as the stolen generations.

At Condobolin during this period 33 Aboriginal people were recorded as living in and around the town, with more in the district. A missionary organisation, known as the Inland Gospel Mission Society, had begun preaching at Condobolin and Lake Cargelligo in 1896, although whether they included Aboriginal people in the services was not recorded. A photo taken in 1897 at Lake Cargelligo on their first anniversary appears to show 23 children and nine adults, although none are identified as being Aboriginal residents.

### 3.5 CONDOBOLIN RESERVE

In 1903 the Board for the Protection of Aborigines set aside sixteen acres on the riverbanks at Condobolin for the establishment of an Aboriginal reserve<sup>19</sup>. At the time, the Board recorded 47 Aboriginal men and women as living at Condobolin, racially defining them as either full-blood (28) or half-caste (19). These terms of classification for people could have dramatic and tragic outcomes for families, with children of families not considered to be fully Aboriginal often the focus of removal policies in particular. The establishment of the reserve attracted other welfare and missionary groups to the area. In 1916 the Aborigines Inland Mission began its work in

<sup>17</sup> 'A visit to the Bogan district', *Hamilton Spectator*, 26 June 1880, p.2

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.findandconnect.gov.au/guide/nsw/NE00034>

<sup>19</sup> Kabaila, P., *Survival Legacies: Stories from Aboriginal settlements of southeastern Australia*, Canprint Publishing, Canberra, 2011, p. 447

Condobolin. The Aborigines Inland Mission (AIM) had been established by Baptist missionary Retta Long in 1905, with the first missionary at Condobolin being Miss M.A. Brown. Brown was joined in 1919 by Miss Whalan. The same year, 1919, a small church building was started by AIM on the reserve, opening for services in 1921 and was followed in 1926 by a schoolhouse, with a school teacher appointed by the Department of Education<sup>20</sup>.

The reserve at Condobolin was approximately 2.5 km from the town. In 1909 a medical examiner was asked to inspect the reserve by the local Council following a small outbreak of typhoid. The medical officer reported that there were then six weatherboard and tin roofed houses, although some also had bark roofs, each with two rooms and an outside toilet separated from the dwelling. The toilets operated on a pan system, with a trench nearby for emptying them. The settlement was provided with lime for the sewerage trench to cover and bury it as needed. Water was taken for drinking and other uses from the river, which had been stagnant but was then running again due to recent rain. The typhoid outbreak had resulted in ten residents, one male and nine females, being admitted to the hospital (3 adults and 7 children). The examiner recommended that rainwater tanks be installed for drinking water on the reserve to prevent the use of the river water which required boiling before use. He also suggested a local resident be employed as a manager to ensure regulations were followed<sup>21</sup>. By 1910 the number of houses had risen to nine in total<sup>22</sup>.

As pressure was brought to bear on other Aboriginal communities in the central west of New South Wales, families began to gravitate towards Condobolin, where there was work on surrounding stations and the relative stability of the reserve. An example was the forced closure of the Warangesda reserve near Griffith in 1924. As numbers of people moving into the reserve and associated fringe camps grew, so too did tensions between the Aboriginal and the white population of Condobolin. In December 1924, the Government medical officer, Dr Fitzsimmons, inspected the reserve and reported that conditions were unhealthy, residents were 'sickly' and there were traces of consumption, or tuberculosis, amongst them. Fitzsimmons considered this a high risk to the health of the town in general and recommended the camps removal. The Mayor, Alderman May, went further, suggesting that the camp was a health hazard to the town and that too many of the resident were being allowed to come into Condobolin, having a 'bad moral effect' on the town's residents<sup>23</sup>. By this time there were approximately 200 Aboriginal people living at Condobolin.

In 1926 the town council made a submission to the Board to have the reserve closed and the people relocated. Noting that previously the Board had made the suggestion that the Aboriginal

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<sup>20</sup> Aborigines Inland Mission records 1904-1988: Documents and Correspondence, State Library of NSW

<sup>21</sup> *Lachlander and Condobolin and Western Districts Recorder*, 14 July 1909, p8.

<sup>22</sup> Lachlan Shire Council, *Lachlan Shire Community Profile* 1983, p.13

<sup>23</sup> *Lachlander and Condobolin and Western Districts Recorder*, 10 December 1924, p.2



community remove itself to Euabalong 70 km to the west of Condobolin which had been rejected, the Board told Council they had no power to move people on, and had found in the past that communities could not be compelled to stay in a location they did not like. Instead the Board offered to rebuild the reserve housing, with better sanitation. With a growing racist resentment amongst the Council to the Aboriginal community, the Board's offer was rejected by the Council who continued to insist the removal of the community. The Board itself was worried that if the reserve was closed, the community would move on to nearby towns such as Cowra or Forbes where they would be faced with the same hostility and the Board would once again be forced to intervene. In an attempt to intimidate the Council, the Board threatened to revoke the reserve altogether and in doing so remove its own responsibility to the community, leaving the Council to manage the Aboriginal families that would then be stranded. Again the Council refused to budge, forcing the Board to finally remind the Council that the community did have certain rights and for Council to send a list of requirements for the rebuilding of the reserve, while at the same time investigating if they could go ahead with the reconstruction without Council's approval<sup>24</sup>.

The reserve survived, but restrictions on the movement of Aboriginal people in the district tightened. The Board had always had the power to evict people from reserves if they breached the many rules that governed them, and evictions continued at Condobolin. At the same time, the Council imposed curfews in town on Aboriginal people. As an example, men were forced to stand on a particular corner in town when looking for work, needing to be there by 6am but gone by 8am, after which time they could be arrested. This curfew operated into the 1940s<sup>25</sup>.

### **3.6 THE MURIE, MURRIN BRIDGE AND LAKE CARGELLIGO**

As tensions rose in the town, a new Aboriginal community appeared known as the Murie. The Murie, situated about 4 km from Condobolin on the banks of the Lachlan, had started its life in the early years of the twentieth century as a place Aboriginal people camped away from the rules and controls of the reserve and mission site. In the late 1920s and early 1930s during the Great Depression the small Aboriginal population there was joined by itinerate and unemployed white families and workers, with the mixed population standing in contrast to the increasingly divided main township at the time. The family of Les 'Charlie' Coe moved to the Murie in 1940 when he was eight years old. Coe remembered the mix of population, with five white and three Aboriginal families, with his family staying there for almost twenty years<sup>26</sup>. By the mid-1940s, the Murie was once again an Aboriginal settlement, but in contrast to the reserve, it was self-managed and

<sup>24</sup> Read, P., *A Hundred years War: The Wiradjuri People and the State*, Australian National University Press, Canberra, 198, p.73

<sup>25</sup> Read, op cit, p.73

<sup>26</sup> Kabaila, op cit, p.433

largely beyond the direct control of any government agencies<sup>27</sup>. Archaeology on the site of the Murie camp indicated that it had long been a place where Aboriginal camped. The site was adjacent to an important waterhole and there were examples of scarred trees in the bushland surrounding it<sup>28</sup>.

As more families moved to the camp, the site began to take on a look of permanency with houses and fenced yards. Up to 26 houses were on the site by the 1950s, spaced out along two streets: one that ran parallel to the river and one parallel to a small creek. By the mid-1950s the Council had even grudgingly recognised its existence, putting on water to the camp, collecting nightsoil and domestic garbage. A small shelter that doubled as a church was built and outdoor community area and a sports ground had grown up around a core group of residents. There was a small burial ground there as well with at least three marked graves. Although the Murie was an important place for the community, and offered an alternative to the conditions on the reserve, in the late 1960s and early 1970s, Council moved to close the camp and move people either to the reserve or into the town and soon after the Murie was largely abandoned as a permanent settlement.

Around the same time that the Murie camp was developing, a new settlement 12 km from Lake Cargelligo, known as Murrin Bridge, was also growing. Although technically within the Cobar Shire, the camp which was established in 1948, was serviced from Lake Cargelligo due to its proximity. In contrast to the Murie and Condobolin, Murrin Bridge was almost exclusively populated by families from outside the region, mostly people who had been moved from closed reserves at Carowra Tank reserve and Menindee Lakes. Murrin Bridge was a departure from previous Board settlements and reserves in that it was attempt at a village style plan from the beginning. Built within a 1000-acre (405 ha) reserve, Murrin Bridge was to have 38 cottages, staff housing for a manager, a community hall and church, single men's quarters, administration buildings and a medical block. By the late 1950s around 240 people were living at Murrin Bridge, with 100 children recorded as attending the school. A community cemetery was also established at the settlement. By 1962 the population was 346 living in 36 cottages<sup>29</sup>.

Employment was mainly through local work on properties doing fencing, rabbit trapping, shearing and general farm work, with some men also working for the local timber mill, the NSW Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission or local government agencies. The isolation of the settlement, however, meant that services were limited, and it was not until the 1970s that a pre-school and a housing corporation were established there.

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<sup>27</sup> Kabaila, op cit, p.430

<sup>28</sup> Kabaila, op cit, p.433

<sup>29</sup> State Records and Archives NSW (SARA), Particulars of Aboriginal Stations and Reserves, 1962 NRS 25

At Lake Cargelligo itself, the Aboriginal population also began to grow from 1949. Lake Cargelligo had a long history of occupation prior to the arrival of Europeans into the area, with large camps around the lake shore recorded in the 1830s and 1840s. However, the discovery of gold and the rush that followed in 1876 had driven many of these people away from the district<sup>30</sup>. From 1965, like at Condobolin, houses were built in the town of Lake Cargelligo for Aboriginal families and by 1981 there were 88 Aboriginal residents recorded living there<sup>31</sup>.

### 3.7 CONDOBOLIN RESERVE 1950S–1970S

By the mid-1940s, the reserve at Condobolin had a population of around 220 people. Tensions remained high between the local Council and the residents with proposals to close or move the reserve regularly put forward. In 1948, the Condobolin Methodist Church organised a day of mourning service for the Aboriginal community to be held on January 26, celebrated in the white community as Australia Day. A Day of Mourning had been declared in Sydney in 1938 to commemorate the 150-year anniversary of the arrival of the First Fleet and the idea had slowly taken hold in other communities. In a letter to the district newspaper, the Reverend W.J. Steele pointed out the conditions and stress Aboriginal communities were under, and noted that Anniversary Day (as it was then known), unlike the celebrations of the white community, “*to the Aborigine it is a day of mourning as he thinks how his people have been dispossessed, pushed back into uninhabitable country, punished for breaking laws of property of which he has been ignorant*”<sup>32</sup>. The ceremony was held annually at the Church until at least 1965<sup>33</sup>.

In same year that the day of mourning began in town (1948), a policy of moving Aboriginal families off the reserves and into the towns was being pursued. Many of the smaller reserves across NSW had been effectively condemned and closed by the Board from the mid-1940s, a policy that continued into the 1960s and which eventually claimed the Murie in 1968. Part of the issue with the new policy, however, was that for so long the Board had maintained a position that Aboriginal families were best served separated from the towns, and that if they broke the rules of the reserves they could expelled with no support. When the idea of relocation into towns began to emerge, it was opposed by many of the town councils involved, and in some cases, also by those families who lived on the reserves. Connections and communities had been built over two or three generations on the reserves, and while many families had been forced onto them, the prospect of being forced out was equally traumatic for some.

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<sup>30</sup> Kabaila, p.460

<sup>31</sup> Lachlan Shire Council, *Lachlan Shire Community Profile* 1983, p.5

<sup>32</sup> *Lachlander and Condobolin and Western Districts Recorder*, 29 January 1948, p.1

<sup>33</sup> Bayley, op cit, p.143

In 1948 at Condobolin, the Deputy Chairman of the Board, A.P. Elkin reported that only five of the families on the reserve could be moved into town, with the remainder requiring a manager or refused to move. Elkin stated however that neither the Murie nor Willow Bend, as the Condobolin reserve was now known as, were suitable to bring up children. Whether his concern for the children was genuine or not, his purpose as the Council saw it was to relocate the reserve. A few sites around town were put forward, including Reservoir Hill, but each was rejected for various reasons. Reservoir Hill because the Council wanted to make it into a tourist lookout and another site because Aboriginal families would need to travel through a white part of town to get to the shops. The Council also rejected a proposal for houses to be built in Melrose Road, with one Councillor questioning the 'moral training' of Aboriginal families and so thought it not advisable to allow the house to be built<sup>34</sup>. The following year, 129 townspeople petitioned Council to close the reserve and remove everyone to the Murie, but the Board refused this proposal<sup>35</sup>.

Although the policy to relocate Aboriginal families into towns was being implemented in other parts of NSW, it was not until 1956 that Condobolin Council finally agreed. Three years later, in 1959, the first four Board built houses were ready to occupy in Gordon Street, part of a 39-acre land purchase by the State Government for houses. By 1965 22 families had relocated into town from both the Murie and the reserve, leaving around 128 on the reserve<sup>36</sup>. Some residents recall that if you accepted a house in town and lived at the Murie, once you moved Council would demolish the Murie house, thereby slowly clearing the site over time<sup>37</sup>. Although some in Condobolin thought the idea of building Aboriginal housing in one neighbourhood just created a new reserve in the town, the building of cottages proceeded with twenty more built between 1964 and 1967 in Cunningham, Gordon and Goobang Streets. Each was connected to town water and electricity, with laundry and hot water. The cottages were a mix of three and four bedroom houses, the three bedroom cottages having a small covered porch at the front, while the four bedroom cottages included a verandah at the front<sup>38</sup>. The houses were an improvement on the options then at the reserve, which had been neglected by both the Board and Council, however even the new cottages required modifications and repairs soon after they were occupied. Reports of leaking, incomplete paint jobs, missing screws and fixings were all dealt with in 1965 and 1966 at the cottages. A fire in one house in Goobang Street in November 1967 revealed that the bricklayer had not bothered to wait for the carpenter to completely cut and seal the timber joists before completing the chimney, resulting in exposed beams within the chimney flue and

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<sup>34</sup> Bayley, op cit, p.143

<sup>35</sup> Read, op cit, p115

<sup>36</sup> State Records and Archives NSW (SARA), Particulars of Aboriginal Stations and Reserves, 1962 NRS 25

<sup>37</sup> Lachlan Shire Council, *Lachlan Shire Community Profile* 1983, p.14; Kabaila, op cit, p.453.

<sup>38</sup> State Records and Archives NSW, Condobolin Aborigines Welfare Board Records, Houses Condobolin NRS 4351-

eventually sparks from the open fire below setting the chimney on fire. Subsequent inspections of all the other cottages revealed that it had been an 'irresponsible departure' from the normal practice and had not occurred at any other cottage<sup>39</sup>.

At the same time as the Board was providing houses in town, pressure was placed on Council to improve conditions for those families who remained at Willow Bend. Charles Frost, one of the local Wiradjuri elders agitated for action culminating in a local town meeting requested by Alderman Knott in 1958. Knott argued for a process of assimilation into the town and for improvements at the Willow Bend settlement. While the house building projects had just begun, government assistance was sought to improve the health, the housing and the general welfare of the community. A community hall was built on the reserve and increasing employment opportunities for Aboriginal people with Council and surrounding farms was sought<sup>40</sup>.

The policy of housing Aboriginal families in the town, interpreted as part of the assimilation plans of the Board as much as improving the living conditions of Aboriginal people, had the effect for the Condobolin community of reinvigorating Aboriginal agency within their own community. Strong family and community bonds that had helped them survive the decades of official oversight and interference now turned to rebuilding pride in the survival of the community. The period also coincided with the beginning of the withdrawal of the Board and of the various missionaries that had been a feature of the community for the past 70 years. For example, in April 1964 the Aborigines Inland Mission, who had established themselves at Condobolin in 1916, ceased having a permanent missionary in the town and used their house in Cunningham Street for visiting missionaries. In 1968 they made inquiries to purchase the old Salvation Army hall in town to serve as a church, for although they retained a church at Willow Bend, the number of families moving into town saw the need for a new site. In 1969 the Board was also abolished with their work being taken over by the Aborigines Welfare Directorate, Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare. By 1971 the National Census showed 311 people identifying as Aboriginal in Condobolin Municipality and another 93 in the Lachlan Shire area, making up the largest Aboriginal population in the Central West district<sup>41</sup>.

Despite the advance, old prejudice and racism remained. In March 1974 while visiting the Renown Theatre in Condobolin to see a movie, John Huckle, a young Aboriginal man with two of his white friends was refused permission to sit in the upstairs section with them by the owners. The Condobolin Aboriginal Progress Association and the AIM took up his case and although Huckle was allowed to sit upstairs with everyone else, the incident raised tensions in the town and reminded the Aboriginal community of the era of segregation and exclusion that they thought

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<sup>39</sup> SARA, NRS 4351-24-[10/58106]-B1351/11

<sup>40</sup> Bayley, p.142.

<sup>41</sup> Bureau of Census and Statistics, 1971 Census of Population and Housing: Bulletin 9-The Aboriginal Population

had been overcome<sup>42</sup>. The AIM continued to operate in town until late-1985. In late 1984 AIM confirmed to the local community that it was considering selling the house at 13 Cunningham Street as it was no longer required more than a few months a year. The secretary of the local AIM branch stated concern over the sale and noted the house had great sentimental value to the community and ‘to all members of the Aboriginal community’. The house had been transferred to AIM in 1955 by the two nieces of Mrs Charlotte Pengilly’s. Pengilly had cared for the missionaries at Condobolin and had left provision for a house for AIM in her will. Built in 1930, the house was considered too old and run down by AIM to retain by 1985. The money was to be put towards repairing the church at Willow Bend and the building of a new toilet block for the church. In March the house was eventually sold<sup>43</sup>. The AIM house at Lake Cargelligo had been sold nearly twenty years earlier in 1968 to a Mr Bruce Hampton, an Aboriginal man working for the NSW Railways and a recipient of a loan from the Board for his house<sup>44</sup>.

The church at Willow Bend had by then also become an important site for the community, with many weddings and funerals having been held there. Annabelle Dargin who was born in Condobolin in 1946 and lived on the mission reserve was married at the church and remembered it as an important part of the community network. The church was still standing in 2014, as was the old AIM house in Cunningham Street in town<sup>45</sup>. Annabelle also recalled going to the cinema on Sunday’s when it was still segregated and Aboriginal children were forced to sit downstairs. Afterwards they would go to the Red Rock Café for hot chips and snacks or to Chapman’s shop where the owner, Mr Taylor, saved broken biscuits and chocolate for the children<sup>46</sup>.

### 3.8 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENTS 1970–2020

With the end of the Board in 1969, local council and other state government agencies took on most of the responsibility for the community. However, a growing sense of self-determination was also apparent in Condobolin and at Murrin Bridge. In 1973, four years after the end of the Board and the departure of the mission manager and his wife, the Murrin Bridge Advancement Aboriginal Corporation was founded. At first, the administration was not under Aboriginal control but had an Aboriginal board making the decisions. As it established itself, the administration was

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<sup>42</sup> Aborigines Inland Mission Records 1904-1988: Documents and Correspondence-Condobolin, SLNSW MLMSS 7895

<sup>43</sup> Aborigines Inland Mission Records 1904-1988: Documents and Correspondence-Condobolin, SLNSW MLMSS 7895

<sup>44</sup> Aborigines Inland Mission Records 1904-1988: Documents and Correspondence-Lake Cargelligo, SLNSW MLMSS 7895

<sup>45</sup> Dargin, Annabelle, *The Swimming Hole*, Central West Family Support Group, Condobolin, 2014, p13

<sup>46</sup> Dargin, p.16

also taken on by trained Aboriginal members. It was an early example of the community taking control of their day-to-day affairs<sup>47</sup>.

To overcome the shortage of administrative and other managerial skills in the community, as well as vocational training, the NSW Department of Employment and Education Training (DEET) sponsored Skill Share and TAFE to establish a training facility in a rented house at Murrin Bridge in 1973, before the opening of a dedicated TAFE in Murrin Bridge. However, despite the good intentions and the use of TAFE, the inclusion of private operators saw programs fail due to exploitation of the community, poor programming and a lack of community involvement. In 1997 a change in direction for the courses was implemented, whereby instead of setting directions by the college and providers, the community was given the opportunity to decide on the vocational training program and the outcomes that were being sought. Full support would then be provided to the enterprise decided on by the community through consultation and funding options. From this process the Murrin Bridge community established Murrin Bridge Vineyards with the first harvest and bottling occurring in 2001, the first commercially produced wine by an Aboriginal community run enterprise in Australia<sup>48</sup>.

In addition to the developments at Murrin Bridge, the community at Condobolin was also increasingly taking more control of their own lives. In c2000 the Condobolin Aboriginal Health Service was established followed in 2003 by the Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation (WCC) founded after a Native Title agreement between Barrick Gold and the Wiradjuri Native title party. The corporation is run by a Board of five, with a CEO and paid office and administrative staff and approximately 40 other local people employed on projects run by the corporation. In 2007 the WCC opened a furniture shop making furniture and acting as a training centre for local Aboriginal people. It was one of a series of initiatives that provide training and employment for the area. As well as training and employment, the WCC also concerns itself with the protection and understanding of local cultural heritage sites including through the Wiradjuri Study Centre. In 2016 the study centre facilitated partnerships with arts communities and government to start the Condo SkyFest an arts and astronomy festival celebrating the deep knowledge and understanding of the night sky by local Wiradjuri people through stories and cultural tradition. The project was launched in 2017 across other central and western districts in New South Wales and by 2020 all programs were self-funded.

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<sup>47</sup> Tierney, Bernard, Murrin Bridge Community Development, Conference paper, World Congress of Colleges and Polytechnics, Melbourne, 2002.

<sup>48</sup> Tierney.



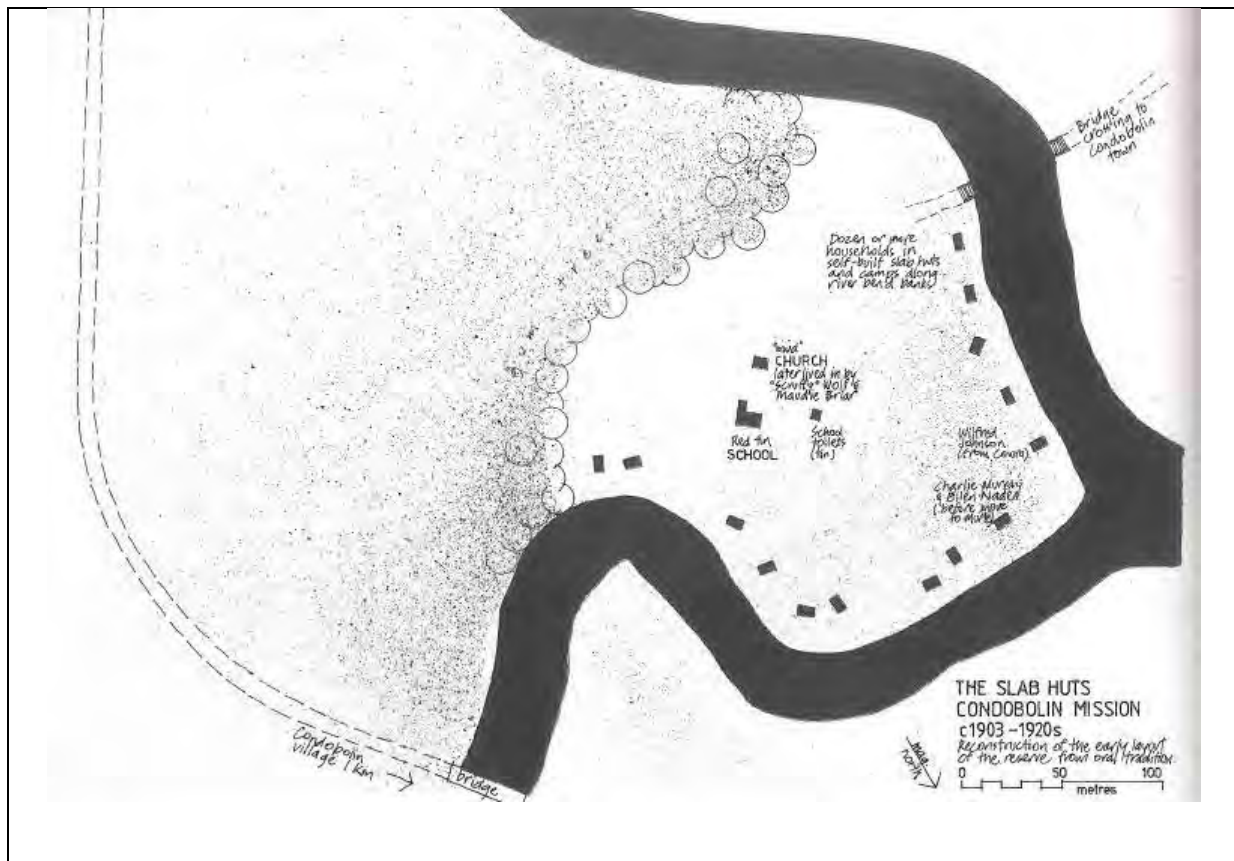
### 3.10 FIGURES

Aboriginal readers please note:

Aboriginal people should be aware that this section contains images of deceased persons.



**Figure 1:** The congregation of the Inland Gospel Mission at Lake Cargelligo in 1897 (Source: *A Voice from the Back blocks: being a quarterly review of gospel work in the interior of NSW*, Inland Gospel Mission, 1898-1899 Vol.1 No.5)



**Figure 2:** Sketch plan showing the Condobolin mission site as it was between 1903 and c1920, showing approximate position of self-built huts and houses around the river bank, with the school and church at the core of the site (Source: Kabaila, P., *Survival Legacies: Stories from Aboriginal settlements of southeastern Australia*, Canprint Publishing, Canberra, 2011).





**Figure 4:** Sketch plan showing the Condobolin mission site in 1996, by which time it had been renamed Willow Bend. Comparison to Figures 2 and 3 show the consolidation of the houses away from the original mission site and the demolition of the older huts, the school and the church as families relocated to Condobolin or to purpose built houses on the Willow Bend site (Source: Kabaila 2011).



**Figure 5:** A weatherboard hut at Condobolin Reserve c1940. The photograph was taken by the AWB as part of the inspection of houses and amenities at the reserve site (Source: AWB Collection State Archives and Records Authority [SARA]).



**Figure 6:** Wedding of Mr & Mrs V Murray Condobolin Reserve, (no date given). In the background a hut made from pressed kerosene cans is visible. This type of construction was typical of the earliest phase of the mission site, where many of the houses were self-built by families using whatever materials could be collected (Source: AWB Collection SARA).





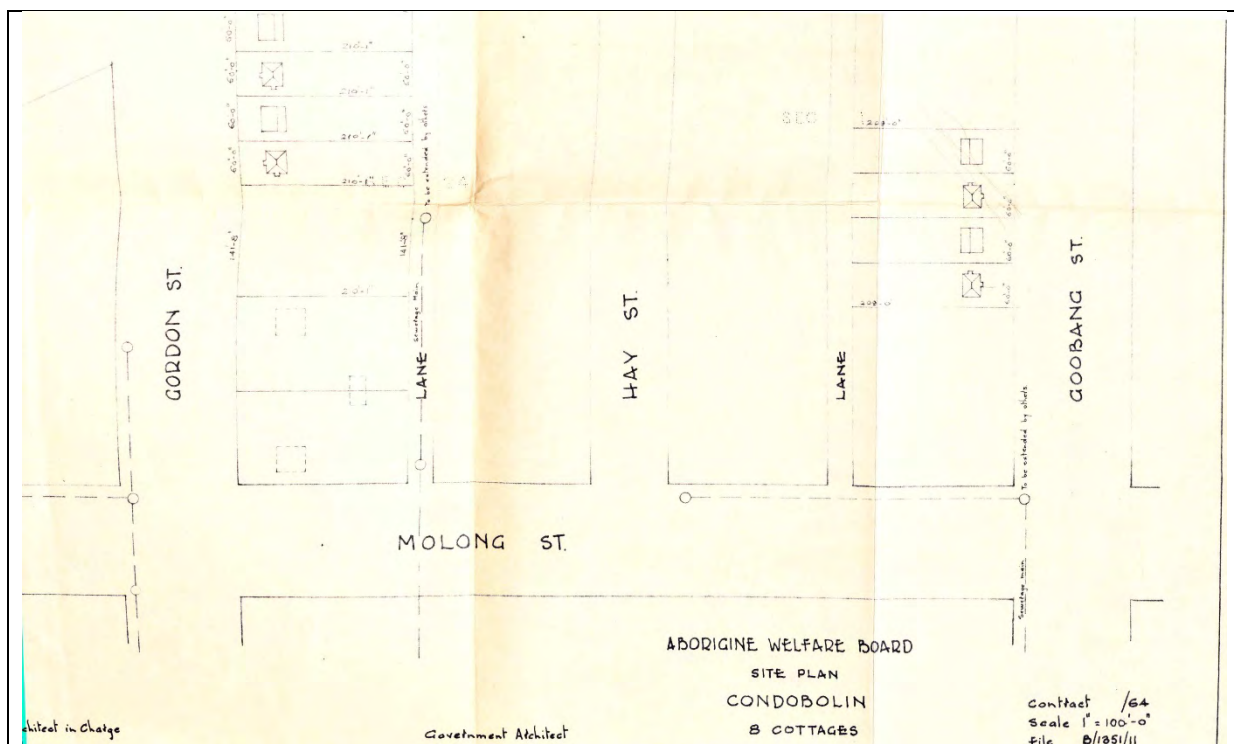
**Figure 7:** Members of the AWB visiting the house of Mrs Catherine Sloane at Condobolin (Source: *Dawn Magazine* September 1963).



**Figure 8:** Members of the AWB outside new houses on the Condobolin Reserve in 1963 (Source: *Dawn Magazine* September 1963).



**Figure 9:** Members of the AWB inspect a new ablutions block being built on the Condobolin Reserve in 1963 (Source: *Dawn Magazine* September 1963).



**Figure 10:** Plan showing the proposed new housing in Condobolin town for Aboriginal families as part of the AWB scheme to relocate the community from the Murrie and the reserve in the mid-1960s (Source: NRS 4351-24-[10/58106] SARA).



**Figure 11:** Plan and elevation for cottages to be erected at Condobolin by the AWB in 1963. These were standard designs for Board houses with some variations to suit local conditions in the towns they were built in (Source: NRS 4351-24-[10/58106] SARA).





**Figure 12:** Looking across the blocks of land in Condobolin town intended for the construction of AWB houses for relocating families from the Murie and the reserve in 1963 (Source: NRS 4351-24-[10/58106] SARA).





**Figure 14:** Entrance to the Murrin Bridge settlement site in c1960 (Source: AWB Collection SARA).



**Figure 15:** Children from Murrin Bridge sitting on the entrance fence in 1963 (Source: *Dawn Magazine* October 1963).



**Figure 16:** View along the street at Murrin Bridge showing the community hall in the centre and the community housing behind in c1960 (Source: AWB Collection SARA).



**Figure 17:** Members of the AWB outside the Murie Church and hall in 1963 (Source: *Dawn Magazine* October 1963).





**Figure 18:** Sloane family house at the Murrie, c1940 (Source: Kabaila, 2011).



**Figure 19:** Condobolin 'Boomerangs' football team which included Aboriginal players from the reserve and elsewhere from c1950s despite the segregation practises in the town itself (Source: *Condobolin: Where the Lachlan Flows 1890-1990*).

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## **4 LANDSCAPE CONTEXT**

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An understanding of the environmental contexts of a study area is requisite in any Aboriginal archaeological investigation (DECCW 2010b). It is a particularly important consideration in the development and implementation of strategies for the prediction of archaeological site location. In addition, natural geomorphic processes of erosion and/or deposition, as well as humanly activated landscape processes, influence the degree to which these material culture remains are retained in the landscape as archaeological sites; and the degree to which they are preserved, revealed, or conserved in present environmental settings.

### **4.1 TOPOGRAPHY**

The landscape of Australia can be classified into geographically distinct bioregions based on climate, landforms, and hydrology. The Lachlan LGA has areas situated in three of these bioregions: the Cobar Peneplain, South West Slopes, and the Darling Riverine Plains.

Most of the LGA is situated on the Cobar Peneplain, a low, undulating plain that is distinct from surrounding regions that are characterised by rivers and their floodplains. While the Cobar Peneplain is, by definition, an area with little topographic or hydrological variation, there are some localised elevated areas within the Lachlan LGA, such as Mount Bowen and the Boona Range.

Condobolin and areas to the southeast are located on the South West Slopes, an area with greater topographic variation defined by lower slopes, river valleys and plains. However, the Lachlan LGA is situated at the very west of the bioregion, where the Lachlan River descends into lower lying areas of wide alluvial plains. The topography of these areas is similar to a very small portion of the LGA classified as Darling Riverine Plains along the Bogan River in the northeast of the LGA.

### **4.2 GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

The geology and soils of the Lachlan LGA are distinct between the Lachlan River valley and the peneplain to the north. The geology of the Lachlan River valley is largely deposited Quaternary alluvium indicating higher levels of river outflow than today. Soils tend to be grey cracking clays featuring gilgai with red-brown loams in low levees (Mitchell 2002: 92).

The peneplain areas have characteristics of older geological formations, with low residual hills and thin stony red loams. Soils on lower slopes and downs tend to be saline alluvial sands loams with fewer stone inclusions. There is widespread geodiversity and frequent mineral occurrences, such as those mined at Mineral Hill, Tottenham, and Fifield.

### **4.3 HYDROLOGY**

The key hydrological feature of the Lachlan LGA is the Lachlan River, that runs west from headwaters near Gunning into the Willandra Lakes system and the Great Cumbung Swamp. The



major creeks joining the Lachlan system in the LGA include Borapine Creek, Box Creek, Goobang Creek, Humbug Creek, Island Creek, Kiagarthur Creek, Nerathong Creek, Wallamundry Creek, and Wallaroi Creek.

The Bogan River is the major waterway in the northeast of the LGA. Tigers Creek, Moore Creek and Bulbodney Creek join the Bogan at the northern boundary of the LGA.

#### **4.4 VEGETATION**

The Lachlan LGA has been subject to widespread clearing since colonial occupation, resulting in few intact areas of characteristic vegetation. Areas along the Lachlan River would have been characterised by open woodland of river red gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) with some grey box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*) and yellow box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*). The riverine and floodplain woodland would also have included white cypress pine (*Callitris glaucophylla*). Areas further from the river to the south would have been dominated by angophora and red ironbark (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*) in dry sclerophyll woodland.

The wooded peneplain areas north of the Lachlan River are characterised by species more accustomed to dryland soils and conditions, such as bimple box (*Eucalyptus populnea*) and red ironbark (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*).

#### **4.5 CLIMATE**

Most of the Lachlan LGA falls within the range of a semi-arid climate, with cool dry winters and hot summers that also bring the majority of the rainfall. In Condobolin, lowest average temperatures occur in July (2.9 °C) and highest average temperatures occur in January (34.7 °C) (BOM 2020). The peneplain areas at the north of the LGA tend more toward an arid zone climate profile with similar temperatures and slightly lower observed annual rainfall.

#### **4.6 LAND USE HISTORY AND EXISTING LEVELS OF DISTURBANCE**

Much of the Lachlan LGA is currently classed as dryland cropping (DAWR 2019). The earliest colonial use of the land was for grazing cattle, as squatters followed the routes of Evans and Mitchell, becoming established along the Lachlan River by the 1840s (Kass 2004: 13).

By the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, sheep often replaced cattle, exacerbating the early damage to the understory vegetation and topsoil. The use of the land also began to include mining after the discovery of gold at Lake Cargelligo in 1873. Isolated but significant disturbances are present at Lake Cargelligo, Tottenham and Condobolin and surrounds related to gold and mineral mining.

#### **4.7 CONCLUSION**

The landscape of the Lachlan LGA would have offered a variety of habitation conditions to the Aboriginal people of the area before colonial occupation. Areas along the Lachlan River would

have offered reliable access to water and food resources year-round. However, the flood prone nature of these landforms is likely to have led to the movement and aggradation of soils at these areas, reducing the likelihood and intactness of archaeological evidence in these landforms.

In contrast, the northern and southern areas of the LGA more distant to the Lachlan River are dryland areas that were less likely to offer consistent water or resources to support long-term Aboriginal occupation of the area. These environments are degrading with soil loss due to water wash and wind. While these actions may reveal archaeological deposits, they also have the tendency to disperse sites such as artefact scatters. This topographic zone has more variation with mountains and outcrops, when compared to the river and plains zone.

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## **5      ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT**

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### **5.1      REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT**

The study area is located within the Murray-Darling Basin. Aboriginal people have occupied this part of Australia for over 40,000 years, with early occupation focused on the resources of freshwater lakes and rivers and their floodplains. This occupation also occurred along various river channels that pre-date the present Murray-Darling River system (MDBMC 1987: 353).

Archaeological evidence indicates that with the drying up of the lakes around 26 000 years BP (years before present) in response to changes in climatic conditions, Aboriginal people remained near major rivers. However, by four thousand (4 000) years BP there is evidence of a major increase in site numbers and more intensive occupation of more marginal environmental regions (MDBMC 1987: 354). This Holocene intensification was once interpreted as indicative of population expansion and an increase in social complexity but can also be attributed to the disturbance of the archaeological record of prior habitation by erosion and deposition processes, especially in western NSW (Holdaway et al. 2008).

The Lachlan region (including the upper reaches outside the LGA) has been described as a transitional zone between the higher slopes to the east and the arid plains to the west (Knight 2001: 103). The landscape context section above also indicates that there is further division between the Lachlan River valley and the peneplain areas in the north of the LGA.

There has been an effort to expand the range of habitation models from the strict 'distance to water' models prevalent in the early archaeological literature concerning western NSW. Studies in areas adjacent to the Lachlan LGA, such as the Weddin Mountains and Lake Cowal area to the east, have emphasised that the back-country areas away from the Lachlan River were also an important part of Aboriginal habitation strategies and patterns (Knight 2001).

There have been very few broad archaeological studies conducted in the mid-Lachlan River region, however, two have specifically examined the distribution and features of modified trees in the area.

#### **5.1.1      Bell 1980**

Bell aimed to locate and record over 100 carved trees that were recorded in Etheridge's 1918 report. Bell found that carved trees were more numerous in the middle and upper reaches of the Lachlan River, a sample which also featured a distinctive zig-zag motif (Bell 1980: 9). Other studies of modified trees have similarly noted that carved trees are concentrated in areas associated with the Wiradjuri and the Lachlan River.

### 5.1.2 Kelton 1996

Kelton undertook an analysis of scarred trees across a similar area, along the Lachlan Valley from Cowra to Lake Cargelligo (Kelton 1996). Kelton compiled recordings of over 220 modified trees in the region, noting that modified trees could be expected across almost all landform units despite the association of all sites with access to reliable water (Kelton 1996: 16).

## 5.2 PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN THE LACHLAN LGA

Development driven surveys in the Lachlan LGA have indicated that there is a consistent association between proximity to the Lachlan River and the presence of archaeological sites.

**Table 5-1: Sample of assessments within the Lachlan LGA.**

Author	Year	Project	Results
Paton and Hughes	1984	NSW Water Weir Assessment	Assessed two areas along the Lachlan River at Condobolin and Hillston (outside LGA) and noted higher site frequency and artefact density across landforms adjacent to the river and its associated wetlands, within 50 metres (m). Recorded 39 sites
OzArk	2002	Lake Cargelligo Weir	Recorded 11 sites, 10 scarred trees and one artefact scatter within 200 m of the Lachlan River.
ERM	2007	Condobolin Ethanol Facility	A total of 21 sites were identified, the majority (14) being isolated finds. Results supported modelling indication high site frequency within 50 m of the Lachlan River (Paton and Hughes 1984).

**Table 5-2: Synopsis of assessments done for mining operations within the Lachlan LGA.**

Author	Year	Project	Results
OzArk	2012	Tottenham Channel Iron Project.	33 sites recorded: 21 scarred trees, seven artefact scatters and five isolated finds. 31 sites located on Nymagee plains with concentrations noted around gilgai.
OzArk	2011	Mineral Hill.	Recorded one extensive site complex, 11 scarred trees, five artefact scatters and four isolated finds. No clear patterns for site distribution were found, but the presence of multiple springs as well as creeks was noted.
OzArk	2012	Mineral Hill	Test excavation at Mineral Hill complex site MH2-SC1. 197 artefacts were recorded in the assemblage (including unmodified flakes to backed blades, scrapers and a microlith) at an average depth of 5-10 cm.
Niche	2014	Mineral Hill	Salvage program at Mineral Hill. 1,221 artefacts retrieved from the subsurface and 1,374 artefacts recovered from the surface. Radiometric data suggest occupation at the site from 3137 (+/- 138) BP.

### 5.2.1 Previous studies concerning site prediction and modelling

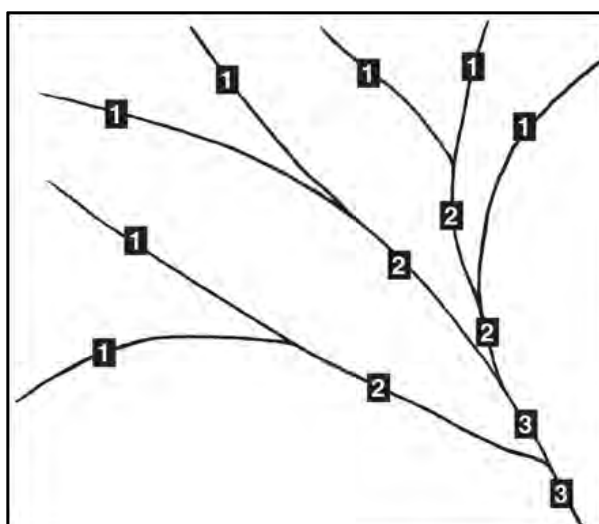
#### OzArk 2014

Although there have been no studies aimed at site prediction and modelling across the Lachlan LGA, distance to water modelling in the Central West is relevant to the current study. The OzArk study of the former Dubbo City Council LGA (now Dubbo Regional Council) was able to establish a stream order correlation to site location. Although distance to the nearest water source is a concept widely used in the analysis and description of Aboriginal sites, it proved to be particularly difficult to achieve/demonstrate this in a GIS model (OzArk 2014). Nonetheless, the analysis used

in OzArk 2014, demonstrates a close relationship between the presence of water and site location.

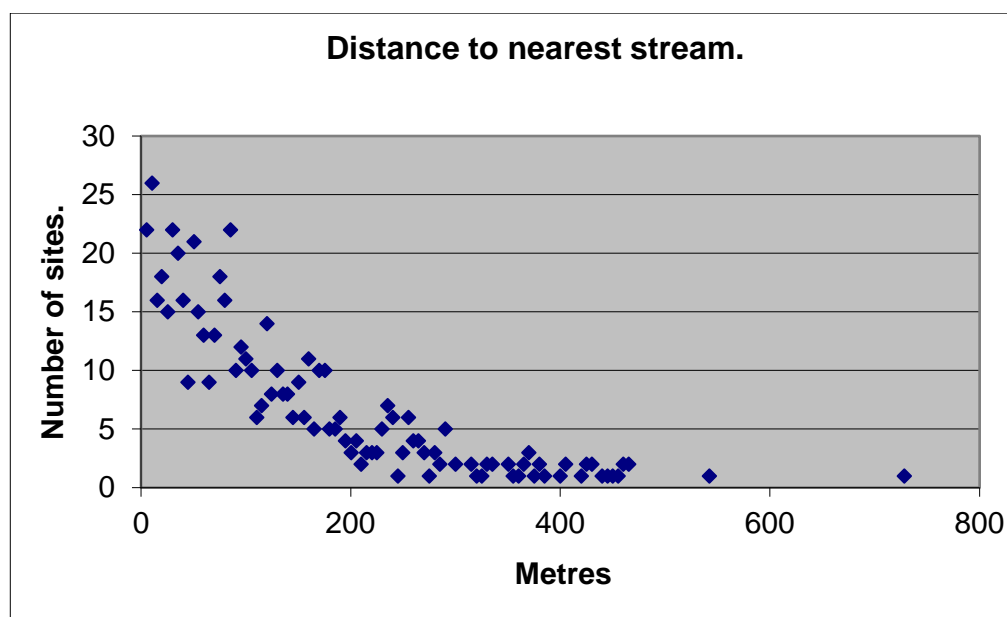
OzArk 2014 employed the Strahler Stream Order to describe stream rankings (**Figure 5-1**). According to the Strahler Stream Order, to qualify as a stream it must be either recurring or perennial. Recurring streams have water in the channel for at least part of the year. When two (2) first-order streams come together, they form a second-order stream. When two (2) second-order streams come together, they form a third-order stream. Streams of lower order joining a higher order stream do not change the order of the higher stream. Thus, if a first-order stream joins a second-order stream, it remains a second-order stream. It is not until a second-order stream combines with another second-order stream that it becomes a third-order stream.

**Figure 5-1: Diagram of the Strahler Stream Order.**



When the data was plotted (**Figure 5-2**) there was a clear distance decay curve consistent with normal expectations about Aboriginal site distribution. The two outliers were near the edge of the Dubbo LGA and may be closer to streams that were not mapped in the OzArk 2014 exercise. If they are ignored, the evidence is that all sites are found within 500 m of a stream of some sort. Further analysis was undertaken to try and improve the distance modelling based on different stream orders. The overall conclusions from the stream order analysis were:

- All sites occur within 500 m of streams (of any kind)
- Most sites cluster within 100 m of a stream and become very infrequent further than 200 m from a stream
- Landforms within 100 m of streams that would be expected to provide more reliable water supplies, that is those with an order number of three or greater, are likely to contain most sites in that area.

**Figure 5-2: Distance to the nearest stream for all sites (n=583).**

OzArk (2014) also examined the relationship of site location to landform type, by dividing sites into four groups. These four groups included:

- **Group 1:** Open sites of any type that are assumed to be located on a soil mantle. These comprise artefact sites such as open camp sites; potential archaeological deposits (PADs); hearths; ceremonial / bora rings; burials; and shell mounds. This group clearly contains both occupation types of sites and ceremonial / ritual sites, and are collected because of their physical locations, i.e. within (on or below) the ground surface
- **Group 2:** Sites that are defined by trees. These comprise modified trees: scarred trees and carved trees
- **Group 3:** Sites that depend on local geology and rock outcrop. These sites comprise grinding grooves; ochre and stone quarries; and stone arrangements
- **Group 4:** Sites that do not have any ready identification / landform association criteria. These sites comprise Aboriginal resource gathering site; ceremonial and dreaming sites; and water holes.

OzArk 2014 also amalgamated landform types into floodplain and channels; low benches; high terraces; alluvial/colluvial plains and low angle soil mantled bedrock slopes; and steeper bedrock slopes to outcrop areas.

The results of this analysis indicated that:

- Sites can occur anywhere within the landscape. All landforms that were subject to archaeological survey have been documented as containing Aboriginal sites, albeit in very low levels for some landforms
- Average background density is 1.45 sites per km<sup>2</sup>. If Aboriginal site presence is averaged out over all landform units, it can be predicted that for every square kilometre, there will be 1.45 Aboriginal sites, based on existing data

- The density of sites on the floodplain and channels landform is greater than elsewhere despite the expected losses from human disturbance, hydrology, erosion etc. This was seen by OzArk (2014) as an expected outcome, as the location of Aboriginal sites has a strong correlation with the proximity of water sources.

### **OzArk 2016**

Following on from the observations of OzArk (2014), OzArk (2016) undertook an assessment of Travelling Stock Reserves (TSRs) in the Central West Local Land Services (CWLLS) area.

The CW LLS was divided into two stream orders: major waterways (normally named rivers) and minor waterways (normally named creeks and their larger tributaries). Based on the evidence of site location obtained by OzArk (2014), two buffers were established for each waterway type, namely:

- 200 m either side of a major waterway (Drainage 1)
- 100 m either side of a minor waterway (Drainage 2).

According to the results of the 2014 study the 200 m buffer on either side of named rivers would capture most sites, while the 100 m buffer on either side of named creeks would capture most sites associated with smaller waterways.

An example of the mapped buffers surrounding the two hierarchies of waterways is shown in **Figure 5-3**.

While the OzArk (2014) study focused on a higher resolution of landform type (i.e. distinguishing between lower and upper terraces), this was not possible for the CW LLS area that covered such an extensive region. Instead, Mitchell landscapes were used to understand the underlying landform type of an area which is often obscured by local variations in topography.

As even the resolution of Mitchell's landscapes is too fine to be of use across such a broad area, the 2016 OzArk study used a higher-level classification within Mitchell landscapes to describe the landscapes within the CW LLS area. This study divided various landscape types into:

- Channels and floodplains
- Alluvial Plains
- Slopes
- Uplands
- Downs.

In this way, although the landscape type was Lachlan - Bland Channels and Floodplains in one part of the CW LLS study area, and Bogan Channels and Floodplains in another, 'Channels and Floodplains' was a defining landscape type irrespective of localised names.

When previously recorded sites were plotted against these gross landscape types, the following observations were made:

- A high number of sites (n=876) have been recorded in Slope landscapes. This is perhaps biased by the fact that Dubbo is located within this landscape type and the highest number of sites in the CWLLS area have been recorded in and around Dubbo
- The highest concentration of sites is within Channel and Floodplain landscapes (n=927)
- Alluvial Plains landscapes have the third highest concentration of sites (n=770)
- Relatively small numbers of sites are recorded in Uplands (n=5) or Plateau landscapes (n=34)
- A reasonable number of sites have been recorded in Downs landscapes (n=255). These recordings are largely due to three or four clusters of sites that may have skewed the data slightly. If the veracity of all site recordings in this category was able to be verified, it is suspected that the actual number of sites in downs landscapes would be lower.

**Figure 5-3: Example of mapped buffers surrounding waterways.**





The result of mapping AHIMS sites against landform type indicates that sites should be most frequently recorded in Channels and Floodplain landscapes, Alluvial Plains landscapes and Downs landscapes. Conversely, sites should be infrequently recorded in Uplands landscapes and Plateau landscapes. Overriding this observation is the fact that AHIMS recordings are not an accurate indicator of Aboriginal site distribution and therefore cannot be used to accurately describe site distribution within landscape types. For example, as noted, the concentration of sites in Slopes landscapes may be skewed due to the location of Dubbo in this landscape type where many sites have been recorded largely because this is where assessments have taken place. If other landscape types were assessed to the same level, then the prominence of sites within Slopes landscapes may not seem so extraordinary. However, in gross terms, it appears that sites were more likely to be in areas of lower elevation (Plains/Channels/Downs) and in areas of more moderate gradient (Slopes).

It was noted that these results broadly agree with the observations of OzArk 2014 that the higher density of sites are in landforms in closer proximity to water.

Elements of the predictive model was then tested through targeted survey. 59 sites were recorded during the survey. 26 of the recorded sites were scarred trees (44%), 22 (37%) were artefact scatters and 11 (19%) were isolated finds.

The results of OzArk 2016 demonstrated that:

- Most sites will be recorded within Channels and Floodplains, and Slopes landscapes
- Sites in Channels and Floodplains landscapes are likely to be scarred trees, while those in Slopes landscapes are likely to be artefact scatters.

## 5.2.2 Desktop database searches conducted

A desktop search was conducted on the following databases to identify the previously recorded ACH values within the Lachlan LGA. The results of this search are summarised in **Table 5-3** and presented in detail in **Appendix 1**. The searches extended beyond the boundary of the Lachlan LGA and were then reduced to include sites in the LGA only.

**Table 5-3: Aboriginal cultural heritage: desktop-database search results.**

Name of Database Searched	Date of Search	Type of Search	Comment
Commonwealth Heritage Listings	19 August 2020	Lachlan LGA	No places listed on either the National or Commonwealth heritage lists are located within the Lachlan LGA.
National Native Title Claims Search	19 August 2020	NSW	The Ngemba, Ngayampaa, Wangaaypuwan and Wayilwan native title group have an active claim over land west of Tinda Creek in the northwest of the LGA.
AHIMS	19 August 2020	Six searches covering the LGA	487 sites within the LGA area.
LEP	19 August 2020	Lachlan LEP of 2013	31 items are currently listed in Schedule 5 of the Lachlan LEP. One of these existing LEP listings has heritage significance derived its

Name of Database Searched	Date of Search	Type of Search	Comment
			cultural value to Aboriginal people, Kings Grave at Goobothery Hill (i18). Potentially, Bogandillon Swamp (i6) and a residence at 19 Goodwill St, Condobolin (i11), may also be important to the local Aboriginal population.

As per **Table 5-3**, it is noted that an area of the Lachlan LGA study area includes land currently subject to a Native Title claim from the Ngemba, Ngiyampaa, Wangaaypuwan and Wayilwan native title determination application (*NC2012/001, NSD38/2019*).

As an AHILA was not obtained for the current study, six searches of the Heritage NSW administered AHIMS database were undertaken to compile available site information. The searches returned 487 records for Aboriginal heritage sites within the Lachlan LGA. The results of these searches are detailed in **Section 5.3**.

### 5.3 AHIMS DATA FOR THE LACHLAN LGA

As set out in **Section 1.1**, a principal component of this assessment was to devise strategic mapping related to Aboriginal cultural heritage for the Lachlan LGA.

This task involves a large area (14,955 km<sup>2</sup>) covering a diverse range of topographies and it is understood that any predictive model over such an area can only ever be general in its application.

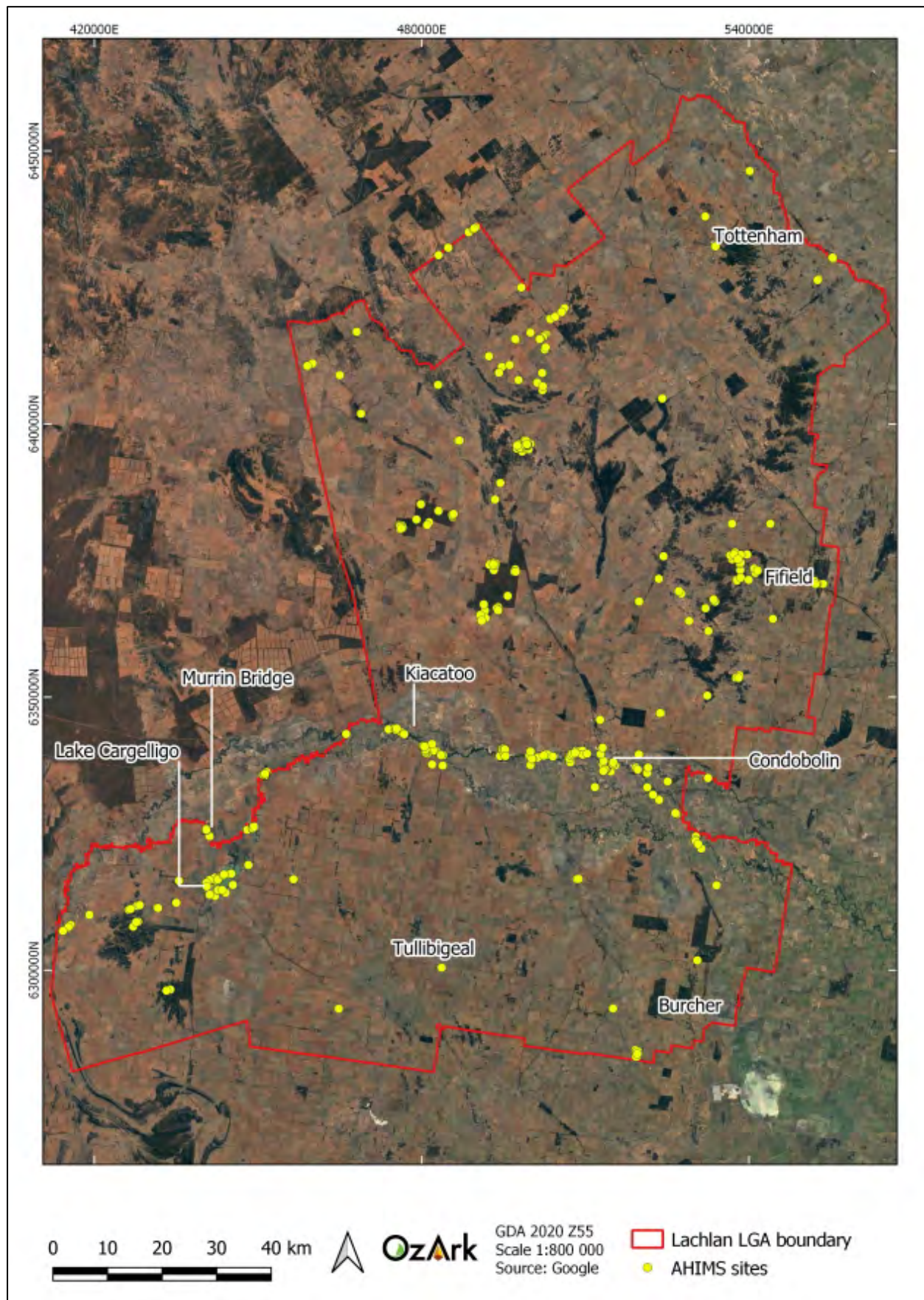
In formulating the predictive model, the following variables were considered. Each of these steps will be expanded on below:

1. Mapping known Aboriginal site locations within the Lachlan LGA
2. Mapping drainage features within the Lachlan LGA
3. Mapping Mitchell landscape types within the Lachlan LGA
4. Mapping accumulated impacts from the Aboriginal Site Decision Support Tool (ASDST)
5. Mapping land use categories.

#### 5.3.1 Mapping known Aboriginal site locations

Due to the size of the Lachlan LGA and the large number of registered AHIMS sites, six search areas were used to maximise the amount of the data gained. The data were then combined and any sites outside the LGA boundary excluded, resulting in 487 ACH sites in final data set. The location of these sites is shown on **Figure 5-4**.

**Figure 5-4: Location of previously recorded AHIMS sites in relation to the study area.**



The distribution of sites across the Lachlan LGA conforms to some expected patterns which are outlined below:

- There is a correlation between site recording and major population centres of the LGA, Lake Cargelligo and Condobolin in particular
- There are very few recorded sites in the dryland farming areas south of the Lachlan River
- The highest densities of recorded sites are along with the Lachlan River
- There are several clusters associated with surveys for extractive mining projects at Fifield, and Mineral Hill (northwest of Fifield)
- There are also site clusters at Nature Reserves in the LGA (Tollingo and Woggoon).

AHIMS data is not the result of large scale or systematic methods of identifying Aboriginal archaeological sites and therefore cannot be taken independently as a reflection of past Aboriginal occupation patterns. The distribution of sites above can only be used to formulate a predictive model in conjunction with other methods.

Certain characteristics of AHIMS recordings further limit confidence in the accuracy of the data:

- AHIMS registrations can be made by any individual and, therefore, their reliability as a record of archaeological features can be questionable
- The 'dots on a map' approach is not informative as one dot may represent a single stone artefact, and another may represent a cluster of one hundred artefacts
- The location of sites is more driven by development proposals rather than systematic research. Therefore, the data tends to skew towards population centres and public land (i.e. TSRs) while private land, where no development has ever been proposed, remain as 'blanks' on the map
- **Table 5-4** indicates that 'modified trees' are the second most common site type recorded in the Lachlan LGA (42.09%). This site type is not only often mis-recorded (where natural scars are interpreted as cultural scars), but of all site types, scarred trees have been most affected by widespread land clearing (unlike scarred trees, land clearing may disturb but not completely remove artefact sites). Therefore, it is difficult to use this site type to map past occupation distribution patterns as the examples of this site type on AHIMS are biased to areas less extensively cleared such as: riparian corridors; road corridors; or public land such as TSRs. The distribution of site types is further examined in **Section 5.3.2**.

As a result, while further data is normally available to interrogate the AHIMS site distribution pattern more fully, at face value it is often of limited use.

**Table 5-4: Site types and frequencies of AHIMS sites near the study area.**

Site Type	Number	% Frequency
Artefact site	224	46.00
Modified tree (some with additional features)	205	42.09
Hearth (some with additional features)	11	2.26
Burial (some with additional features)	9	1.85
Resource	9	1.85
Stone quarry	8	1.64
Restricted	6	1.23
Ceremony and Dreaming	4	0.82
Grinding groove (some with additional features)	4	0.82
Shell midden (some with additional features)	3	0.62
Stone arrangement	1	0.21
Ochre quarry	1	0.21
Potential archaeological deposit	1	0.21
Waterhole	1	0.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>100</b>

### 5.3.2 Site types

The level of detail and site type differentiation shown in **Table 5-4** is too fine to be applied across the entire Lachlan LGA area. As a result, the current study adopts the broader site categories utilised in OzArk 2014 and replicated elsewhere, i.e. OzArk 2016. The nature of the six restricted sites in the LGA is unclear and they have not been included in this analysis, resulting in 481 sites. These four categories are:

- **Group 1 'Habitation'**: Open sites of any type that are assumed to be located on a soil mantle. These comprise artefact sites such as open camp sites, PADs, hearths, ceremonial / bora rings, burials, and shell mounds. This group clearly contains both occupation types of sites and ceremonial / ritual sites, and are collected because of their physical locations, i.e. within (on or below) the ground surface.
- **Group 2 'Trees'**: Sites that are defined by trees. These comprise modified trees; scarred trees and carved trees.
- **Group 3 'Geological'**: Sites that depend on local geology and rock outcrop. These sites comprise grinding grooves, ochre and stone quarries, and stone arrangements.
- **Group 4 'Non-landform'**: Sites that do not have any ready identification / landform association criteria (i.e. they can occur anywhere). These sites comprise Aboriginal resource gathering sites, ceremonial and dreaming sites, and water holes.

**Table 5-5: Site category number and frequencies.**

Site Category	Number	% Frequency
Group 1: Habitation	248	51.35
Group 2: Tree	205	42.62
Group 3: Geological	14	2.91
Group 4: Non-Landform	14	2.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>100</b>

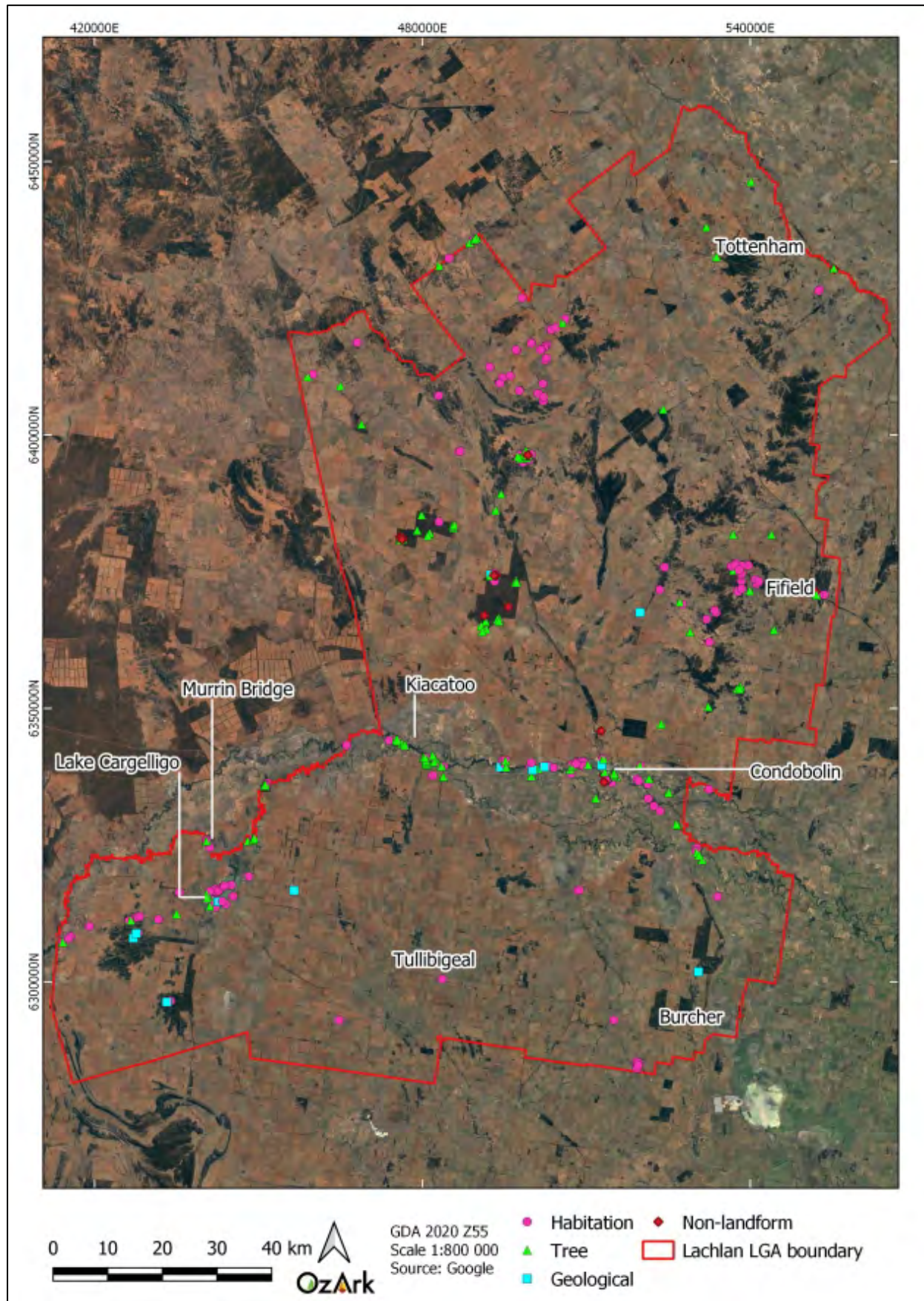
**Table 5-5** shows that habitation sites and tree sites are the dominant site categories of the Lachlan LGA. Most sites are habitation sites, including a large proportion of the artefact sites (46% of all sites, **Table 5-4**) which are a relatively stable indicator of past Aboriginal occupation. Sites in this category are less ambiguous to recognise and can remain close to their original deposition context despite disturbances.

Conversely, the second most frequent site group, trees, are more sensitive to common disturbances in the Lachlan LGA, such as historic land clearing. As such, the distribution of tree sites may be more a reflection of areas of uncleared land rather than something specific to Aboriginal land use strategies. As discussed above in **Section 5.3.1**, modified tree recordings on AHIMS are also more likely than other site types to be misidentified.

**Figure 5-5:** AHIMS sites by category. shows the distribution of AHIMS sites according to these categories. As expected, there is a strong relationship between all site types and the Lachlan River. Habitation sites are somewhat regularly distributed across the Lachlan LGA despite the general absence of sites around Tullibigeal in the south of the LGA. The distribution of tree sites is more limited, restricted to areas of vegetation, such as the Lachlan River corridor and nature reserves, or areas of more intensive archaeological survey, such as Mineral Hill. Less common site types, geological and non-landform, follow a similar pattern along the Lachlan River and on uncleared areas.



Figure 5-5: AHIMS sites by category.



### 5.3.3 Mapping drainage features

Throughout NSW there is an observed and accepted correlation between site location and waterways. Several previous studies conducted by OzArk in different areas of NSW have shown that there is a correlation between distance from water and likelihood of Aboriginal sites being present (OzArk 2014, OzArk 2016).

Two types of drainage buffers were used to determine which type of drainage buffer would provide the most data:

1. The first method applies distance buffers around named and unnamed waterways and determining the number of recorded AHIMS sites within and outside these buffers (see **Section 5.3.3.1**)
2. The second method applies specific distance buffers based on waterway or waterbody type (see **Section 5.3.3.2**).

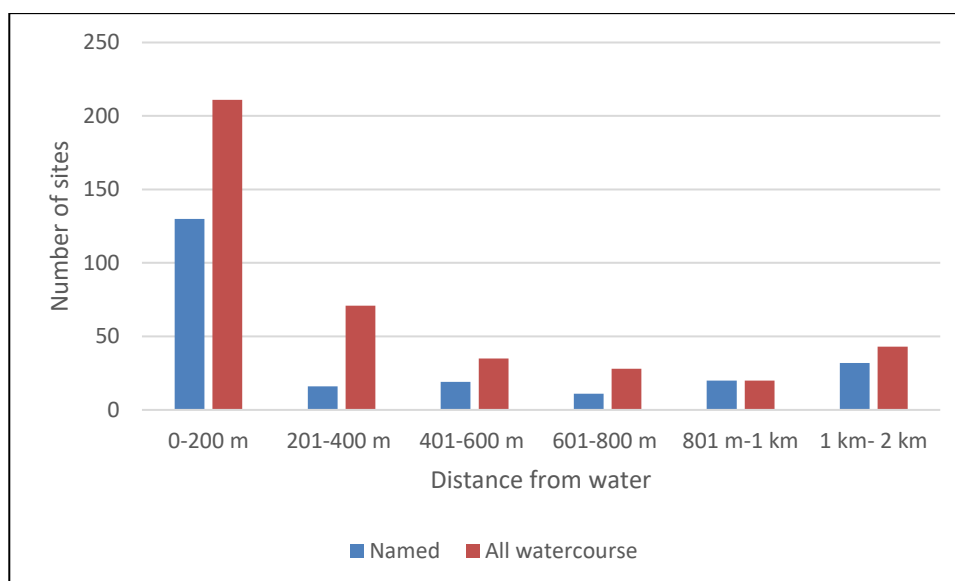
#### 5.3.3.1 *Non-specific drainage buffers*

The non-specific drainage buffer covers the area within a certain distance of a defined waterway. For example, of the 481 sites in the Lachlan LGA, 130 are within 200 m of named waterways. This equates to 27% of all sites, in which habitation sites account for 50.7% of the recordings (n=66), almost identical to their occurrence across the LGA as whole (51%).

The same 200 m buffer expanded to include all natural waterways (named and unnamed) includes 211 sites of the 481 total (43.87%). There is no significant change expected site type percentages, with habitation sites again the majority at 52.6% (n=111).

Almost all sites are within 2 km of any waterway (84.8%, n=408), which leaves a not insignificant number (73) sites that would be classed as very distant to water. It is possible that this sample is skewed by two or three clusters with relatively high site density at locations distant from waterways (Tottenham Channel Iron area, Woggon and Tollingo Nature Reserves). It may also be possible that these areas have access to water through springs, which cannot be identified in this analysis.



**Figure 5-6: AHIMS site frequency by distance from water.**

### 5.3.3.2 Drainage buffers specified by waterway type

Nearly half (43.87%) of all AHIMS sites in the Lachlan LGA are within 200 m of all waterways. To further investigate, specific distance buffers were applied based on the reliability of the watercourse throughout the year. These are detailed in **Table 5-6**.

**Table 5-6: Specific distance buffers for types of waterway.**

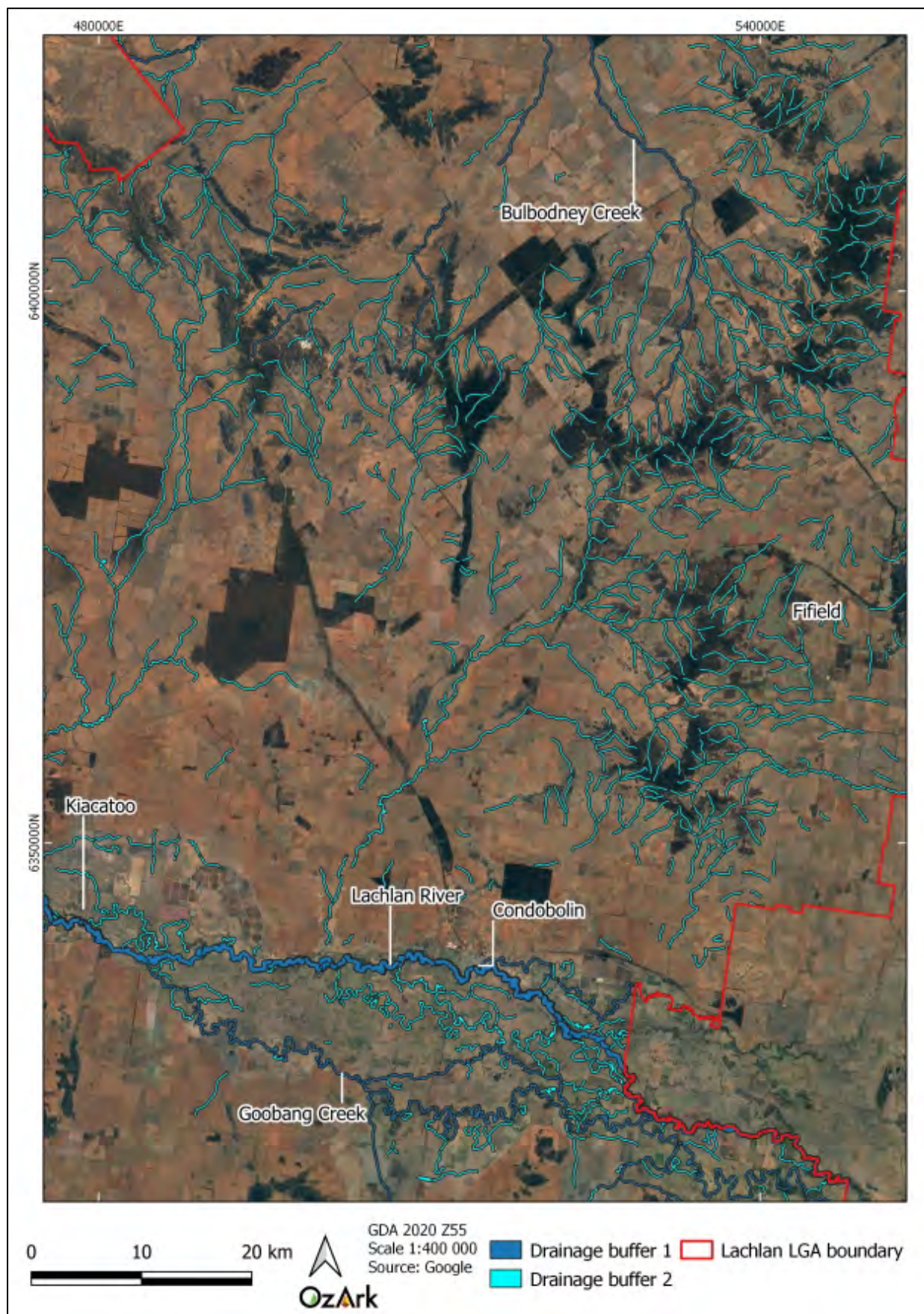
Name	Applied distance buffer	Water feature type
Drainage buffer 1	200 m buffer	Named rivers
		Named creeks
		Named lakes (Lake Cargelligo)
Drainage buffer 2	100 m buffer	Unnamed natural watercourses

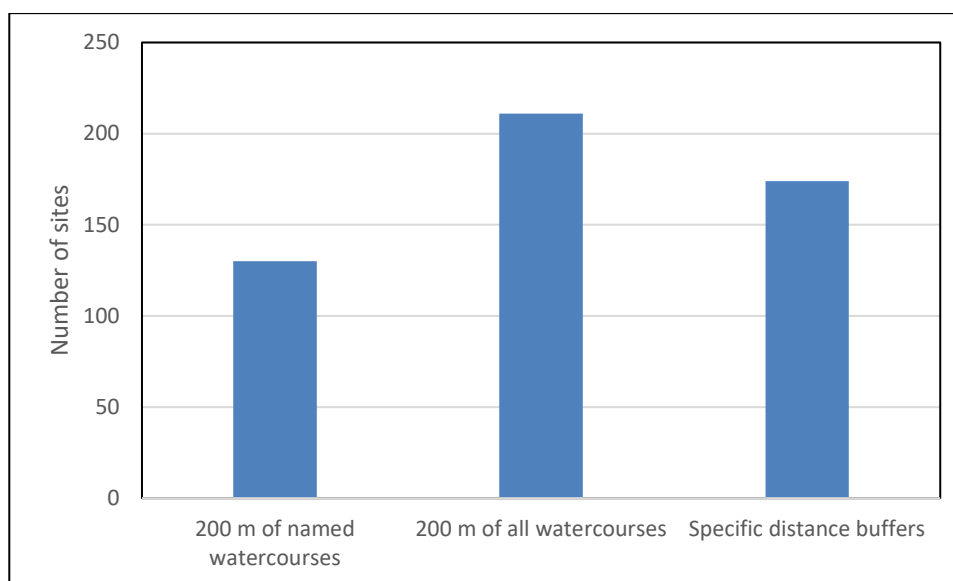
174 sites (36.17%) are within one of the two drainage buffers. The division between the two is shown in **Table 5-7**.

**Table 5-7: Number of AHIMS sites and specific drainage buffers.**

Drainage buffer	Number	Frequency (%)
Drainage buffer 1	130	74.7
Drainage buffer 2	44	25.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>100</b>

**Figure 5-7: Example of specific drainage buffers across the Lachlan LGA.**



**Figure 5-8: Comparison of AHIMS sites between unspecific and specific drainage buffers.**

**Figure 5-8** shows the total number of AHIMS sites within each of the buffer analyses conducted for this study. The large difference between named watercourses (130) and all watercourses (211) suggests that Aboriginal occupation of the landscape was not restricted to larger and more permanent watercourses (such as the Lachlan River and Lake Cargelligo). While the relatively large number of sites distant from water (118 sites over 1 km from any discernible watercourse, 24% of all sites) may be a product of specific surveys recording sites at a small number of locations, but it could also reflect the scarcity of reliable streams in the peneplain areas of the Lachlan LGA. In these landscapes, it is possible that other environmental or cultural variables are contributing to the patterns of AHIMS site data.

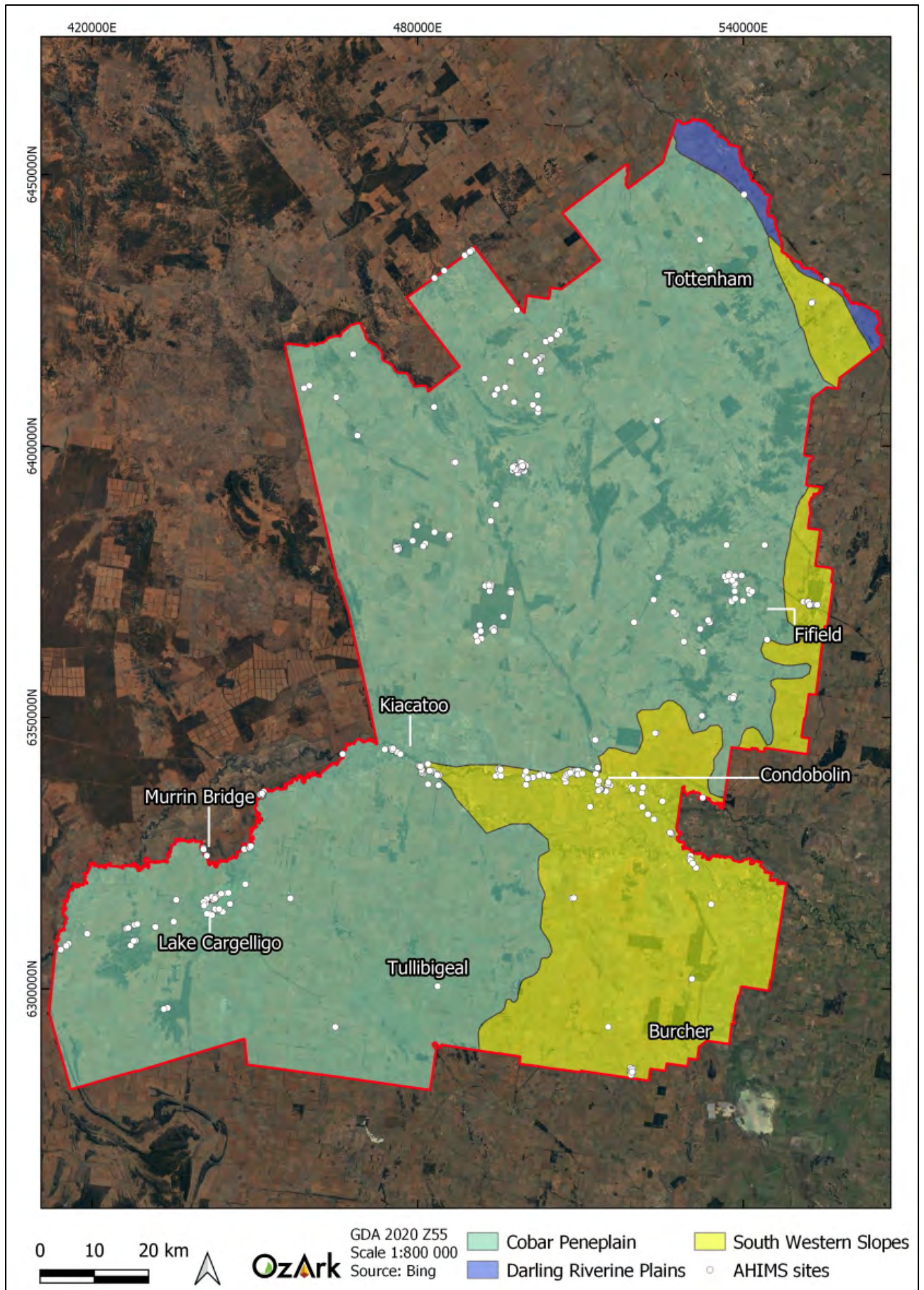
### 5.3.4 Mapping landscape types

#### 5.3.4.1 Bioregion

The Lachlan LGA has areas situated in three NSW bioregions: the Cobar Peneplain, South West Slopes, and the Darling Riverine Plains (**Figure 5-9**). Most of the LGA falls on the Cobar Peneplain (79%), so the fact that 72.56% (n=349) of the AHIMS sites in the LGA occur in this bioregion is most likely a product of the extent of this bioregion in the LGA, rather than particular characteristics of the bioregion. The small area of the Darling Riverine Plains along the Bogan River in the northeast of the LGA (1%) only features three sites, leaving the South West Slopes area (19.82%) with a higher proportion of sites (26.82%) than area alone would suggest. The South West Slopes includes the eastern area of the LGA along the Lachlan River and features landforms with high archaeological sensitivity, as well as Condobolin, a developed area more likely to have been covered by archaeological surveys identifying sites.



Figure 5-9: Bioregions of the Lachlan LGA.



### 5.3.4.2 Landscape categories

The resolution of the frequently used Mitchell landscape categories for NSW (Mitchell 2002) is too fine to be used at the scale of the Lachlan LGA. As a result, this study grouped landscape classifications into broader landscape categories:

- River channels, floodplains, and wetlands
- Plains and downs
- Low slopes
- Ranges and mountains.

**Table 5-8** shows the individual components of these landscape categories and the number of AHIMS sites in each.

**Table 5-8: Grouping of landscape descriptions into categories.**

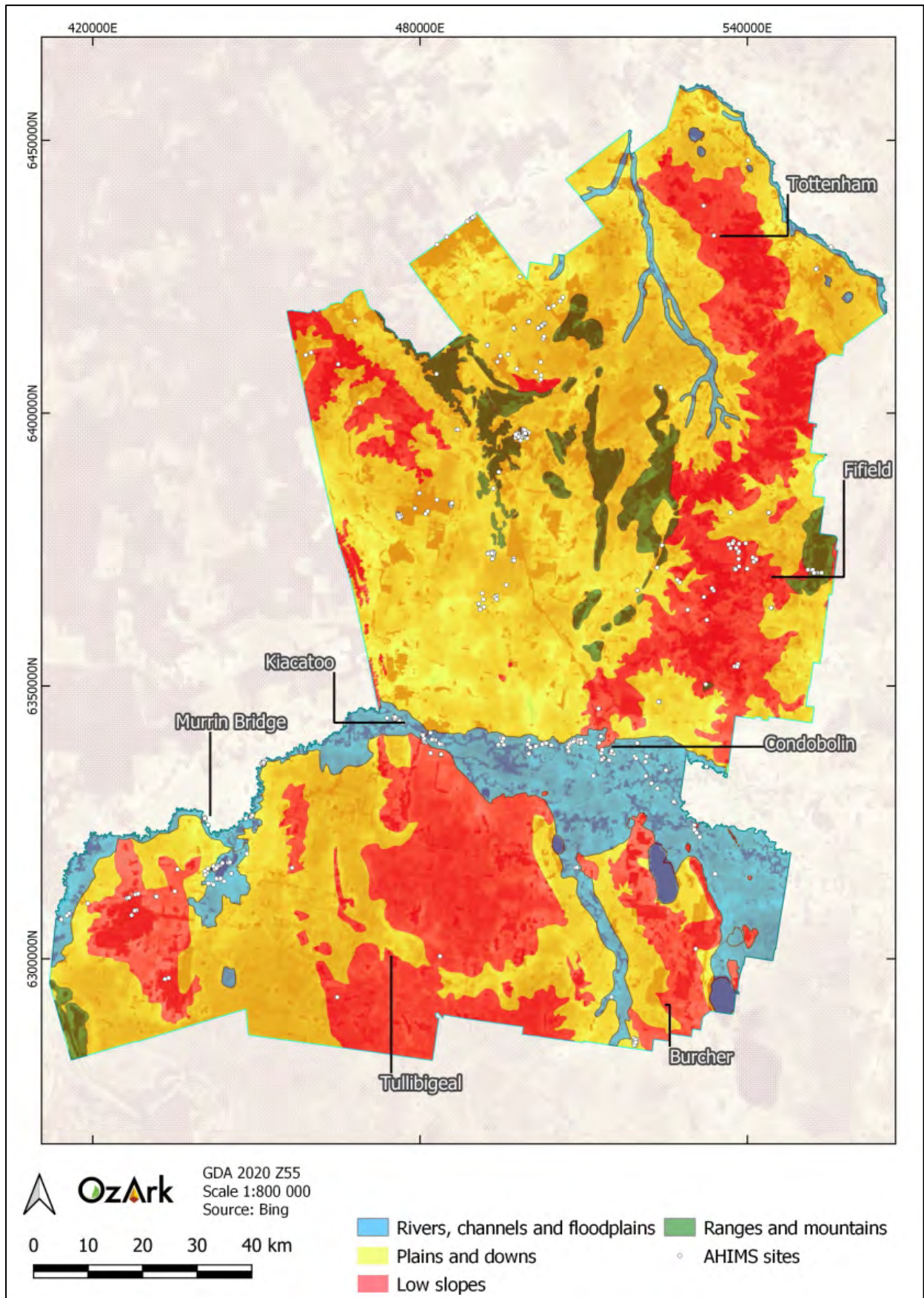
Landscape types	Mitchell's landscapes (2002)	Number of AHIMS sites	Frequency of AHIMS sites (%)
River channels, Floodplains and wetlands	Lachlan Lakes, Swamps and Lunettes Lachlan Channels and Floodplains Lachlan-Bland Channels and Floodplains Cowal Lakes, Swamps and Lunettes Bogan Swamps and Lagoons Bogan Channels and Floodplains	230	47.81
Plains and downs	Bimbi Plains Bogan Alluvial Plains Burgooney Plains Hillston Sandplains Meryula Alluvial Plains Nymagee Downs Nymagee Granite Downs Nymagee Sandplains Nymagee Wide Valleys Pangee Alluvial Plains	155	32.22
Low Slopes	Ardlethan Hills Belmont Hills Curriba Basalt Hills Fifield Intrusives Goobothery Hills and Footslopes Leadley Hills Manitoba Hills and Footslopes Manna Hills and Footslopes Nangerybone Hills Nymagee Isolated Bedrock Hills Scotts Craig Hills Shepherds Hill Tottenham Hills Tullamore Hills	60	12.47
Ranges and Mountains	Black Range Boona Mountains Cocoparra Ranges and Footslopes Ganantagi Mountain and Footslopes	35	7.28

Aboriginal sites are most likely to be recorded in river channels, floodplains, and wetlands landscapes. These results are unsurprising as much of the landscape category includes landforms associated with the Lachlan River and Lake Cargelligo. Slightly elevated landforms in these areas, especially overlooking permanent or semi-permanent water sources, are ideal locations for Aboriginal occupation sites. Such sites are shown through archaeological evidence such as artefact scatters and hearths.

The very wide floodplain of the Lachlan River (**Figure 5-10**), especially in the southeast of the LGA near Lake Cowal, also suggests that the distance to water modelling above (**Section 5.3.3**) may not capture the accessibility of water at these landforms. While these areas may be distant from the Lachlan River or another identifiable drainage channel, the high number of sites recorded in the river channels, floodplains, and wetlands landscape category (47.81%) suggest that occupation of these areas was consistent over time.



Figure 5-10: Landscape categories of the Lachlan LGA.





### 5.3.5 Mapping land use categories

Land use of an area can be mapped using spatial data provided by the Australian Government which is based on the Australian Land Use and Management (ALUM) classification (DAWR 2019). There are ten high-level land use categories which are further broken down in more specific uses. For the purposes of this analysis, only the high-level land use categories shown in **Table 5-9**.

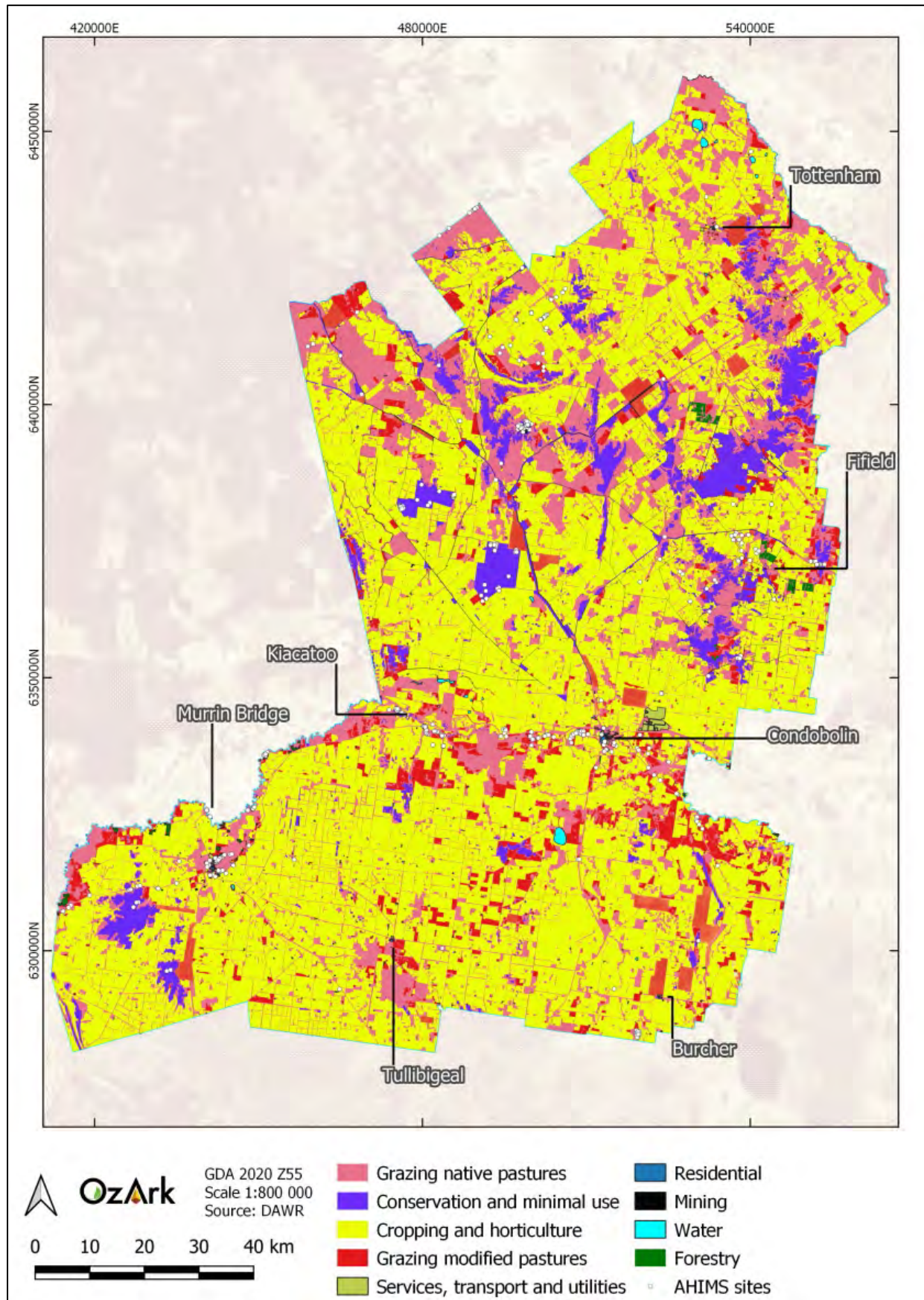
**Table 5-9: AHIMS site frequencies across land use categories.**

Land use category	AHIMS sites	Percentage
Grazing native pastures	259	53.85
Conservation and minimal use	116	24.11
Cropping	55	11.43
Grazing modified pastures	26	5.4
Services and transport	10	2.08
Residential	7	1.46
Mining	4	0.83
Water	4	0.83
Forestry	0	0
Intensive animal rearing	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 5-9** shows that many of AHIMS sites have been recorded in land use categories associated with low levels of ground surface disturbance, such as grazing on native pastures (53.85%) and conservation or preservation (24.11%). Most of the sites in the grazing native pastures category are along the Lachlan River in Crown Land, road corridors, and TSRs. While impacts such as clearing are low in this area, which may contribute to the high number of sites, the areas are also publicly accessible which may also play a role in the high proportion of sites in this land use category.

The majority of the LGA is classed as cropping land, which only accounts for 55 (11.43%) of sites, which may further suggest that access to land for archaeological surveys is an important variable in this analysis according to land use.

Figure 5-11: Land use categories across the Lachlan LGA.



### **5.3.6 Combined accumulated impact**

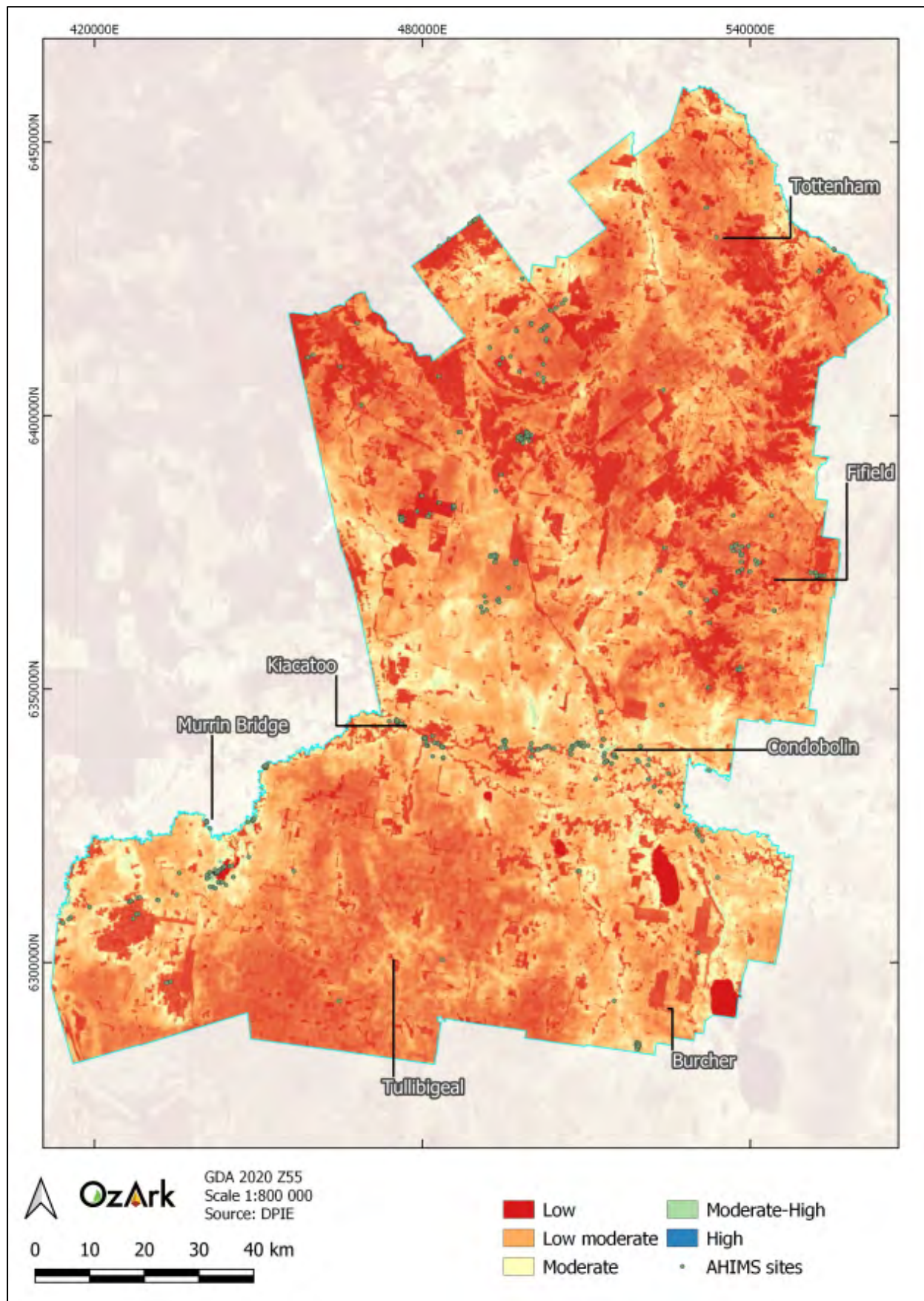
To approximately determine the impacts of colonial land use history on Aboriginal site features in the landscape, the 'combined accumulated impacts' spatial data from the Aboriginal Sites Decision Support Tool (ASDST) was used (OEH 2014). The combined accumulated impact data shows areas with high values which reflects where most feature types have been heavily impacted. Areas where the combined impacts are low, reflect where land use has had a minimum impact on likely survival of site features.

High impact areas typically include those that have been mined, dense urban areas, or areas that have been cleared and regularly cropped. Low impact areas can include locations such as long-established national parks, rangelands, or where agricultural activity has been restricted to livestock grazing. The accumulated impacts can be shown as five categories: low; low–moderate; moderate; moderate–high; and high.

In general, the Lachlan LGA has few areas of high or moderate–high impacts due to low levels of urban development and intensive farming. The ASDST mapping has not captured the isolated areas of high intensity mining in the LGA for unknown reasons. However, a moderate level of impact is widespread across the Lachlan River valley, reflective of moderate intensity of cropping and grazing in these areas.



Figure 5-12: Accumulated impacts across the Lachlan LGA.



### 5.3.7 Discussion

Proximity to water is usually the key consideration in terms of predictive modelling for Aboriginal sites in western NSW and Australia in general. However, over half of the AHIMS sites in the Lachlan LGA are more than 200 m from an identifiable water source (270, 56.13%); results which are not in line with the standard distance to water principle. Within the Dubbo LGA, for example, all sites in a similar study occurred within 800 m of a stream (of any kind) (OzArk 2014).

The high proportion of sites distant to water does differ according to landform. A higher proportion of AHIMS sites have been recorded within 200 m of any natural waterway in the largest landform category in the LGA: river channels, floodplains, and wetlands (144 of 230 total; 62.6%). Correspondingly, the generally high distance to water becomes more pronounced in the remaining landforms that tend to be further from major waterways. Only 26.68% (67 of 251) of sites in the remaining three landform categories (plains and downs; low slopes; ranges and mountains) fall within 200 m of an identifiable waterway.

The available data offers a few explanations for these results, one of which is the concentration of identifiable waterways along the Lachlan River valley. There are few creeks in the peneplain areas north of the Lachlan River large enough to be captured in the waterway data or be classed as floodplain. As such, sites in these areas may have an association with water resources that cannot be discerned from waterway and landform data at this broad level. It is also worth noting that the Lachlan River west of Kiacatoo becomes the boundary of the Lachlan LGA and the Bogan River in the northeast also serves as an LGA boundary. These artificial divisions excluding one side of these major rivers may obscure a distribution of sites along waterways that would alter interpretation.

The land use analysis indicated that many sites have been recorded in areas of minimal impact (native grazing pastures and conservation zones). In the grazing category, approximately half of sites are within 200 m of water (138 of 259; 53.28%) whereas only 30.17% of sites in conservation areas are within 200 m of water (35 of 116). The strong correlation between minimal impact land use and site recording (77.96%) suggests that the AHIMS data is reflecting two key post-contact variables—land disturbance and access to land for site identification—rather than pre-1770 Aboriginal site distribution in the Lachlan LGA. As such, the absence of sites could mean an absence of survey, rather than habitation, or as the land use information suggests, absence of sites could be related to higher levels of disturbance.

### 5.3.8 Conclusions

There are several broad conclusions which can be drawn from the predictive model:

- Drainage buffers: Nearly half (43.87%; n=211) of the AHIMS sites in the Lachlan LGA are within 200 m of a natural water source, but a large proportion of sites are distant from water (118 sites over 1 km from any discernible watercourse, 24% of all sites)

- Landscape types: Aboriginal sites are most likely to be recorded in river channels. Floodplains, and wetlands landscapes (47.81%). No discernible pattern of site type occurrence within these landforms was noted
- Accumulated impacts: Most sites have been recorded where accumulated impacts are categorised as low–moderate or moderate. However, areas with low–moderate impact comprise the majority of the LGA
- Land use categories: Most sites are recorded in areas where the land use category is either production from relatively natural environments or conservation and natural environments. The less destructive nature of these land uses would have helped to preserve sites to a certain degree and the high level of public access to these sites (leading to site recording) may also be a factor.

## 5.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF AHIMS SITES

The concept of cultural significance is used in Australian heritage practice and legislation to encompass all the cultural values and meanings that might be recognised in a place. The *Burra Charter's* (Burra Charter 2013) definition of cultural significance is broad and encompasses places that are significant to Indigenous cultures.

The *Burra Charter* definition of 'place' is also broad and encompasses Indigenous places of cultural significance. 'Place' includes locations that embody spiritual value (such as Dreaming places, sacred landscapes, and stone arrangements), social and historical value (such as massacre sites), as well as scientific value (such as archaeological sites). In fact, one place may be all of these things or may embody all of these values at the same time.

In some cases, the find-spot of a single artefact may constitute a 'place'. Equally, a suite of related locations may together comprise a single 'place', such as the many individual elements that make up a song line. These more complex places are sometimes called a cultural landscape or cultural route.

The *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011: 8–9) notes that cultural significance is comprised of an assessment of social values, scientific values, aesthetic values, and historic values. These values are described as:

### Social or Cultural Value

Social or cultural value refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical, or contemporary associations and attachments the place or area has for Aboriginal people. Social or cultural value is how people express their connection with a place and the meaning that place has for them.

Places of social or cultural value have associations with contemporary community identity. These places can have associations with tragic or warmly remembered experiences, periods or events. Communities can experience a sense of loss should a place of social or cultural value be damaged or destroyed.

There is not always consensus about a place's social or cultural value. Because people experience places and events differently, expressions of social or cultural value do vary and, in some instances, will be in direct conflict. When identifying values, it is not necessary to agree with or acknowledge the validity of each other's values, but it is necessary to document the range of values identified.

Social or cultural value can only be identified through consultation with Aboriginal people. This could involve a range of methodologies, such as cultural mapping, oral histories, archival documentation, and specific information provided by Aboriginal people specifically for the investigation.

This type of value may not be in accord with interpretations made by the archaeologist: a site may have low archaeological value but high social value, or vice versa.

#### Archaeological/Scientific Value

This refers to the importance of a landscape, area, place or object because of its rarity, representativeness, and the extent to which it may contribute to further understanding and information (Burra Charter 2013).

Information about scientific values will be gathered through any archaeological investigation undertaken. Archaeological investigations must be carried out according to Heritage NSW's *Code of practice for archaeological investigation of Aboriginal objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010b).

Often scientific values are informed by social values that allow a contemporary understanding of the archaeological data to be understood.

Assessing a site in this context involves placing it into a broader regional framework, as well as assessing the site's individual merits in view of current archaeological discourse. This type of value relates to the ability of a site to answer current research questions and is also based on a site's condition (integrity), content and representativeness.

The overriding aim of cultural heritage management is to preserve a representative sample of the archaeological resource. This will ensure that future research within the discipline can be based on a valid sample of the past. Establishing whether a site can contribute to current research also involves defining 'research potential'. Questions regularly asked when determining significance are: can this site contribute information that no other site can? Is this site representative of other sites in the region?

#### Aesthetic Value

This refers to the sensory, scenic, architectural, and creative aspects of the place. It is often closely linked with the social values. It may consider form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric or landscape, and the smell and sounds associated with the place and its use (Burra Charter 2013).



### Historic Value

Historic value refers to the associations of a place with a historically important person, event, phase, or activity in an Aboriginal community. Historic places do not always have physical evidence of their historical importance (such as structures, planted vegetation or landscape modifications). They may have 'shared' historic values with other (non-Aboriginal) communities.

Places of post-contact Aboriginal history have generally been poorly recognised in investigations of Aboriginal heritage. Consequently, the Aboriginal involvement and contribution to important regional historical themes is often missing from accepted historical narratives. This means it is often necessary to collect oral histories along with archival or documentary research to gain enough understanding of historic values.

#### **5.4.1 Discussion**

Assessing the significance of the AHIMS sites used in the predictive model is impossible at the individual site level for the purposes of this study. However, it is possible to discuss the archaeological significance of certain site types, based on previous studies and experience with AHIMS sites in the broader region. To do this, generalised site types located inside Lachlan LGA are discussed in relation to archaeological significance. The grouping of sites as described in **Section 5.3.2** has been used.

##### **5.4.1.1 Group one (*habitation*) site types**

Habitation site types include open sites of any type assumed to be located on a soil mantle. This includes artefact sites such as open camp sites, PAD, hearth, ceremonial / bora rings, burials, and shell mounds.

Archaeological evidence of habitation site types is often evidenced by several archaeological features. The most common type of site type are stone artefact sites, which are often located in proximity to water sources. Other features which may indicate camp sites, in association with stone artefacts, include hearths, middens, and rock shelters.

There are several factors which help determine archaeological significance and the research potential of habitation sites and include the size of the camp site and density of archaeological features such as stone tools, whether the site has been previously disturbed, and whether there is potential for archaeological subsurface deposits. Habitation sites are often assessed as having high cultural value as they represent a tangible link to the ancestors for the Aboriginal community. However, as they do not manifest themselves in a noticeable way in the landscape, they often have low aesthetic values. Scientific value can vary depending on the research potential of a particular site.

#### **5.4.1.2 Group two (tree) sites**

Group two sites are those defined by trees. These comprise modified trees: scarred trees; and carved trees.

Scarred trees are evidence of bark and wood being removed for shields, shelters, coolamons, and canoes. Sometimes evidence of toe-holes or climbing footholds will be visible indicating the tree was used to hunt possum or for gathering honey. Scarred trees often have low archaeological value due to the limited scope for further research; however, they may have high cultural values, and possibly high aesthetic values.

Carved trees have had a section of bark removed (as with scarred trees), then the underlying wood carved into. Carved trees are highly significant due to their ceremonial meanings, as they are often associated with burials. Carved trees would have high cultural, scientific, aesthetic, and possibly historic values.

The archaeological significance of modified trees often varies depending on surrounding sites, such as camp sites or associated burials.

#### **5.4.1.3 Group three (geological) site types**

Group three site types are those which depend on local geology and rock outcrop. These sites comprise grinding grooves, ochre and stone quarries, and stone arrangements.

The archaeological significance of these types of sites varies depending on whether any there are any associated sites, such as artefact scatters or open camp sites, as well as the size and aesthetic values of the site.

#### **5.4.1.4 Group four (non-landform) site types**

Group four site types comprise sites such as Aboriginal resource gathering site, ceremonial and dreaming sites, and water holes. In general, these sites have lower archaeological significance, as there is often limited archaeological evidence remaining at them. However, they will have high cultural value, especially if tangible features remain or there are known intangible cultural values attached to a landscape.

### **5.5 CONCLUSION**

Features of the Lachlan LGA make strategic mapping of the ACH values within the LGA very difficult. These features include:

- The relatively high distance to water of many AHIMS sites. The high occurrence of sites distant from reliable water makes it difficult to confidently predict that sites become less likely further from water

- Large areas in the southern half of the LGA have not been subject to any archaeological survey, which may alter our perception of certain landforms that have been assigned 'low' archaeological potential, such as the lower slopes category
- The Lachlan River valley is an area of continual hydrological change as channels migrate and ephemeral lakes dry or fill. Due to this fact, it is difficult to predict where sites may be located as the landscape has altered markedly over time. Commonly available aerials can show the ephemeral lakes/depressions and relic drainage channels. While most of these landforms are captured in the 'high' and 'moderate' archaeological potential categories on **Figure 6-1**, should any such relic drainage features fall into the 'low' potential category landforms, it should be assumed that they may contain potential to contain Aboriginal objects.

Until a systematic study provides more empirical data on Aboriginal site distribution across the LGA, the precautionary principle should be applied. While the strategic mapping provided here is a useful start, it should be assumed that impacts in all but the most-disturbed landforms within the LGA could harm Aboriginal objects.

## 6 STRATEGIC PLANNING MAP

The strategic planning map is the result of the processes set out in **Section 5**. It should be stressed that the map is not designed to be a definitive record of all areas of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the Lachlan LGA. Rather, it is designed to identify areas where there is a predicted higher likelihood of Aboriginal sites being located.

It is accepted that at such a broad level, not all areas of archaeological sensitivity have been captured and that the strategic planning map should be used as an indicative guide only. It does not replace formal assessment of areas where development may be proposed. Therefore, further research and assessment will be required to ascertain the archaeological and cultural values of an area where impacts may be proposed.

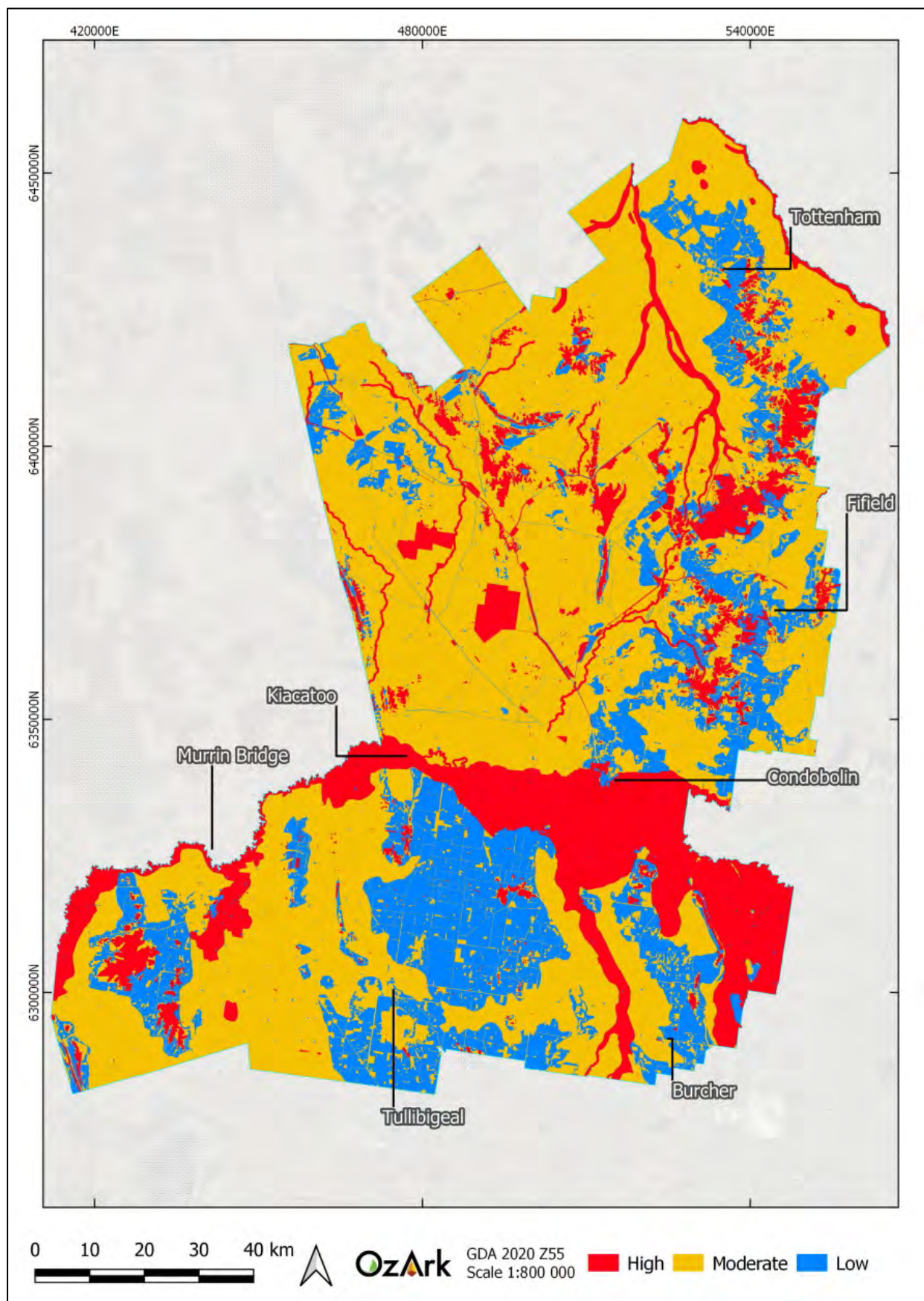
However, the strategic map shown on **Figure 6-1** can be used as a guide to the likelihood of a landform containing Aboriginal objects. OzArk will provide Council with the GIS data used to generate this map, and this will allow the locations of proposed activities to be assessed at a finer resolution than is possible with a printed map. **Table 6-1** provides the rationale behind the classifications shown on the strategic map. This indicates that the map is an interplay between a landform's distance to water, its landscape type, its land use and the level of previous impact in that landform.

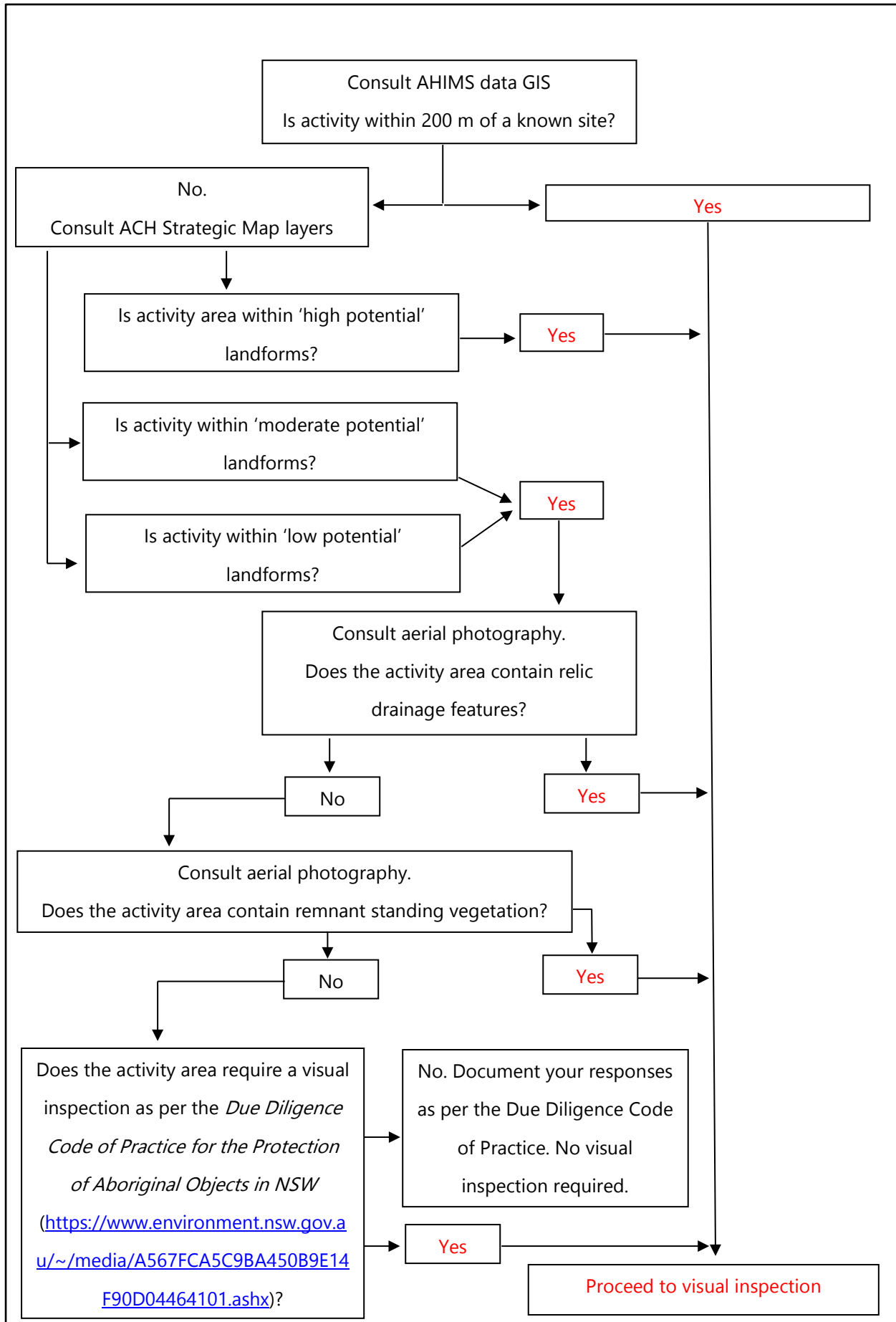
**Figure 6-2** shows a decision flow chart to assist with the determination of whether a particular impact area would require a visual inspection.

**Table 6-1: Rationale behind strategic mapping categories.**

Likelihood for Aboriginal sites	Characteristics
High	Includes landforms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within 200 m of natural water sources</li> <li>• Within 50 m of recorded AHIMS sites</li> <li>• Within the river channels, floodplains, and wetlands category</li> <li>• Within the conservation land use category</li> </ul> Excludes land use categories assessed as high impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residential, manufacturing, utilities, mining</li> </ul>
Moderate	Includes landforms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within the plains and downs landform category</li> <li>• Within the grazing native pastures category</li> </ul>
Low	Includes everything else

**Figure 6-1: Lachlan LGA strategic planning map showing a landform's potential to contain Aboriginal objects.**



**Figure 6-2: Generic sensitivity assessment flow chart.**

## 7 SIGNIFICANT ABORIGINAL SITES AND PLACES

### 7.1 SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR SIGNIFICANT PLACES

Callara Culture and Heritage Aboriginal Corporation (CCHAC) contributed to a preliminary list of significant Aboriginal places in the region. 15 sites were suggested during consultation in October and early November 2020, one of which is already on the LEP. After a meeting of CCHAC on 20 November 2020, four additional recommendations were made.

All of these suggestions are presented in **Table 7-1** with a white background. Preliminary location information, which has been mapped on **Figure 7-1**, will require subject to further revision as more information is gathered.

In 2004, the *Lachlan Community Based Heritage Study* (Comber 2014b) identified four items on the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) of interest to the Aboriginal community. These four items have also been listed in **Table 7-1** with a grey background, two of which have already been listed on the LEP.

The suggestions arising from the community workshops conducted in late January 2021 are also listed in **Table 7-1**.

**Table 7-1: Significant places proposed for listing.**

Map ID	Name of Place	Details	Preliminary location information. Coordinates GDA 94 Z55
1	The Murie	Aboriginal reserve and campsite on the southern outskirts of Condobolin that formed in the 1920s. (AP 47).	513737E, 6336836N
2	Kings Grave (Goobothery Hill)	Burial place of a significant community leader who died over 200 years ago. Site featured a burial mound and carved cypress trees when Oxley encountered it in 1817. Site is registered Aboriginal Place (AP 87) and the Lachlan LEP (i18).	Already listed. 480316.E ,6341002N
3	Euabalong Fringe Camp	Small unmanaged Aboriginal Reserve listed in 1910 (AR 44783/4). Aboriginal Place (AP 69).	451341E, 6335880N
4	Bunyip Hole at Condobolin	Waterhole in Lachlan River on downstream of Condobolin. Bend in the river with still water known by Elders to be a spot frequented by a bunyip. Bunyip could move between the Bunyip Hole into Murie Creek to the south. Dreaming site.	AHIMS site 43-1-0043. Location should be updated to 513385E, 6337580N
5	Willow Bend	Formerly Condobolin Mission, east of Condobolin. Important site of continuous occupation since at least 1903 to present. Features intact housing from various eras and the remains of an Aboriginal Inland Mission (AIM) church.	515168E, 6338440N



Map ID	Name of Place	Details	Preliminary location information. Coordinates GDA 94 Z55
6	Mineral Hill	Multiple archaeological sites at Mineral Hill some with known dates. Multiple carved trees, including one reported to still be standing (Bell 1980; Bell 1987; OzArk 2011). Carved tree formerly listed on 1991 LEP.	Carved tree (34-6-0001) — 499931E, 6396404N
7	Kiacatoo Burials	Burial site of individual known as 'Kiacatoo Man' during investigation of the site. Site located between Borapine Creek and the Lachlan River west of Kiacatoo. Site dated up to 17 000 BP.	Approximate location 475160E, 6343757N
8	Reservoir/Watertank Hill	Site of stone arrangement and carved trees now cleared. Meeting place and lookout.	514706E, 6340054N
9	Gum Bend Lake	Recreation area with man-made lake opened in 1988. Location of early explorer blaze tree and Aboriginal habitation site.	509020E, 6340401N. Blaze tree location not known.
10	Boxdale carved tree	Recorded by Etheridge (1918). Condition not known, no recorded permits. Reportedly to be transferred to Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation.	AHIMS location: 529025E, 6363958N
11	Manna Mountain	Wiradjuri sacred site. Includes archaeological sites (grinding grooves, ochre quarry, artefact scatters and gnamma holes) and current cultural sites including a representation of a traditional camp. Landscape feature itself has cultural significance and connection to other locations, such as Lake Cowal to the south.	State forest north of Burcher: Registered sites are at 530418E, 6301825N. However, other locations throughout the Manna State Forest (SF 216) boundary are significant.
12	Tullibigeal gnamma holes	Rocky outcrop with anthropogenic waterholes/ wells.	Possible location (42-3-0043): 464813E, 6292967N
13	Woggoon gnamma holes	Anthropogenic waterholes/ wells. Located in Woggoon Nature Reserve	Possible location (34-6-0043): 493158E, 6374304N
14	Bogandillon Swamp	Ephemeral wetland south of Lachlan River. Cultural values unknown.	Already listed on LEP. 524624E, 6315189N
15	Louisiana carved tree	Formerly on 1991 LEP. (AHIMS 35-4-008). Carved tree identified by Etheridge (1918), possibly located 15 km northwest of Fifield.	Possible location (35-4-0008): 536899E, 6381763N
16	Woggoon Nature Reserves	Woggoon Nature Reserve (1977 boundary)	Possible location 493158E, 6374304N
<i>Sites suggested 23 November 2020.</i>			
17	Borambil carved trees	Complex of four carved trees recorded by Etheridge (1918). Southeast of Condobolin.	Reportedly 10 miles upstream of Condobolin along Lachlan River.
18	Goobang burial sites	Two burial locations and carved trees east of Condobolin between Goobang Creek and Lachlan River. Repatriated.	Possible location (43-1-0054): 521200E 6335900N
19	Hacketts burial site	Burial site and carved trees (removed) on sandhills along Lachlan River east of Condobolin.	Possible location (43-1-0007): 519319E 6337087N.
20	Hall burial site	Burial site and carved trees west of Condobolin.	Possible location (43-1-0006): 507246E 6338069N

Map ID	Name of Place	Details	Preliminary location information. Coordinates GDA 94 Z55
<i>Shortlist of sites suggested at the Condobolin Workshop 22 January 2020.</i>			
21	Family houses	Houses of early families who moved into Condobolin from Willow Bend or other areas out of town. Some houses were built by early residents and many families continue to live there.	Located on Goobang Street, Cunningham Street and Boona Street.
22	Goobang weir	Weir in Condobolin used for recreational fishing and swimming. Also site of historic Chinaman's Bridge.	515029E, 6339154N
23	Wiradjuri Study Centre	Community Wiradjuri education centre and headquarters of Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation. Planned to become keeping place for 'Boxdale' carved tree after salvage. Current centre also has historic value as the evacuation location after the Murie floods.	Corner Cunningham and McDonnell Streets, Condobolin
N/A	Melrose Homestead	Already listed on LEP, suggested that name be updated to reflect importance of this location to before the Homestead was built. Homestead is near a significant waterhole. Item could be updated to 'Melrose Homestead and Aboriginal waterhole'.	Item 29 on LEP.
24	Soup Kitchen	Small camp in Condobolin located in dry gully between the Mission (Willow Bend) and the showground. Men would leave the Mission to drink and stay here before it was legal for Aboriginal people to have alcohol (1967).	Approximate location: 514384E, 6338352N
<i>Shortlist of sites suggested at the Murrin Bridge Workshop 28 January 2020</i>			
25	Fantasy Island	Family camping, fishing and barbeque area downstream from Murrin Bridge township. Multiple AHIMS sites nearby indicating previous use as well.	440629E, 6325660N
26	Lake Cargelligo shell middens	Shell middens at Deadman's Point on western edge of lake, north of town. Sign reportedly in need of repair. Important habitation site indicating traditional diet and cultural practices.	Shell middens (42-2-0050): 443771E 6317544N
27	Lake Cargelligo ochre pits	Ochre quarry/pits on southern shore of Lake Cargelligo. Important for associations with use of ochre in artistic and ceremonial contexts.	Registered ochre sites (42-2-0049): 442701E, 6314606N
28	Wilga Run camp and waterholes	Waterhole, grinding grooves and camp site east of Lake Cargelligo. The location is referenced as 'Blackfellows waterholes' on historical maps.	Approximate location: (42-3-0002) 456525E, 6316670N

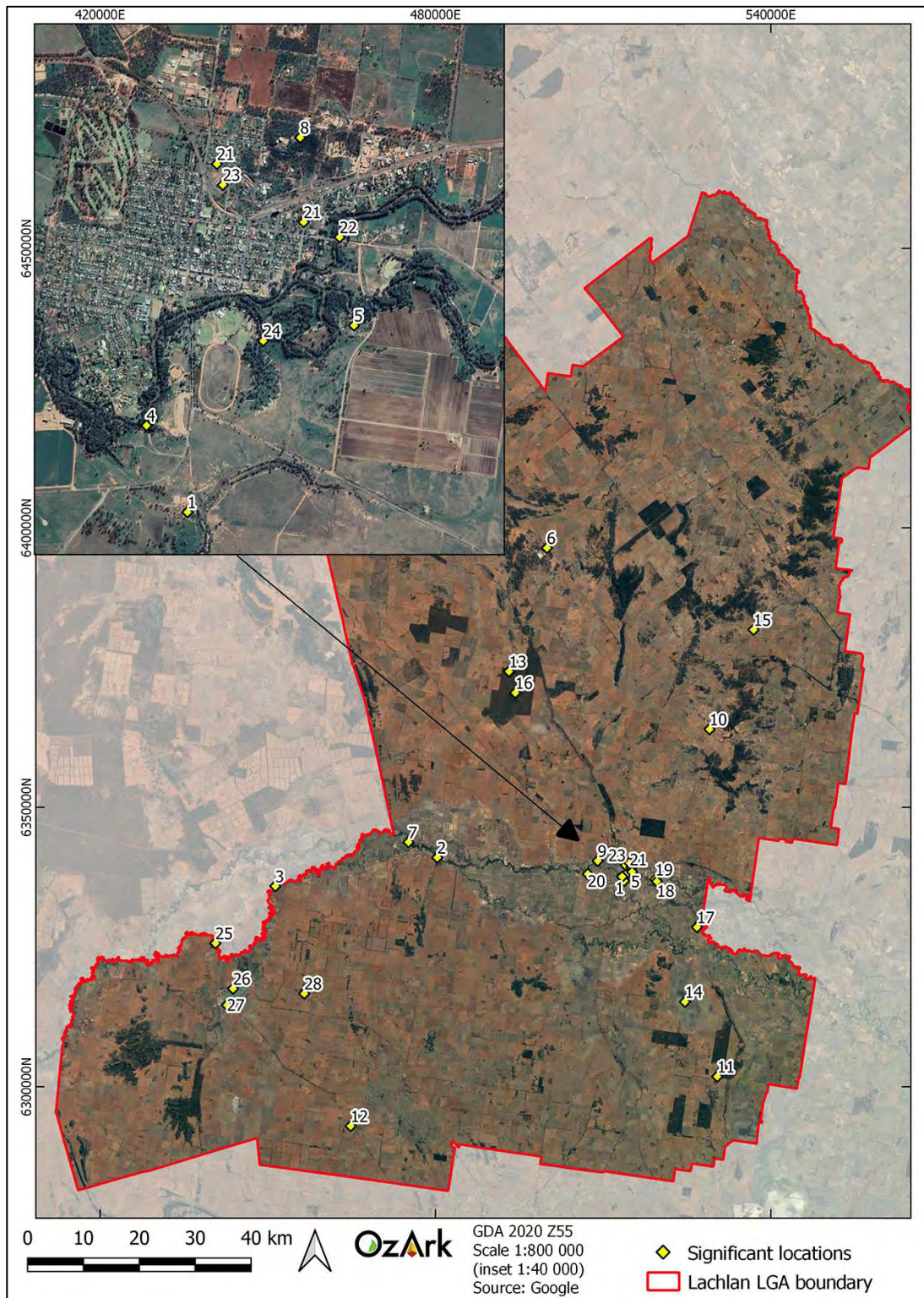
## 7.2 SUGGESTED SIGNIFICANT PLACES AND THEIR HISTORICAL THEMES

A total of 28 significant sites were included in the final suggestions compiled during this study. Suggestions outside the Lachlan LGA were discussed throughout the study, but not included in the final shortlists. Two of these locations are already listed on the LEP (Kings Grave and Bogandillon Swamp).

While a detailed study of these site's historical themes and significance is beyond the scope of this study, it is possible to identify the group the sites according to the main themes that are associated with the locations suggested in **Table 7-1**.

The distribution of the suggested sites is widespread. There is a concentration of sites at Condobolin, as would be expected of the major population centre of the LGA (see inset of **Figure 7-1**). Similarly, there are ten sites associated with the Lachlan River, which similarly corresponds with both pre-contact and post-contact habitation patterns across the region. Nevertheless, there are several significant sites that are distant from reliable water sources, such as the Boxdale and Louisiana carved trees.

**Figure 7-1: Sites and places identified as significant across the Lachlan LGA.**





### 7.2.1 Missions, camps, and reserves

These spaces were formally set aside by the government specifically for Aboriginal people to live on. The three broad categories are:

- **Missions.** Created by churches or religious individuals to house Aboriginal people and train them in Christian ideals and prepare them for work. Most missions were developed on land granted by the government for this purpose. There were approximately 10 missions established in NSW between 1824 and 1923, though missionaries often visited some managed stations
- **Reserves.** Parcels of land set aside for Aboriginal people to live on and were not managed by the government or its officials. The first reserves began in 1850, when 35 reserves were established throughout regional NSW. Often existing major Aboriginal campsites were used. Aboriginal people living on unmanaged reserves from 1883 received rations and blankets from the Aborigines Protection Board (APB) but were responsible for their own housing
- **Stations or 'managed reserves'.** Established by the APB from 1883 onwards. Stations were managed by officials appointed by the APB. The station managers controlled the station tightly, and schooling, work training, rations and housing was provided. The station managers also controlled who could and could not live at the managed reserves. There was propaganda surrounding managed reserves as them being 'safe havens' which defended Aboriginal people from settlers. However, the reality and legislation passed in the early 1900s regarding managed reserves, meant the APB, and government, had total control of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, including legal guardianship of their children (AIATSIS 2020).

Three suggested sites (The Murie, Euabalong Fringe Camp, and Willow Bend) are locations of past and present Aboriginal communities adjacent to towns. Willow Bend was first established as a reserve (Condobolin Reserve) in 1903 but was later managed with some involvement of the Aborigines Inland Mission (AIM). Willow Bend was the focus of much tension between the APB, the Council, and the Aboriginal community in the 1920s and 1930s (see **Section 3.5**). The Soup Kitchen at Condobolin also has significance derived from the restrictive characteristics of Condobolin Reserve/ Willow Bend.

The Murie was a 'town camp', an informal settlement that developed around the same time as the heightened tensions between the Aboriginal community at Willow Bend and the Council. The location on Murie Creek south of Condobolin was also a pre-contact campsite.

Euabalong fringe camp was gazetted as an Aboriginal Reserve in 1910 and revoked in 1954. It was an unmanaged reserve while it was inhabited, but the number of people living there steadily declined as the population moved into Euabalong or elsewhere.

Euabalong and The Murie are protected Aboriginal Places under Part 6 of the NPW Act but are not listed on the Lachlan LEP.

### **7.2.2 Geographic features**

Aboriginal connection to Country includes geological and topographic features, such as mountains, cliff faces, rivers, and creeks. Often these natural features have non-archaeological cultural values and highlight the inter-connectedness of places along established routes which were defined by topography. Movement through the landscape is reflected in traditional stories and places, often called song lines, and dreaming places.

The Bunyip Hole, Mineral Hill, Manna Mountain and Reservoir Hill are all sites at which cultural significance is intertwined with the landscape.

### **7.2.3 Archaeological sites**

Several sites put forward are significant locations at which archaeological evidence of past Aboriginal life remains. These sites include the known carved tree locations, burials such as one at Kiacatoo, and gnamma holes.

### **7.2.4 Recent community developments**

Some sites were suggested for their contemporary importance as community locations. These include the Wiradjuri Study Centre that is associated with the success of the Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation as an enterprise and community organisation. The houses on Goobang Street and nearby have importance as the places tied to people's memories of growing up in Condobolin and a sense of continuity for the next generations of families.

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## 8 DISCUSSION ON LEP LISTING

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### 8.1 INTRODUCTION TO ABORIGINAL SITE PROTECTION

As discussed in **Section 1.5**, the accepted and lawful approach to protecting Aboriginal cultural heritage in the context of land use impacts is to properly consider what impact a proposal may have on the Aboriginal heritage resource in that location. Such impacts will differ from project to project. Each proposal must be considered on its own merit and appropriate courses of action decided upon in the context of any relevant legislative requirements of the NPW Act.

The possibility of also affording locations of importance to the local Aboriginal community protection via listing on the Lachlan LEP is being explored. This type of listing allows diverse elements of the significance of sites and locations to the local community to be documented and recorded.

### 8.2 ABORIGINAL SITES IN LACHLAN LGA

As the previous sections have demonstrated, the Lachlan LGA has a high number of Aboriginal heritage sites (as measured by the AHIMS database) with a wide range of site types. These records are only those places that have been registered on AHIMS inside the search areas; and it is known that many more exist. AHIMS sites also focus on archaeological sites, such as artefact scatters, etc., and generally do not always include consider more recent sites and locations of importance to the Aboriginal community.

Some identified sites are outside the Lachlan LGA area and cannot be listed on the LEP. Multiple sites have only indicative locations, often from potentially outdated AHIMS coordinates, that would require further investigation to ascertain their feasibility for listing. Conversely, there are some sites that are already public recreation or education areas, such as Gum Bend Lake and Manna Mountain, and have defined cadastral extents.

Before a site can be recommended for listing on the Lachlan LEP, however, the nature and level of its heritage significance must be assessed. Due to the constraints in public consultation during this project, this assessment of heritage values is unfeasible. Furthermore, assessment of heritage values is a difficult proposition at the desktop level. It is understood that further public involvement in the Lachlan ACHS is proposed after the exhibition of this draft report.

The principles that will guide future heritage assessment of the suggested significant sites are outlined below.

## 8.3 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

### 8.3.1 Assessment of significance—general principles

If there is an Aboriginal object present, including a stone artefact, scarred tree, Aboriginal feature (such as a gnamma hole), or an intangible feature such as a dreaming site, the object or place will be automatically protected by the NPW Act irrespective of its assessed significance<sup>49</sup>.

For places that may contain an Aboriginal object or intangible heritage feature, the heritage significance will be assessed in accordance with the NSW Heritage Office publication *Assessing Heritage Significance* (Heritage Office 2001). To be listed on the Lachlan LEP a site must satisfy at minimum one of the following criteria to be assessed as having local heritage significance:

**Criterion (a):** *An item is important in the course, or pattern, of Lachlan LGA cultural or natural history*

**Criterion (b):** *An item has a strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Lachlan LGA cultural or natural history*

**Criterion (c):** *An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in Lachlan LGA*

**Criterion (d):** *An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in Lachlan LGA for social, cultural or spiritual reasons*

**Criterion (e):** *An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Lachlan LGA cultural or natural history*

**Criterion (f):** *An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Lachlan LGA cultural or natural history*

**Criterion (g):** *An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of Lachlan LGA cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments*

Significance assessments are carried out on the basis that decisions about the future of heritage items must be informed by an understanding of these items' heritage values. The *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter* (Burra Charter 2013) recognises four categories of heritage value: social (cultural), scientific, aesthetic, and historic significance.

The level of significance is assessed in accordance with the geographical extent of the item's value. An item of state significance is one that is important to the people of NSW whilst an item of local significance is one that is principally important to the people of a specific LGA.

<sup>49</sup> This statement is true to an extent in that intangible features are able to be listed on AHIMS, but as the legislation currently stands, only tangible objects are protected from harm by the NPW Act. However, if intangible features are known, Heritage NSW would seek to see how these features have been taken into account in any impact assessment that could affect them.



## 9 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 9.1 ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY SUMMARY

Over multiple stages, engagement of the Aboriginal community for this study has increased since project inception. After initial trepidation concerning the study and COVID-19 obstacles, direct communication by both Lachlan Shire Council and OzArk has resulted in a shortlist of significant sites and places on the Lachlan LEP. Sites have been suggested and reviewed by people representing multiple organisations and areas.

### 9.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

There are several recommendations for further work which have been identified during the course of this study.

- Three significant sites in the Lachlan LGA are already gazetted Aboriginal Places and afforded protection under the NPW Act. Only one of these locations (King's Grave/Gobothery Hill) is currently listed in Schedule 5 of the Lachlan LEP. It is recommended that The Murie and the Euabalong Fringe Camp are added to the LEP to bring the gazetted Aboriginal Places into alignment with the LEP. This would prevent any confusion in referring to the LEP for developments near these areas. Further, it would make the LEP a more accurate reflection of the Aboriginal heritage values of the LGA.
- Most of the remaining sites with identified Aboriginal heritage or cultural significance will require further investigation for potential listing in Schedule 5 of the LEP. Assessment of heritage significance will require more specific assessments than was able to be attained by the Lachlan ACHS. It is recommended that this research be undertaken following the finalisation of this report. In accordance with suggestions made during the workshops, assessment of the cultural heritage significance should be made in consultation with the Aboriginal community.
- The predictive modelling provided in the Lachlan ACHS can be used to determine the level of assessment required should impacts in particular areas be proposed. It is recommended that:
  - Any impacts in areas identified as having high archaeological sensitivity should be assessed with the input of the local Aboriginal community
  - Any impacts in areas identified as having moderate archaeological sensitivity should potentially be assessed by a qualified archaeologist assisted by input from the Aboriginal community. Whether visual inspection is required would depend on consultation of aerial photography to identify relic waterways or pockets of standing vegetation in or near the proposed impact area. The guidelines of the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010) should also be consulted to determine if a visual inspection is required (i.e. if there are recorded sites in close proximity, a visual inspection should be undertaken)
  - Any impacts in areas identified as having low archaeological sensitivity should be assessed according to the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010).


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## APPENDIX 1: AHIMS SEARCH RESULTS

 <b>AHIMS Web Services (AWS)</b> Extensive search - Site list report										
Your Ref/PO Number : LHS Carg 1.5 Client Service ID : 528841										
SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
42-2-0041	LCW-ST4	AGD	55	448923	6325793	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 2		98136
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b> Doctor Jodie Benton								
42-2-0042	LCW-ST8	AGD	55	448952	6326137	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		98136
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b> Doctor Jodie Benton								
42-2-0043	LCW-ST9	AGD	55	448983	6326135	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		98136
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b> Doctor Jodie Benton								
42-2-0044	LCW-OS1	AGD	55	448844	6325716	Open site	Valid	Bearth : 1, Artefact : 1		98136
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b> Doctor Jodie Benton								
42-2-0045	LCW-ST5	AGD	55	449054	6325949	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		98136
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b> Doctor Jodie Benton								
42-2-0046	WD31	AGD	55	445400	6316200	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b> Ms Claire Everett, Garole Gartsdale, Mr Sam Wickham, Charmaine O'Halloran, Rebecca								
42-2-0130	McInnes OS-1	GDA	55	442304	6316435	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b> OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management, Miss Stephanie Rusden								
42-2-0131	McInnes IF-1	GDA	55	442346	6316471	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b> OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management, Miss Stephanie Rusden								
42-2-0046	LCW-ST1	AGD	55	448868	6325756	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		98136
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b> Doctor Jodie Benton								
42-2-0047	LQ-OS-2	AGD	55	442000	6313400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		97796
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b> Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd								
42-2-0050	Deadmans Point 1	AGD	55	443657	6317359	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Ochre Quarry : -, Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b> Malian Khuli Aboriginal Heritage Services								
42-2-0053	LC (Lake Cargelligo) 1	GDA	55	442403	6316200	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b> Maljilian Comber								

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 21/06/2020 for Harrison Rochford for the following area at Datum : GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 412100 - 452086, Northings : 6281550 - 6330720 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Modelling Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 94

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 <b>AHIMS Web Services (AWS)</b> Extensive search - Site list report										
Your Ref/PO Number : LHS Carg 1.5 Client Service ID : 528841										
SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
42-2-0054	LC (Lake Cargelligo) 2	GDA	55	442516	6316385	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b> Ms Julian Comber								
42-2-0055	LC (Lake Cargelligo) 4	GDA	55	442649	6316633	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Ochre Quarry : -		4068
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b> Ms Julian Comber								
42-2-0056	LC (Lake Cargelligo) 5	GDA	55	443774	6317538	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b> Ms Julian Comber								
42-2-0057	LC (Lake Cargelligo) 6	GDA	55	443444	6317176	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 20		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b> Ms Julian Comber								
42-2-0058	LC (Lake Cargelligo) 7	GDA	55	443175	6317057	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b> Ms Julian Comber								
42-2-0059	LC (Lake Cargelligo) 8	GDA	55	442876	6316920	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 5		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b> Ms Julian Comber								
42-2-0061	Lake Cargelligo site 1	GDA	55	443420	6314713	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -		4068
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b> Mr Lawrence Clarke, Mr Neville McRae, Mr Edward Dhu, Mr George Green								
42-2-0107	Lake Cargelligo 002 JD	GDA	55	442213	6316461	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b> Mr John Duggan								
42-2-0108	Lake Cargelligo 003 JD	GDA	55	442204	6316497	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b> Mr John Duggan								
42-2-0109	Lake Cargelligo 004 JD	GDA	55	441968	6316524	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b> Mr John Duggan								
42-2-0110	Lake Cargelligo 005 JD	GDA	55	442009	6316480	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b> Mr John Duggan								
42-2-0111	Lake Cargelligo 006 JD	GDA	55	442063	6316463	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b> Mr John Duggan								
42-2-0112	Lake Cargelligo 007 JD	GDA	55	442105	6316454	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b> Mr John Duggan								
42-2-0116	Lake Cargelligo 001 JD	GDA	55	441968	6316431	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b> Mr John Duggan								
42-2-0113	Lake Cargelligo 008	GDA	55	442140	6316431	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b> Mr John Duggan								
42-2-0114	Lake Cargelligo 009 JD	GDA	55	442147	6316426	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b> Mr John Duggan								
42-2-0115	Tessa Lake Cargelligo 010	GDA	55	442163	6316432	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		

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Client Service ID : 528841

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	Permits	SiteTypes	Reports
42-2-0116	<b>Contact</b> Lake Cargelligo 011	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		Mr John Duggan 55 442161	6316407	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0117	<b>Contact</b> Lake Cargelligo 012	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		Mr John Duggan 55 442191	6316410	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0118	<b>Contact</b> Lake Cargelligo 013	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		Mr John Duggan 55 442222	6316386	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0132	<b>Contact</b> Lake Cargelligo Airport-IP1	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		Mr John Duggan 55 442088	6316959	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b>		104318
42-2-0034	<b>Contact</b> Hillston Road 1	<b>Recorders</b> AGD		OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management 55 431410	6313260	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	<b>Permits</b>	Scarred Tree	
42-2-0035	<b>Contact</b> Hillston Road 2	<b>Recorders</b> AGD		Ms Vanessa Edmonds 55 434910	6312180	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	<b>Permits</b>	Scarred Tree	
42-2-0036	<b>Contact</b> LW-ST-2	<b>Recorders</b> AGD		Ms Vanessa Edmonds 55 449130	6326200	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	<b>Permits</b>	Scarred Tree	
42-2-0027	<b>Contact</b> LW-ST-3	<b>Recorders</b> AGD		Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd 55 449130	6326220	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	<b>Permits</b>	Scarred Tree	98136
42-2-0028	<b>Contact</b> MB-OS-2	<b>Recorders</b> AGD		Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd 55 440400	6325200	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b>	Open Camp Site	
42-2-0003	<b>Contact</b> Cargelligo Lake 2	<b>Recorders</b> AGD		Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd 55 442536	6316335	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b>	Open Camp Site	674
42-2-0004	<b>Contact</b> Cargelligo Lake 3	<b>Recorders</b> AGD		ASRSYS 55 442554	6314507	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry :- Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b>	Quarry	574
42-2-0005	<b>Contact</b> Cargelligo Lake 4	<b>Recorders</b> AGD		ASRSYS 55 442554	6314507	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b>	Open Camp Site	674
42-2-0006	<b>Contact</b> Cargelligo Lake 5	<b>Recorders</b> AGD		ASRSYS 55 443442	6317258	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b>	Open Camp Site	574
42-2-0007	<b>Contact</b> Cargelligo Lake 6	<b>Recorders</b> AGD		ASRSYS 55 445287	6315447	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b>	Open Camp Site	674

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	Permits	SiteTypes	Reports
42-2-0008	<b>Contact</b> Cargelligo Lake 7	<b>Recorders</b> AGD		ASRSYS 55 445287	6315447	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b>	Open Camp Site	574
42-2-0009	<b>Contact</b> Cargelligo Lake 8	<b>Recorders</b> AGD		ASRSYS 55 445287	6315447	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b>	Open Camp Site	674
42-2-0019	<b>Contact</b> Lake Cargelligo 9	<b>Recorders</b> AGD		ASRSYS 55 445000	6317500	Open site	Valid	Shell :- Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b>	Midden, Open Camp Site	
42-2-0051	<b>Contact</b> Lake Cargelligo Limette	<b>Recorders</b> AGD		J. Brickhill 55 444700	6317450	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1	<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0052	<b>Contact</b> L2u-OS1 with PAD	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		Industry and Investment - Darvion 55 448338	6319275	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2	<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0102	<b>Contact</b> Bokhara Street Site with PAD	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		Dr. Jodie Benton 55 442161	6316184	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0103	<b>Contact</b> LWV ST1	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		Mr. Lance Syme, OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management, Miss Stephanie R. 55 440546	6316016	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0104	<b>Contact</b> Uabba Road IP1	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		Kayandel Archaeological Services 55 440590	6315380	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0105	<b>Contact</b> Uabba Road ST1	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		Kayandel Archaeological Services 55 440623	6315347	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0126	<b>Contact</b> Murrin Bridge ST -1	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		Kayandel Archaeological Services 55 440533	6325708	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0127	<b>Contact</b> Murrin Bridge OS - 2	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management, Mr. Ben Churcher 55 440571	6325631	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 8	<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0122	<b>Contact</b> Mountain Creek OS -1	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management, Mr. Ben Churcher 55 414231	6307221	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 10	<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0123	<b>Contact</b> Mountain Creek ST -1	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management, Mr. Ben Churcher 55 414231	6307221	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0124	<b>Contact</b> Murrin Bridge IP - 1	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management, Mr. Ben Churcher 55 440573	6325728	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1	<b>Permits</b>		

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### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : LHS Carg 1.5  
Client Service ID : 528841

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	Permits	SiteTypes	Reports
42-2-0125	<b>Contact</b> Murrumbidgee OS - 1	<b>Recorders</b> GDA	55	440598	6325312	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0033	<b>Contact</b> LC-IF-1	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	440890	6316150	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b>	Isolated Pind	97868
42-2-0001	<b>Contact</b> Cargillgo Weir Murrumbidgee	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	447933	6325526	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	<b>Permits</b>	Carved Tree, Scarred Tree	55
42-2-0002	<b>Contact</b> Cargillgo Lake 1	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	442536	6316335	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b>	Open Camp Site	1,674,933
42-2-0010	<b>Contact</b> Cargillgo Weir	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	448838	6324451	Open site	Valid	Burial :-, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	<b>Permits</b>	Burial/s, Carved Tree	55, 674, 121
42-2-0014	<b>Contact</b> Murrumbidgee Mission	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	442367	6324469	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming :-, Burial :-	<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0015	<b>Contact</b> Murrumbidgee/Bialalong	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	441020	6324350	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b>	Open Camp Site	
42-2-0016	<b>Contact</b> Ural/Ural Hills	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	427893	6308699	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b>	Open Camp Site	
42-2-0017	<b>Contact</b> Mt Bowen Axe Quarry	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	427000	6307800	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry :-, Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b>	Quarry	
42-2-0018	<b>Contact</b> Mt Bowen Ridge/Homewoods	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	427550	6308650	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry :-, Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b>	Quarry	
42-2-0020	<b>Contact</b> Yelkin	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	433800	6296300	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b>	Open Camp Site	
42-2-0021	<b>Contact</b> Yelkin/Boorblam	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	433100	6296100	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry :-, Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b>	Quarry	
42-2-0022	<b>Contact</b> LC-OS/SC/B-1	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	443000	6314400	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-, Burial :-	<b>Permits</b>	Burial/s, Open Camp Site	
42-2-0023	<b>Contact</b> LC-B-1	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	443000	6314400	Open site	Valid	Burial :-	<b>Permits</b>	Burial/s	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 21/06/2020 for Harrison Rochford for the following area at Datum : GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 412100 - 452086, Northings : 6281550 - 6330720 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Modelling Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 94

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : LHS Carg 1.5  
Client Service ID : 528841

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	Permits	SiteTypes	Reports
42-2-0034	<b>Contact</b> GMB-OS-1	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	441630	6323960	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b>	Open Camp Site	
42-2-0025	<b>Contact</b> LW-ST-1	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	449130	6326200	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	<b>Permits</b>	Scarred Tree	
42-2-0036	<b>Contact</b> LC-OS-5	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	443950	6314000	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0037	<b>Contact</b> LC-OS-4	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	443120	6314500	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0038	<b>Contact</b> LC-OS-3	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	442000	6313400	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b>		97796
42-2-0039	<b>Contact</b> LC-OS-1	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	441550	6313650	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b>		97796
42-2-0048	<b>Contact</b> Loughnan Street 1	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	440822	6315471	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0049	<b>Contact</b> Cudgellico 1	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	442586	6314415	Open site	Valid	Ochre Quarry :-	<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0052	<b>Contact</b> LCW-ST-2	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	448877	6325745	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0063	<b>Contact</b> LCP1	<b>Recorders</b> GDA	55	415245	6307905	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b>	3384	
42-2-0064	<b>Contact</b> LCP2	<b>Recorders</b> GDA	55	415648	6308301	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b>	3384	
42-2-0065	<b>Contact</b> LCP3	<b>Recorders</b> GDA	55	419092	6310144	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b>	3384	
42-2-0066	<b>Contact</b> LCP4	<b>Recorders</b> GDA	55	426314	6311106	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b>	3290, 3385	
42-2-0067	<b>Contact</b> LCP5	<b>Recorders</b> GDA	55	426649	6311213	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	<b>Permits</b>		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>							<b>Permits</b>		

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : LHS Carg 1.5

Client Service ID : 528841

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
42-2-0068	LCP6	GDA	55	426740	6311241	Open site	Valid	Artefact: 1		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Kayandel Archaeological Services							
42-2-0069	LCP7	GDA	55	427835	6311801	Open site	Valid	Artefact: 1		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Kayandel Archaeological Services							
42-2-0070	LCP8	GDA	55	428315	6311916	Open site	Valid	Artefact: 1		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Kayandel Archaeological Services							
42-2-0071	LCPAD1	GDA	55	426314	6311106	Open site	Valid	Artefact: 1		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Kayandel Archaeological Services							
42-2-0072	LCPAD2	GDA	55	431676	6311398	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Kayandel Archaeological Services							
42-2-0100	LCW-001	GDA	55	441097	6316532	Open site	Valid	Artefact: 1		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Mr NICHOLAS HARROP							
42-2-0119	LSW-ST10	GDA	55	449261	6326287	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred):		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Mr Matthew Barber NGH Heritage - Fyreswick							
42-2-0120	Erin Vale ST1	GDA	55	441138	6313833	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred): 1		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management Mr Ben Churcher							
42-2-0121	LCAS-001	GDA	55	443626	6317415	Open site	Valid	Artefact: 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Kayandel Archaeological Services Ms Carly Todhunter							

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : LHS Carg 1.25

Client Service ID : 529427

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
42-3-0018	ST-001	AGD	55	483700	6337200	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred):		98544
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Mr John Appleton							
42-3-0019	ST-002	AGD	55	483650	6337250	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred):		98544
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Mr John Appleton							
42-3-0020	ST-003	AGD	55	483750	6337300	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred):		98544
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Mr John Appleton							
42-3-0021	ST-4	AGD	55	480900	6339450	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred):		98544
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Mr John Appleton							
42-3-0022	ST-2	AGD	55	480650	6339550	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred):		98544
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Mr John Appleton							
42-3-0023	ST-3	AGD	55	480600	6339650	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred):		98544
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Mr John Appleton							
42-3-0024	ST-4	AGD	55	480550	6339950	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred):		98544
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Mr John Appleton							
42-3-0025	ST-5	AGD	55	480600	6340200	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred):		98544
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Mr John Appleton							
42-3-0014	ISO-1	AGD	55	481800	6337500	Open site	Valid	Artefact:		98544
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Mr John Appleton							
42-3-0015	CS-1	AGD	55	482650	6339900	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred):		98544
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Mr John Appleton							

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 21/06/2020 for Harrison Rochford for the following area at Datum : GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 452085 - 511101, Northings : 6281357 - 6350720 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Modelling Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 96

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### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : LHS Carg 1.25  
Client Service ID : 529427

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
42-3-0016	CS-2	AGD	55	482300	6340000	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		98544
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
42-3-0017	CS-3	AGD	55	482050	6340000	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		98544
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
42-3-0028	Gobothery Hill	AGD	55	480338	6340743	Open site	Valid	Artefact : , Hearth : -		
<b>Contact</b> T Russell		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
42-3-0029	Gobothery Hill 2	AGD	55	480246	6340896	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
<b>Contact</b> T Russell		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
42-3-0030	Gobothery 3	AGD	55	480100	6340904	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
<b>Contact</b> T Russell		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
42-3-0031	Gobothery 4	AGD	55	480370	6340778	Open site	Valid	Hearth : , Artefact : -		
<b>Contact</b> T Russell		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
42-3-0032	Gobothery Hill 4	AGD	55	480309	6340815	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
<b>Contact</b> T Russell		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
42-3-0035	Cocoburial Kacatoos 1	AGD	55	473819	6343924	Open site	Valid	Burial : 1, Artefact : 200, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 3	3405	
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
42-3-0040	WF-OS-1	GDA	55	494803	6340534	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
42-3-0041	WF-OS-2	GDA	55	495116	6340665	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
42-3-0042	WG-ST-2	GDA	55	495274	6340395	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
42-3-0037	WF-OS-3	GDA	55	495260	6340526	Open site	Valid	Artefact : , Hearth : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 21/06/2020 for Harrison Rochford for the following area at Datum : GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 452085 - 511101, Northings : 6281357 - 6350720 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Modelling Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 96

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### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : LHS Carg 1.25  
Client Service ID : 529427

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
42-3-0038	WF-IF-1	GDA	55	495085	6340605	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
42-3-0039	WF-OS-4	GDA	55	495029	6339880	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
42-3-0050	LVNP - Kacatoos Artefact Scatter	GDA	55	475704	6343881	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		104334
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
42-3-0051	LVNP - Kacatoos Artefact Scatter 2	GDA	55	475553	6343998	Open site	Valid	Artefact : , Hearth : -		104334
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
42-3-0052	LVNP - Kacatoos Artefact Scatter 3	GDA	55	475329	6344333	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		104334
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
42-3-0053	LVNP - Kacatoos Scarred Tree	GDA	55	475512	6343959	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		104334
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
42-3-0054	LVNP - Kacatoos Scarred Tree 2	GDA	55	475524	6343964	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		104334
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
42-3-0055	LVNP - Kacatoos Scarred Tree 3	GDA	55	475611	6344172	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		104334
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
42-3-0056	LVNP - Kacatoos Scarred Tree 4	GDA	55	475380	6344325	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		104334
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
42-3-0057	LVNP - Kacatoos Scarred Tree 5	GDA	55	475345	6344322	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		104334
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
42-3-0058	LVNP - Kacatoos Scarred Tree 6	GDA	55	475317	6344314	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		104334
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
42-3-0059	LVNP - Kacatoos Scarred Tree 7	GDA	55	476225	6343593	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		104334
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : LHS Carg 1.25  
Client Service ID : 529427

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
42-3-0060	LVNP - Kiacatoo Scarred Tree 8	GDA	55	476802	63443242	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		104334
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
42-3-0061	LVNP - Kiacatoo Scarred Tree 9	GDA	55	475283	63443966	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		104334
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
42-3-0062	LVNP - Kiacatoo Scarred Tree 10	GDA	55	475254	63444004	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		104334
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
42-3-0063	LVNP - Kiacatoo Scarred Tree 11	GDA	55	475277	63444036	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		104334
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
42-3-0064	LVNP - Kiacatoo Scarred Tree 12	GDA	55	475285	63444053	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		104334
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
42-3-0065	LVNP - Kiacatoo Scarred Tree 13	GDA	55	475144	63444300	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		104334
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
42-3-0066	LVNP - Kiacatoo Scarred Tree 14	GDA	55	475352	63444131	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		104334
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
42-3-0067	LVNP - Kiacatoo Scarred Tree 15	GDA	55	475328	63444007	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		104334
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
42-3-0068	LVNP - Kiacatoo Scarred Tree 16	GDA	55	475428	63444291	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		104334
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
43-4-0014	Humbung CP 1	AGD	55	508650	63165550	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		4165

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : LHS Carg 1.25  
Client Service ID : 529427

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
42-3-0001	Booberal Station	AGD	55	460731	63444480	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Carved Tree	65
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
42-3-0003	Everton, Booberal Creek	AGD	55	466046	63443068	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	392,662,763
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
42-3-0004	Con-1:	AGD	55	494235	6339041	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry :-, Artefact :-	Quarry	792
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
42-3-0005	Goobothery Trig, Bald Peak	AGD	55	480507	63440921	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-, Burial :-	Burial/s, Carved Tree	85,1216,100486
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		2749,3055
42-3-0006	Con-2:	AGD	55	499627	6339092	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	792
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
42-3-0008	Con-4:	AGD	55	500200	6338900	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry :-, Artefact :-	Quarry	792
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
42-6-0001	Wingrove, Mudda Rocks Ungarie	AGD	55	464699	6292782	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-, Water Hole :-	Open Camp Site, Scarred Tree, Water Hole/Well	4327
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0003	Blue Range, Humbung Creek	AGD	55	508342	63165509	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	662
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0013	Con-5:	AGD	55	500089	6338546	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry :-, Artefact :-	Quarry	792
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0014	Con-6:	AGD	55	501092	6338741	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Scarred Tree	792
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0015	Con-7:	AGD	55	501274	6338834	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	792
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0016	Con-8, Cendabolin	AGD	55	502277	6339117	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry :-, Artefact :-	Quarry	792
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 21/06/2020 for Harrison Rochford for the following area at Datum : GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 452085 - 511101, Northings : 6281357 - 6350720 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Modelling Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 96

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : LHS Carg 1.25  
Client Service ID : 529427

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
43-1-0036	Con-28;Candobolin	AGD	55	510225	6339467	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Scarred Tree	792
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Robert Paton				<b>Permits</b>		
42-3-0009	Goobothery Hill ST-1	AGD	55	480118	6340830	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :- 1		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Mr.Corey McKenzie				<b>Permits</b>		
42-3-0010	Goobothery Hill ST-2	AGD	55	480122	6340868	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Mr.Allan McKenzie				<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0006	Hall's Burial Site, Candobolin	AGD	55	507152	6337884	Open site	Valid	Burial :-	Burial/s	5621020,1218
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		ASRYS				<b>Permits</b>		
42-3-0002	Willga Run	GDA	55	456525	6316670	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove :- Water Hole :-	Axe Grinding Groove,Water Hole/Well	
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Bill Thornhill,Rangott Mineral Exploration Pty Ltd,Mrs.Anne Eastwood				<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0056	Burnings Creek	GDA	55	508118	6339814	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Rosemary Stapleton				<b>Permits</b>		
42-3-0033	Kings grave scar tree 1	GDA	55	480358	6341077	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Mr.Trevor Robinson				<b>Permits</b>		
42-3-0034	Kings grave scar tree 2	GDA	55	480506	6340965	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Mr.Trevor Robinson				<b>Permits</b>		
42-3-0036	LDC CONDO-A51	GDA	55	499966	6340061	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Hearth : 1, Non-Human Bone and Organic Material : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Miss.Amanda Atkinson				<b>Permits</b>		
42-3-0044	Wallaroi Creek OS-1	GDA	55	483909	6339360	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 7, Hearth :-		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 21/06/2020 for Harrison Rochford for the following area at Datum : GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 452085 - 511101, Northings : 6281357 - 6350720 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Modelling Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 96

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : LHS Carg 1.25  
Client Service ID : 529427

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management/Mr.Ben Churcher				<b>Permits</b>		
42-3-0045	Wallaroi Creek OS - 2	GDA	55	483584	6339417	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 10		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management/Mr.Ben Churcher				<b>Permits</b>		
42-3-0046	Wallaroi Creek ST - 1	GDA	55	483488	6339551	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management/Mr.Ben Churcher				<b>Permits</b>		
42-3-0047	Wallaroi Creek ST - 2	GDA	55	483581	6339375	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management/Mr.Ben Churcher				<b>Permits</b>		
42-3-0048	Wallaroi Creek ST - 3	GDA	55	483577	6339378	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management/Mr.Ben Churcher				<b>Permits</b>		
42-3-0049	Micabil Weir ST1	GDA	55	495346	6339215	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Mr.Eureka Gilbert,Eureka on Country				<b>Permits</b>		
42-3-0043	Merribogue OS - 1	GDA	55	483651	6300474	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 7		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management/Mr.Ben Churcher				<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0017	Con-9;Candobolin	AGD	55	502367	6339210	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	792
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Robert Paton				<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0018	Con-10;Candobolin	AGD	55	502731	6339396	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	792
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Robert Paton				<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0019	Con-11;Candobolin	AGD	55	503006	6339307	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	792
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Robert Paton				<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0020	Con-12;Candobolin	AGD	55	503923	6338950	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	792
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Robert Paton				<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0021	Con-13;Candobolin	AGD	55	506943	6338613	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Scarred Tree	792
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Robert Paton				<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0022	Con-14;Candobolin	AGD	55	507212	6339164	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Scarred Tree	792
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Robert Paton				<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0023	Con-15;candobolin	AGD	55	507306	6338891	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	792

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : LHS Carg 1.25  
Client Service ID : 529427

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
43-1-0024	<b>Contact</b> Con-16;Candobolin:	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	507300	6339439	Open site	Valid	Artefact:-	Open Camp Site	792
43-1-0025	<b>Contact</b> Con-17;	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	507574	6339442	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Scarred Tree	792
43-1-0026	<b>Contact</b> Con-18;Candobolin:	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	508119	6339813	Open site	Valid	Artefact:-	Open Camp Site	792
43-1-0027	<b>Contact</b> Con-19;Candobolin:	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	508209	6339997	Open site	Valid	Artefact:-	Open Camp Site	792
43-1-0028	<b>Contact</b> Con-20;Candobolin:	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	508484	6339908	Open site	Valid	Artefact:-	Open Camp Site	792
43-1-0029	<b>Contact</b> Con-21;Candobolin:	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	508668	6339818	Open site	Valid	Artefact:-	Open Camp Site	792
43-1-0030	<b>Contact</b> Con-22;Candobolin:	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	508761	6339636	Open site	Valid	Artefact:-	Open Camp Site	792
43-1-0031	<b>Contact</b> Con-23;Candobolin:	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	508945	6339455	Open site	Valid	Artefact:-	Open Camp Site	792
43-1-0032	<b>Contact</b> Con-24;Candobolin:	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	509031	6340004	Open site	Valid	Artefact:-	Open Camp Site	792
43-1-0033	<b>Contact</b> Con-25;Candobolin:	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	509397	6340008	Open site	Valid	Artefact:-	Open Camp Site	792
43-1-0034	<b>Contact</b> Con-26;Candobolin:	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	509300	6339300	Open site	Valid	Artefact:-	Open Camp Site	792
43-1-0035	<b>Contact</b> Con-27;Candobolin:	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	509400	6339300	Open site	Valid	Artefact:-	Open Camp Site	792
42-3-0011	<b>Contact</b> Goobothery Hill ST-3	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	480125	6340870	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :- 1	Open Camp Site	792
42-3-0012	<b>Contact</b> Goobothery Hill ST-4	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	480090	6340905	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :- 1	Open Camp Site	792
42-3-0013	<b>Contact</b> Goobothery Hill CS-1	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	480350	6340798	Open site	Valid	Heath :- 4	Open Camp Site	792

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : LHS Carg 1.25  
Client Service ID : 529427

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
42-3-0026	<b>Contact</b> Condo scar tree 1	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	499848	6337401	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Open Camp Site	792
42-3-0027	<b>Contact</b> Condo tree 2	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	481780	6341235	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Open Camp Site	792
	<b>Contact</b> Sarah Colley	<b>Recorders</b> AGD	55	481780	6341235	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Open Camp Site	792

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your RefPO Number : LHS Condo 1

Client Service ID : 528821

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
43-1-0047	BCW-ST1	AGD	55	542818	6323466	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Doct or Jodie Benton						
43-1-0082	Manna Mountain, Manna State Forest	AGD	55	530418	6301640	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : - Water Hole : -	Axe Grinding Groove, Water Bore/Well	462662
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Harry Creamer						
43-4-0095	Lake Cowal 2019.11	GDA	55	520314	6281972	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Hearth : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Niche Environment and Heritage Ms.Katherine Day						
43-4-0095	Lake Cowal 2019.09	GDA	55	519977	6281755	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Hearth : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Niche Environment and Heritage Ms.Katherine Day						
43-4-0097	Lake Cowal 2019.10	GDA	55	520146	6281879	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Hearth : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Niche Environment and Heritage Ms.Katherine Day						
43-4-0090	Lake Cowal 2019.060	GDA	55	519683	6284778	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Hearth : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Niche Environment and Heritage Ms.Katherine Day						
43-4-0082	Lake Cowal 2018.067	GDA	55	519200	6285426	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Hearth : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Niche Environment and Heritage Ms.Katherine Day						
43-4-0083	Lake Cowal 2018.066	GDA	55	519146	6284940	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Niche Environment and Heritage Ms.Katherine Day						
43-4-0084	Lake Cowal 2018.065	GDA	55	519323	6285046	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Hearth : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Niche Environment and Heritage Ms.Katherine Day						
43-4-0114	B46 OC3	GDA	55	536727	6281882	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1. Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		EMM Consulting - St Leonards - Individual users Ms.Taylor Reid						
43-4-0115	B46 OC4	GDA	55	536741	6281468	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1. Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		EMM Consulting - St Leonards - Individual users Ms.Taylor Reid						
43-4-0116	B46 OC5	GDA	55	536827	6281467	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1. Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		EMM Consulting - St Leonards - Individual users Ms.Taylor Reid						
43-4-0120	B46 ST4	GDA	55	536760	6282188	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		EMM Consulting - St Leonards - Individual users Ms.Taylor Reid						

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your RefPO Number : LHS Condo 1

Client Service ID : 528821

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
43-4-0131	B46 ST5	GDA	55	536927	6281530	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		EMM Consulting - St Leonards - Individual users Ms.Taylor Reid						
43-4-0122	B46 ST6	GDA	55	536834	6281734	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		EMM Consulting - St Leonards - Individual users Ms.Taylor Reid						
43-4-0123	BH2 Gligai	GDA	55	536664	6281468	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		EMM Consulting - St Leonards - Individual users Ms.Taylor Reid						
43-4-0126	B46 BH2	GDA	55	536701	6281432	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1. Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		EMM Consulting - St Leonards - Individual users Ms.Taylor Reid						
43-4-0131	BH2 Gligai	GDA	55	536664	6281468	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1. Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 2		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Ms.Taylor Reid/EMM Consulting Pty Ltd - Newcastle						
43-4-0133	B46 IP5	GDA	55	536866	6282080	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 1		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Ms.Taylor Reid/EMM Consulting Pty Ltd - Newcastle						
43-4-0134	B46 IP6	GDA	55	537026	6282069	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 1		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Ms.Taylor Reid/EMM Consulting Pty Ltd - Newcastle						
43-4-0135	B46 IP7	GDA	55	536765	6282271	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Ms.Taylor Reid/EMM Consulting Pty Ltd - Newcastle						
43-4-0137	B46 OC1	GDA	55	536721	6282111	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1. Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 4		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Ms.Taylor Reid/EMM Consulting Pty Ltd - Newcastle						
43-4-0138	B46 OC2	GDA	55	536787	6282405	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1. Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Ms.Taylor Reid/EMM Consulting Pty Ltd - Newcastle						
43-4-0139	B46 Addit IPN	GDA	55	536722	6282372	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Ms.Taylor Reid/EMM Consulting Pty Ltd - Newcastle						

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your RefPO Number : LHS Condo 1  
Client Service ID : 528821

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
43-4-0076	Lake Cowal 2018.064	GDA	55	519483	6285146	Open site	Valid	Hearth :-		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
43-4-0077	Lake Cowal 2018.063	GDA	55	519660	6285242	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-, Hearth :-		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
43-4-0078	Lake Cowal 2018.062	GDA	55	519512	6284681	Open site	Valid	Hearth :-		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
43-4-0079	Lake Cowal 2018.061	GDA	55	519260	6284539	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-, Hearth :-		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
43-4-0009	Condo ST 1	AGD	55	514890	6337700	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Scarred Tree	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
43-4-0010	Condo ST 2	AGD	55	514890	6337800	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Scarred Tree	4165
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
43-4-0011	Condo ST 3	AGD	55	514890	6337860	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Scarred Tree	4165
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
43-4-0015	Nerathong ST	AGD	55	511650	6338350	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Scarred Tree	4165
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
43-1-0004	Condobolin	AGD	55	512693	6339399	Open site	Valid	Stone Arrangement :-	Stone Arrangement	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
43-1-0005	Bogandillon Creek/Condobolin	AGD	55	533942	6315383	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	662
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
43-1-0007	Hacketts Burials, Goobang Creek Condobolin	AGD	55	519205	6336902	Open site	Valid	Burial :-	Burial/s	1216.3966
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
43-1-0008	Top Black Farm Borambie Park	AGD	55	528345	6327210	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Carved Tree, Scarred Tree	65
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
43-1-0009	Edol's Station/Mulgutherie	AGD	55	541156	6325505	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Carved Tree	65,97529

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your RefPO Number : LHS Condo 1  
Client Service ID : 528821

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
43-1-0010	Mulgutherie/Goobang	AGD	55	538727	6331057	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Carved Tree	65,97529
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
43-1-0011	Wattah/Wattah	AGD	55	521398	6336923	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Carved Tree	65
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
43-1-0012	Old Forbes Road/Wollongong Hill	AGD	55	532383	6335017	Open site	Valid	Burial :-	Burial/s	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
43-4-0002	Humbag Creek Eagle Site 108	AGD	55	514967	6292809	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	662,763,4060
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
43-1-0037	Con-29	AGD	55	513253	6338125	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Scarred Tree	792
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
43-1-0038	Con-30/Condobolin; same as 43-1-0051	AGD	55	514921	6337488	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Scarred Tree	792
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
43-1-0039	Con-31/Condobolin	AGD	55	515363	6337323	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Scarred Tree	792
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
43-1-0040	B-ST-1	AGD	55	526670	6328370	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Scarred Tree	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
43-1-0041	MT-PG-1	AGD	55	512600	6345660	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming :-	Natural Mythological (Ritual)	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
43-1-0042	TM-PC-1	AGD	55	513300	6336500	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
43-1-0043	CM2-2	AGD	55	513100	6337500	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming :-	Natural Mythological (Ritual)	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 21/06/2020 for Harrison Rochford for the following area at Datum : GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 511101 - 552222, Northings : 6281356 - 6350720 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Modelling Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 107

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your RefPO Number : LHS Condo 1

Client Service ID : 528821

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
43-1-0044	TM-08-1	AGD	55	513300	6336590	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0045	B-07-1	AGD	55	526670	6328370	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Carved Tree, Scarred Tree	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
43-2-0007	Burrawong	AGD	55	549124	6333167	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Carved Tree	65
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
43-2-0011	Yarrabindah	AGD	55	550102	6336009	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Carved Tree	65
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
43-2-0014	Tottenham Road	AGD	55	523800	6346900	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Scarred Tree	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
43-2-0015	Tottenham Road	AGD	55	523600	6346900	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Scarred Tree	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0001	Murri Creek Burials	AGD	55	514551	6336218	Open site	Valid	Burial :-	Burial/s	662,1216
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0054	Goobang Creek	AGD	55	521200	6335900	Open site	Valid	Burial :-		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0048	CB6	AGD	55	515000	6337900	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0049	CB5a	AGD	55	514962	6337757	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0050	CB4a	AGD	55	514921	6337488	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 21/06/2020 for Harrison Rochford for the following area at Datum : GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 511101 - 552222, Northings : 6281356 - 6350720 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Modelling Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 107

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your RefPO Number : LHS Condo 1

Client Service ID : 528821

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
43-1-0051	CB1a (duplicate copy 43-1-0038)	AGD	55	514921	6337488	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		99077,99333
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0052	CB3a	AGD	55	514961	6337712	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		99077
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0053	CB2a	AGD	55	514915	6337503	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		99077
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0057	mm-fc-1	GDA	55	513300	6336500	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering :-		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0058	Murie 1	GDA	55	513627	6336618	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0059	Murie 2	GDA	55	513808	6336820	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0060	Murie 3	GDA	55	513751	6336825	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0061	Murie 4	GDA	55	513742	6336828	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0062	Murie 5	GDA	55	513730	6336835	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0063	Murie 6	GDA	55	513684	6336831	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0064	Murie 7	GDA	55	513664	6336833	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0065	Murie 8	GDA	55	513734	6336828	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0066	Murie 9	GDA	55	513733	6336826	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0067	Murie 10	GDA	55	513624	6336804	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		
43-1-0069	Tottenham Channel Iron Isolated Find 5	GDA	55	513139	6340628	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>						<b>Permits</b>		

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your RefPO Number : LHS Condo 1  
Client Service ID : 528821

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
43-1-0070	Tottenham Channel Iron Scarred Tree 19	GDA	55	513165	6340755	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
43-4-0073	Lake Cowal 2018.059	GDA	55	519479	6284245	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
43-4-0074	Lake Cowal 2018.058	GDA	55	519470	6284152	Open site	Valid	Hearth : -		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
43-4-0075	Lake Cowal 2018.057	GDA	55	519238	6284163	Open site	Valid	Hearth : -		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
43-1-0081	Goobang Creek OS-1	GDA	55	519931	6339507	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 7		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
43-1-0082	Goobang Creek ST-1	GDA	55	519815	6339505	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
35-4-0009	Derriwong Mtn. Derriwong Mountain	AGD	55	532250	6350110	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	Scarred Tree	1333
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
43-1-0046	Restriction applied! Please contact ahimsa@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
43-2-0050	NCR IS02	AGD	55	550530	6317700	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
43-2-0049	NCR IS01	AGD	55	550560	6317750	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
43-1-0055	Goobang Ck tree 1	AGD	55	524969	6334374	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
43-1-0068	Sancti Hill Repast Burial - Gondobolin	GDA	55	519605	6336744	Open site	Valid	Burial : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
43-1-0071	Gondobolin WP AFT 1	GDA	55	530150	6323885	Open site	Valid	Artefact : - , Hearth : -		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
43-1-0072	Gondobolin WP AFT 2	GDA	55	530265	6324476	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your RefPO Number : LHS Condo 1  
Client Service ID : 528821

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
43-1-0073	Gondobolin WP Tree 5	GDA	55	530280	6323644	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
43-1-0074	Gondobolin WP Tree 2	GDA	55	526685	6328698	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
43-1-0075	Gondobolin WP Tree 3	GDA	55	526512	6328776	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
43-1-0076	Gondobolin WP Tree 1	GDA	55	531254	6322297	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
43-1-0077	Gondobolin WP Tree 4	GDA	55	530667	6323110	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
43-1-0078	Gondobolin WP AFT 3	GDA	55	523517	6331205	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
43-1-0079	Gondobolin WP IF1	GDA	55	521365	6333496	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
43-1-0080	Gondobolin WP IF2	GDA	55	522398	6332156	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
43-4-0141	EG IF1	GDA	55	519314	6283450	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
43-4-0142	EG IF2	GDA	55	519273	6283450	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
43-4-0143	EG IF3	GDA	55	519360	6282727	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
43-4-0144	EG IF4	GDA	55	520281	6281957	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
43-4-0145	EG O81	GDA	55	519754	6283456	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
43-4-0146	EG C03	GDA	55	519008	6283440	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : LHS Condo 1

Client Service ID : 528821

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
43-4-0147	EG 004	Recorders	EMM Consulting - St Leonards - Individual users Ms Taylor Reid	GDA	55 519653	6282643	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Permits
	<a href="#">Contact</a>									
43-4-0149	EG 006	Recorders	EMM Consulting - St Leonards - Individual users Ms Taylor Reid	GDA	55 520281	6281699	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Permits
	<a href="#">Contact</a>									
43-4-0151	EG 008	Recorders	EMM Consulting - St Leonards - Individual users Ms Taylor Reid	GDA	55 519315	6283228	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Permits
	<a href="#">Contact</a>									
43-4-0152	EG 009	Recorders	EMM Consulting - St Leonards - Individual users Ms Taylor Reid	GDA	55 519315	6283228	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Permits
	<a href="#">Contact</a>									
43-4-0153	EG 002	Recorders	EMM Consulting - St Leonards - Individual users Ms Taylor Reid	GDA	55 519477	6283488	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Permits
	<a href="#">Contact</a>									

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 21/06/2020 for Harrison Rochford for the following area at Datum : GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 511101 - 552222, Northings : 6281356 - 6350720 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Modelling Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 107

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : LHS Nang 2

Client Service ID : 528863

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
34-5-0002	LCW-ST3	AGD	55 448820	6352816	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	1		98136
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	Recorders	Doctor Jodie Benton						Permits	
34-3-0023	WSP-L1	GDA	55 453762	6407530	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		Permits	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	Recorders	Rios Pty Ltd - Wollongong Mrs Samantha Keats						Permits	
34-3-0025	WSP-ST15	GDA	55 459029	6410644	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		Permits	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	Recorders	Rios Pty Ltd - Wollongong Mrs Samantha Keats						Permits	
34-5-0013	WSP-ST13	GDA	55 456789	6391119	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		Permits	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	Recorders	Rios Pty Ltd - Wollongong Mrs Samantha Keats						Permits	
34-2-0025	WSP-IP04	GDA	55 450020	6405267	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		Permits	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	Recorders	Rios Pty Ltd - Wollongong Mrs Samantha Keats						Permits	
34-3-0035	WSP-IP14	GDA	55 459997	6411098	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		Permits	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	Recorders	Rios Pty Ltd - Wollongong Mrs Samantha Keats						Permits	
42-2-0128	Boxer Vincent 175	GDA	55 450175	6337468	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		Permits	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	Recorders	Mr Mark Saddler						Permits	
42-2-0129	Boxer Vincent 161	GDA	55 450161	6337439	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		Permits	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	Recorders	Mr Mark Saddler						Permits	
42-2-0029	ER-ST-1	AGD	55 451200	6335380	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		Scarred Tree	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	Recorders	Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd						Permits	
42-2-0030	ER-PC-1	AGD	55 451200	6335370	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		Open Camp Site	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	Recorders	Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd						Permits	
42-2-0031	ER-PC-2	AGD	55 451500	6336100	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		Open Camp Site	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	Recorders	Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd						Permits	
42-2-0032	Glenloch L (Glenloch)	AGD	55 450800	6335200	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		Scarred Tree	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	Recorders	Mr M Harris						Permits	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 21/06/2020 for Harrison Rochford for the following area at Datum : GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 409878 - 467523, Northings : 6330720 - 6422207 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : Modelling Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 58

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : LHS Nang 2  
Client Service ID : 528863

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
42-3-0001	Booberoi Station	AGD	55	460731	6344480	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	Carved Tree	65
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
42-3-0003	Everton Booberoi Creek	AGD	55	466046	6343068	Open site	Valid	Artefact :	Open Camp Site	392,662,763
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
34-5-0003	Cabbage Tree IS North Midden	GDA	55	427116	6383209	Open site	Valid	Shell :		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
34-5-0004	West Banerla Midden/BI	GDA	55	435713	6390243	Open site	Valid	Artefact :		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
34-5-0005	Cliff Lookout Midden Site/BI	GDA	55	436746	6390539	Open site	Valid	Artefact :		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
34-5-0006	Furd Rock Midden & Tool Site/BI	GDA	55	435885	6389955	Open site	Valid	Artefact :		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
34-5-0007	Looking Glass Bay/BI	GDA	55	435850	6390300	Open site	Valid	Artefact :		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
34-5-0008	Cabbage Tree Campsite	GDA	55	427088	6382800	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove :		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
34-5-0009	Broughton Island Peak	GDA	55	436712	6390705	Open site	Valid	Artefact :		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
34-5-0010	Broughton Scraper	GDA	55	435488	6390683	Open site	Valid	Artefact :		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
34-5-0011	Little Broughton Tool Site	GDA	55	437325	6390284	Open site	Valid	Artefact :		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
42-2-0073	Busabalong Scar 1	GDA	55	451168	6335578	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
42-2-0074	Busabalong Scar 2	GDA	55	451204	6335548	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
42-2-0075	Busabalong Scar 3	GDA	55	451216	6335595	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 21/06/2020 for Harrison Rochford for the following area at Datum: GDA, Zone: 55, Eastings: 409878 - 467523, Northings: 6330720 - 6422207 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info: Modelling Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 58

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : LHS Nang 2  
Client Service ID : 528863

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
42-2-0076	Busabalong Scar 4	GDA	55	451216	6335630	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
42-2-0077	Busabalong Scar 5	GDA	55	451242	6335631	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
42-2-0078	Busabalong Scar 6	GDA	55	451325	6335612	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
42-2-0079	Busabalong Scar 7	GDA	55	451335	6335596	Open site	Destroyed	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
42-2-0080	Busabalong Scar 8	GDA	55	451345	6335626	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
42-2-0081	Busabalong Artefact 1	GDA	55	451361	6335578	Open site	Valid	Artefact :		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
42-2-0082	Busabalong Scar 9	GDA	55	451392	6335622	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
42-2-0083	Busabalong Scar 10	GDA	55	451353	6335683	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
42-2-0084	Busabalong Scar 11	GDA	55	451327	6335681	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
42-2-0085	Busabalong Scar 12	GDA	55	451286	6335652	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : LHS Nang 2

Client Service ID : 528863

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
42-2-0086	Eusabalong Scar 13	GDA	55	451256	6335663	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0087	Eusabalong Scar 14	GDA	55	451260	6335660	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0088	Eusabalong Scar 15	GDA	55	451250	6335679	Open site	Destroyed	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0089	Eusabalong Scar 16	GDA	55	451032	6335983	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0090	Eusabalong Scar 17	GDA	55	450936	6335789	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0091	Eusabalong Scar 18	GDA	55	451106	6335699	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0092	Eusabalong Scar 19	GDA	55	451184	6336073	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0093	Eusabalong Scar 20	GDA	55	451310	6335992	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0094	Eusabalong Hearth 1	GDA	55	451371	6335910	Open site	Destroyed	Hearth :-		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0095	Eusabalong Artefact 2	GDA	55	451353	6335897	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0096	Eusabalong Artefact 3	GDA	55	451327	6335891	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0097	Eusabalong Hearth 2	GDA	55	451360	6335879	Open site	Valid	Hearth :-		

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### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : LHS Nang 2

Client Service ID : 528863

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
42-2-0098	Eusabalong Artefact 4	GDA	55	451368	6335881	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0099	Eusabalong Artefact 5	GDA	55	451409	6335942	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
34-5-0012	Shell midden 4	GDA	55	412442	6383877	Open site	Valid	Shell :-		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0011	Eusabalong	AGD	55	449665	6335599	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Scarred Tree	
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0012	Eusabalong	AGD	55	451484	6336531	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Scarred Tree	2133
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0013	Eusabalong	AGD	55	450570	6336522	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Burial/s/Carved Tree	851216
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
34-5-0001	The Muggie's Waterhole/Crowie Creek	AGD	55	445938	6352566	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Carved Tree	392,769
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
34-6-0002	Drovie Creek/Eusabalong	AGD	55	456820	6352121	Open site	Valid	Artefact :- Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Open Camp Site/Scarred Tree	392,662,763
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
34-3-0006	Blackfellows Dam	AGD	55	464877	6408779	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Burial/s/Carved Tree	769
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
42-2-0101	Eusabalong J	GDA	55	449564	6335946	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : LHS TUI 1  
Client Service ID : 526789

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
35-5-0139	OSA	AGD	SS	550970	6371110	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
35-4-0018	CF-ST1	AGD	SS	537547	6353385	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :- 1		100577
	<a href="#">Contact</a> T Russell	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
35-4-0019	CF-ST2	AGD	SS	537990	6353346	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :- 1		100577
	<a href="#">Contact</a> T Russell	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
35-4-0020	CF-ST3	AGD	SS	544317	6364125	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :- 1		100577
	<a href="#">Contact</a> T Russell	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
35-4-0021	CF-ST4	AGD	SS	544268	6364143	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :- 1		100577
	<a href="#">Contact</a> T Russell	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
35-4-0022	FT-ST5	AGD	SS	543806	6381515	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :- 1		100577
	<a href="#">Contact</a> T Russell	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
35-4-0023	FT-ST6	AGD	SS	543806	6381558	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :- 1		100577
	<a href="#">Contact</a> T Russell	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
35-4-0034	Sunrise Isolated Artefact 3	GDA	SS	537709	6371510	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact :-		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>	4293	
35-4-0035	Sunrise Isolated Artefact 1	GDA	SS	537835	6371349	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact :-		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>	4293	
35-4-0036	Sunrise Isolated Artefact 2	GDA	SS	538483	6371894	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact :-		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>	4293	
35-5-0172	Gillens Creek OS - 1	GDA	SS	553608	6370744	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 200		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
35-5-0173	Gobondry Mountains IF - 1	GDA	SS	552916	6370711	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
35-5-0174	Gobondry Mountains IF - 2	GDA	SS	552735	6370754	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 24/06/2020 for Harrison Rochford for the following area at Datum : GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 461101 - 556647, Northings : 6350720 - 6391707 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Modelling Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 119

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : LHS TUI 1  
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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
35-5-0175	Gobondry Mountains OS - 1	GDA	SS	552484	6370692	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
35-5-0176	Gobondry Mountains OS - 2	GDA	SS	551798	6371276	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 30		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
34-4-0064	Camp Site mod.	AGD	SS	553651	6390975	Open site	Valid	Earth Mound :- Hearth :-	Mound (Open)	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
34-4-0065	Stone Arrangement	AGD	SS	553637	6390233	Open site	Valid	Stone Arrangement :-	Stone Arrangement	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
35-4-0061	Lara Boxdale	AGD	SS	528911	6363773	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Carved Tree	5597524
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
35-4-0002	Lara Condobolin	AGD	SS	519739	6367342	Open site	Valid	Water Hole :- Grinding Groove :-	Axe Grinding Groove, Water Hole/Wall	480
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
35-4-0003	Meloolai	AGD	SS	523355	6371489	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
35-4-0004	Meloolai	AGD	SS	524230	6375610	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
35-4-0005	Narrabri-Yarraw Creek	AGD	SS	527032	6369239	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Scarred Tree	480
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
35-4-0006	Yarraw Creek	AGD	SS	527493	6368787	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
35-4-0007	Carlisle Mines Carlisle Hills	AGD	SS	538145	6353808	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Carved Tree	55
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
35-4-0008	Louisiana/Burra Burra	AGD	SS	536785	6381578	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Carved Tree	65
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
35-5-0004	Gobondry	AGD	SS	555246	6381386	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : LHS Tull 1  
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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
35-5-0006	Tullamore	AGD	55	552428	6389585	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Carved Tree	65
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
35-4-0014	Syerston 2	GDA	55	538359	6374390	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
35-4-0015	SYERSTON 1	AGD	55	539570	6375950	Open site	Valid	Natural & Cultural Heritage Map Artefact :-	4165	97529
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
35-4-0016	SYERSTON 3	AGD	55	538270	6373070	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	4165	97529
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
35-4-0017	SYERSTON ST1	AGD	55	536800	6375050	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	4165	97529
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
34-6-0003	Mt Susannah	AGD	55	494310	6389038	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Carved Tree	
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
34-6-0004	The Three Peaks	AGD	55	493333	6386012	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Carved Tree	
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
35-4-0010	ISO.F1	AGD	55	535600	6367300	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	4165	97529
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
35-4-0011	ISO.F3	AGD	55	531920	6366100	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	4165	97529
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
35-4-0012	ISO.F2	AGD	55	533400	6367720	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	4165	97529
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
35-4-0013	ISO.F4	AGD	55	532450	6361920	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	4165	97529
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
34-6-0038	WNR Scar Tree	GDA	55	493577	6374437	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
34-6-0039	WNR Artefact 5	GDA	55	493571	6374397	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
34-6-0040	WNR Quandong G	GDA	55	495783	6368594	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering :-		

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : LHS Tull 1  
Client Service ID : 526789

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
34-6-0041	WNR Hearth 1	GDA	55	493258	6374617	Open site	Valid	Hearth :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
34-6-0042	WNR Bush Tomato	GDA	55	493464	6374245	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
34-6-0043	WNR Water Hole	GDA	55	493158	6374304	Open site	Valid	Water Hole :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
34-6-0044	WNR Grinding S	GDA	55	492512	6374423	Open site	Valid	Grinding Grooves :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
34-6-0045	TNR Scar Tree	GDA	55	485605	6383291	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
34-6-0046	TNR Artefact 5	GDA	55	488084	6384110	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
34-6-0047	TNR Quandong g	GDA	55	476516	6381032	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
34-6-0048	WNR Scar Tree 15	GDA	55	497168	6373405	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
34-6-0049	WNR Scar Tree 16	GDA	55	491601	6365074	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
34-6-0050	WNR Artefact 1	GDA	55	493386	6374532	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
34-6-0051	WNR Scar Tree 2	GDA	55	490757	6364957	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
34-6-0052	WNR Artefact 2	GDA	55	493418	6373810	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
34-6-0053	WNR Artefact 3	GDA	55	493496	6374072	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		<b>Permits</b>						
34-6-0054	WNR Artefact 4	GDA	55	493283	6374300	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : LHS Tull 1  
Client Service ID : 528789

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
34-6-0055	<b>Contact</b> WNR Scar Tree 3	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		Mr.Trevor Robinson 55 491724	6364482	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	<b>Permits</b>	
34-6-0056	<b>Contact</b> WNR Artefact 5	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		Mr.Trevor Robinson 55 492468	6374221	Open site	Valid	Artefact :	<b>Permits</b>	
34-6-0057	<b>Contact</b> WNR Artefact 6	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		Mr.Trevor Robinson 55 492553	6374292	Open site	Valid	Artefact :	<b>Permits</b>	
34-6-0058	<b>Contact</b> WNR Scar Tree 4	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		Mr.Trevor Robinson 55 492445	6374228	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	<b>Permits</b>	
34-6-0059	<b>Contact</b> TNR Scar Tree 1	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		Mr.Trevor Robinson 55 485627	6383266	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	<b>Permits</b>	
34-6-0060	<b>Contact</b> TNR Scar Tree 2	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		Mr.Trevor Robinson 55 485692	6383199	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	<b>Permits</b>	
34-6-0061	<b>Contact</b> TNR Scar Tree 3	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		Mr.Trevor Robinson 55 485695	6383169	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	<b>Permits</b>	
34-6-0062	<b>Contact</b> TNR Scar Tree 4	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		Mr.Trevor Robinson 55 485725	6383007	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	<b>Permits</b>	
34-6-0063	<b>Contact</b> TNR Scar Tree 5	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		Mr.Trevor Robinson 55 485665	6383399	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	<b>Permits</b>	
34-6-0064	<b>Contact</b> TNR Scar Tree 6	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		Mr.Trevor Robinson 55 485559	6383375	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	<b>Permits</b>	
34-6-0065	<b>Contact</b> TNR Scar Tree 7	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		Mr.Trevor Robinson 55 485707	6382994	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	<b>Permits</b>	

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### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : LHS Tull 1  
Client Service ID : 528789

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
34-6-0066	<b>Contact</b> TNR Scar Tree 8	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		Mr.Trevor Robinson 55 485744	6383230	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	<b>Permits</b>	
34-6-0067	<b>Contact</b> TNR Scar Tree 9	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		Mr.Trevor Robinson 55 485682	6383306	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	<b>Permits</b>	
34-6-0068	<b>Contact</b> TNR Scar Tree 10	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		Mr.Trevor Robinson 55 485630	6383530	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	<b>Permits</b>	
34-6-0069	<b>Contact</b> TNR Scar Tree 11	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		Mr.Trevor Robinson 55 476513	6380924	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	<b>Permits</b>	
34-6-0070	<b>Contact</b> WNR Quarrying 1	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		Mr.Trevor Robinson 55 491391	6366995	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering :	<b>Permits</b>	
34-6-0071	<b>Contact</b> WNR Scar Tree 7	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		Mr.Trevor Robinson 55 490750	6365050	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	<b>Permits</b>	
34-6-0072	<b>Contact</b> WNR Scar Tree 8	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		Mr.Trevor Robinson 55 491000	6364000	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	<b>Permits</b>	
34-6-0073	<b>Contact</b> WNR Scar Tree 9	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		Mr.Trevor Robinson 55 494000	6366500	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	<b>Permits</b>	
34-6-0074	<b>Contact</b> WNR Scar Tree 10	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		Mr.Trevor Robinson 55 497000	6373000	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	<b>Permits</b>	
34-6-0075	<b>Contact</b> WNR Scar Tree 11	<b>Recorders</b> GDA		Mr.Trevor Robinson 55 497250	6373000	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :	<b>Permits</b>	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>		Mr.Trevor Robinson				<b>Permits</b>		

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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
34-6-0076	WNR Scar Tree 12	GDA	55	493750	6366250	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
34-6-0077	WNR Scar Tree 13	GDA	55	494017	6365908	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
34-6-0078	WNR Scar Tree 14	GDA	55	494018	6365909	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
34-6-0079	WNR Artefact 7	GDA	55	493244	6373251	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
34-6-0080	WNR Artefact 8	GDA	55	493239	6373263	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
34-6-0081	TNR Scar Tree 12	GDA	55	481375	6382012	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
34-6-0082	TNR Scar Tree 13	GDA	55	479057	6382533	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
34-6-0083	TNR Scar Tree 14	GDA	55	481002	6381531	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
34-6-0084	TNR Scar Tree 15	GDA	55	479862	6385324	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
34-6-0085	TNR Scar Tree 16	GDA	55	475949	6381604	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
34-6-0086	TNR Scar Tree 17	GDA	55	476056	6381478	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
34-6-0087	TNR Scar Tree 18	GDA	55	476034	6381465	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
34-6-0088	TNR Scar Tree 19	GDA	55	476019	6381460	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
34-6-0089	TNR Scar Tree 20	GDA	55	476017	6381452	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
34-6-0090	TNR Scar Tree 21	GDA	55	476397	6381405	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
34-6-0091	TNR Quandong 2	GDA	55	475952	6381368	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering :-		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
34-6-0092	TNR Quandong 3	GDA	55	476069	6381273	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering :-		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
34-6-0093	TNR Scar Tree 22	GDA	55	475989	6381202	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
34-6-0094	TNR Scar Tree 23	GDA	55	475991	6381187	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
34-6-0095	TNR Scar Tree 24	GDA	55	476035	6381169	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		
34-6-0096	TNR Scar Tree 25	GDA	55	476036	6381169	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<b>Contact</b>							<b>Permits</b>		

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
34-6-0097	TNR Scar Tree 26	GDA	55	476162	6381014	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Mr.Trevor Robinson				<b>Permits</b>		
34-6-0098	TNR Scar Tree 27	GDA	55	476043	6380905	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Mr.Trevor Robinson				<b>Permits</b>		
34-6-0099	TNR Quandong 4	GDA	55	476246	6380879	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Mr.Trevor Robinson				<b>Permits</b>		
34-6-0100	TNR Scar Tree 28	GDA	55	476074	6380785	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Mr.Trevor Robinson				<b>Permits</b>		
35-5-0151	Gobondery Springs	GDA	55	551980	6371292	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming :- Water Hole :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Mr.Larry Towney,Central Tablelands Local Land Services				<b>Permits</b>		
35-4-0132	Kingsdale Artefact 2	GDA	55	541605	6373200	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Doctor.Matt Cupper,Doctor.Matt Cupper,LandScape - Natural & Cultural Heritage M				<b>Permits</b>		
35-4-0024	Kingsdale Artefact 1	GDA	55	541601	6373077	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact :-	4165	
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Doctor.Matt Cupper,Doctor.Matt Cupper,LandScape - Natural & Cultural Heritage M				<b>Permits</b>		
35-4-0025	Syerston Stone Quarry 2	GDA	55	537275	6376133	Open site	Valid	Artefact :- Stone Quarry :-	4165	
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Doctor.Matt Cupper,LandScape - Natural & Cultural Heritage Management				<b>Permits</b>		
35-4-0026	Syerston Stone Quarry 1	GDA	55	537963	6375244	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact :- Stone Quarry :-	4165	
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Doctor.Matt Cupper,Doctor.Matt Cupper,LandScape - Natural & Cultural Heritage M				<b>Permits</b>		
35-4-0027	Syerston Isolated Artefact 4	GDA	55	537434	6376495	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact :-	4165	
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Doctor.Matt Cupper,Doctor.Matt Cupper,LandScape - Natural & Cultural Heritage M				<b>Permits</b>		
35-4-0028	Syerston Isolated Artefact 1	GDA	55	538458	6374643	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact :-	4165	
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Doctor.Matt Cupper,Doctor.Matt Cupper,LandScape - Natural & Cultural Heritage M				<b>Permits</b>		
35-4-0029	Rfield Scarred Tree 1	GDA	55	539945	6371460	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Doctor.Matt Cupper,LandScape - Natural & Cultural Heritage Management				<b>Permits</b>		
35-4-0030	Syerston Isolated Artefact 3	GDA	55	536567	6375956	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	4165	
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Doctor.Matt Cupper,LandScape - Natural & Cultural Heritage Management				<b>Permits</b>		

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### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : LHS Tull 1  
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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
35-4-0031	Kingsdale Isolated Artefact 1	GDA	55	541176	6372773	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Doctor.Matt Cupper,Doctor.Matt Cupper,LandScape - Natural & Cultural Heritage M				<b>Permits</b>		
35-4-0032	Kingsdale Isolated Artefact 2	GDA	55	540981	6373561	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact :-	4165	
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Doctor.Matt Cupper,Doctor.Matt Cupper,LandScape - Natural & Cultural Heritage M				<b>Permits</b>		
35-4-0033	Syerston Isolated Artefact 2	GDA	55	538468	6376059	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact :-	4165	
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Doctor.Matt Cupper,Doctor.Matt Cupper,LandScape - Natural & Cultural Heritage M				<b>Permits</b>		
35-5-0153	Gillenbine scar tree #1	GDA	55	552188	6370681	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Ms.JodieLyn Edge,Doctor.sarah.martin				<b>Permits</b>		
35-5-0154	Gillenbine scar tree #2	GDA	55	552239	6370650	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Ms.JodieLyn Edge,Doctor.sarah.martin				<b>Permits</b>		
35-5-0155	Gillenbine scar tree #3	GDA	55	552235	6370637	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Ms.JodieLyn Edge,Doctor.sarah.martin				<b>Permits</b>		
35-5-0156	Gillenbine scar tree #4	GDA	55	552179	6370614	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Ms.JodieLyn Edge,Doctor.sarah.martin				<b>Permits</b>		
35-5-0157	Gillenbine scar tree #5	GDA	55	552161	6370622	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Ms.JodieLyn Edge,Doctor.sarah.martin				<b>Permits</b>		
35-5-0158	Gillenbine scar tree #6	GDA	55	552166	6370632	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Ms.JodieLyn Edge,Doctor.sarah.martin				<b>Permits</b>		
35-5-0159	Gillenbine scar tree #7	GDA	55	552196	6370715	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Doctor.sarah.martin				<b>Permits</b>		

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