

# **Record of an oral application for a section 10 declaration to protect Aboriginal heritage**

*Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage  
Protection Act 1984 (Cth)*

**1. Date of application**

8 February 2019

**2. Applicant(s)****a. Contact details**

Your name and contact details, including a postal or email address.

Name	s. 47F(1) s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Postal address	s. 47F(1)
Email	s. 47F(1)
Mobile Phone	s. 47F(1)
Telephone	-

**b. Aboriginality**

An application must be made by or on behalf of an Aboriginal person(s). Under the Act, Aboriginal means a person of the Aboriginal race of Australia or a descendant of the indigenous inhabitants of the Torres Strait islands.

Are you an Aboriginal person?	Yes
Are you making the application on behalf of an Aboriginal person or persons?	Yes

**If you are acting on behalf of an Indigenous person or group, please name the Indigenous person or group. Attach evidence that you are authorised to make the application.**

s. 47F(1)

**3. Traditional Owner / Custodian**

Who is the traditional owner or custodian of the area or object?

Has the area been granted to traditional owners, or been the subject of a native title claim determination?	No
If yes, please provide the Native Title Reference Number.	N/A
Please provide contact details for a representative body such as a Registered Native Title Body Corporate.	N/A

**4. Area or objects to be protected**

Give information to accurately locate the area, including the boundaries and maps of the area if you have them.

**a. The area(s) to be protected by declaration under section 10**

Location	Wahluu – Mt Panorama
Nearest town	Bathurst, 5km away
State or territory	NSW
Current owner	Crown, Public and Private land
Boundaries	With reference to the map on page 27 of the trigger report, they wish to extend the Specified Area to include the majority of the lowest elevation outline (820 meters) up until the high voltage powerlines and also including the whole of the Sir Joseph Banks Nature Park.
Features (if relevant)	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

**b. The object(s) to be protected by declaration under section 10**

Location	Top of Wahluu
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Nearest town	Bathurst, 5km away
State or territory	NSW
Current owner	Crown, Public and Private land
Description	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

**5. Why is the area(s) or object(s) significant according to Aboriginal tradition?**

Describe in detail what is significant about this area(s) or object(s), including Indigenous stories or songs, customs, beliefs, observances or laws.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

## 6. What is the threat?

<p>What actions will injure or desecrate the area(s) or object(s) unless a declaration is made?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bathurst Regional Council's development of an existing Go-Kart track. DA 2015/196 – a modification of the original Development Application was voted on and approved on 19 December 2018.</li> <li>2. There are currently old tyres dumped all over the women's site, they are used to reinforce the track walls, but are left on the ground until (if) they are used to fix the track walls. These tyres are also covering some of the pathways.</li> <li>3. Access to the sacred sites is currently being denied to the community members by blocking off the site with fences.       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The fences block access to the women's site and the paths leading to the site. They are unable to access their Dreaming places, and unable to access the women's sites to uphold responsibilities of Wiradjuri lore and to hand down their stories to the younger generation.</li> <li>b. In order to access the site, the women have to walk further down the hill to climb over the fence, from there, they walk up to the site. This affects their traditions and lore regarding the maintenance of the path and the requirement that they only use the traditional paths when accessing the sites.</li> <li>c. The women consider themselves and the whole community as being 'spirit sick' as they cannot fulfil their cultural duties.</li> <li>d. By Wiradjuri lore – they are supposed to stick to the pathways, their cultural safety is at risk because they are unable to use the pathways.</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. One of the Elders has broken cultural law by relating the initiation story (5 parts) to the archaeologist in order to try to preserve the site. There are cultural ramifications and consequences as a result of this.</li> <li>5. The local newspaper has recently contained an article showing a design to build a resort on both the women's and men's sites which would change the topography of the land which in turn would affect the significance of the Mountain.</li> <li>6. The Council has expressed interest in destroying a contemporary house that was built on the women's site.</li> <li>7. There is evidence that machinery has cause disturbance of the women's site however when this damage was done is not easily determined but possibly occurred since the fence was erected by council around the site.</li> </ol>
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Why will the action result in the area(s) or object(s) being injured or desecrated?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Go Kart track will result in digging up 7 hectares of area, 6 meters deep and as wide around the perimeter of the proposed track, possibly digging up the gravesites and destroying the significance of the above objects in the area. The Stone Hut with artefacts will also be at risk of being destroyed The Council has tagged 500 trees some of which will be scheduled for removal, they are 200-300-year-old trees, some with cultural significance. All of the trees in the women's area will be removed.</li> <li>2. The Applicants are concerned that the destruction of the contemporary brick house would in itself damage the women's site through the use of heavy machines needed to demolish it.</li> <li>3. By being unable to follow Wiradjuri lore, the pathways are not being maintained and are degrading as a result</li> <li>4. The proposed resort plans displayed in the local paper if ever built will remove the top of the Mountain, destroying sites and the significance associated with the Mountain's topography.</li> <li>5. The dumping of tyres on the women's site is affecting the significance of the pathways and resulting in further degradation of the site and the significant pathways in the area.</li> </ol>
When is the action likely to occur?	Since the development was approved on 19 December 2018, the Go Kart track development could occur at any time.
Is the action lawful?	Pending approval, the Go Kart track and other planned developments will be. The dumping of tyres on the sites are not considered to be lawful.

## 7. State and territory processes

What State or Territory processes have been taken so far?

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## 8. Consultation

What consultation has been taken with you or other Indigenous people or groups?

Some consultation, which resulted in presenting the Council the archaeological and anthropological report, but no response to these. The reports were to have recommended that the works not go ahead. The anthropological report discussed the intangible significance of the site.

What was the result of the consultations?

As a group of Traditional Owners and Wiradyuri Elders we met with the Mayor and General Manager of Bathurst Council on more than one occasion with the view to preserving the cultural values of Wahluu/ Mt Panorama. To the extent that we were prepared to provide all information and map out all sacred sites both tangible and non-tangible.

We developed and presented a simple MOU that would create a bond of trust between the Traditional Owners and Council To date that has not progressed.

We have provided in writing to Council; our objections of the building of the go kart track on the sacred Women's site that also encompasses some of the men's site and that an alternative site should be found and considered, our objection was dismissed by councils.

In an attempt to cease any further destruction of sacred sites we have offered council the opportunity to commence negotiations for an Indigenous Land Use Agreement to the extent that all relevant information and the contact persons of the NNTT was forwarded to Council via email. That has not been acted on by council.

## 9. Confidential or restricted information

Is any of the information you have given confidential or restricted e.g. women's or men's business? Please tell us which information is confidential or restricted. The Minister or Department may need to give the information in this application and any supporting evidence to other parties to give them procedural fairness or as part of a review.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

## 10. Previous applications

Have there been other ATSIHP Act applications to protect this area(s) / object(s)?

When?	Which part of the ATSIHP Act (s9, s10, s12 or s18)?	Was it the same threat?
20/12/2018	Section 9	Yes, the Go Kart track development



**11. List of supporting evidence**

Attach maps, reports or other documents that support this application. Label the attachments (e.g. '1', '2', '3' or 'A', 'B', 'C') and explain how each one relates to the application.

Attachment	How does it relate to the application?
Director Environmental Planning and Building Services Report – Attachments – Extraordinary meeting of Bathurst Regional Council – 19 Dec 2018	Proposed action affecting the sites.
WIR01 – Wiradjuri Wahluu Mt Panorama Ethno Notes – s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	Report supporting and discussing the significance of Wahluu to the Applicants
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report – Proposed Go Kart Track, Wahluu, Bathurst	Cultural Heritage assessment of the area for the proposed construction of the Go Kart track
Survey Debrief 20 March Part 1	Audio track describing the significance of the sites at Wahluu
Review of Complaint against Council by Conduct reviewer s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	Providing context for Application
Bathurst Regional Council – Statement of Environmental Effects – Go Kart Development	Relates to one of the proposed actions
Mount Panorama s. 22(1)(a)(ii) Report	Discusses the significance of the area
Letters to Council regarding the Memorandum of Understanding	Providing context for Application
Letter to Editor regarding the Go Kart track on Wahluu	Providing context for Application
Flora and Fauna Report of the Mt Panorama region	Providing context for Application regarding the significance of the area
Emails from s. 22(1)(a)(ii) to BRC	Regarding Indigenous consultation on proposed works
Bathurst Regional Local Government Area Aboriginal Heritage Study	Providing context for Application – significance of the area
Letter to Bathurst Regional Council (AUBIN letter to BRC)	Providing context for Application
Bathurst Regional Council meeting minutes 19 December 2018	Providing context for Application – regarding development on the site

## Record of an oral application for a declaration to protect Aboriginal heritage

Response from Bathurst Regional Council in regards to Aboriginal Place nomination	Providing context for Application – state protection
Assessment of the prehistoric heritage in the Evans Shire (1298.pdf)	Providing context for Application - significance
Typed articles relating to the Aborigines Principally archaeological sites of the Bathurst District (353.pdf)	Providing context for Application - significance
Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Electricity commission transmission line between Bathurst-Raglan-Mount Panorama (606.pdf)	Heritage survey of the Specified area - significance
the story (dreaming story) of Wahluu as told by s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	Providing information in regards to significance of the area s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Article – proposed plans for Mount Panorama facility	Provides information regarding the proposed resort development, one of the threats to the Specified Area <a href="#">Link</a>
Article - Cultural heritage claims on Mount Panorama have got councilors fired up	Article regarding cultural heritage claim issues on Mount Panorama <a href="#">Link</a>

**12. Declaration**

It is an offence under the *Criminal Code Act 1995* (Commonwealth) to provide false or misleading information in this application or any documents that are part of this application.

I declare that this application is an accurate record of the oral application I made. I am aware that any information (including personal information) which I provide in support of my application may be disclosed by the Commonwealth to other parties.

I agree to allow the Commonwealth for reason of natural justice or procedural fairness to release all the information I provide to other parties as appropriate;

Or

I agree to allow the Commonwealth for reason of natural justice or procedural fairness to release the information I provide to other parties as appropriate, except the following information....I do not agree to the release of this information to others because....

Applicant signature	Provided approval via email from s. 47F(1)
Date	18 February 2019

Dear <sup>s. 22(1)(a)(ii)</sup> the following is in response to the draft Bathurst MOU sent by Bathurst Regional Council and is on behalf of the following Wiradyuri organisations:

Bathurst Wiradyuri and Aboriginal Community Elders

Wiradyuri Traditional Owners Central West Aboriginal Corporation

s. 47F(1)

s. 47F(1)

#### Feedback

We note that your draft MOU includes several extraneous parties who are not necessarily Wiradyuri Traditional Owners, and also note multiple parties may not have cultural authority to speak for Country.

Having Aboriginal people who are not of Wiradyuri heritage and descent speak for Country in the Bathurst Wiradyuri area is inappropriate, lacks cultural authenticity and ignores age-old cultural protocols and community expectations. Remember that Bathurst is a re-settlement town, where Aboriginal people from other Aboriginal Nations have been sent to, just being an Aboriginal person living in Bathurst does not give that person cultural authorisation to speak for country.

Its not the roll of Bathurst Wiradyuri Elders and Traditional Owners to ratify who is acceptable in the community as Aboriginal leaders, they (self proclaimed Elders and Aboriginal community leaders) need to provide proof from their own Elders, and their own communities as to who they are, the other parties suggested have no traditional rolls in this community, they hold no cultural authority in this area.

Any MOU between Council and these other Aboriginal groups, should also outline the rolls of those organisations, and specifically deal with cultural protocols regarding who is qualified to speak for Country , ie who has cultural authority and cultural authenticity to speak for country. We note the absence of TOWRI Aboriginal Corporation and WARRABINGA native title claim group from your list of participants in your draft MOU.

Council possess an anthropological report indicating who some of these peoples are (custodians and Traditional Owners); it is expected the same rigour and robust scrutiny is applied to selection of other (Aboriginal) parties to the proposed Bathurst Regional Council and the broader Aboriginal community MOU.

Traditional Owners from the Bathurst Wiradyuri area shall therefore not sign the MOU in its current form until these issues are addressed and resolved satisfactorily. If Council wish to enter MOU with the other Aboriginal groups, we suggest this occur via separate MOUs, with separate expectations and items relevant to the Bathurst Aboriginal community as a whole.

yours faithfully

on behalf of the Bathurst Wiradyuri Traditional Owners

(Bathurst Wiradyuri and Aboriginal Community Elders

Wiradyuri Traditional Owners Central West Aboriginal Corporation

DHUULUU-YALA Enterprises  
Gunhigal Mayiny Wiradyuri-Dyilang Enterprise)

**s. 47F(1)**

9<sup>th</sup> October 2018

Dear <sup>s. 22(1)(a)(ii)</sup> the following is an official request to Council, asking Bathurst Regional Council to enter into an MOU specifically with local Aboriginal Traditional Owners from the Bathurst Wiradyuri area (Bathurst Regional Council LGA)

You should be made aware of the fact that under NSW LALC protocols, they should refer anyone inquiring about local Aboriginal issues (cultural heritage and local knowledge) and local Wiradyuri issues, to local Traditional Owners, currently this does not take place with the current board and members of the Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council.

The Bathurst Wiradyuri Traditional Owners want their own specific MOU, separate to a broader 'Aboriginal Community' MOU. People who self identify as Elders or Traditional Owners will need to provide proof of lineage from their own Elders and language group Elders. It is expected the same rigour and robust scrutiny is applied to selection of other (Aboriginal) parties to this proposed Bathurst Regional Council and local Traditional Owners MOU.

The MOU between Council and the local TOs (i.e., persons who have Cultural Authority to speak for Country) should include the following:

**COUNCIL and TRADITIONAL OWNERS will:**

develop culturally sound and appropriate WELCOME TO COUNTRY protocols;  
develop culturally sound and appropriate CULTURAL HERITAGE SURVEY AND REPORTING protocols;  
Council will inform TOs in the first instance of any and all incoming development applications ('DAs');  
Traditional Owners will engage in cultural heritage surveys for any DAs in the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area ('LGA') at the usual agreed rate (or to be negotiated);  
Council and TOs will seek funding to develop and build a 'safe keeping place' and cultural centre for the Bathurst Region, managed and operated by TOs and selected Aboriginal people, to house artefacts and provide cultural information and tourism opportunities to the broader community to be able to learn about Wiradyuri culture;  
Council and TOs will negotiate the terms, conditions and implementation of an Indigenous Land Use Agreement ('ILUA') between TOs and BRC for the BRC LGA, including compensation in exchange for extinguishing Native Title Rights in the BRC LGA; this will include backpay of any negotiated fees or monies to which TOs are entitled, back-dated to the time that TOs originally requested Council enter into an ILUA (2016 when then <sup>s. 22(1)(a)(ii)</sup> was approached).

We look forward to Councils further negotiations of an MOU between Bathurst Wiradyuri

Traditional Owners and Bathurst Regional Council, please feel free to send any suggested additions or amendments through to this email address.

yours faithfully

on behalf of the Bathurst Wiradyuri Traditional Owners

(Bathurst Wiradyuri and Aboriginal Community Elders

Wiradyuri Traditional Owners Central West Aboriginal Corporation

s. 47F(1)

s. 47F(1)

9<sup>th</sup> October 2018

**s. 47F(1)**

15th March 2017

NO GO CART TRACK ON WAHLUU letter to the editor, the following is a letter to the editor by 2 Wiradyuri Elders who are also Traditional Owners(TO's) of Bathurst Wiradyuri/Wiradjuri Country, they wish to tell their side of this issue.

If you can find one group or person who will truly represent and speak for the Bathurst Aboriginal community we will give you a medal.

Currently we have an Aboriginal Land Council comprising of NO actual Traditional Owners from the Bathurst Wiradyuri/Wiradjuri Nation (glad to be proven wrong here show us your lineage) speaking on behalf of ALL Aboriginal people who live in Bathurst.

A group of Elders including Traditional Owners have opposed the proposed location of a Go Kart track on top of Wahluu because the proposed site for the complex is recognised through OEH (Office of Environment and Heritage) as being culturally significant to Wiradyuri/Wiradjuri people as well as other neighbouring Aboriginal Nations.

The group of Elders and TO's are opposed to its location only, not the prospect of Bathurst having a Go Kart track, they simply want it in an area of lesser cultural significance.

It has also come to the attention of some Traditional Owners of the Bathurst Wiradyuri area via media reports, that one of the Councillors asserts that he has engaged with the Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council regarding the placement of the Go Kart Track at the top of Wahluu and Bathurst LALC apparently had no objection to its placement , Bathurst LALC were also engaged in the cultural heritage assessment done by EXTENT Heritage Pty Ltd and the LALC sites officer (who is from Orange) noted that she was unable to make comment as the area is a Men's site. Some Traditional Owners believe that the Bathurst LALC do not hold any traditional knowledge for this area, and therefore have no demonstrated cultural authority under traditional Wiradyuri lore/law to make comments about Wiradyuri Country and what goes on regarding sacred registered and recognised Aboriginal sites in the Bathurst area.

The members of Wiradjuri Traditional Owners Central West Aboriginal Corporation (WTOCWAC) recognise and support Bathurst Wiradyuri and Aboriginal Community Elders (BWAACE) and their efforts to maintain the integrity of Wahluu and other significant cultural sites in the Bathurst Regional Council area on Wiradyuri/Wiradjuri Country.

The Wiradyuri dreaming story of Wahluu is being taught in our schools, along with other important traditional stories that link to our songlines.

What responsible Traditional Owner would willingly allow the destruction and exploitation of sacred and important sites?

For clarification of the role of Local Aboriginal Land Councils, please refer to <http://www.alc.org.au/> which is the website for the NSW Aboriginal Land Council.

This is Wiradyuri/Wiradjuri Country and always will be, we encourage Bathurst Regional Council to seriously look at who's who in the the Bathurst Wiradyuri/Wiradjuri cultural landscape, Traditional Owners need to be respected and listened to first, not as an after thought.

Signed

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

**s. 47F(1)**

# s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

## Report on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Values in the Central West Catchment

### INTRODUCTION

The following is a pro-forma report for use by Aboriginal community representatives within the Central West Catchment.

This report is to be submitted to the **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)** with a copy to the **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)**.

All cultural information contained in this report remains the property of the Aboriginal community represented by the author(s).

### WHAT YOU MUST DO PRIOR TO INSPECTION

Obtain a search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) to identify any recorded sites.

Where possible look at any previous Aboriginal Heritage reports done in the area.

Take relevant 1:25,000 topographic maps, Global Positioning System, current Aboriginal Heritage recording forms and a camera.



**TITLE**

<b>An Assessment of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Values in Central West NSW.</b>	
Property Name:	Mount Panorama Aboriginal Land
Address:	Mount Panorama, Bathurst NSW 2795
Owner:	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Manager (If different):	N/A

<b>Author</b>	
Name:	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Address:	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Contact details (eg, phone, fax or e-mail):	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

<b>Author</b>	
Name:	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Address:	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Contact details (eg, phone, fax or e-mail):	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

**Date of assessment:** 21-27<sup>th</sup> March 2012

**Final report (Due Date)** 16<sup>th</sup> April 2012

Note: Due date is 14 days after the date of assessment indicated above.

## MAP OF STUDY AREA



*The boundary of the Mount Panorama Aboriginal Land subject to this assessment is illustrated above, lying on the southern slopes of Mount Panorama, at Bathurst.*

*Improvement and woodland restoration works are proposed across the entire area.*

*Assessment in describing the site included walked and driven transects along some tracks and to points of interest, and spotlighting along main tracks.*

*The site map below indicates the location of some of the more significant features, with regard to this assessment and the sites natural and cultural heritage values.*

## Background

Why is an inspection required?

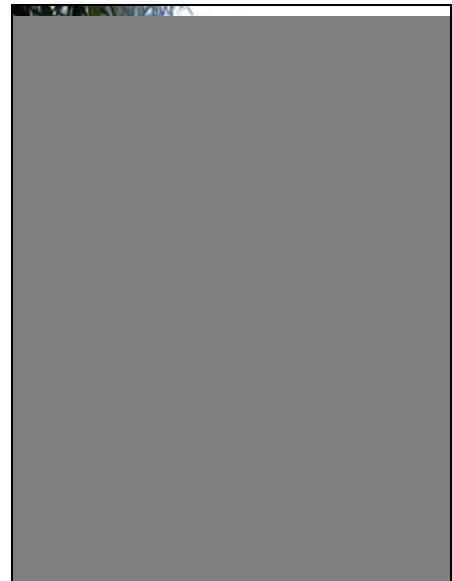
*The landholder has applied for incentive funding, referred through other incentives. As a condition of the Cultural Heritage Incentives it is required that a cultural heritage assessment be carried out on the property listed above.*

Describe the natural elements of this site (eg; soil, rock, water). Photographs may be included.

*The Bathurst granites are dated at around 300 Mya (the late Carboniferous period, Johnson 2004). Mount Panorama is the remains of a volcanic / larval outflow dating back 65 My, when a Cainozoic basalt covered the ancient bed of the Macquarie River (Watkins et al 1997). Since then surrounding landscapes have eroded, leaving a range of hills capped with basalt overlying sedimentary substrata, of which Mount Panorama forms a part. This is an interesting geology; basalt columns are exposed on the southern flanks of the Mount (date of excavation?); these are unique regionally.*



*Basalt columns show the nature of Mt Panorama's underlying geology*



*Dams provide important habitat for native species*

*First order streams flow off the upper slopes. After rain and with well-charged groundwater tables, springs erupt from around the 800m contour, these may flow for extended periods when wet conditions continue. Dams have been constructed which target these flows (date of construction?). While installation of "in-stream structures" (such as dams) has been identified as a key threatening process in NSW (NSW FSC 2001), in a landscape where other human impacts have often destroyed environments, dams often provide important habitat.*

Describe the plants that are here (eg trees, shrubs, groundcover) and how thick they are (eg dense, moderate, sparse). Photographs may be included.

*The OEH Biodiversity Conservation Unit Flora Modules 1 & 5 have been used to describe vegetation in 2 formal vegetation survey quadrats; data sheets are attached.*

*In summary a flora of 132 species has been described (see Table 1), being dominated by species characterising the endangered Box-Gum Grassy Woodland community. Species with known cultural links (food, fibre, stories, medicine, tools etc) are marked ◊.*

Table 1. Flora Species List

FAMILY		Q1	Q2	Opp	CHI
Genus species	Common name				
<i>APIACEAE</i>					
** <i>Conium maculatum</i>	<i>Hemlock</i>	x		o	
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	<i>Stinking Pennywort</i>	x	x	o	
<i>ASPARAGACEAE</i>					
* <i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	<i>Asparagus</i>	o		o	
<i>ASPHODELACEAE</i>					
<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	<i>Bulbine Lily</i>	x		o	◊
<i>ASTERACEAE</i>					
* <i>Bidens subalternans</i>	<i>Pitchforks</i>	x	x	o	
<i>Calotis lappulacea</i>		x			
* <i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	<i>Saffron Thistle</i>	x			
* <i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	<i>St Barnabys Thistle</i>	o			
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	<i>Golden Everlasting</i>			o	
<i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i>	<i>Golden Everlasting</i>			o	
* <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	<i>Spear Thistle</i>	x	x	o	
* <i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	<i>Fleabane</i>	x	x	o	
<i>Cymbonotus lawsonianus</i>	<i>Bears Ear</i>	x	x	o	
<i>Gnaphalium sphaericum</i>	<i>Star Cudweed</i>	x	x		
* <i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	<i>Smooth Catsear</i>		x		
* <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	<i>Catsear</i>	x			
* <i>Lactuca serriola</i>	<i>Prickly Lettuce</i>	o			
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	<i>Cotton Fireweed</i>	x		o	
* <i>Silybum marianum</i>	<i>Variiegated Thistle</i>	o			
* <i>Sonchus asper</i>	<i>Milk Thistle</i>	o	x		
* <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	<i>Milk Thistle</i>				
* <i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	<i>Dandelion</i>	x			
* <i>Tolpis umbellata</i>		x			
<i>Vittadinia cuneata</i>	<i>Fuzzweed</i>	x	x		
** <i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	<i>Bathurst Burr</i>	o			
<i>AZOLLACEAE</i>					
<i>Azolla pinata</i>				o	
<i>BORAGINACEAE</i>					
<i>Ajuga australis</i>	<i>Austral Bugle</i>		o		
* <i>Anchusa arvensis</i>	<i>Wild Bugloss</i>		x		
<i>Cynoglossum australe</i>				o	

<i>FAMILY</i>	<i>Genus species</i>	<i>Common name</i>	<i>Q1</i>	<i>Q2</i>	<i>Opp</i>	<i>CHI</i>
<i>BORAGINACEAE (cont)</i>						
	* <i>Echium vulgare</i>	<i>Vipers Bugloss</i>	x	x		
	** <i>Heliotropium amplexicaule</i>	<i>Blue Heliotrope</i>	o	x	o	
<i>BRASSICACEAE</i>						
	<i>Brassica sp.</i>	<i>Dried off stems</i>			o	
<i>CAMPANULACEAE</i>						
	<i>Wahlenbergia communis</i>	<i>Native Bluebell</i>	o			
	<i>Wahlenbergia luteola</i>	<i>Native Bluebell</i>	x			
<i>CARYOPHYLLACEAE</i>						
	* <i>Stellaria media</i>	<i>Chickweed</i>		x		
<i>CHENOPODIACEAE</i>						
	<i>Einadia nutans</i>	<i>Climbing Saltbush</i>			o	
<i>CLUSIACEAE</i>						
	** <i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	<i>St Johns Wort</i>	x	x	o	
<i>CONVOLVULACEAE</i>						
	<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i>	<i>Bindweed</i>	x			◇◇
<i>CYPERACEAE</i>						
	<i>Carex inversa</i>	<i>Knob Sedge</i>	x			
	** <i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	<i>Nut Grass</i>	o		o	
	<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	<i>Bog Rush</i>		x		
<i>EUPHORBIACEAE</i>						
	* <i>Euphorbia cyparissius</i>				o	
<i>FABACEAE-FABOIDEAE</i>						
	<i>Desmodium brachypodium</i>	<i>Trefoil</i>		x		
	<i>Desmodium varians</i>	<i>Tick Trefoil</i>	x	x		
	* <i>Medicago arabica</i>	<i>Spotted Medic</i>	o			
	* <i>Melilotus alba</i>	<i>Bokhara Clover</i>	o			
	* <i>Trifolium angustifolium</i>	<i>Narrow-leafed Clover</i>	x			
	* <i>Trifolium arvense</i>	<i>Haresfoot Clover</i>	x			
	* <i>Trifolium repens</i>	<i>White Clover</i>	o			
	* <i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	<i>Subterranean Clover</i>		x		
	* <i>Vicia sativa</i>	<i>Common Vetch</i>	x			
<i>FABACEAE-MIMOSOIDEAE</i>						
	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	<i>Silver Wattle</i>			o	◇◇
	<i>Acacia implexa</i>	<i>Hickory Wattle</i>		x	o	◇◇◇
	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	<i>Black Wattle (planted)</i>			o	◇◇◇
	<i>Acacia rubida</i>	<i>Red Wattle (planted)</i>			o	
<i>GENTIANACEAE</i>						
	* <i>Centaurium erythraea</i>	<i>Common Centaury</i>	x	x		
<i>GERANIACEAE</i>						
	* <i>Geranium molle</i>	<i>Cranesbill Geranium</i>		x		
	<i>Geranium solanderi</i>	<i>Native Geranium</i>	x	x	o	◇
<i>HALORAGACEAE</i>						
	<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	<i>Raspwort</i>	x	x	o	

<i>FAMILY</i>			<i>Q1</i>	<i>Q2</i>	<i>Opp</i>	<i>CHI</i>
<i>Genus species</i>	<i>Common name</i>					
<i>JUNCACEAE</i>						
<i>Juncus 1</i>						
<i>Juncus 2</i>						
<i>Juncus 3</i>						
<i>Luzula sp.</i>	<i>No flowering material</i>		x			
<i>LAMIACEAE</i>						
* <i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	<i>Horehound</i>		x			
* <i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	<i>Wild Sage</i>		x			
<i>LOMANDRACEAE</i>						
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	<i>Spiny-headed Mat-rush</i>		x		o	◇
<i>LORANTHACEAE</i>						
<i>Amyema pendula</i>	<i>Drooping Mistletoe</i>			x		◇◇
<i>MALACEAE</i>						
** <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	<i>Hawthorn</i>		x		o	
* <i>Pyracantha angustifolia</i>	<i>Pyracantha</i>		x			
<i>MALVACEAE</i>						
* <i>Modiola caroliniana</i>	<i>Red-flowered Mallow</i>			x		
<i>MYRTACEAE</i>						
<i>Callistemon sp.</i>	<i>Planted</i>				o	◇
<i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i>	<i>Blakely's Red Gum</i>		o			◇◇◇
<i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i>	<i>Apple Box</i>		x	x	o	◇◇◇
<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	<i>Argyle Apple</i>				o	◇◇◇
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	<i>Yellow Box</i>			x	o	◇◇◇
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	<i>Ironbark (planted)</i>				o	◇◇◇
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	<i>Ribbon Gum</i>				o	◇◇◇
<i>Melaleuca sp.</i>	<i>Planted</i>				o	◇◇
<i>PITTOSPORACEAE</i>						
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	<i>Native Blackthorn</i>		x		o	
<i>PLANTAGINACEAE</i>						
* <i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	<i>Plantain</i>		x			
<i>ONAGRACEAE</i>						
<i>Epilobium billardierianum</i>	<i>Willowherb</i>		x	x	o	
<i>OXALIDACEAE</i>						
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	<i>Soursob</i>		x	x	o	◇
<i>PHORMIACEAE</i>						
<i>Dianella longifolia</i>	<i>Blue Flay-lily</i>		x			◇◇
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	<i>Blue Flay-lily</i>		x			◇◇
<i>POACEAE</i>						
<i>Austrodanthonia laevis</i>	<i>Wallaby Grass</i>			x		
<i>Austrodanthonia racemosa</i>	<i>Wallaby Grass</i>		x	x	o	
<i>Austrastipa aristiglumis</i>	<i>Spear Grass</i>				o	
<i>Austrostipa scabra</i>	<i>Spear Grass</i>		x	x		
<i>Bothriochloa macra</i>	<i>Redleg Grass</i>		x		o	
* <i>Bromus cartharticus</i>	<i>Prairie Grass</i>				o	
* <i>Bromus diandrus</i>	<i>Great Brome</i>		o			
* <i>Bromus molliformis</i>	<i>Soft Brome</i>		x			
<i>Chloris truncata</i>	<i>Windmill Grass</i>		o	o	o	

FAMILY		Q1	Q2	Opp	CHI
Genus species	Common name				
<i>POACEAE (cont)</i>					
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Couch			o	
* <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot	x			
<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i>	Bluegrass			o	
<i>Dichelachne micrantha</i>	Longhair Plumegrass	x			
<i>Elymus scaber</i>	Wheat Grass	x		o	◇
* <i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	x			
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Meadow Grass			o	
** <i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	Serrated Tussock		x		
<i>Panicum effusum</i>	Hairy Panic	x			◇
* <i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum	o		o	
* <i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Phalaris	x			
<i>Poa sieberiana sieberiana</i>	Tussock Grass	x	x	o	
<i>Sporobolus creber</i>	Rats-tail Grass			o	
<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass	x	x	o	◇◇
<i>POLYGONACEAE</i>					
* <i>Acetosella vulgaris</i>	Sheep Sorrell	x	x		
<i>Rumex brownii</i>	Swamp Dock		x	o	
<i>PRIMULACEAE</i>					
* <i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel		x		
<i>PROTEACEAE</i>					
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Planted			o	◇◇
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Planted			o	◇◇
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	Planted			o	◇◇
<i>RANUNCULACEAE</i>					
<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i>	Native Buttercup	x		o	
<i>RHAMNACEAE</i>					
<i>Crytandra amara</i>		x			
<i>ROSACEAE</i>					
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee	x		o	
<i>Acaena sp.</i>	No flowering material	x	x		
** <i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweet Briar	x	x		
** <i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Blackberry	x		o	
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Native Raspberry	x			◇
<i>RUBIACEAE</i>					
<i>Asperula conferta</i>	Common Woodruff	x			
<i>SANTALACEAE</i>					
<i>Exocarpus cupressiformis</i>	Cherry Ballart	x			◇
<i>SCROPHULARIACEAE</i>					
* <i>Verbascum virgatum</i>	Twiggy Mullein	x	x		
<i>SOLANACEAE</i>					
* <i>Datura stramonium</i>	Common Thornapple			o	
<i>Solanum cinereum</i>	Bush Tomato	o	x	o	◇
* <i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightshade	o	x		
* <i>Solanum triflorum</i>	Triflower Nightshade		x		
<i>STACKHOUSIACEAE</i>					
<i>Stackhousia sp.</i>	Creamy Candles	x	x		



FAMILY		Q1	Q2	Opp	CHI
Genus species	Common name				
STERCULARIACEAE					
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong			o	◇◇◇
THYMELEACEAE					
<i>Pimelea curviflora</i>	Riceweed ( <i>Bootstraps</i> )				◇
VERBENACEAE					
* <i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	Purpletop	x		o	
* introduced species					
x in-quadrat					
o opportunistic					
◇ cultural heritage interest					

*This list is indicative only; many more plant species would be expected under more comprehensive survey.*

*Further soil type is used to define Tableland Basalt Forest (NSWSC 2008), which is here dominated by Ribbon Gum; this is another endangered ecological community.*

*The two ecological communities occurring at the site are illustrated in the following Figures.*



*Box-Gum Grassy Woodland occupies most of the site – this is an endangered ecological community*





*Tablelands Basalt Forest is dominated by Ribbon Gum*

*Fauna observed during the field assessment, and at other times on the Mount, are listed below. Species with cultural heritage interest are indicated ◊.*

Table 2. Fauna Species List

<i>FAMILY</i>	<i>Genus species</i>	<i>Common name</i>	<i>No obs</i>	<i>CHI</i>
<i>Insects</i>				
		<i>Mussells</i>		◊
	<i>Eriophora transmarina</i>	<i>Garden Orb Weaver</i>		
	<i>Nephila sp.</i>	<i>Golden Orb Spider</i>		
	<i>Argiope trifasciata</i>	<i>Banded Garden Spider</i>		
		<i>Cockroaches</i>		
		<i>Grasshoppers &amp; Crickets</i>		
		<i>Longicorn</i>		◊
	<i>Anoplognathus sp.</i>	<i>Christmas Beetle</i>		◊
	<i>Chauliognathus lugubris</i>	<i>Soldier Beetle</i>		
		<i>Flies</i>		
		<i>Hairy Caterpillar</i>		
	<i>Utethesia sp.</i>	<i>A moth</i>		
		<i>Ants</i>		
		<i>Wasps</i>		

<i>FAMILY</i>	<i>Genus species</i>	<i>Common name</i>	<i>No obs</i>	<i>CHI</i>
<i>Amphibians</i>				
	<i>Crinia parinsignifera</i>	<i>Beeping Froglet</i>		◇
	<i>Crinia signifera</i>	<i>Common Eastern Froglet</i>		◇
	<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	<i>Striped Marsh Frog</i>		◇
	<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	<i>Spotted Marsh Frog</i>		◇
	<i>Litoria peronii</i>	<i>Peron's Tree Frog</i>		◇
<i>Reptiles</i>				
	<i>Ctenotus robustus</i>	<i>Striped Skink</i>	1	
	<i>Hemiergis decresiensis</i>		1	
	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	<i>Grass Skink</i>	5E	
	<i>Saproscincus mustelina</i>	<i>Weasel Skink</i>	2	
	<i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>	<i>Eastern Blue-tongue</i>	1	◇
	<i>Amphibolurus muricatus</i>	<i>Jacky Lizard</i>	1	



*Small skinks live in the leaf litter and long grasses; many species of reptile and invertebrate can be found under rocks and logs*



*The Weasel Skink is limited in distribution to higher wet ranges, such as Eusdale & Winburndale Nature Reserves and Mt Canobolas.*

<i>Birds</i>				
	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	<i>Emu</i>		◇◇◇
	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	<i>Pacific Black Duck</i>		◇
	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	<i>Brown Goshawk</i>		◇
	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	<i>Grey Goshawk</i>		◇
	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	<i>Little Eagle</i>		◇
	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	<i>Sulphur-crested Cockatoo</i>		◇
	<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	<i>King Parrot</i>		◇
	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	<i>Crimson Rosella</i>		◇
	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	<i>Eastern Rosella</i>		◇
	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	<i>Noisy Miner</i>		
	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	<i>Red Wattlebird</i>		
	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	<i>Tawny Frogmouth</i>	2	◇
	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	<i>Kookaburra</i>		◇
	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	<i>Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike</i>		
	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	<i>Australian Magpie</i>		◇
	<i>Torquatus cracticus</i>	<i>Grey Butcherbird</i>		◇
	<i>Strepera graculina</i>	<i>Pied Currawong</i>		◇
	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	<i>Australian Raven</i>		◇

<i>FAMILY</i>				
<i>Genus species</i>	<i>Common name</i>	<i>No obs</i>	<i>CHI</i>	
<i>Mammals</i>				
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	<i>Echidna</i>	1	◇◇	
<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	<i>Sugar Glider (tail @ LCC)</i>	1	◇	
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	<i>Brush-tailed Possum</i>	26	◇◇	
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	<i>Eastern Grey Kangaroo</i>	50E	◇◇◇	
<i>Macropus robustus</i>	<i>Wallaroo</i>	1	◇◇	
<i>Macropus rufogriseus</i>	<i>Red-necked Wallaby</i>	2	◇◇	
<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	<i>Swamp Wallaby</i>	2	◇◇	
	<i>UID Microbat</i>			
<i>Tadarida australis</i>	<i>White-striped Mastiff Bat</i>	H		
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	<i>Grey-headed Flying Fox</i>	X	◇	
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	<i>Rabbit</i>	13		
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	<i>Red Fox</i>	1		

*This list is indicative only; many more animal species would be expected under comprehensive survey conditions / systematic methodologies.*



*The Grey Goshawk has only been reported once before from the Bathurst region, in 1994 at O'Connell (BioNET)*

A description of the development/impact, (eg; What does the landholder plan to do?)

*The landholder intends to carry out restoration activities, to rehabilitate the degraded condition of woodland and forest, which persists at the site after 200 years of European impact.*

*This will include revegetation work, as well as arresting deteriorating conditions (erosion, weed invasion etc).*

*The longer term vision is to allow passive recreational activities, and to conduct cultural and educational programs. This could include working with other Aboriginal groups, wildlife care and other community organisations, and partnerships with tourism and educational programs.*

*Existing facilities include a building, shelters and picnic areas and a toilet block; these will be maintained to provide facilities for visitors to the site.*



*Significant infrastructure is in place, including this entrance and building, cages and defunct cages and compounds, picnic shelters (3) and a toilet block.*



Who conducted the inspection.

Name(s):

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Local Government area, (eg; Orange or Cabonne Shire).

*Bathurst Regional Council*

Any relevant background information. Please include information of prior use by Aboriginal people. (Traditional, Historical & Current, research through the internet, local knowledge etc, if provided by another person provide the name of this person if consent is given)

*This assessment has focused on the plants and animals at the site, with consideration of their prior use being evidence of the traditional owners use and occupation of the site. Not only were bush foods recorded, but other species used in everyday activities were also noted. Those species indicated as being of cultural heritage interest (denoted  $\diamond$  in the tables above) are discussed below, with reference to use according to (but not limited to) s. 22(1)(a)(ii)*

## **Methodology**

*Assessment of the natural resources of the Mount Panorama Aboriginal Land was based on walked and driven transects across the site, noting plant and animal species opportunistically, and stopping to investigate points of interest. 2 formal 20x20m vegetation quadrats were surveyed systematically to provide a description of the floristics of the site (attached as Appendix 1); a spotlighting survey was also conducted s. 22(1)(a)(ii)*

Please provide the date(s) of the inspection.

*21-27<sup>th</sup> March 2012*

What areas were inspected? (eg; Whole of project area, or Whole of property)

*See Site Plan below.*

How many Acres/hectares?

*The total area is 35.39ha; the site assessment has not covered this entire area.*

How were the area(s) inspected? (eg; On foot, or by vehicle).

*On foot and by vehicle.*

Please describe the condition of the study area. (ie; level of disturbance and degree of visibility (compare vegetation cover to bare ground).

*In terms of vegetation, the site retains a high degree of complexity and integrity, comprising a diverse groundcover approaching 100% cover, and representing **two** endangered ecological communities.*

*Modification of the environment has occurred, and few mature / climax trees are present; vegetation is comprised of sub-mature trees (reproductive, but with few hollows yet formed) with extensive younger and regenerating sections.*

*The “Bald Hills” (including Mount Panorama) were given to cattle when Bathurst was first occupied by settlers; introduction of stock and agriculture has brought a variety of weeds, which are well established across the site.*

*Ground covering vegetation approaches 90% cover across much of the site; some sections are dominated by leaf litter; erosion and bare surfaces are infrequent and of limited extent. There are weed and erosion problems with a downhill mountain-bike track, which was constructed in 2009.*

Any photographs of study area and other relevant information may be attached here.



*The mountain bike downhill track has damaged native vegetation (endangered ecological communities) and is contributing to erosion and the spread of weeds*

**Results**

What was found? (ie; How many new sites have been located?) list number GPS coordinate, details of the site and a photograph.

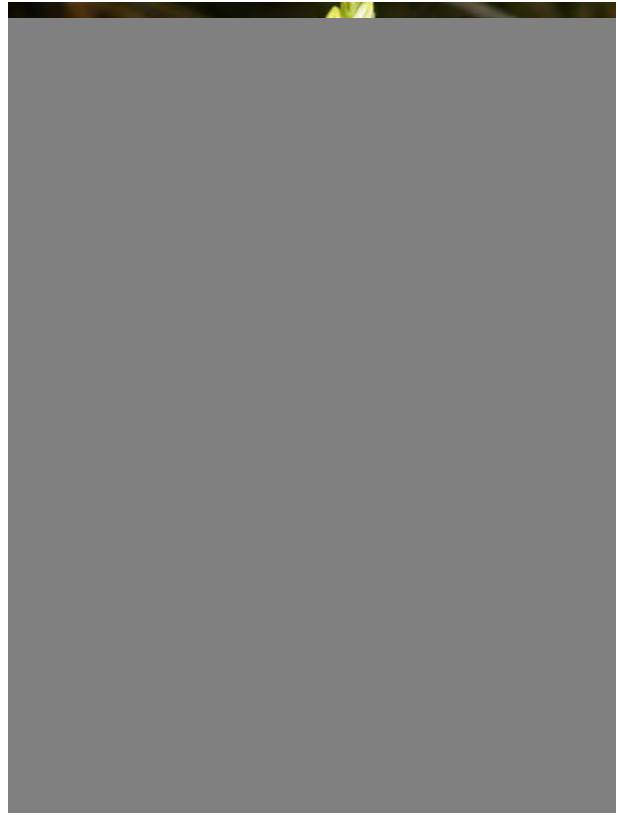
*Features of the Mount Panorama Aboriginal Land are indicated in the Site Map below.*



*nb: this map is indicative only – actual locations of site features would be subject to site survey*

*Across this landscape, traditional use of the site historically included interactions with various features of the living environment; species which have been identified in the tables above with  $\diamond$  are known to have been utilised, and thus are considered to be of interest with regard to cultural heritage. An overview of these species is provided below; other species are likely to have been used, and further information about additional uses of those species listed is almost certainly available.*

*Bulbine Lily (Bulbine bulbosa) has a large edible root, which amongst others (such as Chocolate Lily, Early Nancy and orchids) were described as a “mainstay” in the Aboriginal diet in southern Australia. Bulbine Lily was observed at Quadrat 1.*



*Bulbine Lily leaves are thick and fleshy ...it has a yellow flower*

*Bindweed (Convolvulus erubescens) may have been used in net-making or as string. In addition the root is edible, and was used medicinally (for stomach pain and diarrhoea).*

*Silver Wattle (Acacia dealbata) provided gum / resin for attaching spear / axe-heads and knife blades to hafts and handles.*

*Hickory Wattle (Acacia implexa) is also colloquially “spearwood”, and produces abundant seed; wattle seed was traditionally baked and eaten when green; dried seed could be ground and baked.*

*Black Wattle (Acacia melanoxylon) has a hard timber, which was made into boomerangs and other tools and weapons; bark was used medicinally and inner bark was used to make string. This species also produces abundant seed; wattle seed was traditionally baked and eaten when green; dried seed could be ground and baked.*

*In addition wattles frequently get attacked by borers, such as the longicorn beetle, which larvae would certainly have been on the menu.*





*Seeds from abundant seed pods on wattles are baked and eaten green, and dried seed was ground and baked into “bush bread”*



*Mat-rush is a dominant groundcover in sections of the Mt Panorama Aboriginal Land, though it has been largely removed from the Bathurst basin*

*Native Geranium (*Geranium solanderi*) has an edible root, which was cooked then “trampled”, and rolled into balls for future use.*

*Spiny-headed Mat-rush (*Lomandra longifolia*) was used in weaving (baskets, fish-traps, mats etc)*

*Mistletoe (*Amyema pendula*) has a sticky sweet fruit; leaves were used medicinally.*

*Nectar from Bottlebrushes (*Callistemon* and *Melaleuca* species) and Banksias was taken directly from the flowers, being licked or rubbed off, or soaked in water. Tools were also made from the timber.*

*Eucalypts (various species) have many uses, including; medicinal purposes (leaves boiled in water producing eucalyptus oil); sugary “manna” (sap); gum as an astringent (ie: stops bleeding); tool making, including shields, coolamans, bowls etc; ceremonial markers;*

*No marked or scarred trees were observed, however most eucalypt trees at the site are sub-mature, with the exception of several large Ribbon Gums at the summit.*

*Importantly also eucalypts form important habitat, being hollow-forming trees. Hollows house marsupials such as possums, as well as parrots and invertebrate borers. Inland Aborigines were renowned for their skill in climbing; their “wadi” was their preferred weapon, being a throwing club used on species such as the koala and possum.*

*Soursob (*Oxalis perennans*) was a green leafy addition to the diet.*

*Blue Flax Lily (Dianella sp.) leaves were used in weaving, as well as being twisted into cord, and boiled for tea. The roots and fruit of some species are edible.*

*Grass seed was used to make bush bread; species used included Wheat Grass (Elymus scaber), Panic (Panicum effusum) and Kangaroo Grass (Themeda australis). Kangaroo Grass was also used as to make cord / rope.*

*Native Raspberry (Rubus parvifolius) provides small berries. This species was observed growing with Blackberry at Q1; hopefully the Blackberry spraying program here has not affected this species.*

*Cherry Ballart (Exocarpus cupressiformis) has a small sweet fruit. This species is a root parasite; a single plant was observed at Q1; hopefully the Blackberry spraying program here has not affected this species.*

*Bush Tomato (Solanum cinereum) is in the poisonous nightshade family; many species of Bush Tomato were eaten, however the species can be toxic at certain stages of development.*



*Bush Tomato is a distinctive spiny plant*



*...its berries are likely only edible at a certain stage of development*

*Kurrajong (Brachychiton populneus) produces seed which is edible, the root of young plants is also edible. Cord was also made from the bark, which was used to make nets.*

*Riceweed (Pimelea curviflora) may have been used as string (this use has been recorded for other species of Pimelea).*

*With regard to the fauna, invertebrates such as borers have already been mentioned in the acacias and eucalypts – there are accounts of Aboriginal climbers ascending to the rotten hollows in upper limbs to seek out the large*

*larvae of moths and beetles. Otherwise large christmas beetle larvae can readily be found under fallen timber; mussells also occur in the dams.*



*Insect larvae were an important food – these are Christmas Beetle larvae, commonly found under rotting timber*



*The kangaroo was not only food, but fur, sinew, bone etc; as well as being a massive figure in stories and legend*

*In 1813 Evans described “great herds of kangaroos and flocks of emus” in Queen Charlottes Vale (at the foot of Mt Panorama) in 1813. The kangaroos on the Aboriginal Land are a fragment of the former population; most of the Bathurst basin is today devoid of kangaroos; Bathurst Regional Council saw fit to destroy 228 kangaroos on Mount Panorama in 2009.*

*Kangaroos were an integral part of landscape and culture; not only was every part of a kangaroo used when taken in a hunt, but the kangaroos thumping their tails on the ground as they hop was what kept the energy flowing along the songlines right across Australia **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)***

*The Sir Joseph Banks Nature Park, which formerly occupied the land subject to this assessment, reintroduced Emus to the site. When the Park was closed (approximately 15 years ago), the Emus and the rest of the wildlife was released.*

*Over time the number of Emus dwindled; they were reported as hatching young every year, however the young never survived (presumed predated by foxes), and by 2009 only 2 males were left (pers obs); an abandoned nest stands testament to their struggle to survive in this hostile landscape (roads, foxes, fencing etc). No Emus were observed during the site assessment in 2012; a community observer has suggested that only a single emu now remains (**s. 22(1)(a)(ii)**)*

*The Emu stands next to the kangaroo on the Australian coat-of-arms; it is just as present in historic lore as the kangaroo. Here we are 200 year later. The flocks reported by Evans were shot and hunted with dogs to their extinction in the Bathurst region, along with many other species. Today existing land use precludes their survival locally without active intervention (protection) and management.*



*Possums were a staple; Mitchell (1836) describes a corroboree near Mount Canobolas where dancers were accompanied by skin-drums stretched across the knees – Peckham suggests these may have been made from possum skins. In 1815 Macquarie describes being given an “Opossum” cloak.*

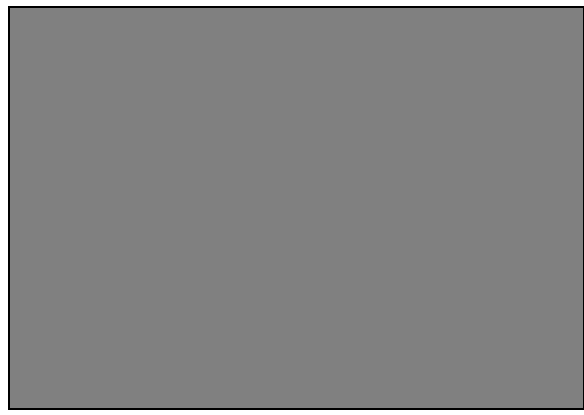


*Mount Panorama is part of an island of remnant vegetation in a landscape given to urban development and agriculture, in which Brushtail Possums and Sugar Gliders persist. While Brushtail Possums can occupy even urban environments, Sugar Gliders are considered to be at extremely high risk at this location. A Sugar Glider tail was found inside the Mount Panorama race track in 2010 as well as being observed in a nestbox in the nearby Boundary Road Reserve in 2009* <sup>s. 22(1)(</sup>

*Other fauna as well as being food, are the “ancestors.” Species such as the echidna, Tawny Frogmouth, raptors and parrots, the magpie, raven, snakes, lizards (bluetongue) etc are all included in dreamtime legends, and were respected. Other species such as spiders and their place in the environment are also here acknowledged.*



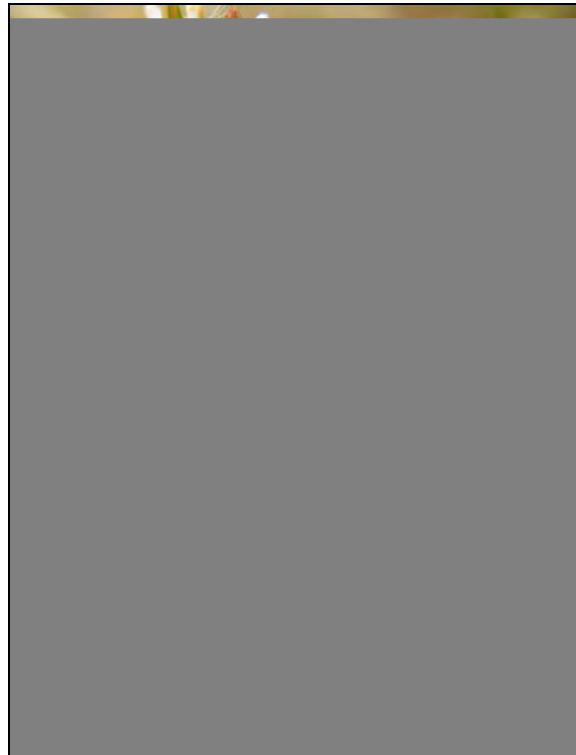
*Brushtail Possums were hunted and used in many ways (photo* <sup>s. 22(1)(a)(ii)</sup>



*The Tawny Frogmouth is a striking night-bird (photo* <sup>s. 22(1)(a)(ii)</sup>



*Golden Orb Spider*



*Banded Garden Spider*

Are any of these **features** sensitive to the local Aboriginal community?  
(Please circle) **Yes / No**

If yes what is the sensitivity? How should the site be managed.

*All these things have their place. The managers would like to see the educational and cultural potential of the site realised, and extended to the wider community. Management would seek to rehabilitate and restore the land for the continuation and enhancement of its ecological function and integrity.*

If yes, please indicate level of sensitivity, by circling below.

Low

Med

**High**

*Spiritual and cultural links to the site are of high importance. Combined with the important environmental attributes and a widely degraded landscape, these values are highly significant and sensitive.*

Are there known or recorded sites in the survey area.  
(Please circle)

**Yes / No**

*Mount Panorama is recorded as having had a ceremonial bora ring on top; the house Council built there in 1939 is reported to have been made from the stones formerly comprising this ring; there is no doubt that the subject site (Mount Panorama Aboriginal Lands) has unidentified cultural heritage attributes.*



List AHIMS reference number:

Site type:

Current management plan:  
(Please circle)

Yes / No

If **Yes** who manages the site and how:

If **Yes**, were you able to relocate the sites?  
(Please circle)

Yes / No

If **Yes** how was this done?

If **No** why not?

*No AHIMS sites are recorded from within the survey area, however s. 22(1)(a)(ii) has knowledge of the site; further research into Mount Panorama's cultural heritage values should include interviews with s. 22(1)(a)(ii) In addition consultation with the Bathurst Historical Society may be able to direct researchers to additional resources describing early occupation of the region, and descriptions of the local Aborigines and their customs and habits.*

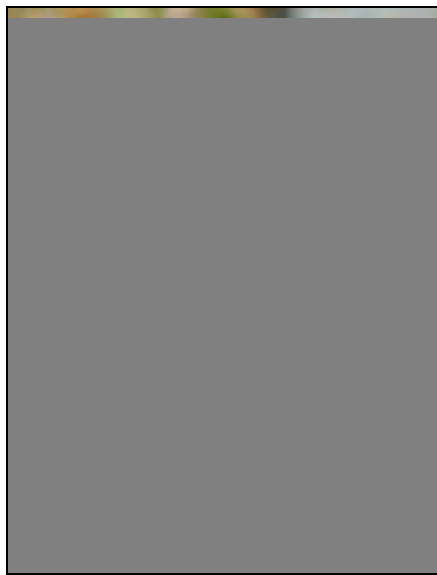
## Recommendations

Please outline your recommendations for the management of the site(s). (eg; fence off & exclude stock, revegetate etc. Provide detail why these actions would or would not be taken.)

**Note:** Refer to your results and cover issues relating to the impact on Aboriginal Heritage, and include strategies for future management.

*Restoration of the landscape for use as a cultural / educational site will be a long term project.*

*In the first instance remediating erosion has been undertaken (fixing tracks etc – more work will be needed to fix the downhill mountain bike track), as has some preliminary weed work. In time additional species targeted for treatment will include (but may not be limited to) Datura and Hemlock (dangerous psychotropic and poisonous species), Serrated Tussock, Blue Heliotrope, St Johns Wort, Blackberry, Briar Rose and Hawthorn (noxious species) and Pitchforks (invasive).*



*Datura*



*Hemlock*

*In time an ecological burning program may be a useful tool in reducing the prevalence of some of these and other species which are “environmental” weeds, rather than being listed noxious species (such as Fleabane and Spear Thistle). This may also reinvigorate a site which is long-unburnt (inappropriate fire regimes is listed as a key threatening process nationally). Assistance with site survey and planning (fauna survey, site management plan, fire management plan) may be required.*





*Well-timed fire may be useful for reducing the prevalence of some weed species*

*Nest-box programs and habitat restoration (introduction of woody debris, for example) will supplement vegetation work.*

*The long term aim is to provide a contrast between eurocentric management, which suppresses and destroys wildlife, and traditional management, which created a landscape of “immense forests which ... abounded in the wild animals” (Sydney Gazette 1814).*

*Surrounding land uses include; the Bathurst Municipal Rubbish Dump, which pollutes the Aboriginal Land (rubbish and seepage); The Mount Panorama race track and associated camp grounds and picnic areas, which with thousands of visitors annually displaces wildlife and destroys habitat (firewood collection); orchards and agriculture (more habitat destruction and active programs targeting species like kangaroos and flying foxes); sporting facilities including moto-x track, clay pigeon shooting and rifle range (displacement of wildlife); semi-rural residential development and always increasing densities of subdivision (habitat loss, displacement of wildlife, roads, fences, dogs, cats etc).*



*Mount Panorama is surrounded by agriculture and other human activity. There is not much room left for wildlife locally, and humans are ever-encroaching.*

*Establishing the Mt Panorama Aboriginal Land as a refuge for wildlife, managed for demonstrably high conservation values (two endangered ecological communities and several threatened species), will be critical for the conservation of many species in the Bathurst basin.*

*The sites potential for the traditional owners to gather bush foods, to make bush bread, to engage in traditional activities such as weaving or tool making is a rare opportunity for an Aboriginal group to conduct bushland restoration work, whilst engaging with the local and wider community, in a program of meaningful cultural exchange.*



*Seeds from the Kurrajong were baked and stored (empty pods pictured); otherwise this remarkable plant provides a sweet gum (a treat for children) as well as fibre for string and net making, and timber for tools*

*The site provides an opportunity to compare city living in Australia's first inland settlement, with living in a respectful and appreciative way with our environment and the local wildlife.*

## References

If you have made a reference to any reports, articles, or books in this report, you must list them here. This also applies to Aboriginal knowledge holders you may have spoken to, dates and details of requests for information from AHIMS (attach the AHIMS report) etc.

*Australian National Botanic Gardens 2004 Aboriginal Plant Use in South-Eastern Australia ANBG Canberra*

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

*Department of Lands 2006 Topoview  
Interactive CD*

*Evans GW 1815 Journal of Journey to Bathurst Plains*

*Fisheries Scientific Committee 2001 Installation and Operation of Instream Structures that Modify Flow as a Key Threatening Process Under the Fisheries Management Act 1994 NSW FSC Nelson Bay*

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

*Macquarie L 1815 Tour to the New Discovered County in April 1815  
Historical Records of Australia Series 1. Vol 8. pp 568-576*

*Mitchell T 1836-1839 Three Expeditions into the Interior of Eastern Australia  
Rediscovery Books, London*

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

*NSWSC 2008 Tableland Basalt Forest in the Sydney Basin & South Eastern Highlands Bioregions – Endangered Ecological Community Listing OEH Hurstville*

*OEH 2007 White Box – Yellow Box – Blakely’s Red Gum Woodland – Identification Guidelines for Endangered Ecological Communities OEH Hurstville*

*OEH 2010 Tableland Basalt Forest – Identification Guidelines for Endangered Ecological Communities OEH Hurstville*

*OEH 2012 BioNET (NSW Wildlife Atlas)  
[http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/atlaspublicapp/UI\\_Modules/ATLAS\\_/AtlasSearch.aspx](http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/atlaspublicapp/UI_Modules/ATLAS_/AtlasSearch.aspx)*

**s. 22(1)(a)(ii)**

## **Appendices**

*OEH - Biodiversity Conservation Unit Flora Modules are attached*

***AHIMS site search is attached***





**DECC BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION UNIT FLORA FIELD PROFORMA – MODULE 1**

<b>Species / Community name(s)</b>	Box-Gum Grassy Woodland		
<b>Extent / Count (est. or actual)</b>	Extent:	Count:	
<b>Record Detail</b>	New Record: Y / N	If existing, Atlas #:	
<b>Previous Recorders at site (if applicable)</b>			
<b>Other Modules Used</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Module 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Module 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Module 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Module 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Module 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Module 7		

	Site ID	Plot No.	Recorders
<b>Date</b>	27/3/2012	MtPan	MtPan1
<b>WPT</b> 159	zone 54 55 56	datum Easting: 737134	Northing: 6294469
<b>Survey Name</b>	Mount Panorama Aboriginal Land		
<b>Land Use</b>	(dominant) nature conservation	travelling stock route	forestry <b>former grazing</b> grazing / cropping other: <b>Cultural Heritage</b>
<b>Tenure</b>	Private		

\* If additional waypoints used, indicate here and refer to 2<sup>nd</sup> page or Module 7

Contact Details	Owner	Manager	Other:
Name:	Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council		
Ph:	(02) 6332 6835		
Fax:			
Email:			
Preferred call time / date:			

**Legend**

Directions: Southern end of study area, in the creek line below compound fence.







## DECC BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION UNIT FLORA FIELD PROFORMA – MODULE 5

### Link with Module 1

Species / Community name(s)		Box-Gum Grassy Woodland					
Date	27.3.2012	Site ID	MtPan	Plot #	MtPan1	Recorders: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	
Survey Name		Mount Panorama					
Quadrat Dimensions		20 x 50m <input type="checkbox"/>	20 x 20m <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other:    x    m <input type="checkbox"/>			

### Floristics (within quadrat)

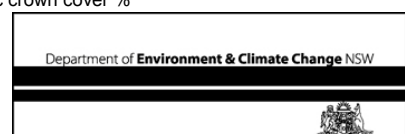
Nested	Exotic	Field name (scientific or common)	Species name (scientific, confirmed)	Cover	Abund	Field No.	RBG
1x1	x	Hypeperf	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	2	50		
		Gerasola	<i>Geranium solanderi</i>	<1	25	1 & 2	
	x	Hyporadi	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	<1	20		
		Themaust	<i>Themeda australis</i>	1	50		
		Hydrlaxi	<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	1	50		
		Danthonia 1	<i>Austrodanthonia racemosa</i>	2	100	3	
		Dichmicr	<i>Dichelachne micrantha</i>	<1	5		
		Bothmacr	<i>Bothriochloa macra</i>	1	50		
	x	Taraoffi	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	<1	5		
		Eucabrid	<i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i>	1	10		
	x	Planlanc	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	<1	5		
		Aspeconf (leaves in 6's)	<i>Asperula conferta</i>	<1	20		
		Senequad	<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	<1	5		
		Lomandra (spikey)	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	5	50		
		Dianlong	<i>Dianella longifolia</i>	5	50		
	x	Acetvulg	<i>Acetosella vulgaris</i>	<1	100		
2x2	x	Cratmono	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5	10		
	x	Bidens	<i>Bidens subalternans</i>	<1	50		
		Gonotetr	<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	<1	20		
		Poasieb2	<i>Poa sieberiana sieberiana</i>	5	50		
		Wahlute	<i>Wahlenbergia luteola</i>	<1	5		
		Pimelea	<i>Pimelea curviflora</i>	<1	10	4	
		Acaena (no flowering material)	<i>Acaena sp.</i>	<1	20		
5x5		Gnapspha	<i>Gnaphalium sphaericum</i>	<1	10		
		Converub	<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i>	<1	1		
	x	Centeryt	<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>	<1	20		
	x	Trifolium (haresfoot)	<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	<1	1		
	x	Rubufrut	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	50	1000		
	x	Conyza	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	1	50	5	
		Epilbill	<i>Epilobium billardierianum</i>	<1	20		

Growth form: T=tree, M=mallee tree, S=shrub, Y=mallee shrub, Z=heath shrub, C=chenopod shrub, G=tussock grass, H=hummock grass, D=sod grass, V=sedge, R=rush, E=fern, F=forb, L=vine, A=cycad, P=palm, X=xanthorrhoea, U=samphire shrub.

Cover: <1,1,2,3,4,5, 10,15,20,25,30,35, etc crown cover %  
Abund: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10, 20,50,100,500,1000,>1000

BCU Standard (DRAFT v1)  
Field Flora Proformas

### MODULE 5: FULL-FLORISTIC QUADRAT



**Floristics (cont.)** (within quadrat)

Nested	Exotic	Field name	Species name	cover	abund	Field No.	RBG No.
		Luzula (no flowering material)	<i>Luzula sp.</i>	<1	5		
		Oxalpere	<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	<1	20		
		Elymscab	<i>Elymus scaber</i>	<1	10		
	x	Rosarubi	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	<1	5		
	x	Dactglom	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	<1	5		
	x	Cirsvulg	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	<1	5		
		Ranulapp	<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i>	<1	10		
10x10	x	Phalaqua	<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	<1	20		
		Vittadinia	<i>Vittadinia cuneata</i>	<1	20		
		Bursspin	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	<1	5		
		Cymblaws	<i>Cymbonotus lawsonianus</i>	<1	20		
		Careinve	<i>Carex inversa</i>	<1	5		
		Dianrevo	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	<1	1		
	x	Vicisati	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	<1	10		
		Exoccupr	<i>Exocarpus cupressiformis</i>	1	1		
	x	Conimacu	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	<1	5		
		Acaena (Bidgee-widgee)	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	<1	5		
		Bulbbulb	<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	<1	20		
		Desmvari	<i>Desmodium varians</i>	<1	5		
		Rubuparv	<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	1	20		
		Crypamar (tiny leaf shrub)	<i>Cryptandra amara</i>	<1	10		
20x20	x	Holclana	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	<1	100		
	x	Tolpumbe	<i>Tolpis umbellata</i>	<1	1		
		Stackhousia (no flowers)	<i>Stackhousia sp.</i>	<1	5		
	x	Echivulg	<i>Echium vulgare</i>	<1	20		
	x	Verbbona	<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	<1	5		
	x	Brommoll	<i>Bromus molliformis</i>	<1	5		
	x	Trifolium (narrow leaf)	<i>Trifolium angustifolium</i>	<1	1		
		Agrostis	<i>Panicum effusum</i>	<1	5	6	
	x	Marrvulg	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	<1	1		
	x	Pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha angustifolia</i>	<1	1		
		Calolapp	<i>Calotis lappulacea</i>	<1	5		
		Stipscab	<i>Austrostipa scabra</i>	<1	5		
	x	Cartlana	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	<1	1		
	x	Salvverb	<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	<1	1		
	x	Verbascum (spaced flowers)	<i>Verbascum virgatum</i>	<1	1		



**Additional Indicator species (of EEC / Community)**

(within stratified unit; cover and abundance estimated based on proportion of unit)

Stratum	Growth form	Field name	Species name	Cover	Abund	Field No.	RBG No.
		Chlotrun	<i>Chloris truncata</i>				
		Eucablak	<i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i>				
		Wahlcomm	<i>Wahlenbergia communis</i>				
		Solacine	<i>Solanum cinereum</i>				

**Notes**

Additional weed species: Blue Heliotrope (*Heliotropium amplexicaule*), Variegated Thistle (*Silybum marianum*), Blackberry Nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*), Bathurst Burr (*Xanthium spinosum*), Brassica sp, Nut Grass (*Cyperus eragrostis*), Paspalum (*Paspalum dilatatum*), Prickly Lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), Prickly Thistle (*Sonchus asper*), Great Brome (*Bromus diandrus*), White Clover (*Trifolium repens*), Spotted Medic (*Medicago arabica*), Asparagus (*Asparagus officinale*), Bokhara Clover (*Melilotus alba*), St Barnabys Thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*)

Animals: Pied Currawong, Noisy Miner, Magpie, Australian Raven, King Parrot, Black-faced Cuckoo Shrike





**DECC BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION UNIT FLORA FIELD PROFORMA – MODULE 1**

<b>Species / Community name(s)</b>	Box-Gum Grassy Woodland		
<b>Extent / Count (est. or actual)</b>	Extent:	Count:	
<b>Record Detail</b>	New Record: Y / N	If existing, Atlas #:	
<b>Previous Recorders at site (if applicable)</b>			
<b>Other Modules Used</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Module 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Module 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Module 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Module 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Module 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Module 7		

	Site ID	Plot No.	Recorders
<b>Date</b>	27/3/2012	MtPan	MtPan2
<b>WPT</b> 160	zone 54 55 56	datum Easting: 737623	Northing: 6294823
<b>Survey Name</b>	Mount Panorama Aboriginal Land		
<b>Land Use</b>	(dominant) nature conservation	travelling stock route	forestry <b>former grazing</b> grazing / cropping
<b>Tenure</b>	Private		
	other: <b>Cultural Heritage</b>		

\* If additional waypoints used, indicate here and refer to 2<sup>nd</sup> page or Module 7

Contact Details	Owner	Manager	Other:
Name:	Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council		
Ph:	(02) 6332 6835		
Fax:			
Email:			
Preferred call time / date:			



**Legend**

Directions: East of study area, downhill to west of the boundary trail.





**Physiography**

Terrain	Landform Classification (refer to Australian Soil and Land Survey Handbook)
Elevation: 798m ASL	Morphological Type: undulating hilly
Slope: 8°	Landform Element: mid slope
Aspect: 220°	Landform Pattern:
Microrelief (e.g gilgai):	

**Waypoints** (datum / zone as indicated on previous page) NB: If likely to take more than 10 waypoints, use Module 7.

Waypoint Name	Description
160	NW corner

**Photos** NB. If likely to take more than 15 photos, use Module 7

Photo #	Description
1-4	Quadrat corner views
5-12	Flora [Solanum 2 (2); Oxalpere; Ancharve (2); Cymbolaws (2) Solacine]
13	Groundcover composition
14	Acacimplex spent pods
15-17	Fauna [grasshopper; <i>Utethesia sp</i> (a moth); hairy caterpillar]

**Notes**

Include observations on microhabitat, sex, threats etc. if known




## DECC BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION UNIT FLORA FIELD PROFORMA – MODULE 5

### Link with Module 1

Species / Community name(s)		Box-Gum Grassy Woodland					
Date	27.3.2012	Site ID	MtPan	Plot #	MtPan2	Recorders: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	
Survey Name		Mount Panorama					
Quadrat Dimensions		20 x 50m <input type="checkbox"/>	20 x 20m <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other: x m <input type="checkbox"/>			

### Floristics (within quadrat)

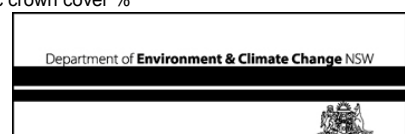
Nested	Exotic	Field name (scientific or common)	Species name (scientific, confirmed)	Cover	Abund	Field No.	RBG
1x1		Danthonia 2	<i>Austrodanthonia laevis</i>	25	>1000	7	
		Dantrace	<i>Austrodanthonia racemosa</i>	25	>1000		
		Poasieb2	<i>Poa sieberiana sieberiana</i>	5	100		
	x	Hypeperf	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	15	500		
	x	Bidens	<i>Bidens subalternans</i>	<1	10		
		Hydrlaxi	<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	2	200		
		Gerasola	<i>Geranium solanderi</i>	1	100		
		Eucamell	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	20	5		
		Gonotetr	<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	<1	20		
	x	Trifsubt	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	<1	10		
2x2	x	Echivulg	<i>Echium vulgare</i>	1	50		
	x	Conyza	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	1	100		
		Acaena (no flowering material)	<i>Acaena sp.</i>	<1	10		
	x	Rosarubi	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	<1	1		
		Acacimpl	<i>Acacia implexa</i>	5	2		
	x	Acetvulg	<i>Acetosella vulgaris</i>	<1	50		
5x5	x	Anagarve	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	<1	5		
		Desmvari	<i>Desmodium varians</i>	<1	20		
	x	Chickweed (smooth)	<i>Stellaria media</i>	<1	20		
		Gnapspha	<i>Gnaphalium sphaericum</i>	<1	50		
	x	Centeryt	<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>	<1	200		
		Cymblaws	<i>Cymbonotus lawsonianus</i>	<1	50		
	x	Verbascum (smooth leaf)	<i>Verbascum virgatum</i>	<1	10		
10x10		Desmbrac	<i>Desmodium brachypodium</i>	<1	1		
		Epilbill	<i>Epilobium billardierianum</i>	<1	10		
		Amyepend	<i>Amyema pendula</i>	<1	2		
	x	Cirsvulg	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	<1	20		
	x	Solanum 2	<i>Solanum triflorum</i>	<1	10	8	
		Oxalpere	<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	<1	50		
	x	Bugloss	<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>	1	50		

Growth form: T=tree, M=mallee tree, S=shrub, Y=mallee shrub, Z=heath shrub, C=chenopod shrub, G=tussock grass, H=hummock grass, D=sod grass, V=sedge, R=rush, E=fern, F=forb, L=vine, A=cycad, P=palm, X=xanthorrhoea, U=samphire shrub.

Cover: <1,1,2,3,4,5, 10,15,20,25,30,35, etc crown cover %  
Abund: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10, 20,50,100,500,1000,>1000

BCU Standard (DRAFT v1)  
Field Flora Proformas

### MODULE 5: FULL-FLORISTIC QUADRAT



**Floristics (cont.)** (within quadrat)

Nested	Exotic	Field name	Species name	cover	abund	Field No.	RBG No.
	x	Solanigr	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	<1	10		
	x	Soncaspe	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	<1	2		
	x	Nasstric	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	<1	5		
	x	HeliAMPL	<i>Heliotropium amplexicaule</i>	<1	5		
20x20		Stipscab	<i>Austrostipa scabra</i>	1	20		
		Vittcune	<i>Vittadinia cuneata</i>	<1	5		
		Solacine	<i>Solanum cinereum</i>	<1	1		
		Rumbrow	<i>Rumex brownii</i>	<1	2		
	x	Modicaro	<i>Modiola caroliniana</i>	<1	5		
		Stackhousia (no flowers)	<i>Stackhousia sp.</i>	<1	20		
	x	Geranium 2	<i>Geranium molle</i>	<1	50	9 & 10	
		Schoapog	<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	<1	1		
	x	Hypoglab	<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	<1	1		
		Themaust	<i>Themeda australis</i>	<1	5		
		Eucabrid	<i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i>	2	2		

**Additional Indicator species (of EEC / Community)**

(within stratified unit; cover and abundance estimated based on proportion of unit)

Stratum	Growth form	Field name	Species name	Cover	Abund	Field No.	RBG No.
		Chlotrun	<i>Chloris truncata</i>				
		Ajugast	<i>Ajuga australis</i>				

**Notes**

Additional weed species:

Animals: Kookaburra





# s. 47F(1)

s. 47F(1)

s. 47F(1)

**Email** s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

**Phone** s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

# s. 47F(1)

To the General Manager, Bathurst Regional Council, s. 22(1)(a)(ii)  
for the attention of s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii), and for the attention of all other Bathurst Regional Councillors.

The members of the Wiradjuri Traditional Owners Central West Aboriginal Corporation and the Bathurst Wiradyuri and Aboriginal Community Elders Group wish to express in the strongest possible terms our outrage regarding the recent divisive comments and behaviour of s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 22(1)(a)(ii). Based on his behaviour, a direct contravention of the Local Government Act, we request that s. 22(1)(a)(ii) position on Bathurst Regional Council be terminated forthwith.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii) has made public comments regarding council's proposed development of a go-kart track on Wahluu/Mount Panorama, using divisive and inflammatory language calculated to incite anger and resentment in the general community, resulting in the racial vilification of minority groups.

**"It is just disgusting that people think they (Wiradyuri Elders) can hold a council and a town to ransom for this activity (go-kart track) to go ahead," s. 22(1)(a)(ii) said. "It's going to bring heaps of tourism and money into this city, and to think that we are getting held to ransom by this group, it just astounds me."**

Source: <http://www.westernadvocate.com.au/story/4614910/another-bump-in-the-road-to-building-bathursts-go-kart-track/>

The choice of language used by s. 22(1)(a)(ii) appears to be deliberately provocative, designed to denigrate Wiradyuri cultural and spiritual beliefs and incite a community backlash against the Wiradyuri.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii) has consistently demonstrated disdain for Wiradyuri cultural sensitivities, including a steadfast and pointed avoidance in using the name Wahluu when referencing Mount Panorama. As outlined in the council's own website (below) the site was granted dual name recognition by the Geographical Names Board in 2015, with full support of Bathurst Regional Council, with a view to "positively facilitate the preservation of that (Wiradyuri) heritage."

*Mount Panorama (Wahluu) is a site of special significance to the original inhabitants of this land, the Wiradyuri people. Dual naming recognises the historical and continuing significance between Aboriginal people and the land. Dual naming is a step forward on the path towards reconciliation. It ensures that Aboriginal place names' are recognised as an integral part of our heritage and positively facilitate the preservation of that heritage. As part of the process the application requires support from the relevant local council. Bathurst Regional Council supported the Dual Name application of Mount Panorama/ Wahluu.*

Source: Bathurst Regional Council Official website. <https://www.bathurst.nsw.gov.au/news/media-releases/1884-dual-naming-of-mount-panorama-wahluu-frequently-asked-questions.html>

The Local Government Act expressly prohibits councilors from promoting potential developers or taking sides in a commercial development, yet s. 22(1)(a)(ii) has publicly promoted the application to develop the go-kart track, contradicting the Act's requirement that councilors remain neutral in such matters. With his own driver training business using Wahluu/Mount Panorama to promote his business, his official position as spokesperson for the 6 Hour Race, and a strong family connection with motor racing and go-karting, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) actions smack of nepotism.

We request the issues outlined in this letter be examined against the backdrop of Councils code of conduct and the Local Government Act.

We request an official receipt of this complaint and notification in due course of action taken and we reserve the right to re introduce this complaint to the Ministers Office.

This information has been provided to s. 22(1)(a)(ii) , s. 22(1)(a)(ii) in a letter dated June 7<sup>th</sup>. As per advice from s. 22(1)(a)(ii) we now forward this letter for the appropriate attention of the s. 22(1)(a)(ii) of Bathurst Regional Council, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) to be tabled at the next meeting of councilors.

Yours sincerely

**s. 47F(1)**

For and on behalf of Bathurst Wiradyuri and Aboriginal Community Elders

**s. 47F(1)**

## ASSESSMENT OF THE PREHISTORIC HERITAGE IN THE EVANS SHIRE.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

This study is seen as one aspect of an historical study of the area administered by the Evans Shire Council. The considerations relate to a period before that of historical records, including the earliest stage of European settlement in the area. Though in some areas little or no archaeological material from the prehistoric period has been retained, partly due to this settlement, we are increasingly aware that it did not take place in a landscape quite unaffected by human activities.

The traces of such prehistoric activities are mostly faint and fragile, easily destroyed by a range of activities related to modern development, without ever being recognised, or even by well-meaning but ill-informed interest. Remains are protected by law (the National Parks and Wildlife Act of 1974), but this is not enough to avert damage. Positive and informed management measures are needed to protect what little remains. Such remains, and localities where they may exist, though not visible on the surface, need to be identified and known to Council planning staff.

In addition, Council planning staff need to be aware of the types of damage that may result from the types of development planned in or near such locations. Damage may be direct, e.g. physical removal of an archaeological deposit, or a rock face carrying engravings or paintings. Such damage would be a legal offense.

Damage may also be indirect, for example through changes in drainage patterns which may cause water to erode a surface with engravings or cut through an archaeological deposit, or through the planting or removal of vegetation which may cause roots to penetrate a deposit, or expose an art site to rain and wind, or by making public access easier or more likely. Increased visitation, without positive protective or educational measures, generally leads to some damage. Legislation deals less effectively with this type of damage, and a greater burden of responsibility therefore falls on the relevant planning authority.

This report will first outline and evaluate the sources of information available for this section of the study and give a broad picture of environment and Aboriginal life in the region between the Abercrombie and Turon Rivers at the time of first contact with the new settlers.

This is followed by an assessment of the potential of the study area with regard to Aboriginal sites and recommendations relating to the identification and management of such sites.



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## 2. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The Register of Aboriginal Sites kept by the National Parks and Wildlife Service of New South Wales (NPWS) is the main source of information about prehistoric and other Aboriginal sites in any part of New South Wales. The quality of information listed in this varies considerably from brief references extracted from some early journal article, accompanied by an often inaccurate or vague grid reference, to detailed descriptions of sites, their environment, interpretation and available additional documentation.

The NPWS also keeps a file of archaeological reports, mostly the result of archaeological surveys in connection with environmental assessment studies, or more intensive archaeological investigations following from such surveys [Cubis 1982, Pickering 1980]. Additional information was sought in documentation of archaeological and ethno-historical research in the area, especially that by s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

## 3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The following is based mainly on the work of s. 22(1)(a)(ii) who has laid the foundation for an understanding of the prehistory of the area in his wide-ranging study of the Macquarie River region.

The study area extends over the better part of the Hill End Plateau and the Bathurst Plains, areas defined by Pearson as two major resource zones with distinctive patterns of temperature, rainfall, geology and vegetation. The southernmost part of the Shire falls outside Pearson's study area, but it may be seen as a continuation of the Bathurst Plains zone. In terms of underlying geological formations, however, there are three distinctive areas within the Shire: the Bathurst granite area, between the formations north of Duramana and those south of Wimbleton/ the Lagoons.

Within the Hill End Plateau zone, elevations range from over 600 metres up to 1200 metres. The topography is rugged, with slopes of often  $>15^\circ$ . The plateau of sedimentary rocks, much folded and dissected, has mostly poor, skeletal soils.

Rainfall is generally greater than 635mm with some areas receiving up to about 890mm. A 5-7 month seasonal drought is usual, and water resources are generally poor. Both the Macquarie and the Turon Rivers flow through deep gorges and have only small river flats. Most of the plateau is too steep to hold either good soil or good water. Mean temperatures range from over  $+20^\circ\text{C}$  in the hottest month to from  $+1^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+8^\circ\text{C}$  in the coldest. Cold periods with frost are common in winter.

The plateau carries a sclerophyll forest/tall woodland community of White Brittle Gum around the Sofala - Hill End area, and a Red Box association

as savannah woodland in areas between the Cudgegong Valley and the Bathurst Plains.

Rugged terrain which hampers movement through much of the area, poor water and food resources and the fairly cold climate probably combined to discourage heavy Aboriginal use of the area, or of parts of the area.

N.P. - In contrast, the Bathurst Plains [including the undulating areas to the south of these] were seen by Pearson as of major economic importance to the Aborigines of the region, because of the food and water resources and the easy access to these.

The general elevation is between 600 and 900 metres, with the plains, the dominant landform, having a general elevation of about 730 metres. They consist of undulating to hilly lowland made up of granitic soils and river flood plains.

Rainfall varies from less than 635mm at Bathurst to over 790mm in the higher areas to the south. Seasonal drought may occur for 5 - 7 months on the plains, and about 2 - 4 months further south. Mean temperatures range from +20°C in the hottest month to between +1°C and +8°C for the coldest month. Frosts occur in the winter and snow may fall, though it rarely settles.

Water is readily available, although Macquarie River may cease flowing for several months. The river, and many of the minor streams, retains permanent water-holes even in a drought. There are many permanent and semi-permanent streams and seepages. The Aborigines were largely independent of the main river system in their choice of occupation sites.

Extensive areas carried natural grasslands at the time of colonial settlement. The grasslands may have been maintained and extended by Aboriginal fires, and they were attractive to Aborigines and settlers alike for the grazing they provided and ease of movement. Other parts of the zone were dominated by savannah woodlands. Casuarina stands on river banks provided shade, home for various small animals and cover for game.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii) notes that the versatility of the animal species present was an important asset; most of the native animals, except for the possum, could use grasslands and woodlands equally well. This allowed the Aborigines a mixed diet of game in just about any locality.

The vegetation patterns considered in discussions of Aboriginal land use are reconstructions of what was probably the patterns some two hundred years ago. The settlers cleared much woodland and forest as the natural grasslands were not in the long run sufficient for their needs. But there have probably been major vegetation changes also during the many millenia of Aboriginal presence in the area, some related to their activities, e.g. the fire management mentioned above, others to climatic changes in the aftermath of the last intensive phase of glaciation. The climate may, for some millenia, have been considerably cooler, and sometimes wetter or drier. The higher parts of the zone may at times have been far less hospitable.

The distribution of known Aboriginal sites within the Shire cannot be seen as accurately reflecting past land use and site location patterns.

There are several reasons for this discrepancy, which are discussed in section four of this report. However, the prehistoric sites so far identified in the region appear to fit a general pattern of site location, common to the various resource zones of the Macquarie River catchment. The recurring presence of certain features indicate their influence on site location.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii) noted that a few, extensive occupation sites were close to water and that extent decreased, as the distance from and height above water increased. The extent of a site was seen as an indicator of scale, duration or intensity of use in the past.

However, although the larger sites were close to water, they were also rare. In the Lewis Ponds sample area, east of Orange, 90% of sites were located on hill slopes or low ridge tops, in former open woodland, on an average 96.5m from and 9.25m above water. Sites in such locations were well drained and dry, many are above local cold air drainage and have a commanding view over water-courses and river flats [once rich in game]. Most are sheltered from prevailing winds or close to such shelter. A sunny aspect, access to water and fuel within reasonable distance, some breeze in the summer and some areas of level, flat ground to sleep on also appear to have been important features.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii) in a survey restricted to areas of steeper hills and plateau found a number of small camp sites, often at some height above water and, in most cases, between 100m and 200m from semi-permanent water.

Other types of site are known in the region. Of these, burial sites and axe grinding grooves tend to be fairly close to occupation sites, where suitably soft soil or suitable rock occur, while quarry sites depend on the location of the rock or sediment sought. Several quarry sites are rock outcrops on ridge crests. Ceremonial sites such as Bora grounds were placed in more secluded areas, away from popular camp sites or foraging areas. This applies also to stone arrangements, mostly on bare, exposed hill tops. Few carved trees remain but their past distribution depended on the purpose of each: some were associated with burials, some with ceremonial sites.

Aboriginal art sites other than carved trees are rare; the engraving site at Turondale was inspected by s. 22(1)(a)(ii) who had some doubts that it was made by Aborigines. Much Aboriginal art was created with perishable materials, and little has survived except in areas where it was part of the tradition to also engrave or apply pigment to rock surfaces.

We know that Aborigines were present in the Darling Basin further west at least 40,000 years ago s. 22(1)(a)(ii). They are thought to have spread east into the mountains by 14 - 12,000 B.P., well before the end of the Pleistocene, probably slowly at first and in small numbers, deterred, though not necessarily barred, by the less hospitable conditions of the highland areas during the Last Glaciation s. 22(1)(a)(ii). Archaeological deposits in the Granites 2 rock shelter go back some 7,000 years, but such early sites appear to be rare.

Occupation intensified between about 4 -3,000 years ago, at the time of a technological change. Artefacts of the Australian Small Tool Tradition



[or Bondaian] were added to the earlier types of stone tools, of the Core and Flake Tool Tradition [or Capertian]. Numerous backed blades and flakes, including Bondi points and microliths, are typically part of such assemblages, except in the later stages, fading out at various times in different areas, but generally before the last millenium. Most of the open sites with surface scatters of artefacts found in the area are judged from their stone artefact assemblages to belong to this last millenium. Some, with artefacts of flaked glass, continued to be used during the early phases of European settlement.

At the time of European settlement, the area was inhabited by groups of the Wiradjuri linguistic group. This covered a wide area and was divided into a number of clans with fairly well-defined territories. Pearson found that the Bathurst area was probably central to one clan territory which included the Bathurst Plains, the southern part of the Hill End Plateau as far as the Turon River, the Orange Plateau and parts of the Oberon and Portland Plateaux. A pattern of small, fairly independent groups, in friendly contact with each other but moving separately for much of the year, seems to have been typical for the study area.

Each group, of up to about 20 members, moved camp at short intervals, either a short distance within the same general location, e.g. to catch a pleasant breeze, or a considerable distance, to make use of a different set of resources or for more social reasons. A favoured river flat would in time be covered with adjoining or overlapping scatters of debris from the various activities carried on in the camp, creating what would now appear to be one extensive site.

Early explorers and settlers noted considerable differences in numbers of Aborigines that would come together in gatherings and for food getting activities, during different seasons of the year. The seasonality seemed most pronounced in the case of the gatherings along the major rivers.

The more open land was attractive to Aborigines and settlers alike. The colonial development of the Bathurst area started on a small scale and in a carefully regulated manner circa 1815, but expanded rapidly from the 1820's on. Within a few years their competing modes of landuse and the increasing numbers of settlers led to sharp conflicts as the local Aborigines found the pressure intolerable. They made severe but intermittent resistance to the take-over of their territory, particularly between 1822 and 1824, and particularly in the Bathurst area. Groups of Aborigines were reported as massacred in retaliation.

The major resistance was broken within a few years, but minor skirmishes, murders and massacres continued into the 1840's.

At the time of search, the NPWS Register of Aboriginal Sites listed 119 Aboriginal sites as occurring within the borders of the study area.

The original presence of archaeological sites and other material remains from the prehistoric period of Aboriginal occupation relates to their patterns of landuse, whilst the continued presence of such sites depends to a great extent on more recent landuse and development, in particular the clearing of vegetation and disturbance of surfaces through, for example, mining, ploughing, dams and deliberate landscaping. The development of the central parts of the study area, especially in the Bathurst area, has modified much of the surface.

The distribution of registered sites does not reflect past patterns of site location for several reasons, the major ones being:

- the drastic modification, especially through the pastoral and agricultural activities of the last 160 years, of many land surfaces along and near freshwater sources, the surfaces most likely to have carried remains of Aboriginal activities
- the equally drastic effect of gold mining activities on many other surfaces near water sources.
- the minute amount of systematic investigation of Aboriginal sites carried out within the shire, and the fact that such investigation post-dates much of the intensive development of the area.

There have been a couple of straight line surveys [s. 22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)](#) and [s. 22\(1\)\(a\)\(iii\)](#) and an area survey of fairly small extent [s. 22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)](#). It can be seen from the accompanying map that most sites, apart from those located during the straight line surveys, are close to roads, i.e. where there was easy access for the observers and recorders.

Of the 119 sites in the register, 76 can be described as occupation sites. Of these 70 are open sites, i.e. scatters of stone artefacts and/or manufacturing or food debris in the open, and 6 are rock shelters with deposit, i.e. sediments containing such material. [The former are now generally called open sites rather than open camp sites, as some artefact scatters may represent stone working floors rather than camps.]

As traces of their technology, there are 4 quarry sites and 1 site with grooves from the snapping and sharpening of edge-ground stone tools, 1 well and 2 trees with scars from bark or wood removal.

Religious and ceremonial aspects are represented by 20 stone arrangements, 15 carved trees, 6 Bora grounds and 6 burial sites.

[Note that some sites contain more than one feature, e.g. carved trees are often associated with burials or ceremonial sites.]

This means that at least 41 out of 119 sites relate directly to past religious activities. This clearly reflects partly the visibility of certain types of site, partly what has been most likely to stir the

interest of observers. The sites with traces of everyday debris are far less likely to be identified by persons without special training or long experience.

Of the 70 open sites 22 were identified as a result of one transect survey s. 22(1)(a)(ii). Less than half had been reported to the NPWS by the public, and most of these [30] by one person s. 22(1)(a)(ii).

It is clear from the ethnography as well as from such systematic surveys that the presence of a number of sites with probable religious and ceremonial connotations indicates that once there were a great many more sites with evidence of everyday activities.

The latter may well have been most common in the now most modified areas, but some traces usually remain even after severe disturbance.

Disturbance does not necessarily mean that a site has no significance. It may be of symbolic significance to the Aboriginal population as evidence of the past presence of their ancestors; it may also retain some scientific significance, and possibly some potential for further investigation, e.g. if the disturbance does not affect all of the site. Archaeological techniques are continuously being refined, and some allow us to get information out of quite small samples. Answers to many of the questions being framed about Australia's prehistory depend on accurate information about past site location patterns, and this means the identification and recording of even the most disturbed traces of past land use.

One group of Aboriginal sites has not yet been discussed, those that have contemporary significance because of remembered traditional knowledge of their mythological or ceremonial importance, or because they are linked with certain individuals or events important to the Aboriginal community. Amongst the latter are former Aboriginal reserves or mission stations, which often have disused but well remembered cemeteries, and the sites of skirmishes or massacres during the early period of colonisation.

Some of the latter are well known, but quite a few more are remembered by the Aboriginal communities, and information is gradually coming to light. Until recently, knowledge about this group of sites was generally kept within the Aboriginal community, as the rest of the community was thought unlikely to be concerned to help protect the sites. It can be difficult to get such information for an area, partly because the forced removal of many Aborigines to reserves and mission stations away from their original area. The NPWS Aboriginal Sites Survey Team is gradually identifying and recording such sites through interviews with relevant Aboriginal persons throughout the State.

The fact that so many sites are known in spite of the small amount of systematic investigation, and the large number of sites identified during such systematic investigations as well as the easy access to most of the known sites, indicates that there are many more to be found, particularly in areas away from roads and access tracks.

The Aboriginal sites most likely to occur within the shire are small scatters of stone artefacts, far apart and not easy to find, except in areas of surface erosion or minor disturbance, and likely to have been partly or completely disturbed by such events.

Where there are steep escarpments, or free-standing boulders, there may be shelters or overhangs with archaeological deposit [and/or art if the rock is suitable. The lack of recorded art sites need not mean that none remain to be found though the chance appears slight]. The shelter or overhang need not be deep, and the deposit may extend well outside the protected area. Judging from neighbouring areas, art may occur in the form of drawings, paintings, stencils or engravings. The latter, as well as grinding grooves, occur inside shelters as well as in the open. When engravings occur in the open, it is usually on high ridges or spurs with a wide view over the landscape.

Grinding grooves for shaping and sharpening tools are often associated with a stream or a small rockhole that retains rainwater, as water was needed for the grinding process. Some of the grinding grooves reported or yet to be found may not be for such purposes; more oval or round grinding depressions are known from the region and may have served as lower mill-stones comparable to the portable slabs found in many occupation sites.

The complex geology of the shire means that quarry sites with waste material from the removal and preliminary trimming of suitable portions of rock are likely to occur. Such sites are rarely recognised by the public as the first trimming flakes tend to be rather shapeless and crude. There may be open sites nearby, for the finer trimming of the rock to artefacts easy to carry away; some of the 'open camp sites' found near registered quarries are likely to represent such working floors.

There could be some trees with scars from the removal of bark or toe holds made for easier climbing left in the more remote and rugged parts of the shire. The few carved trees left, and those known to have existed, have probably been recorded, as such trees have aroused much interest.

There may be unrecognised stone arrangements on ridges in rugged parts and Bora grounds in remote and undeveloped pockets of fairly level land; these would be difficult to identify. [Stone cairns left by early farmers or surveyors may be difficult to distinguish from stone arrangements made by Aborigines.

Burials are unlikely to be identified unless remembered or found through accidental disturbance.

Systematic surveys will be needed to identify most of the sites present but not yet reported. Such surveys should be carried out at an early stage of any proposed development, prior to any clearing for survey lines or tracks, or interference with the ground surface.

Prior to any such survey, the Windradyne Local Aboriginal Land Council, centred in Bathurst, should be contacted by the archaeological consultant and/or by the Shire Council, so that members of the local Aboriginal community will be aware of the survey and can contribute non-archaeological information and discuss management problems relating to Aboriginal

sites in the area investigated. Such consultation is usually best carried out as a matter of regular contact with particular staff members who can become known to the Aboriginal community.

It is the policy of the National Parks and Wildlife Service of New South Wales to encourage and support Aboriginal involvement in the management of that part of the Australian heritage relating to their past. The Director of the NPWS requires applications for permits to investigate, destroy or in any way interfere with Aboriginal sites to be accompanied by documentation establishing that there has been adequate consultation with the Aboriginal community.

The NPWS Site Forms give scant information about most of the registered sites. Their scientific or educational value cannot be assessed unless they are relocated and adequately reported. Management measures that could in some way affect the structure or setting of a site, including making them available to the public for educational purposes, should be discussed with the NPWS prior to implementation.

#### 5. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Evans Shire Council:

1. Commission detailed archaeological assessments to define the degree of archaeological sensitivity of particular areas and the degree of threat to the archaeological resource, as well as the condition and potential of registered sites.
2. As a matter of policy arrange for, or request a survey for Aboriginal sites, to be carried out at an early stage of any future development planned in the Shire, if this would affect areas which could retain evidence of past Aboriginal presence. Such survey should be conducted prior to interference with the surface linked with the proposal, for example exploratory investigation or clearing.
3. The future management of Aboriginal sites in the Shire be planned in consultation with the NPWS.
4. The responsibility for Aboriginal sites in the Shire and for regular liaison with the Windradyne LALC be allotted to one or more members of the staff.
5. The local Aboriginal community, through the Windradyne Aboriginal Land Council, be consulted about and involved in the investigation and management of Aboriginal sites in the Shire.

6. REFERENCES

**s. 22(1)(a)(ii)**

## ABORIGINAL SITES IN EVANS SHIRE. [From the NPWS Site Register]

BATHURST 1:250,000 MAP SHEET:

Site No.	Grid ref. 1:250,000	Site Name	Site Type
x NPWS 44-2-0002	c.2340 8837	Milkers Flat/Deadmans Creek	Bora=ceremonial

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: Earth mounds. See **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)** ; refers to **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)**  
**s. 22(1)(a)(ii)** that the Wiradjuri built such mounds.

Site No.	Grid ref. 1:250,000	Site Name	Site Type
x NPWS 44-2-0003	c.2345 9197	Tambaroora Creek	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)** Artefacts collected, lodged in  
Bathurst.

Site No.	Grid ref. 1:250,000	Site Name	Site Type
x NPWS 44-2-0004	c.2350 8660	Vittoria/Oakey Creek	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)** Artefacts collected, lodged in  
Australian Museum.

Site No.	Grid ref. 1:250,000	Site Name	Site Type
x NPWS 44-2-0005	c.2355 8760	Oakey Creek/Dog Trap	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)** Artefacts collected, lodged in  
Australian Museum.



Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
	1:250,000		
x NPWS 44-2-0006	c.2360 9090	Junction of Turon & Macquarie Rivers	Open camp site
Level of information on Site Form: fair			
Condition of site: ?			
Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) MS. Artefacts collected, lodged in Bathurst.			

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
	1:250,000		
x NPWS 44-2-0007	c.2380 8680	Rocks Creek	Open camp site
Level of information on Site Form: fair			
Condition of site: ?			
Comments: See s. 22(1)(a)(ii) Site destroyed, artefacts collected.			

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
	1:250,000		
x NPWS 44-2-0008	c.2385 8960	Gowan/Pendarius	Open camp site
Level of information on Site Form: fair			
Condition of site: ?			
Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) . Artefacts collected, lodged in the Australian Museum.			

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
	1:250,000		
x NPWS 44-2-0009	c.2385 8780	Swallow Creek/Mooney Mooney Creek	Stone arrangement
Level of information on Site Form: fair			
Condition of site: good			
Comments:			

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
	1:250,000		
x NPWS 44-2-0010	c.2386 8728	Oakey Ck/North Jack	Open camp site Bora (myth, ritual, natural feature)
Level of information on Site Form: fair			
Condition of site: ?			
Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) , site 124. 2 mounds and a rock shaped like a kangaroo.			

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-2-0011	c.2390 8740	Oakey Ck/Pages Ck	Open camp site Stone arrangement

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-2-0012	c.2430 8610	Evans Plains Ck/Dicks Ck	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-2-0013	c.2440 8730	Dunkheld/Hourigans Ck	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) A very large site. Artefacts collected and lodged in the Australian Museum.

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-2-0014	c.2450 8798	Mt.Rankin/Moonee Swamp	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) A very large site. Artefacts collected and lodged in the Australian Museum.

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-2-0015	c.2450 8720	Mt.Pleasant/Dunkheld	Quarry/stone arrangement

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-2-0016	c.2470 8710	Dunkheld/Mt.Creek	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
 Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) Artefacts collected and lodged with the Australian Museum.

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-2-0017	2392 9072	Blackfellows Ck/Native Dog Ck	Carved tree

Level of information on Site Form: good  
 Condition of site: destroyed

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-2-0018	2330 8970	Gowan	Carved tree

Level of information on Site Form: good  
 Condition of site: destroyed

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) , site 134.

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-2-0019	2450 8960	Killongbutta	Carved tree

Level of information on Site Form: good  
 Condition of site: destroyed

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-2-0021	2394 8950	Warra Creek	Carved tree/burial

Level of information on Site Form: good  
 Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
x NPWS 44-2-0022	1:250,000 2350 8680	Oakey Ck	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
x NPWS 44-2-0023	1:250,000 2370 8680	Rocks Ck	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
x NPWS 44-2-0024	1:250,000 2350 9010	Granites 1	Shelter c deposit

Level of information on Site Form: see exc.report.  
Condition of site: excavated

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
x NPWS 44-2-0025	1:250,000 2350 9010	Granites 2	Shelter c deposit

Level of information on Site Form: see exc.report  
Condition of site: excavated

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
x NPWS 44-2-0026	1:250,000 2350 9020	Granites 4	Shelter c deposit

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-2-0027	1:250,000 2390 8950	Macquarie R/Killongbutta Quarry	

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)**

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-2-0028	1:250,000 2480 8720	Mt.Pleasant	Stone arrangement

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)**

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-2-0029	1:250,000 c.2370 8730	Oakey Ck/Pages Ck	Stone arrangement

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)**

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-2-0030	1:250,000 c.2330 8330	Milkers Flat/Deadmans Ck Bora (ceremonial)	

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)**

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-2-0055	1:250,000 2350 9010	Granites 3	Shelter c deposit

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site:

Comments: **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)**

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
	1:250,000		
NPWS 44-2-0057	2350 9010	Granits 5/Chambers Ck	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)**

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
	1:250,000		
NPWS 44-2-0058	2390 8950	Killongbutta/Macquarie R	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)**

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
	1:250,000		
NPWS 44-2-0059	2360 8700	Dog Trap/Rocks Ck	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)**

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
	1:250,000		
NPWS 44-2-0060	2430 8730	Hourigans Ck/Macquarie R	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)**

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
	1:250,000		
NPWS 44-2-0061	2410 9060	Oakey Ck	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)**

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-2-0066	1:250,000 2410 8790	Fel timber 3	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: good  
Condition of site: poor  
Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-2-0067	1:250,000 2410 8790	Fel timber 2	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: good  
Condition of site: poor  
Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-2-0068	1:250,000 2400 8790	Fel timber 1	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: good  
Condition of site: fair  
Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-2-0069	1:250,000 2390 8790	Pine Ridge 2	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: good  
Condition of site: poor

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-2-0070	1:250,000 2390 8790	Pine Ridge 1	Quarry

Level of information on Site Form: good  
Condition of site: good

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-2-0071	1:250,000 2370 8780	Swallow Ck 1	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: good  
Condition of site: good

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)



Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-2-0072	1:250,000 2330 8800	Green Swamp 2	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: good  
Condition of site: poor

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-2-0073	1:250,000 2330 8810	Green Swamp 1	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: good  
Condition of site: poor

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-2-0074	1:250,000 2310 8810	Bowles 1	Open camp site/ contact site

Level of information on Site Form: good  
Condition of site: poor

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) Flaked glass artefacts noted.

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-3-0001	1:250,000 c.2475 8890	Stoney Ck/Burndown Ck	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) Artefacts collected and lodged with the Australian Museum.

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-3-0002	1:250,000 c.2478 8973	Winburndale Rivulet	Stone arrangement

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
1:250,000			
* NPWS 44-3-0003	c.2478 8950	Stoney Ck/Wallumbutta	Quarry

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) site 105.

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
1:250,000			
* NPWS 44-3-0004	c.2478 8940	Stoney Ck/Pine Hill	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) Artefacts collected and lodged with the Australian Museum.

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
1:250,000			
* NPWS 44-3-0005	c.2478 8930	Winburndale Rivulet/ Dry Diggings	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) Artefacts collected and lodged with the Australian Museum.

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
1:250,000			
* NPWS 44-3-0006	c.2480 8870	Stoney Ck	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) Artefacts collected and lodged with the Australian Museum.

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
1:250,000			
* NPWS 44-3-0007	c.2480 8720	Dunkheld/Sawpit Ck	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 22(1)(a)(ii) , site 52.

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-3-0008	c.2480 8690	Dunkheld/Sawpit Ck	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-3-0009	c.2482 8963	Winburndale Rivulet/ Black Mountain	Open camp site Stone arrangement

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: destroyed

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-3-0010	c. 2491 8871	Stoney Ck	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Artefacts collected and lodged with the Australian Museum.

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-3-0011	c.2505 8608	Mt Apsley	Stone arrangement

Level of information on Site Form: form missing  
Condition of site: ?

Comments:

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-3-0012	c.2510 8630	Bald Hills	Stone arrangement

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: destroyed

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

, Pickering 1980.

Site No.	Grid ref. 1:250,000	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-3-0013	c.2515 8645	Panorama Hills	Stone arrangement

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: destroyed

Comments: **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)**

Site No.	Grid ref. 1:250,000	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-3-0015	c.2541 8865	Duraman Ck/Lick Holes	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)** Artefacts collected and lodged with the Australian Museum.

Site No.	Grid ref. 1:250,000	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-3-0016	c.2540 8850	Duraman Ck	Stone arrangement Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)** Artefacts collected and lodged with the Australian Museum.

Site No.	Grid ref. 1:250,000	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-3-0017	c.2550 9000	Oakey Ck/Sparks Ck	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)** Artefacts collected and lodged with the Australian Museum.

Site No.	Grid ref. 1:250,000	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-3-0018	c.2571 8773	Saltram Ck	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)** Artefacts collected and lodged with the Australian Museum.

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
× NPWS 44-3-0019	c.2575 9090	Turondale	Rock engraving

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) site 77.

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
× NPWS 44-3-0020	c.2580 8935	Wiagdon Ck/Millah Murrah	Stone arrangement Open camp site Scarred tree

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: good

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
× NPWS 44-3-0021	c.2595 8818	Winburndale Ck	Open site (contact) Burial

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: See s. 22(1)(a)(ii) Flaked glass artefacts noted.

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
× NPWS 44-3-0022	c.2598 8890	Winburndale/ Clear Ck junction	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
× NPWS 44-3-0023	c.2642 8960	Wiagdon Ck	Bora (ceremonial)

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: poor

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
*NPWS 44-3-0024	c.2740 8870 1:250,000	Lime Kilns/Pendass Ck	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)** Artefacts collected and lodged with the Australian Museum.

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
*NPWS 44-3-0025	2781 8871 1:250,000	Lime Kilns/Eskdale Trig	Stone arrangement

Level of information on Site Form: good  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)** **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)**, site 106.

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
*NPWS 44-3-0026	c.2780 8715 1:250,000	Bathurst Water Supply/ Gulf Creek	Stone arrangement

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)**

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
*NPWS 44-3-0027	c.2820 8830 1:250,000	Coolamingal Dark Co	Open camp site Axe grinding groove

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: good

Comments: **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)**

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
*NPWS 44-3-0030	2480 8720 1:250,000	Mt Pleasant	Bora (ceremonial)

Level of information on Site Form: good  
Condition of site: good

Comments:

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
× NPWS 44-3-0031	1:250,000 2610 8830	Clear Ck	Carved tree

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
× NPWS 44-3-0032	1:250,000 2550 8940	Middle Station Ck	Carved tree

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
× NPWS 44-3-0033	1:250,000 2470 8960	Stoney Ck	Carved tree/Burial

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
× NPWS 44-3-0034	1:250,000 2590 8800	Winburndale Ck	Carved tree

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
× NPWS 44-3-0035	1:250,000 2560 8980	Millah Murrah Ck	Bora (ceremonial)

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)



Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
× NPWS 44-3-0036	1:250,000 2770 8890	Lime Kilns	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
× NPWS 44-3-0037	1:250,000 2550 8750	Saltram Ck	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
× NPWS 44-3-0038	1:250,000 c.2480 8830	Stoney Ck	Open camp site Stone arrangement

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
× NPWS 44-3-0039	1:250,000 2570 8830	Brucedale/Pine Range	Shelter c deposit

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
× NPWS 44-3-0041	1:250,000 2520 8620	Bald Hills	Stone arrangement

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
* NPWS 44-3-0042	1:250,000 2770 8720	Gulf Stream	Stone arrangement

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
* NPWS 44-3-0043	1:250,000 c.2510 8680	Mt Aspley	Stone arrangement

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
* NPWS 44-3-0045	1:250,000 2700 8730	Binbenang/Glanmire	Carved tree

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
* NPWS 44-3-0046	1:250,000 c.2600 8840	Peel/Brucedale	Carved tree

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
* NPWS 44-3-0049	1:250,000 c.2590 89400	Millah Murrah	Stone arrangement

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
✓ NPWS 44-3-0050	1:250,000 2530 8930	Bivan Flat/Pleasant Range	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
✓ NPWS 44-3-0051	1:250,000 2480 8930	Stoney Ck	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
✓ NPWS 44-3-0052	1:250,000 2480 8980	Windale Rivulet	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
✓ NPWS 44-3-0053	1:250,000 2530 8840	Durama Ck	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
✓ NPWS 44-3-0054	1:250,000 2500 8770	Mt Rankin/Kelloshiel	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-3-0055	1:250,000 2540 8870	Lick Holes	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-3-0057	1:250,000 c.2590 8830	Peel/Brucedale	Burial/Carved tree

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-3-0058	1:250,000 2565 8632	Orton Park	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: poor

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-3-0061	1:250,000 2520 8635	Panorama Hills/Bathurst	Scarred tree

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: poor

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-3-0065	1:250,000 2510 8650	Panorama Hills	Stone arrangement

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: destroyed

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-3-0066	2690 8740	Little Wonder Ck	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: good  
Condition of site: good

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-3-0071	2900 8720	Scotts Ck 5	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: good  
Condition of site: good

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-3-0072	2900 8720	Scotts Ck 4	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: good  
Condition of site: poor

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-3-0075	2880 8690	Scotts Ck 1	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: good  
Condition of site: good

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-3-0076	2850 8680	Diamond Ck 1	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: good  
Condition of site: poor

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-3-0077	1:250,000 2830 8680	Kirkconnel Ck 1	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: good  
Condition of site: poor

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-3-0078	1:250,000 2800 8670	Frying Pan Ck 1	Open camp site (contact)

Level of information on Site Form: good  
Condition of site: poor

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-3-0079	1:250,000 2750 8680	Cave Ck 1	Open camp site (contact)

Level of information on Site Form: good  
Condition of site: poor

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-3-0080	1:250,000 2670 8740	Winburndale 2	Open camp site (contact)

Level of information on Site Form: good  
Condition of site: poor

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
NPWS 44-3-0081	1:250,000 2670 8750	Winburndale 1	Open camp site (contact)

Level of information on Site Form: good  
Condition of site: poor

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
* NPWS 44-3-0082	1:250,000 2560 8770	Saltram Ck 1	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: good  
Condition of site: poor

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
* NPWS 44-3-0083	1:250,000 2470 8970	Rankin 1	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: good  
Condition of site: poor

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
* NPWS 44-3-0084	1:250,000 2430 8790	Hell Hole Creek 1	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: good  
Condition of site: poor

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
* NPWS 44-5-0001	1:250,000 2340 8090	Abercrombie Caves	Shelter c deposit

Level of information on Site Form: good  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) ; excavated shelter.

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
* NPWS 44-5-0003	1:250,000 c.2370 8585	Bathamton/Fitzgeralds Valley	Burial

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: destroyed

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)



Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
	1:250,000		
NPWS 44-5-0004	2372 8079	Abercrombie Caves	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: poor  
Condition of site: ?

Comments:

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
	1:250,000		
NPWS 44-5-0005	2342 8039	Grove Ck	Carved tree

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
	1:250,000		
NPWS 44-6-0002	2530 8960	Winburndale Rivulet/ Bivan Flat	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) Artefacts collected and lodged with the Australian Museum.

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
	1:250,000		
NPWS 44-6-0003	2590 8520	Campbells R/The Lagoon	Open camp site

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) Artefacts collected and lodged with the Australian Museum. May be just outside the Shire boundary.

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
	1:250,000		
NPWS 44-6-0009	c.2880 8580	Tarana Quarry/Colenso Tarana	Water hole/well

Level of information on Site Form: fair  
Condition of site: good

Comments:

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
	1:250,000		
NPWS 44-6-0011	2595 8533	Davis's Ck/Davy's Ck	Carved tree

Level of information on Site Form: good  
Condition of site: ?

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
	1:250,000		
NPWS 44-6-0012	2672 8581	Fish River	Burial/Carved tree

Level of information on Site Form: good  
Condition of site: destroyed

Comments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)  
been just outside the Shire borders.

The site may have

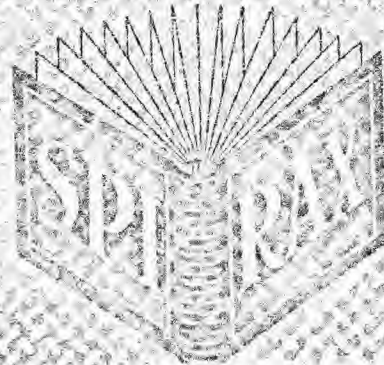
GOULBURN 1:250,000

Site No.	Grid ref.	Site Name	Site Type
	1:250,000		
NPWS 51-3-0001	2574 7953	Granite Hill	Carved tree

Level of information on Site Form: form missing.  
Condition of site: ?

Comments:





*Typed Articles  
Relating to the Aborigines  
Principally Archaeological Sites  
Of the Bathurst District.*

**s. 22(1)(a)(ii)**

**s. 22(1)(a)(ii)**



Old Aborigine Campsites, Stone Arrangements, etc., Dubbo, N.S.W.

Dundullimal is on the west side of the Macquarie River, about four miles up the river from Dubbo. The Macquarie River here has left the hilly country to the eastward, and is entering the alluvial plains of the interior. The land surface is now slightly undulating. The bed of the river and the high banks are of clay, the surface soil of the country is a red loam. I was at Dundullimal during the year 1941, and Mr. Plamer, the owner of the property, told me of an old Aborigine campsite about half a mile up the river from the homestead. Mr. Plamer, whose knowledge of, and interest in the Aborigines was above that of the ordinary, informed me that many an Aborigine stone artefact (principally stone axeheads) had been collected and taken away from here, and also that it was the best site for many miles around.

The main site is on a wide low ridge a few hundred yards back from the river. A feature of the inland rivers is in places, a secondary bank of varying distances back from the river itself, but nowhere any great distance away. Above one such secondary bank is where this camp site is situated, and the site had been ploughed up repeatedly. It is the most prolific and extensive ploughed up site ever I have seen. Implements, principally of black chert, and also of quartzite, and a great quantity of chips, flakes and fragments, waste material, had been ploughed up over an area of several acres. Also, implements, as well as the waste fragments, had been ploughed up on any rising ground adjacent to the river in the vicinity of the main camp. Traces of former Aborigine occupation were to be seen over an area of about thirty acres. I collected one hundred and fifty or more implements here, most of them to be found being large implements, some of them massive. The material here is similar to that found around Bathurst, 130 miles away to the east, but, taking it collectively, entirely different to that found around Condobolin, about 100 miles to the south.

By far the greater number of the implements from Dundullimal have been made from waterworn boulders and river pebbles, as demonstrated by portions of the smooth faded outer surfaces showing on many of the implements and on the fragments of stone scattered over the sites. There are no boulders and pebbles in the river bed here, the only stone showing in places in the river bed and on some ridges nearby, being a coarse sandstone. The stone from which the Aborigines here fashioned their stone tools had undoubtedly been transported from elsewhere. The few ground edged axeheads I found here are very crude, the better ones having been carried away long ago. On outcrops of rock in the vicinity are grooves worn by the grinding down of stone axes. Mr. Palmer also informed me that about a mile distant in a direct line up the river from this site, and near the junction of the Macquarie River and a large creek, is the site of an old Bora ground, but I did not have time to visit it. I was also informed that the Aboriginal name Dundullimal means thunder.

Mr. s. 22(1)(a)(ii), of Dubbo, visited Dundullimal some couple of years ago to search for Aborigine implements over the old campsite, and Mr. Plamer showed him a small stone arrangement no great distance away. Mr. Graham drew a plan of it, which he forwarded to me, with the following account. It is a small square pavement, less than two feet across, of granite stones, twenty five in number, sunk in the ground, placed close together, with about an inch above the ground. It is on the top of a high secondary bank of the Macquarie River, on the western side of the river, this bank being known as Red Bank. Being close to the edge of the bank it has not been disturbed by ploughing, but sheep walking over and around it will bring about its eventual disintegration. Following the river around it is distant about a mile and a half up the river from Dundullimal homestead, but by going in a direct line, about three quarters of a mile. It would therefore be between the old Bora ground and the main campsite. Mr. Graham, among his other activities, has collected a specimen of every geological formation to be found in the Dubbo district, and he states that no granite is to be found within a radius of at least thirty miles from the site of this small arrangement. These granite stones, none of which are large, had evidently been transported some considerable distance. Mr. Palmer is a descendant of one of

This is also near the edge of a sloping bank and but a short distance from a rock hole in the bed of the creek. This "oven" also shows out prominently a few yards around it having been subjected to sheet erosion. Another one that I have noticed is closely a small gully about a mile below the junction of the Windburndale and Clear Creeks, in the Parish of Pool, County Roxburgh, a small cluster of stones which had undoubtedly been subjected to the action of fire. It was also near the edge of a grassy, sloping bank along the side of a low ridge. I have not seen many such small stone arrangements anywhere throughout the Bathurst district, but those I have noticed are placed in similar positions, closely the edge of a sloping bank in the vicinity of water. The old Aborigine campsites throughout the district are on low ridges or closely high sloping banks of creeks providing the terrain is level.

I have come across but one that was probably a "blackfellow's oven" that was a small hearth of baked clay. It was situated but a few feet from the edge of a bank of one of the three main upper branches of Duraman Creek, Parish of Duramana, County Roxburgh. Here there is a spring or soak in the bed of a creek at a place known as the Lick Holes, where, in a layer of clay there is evidently salt or some allied substance, and sheep over the years have licked the bank into small caverns, hence the name Lick Holes. On the west side of the creek here the terrain is such that it was probably an important old campsite of the Aborigines, but owing to being heavily grassed no traces of them are visible except on one small eroded patch. This small area, ten or twelve feet by eight or nine feet, closely the bank of the creek, has been subjected to sheet erosion,

six or eight inches of the surface soil having been removed by the action of water. On this bare water eroded patch of ground was uncovered, or exposed to view, a level, hearth-like patch of baked clay, fifteen or eighteen inches in diameter, baked to a red colour, like a brick.

It stood out prominently about two inches higher than the surrounding bare yellow clay from which the surface soil had been removed by water erosion. It may have come about by a fire being continually lit in one place, however, I have not seen anything like it elsewhere throughout the Bathurst district during the many years I have been searching over old Aborigine campsites.

This small circular formation of baked clay had evidently been a few inches underground before it was uncovered, as at least six inches of the surface soil had been removed by erosion. This in itself does not necessarily imply any great age. I have repeatedly noticed that there is, in general, a gradual building up, under normal conditions, of the land surface of the level or near level valley floors if the country happens to be covered with a coat of grass. The terrain is such here that it would not require any great period of time, under ordinary conditions, for this hearth like formation to be underground. The recent erosion here had been brought about by sheep pads.

An exceptionally large number of flakes, chips, and fragments of chert, quartzite and other stone not found in the immediate vicinity had been uncovered around this hearth of baked clay on this small patch of eroded ground. An unusual feature was the smallness of most of the chips and fragments of waste material. Here I found several aborigine artefacts, among them being one of the rare Logan pick type of artefact, one of the three that I have found in the Bathurst district. It was lying about twelve inches from the edge of the bank, about a third of it having been uncovered. Another find was a perfect specimen of a Bondi point, much larger than the average, made from quartz. Recently I again revisited the site to find that the clay hearth had disappeared. Owing to the exceptionally wet seasons during recent years the erosion has been much deeper, bringing about the destruction of the burnt clay formation.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)



Old Aboriginal Occupation, Stone Implements, etc., Dubbo, N.S.W.

Dundullinal is on the west side of the Macquarie River, about four miles up the river from Dubbo. The Macquarie River here has left the hilly country to the eastward, and is entering the alluvial plains of the interior. The land surface is now slightly undulating. The bed of the river and the high banks are of clay, the surface soil of the country is a red loam. I was at Dundullinal during the year 1921, and Mr. Plumer, the owner of the property, told me of an old Aborigine campsite about half a mile up the river from the homestead. Mr. Plumer, whose knowledge of, and interest in the Aborigines was above that of the ordinary, informed me that many old Aborigine stone artefacts (principally stone axes) had been collected and taken away from here, and also that it was the best site for many miles around.

The main site is on a wide low ridge a few hundred yards back from the river. A feature of the inland rivers is in places, a secondary bank of varying distance back from the river itself, but nowhere any great distance away. Above one such secondary bank is where this camp site is situated, and the site had been ploughed up repeatedly. It is the most prolific and extensive ploughed up site ever I have seen. Implements, principally of black chert, and also of quartzite, and a great quantity of chips, flakes and fragments, waste material, had been ploughed up over an area of several acres. Also, implements, as well as the waste fragments, had been ploughed up on my rising ground adjacent to the river in the vicinity of the main camp. Traces of former Aborigine occupation were to be seen over an area of about thirty acres. I collected one hundred and fifty or more implements here, most of them to be found being large implements, some of them massive. The material here is similar to that found around Bathurst, 130 miles away to the east, but, taking it collectively, entirely different to that found around Condobolin, about 100 miles to the south.

By far the greater number of the implements from Dundullinal have been made from waterworn boulders and river pebbles, as demonstrated by portions of the smooth faded outer surfaces showing on many of the implements and on the fragments of stone scattered over the sites. There are no boulders and pebbles in the river bed here, the only stone showing in places in the river bed and on some ridges nearby, being a coarse sandstone. The stones from which the Aborigines here fashioned their stone tools had undoubtedly been transported from elsewhere. The few ground edged axesheads I found here are very crude, the better ones having been carried away long ago. On outcrops of rock in the vicinity are grooves worn by the grinding down of stone axes. Mr. Plumer also informed me that about a mile distant in a direct line up the river from this site, and near the junction of the Macquarie River and a large creek, is the site of an old bora ground, but I did not have time to visit it. I was also informed that the Aboriginal name Dundullinal means thunder.

Mr. s. 22(1)(a)(ii) of Dubbo, visited Dundullinal some couple of years ago to search for Aborigine implements over the old campsite, and Mr. Plumer showed him a small stone arrangement no great distance away. Mr. Graham drew a plan of it, which he forwarded to me, with the following account. It is a small square pavement, less than two feet across, of granite stones, twenty five in number, sunk in the ground, placed close together, with about an inch above the ground. It is on the top of a high secondary bank of the Macquarie River, on the western side of the river, this bank being known as Red bank. Being close to the edge of the bank it has not been disturbed by ploughing, but sheep walking over and around it will bring about its eventual disintegration. Following the river around it is distant about a mile and a half up the river from Dundullinal homestead, but by going in a direct line, about three quarters of a mile. It would therefore be between the old bora ground and the main campsite. Mr. Graham, among his other activities, has collected a specimen of every geological formation to be found in the Dubbo district, and he states that no granite is to be found within a radius of at least thirty miles from the site of this small arrangement. These granite stones, some of which are large, had evidently been transported some considerable distance. Mr. Plumer is a descendant of one of



only on the edge of a sloping bank and not a short distance from a rock hole in the bed of the creek. This "oven" was made out probably a few years ago and it having been subjected to some erosion. Another one that I have noticed is already a small gully about a mile below the junction of the Kaitiaki and Manu Creek, in the Parish of Peel, County Londonderry, a small cluster of stones which had undoubtedly been subjected to the action of fire. It was also near the edge of a grassy, sloping bank along the side of a low ridge. I have not seen any other small stone arrangements anywhere throughout the Bathurst district, but those I have noticed are placed in similar positions, close to the edge of a sloping bank in the vicinity of water. The old Aborigine campsites throughout the district are on low ridges or close to high sloping banks of creeks providing the terrain is level.

I have come across one that was probably a "blackfellow's oven" that was a small hearth of baked clay. It was situated but a few feet from the edge of a bank of one of the three main upper branches of Burmann Creek, Parish of Duramana, County Londonderry. There was in a slight or pool in the bed of a creek at a place known as the Lick Hollow, where, in a layer of clay there is evidently salt or some allied substance, and once over they have lifted the bank into small covers, hence the name Lick Hollow. On the west side of the creek here the terrain is such that it was probably an important old campsite of the Aborigines, but owing to being heavily grazed no traces of them are visible except on one small wooded patch. This small area, ten or twelve feet by eight or nine feet, close to the bank of the creek, has been subjected to sheet erosion,

six or eight inches of the surface soil having been removed by the action of water. On this bare water eroded patch of ground was uncovered, or exposed to view, a level, hearth-like patch of baked clay, fifteen or eighteen inches in diameter, baked to a red colour, like a brick.

It stood out prominently about two inches higher than the surrounding bare yellow clay from which the surface soil had been removed by water erosion. It may have come about by a fire being continually lit in one place, however, I have not seen anything like it elsewhere throughout the Bathurst district during the many years I have been searching over old Aborigine campsites.

This small circular formation of baked clay had evidently been a few inches underground before it was uncovered, as at least six inches of the surface soil had been removed by erosion. This in itself does not necessarily imply any great age. I have repeatedly noticed that there is, in general, a gradual building up, under normal conditions, of the land surface of the level or near level valley floors if the country happens to be covered with a coat of grass. The terrain is such here that it would not require any great period of time, under ordinary conditions, for this hearth like formation to be underground. The recent erosion here had been brought about by sheep pads.

An exceptionally large number of flakes, chips, and fragments of chert, quartzite and other stone not found in the immediate vicinity had been uncovered around this hearth of baked clay on this small patch of eroded ground. An unusual feature was the smallness of most of the chips and fragments of waste material. Here I found several Aborigine artefacts, among them being one of the rare ogam pick type of artefact, one of the three that I have found in the Bathurst district. It was lying about twelve inches from the edge of the bank, about a third of it having been uncovered. Another find was a perfect specimen of a Lough point, much larger than the average, made from quartz. Recently I again revisited the site to find that the clay hearth had disappeared. Owing to the exceptionally wet seasons during recent years the erosion has been much deeper, bringing about the destruction of the burnt clay formation.

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level area within a bend of the creek. This level area is practically level except for the trees and shrubs growing around the base of the rocks and along the sloping bank of the creek. In the upper level area across the creek are growing a few large trees, whereas the mountain sides are densely covered with trees and shrubs. A little higher the creek from the limestone rocks the country on the west side opposite the upper flat slopes down to the creek much less steeply than elsewhere. In the creek there is an abundance of water, but fifty yards or so down from the lower of these two level areas the water disappears and flows underground.

At one time there was no shortage of game throughout these mountains, wallaroos, grey kangaroos, scrub wallabies, rock wallabies, wabato, koalas, opossums, etc., and also hordes of many kinds in season from the immense shrubs and vines. The location of these two well sheltered level spaces is such that here undoubtedly is the site of an old camping place, and, therefore, corroborated, of the Aborigines that formerly inhabited, or periodically

visited these mountains, but the site is now so thickly covered with grass tussocks that no traces of them are discernible.

About four miles distant from the Jandalan Caves, and in the Caves Reserve, and not far from the summit of the Main Divide, John Bland and I came upon a small open space on the summit of a ridge. The surroundings were thickly clothed with vegetation; trees and shrubs. On this small bare patch of ground, about fifteen yards in length and ten or twelve in width, we picked up half a dozen or more flakes of chert, which had patinated to a bluish tint. One of these fragments of chert, certain indications of the former presence of the Aborigines, a fragment roughly oval in shape, and about an inch and a half in length, has a serrated or saw-like edge, and one of the other fragments also showed definite traces of usage. The location is such that there is no water to be found in the vicinity.

## s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

### "Blackfellow's Ovens", Bathurst District

What are popularly known as "blackfellow's ovens", small heaps of baked clay, so frequently to be seen on the old Aborigine campsites throughout Central and Western New South Wales, are not to be found in the Bathurst district. Here a small arrangement of stones was apparently used. Very few of these are now to be seen. The clearing of the timber and the ploughing of an old campsite would disarrange and scatter them. The campsites being in the vicinity of water, the movements of stock over the years would also scatter them.

One of the most extensive campsites to be found in the Bathurst district is situated under what is known as Black Mountain, and about half a mile from the south side of the Windermere Creek, and in the Parish of Durambi, County Rockburgh. This site, known as Livan Flat, consists of several low ridges where a number of small watercourses join, and where there is a never failing supply of water. The ridges terminate nearly the springs in the main creek by sloping banks twelve or fifteen feet in height. In places along and above these banks the terrain has been subjected to sheet erosion, a few inches of the surface soil having been removed by the action of water. In these eroded patches in the vicinity of the springs hundreds of fragments of quartzite and black chert have been uncovered, and many Aborigine stone artefacts have been found here.

Five or six feet back from the top of the sloping bank nearly the springs below a couple of small clusters of stones are to be seen. These two small arrangements of stones are distant about five yards apart. They consist of eighteen inches in diameter, roughly circular in shape, and arranged so as to be flattened on top. These small arrangements of stones show out prominently, the soil to a depth of a few inches having been removed by the action of water from around them. They consist of flattened or squarish fragments of the coarse sedimentary rock of the locality placed close together and clearly show that they have been subjected to the action of fire.

On the point of another ridge but a short distance away, and a few feet back from the top of the sloping bank, is another similar cluster of stones, the stones averaging about one or two inches in diameter. Undoubtedly "blackfellow's ovens". Elsewhere around the eroded margins of these low, flat-topped ridges may be seen a few pieces of baked stone, "ovens" now



earliest pioneers of the Dubbo district, and he informed Mr. Graham that this small square of red granite plates had been known of since the time of the earliest settlement of the district, and that it is not a recent construction.

There is a stone arrangement at Warrington, Brocklehurst, seven miles from Dubbo, on what is known as Old Cane Hill, which, however, is but little more than a ridge. This arrangement consists of lines of stones, the stones placed side by side. There are two lines of stones seven feet apart and 130 feet in length, in the form of a half circle, evidently designed as a pathway. Bearing the top of the half circle, on the left hand side, there is a narrow opening in the outer line of stones, and a short narrow pathway, with a row of stones on each side leading into a near square enclosure twenty-one feet by nineteen or twenty feet. One corner of this enclosure is slightly rounded, the other three corners are right angles.

On the right hand side of the half circle there is an opening leading into another enclosure twenty three feet by twenty feet. Here, however, there is not the narrow pathway. I have not seen this arrangement, but Mr. Andrew Graham forwarded me a diagram of it, giving the measurements, and a photograph of a section of it. The stones placed side by side appear to average eight or nine inches in diameter.

Two and a half miles from Dubbo, on Coote's Gulley road, there is a small outcrop of rock furrowed with grooves worn in by the Aborigines grinding down their stone axes. On another rock situated a place known as "The Rocks" Terramungahina road, seven miles from Dubbo, are also to be seen many grooves deeply worn in by the grinding down of stone axes.

A practice of the Aborigines of the middle and upper Macquarie River region was to strip off a sheet of bark and carve intricate designs on the trunks of one or more trees in the vicinity of graves. At one time there were many such trees (barbologlyphs, or Aborigine "grave indicators") "king-ah" trees, to be found throughout the Dubbo district. Some are in the Australian Museum in Sydney, but most of them have been destroyed by land clearing operations, by fires, or by the natural processes of decay. Mr. A. Graham, during the year 1962, could only learn of three such trees still standing in situ in the Dubbo district. These are on "The Springs" holding, Gulley road, twenty six miles from Dubbo. There is an entirely different design carved on the trunk of each tree, and on two of the trees the designs are such overgrown. The carved portion of the trunks of these three trees are eight feet, six feet six inches and six feet respectively.

Nearly the Talbragar River, on s. 22(1)(a)(ii) property, about nine miles from Dubbo, there is evidently an old Aborigine campsite of some importance. The site has been ploughed over for years, but Mr. Reich still ploughs up stone axes. As Mr. A. Graham expressed it :- "There would be other things there if he (Mr. Reich) had time to look and knew what to look for."

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

SMALL STONE AXE GRINDING ROCK - CHOOLANDRA

During the year 1925, whilst employed shearing at Choolandra, situated on Cox's Creek, a small tributary of the Macoi River, and distant about twenty miles from Boggabri, I came upon a small rock surface upon which were grooves worn in by the Aborigines grinding down stone axes. This small outcrop of sedimentary rock, on the top of a low ridge, is about three feet six inches in length, about two feet in greatest width, and only a few inches above the level surface. There is no other outcrop of rock in the vicinity. On this small rock surface are a number of parallel grooves. The unusual feature about it is the distance away from water, the creek being at least three-quarters of a mile away. Water being essential for the grinding down of stone axes it had evidently been carried from some distance to the site.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)



... distance down this deep gully. To the eastward the country falls gradually for about half a mile, and then drops abruptly down into the deep gorge of Stoney Creek. About a mile away to the south east down in a basin at the junction of Stoney Creek and a smaller creek there is an extensive old campsite of the Aborigines.

The country in the vicinity of the mine higher up and away from the water was originally but lightly timbered with white box (*Eucalyptus albens*) and on and around the mine itself were but a few scattered trees. From here, looking northward, there is a most extensive view down the valley of Stoney Creek, and the valley of the Macintyre River to and beyond the junction of the Turra River, and also an extensive view of the Turra Mountains away in the distance. It is one of the most extensive lookouts to be found throughout the whole of the district. This may be the explanation why no many traces of the Aborigines are to be seen or but a small eroded portion of a ridgepole or unwise or trace whatever would be expected to be found.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Human Hand Embedded in Limestone at the Jenolan Caves, and old  
Aborigine Camp Site, Jenolan Caves Reserve.

In a letter dated June 30, 1962, that I received from Mrs. Hilary Rodwell, Oberon, there is the following passage :-

"When Charles Chulan first explored a cavern at Jenolan, in which he found a limestone embedded hand, he recorded that a custom of removing a hand after death existed among the tribes around Prospect."

Mrs. Rodwell has been for years collecting data in order to write a comprehensive history of the Oberon Shire. On Sunday, October 21, 1962, I happened to visit the Jenolan Caves. I made enquiries concerning this human hand, and was informed by one of the guides that a dried human hand embedded in the limestone had been found years ago, close to the old entrance to the Lucan Cave, and near what is known as the Footprint. The Footprint is an opening in the roof of a cavern, which, when being looked up at from the floor of the cavern, is the shape of a foot. My informant pointed out the place to me from the roadway below. It is well up the side of the steep rocky eminence directly at the rear of, or east side of the Jenolan Caves Hotel. I was unable to learn what became of this dried hand.

I also learned this day from Mr. Hans Verboog, the Jenolan Caves Reserve Overseer, that a small level area about a mile up McKewans Creek from the Devil's Coach House at Jenolan was an old Aborigine corroboree ground. Upon making further enquiries Mr. Verboog advised me to contact Mr. Harry Harper, who for years had been gardener at the Jenolan Caves, but was now retired and living in Oberon. Upon doing so, some little time later, Mr. Harper informed that he was not able to give me much information excepting what he had learned from his father, who at one time was a mounted trooper, and whose area of patrol included the Jenolan area. Trooper Harper was interested in the collecting of Aborigine relics. On and near to this level area on McKewans Creek he found four or five stone axe-heads, and considered the site to be an old corroboree or ceremonial ground.

I have visited the site, and Mr. Verboog has drawn for me a detailed plan of it and the surrounding area. It is situated on the eastern watershed, in the Parish of Jenolan, County Westmealand, three miles or thereabouts from the main divide. The country here is mountainous, in fact the Jenolan - Manangra Falls region embraces some of the roughest country in Australia. The mountains rise up steeply from the watercourses, so steeply and abruptly that in most places the most practicable way to traverse it is by following along the watercourses. Level areas adjacent to the watercourses are but few throughout much of the region.

Following up the Jenolan or Harry's River (locally known as McKewans Creek) between steep mountains for a distance of about a mile from the great archway or natural tunnel known as the Devil's Coach House, you come to where local tradition has it as being an old "corroboree ground". There are two level areas, each of about three quarters of an acre in extent, divided by the creek cutting across from one mountain side to the other. They are not elevated flats, but rather shelves, about twelve feet higher than the creek bed. The lower one is bounded on the south west by a bluff of limestone







Small Stone Cairn, Pagan Creek.

Situated in the Parish of Victoria, County Bathurst, there is a small stone cairn, probably the work of the Aborigines, on a near flat sheet of granite rock. This sheet of rock is distant seventy or eighty yards from the east side of a small creek locally known as Pagan's Creek, the east easternly of the upper branches of Mooney Mooney Creek, a small tributary of the Macquarie River, distant about six miles away to the north. This sheet of rock is roughly circular in shape, forty seven yards in diameter, and ten feet in height on the western side nearest the creek. The surface of the rock, is in general flat, and being on a hill side, the eastern edge is at ground level. In places on level rock surfaces are many straight parallel lines, of varying distances apart, the greatest distance being about six inches. In places the lines are V-shaped, averaging about two inches in width, and an inch in depth. In other places the lines are rounded like grooves worn in by the grinding down of stone axes. These perfectly straight parallel lines are up to eight feet in length. Where rounded they are about the size of and have the appearance of the corrugates on a sheet of galvanized iron. These are natural formations brought about by the unusual weathering of the granite rock surface. There are a number of other smaller low granite rock surfaces in the immediate vicinity, but on none of them are these corrugates.

On the large rock surface is an irregular shaped depression seven yards in greatest diameter filled to a few inches in depth with soil. A small patch of soil on a near level rock surface is often to be seen, it is nothing out of the ordinary. On the centre of the small area of soil on this rock surface is a small stone cairn about two feet six inches in diameter at the base, and about a foot in height. It is built of small flat granite stones averaging about two inches in thickness, the largest of these showing being about nine inches in length and six inches in width. There are no other loose stones on the rock surface. The surrounding country being of granite formation with many outcrops of rock the stones were probably gathered from nearby.

On the rock surface about seven yards away from the <sup>small stone cairn is</sup> shallow rock pool four feet in diameter. This, however, is but a precarious water supply, the pool, when filled, being no more than twelve inches in depth.

About two hundred yards up the creek, where another small creek joins it, are some deep waterholes in the rocky bed that are kept permanently filled by springs above them. The surrounding country is covered with a thick coat of grass, the timber having been ring-barked and dead many years. A small portion of the low ridge in the junction of the two creeks and close by the springs has been subjected to water erosion, a few inches of the top soil having been removed. On this small sheet eroded patch of ground, six yards in length and an average width of five feet, I picked up thirty four chips, flakes and fragments of stone, a few of basalt, but principally black chert, among them being a few definite Aborigine artefacts. Many of the chips were very small, less than half an inch in length. Unmistakable evidence that here is the site of an old camping place of the Aborigines.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

*The stone arrangements... that I have seen are...  
...this is...  
The parallel markings on the rock surface are...  
...the small cairn...  
...with them.*



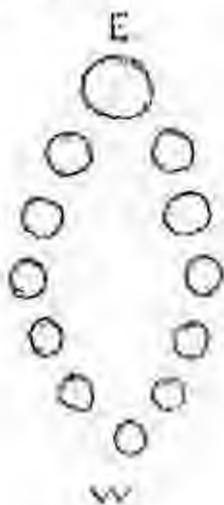
Small Stone Arrangement - Oberon.

During the year 1961 a small stone arrangement situated in the Parish of Oberon, County of Westmoreland, was destroyed whilst clearing the land for the plough. It was probably a totas centre, or some such sacred place of the Aborigines, and was distant about four miles north west from the town of Oberon, and four or five miles east from the top of Oberon Mount on the western - Oberon road. It was an oval shaped arrangement, six or seven feet in length, and about three feet in width, of rounded, flat, water-worn stones. On the eastern end of this arrangement was a rounded smooth boulder about twelve inches in diameter and about four inches in thickness. The other stones were similar in shape, but smaller, being about seven inches in diameter and about three inches in thickness. They were placed eight or ten inches apart, flat upon and partially embedded in the ground. Being of a uniform size and shape they were evidently picked stones, and must have been carried from the Fish River, at least seven miles away, for there are no similar stones nearer. The country where this oval shaped arrangement was situated is undulating, and it was upon a low ridge above a small hollow. The formation of the country here, wherever any stone happens to be showing, is of a soft, shaley red-stone. I received this information from the two men who had cleared the land of timber here, one of them being the owner of the property. The clearing was done in order to plough the land for pasture improvement. I obtained this information from these two men at different times and whilst they were not in collaboration with each other. The only discrepancy in their statements was respecting the length of the oval, one stated it to be about six feet in length, the other about seven. They regarded it as being, perhaps, the grave of an Aborigine, and bull-dozed a hole to the depth of about five feet on the site, but without finding any traces of bones or that the ground had ever been disturbed.

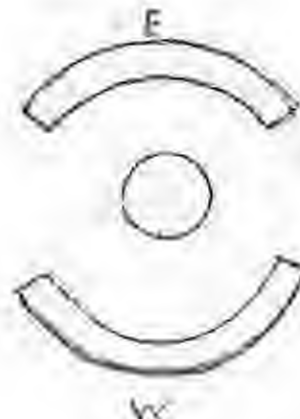
Excavations in the Earth.

Another <sup>what</sup> was probably the work of the Aborigines in the Parish of Henkehn, County of Westmoreland, has also during recent years been destroyed. It was situated about one hundred yards from the south side of Kings Stockyard Creek, a small tributary of the Fish River, and close by, but outside, the boundary of the Oberon Golf Links. At a place where there is always water in the creek nearby was a small open space surrounded by a dense grove of Black Sally trees (*Eucalyptus stellulata*). On this small naturally clear space, were two part circular about a foot in depth and about seven yards apart. Each excavation was about nine feet in length and two feet in width. Midway between these two part circles was a circular excavation about four feet in diameter and a foot in depth. The two outer sides of the part circles were towards the east and west. There were no traces of mounds, merely what appeared to be excavations in the earth.

My informant, Mrs. Hilary Redwell, a member of the Oberon Shire Council, is collecting material for a comprehensive history of the Oberon Shire, and among other things collecting all the information she can relating to the Aborigines who formerly dwelt in that district. When a girl and young woman she resided nearby these small grass-covered excavations, surrounded by the clump of eucalyptus stellulata, and had seen them many times. Upon enquiry she found that the oldest residents who know of them were unanimous that they were "something that had been made by the blacks". They have now entirely disappeared, the site has been cleared of the timber and ploughed over many times. At my request Mrs. Redwell drew from memory a plan of the site for me, giving the approximate measurements.



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These limestone outcrops, about 1000, would be distant at the same time from the river as the site of the quarry. The distribution of the stone and other commodities over a wide area would be a feature in the vicinity of suitable outcrops to the river and a stone of this kind away from a quarry from where a great quantity of the stone had been obtained.

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#### Aborigine Quarry near Killongbutta.

Along the summit of a ridge close by the eastern side of the Macquarie River, and in the Parish of Piper, County Roxburgh, and distant about twenty eight miles by road down the river from Bathurst, is what is evidently an old Aborigine quarry. In general the hilly and mountainous country through which the Macquarie River here flows is of ancient Silurian formation, a coarse sedimentary rock. On a restricted area a few hundred yards from the river, on the summit and point of a ridge is what appears to be an intrusion of plutonic rock, the portion exposed being confined to an area about twenty five yards in width and about three hundred yards in length.

On this ridge the numerous outcrops of varying height up to about five feet high, have been fractured into seams, both horizontal and perpendicular. This rock breaks with a smooth fracture, and when freshly broken has a glass-like appearance. In colour it is a dark, greyish blue, verging into black. It is an ideal material from which to manufacture flaked and chipped edged stone implements. It may perhaps be a seam of chert, if knowledge of geology is only superficial.

Along the whole extent of the outcrop there is an abundance of evidence that pieces had been broken off and the ground is strewn with discarded blocks and fragments. Here perhaps is what cannot be termed a quarry, the material obtained has not been dug from out of the ground, but battered from off suitable outcrops. A close examination reveals that the innumerable fragments lying around have not been fractured from off the outcrops by the action of fire or heat, but had been designedly broken off. Ian MacArtney, my companion with me at the time we located the site, took several close up coloured photographs of the outcrops from the tops of which pieces had been broken off showing unmistakably that it was not by the action of heat.

Many of the stone implements to be found in the Bathurst district show conclusively that they have been made from waterworn boulders and pebbles, others evidently had not. The material from which the latter had been fashioned could have been obtained from this outcrop of suitable stone, or from outcrops of similar material that may be found elsewhere throughout the large extent of hilly country of a like formation to the north of Bathurst.

About a mile and a half down the river, and on the western side is an area of several hundred acres of low undulating country, known as Killongbutta, which is enclosed by high, steep stony hills. Many small watercourses coming down from the adjacent hills pass through the Killongbutta basin, and the terrain has been cut into many low ridges. Here is an ideal place to look for the old occupation of the Aborigines.

Ian MacArtney and I went to Killongbutta after locating the Aborigine quarry, but owing to the lateness of the day I only had time to do but little more than glance over a few likely looking places that had been recently ploughed and over a few small water crossed patches. Traces of former Aborigine occupation, in the form of fragments and chips of stone that had been brought to the site is much in evidence, and I found a number of stone artefacts, principally of the larger types. What particularly interested me was the presence of pieces and fragments of stone that had evidently come from the site at great distance up the river which I had located earlier in the day.

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also along the greater part of the creek. The mound was grass covered, at least four feet in height, oval shaped, about twelve yards in length and four yards in greatest width. It appeared to be built entirely of earth, was on a clear level space of about a square chain in extent, parallel with the creek, which here was running in a west-east direction. There are no traces of there having been a residence nearby, on the first occasion I was there we looked around for such traces, and upon making enquiries recently I learned that there had never been a residence of any sort within at least half a mile of it. A few months ago I revisited the site in order to take measurements, etc., to find that the mound had disappeared. The country had been cleared of the green timber, ploughed, and sown down with clover. Evidently the mound had also been levelled off when the country was being prepared for the plough, as likely as not, destroyed by the tractor drivers merely in order to see what may be beneath it.

*Parish of  
Freemantle  
County  
Bathurst*

A similar mound, but not so large, is on a small alluvial flat near Deadman's Creek (official name), a small tributary of the Macquarie River in the Parish of *Freemantle* County *Freemantle*. It is distant about twenty miles from Bathurst and in hilly, green timbered country. The owner of the property on which situated told me of it and directed me to it. He informed me, on the authority of his grandfather, that this mound was there when the country was first occupied. Like similar mounds and stone cairns it is locally looked upon as being a "blackfellow's" grave. However, it is much too large to be the tumulus over a grave. It is grass covered, oval in shape, three feet in height, five yards in length, and three yards its greatest width. It is eight yards away from the creek, which is here but a small shallow channel, on a small flat of but limited extent, from which the stony hills rise up steeply. This mound also points east and west, and appears to be constructed entirely of earth. Although there are many loose stones but a short distance away. These mounds probably were the work of Aborigines, but there is nothing now in the vicinity of them to indicate what may have been their precise function or significance.

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#### Aboriginal Quarry - Oberon Mount.

A quarry from which the Aborigines obtained stone for the manufacture of stone axe-heads is situated about a mile north from the top of what is known as Oberon Mount, on the road from Bathurst to Oberon. It is distant about twenty-two miles south-east from Bathurst, in the Parish of *Wollan*, close to the north-west corner of the Parish of *Oberon*, and adjacent to the boundary of the Parish of *Jocelyn*, in the County of *Westmoreland*. It is on the edge of an extensive plateau from which the escarpment falls steeply for about 1,000 feet down to the valley of the Rich River. The country is intersected by many small gullies and watercourses where these quarries are situated. The country here, is, in general, of a soft sandstone formation. Between two small watercourses, the one on the north side being one of the upper tributaries of Painville Creek, a small tributary of the Rich River, distant about four miles away, is an outcrop of what is geologically known as *andesite*. This *andesite* had been subject to considerable pressure during the ancient movement of the strata. The small watercourse on the south side is one of the many small gullies which form the *Rich* *Kilo* *Creek*, a tributary of *Winegar's* *Creek*, which enters the Rich River near *O'Connell*.

This outcrop of hard, dense, bluish, coloured stone, which takes to a greenish tint, is less than an acre in extent, and at the eastern termination of a long ridge. The stone is in small irregular shaped blocks, but few of which exceed a foot in length. There are a number of larger outcrops of the same material, but few of which exceeds a foot in height, and two or three feet in diameter, portions of the original outcrop that had not, throughout the ages, disintegrated, or broken up into fragments. A considerable quantity of stone had been quarried here by the Aborigines for the manufacture of stone axes. The larger solid outcrops had been used as anvils, the tops of them are much striated and worn into dishlike hollows. The stone is exceedingly hard, and of such a nature that controlled flaking was difficult, and around these anvils are many of waste material and blanks, and sometimes damaged and broken whilst being flaked and chipped into shape. Around some of these anvils some little distance away from the main workshop the total of waste material and blanks is seven yards in diameter. Inward and fifty yards or so to the northwest of the principal area is another small outcrop of *andesite* and here around the workable solid stone are also to be seen the broken fragments of stone and partially used and damaged anvils. A number of perfect axe-heads of *andesite* were found in the







lurch at it. Incidentally, this walking in these hills would be an obvious means of escape of some significance, and anyone ascending near such one would be aware of it.

I was impressed by the very great evidence of 1850 records that in one line only of the trees in the vicinity of this cairn had a circular mark been removed, and all some of the marks were cut into the wood. It was one of these that the toll of the cairn was directed to it, the other was one of the great tree who disappeared near these hills very young ago. Both these marks were very close, both at different times but not in collection with each other. One of the marks, the 1850 mark or another, was marked near the river or graves, and another in the mountain that the cartilage was not, as an evidence of, curves in, spirals, at nearly nothing and - the, in only on some, not on all of the trees from which pieces of bark of varying sizes had been removed. One of the informants stated that some of the marks on the trees were so old that it was impossible to say whether they had been made or not.

It is now about fifty years since the rim-raising had been done and but few of the trees which were originally growing around the cairn are now standing. Being white for any part of the hollow, they would be harbours for rabbits when they fell, so therefore were burnt. At the present time (1960) one of the few trees standing, about a about 100 yards from the cairn, had a sheet of bark five feet long and a fifty-two inches wide removed. Another tree about 100 yards from the cairn showed bark, at which the bark had been removed, four feet long and a foot wide. Of trees closer to the cairn one about a year eighteen inches long and four inches wide, another a year two feet long and the inches wide, and a third one a year twelve inches long and four inches wide. The pieces of bark that had been removed exceeded these measures with, especially the smaller ones, the scars were much over round at the time the trees were removed. The distance away from water definitely rules out the likelihood that this location was an original campsite.

According to a tradition of the "old heads" of the locality, the Willehurrin and the Wagon blocks fought a battle here and the cairn was placed over the mass grave of the slain. However, there is more than one reason against the likelihood that this large heap of stones and earth is the remains of a mass grave. One good and sufficient reason is that, on or near the top of these hills it is difficult to sink a post hole with a crowbar, and it would be impossible to sink a mass grave with the primitive assistance available to the Aborigines. Where the slate on some rock formation is not showing it is covered by but a few inches of soil.

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#### EARTH MOUNDS.

As with stone cairns, earth mounds to be seen throughout the Bathurst district must be approached with caution. Throughout the district the sites of the sawpits of the early timber sawyers are to be seen, a mound of earth, or a couple of mounds and the pit now fallen in. Also in places are to be seen mounds of earth with a depression beside them where a large tree had fallen out by the roots. When falling the roots had uplified the earth and in the course of time the tree has entirely disappeared. Also much prospecting for gold had been done at onetime, and the sites where these prospectors had been are to be found in the most unlikely places. A mound of earth and stones may be seen on a level piece of ground nearby a spring, or other permanent waterhole, the fallen in fireplace and chimney, all that now remains of an old shepherd's hut or suchlike early dwelling. However, it is well authenticated that the Aborigines over widespread areas of Australia built up mounds of earth or sand on ceremonial grounds and there are earth mounds to be seen in the Bathurst district that can safely be assumed to be the work of the Aborigines.



















elsewhere by low hills merging into hills higher and steeper. The periodical meeting place of the Aborigines was here in the broad valley of Wyagdon Creek, and about a mile distant from the foot of Mount Wyagdon. Here there are several slightly elevated level topped ridges adjacent to the creek. Wyagdon Valley was occupied during the earliest years of the settlement of the Bathurst district. Old Wyagdon homestead was on a low hill on the eastern side of the creek and the present road, and the camping places of the assembled tribes were on the low ridges adjacent to the creek, distant half a mile or more from the homestead. During the times the various tribes were congregated here their camp fires at night were plainly discernible from the homestead. Whilst here the Aborigines held corroborees at night and at times there were quarrels and battles between the different fractions. Mr. Jack Tobin, who is sixty five years of age, learned this from his grandmother, who lived to be ninety three years of age. She was one of the earliest residents of Wyagdon, and her memory went back to the 1820's.

This site was probably a trading and bartering centre, and is situated in the Parish of Wyagdon, County of Roxburgh. When the Aborigines assembled together at any pre-arranged or regular meeting place, each contingent camped on the side nearest to its own country. The sites of Aborigine camps being on low ridges or slightly rising ground, the terrain here at Wyagdon is such as to readily lend itself to such an arrangement.

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### Small Stone Arrangements - Bull Head Range.

On what is known as Bull Head Range, in the Manning River area, County of Westmorland, N.S.W., and distant about three miles south east from Kangra Falls and the rock pediments at Smith's Pass, are two small circular stone arrangements. Bull Head Range is a narrow plateau only a few miles in extent, and the country throughout this whole area is exceedingly rugged and precipitous. A ridge leads from Mount Carrung, or what is known as Kangra Pass, to the Bull Head Range, and from this ridge on to Bull Head is the only way of access, and it is comparatively easy. There is no other known way up or down from off the range. The highest point of the range is a jumble of rocks, and from here there is a most extensive view over a great area of mountainous country to the north, east and south. The summit of the range is clothed with dense shrubs or small trees, probably Blue Mountain willow.

Mr. MacIntyre and William Clark, bush walkers and naturalists, on a recent excursion to Bull Head Range came upon two small stone arrangements in a small gully southwest and about one hundred yards from the group of rocks on the highest point of the range. These are circles of stones arranged in a slanting position, with a few inches of the upper portion of the stones above ground level, leaning sub-axial. Clearing away the fallen leaves, etc., from what appeared to be a depression in the ground enclosed by the two circles of stones, they discovered at a depth of about six inches, a pavement of flat stones. These two arrangements are in a north and south direction of about four feet apart, each is about three feet six inches in diameter at top of the circle of stones, narrowing to a width of about two feet six inches on the bottom, owing to the slanting position of the stones forming the circle. One of these circles is in a perfect state of preservation, the other with some of the stones disarranged.

The country throughout this area is predominantly of mudstone, some of it of conglomerate. It is inferred that these stone circles are the country is neither conglomerate or sandstone, but were definite that it is not basalt, but was of what appeared to be a sedimentary formation. The locality here has been but rarely visited, only by occasional sturdy bushwalkers.

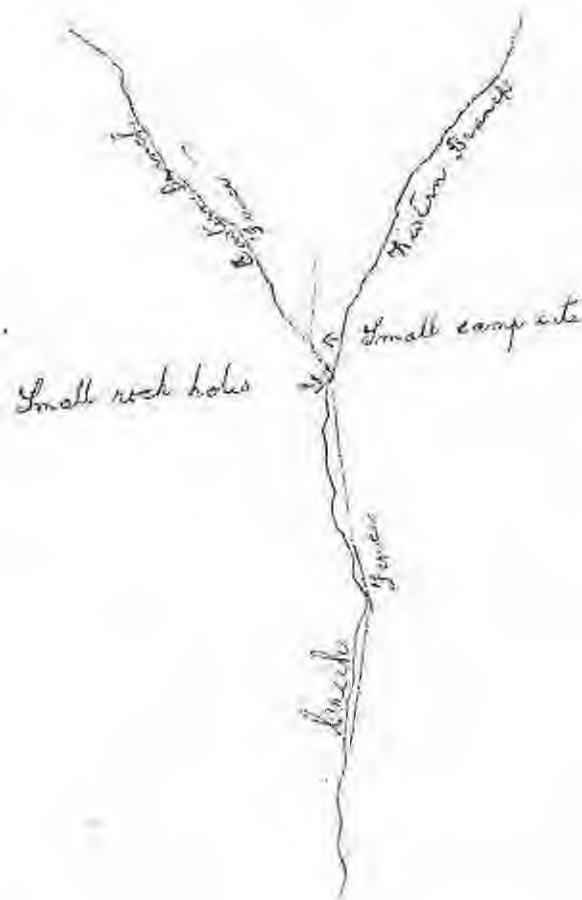
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On the point of a lowridge in the junction of the creek in the Parish of Mount Pleasant, County of Bathurst, is an innumerable small campsites of the Aborigines that are scattered out the Bathurst district. This creek is crossed on the bridge is locally known as Mount Creek. The site is distant about 10 miles from Bathurst. The surrounding undulating country was once timbered with yellow box (*Eucalyptus rostrata*). Here also definite stone artefacts and three hundred and forty-six chips, flakes and fragments, principally of chert and quartz, a few fragments of basalt and chalcedony, were collected. The findings of the site from off a small triangular area eighty feet from the narrow apex and and seventy paces in width on the east side of the triangle. There were also many fragments of white

Many of the primary unspecialized flakes and fragments indicate indications of having been used as scrapers, evidently for the making down of spears, clubs and other wooden artefacts. The country is granite formation and these small watercourses are deeply eroded along sloping tree-lined and grass covered banks. In the junction of the creek are small rockholes which are easy access from the point of the site. The flakes and fragments of stone brought from elsewhere are similar to what is to be found on all the old campsites in the Bathurst district, and I collected these for a representative collection of such material from the Bathurst district. Here, however, a broken axehead, there were no large implements or large stones. The whole extent of this site had been ploughed and the narrow strips along the two creek banks and the point of the

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The belief of the Aborigines concerning the creature is well indicated. One of the last of the Magicians of the clan contended, who were of the old Yidger and Wirringery tribes, declared that he had been living in the neighbourhood of the "Devil's Hole" near Durrus Gully, a point about two miles from Durrus. He even volunteered to take a European acquaintance (from whom the first was learned) to the exact spot and there leave him to inspect the creature at leisure, but the offer was declined.

There is evidence available which indicates that the Aborigines were in Australia before the extinction of some of the great mammals. There is a possibility that the belief in the Yowie and similar creatures is based on legends handed down through countless generations from the time when those long extinct animals were contemporary with the Aborigines. Distant, in a direct line about thirty miles north from Bathurst, there is, or was, a large and deep waterhole in the Macquarie River, known as Johnson's Hole. It is situated at a great distance away from the junction of Chamber's Creek and the Macquarie River. One of the many such deep waterholes, some of them upwards of a mile in length, that were a feature of the river before they became silted up. Westward from Johnson's Hole are a range of massive rocks known as the Granites, among which are a number of caverns. Johnson's Waterhole is commanded by a high bluff that forms the termination of a hill that runs westward to the Granites. There is a peculiar fault along the side of this hill, probably caused by a landslide, which presents the appearance of a broad highway, running right to the edge of the bluff. This feature forms part of a legend or tradition of the Aborigines that formerly occupied this part of the country, and is known as the Yowie track. The Yowie or Yowie here was a monster whose lair was in the Granites, and every night it made its way along the track to the bluff and plunged into the waterhole below. Needless to say the Aborigines dreaded this monster and avoided the locality, but many whites also firmly believed in it and would not camp near the waterhole at night.

At one time, during the gold digging days, there were many people, many of them immigrants from Europe, up and down the river here, and many of them believed in and feared the Yowie. It was frequently stated that a very peculiar noise was heard, accompanied with the splashing of water. In the centre of the deep part of the waterhole there is a large rock and it was near this rock that the splashing of water and the weird sounds were said to be heard.

This appears to be an instance of an Aborigine legend or myth being adopted or taken over by the whites and firmly believed in. It is recorded in "Hillendiana", a history of Hill End, and from which these facts were taken, that during the year 1887 a goldminer, a well known, respected life-long resident of Hill End, working near here, stated that as he was passing at break of day one morning, he heard this terrible weird sound. Looking up to where the rock was he saw a large thing upon it. When it saw him it slipped into the water and disappeared.

A few miles southward from The Granites is what is known as the Yowie Spring. The immediate vicinity of this spring was that boggy that it was dangerous for cattle or sheep to approach it, and a former occupier of the property on which it is situated had it paved around with large flagstones. What are referred to as "Yowie Tracks" by some of the "old hands" (not necessarily believers in the Yowie) are to be seen elsewhere throughout the steep hills of Silurian formation through which the Macquarie River here flows. A tolerably level ledge of varying width and length around the side of a steep hill, where the country has been ringbarbed and the timber dead many years they show out prominently. They have probably come about owing to a harder strata of rock having not eroded throughout the ages as rapidly as a softer strata above. The Aborigines however, had an explanation, to their own satisfaction, for every natural feature out of the ordinary, such as a prominent group of rocks and a ledge around the side of a hill. Myths and legends to account for their origin and what they signify. Nothing is now known of the legends of the Bathurst district; except in one or

two instances only, the worst fragments.

The outline of this myth, in its complete form divested of details, may have been something as follows :- During the far distant past, before there were any blackfalloes on earth, the Yowie, as it travelled over the country side, made the tracks around the sides of the hills, the spring out of the ordinary, and also many other minor, though out of the ordinary, natural features of the country before taking up its abode in the group of granite rocks, which it also probably made. Before finally disappearing from off the scene this Yowie apparently scared some of the early gold seekers.



I was recently told by Mr. A. Colley, who had spent his younger days on his father's property at Killah Murrah, that about the year 1920, whilst out for shooting he found on the hills between Killah Murrah and Myapton a "blackfellow's tomahawk" with the handle attacked. He attempted to pick it up by the handle, but the underside was so much decayed that the handle came away leaving the stone head behind. Mr. Colley was definite that the handle was not made of wood, but what appeared to be strips of cane bound together. The probability is that this handle was made of lengths of some vine, such as climacian, or some such climbing plant, more than one species of which were at one time growing throughout the area. Also there is the possibility that the handle was made of lengths of reeds, perhaps split, bound together. Reeds are still to be seen in the cracks in the vicinity, one creek no great distance away is known as Reedy Creek, so named from the abundance of reeds formerly growing in it.

Mr. Colley also told me of a large circular cairn of stones at the extreme head of Middle Station Creek, and that, before the country was ringbarked and much of the timber burnt off, many of the trees for some distance around had pieces of bark of varying sizes removed from the trunks. Upon investigation I found the cairn as he described it, and also that there were sufficient of the dead trees still standing to verify his statements. Mr. Colley found this stone axe with the unusual, but decayed, handle, about half a mile distant from this cairn, and therefore in the Parish of Killah Murrah, County Roxburgh, and distant about seventeen miles in a direct line from Bathurst.

Mount Rankin, a steep escarpment of a tableland, is distant about nine miles north west from Bathurst. A considerable portion of Mount Rankin consists of granite rocks, and was, up until comparatively recent years, all more or less heavily timbered, much of the vegetation being small shrubs. The late Mr. Robert Dullanty, during the latter end of last century, or early this, found in a crevice in these rocks, a boomerang in good order and condition, a boomerang that had lain undisturbed for many years.

The finding of a number of wooden artefacts is recorded in "Hilandiana", a history of Hill End published during the year 1956, of which the following is an extract :-

"An old road, known as the Bridle Track, from Hill End to Bathurst, winds for a distance of about four miles steeply down from Hill End to the Turon River. By the north side of the Turon River Crossing stands a huge rock of curious shape. There is a small hole in it leading to a cavity inside that is big enough to hold a man, though the entrance to it is a tight squeeze. Not long since some boys playing there crawled inside and found some Aboriginal spears, a carved shield, boomerangs and a mulla-mulla. These are the only relics known of the tribe that formerly ranged this part of the country."

I have not been able to learn what became of the spears, shield, etc., found concealed in this rock cavern.

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#### The Yowie Track.

In the imagination of the Aborigines, the mountains, forests, in fact, the terrain generally, were the abode of an assortment of supernatural beings, and over a considerable area of South-east Australia one of the most formidable of these was the Yowie or Yowie. To the Aborigines, particularly the mountain tribes, the mere mention of the name inspired fear, causing unshed looks and frightened ejaculations.



Mr. M. Haraway. There are wombat burrows throughout this country at the present time. Our guide and lander was Mr. Don Berry, a local resident well acquainted with the locality. Mr. Berry pointed out to the party an old, long narrow rabbit burrow the entrance of which was choked up with fallen leaves. Noticing a depression in the ground eighteen or twenty feet above the entrance of the burrow, he exclaimed "Here is where they have dug out a wombat." This circular depression was about six inches in depth with a covering of fallen leaves, the country here being in its natural state and more or less heavily timbered. Clearing away dead leaves to a depth of four or five inches, and digging down eight or ten inches in the greyish coloured soil derived from decayed leaves a circular hole about eighteen inches in diameter was revealed. The firm red soil sides of the hole contracted strongly with the light dark coloured soil with which the hole was filled. Mr. Berry informed us that where the Aborigines had dug out wombat are to be found throughout this area. The country in general, is covered with grass tussocks, the roots of which prevented the holes from being in, but during the course of time most of them, but not all of them, have been filled to the surface, or near the surface with soil derived from decayed leaves that had fallen into them over the years. Mr. Berry stated that he had, with difficulty, cleaned one hole out to its entire depth, it went down eight feet, was perfectly circular and no more than eighteen inches in diameter, and in places the marks of the digging stick was clearly discernible. It amazed him how the Aborigines were able to dig such a small hole to that depth. Mr. Berry informed us that on his own property he happened to, on one occasion, step into one of these holes, the entrance of which was concealed by over-hanging grass tussocks. It would now be more than a hundred years ago since the Aborigines that formerly occupied this part of the country dug out wombats, but where they had done so is yet to be seen.

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BALL OF HUMAN HAIR STRING AND LUMP OF RED OCHRE FOUND IN A SMALL  
CAVERN, CLONCURRY DISTRICT.

I happened to be shearing at Carrandotta, two hundred miles west from Cloncurry, Queensland, during the year 1941. Employed in Carrandotta shearing were two brothers, about seventeen and nineteen years of age, whose home was in Cloncurry. These two youths informed me, that when schoolboys, they were members of a party of schoolboys taken on an excursion or picnic by the Catholic priest then at Cloncurry. Climbing about some rocks they came upon a small cavern or hole in a rock face. This hole was less than two feet in depth, about twelve inches in greatest width, and seven or eight inches wide at its entrance. Here they found something unusual, which they immediately showed to the priest in charge.

The priest declared the find to be a ball of human hair string and a lump of red ochre, which had evidently been placed by the Aborigines in the cavity some considerable time ago. The ball of string was neatly rolled, and about the size of a cricket ball, or a little larger, and in a perfect state of preservation, the small cavity in the rock where found being perfectly dry and the position such that no water could enter it no matter how heavy it may rain. The round lump of red ochre was a little larger than the ball of string. The priest made an examination of the small cavity and surroundings, but no other relics of the Aborigines were found. The priest took possession of the ball of string and the red ochre, and my informant had no idea as to what became of them. At the time it did not occur to me to learn the exact locality or the year of the find, but it was no great distance from Cloncurry, and a few years previous to 1941.













recorded instance of such trees nearby graves was made by Surveyor-General John Daley, who, on the 27th July, 1817, near the Iachlan River came upon a recent grave. Nearby were two carved spruce pine trees, one to the west, the other to the north of the grave. If but one tree had been carved, it would have probably been the one on the western side, which obviously would have been facing both the grave and the rising sun.

Mr. Roy Suttar drew my attention to this, and there may possibly have been a connection between the carved tree, the spirit of the deceased and the rising sun. This may perhaps be a matter worthy of investigation if it is not now too late to undertake it.

As the Aborigines decreased in numbers and their mythological beliefs and customs generally became more and more broken down after European contact it is logical to assume that there was also corresponding deterioration in the workmanship bestowed upon the carving of the arborvitae or "wing-ah" tree. The carvings on the tree near Campbell's River, dating from the year 1850, was much inferior, both in the extent of the designs and the motif, that are to be found on most of such trees that have been preserved. The workmanship on the tree at Warra Creek, although neatly done, is not extensive or elaborate, and probably represents a deterioration of the art.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

STONE CAIRNS AND STONE ARRANGEMENTS IN THE DISTRICT

Stone cairns and stone arrangements that are to be found throughout the district need to be recorded with caution. The overwhelming majority of these are not the work of the Aborigines. At one time much of the better land of the district was granted, to, or was in the hands of, a comparatively few large holders and the smaller selectors took up small areas in the more hilly and stonier parts of the district. These small holders cleared portions of their selections for the flour and grease in the staves and packed them upon or around outcrops of rock, around the large tree stumps left in their cultivation periods, or placed them in rows beside or under the log, brush and post-and-rail fences. This applies particularly to the selectors about Duramana. There are to be seen not only many heaps of stones, but also long lines of stones, where a fence had been. These small selections gradually became merged into larger holdings and the country given over to grazing. Any pile of stones to be seen on, or in the vicinity of any area, no matter how small, that had ever been ploughed, must be dismissed. Also throughout the mountainous areas fifty miles or so eastward from Leithard there are piles of stones that have been arranged by the Bush-valley's Whites as guide posts. One such cairn is close by the road to Kanangra Galls. It marks the ridge from which to take the descent into the valley below.

However, in places in the district are to be found stone cairns that are undoubtedly the work of the Aborigines. These are invariably placed upon the tops of hills. Respecting the stone cairns of the Aborigines of the district there is nothing whatever has been recorded concerning their meaning or purpose. No reliable information has come down concerning them, nothing but conjecture.







that he remembered a tribe of Aborigines being camped on Goughall's River during the latter part of the 1840's. That camp was an aged and this tree was marked nearby his grave. Mr. Macpherson directly he came to find it. The tree was an *Acacia* variety, not a durable timber, and had been ringbarked and dead for some considerable time when I saw it. The carvings were considerably overgrown, but they were not extensive, merely a few simple curves and spirals. His grave was then much decayed and white and rotting, so much so that it would have been difficult to have removed the carved portion intact. It has now entirely disappeared, the land having been cleared for pasture improvement.

In the Parish of Franklin, County Roxburgh, and distant about twenty-seven miles north from Bathurst, there is a small tributary of the Macquarie River, named on the map the Native Bee Creek but generally referred to as Blackfellow's Creek. About a mile up the creek from its junction with the Macquarie River, on the east side of the river, and on a level area amid steep high hills is the grave of an Aborigine nearby which there was a carved tree, hence the name Blackfellow's Creek. As was generally the case, this tree had been ringbarked, but being a large white oak, (*Eucalyptus alba*) a durable timber, it was standing until five or six years ago, when it was destroyed by fire.

Mr. Roy Sutter, of Brocksdale, Peel, now an aged man, informed me that there were formerly three carved trees nearby old Aborigine graves on, and no great distance away from, his property on the Sofala road and distant about twelve miles from Bathurst. One of these was called Mount Grosvenor homestead, on the north side of the Peel-Bathurst road, between Mount Grosvenor and Clear Creek and in the Parish of Winton, County Roxburgh. This tree was destroyed by fire early in the present century.

Another one was a couple of miles away, nearer to Bathurst, about a quarter of a mile from the south side of the Windburndale Creek, in the Parish of Peel, County Roxburgh, and distant about half a mile west of the Bathurst-Sofala road. This tree was fallen and destroyed by woodcutters.

There is on Gowen, in the Parish of David, County Bathurst, and distant about twenty-five miles north west from Bathurst, the stump of a tree showing portion of the Aborigine carvings. Some little time ago the owner of the property offered this to the Bathurst Historical Society for their museum, but the Society was apparently not sufficiently interested to have it transported to Bathurst. There is also the stump of another carved tree on Killoughatta, on the Macquarie River twenty-eight miles by road from Bathurst, and in the Parish of David, County Bathurst. This tree had been burnt down, but the carvings had not been entirely destroyed, a portion of them still showing on the stump.

What is probably the last remaining intact carved tree in situ in the Bathurst district is on Warne Creek holding, and in the Parish of River, County Roxburgh. It is distant about twenty-seven miles north by road from Bathurst, and about a quarter of a mile from the east side of the Macquarie River. The Macquarie River here flows through a deep valley amid high steep hills. This tree and grave is situated on a level shelf, a feature of the river valley here, about three hundred feet higher than the river. The tree, probably a yellow box, (*Eucalyptus melliodora*) had been ringbarked and dead for many years, but the carvings are in a good state of preservation, and had been done with an iron tool. The length of the carved portion is three feet ten inches, and the design, more or less overgrown, is simpler than the generality of the designs carved on trees marking the sites of Aborigine graves. The grave is distant eighteen feet from the tree, and a few years ago was dug into by a couple of irresponsible youths. Mr. E. Bennett, on whose property this tree is situated, and who recently guided me to it, informed me that in the grave was found with the skeleton several lengths of iron which had the appearance of skewers, and also a large brass buckle similar to the buckles of the military or police belts. Mr. Bennett expressed considerable annoyance at the grave having been tampered with by unauthorized vessels, realizing that the carvings on the tree could be destroyed at any time, he informed my companion and I that he was agreeable to it being removed as anyone providing it was placed where it would be taken care of, preserved. As far as I can learn this is now the only intact carved tree standing in situ in the Bathurst district.

Mr. Peter Lash of Blayney, a collector of Aborigine stone artefacts,



A few weeks ago the office of an American's press in the middle of  
London, England, was visited by a party of four men, including  
one of the most famous of the world's sportsmen, who had been  
sent to the office by the editor of the paper to see if they could  
obtain any information as to the whereabouts of a certain  
man, who had been reported to have been in the neighborhood of  
London, England, about the year 1880. I had at that time a number of  
photographs of the subject in his various poses, and I showed  
them to the party, and they were very much interested in them.  
In a few days the office of an American's press in the middle of  
London, England, was visited by a party of four men, including  
one of the most famous of the world's sportsmen, who had been  
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London, England, about the year 1880. I had at that time a number of  
photographs of the subject in his various poses, and I showed  
them to the party, and they were very much interested in them.  
He had had the trunk of the tree placed in the adjacent Technical School  
and with it the two enlarged photographs. Mr. Jeffrey had one photograph  
sent to him - "This photograph is a close-up view of the trunk of the tree  
as it appears in life. It was one of a number of several taken in order to  
show the shape of the trunk of the tree and the hollows and depressions  
of wood at the joints and probably the site of the hollows which  
run along the trunk of the tree as an indication of some disease."

"Presented by Mr. Jeffrey, Dec. 1935."

Times with the other photographs in the same way - "This photograph  
represents the curved tree not in this position before it was cut down. It  
stood on the side of the road leading from the village of Dunsall road to  
the O'Connell-lagoon road, about nine miles from Dunsall, opposite Mr. G.H.  
McKinnon's house, but on the west side of the Irish River, and about half a mile  
from the ford. Parton, Co. Wick, Long. 101° 15' W. 53° 15' N."

The length of the carvings are five feet six inches. A wide strip of  
bark had been removed, and the carvings are like the wood, which has been done  
with an iron implement, and most intricate and varied. It is probable that  
here was the site of a fern stream. There is evidence - the hollows  
that the Aborigines of the adjacent district still in places of search or else  
as the fern grows and did not cut the trees in the vicinity, as was done  
by the European tribes along the coast.

A few years ago the authorities having decided to have the National  
Technical Museum Technical School attached to the Technical College,  
this curved tree trunk, photographs and other items were handed over to the  
National Historical Society who were at that time about to establish a Museum  
and library. The photographs were taken, but the curved tree was left  
where it was, the ground being that it was too heavy to remove into its new  
home. As these photographs are probably the only photographs extant of a  
curved tree of the adjacent district, I had photographs made of them  
the size of the enlarged originals, these copies now being in my possession.  
Most will eventually learn of the curved tree trunk and the original photo-  
graphs remain to be seen.

About four miles north of Dunsall, and about twenty six miles  
from Dunsall, and in the parish of Dunsall, County Wick, is an old  
Aborigine cemetery where all the time there were a number of curved trees. It  
is situated about half a mile from the west side of the adjacent road.  
The site of this cemetery has long been cleared of all bushes and stumps of trees.  
The curved portion of the last mentioned tree was taken about forty years  
ago by the late Mr. James Whitley, an ardent collector of Aborigine relics. In  
this tree the carvings were extremely - called it as becoming much better,  
resulting in almost perfect pictures. The curved portion of this tree trunk  
and other relics of the Aborigines collected by the late Mr. Whitley are now  
in the possession of Mr. Hilary Howell, of Dunsall.

Many years ago a man named John Whitley and some of his sons  
lived at Dunsall, in the parish of Dunsall, the site of which was  
marked by a curved tree. This group in Dunsall was composed of a hill below  
the junction of Dunsall road and the Dunsall-lagoon road in the parish of  
Dunsall, County Wick. About the year 1880, I was informed by Mr. J. W.  
Whitley, that the tree was about 100 years old, and that he had worked in the











## Archaeological Sites

## Bathurst, in Bathurst District

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The written manuscripts and typed copies of these papers are in the Library of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies Canberra



44-3-58.

C606

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED ELECTRICITY COMMISSION

TRANSMISSION LINE BETWEEN BATHURST-RAGLAN-MOUNT PANORAMA

**s. 22(1)(a)(ii)**

July 1980

SITES INCLUDE :

- 44-3-58
- 44-3-59
- 44-3-60
- 44-3-61
- 44-3-62
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank s. 22(1)(a)(ii) for his valuable assistance both as driver and informant. s. 22(1)(a)(ii) kindly took the time to discuss the history of the area. All necessary maps of the proposed Transmission line route were provided by the Electricity Commission of New South Wales. I am grateful for the co-operation of officers of the Aboriginal and Historic Relics section, New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service.

## A. INTRODUCTION

This survey was undertaken for, and funded by, the Electricity Commission of New South Wales under the auspices of the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service. The primary aim of the survey was to locate Aboriginal and Historic archaeological sites along the route of the proposed Bathurst -- Raglan -- Mount Panorama Transmission line, a distance of 29 km (see Figure 1 ) and to provide recommendations for the future management of those sites.

A total of 9 sites were located of which one can be classed as a lithic scatter, six as isolated finds, one as a stone arrangement (now destroyed) and one Historic site comprising a mud brick hut.

The Aboriginal Relics section of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 recognised and established the need for the protection and preservation of archaeological resources. The implications of this act have been discussed elsewhere (For Planners and Developers: Aboriginal Sites in N.S.W., N.P.W.S., 1979).

The recommendations made in this report are based upon a foot survey of the Transmission line route carried out in July 1980.

## B. ENVIRONMENT

Some consideration of the general environmental context is usual in surveys of this type. This allows the study area and the archaeological sites to be placed in the appropriate environmental setting.

The geology of the Bathurst area, here defined as the Macquarie River Basin 27 km by 51 km, consists of Lower Palaeozoic Bathurst Granites with an intrusion of Basalt forming the Bald Hills - Mount Panorama Range. The decaying granite is responsible for the gravelly, quartz rich soils of the hills and valleys. The Macquarie River Flood Plain is occasionally enriched by silt deposition during flooding.

The City of Bathurst lies in a valley bottom in the centre of the Macquarie River Catchment Basin. The landforms are typical of foothill regions comprising mild to rather steep hills with broad ridge crests, mild side and lower slopes, and valley bottoms.

The survey area ranges from between 600 to 900 metres in altitude.

The long term influence of European cultivation is clearly evident. Europeans settled in the area during the early 1800s, and this has resulted in the prolonged clearing of the natural vegetation in all physiographic situations. The dominant vegetative cover is now grassed pastures with scattered areas of light tree cover.

The flood plains of the Macquarie River are widely utilised for market gardening and grazing. Land in all areas, both on the hills and valley floors, is frequently subject to fine ploughing.

Assumptions as to the original vegetative structure are difficult to make as it is both poorly documented, and little remains of the original vegetations to make reliable reconstructions. It is possible to suggest the pre-European vegetation was light open woodland on the lower slopes and valley floors, with heavier forest cover on hill crests and upper slopes. The forests would



have been comprised of mixed Eucalypt species.

C. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

The first archaeological investigations in the Bathurst area were carried out by the late s. 22(1)(a)(ii) in the 1960s. s. 22(1)(a)(ii) a local collector of artifacts, had collected and recorded extensively in the Bathurst Region, locating a number of camp-sites, scarred trees, stone arrangements, and other archaeological materials s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii) carried out a pilot survey of sites in the Bathurst-Orange Development Area, and has recorded campsites, scatters of cultural material, stone arrangements, quarries, and isolated finds, as well as noting the one time presence of earth mounds, burial sites, and carved trees. Pearson recovered a number of stone artifacts during this investigation, and from a total of 750 artifacts examined 39 could be labelled tools, these were predominately scrapers, retouched flakes and utilised flakes, as well as 3 backed blades, 2 burins, 1 ground edged axe, hammerstones, and grindstones. The majority of sites were disturbed by ploughing.

D. METHODS AND PROCEDURES

(i) Site Survey

As the survey area was relatively small and well defined, being the immediate area of the proposed transmission line (Figures 1, 2, 3, 4) it was possible to carry out a complete survey on foot.

The survey took place during the 15-17 July and involved 2 days walking the Transmission line route and one day in follow up recording of sites and the location of other sites known to exist in the area.

The survey covered the 'direct impact' area of the transmission line with an added easment of 100 metres, any exposures of bare soil, i.e. roads, cattle tracks, creek junctions, etc. within 300 metres of the line were examined, even if outside the immediate impact area; this helped provide an assessment of the likelihood of archaeological sites being present in the direct impact area.

Sites, when located, were recorded on National Parks and Wildlife Service Site Record cards, with additional information being recorded in a personal note book. All sites were plotted directly onto the 1:25,000 Bathurst Mapsheet (Figures 2, 3, 4) and onto the Transmission line 1:4,000 route plans (Figures 5, 6, 7, 8, 9).

Where stone artifacts were present measurements of length, width, and thickness were taken, along with observations of artifact morphology (Appendix 2). Finds were then replaced on the site. Care was taken to examine all lithics present on a site. No collections were made. With the single Historic Site observations as to structure, size, materials, condition, and special features were recorded.

In the case of the single possible scarred tree measurements were taken of the size of the scar. Unfortunately these were

influenced by the fact that the tree had been sawn across the scar and an indeterminate amount of the scar removed.

A single stone arrangement (Figure 2E) was destroyed within the past 20 years and its location and identification is based upon an oral report by the farmer responsible.

Areas of local soil discolouration in ploughed paddocks were examined in order to assess whether they were the remnants of Aboriginal earthen mounds. No mounds were located in the survey area.

Where warranted Black and White and/or Colour photographs were taken (Appendix 3). The status of all sites in the area is summarised in Appendix 1.

(ii) Visibility

The greatest obstacle in the recovery of archaeological sites was the generally low degree of ground visibility. Archaeologists are often dependant upon areas of exposed soil, caused by traffic, cattle, erosion, etc., as such areas show a greater possibility of archaeological sites being visible.

The larger part of the survey along the Transmission Line route was characterised by very low visibility, usually less than 20%, as the land was grassed with either tall grass (greater than 10cms) or with a broad leaf grass mat (less than 5 cms), both of which were effective in providing complete ground cover. Ploughed paddocks, with high ground visibility, were most common in the area between

the Oberon-Bathurst Road (1:25,000 Grid Ref. 461948) and Raglan Sub Station, and in the area between the Raglan Sub Station to the Raglan rail siding (Figure 4).

Over 70% of the area surveyed had ground visibility of less than 20%, 30% of the area surveyed was through ploughed paddocks in which visibility varied between 60-100% depending upon the state of vegetation regrowth.

(iii) The Stone Material

Appendix 2 presents a list of the stone artifacts located, the total number being 11. These are generally of irregular morphology and can be classed as debitage, or waste flakes, and flake cores. No formal tool types, utilised or retouched flakes were located. Any assumptions as to times of occupation in the area, based upon discernable, datable, stone artefact types is not possible.

(iv) Historic Sites

A single Historic mud hut site was located in close proximity to the proposed Transmission Line (Figures 2, 7 plus Appendix 3 photos 3,4,5 ). The structure appears to have been a two room dwelling although only the walls of one room now remain. The walls are of mud bricks made locally, as in indicated by their rich gravel and clay content, and are 33 cms thick by 1600 cms at the highest point. The chimney has collapsed though the bricks are still well cemented, this was built from fired clay bricks.



Both the inside and outside of the walls retains large areas of the original wall plaster.

Local informants remember the hut and it was a popular place to hunt rabbits, which had extensive burrows running under the hut. The whole structure sits on a slight mound of gravel rich soil caused partly by the residue of the eroding walls.

A number of basalt mines, sources for road metal, are still active in the area. The operation of these mines supposedly began in the late 1800s and they have been frequently closed and opened for reuse. Mining of soil has been in progress in the Mount Panorama area (1:25,000 Grid Ref. 372943) since prior to the First World War and, according to local informants, pipe clay was extracted from this area by the Navy.

The remains of a mud brick hut are standing in Hen and Chickens Lane (1:25,000 Grid Ref. 332957). This site was not recorded and was sighted when passing in a vehicle.

(v) Stone Arrangements

Stone Arrangements are known from the Bathurst Area (Figures 1, 2; see s. 22(1)(a)(ii)). During the time spent in the field time was given to the relocation and recording of those sites. However, upon investigation, the four stone arrangements close to the route of the Transmission line were found to have been destroyed. This destruction has occurred in the 15 years since the sites were recorded by Gresser. Appendix 1 lists the sites (A, B, C, D). Site A (Figure 2) was comprised of a number of stone cairns

situated on Cherry Tree Hill, these have now been destroyed through the continued mining of Basalt.

Site B was a small circular stone arrangement. The area of site B is now given over to campers during the meetings of the Bathurst-Mount Panorama Racing circuit. It is apparent that the site has been dismantled to provide stones for smaller fireplaces.

Site C was a group of stone cairns. The area of this site is now heavily ploughed and replanted, the site being disassembled to prevent interference with ploughing machinery.

Site D was a group of stone cairns. The area of this site is now a rock strewn slope with heavy contour ridges designed to slow runoff and stop erosion. The cairns have been destroyed during contour works.

The existence of site E is based upon a chance meeting with the owner of the property on which it once stood. The owner admitted to its dismantling during land clearing and other utilization of the stone material. The site was recorded although it no longer exists.

The destruction of 5 unique sites provides a good, though regrettable, example of the need to conserve surviving archaeological resources. We are fortunate in that records of these sites exist, and it is impossible to say how many sites, of all types, are destroyed during the course of development.

#### E. CONCLUSIONS

The amount of Aboriginal archaeological evidence recovered is insufficient to allow any assessment of prehistoric settlement patterns. The low recovery of materials is a result of both poor visibility and the destruction of sites through clearing and cultivation, as opposed to the lack of sites in the area.

The immediate area of Bathurst has been highly modified by cultivation over a long period of time. It is fair to state, therefore, that the sites recovered during the course of this survey have been highly disturbed and that the chances of recovery of an intact site, or one suitable for further intensive scientific investigation, are extremely rare. The evidence suggests that future finds of Aboriginal materials will be restricted to disturbed scatters and isolated finds similar to those located during this survey.

Apart from the single Mud Brick Hut site recorded here, it can be concluded that no Historic sites will be endangered through development.

#### F. RECOMMENDATIONS

All prehistoric sites recovered during the survey are of little scientific importance and all (with the exception of destroyed stone arrangement E) are in danger of disturbance through construction. The degree of disturbance is varied generally according to the proximity of the site to the locations of the

supporting pylons. Site 1 (Figures 2, 5) lies in the position of proposed pylon number 36 and is therefore to be destroyed during construction. Sites 2 - 7 are most likely to be disturbed through the action of vehicular traffic. Site H1, the Historic Site, is unlikely to be affected by developmental works but should be protected against excessive visitation. The following recommendations are therefore suggested:

1. Permission to commence construction of the proposed Transmission Line be granted.
2. The Electricity Commission consult with Officers of the National Parks and Wildlife Service, Aboriginal and Historic Relics Section, as to what action the Service would like to take regarding preservation or permission to destroy located sites.
3. It is recommended that permission to destroy the sites be given to the Electricity Commission by the Service.
4. Action should be taken to protect the Historic site against excessive visitation, by both construction workers, locals, and tourists.
5. Local interest in the protection and preservation of Aboriginal and Historic archaeological sites, in the Bathurst area, exists and should be encouraged.



REFERENCES

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

APPENDIX 1. Gazetteer of Sites

Site Number	Grid.Ref. 1:250,000	Grid.Ref. 1:25,000	Site Type	Preservation	Risk relative to planned development	Environmental Context	Remarks
1 44-3-58	256863	404937	Lithic Scatter	Poor	Very high	Crest of Hill Grass Pastures	Minimum dimension 10x15. Six stone artefacts - quartz + fine grained siliceous material. 50 m from present existing power line and in line with proposed pylon.(Photo 1)
2 44-3-59	256863	403937	Isolated find	Not Applicable	High	West aspect of hill. Grass patures.	1 large quartzite core lying on surface. 40 m from site I.
3 44-3-60	256863	402937	Isolated find	Not Applicable	High	West aspect of hill. Grass pastures.	1 large quartzite core. Made from well worn pebble. Located 50 m from site I.
4 44-3-61	252864	363947	Possible Scarred Tree	Very poor	High	Grassed pastures. Open woodland. West aspect of hill.	Possible scarred tree. Has been sawn across the scar and the base removed. The tree is dead and lying on the ground and appears to have moved down hill.
5 44-3-62	252867	373970	Isolated find	Not Applicable	Low	Grassed paddock. Un- dulating land.	Stone flake. Very fine grained basalt.
6 44-3-63	261868	442979	Isolated find	Not Applicable	High	Ploughed paddock. Base of hill.	Small quartzite flake.

1:250,000 Grid. Ref. refers to Bathurst Mapsheet SI 55-8  
 $\frac{1}{4}$ :25,000 Grid. Ref. refers to Bathurst Mapsheet 8831-III-S

Site Number	Grid.Ref. 1:250,000	Grid.Ref. 1:25,000	Site Type	Preservation	Risk relative to planned development	Environmental Context	Remarks
7 44-3-64	261868	442981	Isolated find	Not Applicable	High	Ploughed paddock. Base of Hill.	Large flaked pebble. One end bifacially flaked. No evidence of use.
A (44-3-43) 1	251868	357978	Stone Arrange- ment.	Destroyed	N.A.	Originally on top of Hill. Rock outcrops. pasture.	Stone cairn. First recorded by P. Gresser in 1965. Now totally destroyed by rock mining.
B (44-3-13)	251864	365956	Stone Arrange- ment.	Destroyed	N.A.	Originally on crest of hill. Scattered trees. Camping reserve.	Circular Stone arrangement. First recorded by P. Gresser in 1965. Now totally destroyed through dismantling by campers during racing meetings.
C (44-3-12)	251863	360931	Stone Arrange- ment.	Destroyed	N.A.	Originally on side of hill. Ploughed land. Grassed pasture	Arrangement of stone cairns first recorded by Gresser in 1961. Now totally destroyed through dismantling by farmers to prevent interference when ploughing.
D (44-3-14) 41	252862	362930	Stone Arrange- ment.	Destroyed	N.A.	Originally on side of hill. Grassed pasture	Two small stone cairns first recorded by Gresser in 1961. Now totally destroyed through contouring of the slopes to reduce erosion.
E 44-3-65	251865	352950	Stone Arrange- ment.	Destroyed	N.A.	Originally on crest of hill. Grassed pasture	Single stone cairn destroyed by farmer in clearing land. Its existence is based on an oral report by the farmer involved.

Site Number	Grid.Ref. 1:250,000	Grid.Ref. 1:25,000	Site Type	Preservation	Risk relative to planned development	Environmental Context	Remarks
H1	251867	352973	Mud Brick Hut	Poor	Some risk	North slope of hill. Grassed pasture.	Highly eroded mud brick hut. Parts of walls standing (see photos 3,4,5)



APPENDIX 2. Summary of Stone Artifacts

Site No.	Artifact	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
1	Flake core of fine grained stone (cf. quartzite)	44	33	20	Bulb and platform present. Heavy step fracturing on edge.
	Flake of fine grained stone (cf. quartzite)	32	20	10	Bulb and platform present.
	Quartz polyhedral core.	33	30	20	Block fractured.
	Quartz flake	31	22	16	Block fractured.
	Quartz flake	26	22	10	Block fractured. Single negative bulb present.
	Quartz flake	25	16	8	Block fractured.
2	Flake core of fine grained stone. (cf. chert).	60	45	35	Similar to chert. Cortex present.
3	Large flake core of dark grey fine grained material. (cf. quartzite).				Originally a river pebble. Eight flake scar present. 30% cortex.

Site No.	Artifact	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
5	Flake of fine grained basalt	50	34	13	Platform-Bulb present
6	Small quartzite flake.	23	12	4	Hinge fracture. No platform or bulb.
7	Large flaked quartzite pebble.	140	104	45	A smooth pebble with one end flaked bifacially. Possibly the beginnings of a flake core.



Photo 1. Collection of Artifacts From Site 1



Photo 2. Close-up of artifact, showing texture and scale.



Historic Site 1. Mud Brick House.  
Taken looking South West.



Photo 4. Historic Site 1. mud brick house.  
Taken looking North. Scale: 1 metre.  
Scale at base of right hand wall.



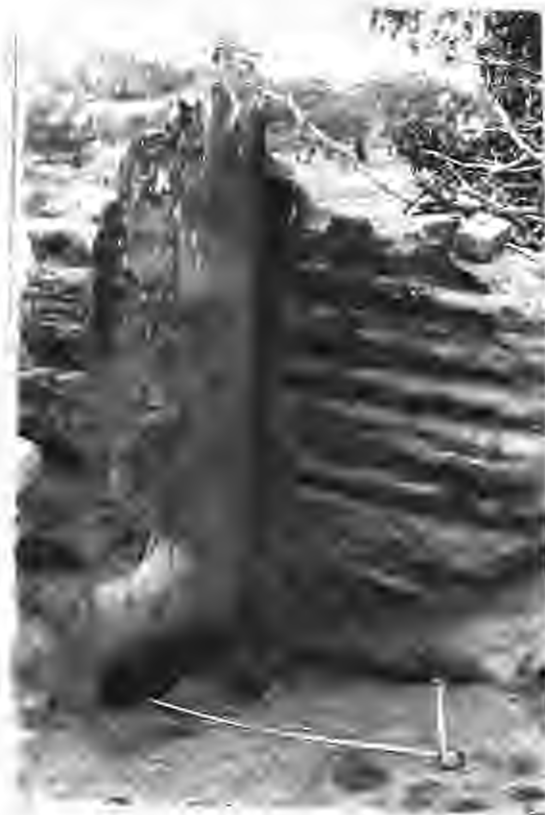


photo 4. historic site 1. mud brick house.

Close up of north west corner showing  
construction and cement on walls.  
scale: 1 metre



photo 5. General view of Transmission line route looking  
south from base of existing pylons 215.



Photo 7. General view of Transmission line route along railway line between Raglan and Bathurst. Looking west towards Railway Bridge.

BATHURST. 1 : 250,000. SI 55-8

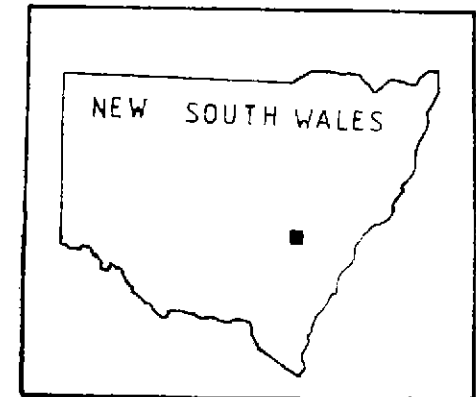
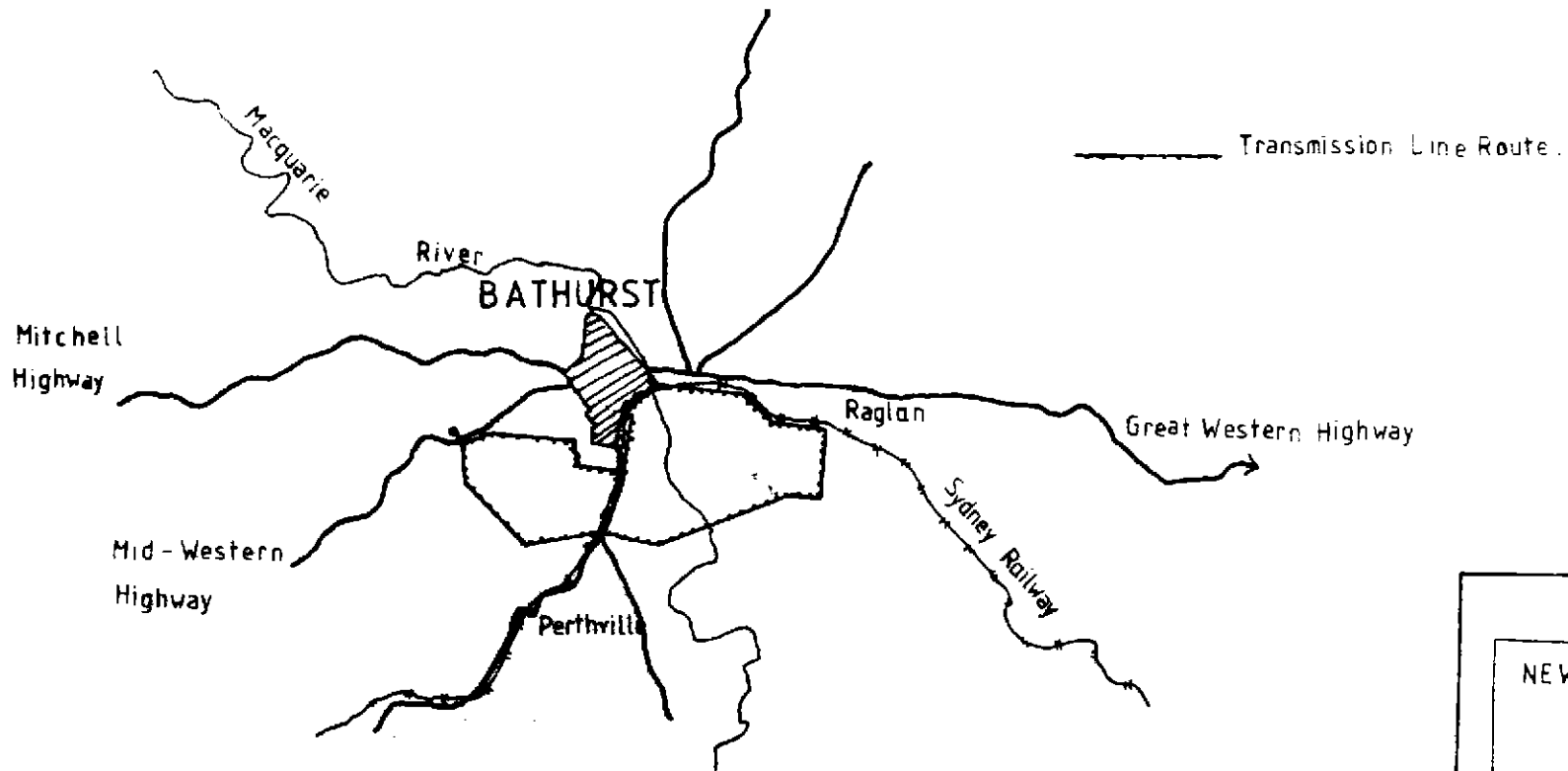


Fig.1 Location of Survey Area.

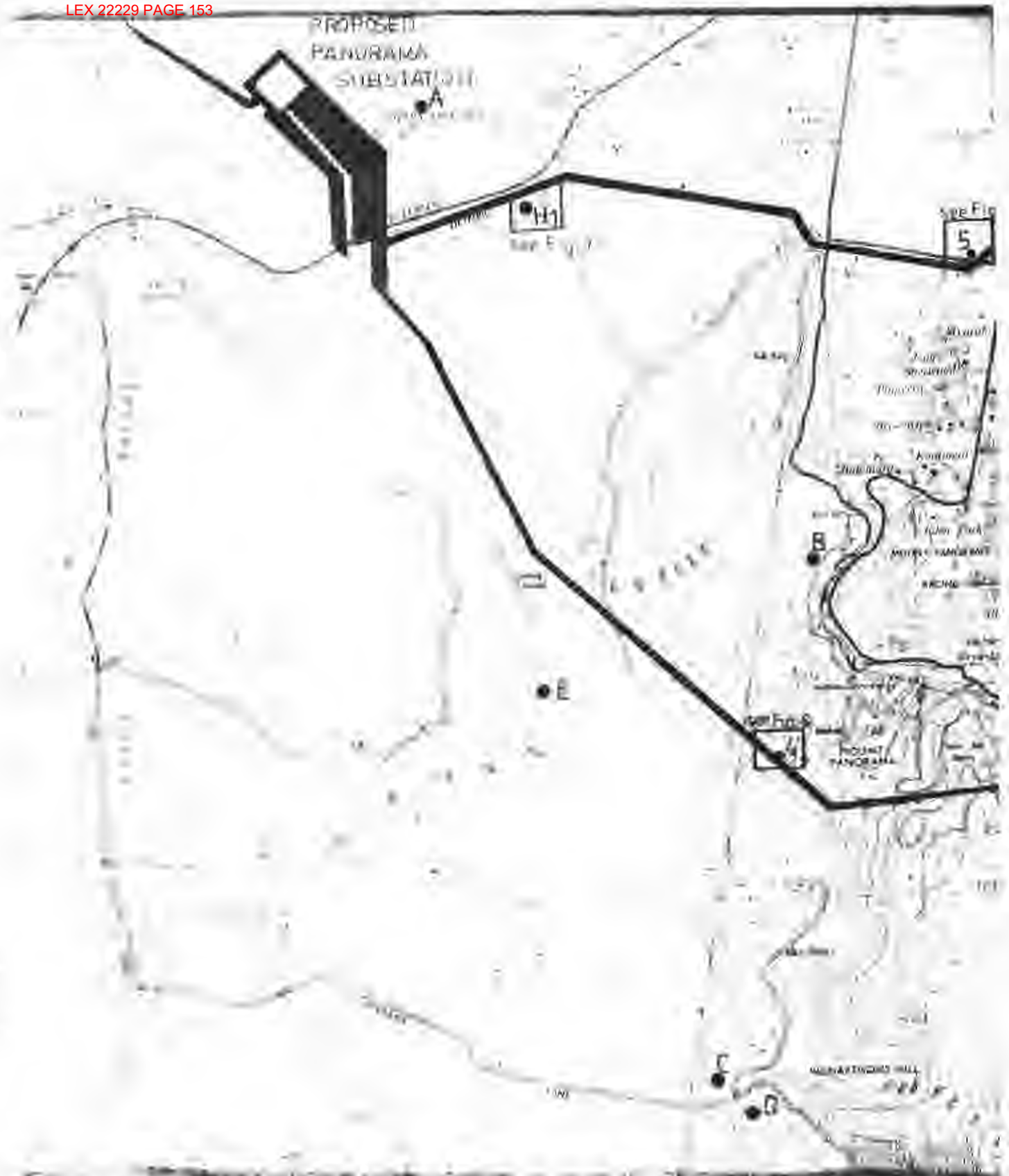






Fig 2 Survey Area Showing Location of Sites

-  Route of proposed transmission line and area surveyed
-  Location of sites
-  Historic site
-  Destroyed stone arrangement



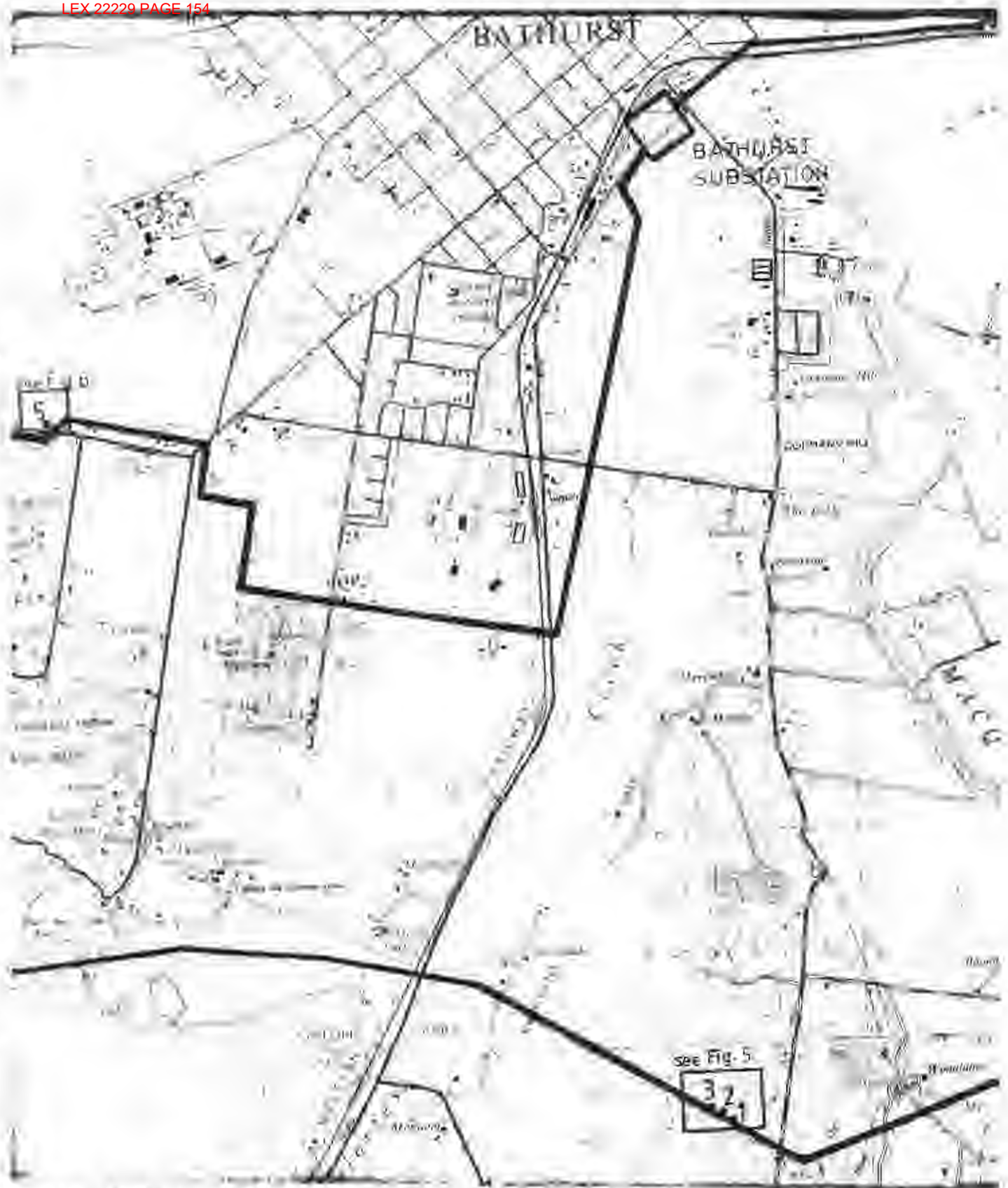


Fig 3 Survey Area Showing Location of Sites

- Route of proposed transmission line and area surveyed
- 1,2
 Location of sites
- H1
 
 H2
 
 H3
 
 H4
 
 H5
- E
 
 F
 
 G
 
 H
 
 I
 
 J
 
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- BATHURST (1:25,000) (1:50,000) (1:100,000) (1:200,000)

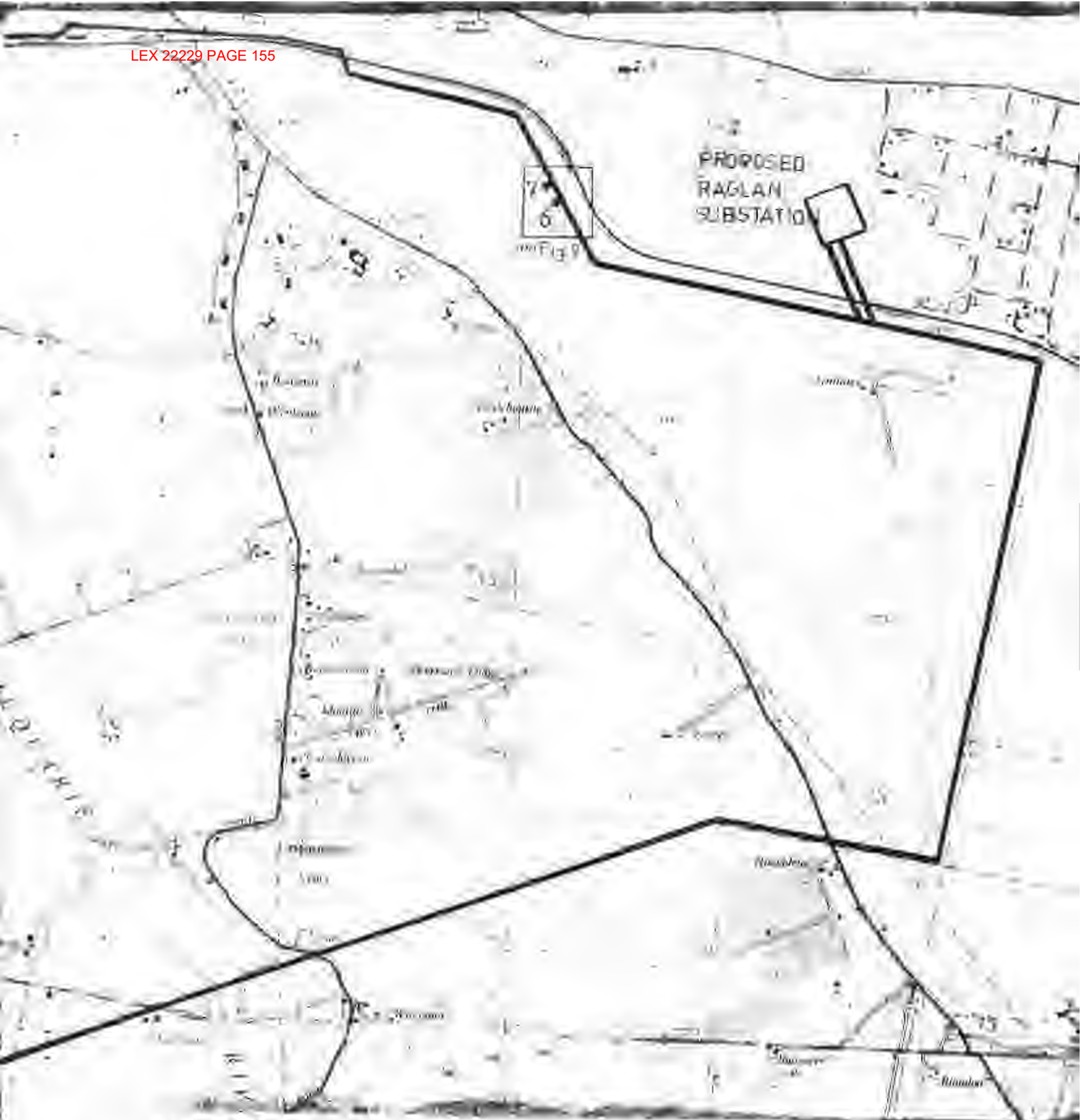


Fig 4 Survey Area Showing Location of Sites

————— Route of proposed transmission line and area occupied

1, 2

location of sites

H

Hydro site

E

Electricity zone boundary

Scale 1 : 1000 MAP NO 00117/15

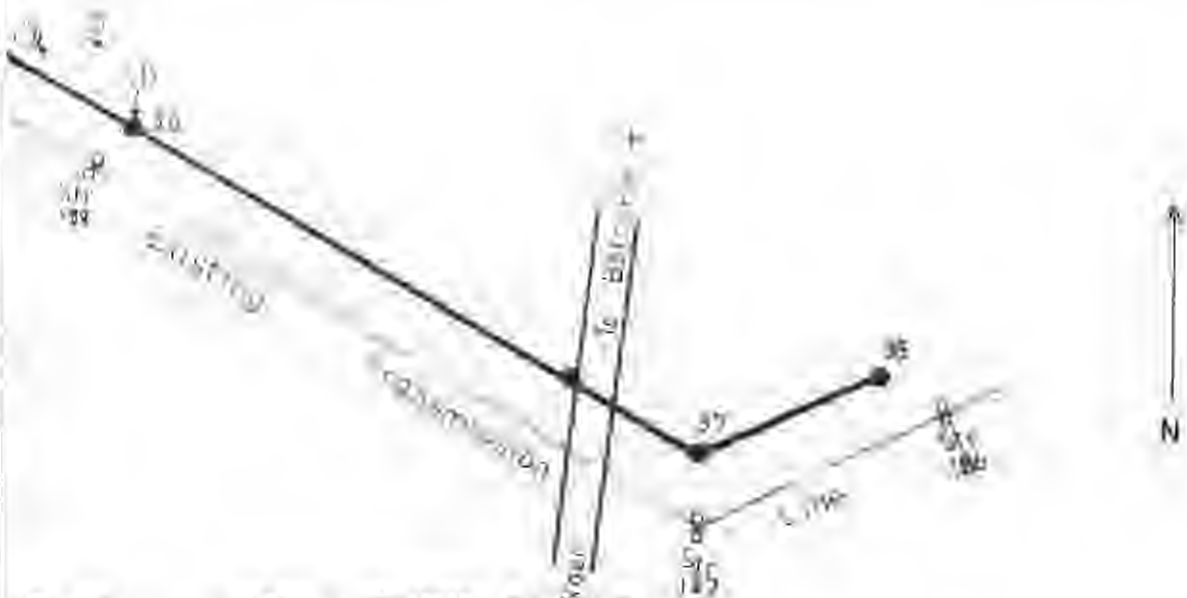


Fig 5 Plan 160876 Sheet 2

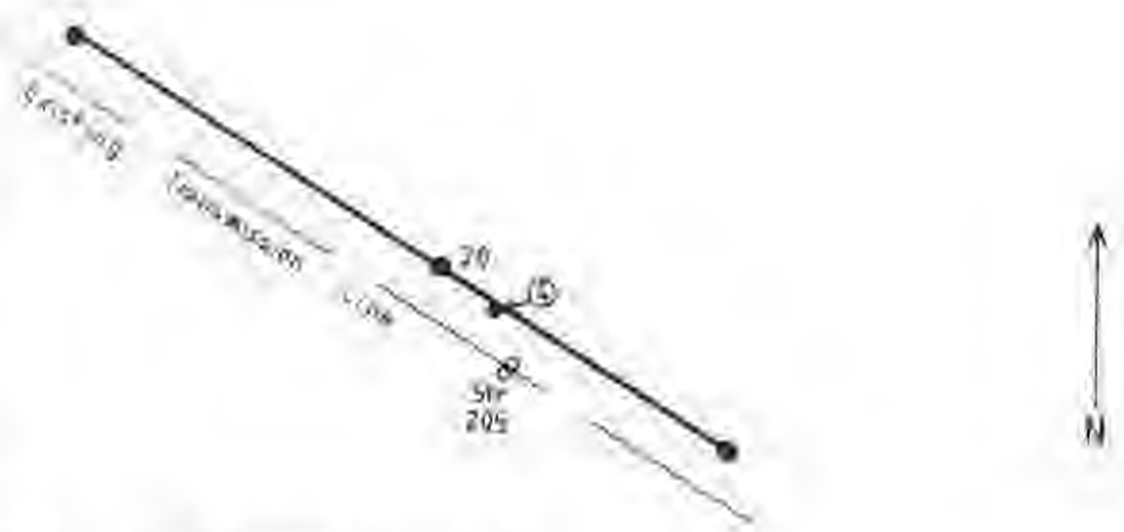


Fig 6 Plan 160876 Sheet 2

LEGEND

	Proposed route and pylon numbers.
	Site locations.

Figs 5-6 Location of Sites on Transmission Line Route Plans.  
Scale 1:4000



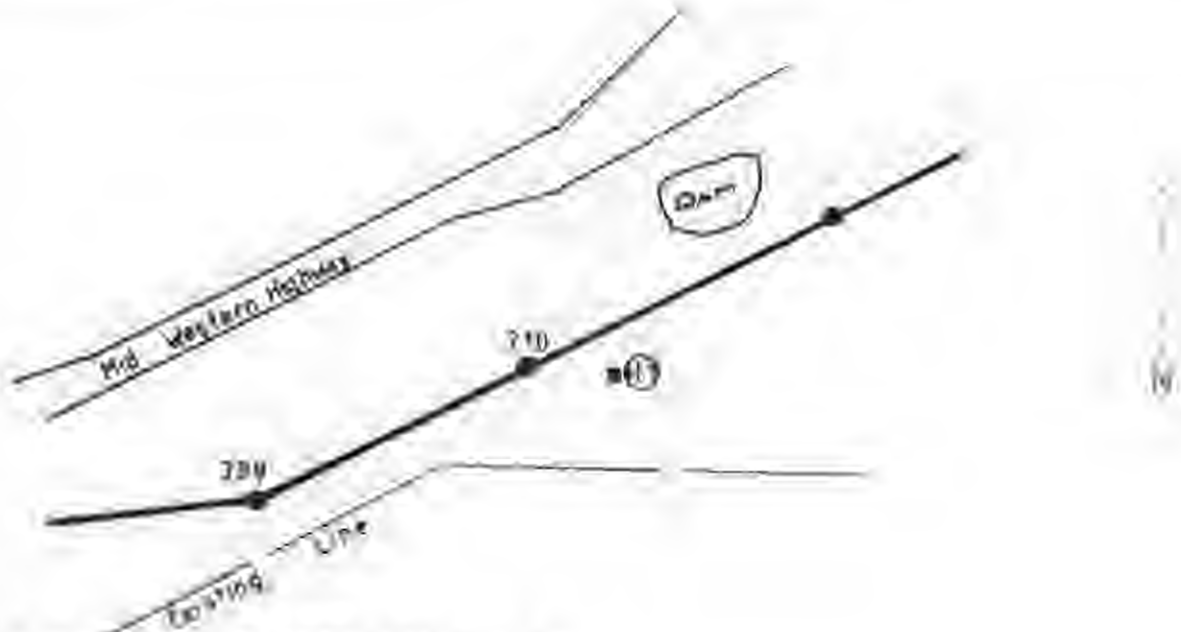


Fig. 7 Plan 160879 Sheet 1

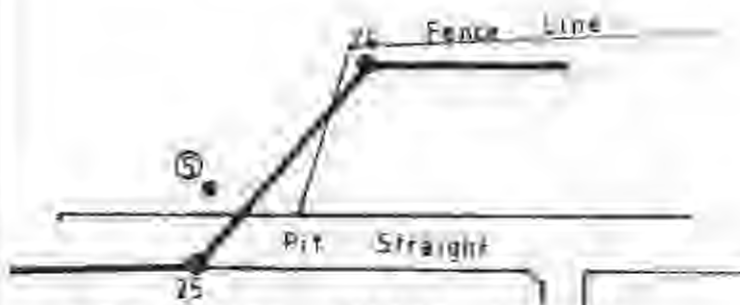





Fig. 8 Plan 160879 Sheet 2



Fig. 9 Plan 160882 Sheet 2

- Legend
-  Proposed route and fence location
  -  Location
  -  Obstruction

Figs. 7, 8, 9 Location of Sites on Transmission Line Route Plans

(4) (1) (10)

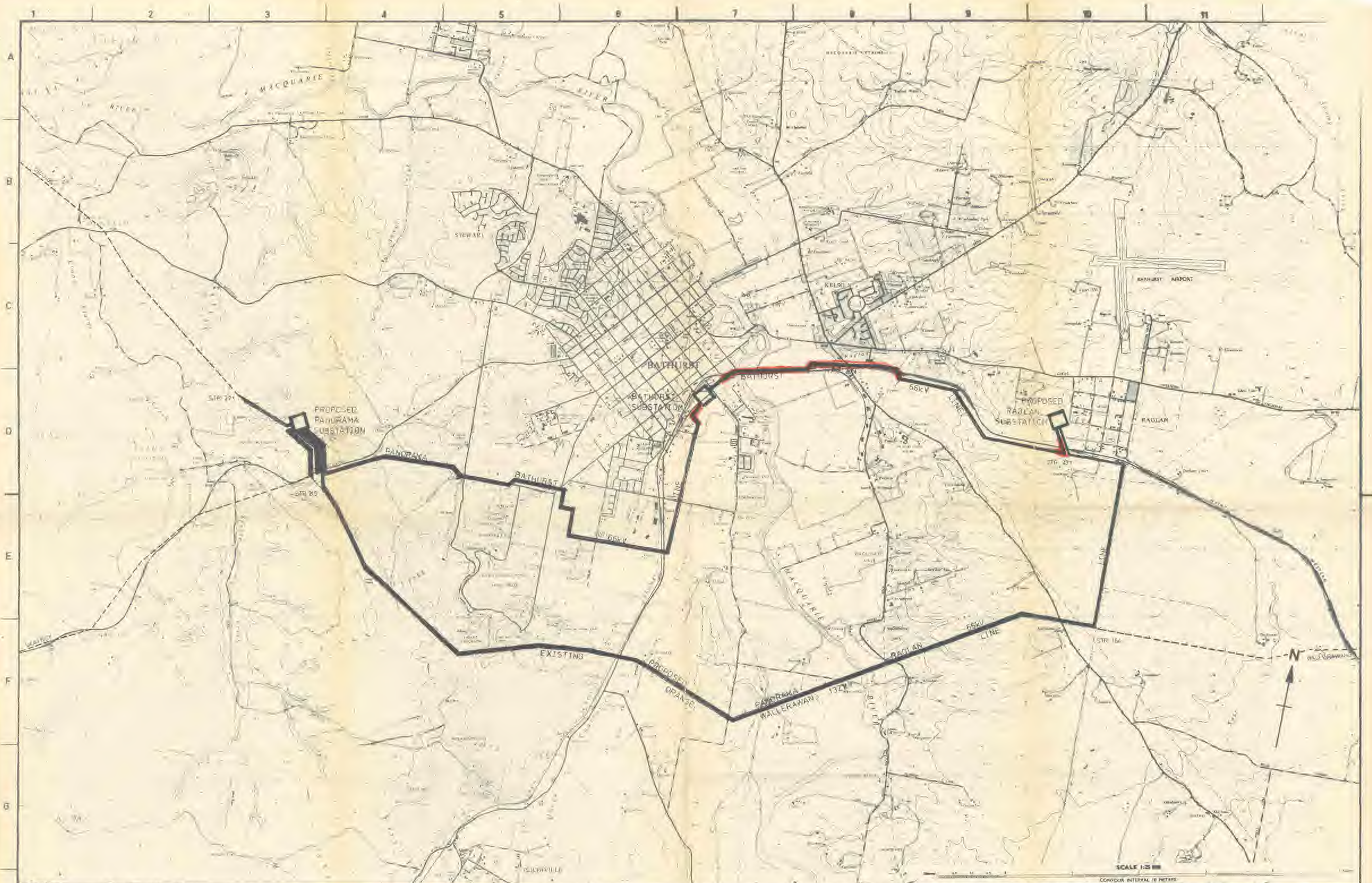












SCALE	1:25,000
DRAWN	G.C.B.
TRACED	
CHECKED	H.B.

THE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF NSW  
 TRANSMISSION DIVISION  
**132/66kV TRANSMISSION LINES  
 PANDRAMA - BATHURST - RAGLAN  
 REARRANGEMENTS  
 LOCALITY PLAN**

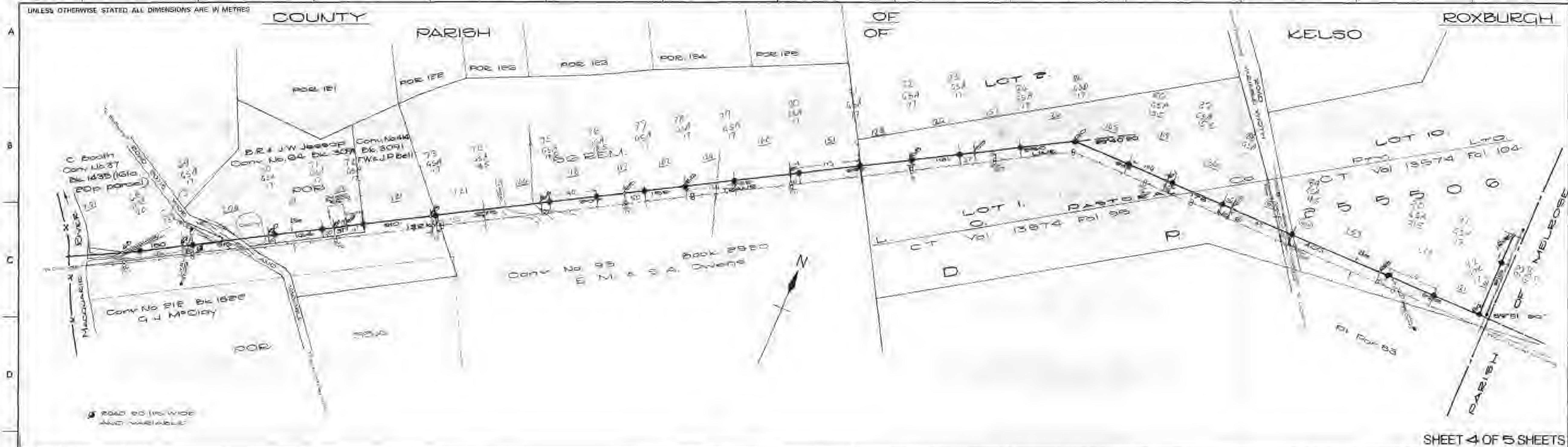
G. A. Sparke	
CHIEF ENGINEER	
141967	A1
ABC	

REFERENCE DRAWINGS COPIED FROM SUPERSEDES SUPERSEDED BY INDEX PLAN 34-01



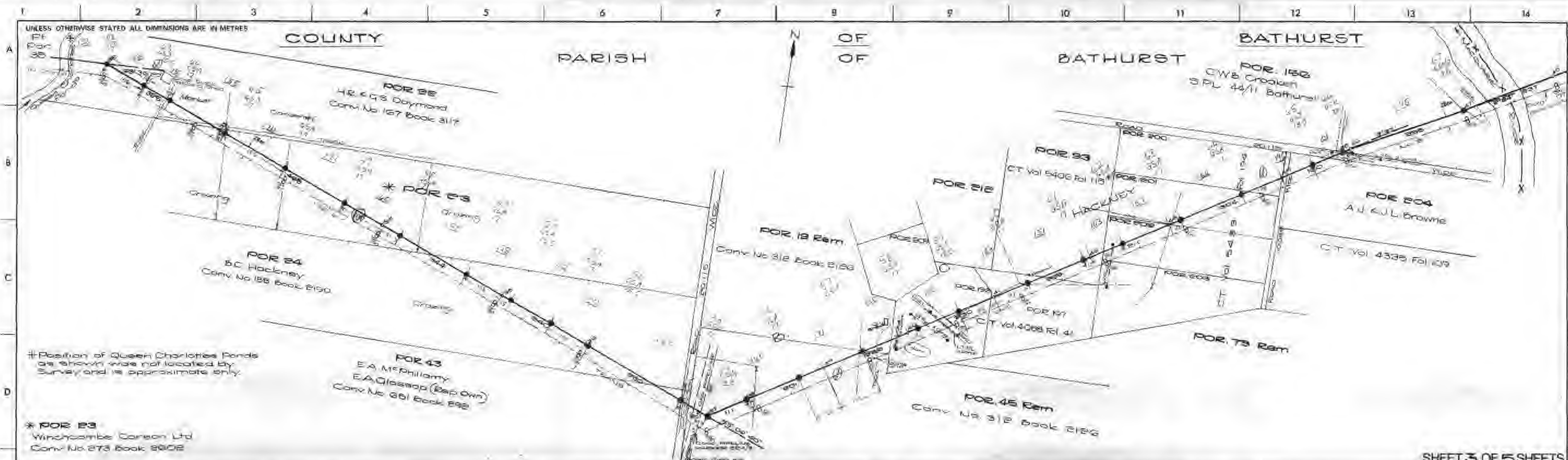






SHEET 4 OF 5 SHEETS

AMENDMENTS & PRINT ISSUES ORIGINAL PRINT ISSUE A	DATE B		SURVEY BRANCH SURVEYOR: C. WILKINS DATE: 04/07/78 FIELD NOTES: 15/10/78, 15/10/78 APPROVED: [Signature] DATE: 04/7/78 PRINCIPAL SURVEYOR	REPRESENTATIVE FRACTION: 1/4000 REFERENCE DRAWINGS PROFILE: 15/10/77 AD RAILWAY: 1/10/78 LINE SCHEDULE PROPERTY SCHEDULE	THE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES TRANSMISSION DIVISION ROUTE PLAN 66 KV TRANSMISSION LINE PANORAMA - RAGLAN	SHEET NUMBER: 160876 SHEET LETTER: B1 INDEX CLASS: 34/03
			SUPERSEDED BY: _____			INDEX CLASS: 34/03



SHEET 3 OF 5 SHEETS

AMENDMENTS & PRINT ISSUES ORIGINAL PRINT ISSUE A	DATE B		SURVEY BRANCH SURVEYOR: C. WILKINS DATE: 04/07/78 FIELD NOTES: 15/10/78, 15/10/78 APPROVED: [Signature] DATE: 04/7/78 PRINCIPAL SURVEYOR	REPRESENTATIVE FRACTION: 1/4000 REFERENCE DRAWINGS PROFILE: 15/10/77 AD RAILWAY: 1/10/78 LINE SCHEDULE PROPERTY SCHEDULE	THE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES TRANSMISSION DIVISION ROUTE PLAN 66 KV TRANSMISSION LINE PANORAMA - RAGLAN	SHEET NUMBER: 160876 SHEET LETTER: B1 INDEX CLASS: 34/03
			SUPERSEDED BY: _____			INDEX CLASS: 34/03







UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES

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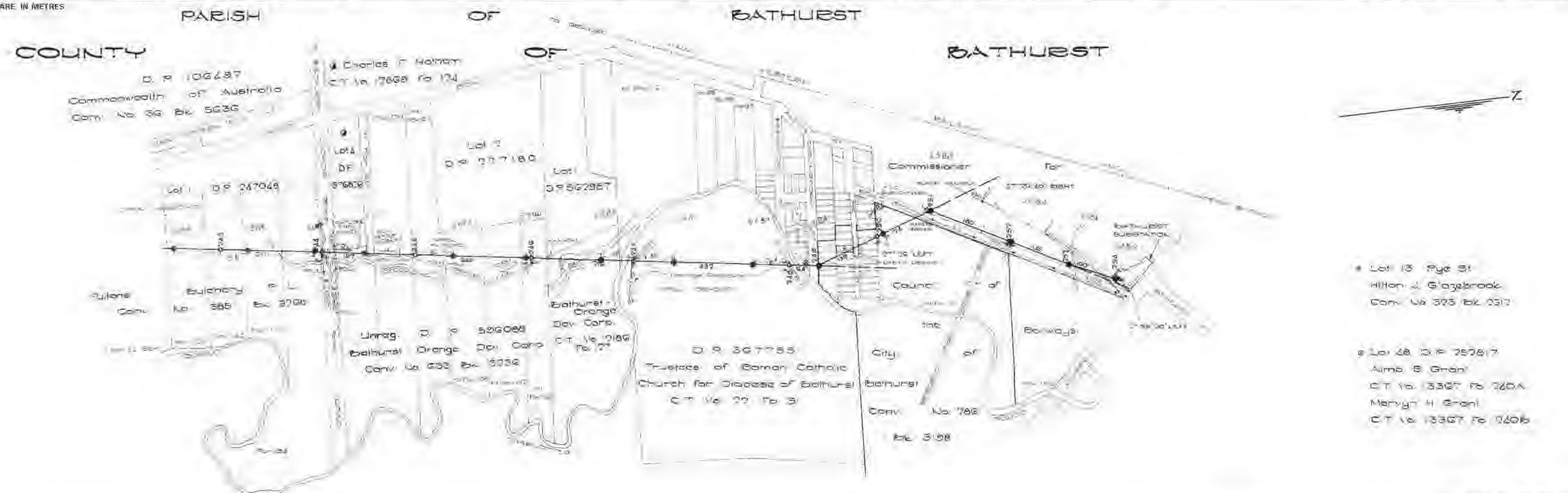
SHEET OF SHEETS

AMENDMENTS & PRINT ISSUE A	ORIG. PRINT ISSUE B		SURVEY BRANCH	REPRESENTATIVE FRACTION 1:4000	THE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES TRANSMISSION DIVISION
			SURVEYED: DATE FIELD NOTES: DRN, TED, CND, SSC APPROVED: PRINCIPAL SURVEYOR DATE	REFERENCE DRAWINGS PROFILE, RAILWAY BRG, LINE SCHEDULE, PROPERTY SCHEDULE	<b>ROUTE PLAN</b> 66 KV TRANSMISSION LINE
			COPIED FROM	SUPERSEDES	SUPERSEDED BY

B1

UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES

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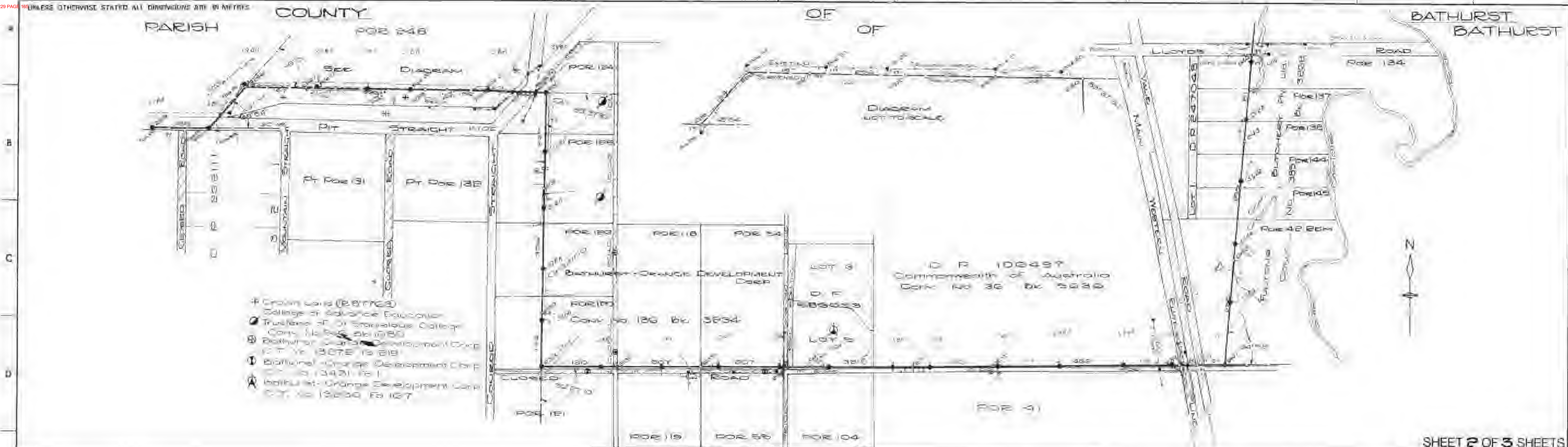


SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS

AMENDMENTS & PRINT ISSUE A	ORIG. PRINT ISSUE B		SURVEY BRANCH	REPRESENTATIVE FRACTION 1:4000	THE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES TRANSMISSION DIVISION
			SURVEYED: DATE FIELD NOTES: DRN, TED, CND, SSC APPROVED: PRINCIPAL SURVEYOR DATE	REFERENCE DRAWINGS PROFILE, RAILWAY BRG, LINE SCHEDULE, PROPERTY SCHEDULE	<b>ROUTE PLAN</b> 66 KV TRANSMISSION LINE <b>PANORAMA - BATHURST</b>
			COPIED FROM	SUPERSEDES	SUPERSEDED BY

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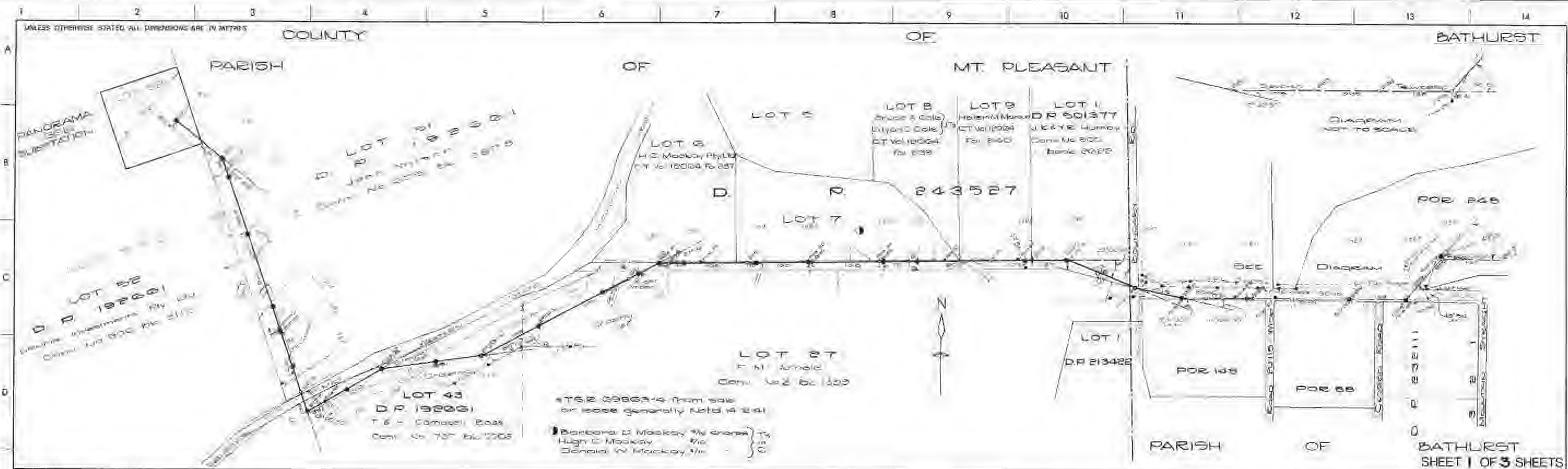




SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS



SURVEY BRANCH REPRESENTATIVE FRACTION 1/4000 THE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES TRANSMISSION DIVISION	REFERENCE DRAWINGS PROFILE, CROSS-SECTION, RAILWAY KING LINE SCHEDULE, ROBERTS SCHEDULE, PROPOSED TRANSMISSION LINE SCHEDULE, PROPOSED TRANSMISSION LINE SCHEDULE	<b>ROUTE PLAN</b> <b>132 kV TRANSMISSION LINE</b> <b>PANORAMA - BATHURST</b>	SHEET NO. 160879 81 A
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SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS



SURVEY BRANCH REPRESENTATIVE FRACTION 1/4000 THE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES TRANSMISSION DIVISION	REFERENCE DRAWINGS PROFILE, CROSS-SECTION, RAILWAY KING LINE SCHEDULE, ROBERTS SCHEDULE, PROPOSED TRANSMISSION LINE SCHEDULE, PROPOSED TRANSMISSION LINE SCHEDULE	<b>ROUTE PLAN</b> <b>132 kV TRANSMISSION LINE</b> <b>PANORAMA - BATHURST</b>	SHEET NO. 160879 81 A
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# **Record of an oral application for a section 9 declaration to protect Aboriginal heritage**

*Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage  
Protection Act 1984 (Cth)*

Applications can be made orally but must be recorded in writing. This document is a written record of the application you made to either the Minister or the Department of the Environment and Energy.

Please check that this record is correct. Let us know if it needs to be changed.

You may need to add evidence. The Minister cannot make a declaration unless he has received a complete application. Applications that are incomplete will not be processed.

The Minister or Department may need to give the information in this application and any supporting evidence to other parties to give them procedural fairness or as part of a review process.

You can find a *Guide to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (Cth) at <http://www.environment.gov.au/resource/guide-aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-heritage-protection-act-1984-cth>.



**1. Date of application**

20/12/18

**2. Applicant(s)****a. Contact details**

Your name and contact details, including a postal or email address.

Name	s. 47F(1) s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Postal address	s. 47F(1)
Email	s. 47F(1)
Mobile Phone	s. 47F(1)
Telephone	s. 47F(1)

**b. Aboriginality**

An application must be made by or on behalf of an Aboriginal person(s). Under the Act, Aboriginal means a person of the Aboriginal race of Australia or a descendant of the indigenous inhabitants of the Torres Strait islands.

Are you an Aboriginal person?	Yes
Are you making the application on behalf of an Aboriginal person or persons?	Yes

**If you are acting on behalf of an Indigenous person or group, please name the Indigenous person or group. Attach evidence that you are authorised to make the application.**

s. 47F(1)

### 3. Traditional Owner / Custodian

Who is the traditional owner or custodian of the area or object?

Has the area been granted to traditional owners, or been the subject of a native title claim determination?	No
If yes, please provide the Native Title Reference Number.	N/A
Please provide contact details for a representative body such as a Registered Native Title Body Corporate.	N/A

### 4. Area or objects to be protected

Give information to accurately locate the area, including the boundaries and maps of the area if you have them.

#### a. The area(s) to be protected by declaration under section 9

Location	Wahluu – Mt Panorama
Nearest town	Bathurst, 5km away
State or territory	NSW
Current owner	Crown, Public and Private land
Boundaries	The marked as the Men's Area and Women's Area as shown on p. 29 of the Mt Panorama <sup>s. 22(1)(a)(ii)</sup> report.
Features (if relevant)	Top of Wahluu. Southwest corner of McPhillamy park

#### b. The object(s) to be protected by declaration under section 9

Location	Top of Wahluu
Nearest town	Bathurst, 5km away
State or territory	NSW
Current owner	Crown, Public and Private land
Description	Stone Hut, made of Aboriginal artefacts in the pillars and walls. Natural Spring – currently inaccessible.



**5. Why is the area(s) or object(s) significant according to Aboriginal tradition?**

Describe in detail what is significant about this area(s) or object(s), including Indigenous stories or songs, customs, beliefs, observances or laws.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

## 6. What is the threat?

What action will injure or desecrate the area(s) or object(s) unless a declaration is made?	Bathurst Regional Council's development of an existing Go-Kart track. DA 2015/196 – a modification of the original Development Application was voted on and approved on 19 December 2018.
Why will the action result in the area(s) or object(s) being injured or desecrated?	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
When is the action likely to occur?	Since the development was approved on 19 December 2018, the action could occur at any time.
Is the action lawful?	Pending approval, yes.

## 7. State and territory processes

What State or Territory processes have been taken so far?

-

## 8. Consultation

What consultation has been taken with you or other Indigenous people or groups?

Some consultation, which resulted in presenting the Council the archaeological and anthropological report, but no response to these. The reports were to have recommended that the works not go ahead. The anthropological report discussed the intangible significance of the site.

What was the result of the consultations?

As a group of Traditional Owners and Wiradyuri Elders we met with the Mayor and General Manager of Bathurst Council on more than one occasion with the view to preserving the cultural values of Wahluu/ Mt Panorama. To the extent that we were prepared to provide all information and map out all sacred sites both tangible and non-tangible.

We developed and presented a simple MOU that would create a bond of trust between the Traditional Owners and Council To date that has not progressed.

We have provided in writing to Council; our objections of the building of the go kart track on the



sacred Women's site that also encompasses some of the men's site and that an alternative site should be found and considered, our objection were dismissed by councils.

In an attempt to cease any further destruction of sacred sites we have offered council the opportunity to commence negotiations for an Indigenous Land Use Agreement to the extent that all relevant information and the contact persons of the NNTT was forwarded to Council via email. That has not been acted on by council.

## 9. Confidential or restricted information

Is any of the information you have given confidential or restricted e.g. women's or men's business? Please tell us which information is confidential or restricted. The Minister or Department may need to give the information in this application and any supporting evidence to other parties to give them procedural fairness or as part of a review.

Women's business, but the applicants are not worried about this on the basis of administering the application.

## 10. Previous applications

Have there been other ATSIHP Act applications to protect this area(s) / object(s)?

When?	Which part of the ATSIHP Act (s9, s10, s12 or s18)?	Was it the same threat?
N/A		

## 11. List of supporting evidence

Attach maps, reports or other documents that support this application. Label the attachments (e.g. '1', '2', '3' or 'A', 'B', 'C') and explain how each one relates to the application.

Attachment	How does it relate to the application?
A	Proposed Go-Kart Track, McPhillamy Park, Mounth Panorama Wahluu, Bathurst, Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report – June 2018.
B	s. 22(1)(a)(ii).

**12. Declaration**

It is an offence under the *Criminal Code Act 1995* (Commonwealth) to provide false or misleading information in this application or any documents that are part of this application.

I declare that this application is an accurate record of the oral application I made. I am aware that any information (including personal information) which I provide in support of my application may be disclosed by the Commonwealth to other parties.

I agree to allow the Commonwealth for reason of natural justice or procedural fairness to release all the information I provide to other parties as appropriate;

Or

I agree to allow the Commonwealth for reason of natural justice or procedural fairness to release the information I provide to other parties as appropriate, except the following information....I do not agree to the release of this information to others because....

Applicant signature	Provided confirmation of accuracy of the oral transcript of the application via email from s. 22(1)(a)(ii) on 11 Jan 2019.
Date	11 Jan 2019

s. 47F(1)

Dear Sir or Madam,

**Re. 'Fury Over Bills—Councillors Upset by \$500,000 for Aboriginal Heritage Studies' in *Western Advocate* newspaper, 27 August 2018**

We should like Bathurst Regional Council to answer the following: one, over what period of time was the \$500,000 of the headlining '\$500,000 for Aboriginal Heritage Studies' spent; two, from where did these funds originate; and, three, what part of the reported \$182,570, was spent on the survey for the go kart track? Is Council able to provide details of how this money was spent, preferably via release to the Bathurst community of all relevant reports and accountings?

The opening paragraph of the referenced article, states "A number of Councillors have spoken out about the spiralling cost of Aboriginal heritage surveys on Mt Panorama...". We are reliably informed that all councillors were afforded the opportunity to vote on the expenditure for these surveys a considerable time prior to such surveying, and as such were well informed to the (potential) costs involved.

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW) ('NPW Act') requires Council exercise due diligence; as such, Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) 'site cards' must be registered in relation to proposed land developments. An AHIMS site card records Aboriginal heritage objects and sites of cultural significance (tangible and intangible). We have been informed by local Traditional Owners ('TOs') that the development application ('DA') for the proposed go kart track was amended approximately 18 months ago. It was this amendment that first brought whispers of the development proposal to the attention of local TOs, who came forward to oppose construction of the go kart track due to the proposed site's cultural sensitivity and significance. Traditional Owners note they were not consulted regarding the original DA, despite Council's legal requirement of due diligence. Traditional Owners were only told to 'check Council website for any current development applications' upon subsequent enquiry with Council; this is the means by which TOs became aware of the issue. Upon doing this, TOs became aware of the amended DA for the go kart track. (We note that such non-



transparent practice by Council contravenes Council's own documented best practice. We also note that a separate DA for a go kart track in Kelso was rejected by the Kelso community due to noise and environmental pollution concerns.)

In reference to the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage assessment report, all councils in New South Wales are required to provide this report under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. Additionally, there are a number of processes, requirements and considerations that Council must satisfy in relation to local development under state and national legislation—including *Local Government Act 1993* (NSW); *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1993* (NSW); *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth); *Heritage Act 1977* (Cth); *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW); and, *Constitution Act 1902* (NSW).

We should also like to refer Council to international and national conventions, protocols and treaties, including The International Council on Monuments and Sites, the UN declaration of the rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Burra Charter, etc.

Traditional Owners take issue with s. 22(1)(a)(ii) comment regarding the 200 people having to wait for the DA to go ahead for the go kart track, noting that 200 people represent approximately 0.005% of the total population of Bathurst Regional Council Area, and that 99.9% of that population will not directly benefit from the proposed development.

Traditional Owners commend s. 22(1)(a)(ii) and s. 22(1)(a) for their efforts to resolve the matter in line with Council's documented best practice protocols. We wonder at s. 22(1)(a)(ii) confidence in assuring developers that this project shall go ahead, unimpeded, despite s. 22(1)(a)(ii) lack of demonstrated knowledge and adherence of legislative requirements and constraints.

Regarding s. 22(1)(a)(ii) statements that "[T]his survey has found no Aboriginal objects", we suggest they (re)review the reports within their possession. Perhaps Council should consider releasing such reports for rate-payer scrutiny and to promote transparency within the Bathurst community? Further to this aim, may Council assure rate-payers and the public at large that no conflicts of interest, pecuniary interests, or other issues of prejudice or bias exist within the Council in relation to this development?

We are reliably informed that, on multiple occasions, local TOs and Elders extended Council opportunity to become informed of all significant cultural sites within their local government area—free of cost and at Council's convenience. Such coming together would have avoided so-called 'spiralling' waste of rate-payers' monies. Furthermore, Council was provided documented information by TOs, on multiple occasions, of the fact that the National Native Title Tribunal has a mandate to assist Council in the negotiation and implementation of an Indigenous Land Use Agreement (Ilua)—

free of cost. Federal Government also advocates that whenever possible local and state governments should avoid Native Title claims where there is a willingness by Traditional Owners to enter into an Ilua agreement—as was the case in this (and other) instance(s). As a precursor to current negotiations, TOs prepared a preliminary Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). To date, neither of the aforementioned approaches appear to have been seriously considered by Council.

May Council please address the above concerns and considerations in the interests of transparency and community cohesion?

— s. 47F(1)

**s. 22(1)(a)(ii)**

---

**From:** s. 47F(1)  
**Sent:** Wednesday, 16 October 2019 10:23 AM  
**To:** s. 22(1)(a)(ii)  
**Subject:** Fwd: Email to s. 47F(1) - Contemporary site cards 1. Jupiter alignment 2. ceremonial ground Wambool. Attn Sandra

Dear s. 22(1)(a)(ii) we wish to include the attached email as part of our section 10 application please, they show that Bathurst Regional Council removed a fence protecting registered site 44-3-0230 which is within the section 10 application area.

regards on behalf of s. 47F(1)

s. 47F(1)

----- Forwarded message -----

**From:** s. 47F(1)  
**Date:** Wed, Apr 3, 2019 at 5:29 PM  
**Subject:** Fwd: Email to s. 47F(1) Contemporary site cards 1. Jupiter alignment 2. ceremonial ground Wambool. Attn Sandra  
**To:** s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Dear s. 22(1)(a)(ii) please find email below from s. 22(1)(a)(ii) This is an issue separate to the damage done to the registered site at Wahluu. This is an altogether different site but I would like to make another report and complaint about this issue as well please. If I'm not mistaken, the email is an admission that s. 22(1)(a)(ii) have knowingly altered a registered Aboriginal site. I also note that at no time did the s. 47F(1) ask for council to carry out any such 'maintenance'.

Please let me know if any other information is needed.

Regards

s. 47F(1)

----- Forwarded message -----

**From:** s. 22(1)(a)(ii)  
**Date:** Wed, 3 Apr 2019 at 2:57 pm  
**Subject:** Email to Jade Flynn - Contemporary site cards 1. Jupiter alignment 2. ceremonial ground Wambool.  
**To:** s. 47F(1)  
**Cc:** s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Please reply to : s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Dear s. 47F(1) ,

Council refers to your email below and the earlier email concerning maintenance which stated;

Dear s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Thank you for sending the information from s. 22(1)(a)(ii) through.

I refer to site card 44-3-0212 - Ceremonial ground Wambool, and site card 44-3-0230 - Alignment of Jupiter ceremonial ground.

May you please provide information as to the type or form of maintenance you are referring to?



Regards

s. 47F(1)

In regards to site card 44-3-0212 : Ceremonial ground Wambool, maintenance has included items such as , weeding and returning stones to the ring formation when moved by persons unknown and mowing on the outside of the circle and clearing of growth around the stones. Into the future council will only mow around the site.

With respect to site 44-3-0230 Alignment of Jupiter ceremonial ground. s. 22(1)(a)(ii) had in place a temporary fence to protect the site after your notification earlier this year. The fence has now been removed as previously advised to you. Future maintenance works will be as per normal park maintenance routines and for preparation for camping at various events e.g., motor racing.

Trusting this clarifies any issues in this matter

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: s. 47F(1)  
To: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Date: 03/04/2019 01:40 PM  
Subject: Re: Email to s. 47F(1) - Contemporary site cards 1. Jupiter alignment 2. ceremonial ground Wambool.

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Dear s. 22(1)(a)(ii), the river ceremonial stone circles site (site 44-3-0212), is used regularly for community ceremony and private ceremony by members of the community. It is considered an 'active' ceremonial ground for use by contemporary cultural practitioners. Aboriginal and non Aboriginal people in the Bathurst community use this site, the use is unregulated and not controlled or initiated by s. 47F(1)

The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) have no cultural authority or standing in the Wiradyuri community to make comment on this or any other ceremonial site, contemporary or otherwise, in the Bathurst Wiradyuri area. s. 22(1)(a)(ii) are culturally void of any information regarding the sacred practices and customs of the Wiradyuri in this area.

To clarify; s. 47F(1) do not organise use of the site, however it is still utilised for Aboriginal Ceremonial practice by the Aboriginal Community of Bathurst. We have never indicated that we don't wish to use the site, however, the imposition of presenting \$20 million insurance cover for public liability is excessive and the reason why we opted not to use the site on one occasion.

We note that the ceremonial site (site 44-3-0212) is located in a public park, for the use of the public.

We await your response to an earlier email about specifically what type and or forms of 'maintenance' s. 22(1)(a)(ii) have undertaken for that site (site 44-3-0212) and we also wish to know what type and or forms of 'maintenance' s. 22(1)(a)(ii) have undertaken for the other site mentioned (44-3-0230)

Trust this assists in these matters.

s. 47F(1)

On Mon, Apr 1, 2019 at 9:07 AM s. 22(1)(a)(ii)  
Please reply to : s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

wrote:

Dear s. 47F(1) I,

I refer to site card 44-3-0212 - Ceremonial ground Wambool, and site card 44-3-0230 - Alignment of Jupiter ceremonial ground.

Please note that s. 22(1)(a)(ii) has investigated the status of these sites under the National Parks and Wildlife Act and is of the opinion that neither site card describes an Aboriginal object as defined under the National Parks and Wildlife Act. On this basis please note that:

- s. 22(1)(a)(ii) will be removing the fencing around site 44-3-0230 and that this locality will continue being used as public open space and for camping during race events.
- s. 22(1)(a)(ii) will no longer be maintaining site 44-3-0212. s. 22(1)(a)(ii) also notes correspondence from both the s. 47F(1) and the s. 22(1)(a)(ii) that they have no further interest in the use of this site into the future.

Trust this assists in these matters.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)



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Mandang Guuwu! (thank you!)

s. 47F(1)

s. 47F(1)

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Mandang Guuwu! (thank you!)

s. 47F(1)

s. 47F(1)

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s. 47F(1)