Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Assessment

for

Proposed Hillston Boat Ramp

Hillston, NSW 2675

Prepared for

Carrathool Shire Council

Version 3

18/11/24

Red-Gum Environmental Consulting Pty Ltd
94 Kirby Flat Road, Yackandandah, VIC 3749
Phone: 0402 344 574
ABN: 797 823 838 29
damian.wall@red-gum.com.au

Document Details & Quality Control	
Copyright	Unless otherwise determined by contract, RED-GUM vests copyright of the material produced in this report with the paying Client; the Client may, at their discretion, subsequently transfer these rights to a successor in title or agent responsible for undertaking work subject to recommendations in this report. However, this does not apply to pre-existing Intellectual Property held or produced by RED-GUM or material for which copyright is already held by a third party. RED-GUM retains the right for subsequent use of any material produced in this report for professional or academic presentation or publication and for re-use in our ongoing business. This is held as a moral right and also applied individually to any individual contributor. RED-GUM recognises and will assert that any cultural information provided by Aboriginal contributors to the study remains the Intellectual Property of themselves or their community.
Citation	D. Wall & M. Cronin, 2024. Proposed Hillston Boat Ramp, Hillston, NSW 2675: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Advice. Report to Carrathool Shire Council
Study Area Address	Hillston, NSW 2675
Local Government Area	Carrathool Shire Council
Revision / Version #	18/11/24
Primary Authors	Damian Wall
Red-Gum Sign-off	Damian Wall

Executive Summary

Red-Gum Environmental Consulting Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Carrathool Shire Council to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Assessment (ACHDDA) for a proposed boat ramp located at Lot 97 DP755189, Lachlan River Road, in Hillston NSW, approximately 500 metres northeast of the Hillston township. Works will involve the construction of a formalised boat ramp within the footprint of an existing informal boat launch area.

The broader geographical region served as a valuable resource zone for past Aboriginal occupation. The Riverina region is known to contain scarred trees, burials and stone artefacts which are usually located within close proximity to waterways and waterbodies.

An inspection of the study area was undertaken on July 25th, 2022, by Olivia Hynam and Maggie Cronin of Red-Gum Environmental Consulting Pty Ltd. During the site survey, areas of previous disturbance were noted and recorded. Areas of ground surface exposure were targeted in order to identify any Aboriginal objects within the study area. No previously unrecorded sites or objects were located during the survey.

The assessment considered the perceived impacts associated with the proposal and did not identify any areas of *high archaeological potential* that are likely to be harmed within the area assessed. The Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW 2010) (due diligence code) provides a flowchart with the steps of the due diligence process outlined. This flowchart is provided in **Appendix B** in order to demonstrate that each step of the process has been addressed.

The majority of the study area typically exhibited good visibility and exposure without revealing any apparent Aboriginal objects. No trees with cultural modifications were identified within the study area. No Aboriginal cultural heritage objects were identified within the study area. The survey did not identify any undisturbed areas of potential (PADs) within the study area.

The purpose of the Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW 2010) (the due diligence code) is to provide a defence against prosecution if the process is followed. The due diligence code sets out penalties for impacting on Aboriginal objects, defining two types of offences as follows:

- An offence of harming or desecrating an object which a person knows is an Aboriginal object (a 'knowing offence'); and
- An offence of harming an object whether or not a person knows it is an Aboriginal object (a 'strict liability offence').

The maximum penalty for the knowing offence is $550,000 or $275,000 (depending on whether there are aggravating circumstances) and 1 or 2 years' jail for an individual. For a corporation the maximum penalty for the knowing offence is $1.1 million. The maximum penalty for the strict liability offence is $110,000 or $55,000 (depending whether there are aggravating circumstances) for an individual or $220,000 for a corporation.

As this assessment has not identified any areas of high archaeological sensitivity or Aboriginal objects within the assessed zone, it will provide a defence against prosecution if Aboriginal sites are impacted by the development assuming its recommendations are followed. The following contingencies are to be adhered to during the project implementation stage:

Contingency 1: Discovery of unanticipated Aboriginal objects within areas of low potential.

All Aboriginal objects and places are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act). It is an offence to knowingly disturb an Aboriginal site without a consent permit issued by the NSW Environment & Heritage. Should any Aboriginal objects be encountered during works associated with this proposal, works must cease in the vicinity and the find should not be moved until assessed by a qualified archaeologist. If the find is determined to be an Aboriginal object the archaeologist will provide further recommendations. These may include notifying the NSW Environment & Heritage and Aboriginal stakeholders.

Contingency 2: Discovery of Aboriginal ancestral remains

Aboriginal ancestral remains may be found in a variety of landscapes in NSW, including middens and sandy or soft sedimentary soils. If any suspected human remains are discovered during any activity you must:

1. Immediately cease all work at that location and not further move or disturb the remains;
2. Notify the NSW Police and NSW Environmental Line on 131 555 as soon as practicable and provide details of the remains and their location.
3. Not recommence work at that location unless authorised in writing by NSW Environment & Heritage.

Regards

Mr Damian Wall
BAppSc, MEnvMgt, MAACAI, Grad Cert CHM
Managing Director

CONTENTS

1 Introduction 6
2 Background 6
3 Planning approvals 6
4 Scope of the assessment 7
5 Description of Proposed Work 9
6 The Due Diligence System 9
7 Desktop Assessment 11
7.1 Soil & Geological Landscapes 11
7.2 Flora & Fauna 12
7.3 European Land Use 14
7.4 Site Records 15
7.5 Landscape Features 19
7.6 Aboriginal People in the Region 19
7.7 Previous Archaeological Studies 20
7.8 Site Types in the Geographic Region 22
7.9 Predictive statements 22
7.10 Survey Aims 23
7.11 Survey methods 23
7.11.1 Ground Surface Visibility 24
8 Results 25
8.1 Survey Coverage & Effectiveness 25
8.2 Exposure 26
8.3 Disturbances 28
8.4 Landform Features 30
9 Survey Outcomes 30
10 Recommendations & Contingencies 30
10.1 Recommendations: 30
10.2 Contingencies: 31
11 References 32
12 Appendix 33
Appendix A: Proposed Hillston Boat Ramp Construction. Source: Carrathool Shire Council 33
Appendix B: AHIMS Search Results 35
Appendix C: Flow chart of the NSW due diligence process for the project 46

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Intersected Lots 9
Table 2: AHIMS Sites within 5 km of study area 16
Table 3: Ground Surface Visibility (GSV) ratings vs ranges 24

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Generic Due Diligence process in NSW 10
Figure 2: Aboriginal Groups (Tindale, 1974). 20

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1: Boat Ramp Location, Lachlan River, Hillston, NSW 7
Map 2: Project location showing impact area (work extent) and study area (50m buffer), Hillston, NSW 8
Map 3: Mapped surface geology in the Impact Area 13
Map 4: AHIMS recorded sites within 5 km of the study area. Source: AHIMS 2024 18

LIST OF PHOTOS

Photo 1: Example of Very Good (70-90%) GSV in the study area (due to a road). Photo: M. Cronin, 2024. 25
Photo 2: Example of Fair (30-50%) GSV in the study area – light ground cover. Photo: M. Cronin, 2024. 26
Photo 3: Example of both high exposure site due to vehicle track, and low exposure in vegetated area. Photo: M. Cronin, 2024. 27
Photo 4: Example of both high exposure site due to vehicle track, and low exposure in vegetated area. Photo: M. Cronin, 2024. 27
Photo 5: Disturbance from construction of track and vehicle traffic. Photo: M. Cronin 2024. 28
Photo 6: Disturbance from use of site as informal boat launch area. Photo: M. Cronin 2024. 28
Photo 7: Disturbance from previous camp fires. Photo: M. Cronin 2024 29
Photo 8: Disturbance from previous camp fires and informal boat launch. Photo: M. Cronin 2024 29

1 Introduction

Carrathool Shire Council is proposing the construction of a boat ramp located at Lot 97 DP755189, Lachlan River Road, in Hillston NSW, approximately 500 metres northeast of the Hillston township (**Map 1 & 2**).

This due diligence assessment has been prepared in support of the proposed design and concept. The advice and reporting provided here follows the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW, 2010a). In following these requirements, it has been issued to JJ Ryan Consulting and should be retained for 5 years as it may provide for a defence against prosecution in the event of unanticipated harm.

The study area is within the Griffith Local Aboriginal Land Council (Griffith LALC) area and this work has been prepared by Damian Wall and Maggie Cronin of Red-Gum Environmental Consulting Pty Ltd. Damian holds the relevant qualifications for undertaking formal archaeological assessment in New South Wales (as set out in the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW, 2010b) and is a full member of the Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists Inc (ACCAI). Maggie holds a Bachelor of Arts with Honors (1ST Class) in Archaeology and has 6 years' experience working across a variety of industries and projects including local, state and federal governments, renewables, mining and resources, and transport.

2 Background

The proposed boat ramp site is located approximately 1.5km from the centre of Hillston, approximately 530 km west of Sydney. The proposed works (while still at concept/design stage) will likely consist of the construction of a boat ramp consistent with Australian standards.

This will involve the grading of the site to 12.5% to meet standards and the installation of 4800mm wide stabilised concrete matting with transitional edges of erosion control matting for soil and planting. The site of the proposed boat ramp is located directly within the footprint of an informal boat ramp used frequently by locals and visitors.

3 Planning approvals

The proposed development will be assessed against Part 5 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) (NSW). Other relevant legislation and planning instruments that will inform the assessment include:

- *National Parks and Wildlife Act (NPW Act) 1974 (NSW)*
- National Parks and Wildlife Amendment Act 2010 (NSW)
- National Parks and Wildlife Amendment Bill 2021 (NSW)
- *Native Title Act 1993*
- *Heritage Act 1977*
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999*

Map 1: Boat Ramp Location, Lachlan River, Hillston, NSW

4 Scope of the assessment

The following is a summary of the major objectives of the assessment:

1. Conduct background research in order to recognise any identifiable trends in site distribution and location, including a search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS).
2. Undertake archaeological survey as per requirement 5 of the code, with particular focus on landforms with high potential for heritage places within the study area, as identified through background research.
3. Record and assess sites identified during the survey in compliance with the guidelines endorsed by the NSW Environment & Heritage.
4. Determine levels of archaeological and cultural significance of the study area.
5. Make recommendations to mitigate and manage any cultural heritage values identified within the study area.

Map 2: Project location showing impact area (work extent) and study area (50m buffer), Hillston, NSW

5 Description of Proposed Work

Carrathool Shire Council (CSC) is proposing to construct a boat ramp into the Lachlan River at Hillston, NSW to provide year-round access to the river for boat launch and retrieval as well as general recreational usage. The boat ramp will be made of concrete matting surface that is geo-fabric backed to prevent erosion.

The informal boat ramp/river bank is currently at 20% Grade, the new ramp will be constructed to the standard 12.5% grade. This will require some excavation/cut & fill activities. Any soil removed will be spread on the access track surrounding the boat ramp, leveling out any low spots improving the approach to the ramp. The proposal will provide a safe, permanent, accessible river access/boat ramp.

The impact area for the works (10m x 40m) was determined by the proposed boat ramp dimensions, allowing for a works/construction buffer either side, all provided in consultation with Carrathool Shire Council.

The works will greatly improve the usability/access to the river for locals and tourists alike now and into the future. A permanent ramp will also prevent damage/erosion to the riverbank and surrounding environment acquired during informal boat ramp usage.

Table 1: Intersected Lots

Lot No.	Section No.	Plan Label
97		DP755189

6 The Due Diligence System

The *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* provides a step-wise process to help determine whether an activity is likely to cause 'harm' to 'Aboriginal objects' (both as defined in the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*) (**Figure 1**). If it is determined that the work may 'proceed with caution' and harm later occurs, the documentation of due diligence may provide a defence against prosecution.

The following report sections address the questions set out in the generic due diligence system as shown in **Section 4.** Following this schematic version of the due diligence system provides guidance on whether an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is required before work can go ahead.

- Step 1 – will the activity disturb the ground surface or any culturally modified trees;
- Step 2 – are there any relevant indicators of Aboriginal cultural heritage potential;
- Step 3 – can potential harm be avoided;
- Step 4 – have desktop assessment and archaeological survey determined the likelihood of Aboriginal objects being present.

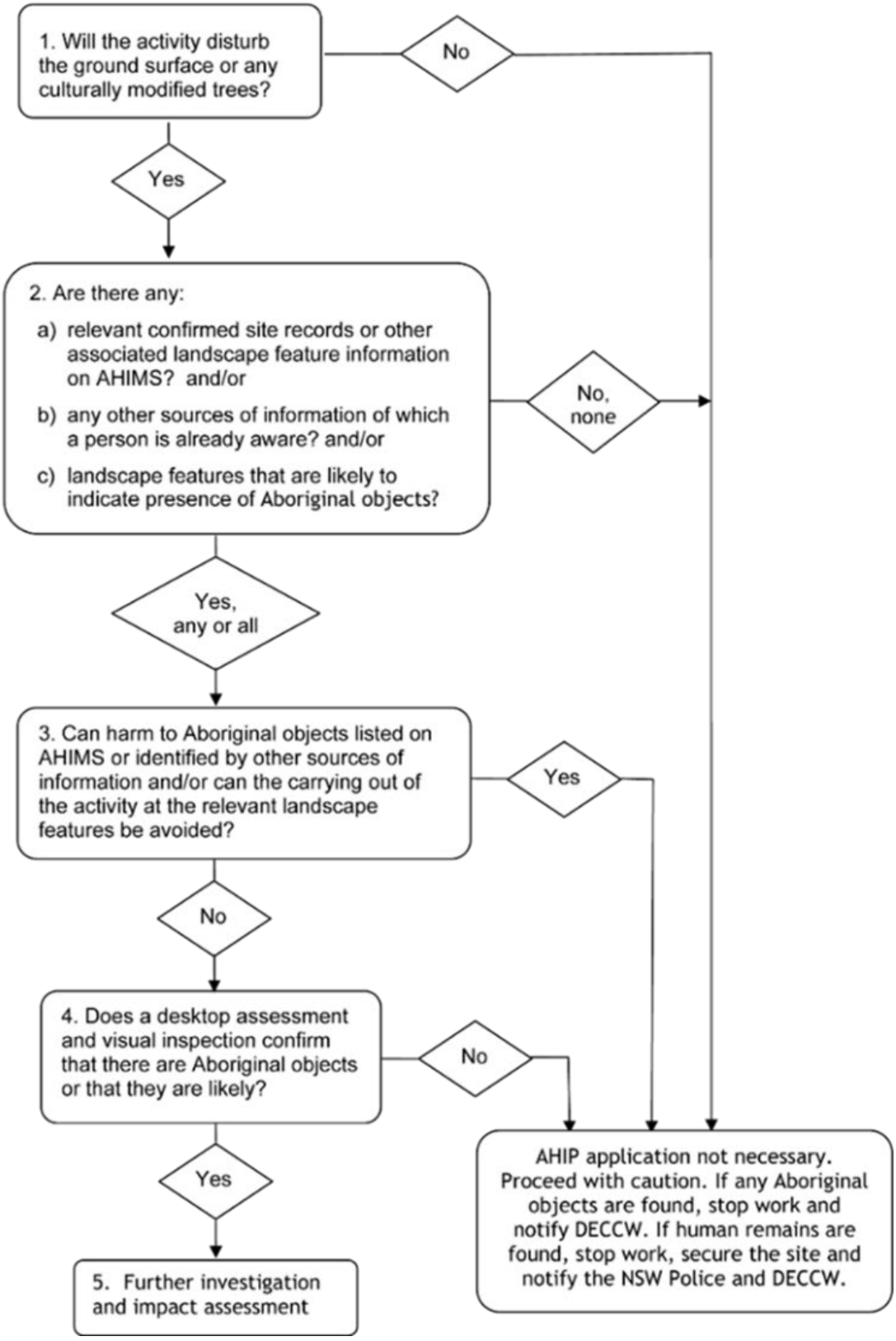


Figure 1: Generic Due Diligence process in NSW

7 Desktop Assessment

A desktop assessment has been undertaken to review existing archaeological studies for the study area and surrounding region. This information has been synthesised to develop some Aboriginal site predictive statements for the study area and identify known Aboriginal sites and/or places recorded in the study area. This desktop assessment has been prepared in accordance with requirements 1 to 4 of the code.

7.1 Soil & Geological Landscapes

7.1.1 Soils

Soil landscapes have distinct morphological and topological characteristics that result in specific archaeological potential and are essentially terrain units that provide a useful way to summarise archaeological potential and exposure.

The study area is located in a rural environment on an alluvial plain approximately 500 m east of the Hillston township and of The Lachlan River, within the Lachlan Valley. The broader topography of the Hillston area is associated with the alluvial plains of the Lachlan River and catchment, which stretches approximately 50 km to the south, and more than 60 km to the north. To the east the Lachlan Valley stretches for more than 300 km, as it extends towards The Great Dividing Range and the river's headwaters. The study area and proposed bypass alignment includes low-lying flood prone land and alluvial plains associated with the river. The low-lying land extends for kilometres in all directions and is only broken occasionally by isolated low-lying ranges and hills. The alluvial plain extends substantially west of Hillston, while to the east it eventually contracts and is confined to the narrow river valleys of The Great Dividing Range.

The study area is located within the Murray-Darling Depression bioregion and *Lachlan Depression Plains* Mitchell Landscape (Mitchell, 2002). This landscape is described as *'Quaternary alluvial plains with numerous circular depressions interpreted as high floodplains or low terraces beyond the reach of average floodwaters. Sandy rises and levees trace ancestral streams and stand above the general plain, relief 1 to 3m. Grey and brown cracking and non-cracking clays often with gilgai on the plains. Sands and red or brown texture contrast soils on the higher ground.* (Mitchell, 2002)'. Alluvium stores a considerable amount of water, and it is likely that alluvial deposits have become more extensive since European settlement due to clearing of native vegetation and the subsequent increase in the erosion of topsoil.

Vegetation in this landscape exhibits '*Isolated black box* (*Eucalyptus largiflorens), patches of myall* (*Acacia pendula) and prickly wattle (Acacia victoriae) on the eastern plains with annual saltbushes (Atriplex sp.) and grasses. Scattered white cypress pine (Callitris glaucophylla), rosewood (Alectryon oleifolius), belah (Casuarina cristata), wilga (Geijera parviflora), narrow-leaf hopbush (Dodonaea attenuata) and grasses on sands. Bladder saltbush (Atriplex vesicaria), annual saltbush, burrs and grasses on scalded levees.*' (Mitchell, 2002).

7.1.2 Geology

The geology of the study area formed during the Quaternary Period and is largely alluvial, with the study area lying within an alluvial floodplain formed of unconsolidated grey-brown silty clay that is sporadically sandy with weak pedogenic development[1]. The nature of such soils varies from humic, clayey, silty to fine grained sand, with silty clay at depth. Abundant regolithic and pedogenic carbonate is also present, extensively modified during soil formation. Geoscience NSW (2022).

7.2 Flora & Fauna

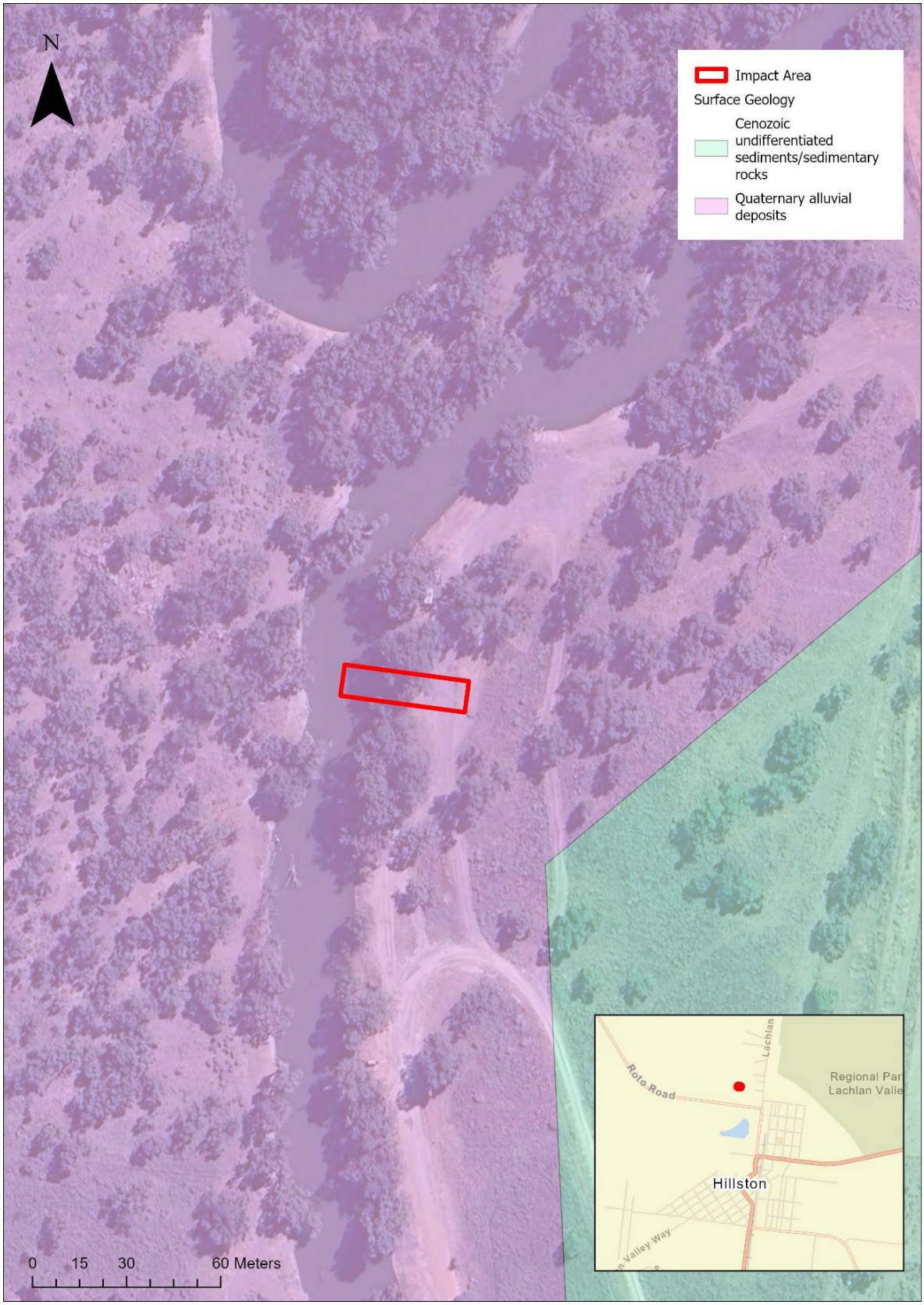
The wider Hillston region and area surrounding the Lachlan River would have generally provided a number of resources used by Aboriginal inhabitants. Edible plant materials would have been available in close proximity to the study area and were more easily collected and could be used in a variety of ways. Roots could be dug all year. The rhizomes or long roots of the bracken fern of could be chewed or beaten to a sticky starch (Kelly, and Price, 2004).

Many native lilies, such as the Bulbine and Vanilla lily, had tuberous roots that were collected for food (Patterson, n.d.). Along waterways Long leaf mat-rush was collected and it's leaves used for weaving. Gum trees also housed witchetty grubs and the bark of many species was used in the provision of shelter; a large sheet of bark being propped against a stick to form a gunyah (Attenbrow, 2002) and Mallee gums were used for food, their roots drained for water, and boomerangs were cut from their wood (Zola & Gott, 1990, p. 30).

Animals including kangaroo, emu, and wallaby would also have provided abundant sources of food, with brush-tailed possums being highly prized for their fur, which were worn as cloaks over one shoulder. Kangaroo teeth were incorporated into decorative items, such as head bands (Attenbrow, 2002). As well as being important food sources, animal products were also used for tool making and fashioning a myriad of utilitarian and ceremonial items.

For example, tail sinews are known to have been used to make fastening cord, while 'bone points', which would have functioned as awls or piercers, are often an abundant part of the archaeological record (Attenbrow, 2002).

[1] Geooscience NSW, 2022, 'Hillston 1:100,000 Geological Map' https://gmaps.geoscience.nsw.gov.au/100K/Hillston/. Accessed 19/01/2023.



Map 3: Mapped surface geology in the Impact Area

7.3 European Land Use

7.3.1 Early Explorers[2]

John Oxley and his exploration party were the first European visitors to the Hillston district, in 1817. Oxley wrote in his journal: "country uninhabitable and useless for all purposes of civilised man". In 1839 William Hovell followed the Lachlan River to near the site of present-day Hillston and took up a pastoral holding called "Bellingerambil" (later named "Cowl Cowl").

7.3.2 *Hillston Township*[3]

The locality of present-day Hillston was a crossing-place for stock on the Lachlan River. The earliest European name for the place was 'Daisy Plains' or 'Daisy Hill'. Later it became known as "Redbank" (following the Wiradjuri name 'Melnunni', meaning "red soil"). In 1863 a stockman named William Ward Hill from nearby "Roto" station established an inn – the Redbank Hotel – at the location. William Hill died on 10 July 1867 of "exhaustion from intemperance" and his widow, Elizabeth, took over the licence of the Redbank Hotel (which she held until about 1871). In 1869, when the first post office was opened, the township was renamed Hillston, after its founding publican.

The site of Hillston was originally on land owned by John McGee, who obtained a sub-division and sold lots by public auction, "the lots realising high prices". The Government also surveyed a township just north of McGee's land. Sixty-four lots at Hillston North were also auctioned, bringing "up to £100 per acre". Thus, two townships developed side-by-side.

Hillston developed as a service centre to the surrounding pastoral holdings, so the pace of development of the township was closely linked to prevailing conditions as they affected the district pastoral enterprises. Due in large measure to drought conditions in the district there was little or no progress of the township during the mid-1860s. However more favourable seasons by the end of the decade, with the return of more reliable rainfall, led to a revitalization of Hillston's prospects. Hillston developed as a service centre to the surrounding pastoral holdings. The Moss brothers, who were successful store-owners at Hay, established a store at Hillston by 1869. Hillston Post Office opened on 1 February 1869. In mid-1871 the partnership between the brothers was dissolved and Louis Moss ran the Hillston store on his own account.

Following the First World War, the Hillston area was divided into relatively small rural properties onto which returning soldiers were repatriated under the New South Wales soldier settlement scheme. The railway between Griffith and Hillston was completed in 1923 and large areas of Crown land along the route were made available for selection. By the end of the 1920s, with the influx of population to the district, the prevailing optimistic mood led to progress and growth at Hillston.

However, In the wake of a land boom during the mid to late-1920s, the reality of marginal nature of the land became manifest and the soldier settlement blocks were found to be too small to be economically viable. The personal and financial hardships experienced during the inter-war decades resulted in many of these families walking off their blocks, and Hillston began to experience a decline. The wool boom of the 1950s led to reconstruction of the town, and gave new optimism, only to enter a decline again in the 1960s and 1970s.

[2] Sourced from: Historical Encounters, 2018. 'Hillston' https://www.historicalencounters.org/he/hillston/
[3] Sourced from: Historical Encounters, 2018. 'Hillston' https://www.historicalencounters.org/he/hillston/

Until the bitumen sealing of the Kidman Way from Griffith was completed in the early 1970s, the rough dirt road was an effective barrier to communications with other communities. A train service existed until the mid-1970s, but since then there has been no public transport service to Hillston.

7.4 Site Records

An AHIMS search was conducted on 22nd August 2024 and returned zero (0) records within the site assessment boundary, and one hundred and five (105) records within 5 km of the site, consisting of Modified Trees (Carved or Scarred) (n=64) and restricted sites (n=86). **(Table 2, Map 4)**. The mapping coordinates recorded for these sites were checked for consistency with their descriptions and location on maps from Aboriginal heritage reports where available. The descriptions and maps were relied on where notable discrepancies occurred.

No information was sought of the eighty-six (86) restricted sites returned by the search[4]. The closest site (scarred tree) was recorded within 200m of the proposed boat ramp on the western side of the Lachlan River (Site ID 42-1-0229, Hillston Bridge Scarred Tree Site 4, a culturally modified tree). No (zero) other sites are recorded within 200m of the proposed boat ramp.

It should be noted that the AHIMS database reflects Aboriginal sites that have been officially recorded and included on the list. Large areas of NSW have not been subject to systematic, archaeological survey; hence AHIMS listings may reflect previous survey patterns and should not be considered a complete list of Aboriginal sites within a given area.

Based on previous archaeological investigation in the region and knowledge of Aboriginal cultural practices and traditional activities, the proposal area has the potential to contain archaeological sites, especially given that Aboriginal people have lived in the region for tens of thousands of years. This would most likely be in the form of earth features such as hearths, burials, middens and scarred trees in remnant old growth vegetation.

Previous surveys in the local region demonstrate that there is a strong, complex and varied pattern of human use and movement throughout the landscape. This is apparent from the range of site types distributed and concentrated in specific landforms across the region. There appears to be a strong association between the presence of potential resources for Aboriginal use and the presence of archaeological sites. Areas directly associated with water and elevated ground appear to have the greatest potential for identification for Aboriginal cultural material.

Background research undertaken for this report however, has indicated that there has been a lack of coordinated research into Aboriginal archaeology in the study area. As such, these results do not necessarily represent the full range of archaeological sites which may be identified within the study area.

[4] These records are deemed 'Restricted' and are normally Aboriginal Places of significant tangible or in-tangible value to the relevant Traditional Owner Group involved in the places original recording, or of high scientific, archaeological or historic value to the wider community.

Table 2: AHIMS Sites within 5 km of study area

Site ID	Name	Site Type
42-1-0002	Multi-Scar Box Tree;T.S.R.2633;Hillston;	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
41-3-0107	MF-ST9	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
41-3-0080	MR-ST7	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
41-3-0082	MR-ST9	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
41-3-0089	MR-ST15	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
41-3-0101	MF-ST2	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
42-1-0242	LVRP Hillston - Scarred Tree 1	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
42-1-0244	LVRP Hillston - Scarred Tree 3	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
42-1-0236	Hillston Central School Scar Tree 2	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
42-1-0220	HB-ST-2 (Hillston)	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
42-1-0230	Hillston Bridge Scarred Tree Site 5	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
42-1-0231	HIllston Bridge Scarred Tree Site 6	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
41-3-0085	MR-ST12	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
41-3-0094	MR-ST21	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
41-3-0097	MR-ST24	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
41-3-0100	MF-ST1	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
42-1-0020	HN - ST 10	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
42-1-0028	HN - ST18	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
42-1-0029	HN - ST19	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
42-1-0030	HN - ST20	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
41-3-0131	MR-ST 5	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
41-3-0104	MF-ST6	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
41-3-0106	MF-ST8	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
41-3-0111	MR-ST 17	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
42-1-0219	HB-ST-1 (Hillston)	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
41-3-0078	MR-ST4	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
41-3-0102	MF-ST3	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
42-1-0249	Milton St Scar Tree	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
41-3-0081	MR-ST8	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
41-3-0087	MR-ST13b	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
42-1-0245	LVRP Hillston - Scarred Tree 4	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
41-3-0079	MR-ST6	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
41-3-0084	MR-ST11	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
41-3-0091	MR-ST18	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
41-3-0096	MR-ST23	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
41-3-0098	MR-ST25	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
42-1-0025	HN - ST15	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
42-1-0232	Hillston Bridge Scarred Tree Site 7	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
41-3-0088	MR-ST14	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
41-3-0095	MR-ST22	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
42-1-0058	Hillston Carved Tree	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
42-1-0071	HSF- ST1	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
42-1-0229	Hillston Bridge Scarred Tree Site 4	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
41-3-0076	MR-ST2	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
41-3-0083	MR-ST10	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
41-3-0086	MR-ST13a	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
41-3-0090	MR-ST16	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
41-3-0093	MR-ST20	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)

Site ID	Name	Site Type
41-3-0103	MF-ST5	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
42-1-0057	Hillston/Cowper St.1	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
42-1-0218	HB-ST-3 (Hillston)	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
42-1-0235	Hillston Central School 1	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
42-1-0233	Hillston Bridge Scarred Tree Site 8	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
42-1-0234	Hillston Bridge Scarred Tree Site 9	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
42-1-0238	Scarred tree. Roto road hillston	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
42-1-0008	H-St=-01	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
42-1-0010	H-ST-02	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
41-3-0075	MR-ST1	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
41-3-0077	MR-ST3	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
41-3-0092	MR-ST19	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
41-3-0099	MR-ST26	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
42-1-0243	LVRP Hillston - Scarred Tree 2	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
42-1-0246	LVRP Hillston - Scarred Tree 5	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)
42-1-0247	LVRP Hillston - Scarred Tree 6	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)

Map 4: AHIMS recorded sites within 5 km of the study area. Source: AHIMS 2024

7.5 Landscape Features

The Due Diligence Code (DECCW, 2010a) specifies a number of landscape features which are most associated with the likely presence of Aboriginal objects, and which therefore require further assessment if present.

The areas include land within 200m of waters; located within a sand dune system; located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland; located within 200m below or above a cliff face; within 20m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth.

Of these, proximity to waterways is the most relevant factor to the proposed boat ramp at Hillston, as the development site is located directly on the bank of the Lachlan River. In addition to waterways, all other specified land features were considered during the archaeological survey.

7.6 Aboriginal People in the Region

Knowledge of Aboriginal people and their land-use patterns and lifestyles prior to non-Aboriginal contact is mainly reliant on documents written by non-Aboriginal people. The inherent bias of the class and cultures of these authors necessarily affect such documents. They were also often describing a culture that they did not fully understand – a culture that was in a heightened state of disruption given the arrival of settlers and disease. Early written records can, however, be used in conjunction with archaeological information and surviving oral histories from members of the Aboriginal community in order to gain a picture of Aboriginal life in the region.

As described by Kelton in 1998, and as remains true at present, the Hillston area has received very little archaeological attention in recent times and there is little relevant data upon which site descriptions can be made or on which site prediction models can be built.

In most contexts where reliable ethnographic descriptions were made anywhere in the Murray Darling basin, the high resource availability was reflected in relatively high population, and this is most likely to have been the case in the study area. Further, as Bowler et al. (1976) notes, supported by Pardoe (2003) - regardless of the situation at 'contact', we should assume the presence of large numbers of Aboriginal people in the area throughout prehistory on environmental grounds alone.

In support of this, Tindale (1974) provides some insight into the lives of Hillston's Aboriginal inhabitants. Tindale describes the the groups occupying the land around Hillston as people of the Wiradjuri Nation. Tindale contends that these clans were some of the most populous in country with advanced political organisation, that allowed a group of more than 1000 individuals to function as one. The Wiradjuri Nation, as described by Tindale, extended in an approximately triangular shape, from Ivanhoe in the north-west, to Albury and The Murray River in the south, and Dubbo in the north-east (**Figure 2**).

It is suggested that the Wiradjuri people, including those surrounding Hillston, prospered from the widespread grasslands that flourished in the relatively fertile lands of the Wiradjuri Nation (Tindale 1974). Mrs. Langloh Parker (1905) describes how sophisticated techniques were developed to harvest, store and mill grain, using stone implements. Tindale (1974) suggests that similar techniques were used by Wiradjuri people in the grasslands that extended south of The Lachlan River, near Hillston. There is also evidence from Edmonds (1996) that the local people of a fish trap in The Lachlan River at Wallanthery, approximately 30 km upstream of Hillston.

This evidence, combined with the high number of culturally modified trees around Hillston, shows that the area was once widely inhabited by an organised nation of Aboriginal people.

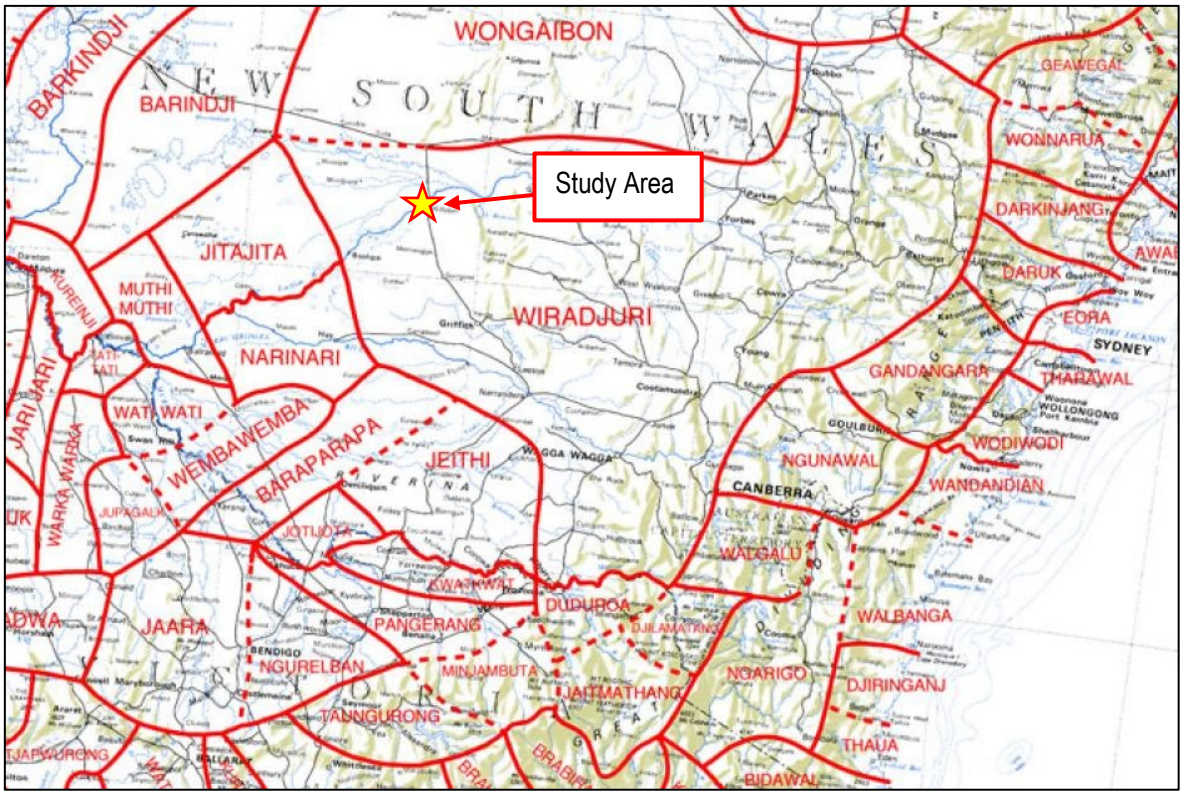


Figure 2: Aboriginal Groups (Tindale, 1974).

7.7 Previous Archaeological Studies

The majority of archaeological investigations in the wider Albury region have been undertaken as a result of infrastructure developments. Very few of these investigations have been undertaken within a close proximity to the study area.

Witter (1980)[5] carried out a number of archaeological surveys in the Riverina. The first of these studies occurred in the south-eastern section of the historic Wiradjuri Nation, along the route of a proposed 134 km pipeline between Wagga Wagga and Young, approximately 270 km south-east of the current study area. Witter located 15 Aboriginal sites, including 13 open campsites, 1 possible rock well, and 1 scarred tree. The largest site, an open campsite measuring 500 metres x 30 metres, was recorded along the alluvial flats of Muttama Creek, east of Cootamundra. Witter found that sites occurred with the greatest frequency on adjacent slopes and spurs away from major water courses, but always in association with water sources including springs and soaks. The dominant stone material at all sites recorded by Witter was quartz (90%).

Hiscock (1983)[4] conducted a survey for a proposed electricity transmission line between Wagga Wagga and Darlington Point, approximately 130 km south of the current study area. Hiscock located 18 scarred trees and 13 isolated artefact locations. Isolated artefact finds included 11 unmodified flakes, 2 cores, 2 flaked pieces, 1 retouched flake, a hammerstone, and a piece of broken millstone. Hiscock found the dominant stone material to be quartz. Hiscock was apparently unable to identify a correlation between artefact location and environment, with the majority of artefacts located within an

[5] Summary drawn from Kelton, J., 2000, *An Archaeological Study of the Proposed Optic Fibre Route Between Hillston and Willanthry Station, in the Western Plains of NSW, A report to Telstra – Environmental Evaluation Team*

environmental context contrary to that which would be expected (i.e. a considerable distance from reliable water sources) (Brayshaw and Dallas 1985.9).

Paton and Hughes (1984)[6] carried out a survey for a proposed weir on the Lachlan River near Hillston. This study occurred entirely over the riverine floodplain and therefore has relevance to the current development. Paton and Hughes located 5 scarred tree sites, 1 midden / surface shell scatter site and 2 open campsite - stone artefact scatter sites all on the alluvial floodplain and within extremely close proximity to the Lachlan River and associated ephemeral water courses.

Edmonds (1996)[5] carried out an archaeological survey for a proposed replacement of a bridge over the Lachlan River at Wallanthery, approximately 30 km north-east of the current study site. Edmonds recorded a scarred tree site and an isolated artefact on the river bank and the location of a possible fish trap in the river bed. Historic relics were also identified during the survey comprising the soon to be replaced bridge structure over the Lachlan River, and the old settlement area of Wallanthery.

Kelton (1998a)[5] carried out an archaeological survey for a proposed underground telecommunications transmission line between Hillston township and the Bunda locality, approximately 12 km south-east of Hillston over landforms similar to the current study area. During the field survey Kelton recorded three scarred tree sites and an open campsite all around an ephemeral soak area on a bimble box - mallee plain approximately 12km south-east of Hillston at Weerie Tank. The open campsite was found to be a low artefact density stone artefact scatter site located on an eroded (compacted) gently sloping sandy area on the northern edge of the ephemeral soak area. The site has dimensions of 25m long (east to west) and approximately 15m wide. Artefact scatter was observed to be less than 1 artefact per square metre. It was estimated that at least 50 stone artefacts occur on the site surface. The site's artefact assemblage was found to be dominated by unmodified debitage stone material, i.e. silcrete flakes, block fractured (flaked) pieces, and chert flaked stone material. Kelton interpreted the site, based upon the site's limited extent, limited range of stone artefact types and low artefact density, to represent limited, short-term levels of past Aboriginal occupation.

Kelton (1998b) conducted an archaeological survey along the proposed 30 km long optic fibre cable between Hillston and Willanthry Station, through the central section of the current study area. Three (3) scarred trees were found as a result of the survey. Two scarred trees, H-St-01 & 02 were found within 100 m of the current study area. The survey also identified numerous scarred trees in the area surrounding H-St-03, approximately 20 km from the current study site.

Griffith Local Aboriginal Land Council (2000) conducted a Cultural Assessment of Aboriginal Sites for a proposed water storage at Merrowie Station, approximately 10 km north-west of the current study area. Fifty-one (51) scarred trees were identified during the survey on the initial visit, however, due to adverse weather conditions and limited access, only thirty-eight (38) were officially recorded.

[6] Summary drawn from Kelton, J., 2000, *An Archaeological Study of the Proposed Optic Fibre Route Between Hillston and Willanthry Station, in the Western Plains of NSW, A report to Telstra – Environmental Evaluation Team*

7.8 Site Types in the Geographic Region

The NSW Lachlan region, like all regions of NSW has an Aboriginal archaeological record derived from Aboriginal occupation and land use that was concentrated on drainage lines but includes dispersed evidence throughout the landscape (Brown & Wall 2017). Regionally occurring sites such as human burials and faunal deposits are generally confined to areas above the actively floodplain on larger rivers and/or their source bordering sandy deposits.

Many authors have stressed the importance of proximity to water as well as relatively common-sense amenity factors such as level, well-drained areas with useful views of resource use areas or a watercourse (Brown O., 2008). Stone artefacts may be found as occasional pieces (background scatter) or in concentrations typically described as 'Open Camp Sites' (even if not interpreted as having been a site where people camped). At these sites, the presence of large numbers of stone tools and the debitage from making and maintaining them provide evidence about the nature of the human use of the location.

Open cultural heritage records in the region are dominated by scarred trees, which make up 46% of the sites within 5 km of the study area. Scarred trees are found along major waterways (including the Lachlan River) and their surrounds. Mature trees may bear evidence of the removal of bark for the making of implements such as coolamons (bowls), shields and sometimes pieces large enough to have potentially provided for a canoe (Brown 2008). Elsewhere, midden deposits and hearth sites can occasionally be found that contain valuable evidence about the types of resources used by Aboriginal people based on the identification of the bones and shells found within them.

Consistent with Brown (2008), scarred trees dominate open Aboriginal sites in the Hillston region, as they make up 100% of open sites within a 5 km radius of the study area. While the number of scarred trees surrounding the study area is high, it is important to also consider the number of restricted sites within the region, which make up more than half of the total sites within 5 km of the study area.

It is highly likely that a number of *burial sites* containing Aboriginal Ancestral Remains (AAR) are included in the 41 restricted sites within 5 km of the study site. As proposed by Briggs (2011), cited in State Library of NSW (2011), the Wiradjuri people carved trees to mark the burial site of important community members. Briggs contends that "*Usually, only one tree was carved at each burial site, but as many as five have been recorded."* In light of this, it is possible that a number of the carved trees within 5 km of the study site are the markers of burial sites.

7.9 Predictive statements

A series of statements been formulated to broadly predict the type and character of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites likely to exist throughout the study area and where they are more likely to be located. This model is based on:

- Local and regional site distribution in relation to landform features identified within the study area;
- Previous investigations within the region, which have demonstrated that scarred trees are likely to occur along waterways and their surrounding plains, generally above the floodplain and waterlogged land (Witter 1982; Hiscock 1983; Paton and Hughes 1984; Edmonds 1996; Kelton 1998a; Kelton 1998b; Griffith Local Aboriginal Land Council 2000).
- Consideration of site type, raw material types and site densities likely to be present within the study area;
- Findings of the ethnohistorical research on the potential for sites to present within the study area;
- Potential Aboriginal use of natural resources present or once present within the study area; and

- Consideration of the temporal and spatial relationships of sites within the study area and surrounding region.

Previous survey results within the region allow some predictions to be made about local site distribution:

- Scarred trees in the region are concentrated not only along present waterways, but also along the paths of prior streams and historical lakes and soaks. These are the areas with the highest focus of Aboriginal land use and where a number of suitable tree species are found (Aboriginal Victoria, 2008);
- There is a tendency for concentrations of stone artefacts to be found within 200-250 m of permanent and ephemeral water sources, particularly on raised areas such as sand hills by the river and elevations (commonly aeolian sand or red soil) adjacent to ephemerally flooded areas or billabongs. These sites may also contain burnt clay balls that were used as heat retainers for cooking;
- Lithic sites are however rarely recorded along the lower alluvial floodplains of the major river margins – in part because of the favoured use of raised areas by Aboriginal people, but also because these are dynamic depositional environments where potential sites are rarely preserved or exposed;
- Shell midden deposits dominated by freshwater mussel (*Velesunio* sp.) occur along river margins, typically also associated with flaked stone artefacts; these are rarely evident as surface deposits and are usually found as exposed sections in eroded river banks;
- Burial sites are most typically associated with prominent raised sand hills ('source bordering dunes') near the river but may also be found in or nearby culturally scarred trees;
- Clay heat retainers, artefacts and faunal material are also found in association with raised earth mound sites where ephemeral water may have led to seasonal availability of cumbungi (*Typha* sp.); these earth mound sites are a distinctive archaeological feature of the Hay Plains and other parts of the Riverina, although many have been destroyed over the last century.

7.10 Survey Aims

A site survey was undertaken by Olivia Hynam and Maggie Cronin, of Red-Gum Environmental Consulting on the 25th of July 2024. The principle aims of the survey were to:

1. Undertake a systematic survey of the study area to identify landforms or features that may contain Aboriginal cultural heritage;
2. Identify and record Aboriginal places sites visible on the ground surface; and
3. Identify and record areas of Aboriginal archaeological and cultural sensitivity.

7.11 Survey methods

The survey was conducted on foot. Recording during the survey followed the archaeological survey requirements of the code and industry best practice methodology. Information that recorded during the survey included:

- Aboriginal objects or sites present in the study area during the survey;
- Survey coverage;
- Any resources that may have potentially been exploited by Aboriginal people;
- Landform elements, distinguishable areas of land approximately 40m across or with a 20m radius;

- Photographs of the site indicating landform;
- Ground surface visibility (GSV) and areas of exposure;
- Observable past or present disturbances to the landscape from human or animal activities; and
- Aboriginal artefacts, culturally modified trees, or any other Aboriginal sites.

Where possible, the identification of natural soil deposits within the study area was undertaken and photographs of survey units, landform, vegetation coverage, GSV etc, were incorporated into the survey. The location of Aboriginal cultural heritage and points marking the boundary of the landform elements were recorded using a hand-held Global Positioning System and the Map Grid of Australia (94) coordinate system.

In addition, a predictive assessment of the likelihood of the occurrence of undetected and/or subsurface Aboriginal cultural heritage material was conducted.

This is an intuitive assessment using generalised contextual information rather than a geostatistical assessment using digitised (raster) map data of landforms and known locations of other sites. Brown O., 2008 notes that although intuitive assessments are rarely afforded much written favour by archaeologists, they are in fact used by almost all.

The term 'modelling' may be frequently inserted to infer statistical rigour that is usually not present nor, for that matter, appropriate. A *modelled predictive assessment* typically combines rule-based definitions of known site distribution factors with available mapped data that lacks the full range of detail that would affect human choices and behaviour - or the map data may quite simply be wrong (Brown, 2008).

7.11.1 Ground Surface Visibility

Archaeological visibility refers to the amount of ground surface that is clearly visible for inspection. The greater the ground surface visibility, the more effective the surface survey. Examples of high surface visibility are vehicular and pedestrian tracks, dune blow outs (100% per m²); and examples of poor visibility are areas of heavy vegetation cover (0-10% per m²) (Murphy & Thomson 2016).

Unfortunately, it is often the case that highly visible Aboriginal cultural heritage places are also often highly disturbed. High ground surface visibility (GSV) is therefore often related to the amount of disturbance that has occurred. This disturbance may be manmade (such as drainage lines, vehicle tracks), by stock (overgrazing, tracks), or due to natural processes (erosion by wind or water). The level of GSV is typically assessed as follows:

Table 3: Ground Surface Visibility (GSV) ratings vs ranges

%	0%	0 – 10%	10 – 30%	30 – 50%	50 – 70%	70 – 90%	90 – 100%
Rating	No visible ground surface	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very good	Excellent

Photo 1: Example of Very Good (70-90%) GSV in the study area (due to a road). Photo: M. Cronin, 2024.

8 Results

8.1 Survey Coverage & Effectiveness

The purpose of compiling survey coverage data is to measure the limitations of site detectability at the time of the survey. For example, a survey transect across a heavily grassed paddock has little likelihood of finding lithic material on the surface regardless of the survey effort spent.

The quantification of survey coverage data also usually relies on an assessment of the soil surface visibility in relation to other variables, principally the different landforms included in the survey and the amount of survey effort spent on each.

For the current investigation the soil surface visibility ranged from Very Good (70-90%) in non-vegetated areas and on vehicle tracks (**Photo 1**) to Fair (30-50%) in areas of some ground covering vegetation (**Photo 2**).

Photo 2: Example of Fair (30-50%) GSV in the study area – light ground cover. Photo: M. Cronin, 2024.

8.2 Exposure

Exposure refers to the geomorphic conditions of the local landform being surveyed and attempts to describe the relationship between those conditions and the likelihood the prevailing conditions provide for the exposure of (buried) archaeological materials. Whilst also usually expressed as a percentage estimate, exposure is different to visibility in that it is in part a summation of geomorphic processes, rather than a simple observation of the ground surface (Burke & Smith 2004, p.79, DECCW 2010b).

Overall, the study area displayed significant exposure around locations that lacked vegetation or had been used for vehicle access (**Photo 3** & **Photo 4**).

Photo 3: Example of both high exposure site due to vehicle track, and low exposure in vegetated area. Photo: M. Cronin, 2024.

Photo 4: Example of both high exposure site due to vehicle track, and low exposure in vegetated area. Photo: M. Cronin, 2024.

8.3 Disturbances

Disturbance in the study area is associated with the existing and past land use. Portions of the land has been extensively cleared and subject to vehicle traffic and general use of the area as an informal boat launch and camp ground. This is evident in the wheel ruts (**Photo 5** & **Photo 6**), and evidence of previous camp fires. the (**Photo 7 & Photo 8**).

Photo 5: Disturbance from construction of track and vehicle traffic. Photo: M. Cronin 2024.

Photo 6: Disturbance from use of site as informal boat launch area. Photo: M. Cronin 2024.

Photo 7: Disturbance from previous camp fires. Photo: M. Cronin 2024

Photo 8: Disturbance from previous camp fires and informal boat launch. Photo: M. Cronin 2024

8.4 Landform Features

For the current investigation, a single landform unit was identified (Lachlan River banks). The study area is entirely located on the banks of the river minantly, low-lying plain, that slopes slightly as it approaches the Lachlan River. There are no notable landform features within the immediate area.

Culturally scarred trees are typically > 60cm DBH, as those trees in the wider Geographic region are typically the oldest. During the inspection, no modified trees were identified within the impact area. However, the study area (50m buffer around the direct impact footprint of the proposed boat ramp) contains two previously recorded scarred trees.

9 Survey Outcomes

- The study area typically exhibited good visibility and exposure without revealing any apparent Aboriginal objects.
- No trees with cultural modifications were identified within the study area.
- No Aboriginal cultural heritage objects were identified within the study area.
- The survey did not identify any undisturbed areas of potential (PADs) within the study area.
- It is acknowledged that in the context of the ubiquitous 'background scatter' of artefacts that exists in almost any Australian landscape, undetected Aboriginal objects may be present in the fill and topsoil material that is to be returned to its original location post works. However, in the absence of any detectable surface representation upon which to base the targeting of subsurface testing (in an obviously disturbed landscape), there is no reasonable trigger by which to seek an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) for the work.

10 Recommendations & Contingencies

This report documents an assessment of the potential for the project to have an impact on Aboriginal objects or places. The assessment finds that there are no (zero) previously recorded Aboriginal objects within the study area and it is not predicted that significant potential exists for undiscovered Aboriginal sites to be impacted.

10.1 Recommendations:

1. On the basis of desktop assessment (AHIMS records, previous work in the region and general regional site distribution patterns) and the survey, it considered that harm to Aboriginal objects as a result of the proposed work is unlikely at the assessed site.

2. It is therefore considered that there is no reasonable trigger by which to seek an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) for the work.

3. No further assessment is considered warranted if:

    - Works are contained entirely to the area assessed by this DDA;
    - Maximise the use of significantly disturbed areas in the first instance;
    - Ensure no topsoil (0-150mm) is removed from site and is used in rehabilitation.

4. Cultural awareness induction is considered appropriate at this site before any works commences. The induction is to be undertaken by employees who are supervising works during the activity in relation to earthmoving or ground disturbance works. All ground disturbance works must be supervised by a person who has undertaken the cultural awareness training. It is the responsibility of the client to:
    - Ensure that the training be undertaken prior to the commencement of works to familiarise employees and contractors with local Aboriginal traditions and culture;
    - Familiarise employees and contractors with Aboriginal places and objects (particularly stone artefacts and features such as hearths and shell midden lenses) so that they may recognise Aboriginal cultural heritage that may be exposed during works. Information sheets to assist in the identification of Aboriginal cultural heritage should be provided during this training.
    - Promote a knowledge and understanding of and respect for Aboriginal tradition and culture; and
    - Assist with compliance with relevant Commonwealth and State cultural heritage legislation.
5. The information presented above meets the requirements of the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*. It should be retained as 'shelf documentation' for five years as it may be used to support a defence against prosecution in the event of unanticipated harm to Aboriginal objects.

10.2 Contingencies:

Contingency 1: Discovery of unanticipated Aboriginal objects.

All Aboriginal objects and places are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act). It is an offence to knowingly disturb an Aboriginal site without a consent permit issued by NSW Environment & Heritage. Should any Aboriginal objects be encountered during works associated with this proposal, works must cease in the vicinity and the find should not be moved until assessed by a qualified archaeologist. If the find is determined to be an Aboriginal object the archaeologist will provide further recommendations. These may include notifying the NSW Environment & Heritage and Aboriginal stakeholders.

Contingency 2: Discovery of Aboriginal ancestral remains

Aboriginal ancestral remains may be found in a variety of landscapes in NSW, including middens and sandy or soft sedimentary soils. If any suspected human remains are discovered during any activity you must:

1. Immediately cease all work at that location and not further move or disturb the remains;
2. Notify the NSW Police and NSW Environmental Line on 131 555 as soon as practicable and provide details of the remains and their location.
3. Not recommence work at that location unless authorised in writing by NSW Environment & Heritage.

11 References

Aboriginal Victoria, 2008, *Aboriginal Scarred Trees.* Melbourne: State Government of Victoria

Attenbrow, V., 2002. *Sydney's Aboriginal Past: Investigating the archaeological and historical records*. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Ltd.

Briggs, 2011, cited in State Library of Victoria 2011, Carved Trees – Aboriginal Cultures of Western NSW.

Brown, O. & Wall, D.J 2017, *Consultation Draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and Archaeological Report, Proposed Development, Diamond Drive, Albury NSW.* Report to Namany Pty Ltd.

Brown O., 2008 Investigation of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and Archaeology at "Riverview", Riverina Highway, Howlong. Total Earth Care Ltd.

DECCW, 2010a, *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*. Sydney: Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water.

DECCW, 2010b, *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*. Sydney: Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW.

Griffith Local Aboriginal Land Council, 2000, *A Cultural Assessment of Aboriginal Sites at Merrowie Station, Hillston,* Unpublished report to Twyan Pastrol Company Pty Ltd and Booth Associates

Edmonds, V., 1996, An Archaeological Survey of the New Bridge Over the Lachlan River at Wallentheny, Central Western NSW.

Hiscock, 1983, *An archaeological assessment survey on the Hay to Darlington Point transmission line.* Report to NSW NPWS.

Historical Encounters, 2018, '*Hillston' https://www.historicalencounters.org/he/hillston/, Accessed 30/01/23*

J.M. Bowler, G.S. Hope, J.N. Jennings, G. Singh and D. Walker, 1976, *Late Quaternary climates in Australia and New Guinea*. Quaternary Research 6:359-394.

Kelly, T. and Price, C., 2004, *Archaeolgocical Surface Survey Investigation Report Former Munitions Area Ettamogah* NSW. Report to DASCEM Holdings Pty Ltd.

Kelton, J., 1998a, *An Archaeological Study of the Proposed Optic Fobre Cable Route Between Hillston and Bunda, Western New South Wales*, Unpublised report ro Tesltra

Kelton, J.., 1998b, *An Archaeological Study of the Proposed Optic Fibre Cable Route Between Hillston and "Willanthry" Station, in the Western Plains of NSW*, Unpublished report to Telstra Environmental Evalutation Team.

Mitchell, P., 2002, *Descriptions for NSW (Mitchell) Landscapes Version 2*. Report to the Department of Environment & Climate Change NSW.

Murphy, A. & Thomson, S., *2016, Residential Development at 6 Saint Street, Castlemaine*, Cultural Heritage Management Plan 14083.

Pardoe, C., 2003, *The Menindee Lakes: A regional archaeology*. Australian Archaeology 57:42-53.

Paton and Hughes, 1984, no information available.

Patterson, P., (n.d.), *Traditional Wiradjuri Culture. New South Wales Department of Education*. Retrieved from http://www.riverina-e.schools.nsw.edu.au

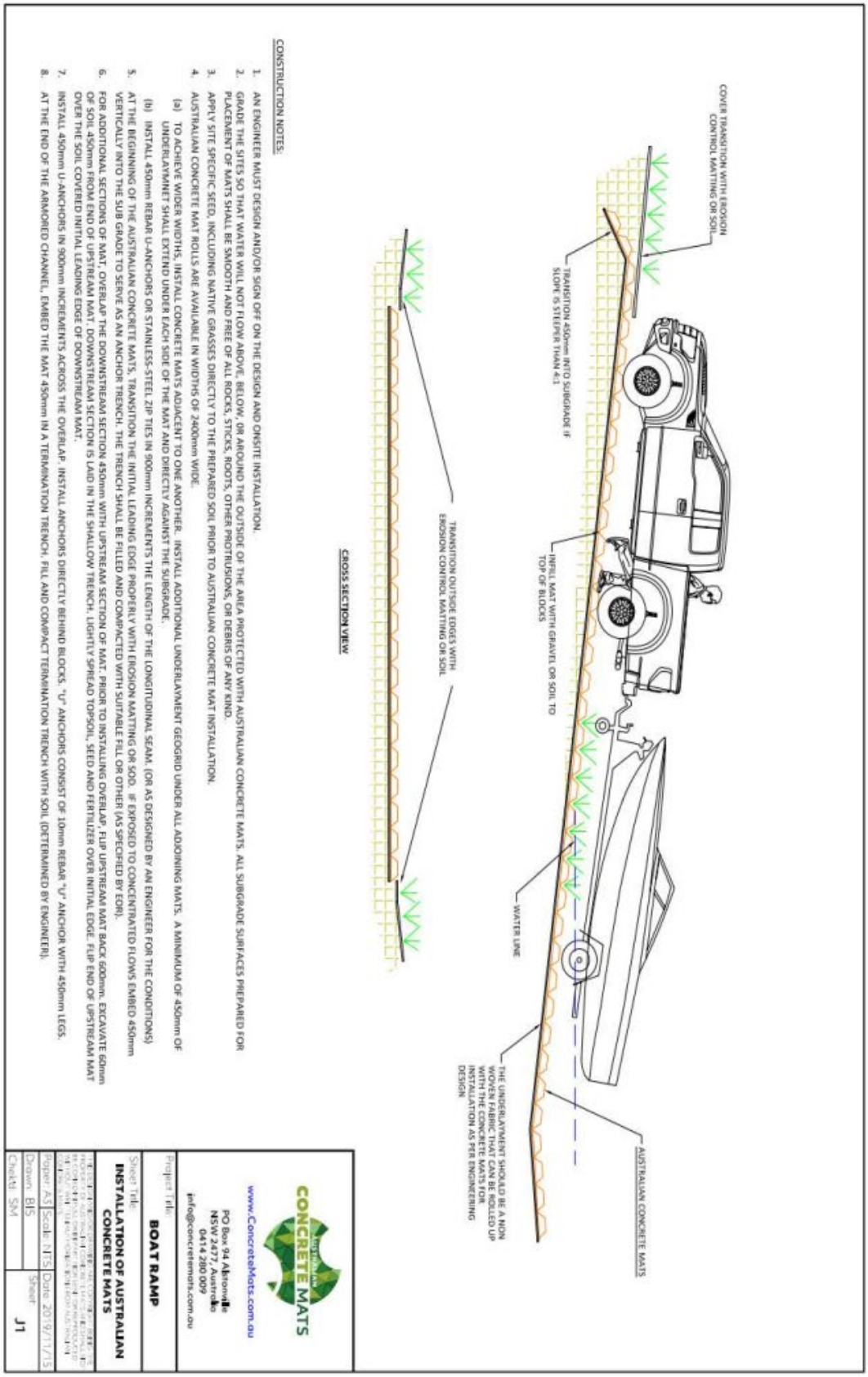
Tindale, N, 1974, Aboriginal tribes of Australia : their terrain, environmental controls, distribution, limits and

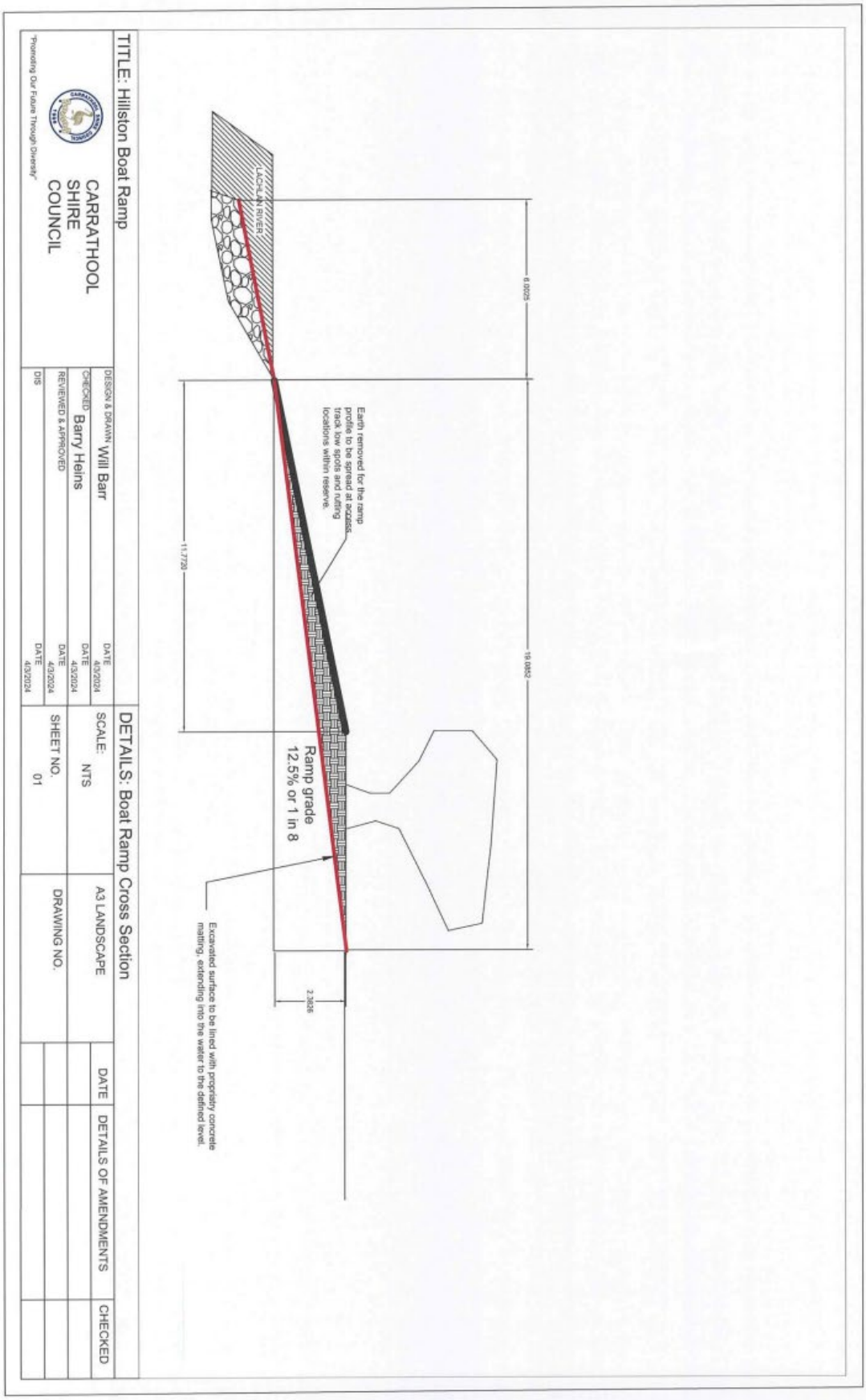
Witter, D, 1980, An Archaeological Pipeline Survey between Wagga nd Young, Unpublished report to NPWS.

Zola, N., & Gott, B., 1990, *Koorie Plants Koorie People: Traditional Aboriginal Food, Fibre and Healing Plants of Victoria*. Koorie Heritage Trust.

12 Appendix

Appendix A: Proposed Hillston Boat Ramp Construction. Source: Carrathool Shire Council




LACHLAN RIVER
6.0025
19.0852
11.7720
2.3026
Earth removed for the ramp profile to be spread at accessible track low spots and rutting locations within reserve.
Ramp grade
12.5% or 1 in 8
Excavated surface to be lined with proprietary concrete matting, extending into the water to the defined level.
TITLE: Hillston Boat Ramp
DESIGN & DRAWN: Will Barr
DATE 4/3/2024
CHECKED: Barry Heins
DATE 4/3/2024
REVIEWED & APPROVED
DATE 4/3/2024
DIS
DATE 4/3/2024
CARRATHOOL SHIRE COUNCIL
"Promoting Our Future Through Diversity"
DETAILS: Boat Ramp Cross Section
SCALE: NTS
A3 LANDSCAPE
SHEET NO. 01
DRAWING NO.
DATE
DETAILS OF AMENDMENTS
CHECKED

Appendix B: AHIMS Search Results

[This Appendix is not to be made public]

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : DDA
Client Service ID : 923048

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
42-1-0002	Multi-Scar Box Tree;T.S.R.2633;Hillston;	AGD	55	363160	6294360	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.M Harris					Permits		
41-3-0107	MF-ST9	AGD	55	358440	6295510	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		97728,98203
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
41-3-0080	MR-ST7	AGD	55	360070	6297970	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		97728,98203
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
41-3-0082	MR-ST9	AGD	55	360090	6298080	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		97728,98203
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
41-3-0089	MR-ST15	AGD	55	360120	6297960	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		97728,98203
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
41-3-0101	MF-ST2	AGD	55	358560	6296140	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		97728,98203
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0012	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0014	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0015	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0017	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0023	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0046	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 22/08/2024 for Maggie Cronin for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 358208.0 - 368476.0, Northings : 6290677.0 - 6299857.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 105

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Heritage NSW and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : DDA
Client Service ID : 923048

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
42-1-0242	LVRP Hillston - Scarred Tree 1	GDA	55	367040	6298190	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Gary Currey					**Permits**		
42-1-0244	LVRP Hillston - Scarred Tree 3	GDA	55	367969	6295731	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Gary Currey					**Permits**		
42-1-0236	Hillston Central School Scar Tree 2	GDA	55	364569	6294648	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Mark Saddler					**Permits**		
42-1-0220	HB-ST-2 (Hillston)	GDA	55	363300	6295110	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mills Archaeological & Heritage Services Pty Ltd					**Permits**		
42-1-0230	Hillston Bridge Scarred Tree Site 5	GDA	55	363373	6295353	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Josh Symons					**Permits**		
42-1-0231	HIllston Bridge Scarred Tree Site 6	GDA	55	363327	6295333	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Josh Symons					**Permits**		
41-3-0085	MR-ST12	AGD	55	360090	6298130	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		97728,98203
	Contact	**Recorders**	Steven Meredith					**Permits**		
41-3-0094	MR-ST21	AGD	55	359510	6297310	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		97728,98203
	Contact	**Recorders**	Steven Meredith					**Permits**		
41-3-0097	MR-ST24	AGD	55	359060	6299420	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		97728,98203
	Contact	**Recorders**	Steven Meredith					**Permits**		
41-3-0100	MF-ST1	AGD	55	358700	6296125	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		97728,98203
	Contact	**Recorders**	Steven Meredith					**Permits**		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 22/08/2024 for Maggie Cronin for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 358208.0 - 368476.0, Northings : 6290677.0 - 6299857.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 105

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Heritage NSW and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : DDA
Client Service ID : 923048

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
42-1-0020	HN - ST 10	AGD	55	364617	6293283	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 46		
Contact		Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0028	HN - ST18	AGD	55	364630	6293674	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 46		
Contact		Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0029	HN - ST19	AGD	55	364630	6293686	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 46		
Contact		Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0030	HN - ST20	AGD	55	364618	6293718	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 46		
Contact		Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0032	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
Contact		Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0034	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
Contact		Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0041	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
Contact		Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
41-3-0131	MR-ST 5	GDA	55	360070	6297920	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		97728
Contact		Recorders	Griffith Local Aboriginal Land Council					Permits		
41-3-0104	MF-ST6	AGD	55	358130	6296440	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		97728,98203
Contact		Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
41-3-0106	MF-ST8	AGD	55	358100	6296000	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		97728,98203
Contact		Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
41-3-0111	MR-ST 17	AGD	55	360220	6298290	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		97728,98203
Contact		Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0219	HB-ST-1 (Hillston)	GDA	55	363330	6295080	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 22/08/2024 for Maggie Cronin for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 358208.0 - 368476.0, Northings : 6290677.0 - 6299857.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 105

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Heritage NSW and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : DDA
Client Service ID : 923048

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders	Mills Archaeological & Heritage Services Pty Ltd					Permits		
41-3-0078	MR-ST4	AGD	55	359770	6298260	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 2		97728,98203
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
41-3-0102	MF-ST3	AGD	55	358569	6296140	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		97728,98203
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0016	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0021	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0024	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0035	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0039	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0043	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0249	Milton St Scar Tree	GDA	55	364339	6295297	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Heritage NSW - 12 Darcy Street,Miss.Drew Kennedy					Permits		
41-3-0081	MR-ST8	AGD	55	360050	6298030	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		97728,98203
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
41-3-0087	MR-ST13b	AGD	55	360060	6298120	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		97728,98203
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0019	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 22/08/2024 for Maggie Cronin for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 358208.0 - 368476.0, Northings : 6290677.0 - 6299857.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 105

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Heritage NSW and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : DDA
Client Service ID : 923048

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
42-1-0026	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0036	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0038	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0040	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0049	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0056	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0245	LVRP Hillston - Scarred Tree 4	GDA	55	367958	6295478	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Gary Currey					Permits		
41-3-0079	MR-ST6	AGD	55	360070	6297920	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 2		97728,98203
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
41-3-0084	MR-ST11	AGD	55	360130	6298100	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		97728,98203
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
41-3-0091	MR-ST18	AGD	55	359490	6297600	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		97728,98203
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
41-3-0096	MR-ST23	AGD	55	359020	6299350	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		97728,98203
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
41-3-0098	MR-ST25	AGD	55	359120	6299510	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		97728,98203
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 22/08/2024 for Maggie Cronin for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 358208.0 - 368476.0, Northings : 6290677.0 - 6299857.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 105

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Heritage NSW and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : DDA
Client Service ID : 923048

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
42-1-0025	HN - ST15	AGD	55	364579	6293579	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 46		
	Contact Mr.Chris Johnston	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0031	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0033	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0050	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0232	Hillston Bridge Scarred Tree Site 7	GDA	55	363304	6295323	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Josh Symons					Permits		
41-3-0088	MR-ST14	AGD	55	360180	6298100	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		97728,98203
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
41-3-0095	MR-ST22	AGD	55	358760	6297930	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		97728,98203
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0044	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0047	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0048	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0053	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0058	Hillston Carved Tree	AGD	55	365053	6293893	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 22/08/2024 for Maggie Cronin for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 358208.0 - 368476.0, Northings : 6290677.0 - 6299857.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 105

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Heritage NSW and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : DDA
Client Service ID : 923048

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
42-1-0071	HSF- ST1	AGD	55	364365	6295928	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact T Russell	**Recorders**	Griffith Local Aboriginal Land Council					**Permits**		
42-1-0229	Hillston Bridge Scarred Tree Site 4	GDA	55	363513	6295530	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Josh Symons					**Permits**		
41-3-0076	MR-ST2	AGD	55	359900	6298390	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		97728,98203
	Contact	**Recorders**	Steven Meredith					**Permits**		
41-3-0083	MR-ST10	AGD	55	360120	6298060	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		97728,98203
	Contact	**Recorders**	Steven Meredith					**Permits**		
41-3-0086	MR-ST13a	AGD	55	360060	6298120	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		97728,98203
	Contact	**Recorders**	Steven Meredith					**Permits**		
41-3-0090	MR-ST16	AGD	55	360250	6298230	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		97728,98203
	Contact	**Recorders**	Steven Meredith					**Permits**		
41-3-0093	MR-ST20	AGD	55	359600	6297340	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		97728,98203
	Contact	**Recorders**	Steven Meredith					**Permits**		
41-3-0103	MF-ST5	AGD	55	358297	6296258	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		97728,98203
	Contact	**Recorders**	Steven Meredith					**Permits**		
42-1-0013	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	**Recorders**	Steven Meredith					**Permits**		
42-1-0018	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	**Recorders**	Steven Meredith					**Permits**		
42-1-0022	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	**Recorders**	Steven Meredith					**Permits**		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 22/08/2024 for Maggie Cronin for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 358208.0 - 368476.0, Northings : 6290677.0 - 6299857.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 105

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Heritage NSW and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : DDA
Client Service ID : 923048

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
42-1-0042	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0045	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0054	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0055	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0057	Hillston/Cowper St.1	AGD	55	364437	6294434	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 2		
	Contact Mr.Chris Johnston	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0218	HB-ST-3 (Hillston)	GDA	55	363330	6295090	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mills Archaeological & Heritage Services Pty Ltd					Permits		
42-1-0235	Hillston Central School 1	GDA	55	364538	6294620	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Mark Saddler					Permits		
42-1-0011	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0233	Hillston Bridge Scarred Tree Site 8	GDA	55	363416	6295200	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Josh Symons					Permits		
42-1-0234	Hillston Bridge Scarred Tree Site 9	GDA	55	363429	6295189	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Josh Symons					Permits		
42-1-0238	Scarred tree. Roto road hillston	GDA	55	361258	6296683	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Peter Harris					Permits		
42-1-0008	H-St=-01	AGD	55	364840	6294200	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	4350

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 22/08/2024 for Maggie Cronin for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 358208.0 - 368476.0, Northings : 6290677.0 - 6299857.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 105

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Heritage NSW and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : DDA
Client Service ID : 923048

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders	Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd					Permits		
42-1-0010	H-ST-02	AGD	55	364740	6294200	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	4350
	Contact	Recorders	Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd					Permits		
41-3-0075	MR-ST1	AGD	55	359900	6298390	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		97728,98203
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
41-3-0077	MR-ST3	AGD	55	359870	6298290	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		97728,98203
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
41-3-0092	MR-ST19	AGD	55	359570	6297160	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		97728,98203
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
41-3-0099	MR-ST26	AGD	55	359320	6299560	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		97728,98203
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0027	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0037	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0051	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0052	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Steven Meredith					Permits		
42-1-0243	LVRP Hillston - Scarred Tree 2	GDA	55	368249	6298042	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Gary Currey					Permits		
42-1-0246	LVRP Hillston - Scarred Tree 5	GDA	55	367948	6295472	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Gary Currey					Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 22/08/2024 for Maggie Cronin for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 358208.0 - 368476.0, Northings : 6290677.0 - 6299857.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 105

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Heritage NSW and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

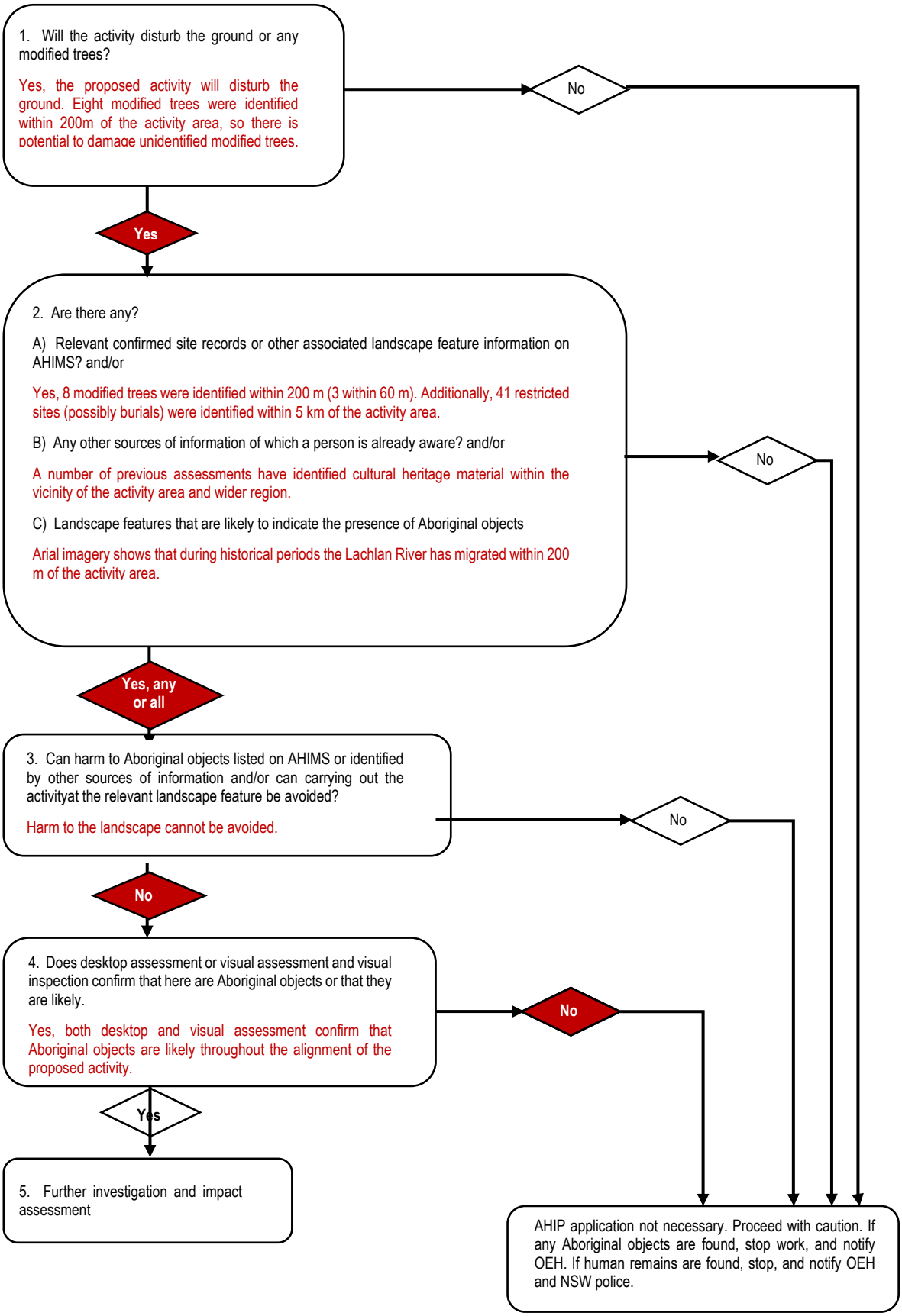
Your Ref/PO Number : DDA
Client Service ID : 923048

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
42-1-0247	LVRP Hillston - Scarred Tree 6	GDA	55	367969	6295217	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		

Contact **Recorders** Mr.Gary Currey **Permits**

**** Site Status**
Valid - The site has been recorded and accepted onto the system as valid
Destroyed - The site has been completely impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There is nothing left of the site on the ground but proponents should proceed with caution.
Partially Destroyed - The site has been only partially impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There might be parts or sections of the original site still present on the ground
Not a site - The site has been originally entered and accepted onto AHIMS as a valid site but after further investigations it was decided it is NOT an aboriginal site. Impact of this type of site does not require permit but Heritage NSW should be notified

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 22/08/2024 for Maggie Cronin for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 358208.0 - 368476.0, Northings : 6290677.0 - 6299857.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 105

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Heritage NSW and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

Appendix C: Flow chart of the NSW due diligence process for the project