Aboriginal Heritage—Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Report

Willyama High School, Broken Hill, NSW

GML HERITAGE

Acknowledgement of Country

We respect and acknowledge the Wilyakali, their lands and waterways, their rich cultural heritage and their deep connection to Country, and we acknowledge their Elders past and present. We are committed to truth-telling and to engaging with Wilyakali to support the protection of their culture and heritage. We strongly advocate social and cultural justice and support the Uluru Statement from the Heart.

Cultural warning

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander readers are advised that this report may contain images or names of First Nations people who have passed away.

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Report register

The following report register documents the development of this report, in accordance with GML's Quality Management System.

Job No.	Issue No.	Notes/Description	Issue Date
24-0246	1	Draft Report	13 August 2024
24-0246	2	Final Report	6 December 2024

Quality management

The report has been reviewed and approved for issue in accordance with the GML quality management policy and procedures.

It aligns with best-practice heritage conservation and management, *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013* and heritage and environmental legislation and guidelines relevant to the subject place.

Indigenous cultural and intellectual property

We acknowledge and respect the inherent rights and interests of the First Nations Peoples in Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Property. We recognise that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have the right to be acknowledged and attributed for their contribution to knowledge but also respect their rights to confidentiality. We recognise our ongoing obligations to respect, protect and uphold the continuation of First Nations rights in the materials contributed as part of this project.

SYDNEY Level 17, 323 Castlereagh Street, Haymarket NSW 2000 Australia T +61 2 9319 4811
CANBERRA 2A Mugga Way, Red Hill ACT 2603 Australia T +61 2 6273 7540
MELBOURNE 17 Drummond Street, Carlton VIC 3053 Australia T +61 3 9380 6933
www.gml.com.au | @GMLheritage

Executive summary

School Infrastructure NSW (SINSW) engaged GML Heritage Pty Ltd (GML) to prepare a preliminary Indigenous heritage assessment and impact (PIHAI) report for Willyama High School in accordance with the due diligence process prescribed by Heritage NSW.

A desktop study and inspection of the study area were undertaken for this assessment, considering Aboriginal cultural landscape and the environmental and archaeological contexts. This desktop assessment found that varying levels of disturbances have occurred across the study area, that isolated finds or small scatters of artefacts were the most likely site type to be present, and that quartz reefs used for quarrying could occur within the study area.

The study area was found to contain one area of potential archaeological deposit (PAD) that is located outside of the proposed area of works. This area of PAD was identified due to the presence of quartz cobbles and glass fragments that may indicate traditional and contact era Aboriginal occupation of the site.

The proposed works were found to have a low likelihood of impacting the area of PAD, or any Aboriginal objects, and it is recommended that the works may proceed with caution.

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Appendix A

AHIMS Search Results

Appendix B

Aboriginal Archaeology Risk Map

Acronyms and definitions

Acronyms	Definitions
ACHAR	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
ASL	Above sea level
DP	Deposited Plan
EPA Act	*Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*
GML	GML Heritage Pty Ltd
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LGA	Local Government Area
NPW Act	*National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*
NSW	New South Wales
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit
PIHAI	Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment Impact report
SINSW	School Infrastructure NSW

1 Introduction

1 Introduction

School Infrastructure NSW (SINSW) engaged GML Heritage Pty Ltd (GML) to prepare a Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact (PIHAI) report for Willyama High School in Broken Hill. This report has been prepared in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW.*[1]

Aboriginal or First Nations heritage is diverse, rich, and enduring, extending from the deep past to the present as part of a living continuum. The natural and cultural environment are interwoven in First Nations heritage, creating an interdependent relationship between land and people, which is sustained by cultural knowledge, traditions and practice. It incorporates intangible heritage, such as Dreaming stories, Song Lines, oral traditions, ceremonies, and social practices; and tangible heritage, such as stone tools, bone, woven and wooden implements, shell middens, culturally modified trees, rock art sites, ceremonial places, and fringe camps. Many of these items combine both tangible and intangible values through a complex web of interconnection.

In NSW, Aboriginal heritage is principally protected under two Acts:

- the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act); and
- the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EPA Act).

Under the NPW Act statutory protection is afforded to registered 'Aboriginal Places' and 'Aboriginal objects'. A proponent is required to understand and assess whether there is potential for Aboriginal objects within a specified area of land. This is the prerequisite to plan for, mitigate and manage any potential for harm to Aboriginal objects as part of proposed activities or actions. Determining whether a land area, place or site has Aboriginal objects requires archaeological assessment in accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines for Aboriginal due diligence. The assessment outcome will provide advice on whether further Aboriginal heritage assessment is required, or a proposed action can commence (subject to caution).

The Due Diligence Code[2] sets out the reasonable and practicable steps which individuals and organisations need to take in order to:

1 Identify whether or not Aboriginal objects are, or are likely to be, present in an area.

2 Determine whether or not the activities they propose are likely to harm Aboriginal objects (if present).

3 Determine whether an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application is required.

The generic five steps prescribed by Heritage NSW for the due diligence process are outlined below (listed with minor editorial amendments by GML) and have been completed for this assessment:

- Step 1—Determine whether the activity will disturb the ground surface or any culturally modified trees.
- Step 2—Search the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database and use any other sources of information of which you are already aware to determine whether there are any:
  - relevant confirmed site records or other associated landscape feature information; and
  - landscape features that are likely to indicate presence of Aboriginal objects.
- Step 3—Determine whether you can avoid harm to the object or disturbance of the landscape feature.
- Step 4—Conduct a desktop assessment and visual inspection to confirm whether Aboriginal objects are likely to be present.
- Step 5—Undertake further investigations and impact assessment.

As part of the Aboriginal heritage assessment process, consultation with the relevant Traditional Owners is a key to understanding the heritage values associated with an area, place or site. A study area may hold, or has the potential to hold, other heritage values other than those primarily related to objects or archaeological deposits. Other Aboriginal heritage values may relate to cultural traditions, practices, events, beliefs or historical lived experiences.

1.1 Study area

The study area is Willyama High School, located on Radium St, Broken Hill NSW 2880 (Figure 1.1). The study area falls within the Broken Hill local government area (LGA), in the Parish of Picton within the County of Yancowinna. It is within the Broken Hill Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) boundary and is located on Wilyakali Country. The study area includes the entirety of Lot 5858, DP 757298, and encompasses 8.09ha (Figure 1.2).

The study area had not been assessed for First Nations cultural heritage values prior to the preparation of this report.

1.2 Proposed works

SINSW proposes to demolish a number of existing buildings and install new buildings located in a different footprint on the Willyama High School site.

The scope of the demolition of the existing buildings has been confirmed, while the installation of new buildings remains in the masterplanning stages. Additional ancillary works related to the demolition and future installation of buildings, such as geotechnical borehole assessment, are also proposed. The scope of the installation of new buildings works is in the masterplanning stage.

This PIHIA report aims to assess the impacts of the confirmed works (demolition and boreholes) and inform the masterplanning process for the remaining works (installation of new buildings). The PIHIA aims to identify whether the study area holds or could hold Aboriginal values connected with Aboriginal 'objects' (as afforded statutory protection under Section 90 of the NPW Act), and/or other Aboriginal values associated with the school or school community, and whether the proposed works have the potential to harm these objects.

1.3 Authors

This report was prepared by Declan Coman, Heritage Consultant, with review by Sophie Jennings, Associate.

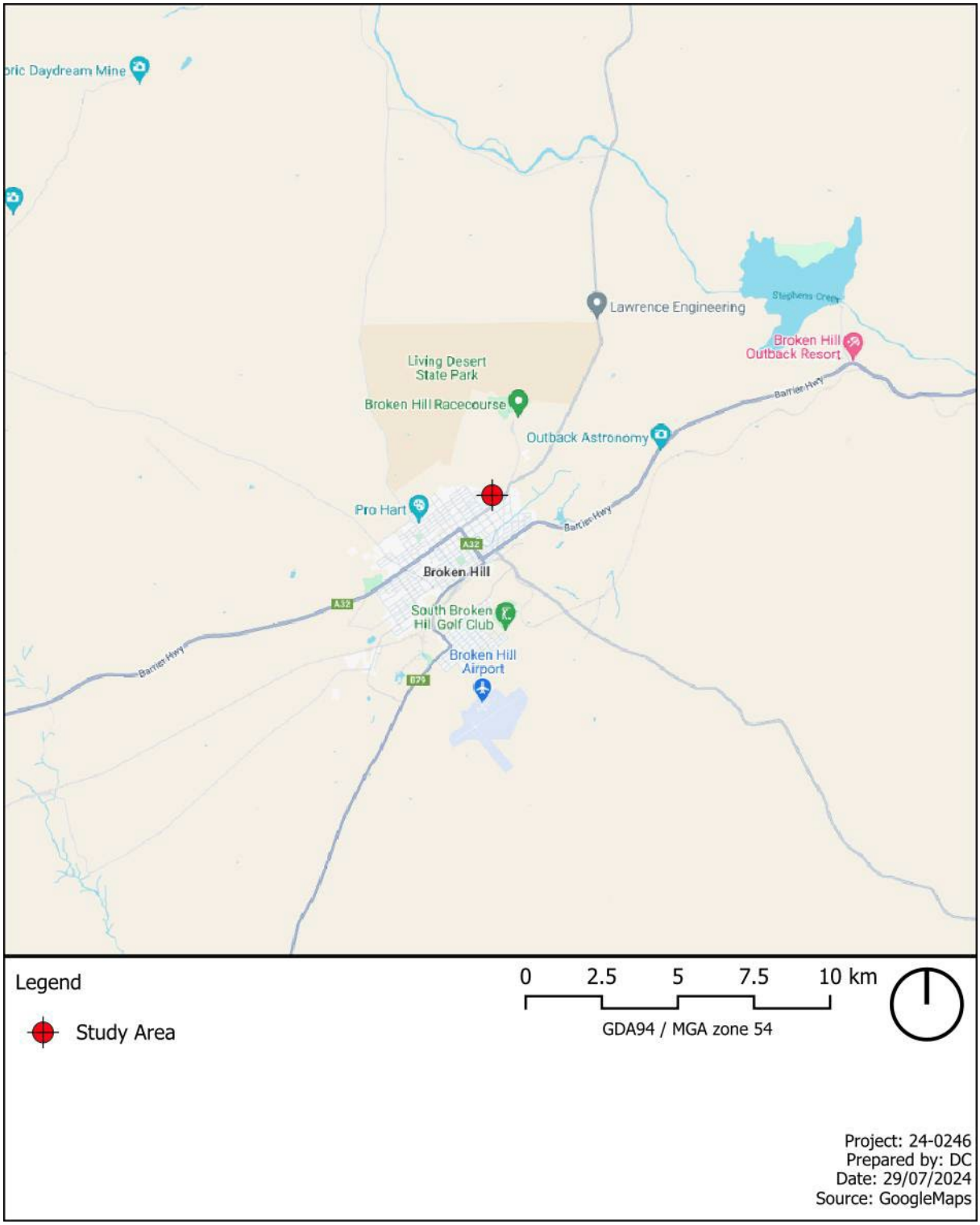

Figure 1.1 The general location of the study area. (Source: Google Maps with GML overlay)

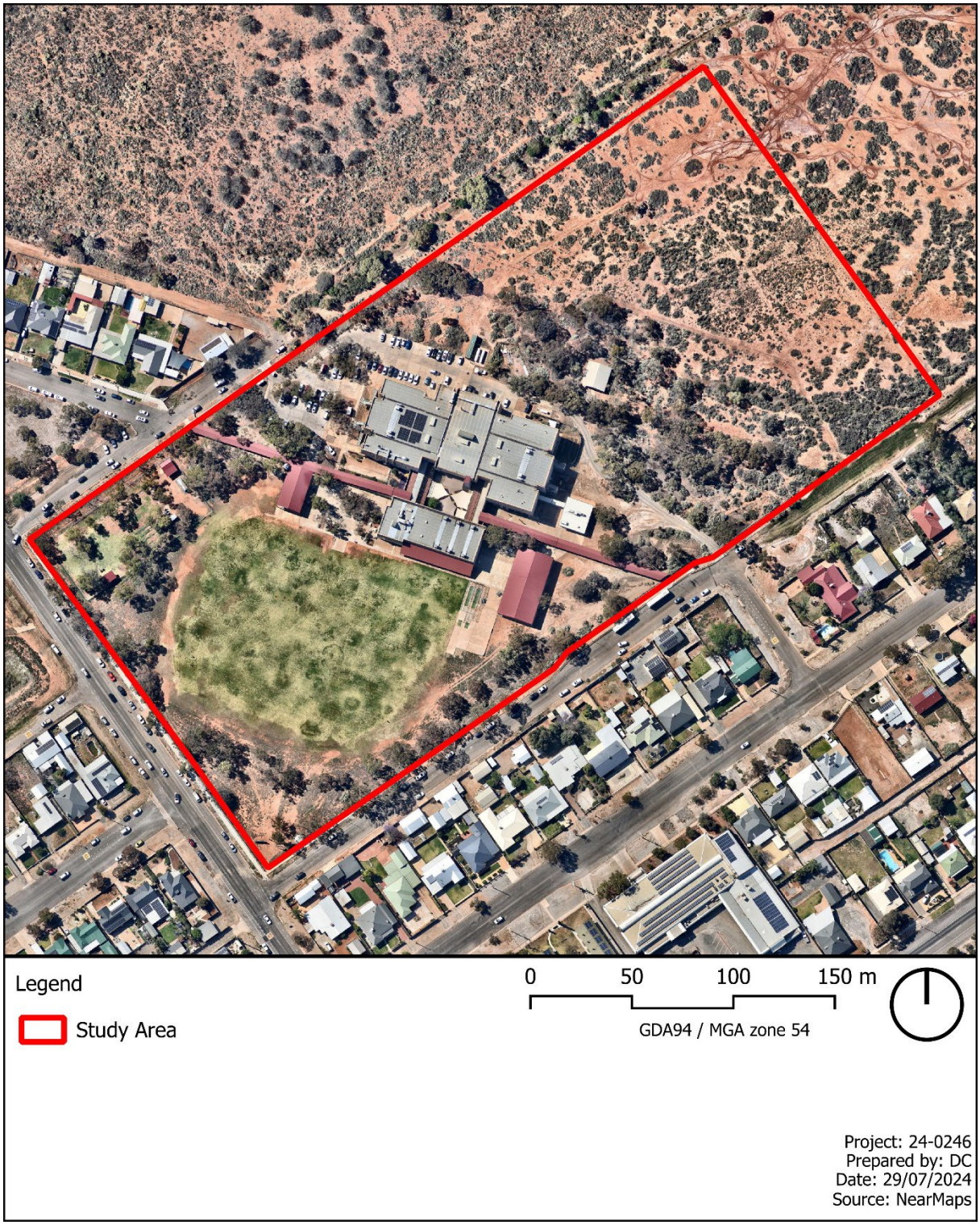

Figure 1.2 The boundary of the Willyama High School site, identified as the study area. (Source: Nearmap aerial with GML overlay)

1.4 Endnotes

[1] Department of Environment Climate Change and Water NSW 2010, *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*, Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW, Sydney.

[2] Department of Environment Climate Change and Water NSW 2010, *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*, Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW, Sydney.

2 Archaeological and environmental context

2 Archaeological and environmental context

2.1 Aboriginal cultural background

The study area is located in the eastern portion of Wilyakali Country. The boundary of the Wilyakali Country extends from Broken Hill to Olary, 100km to the west. The Broken Hill LALC boundary covers the entirety of the study area.

The Barrier Ranges, the geological bioregion that includes the study area, were home to the Bulali, the uplands people of the wider Wilyakali people. The area around Broken Hill is a central part of the cultural landscape of the region told through ethnographic records and oral histories. Several important myths converge on the area including the Bronzewing Pigeon; Eagle Hawk and Crow; Crow, Hawk and Duck; Kuluwirru stories; and the Native Cat and Goanna story.[1]

2.2 Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System

A search of the Heritage NSW AHIMS database was undertaken on 8 July 2024, reference number 908233 (Appendix A). The search covered the following search area, which includes the study area and all sites within a 4.5km radius.

Zone	54
Eastings	540202 - 549202
Northings	6462001 - 6471001
Buffer	0m

The search results are shown in Table 2.1, Figure 2.1, and Figure 2.2. A total of 109 Aboriginal sites were identified within the search area.

There are no previously recorded Aboriginal sites located within the study area. The closest site to the study area is an artefact site, located 500m to the northwest, on an adjacent landform that lies up-slope from the study area.

The most common AHIMS site types in the region area artefact sites; however, the number of hearths and quarries are also notably high.

Quarry sites are found in clusters on higher ridgelines and crests, where exposures of quartz are more likely to occur (Figure 2.4). The clusters occur 3km to the north and east of the study area.

Hearth sites are found on valley flats and lower slopes in proximity to higher order streams, 3.5km to the east, south and west of the study area.

Artefact sites appear across the search area, occurring on multiple landforms and elevations. The distribution of sites does show a proximity to water, particularly higher order streams.

Table 2.1 Results of the AHIMS search.

Site features	Frequency	Percentage
Artefact	76	69.72%
Hearth	11	10.09%
Quarry	20	18.35%
Stone Arrangement	1	0.92%
Water Hole	1	0.92%
Total	**109**	**100.00%**

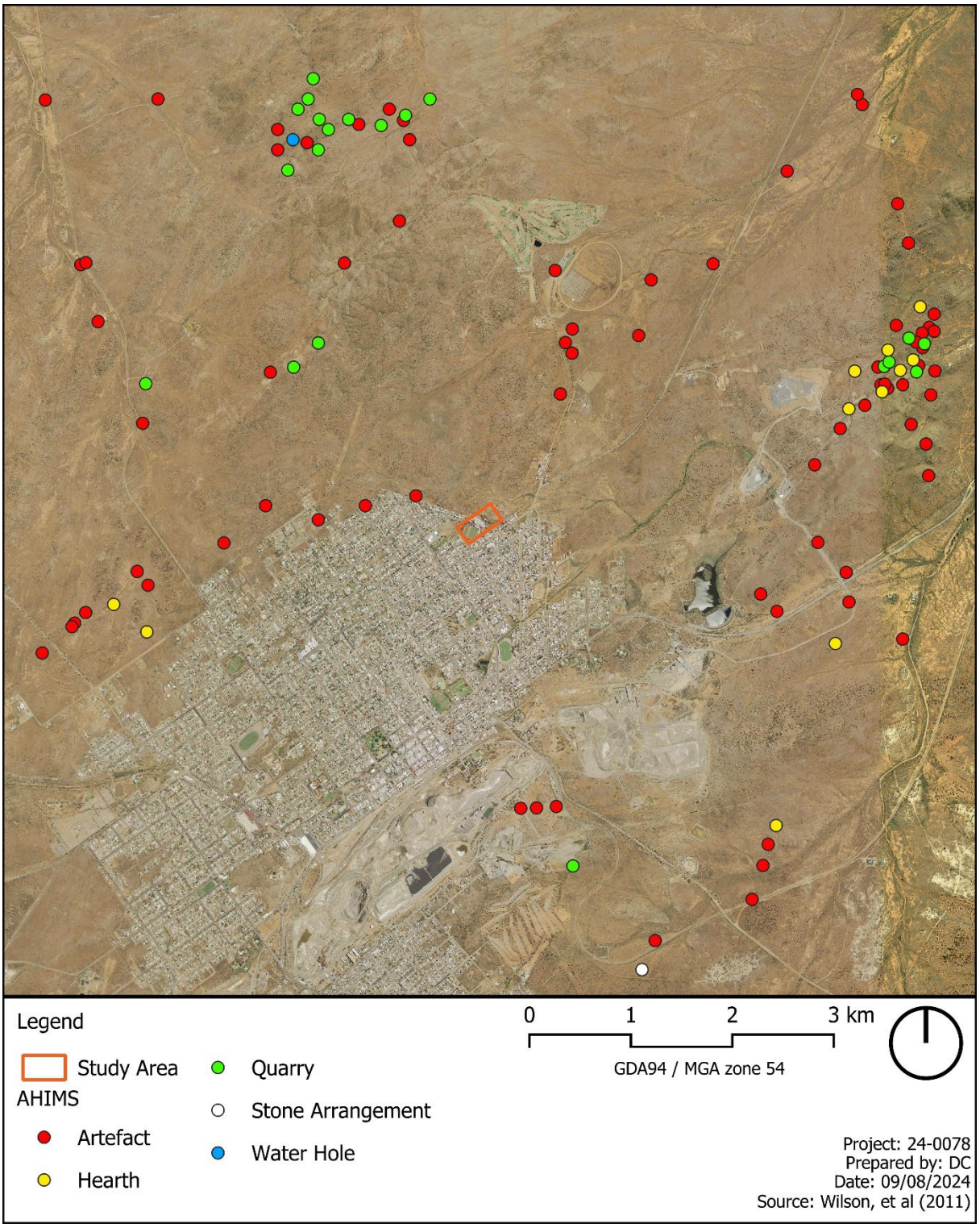

Figure 2.1 AHIMS search results. (Source: Heritage NSW AHIMS and NSW Spatial Services aerial basemap with GML overlay)

2.3 Relevant local literature

Living Desert Area, Proposed 4 Wheel Drive Track—Archaeological Assessment—Sarah Martin 1995

In 1995, Sarah Martin conducted an archaeological assessment of the Willyama Arid Zone for a proposed 4 Wheel Drive Track.[2] The project comprised a 20km stretch of tracks that ran northeast from Nine Mile Road, approximately 2.1km northwest of the current study area. The 4WD track ran along a ridgeline that formed a high point of the landscape context of the current study area and was the initial source of the large watercourse that runs adjacent to the study area.

Martin 1995 lists quartz reefs as being suitable for obtaining a milky to clear quartz material used extensively for stone tools in the area. The 4WD track site contained a number of smaller quartz reefs and several larger ones. Martin explains that quartz doesn't easily fracture in a conchoidal way, and other strategies and technologies, unique to Broken Hill, have to be employed to overcome the limitation, using fracture line propagation to produce very thin flakes and non-conchoidal micro blades.

Due to the nature of these flakes and background interference from the natural weathering of the quartz reefs, it is hard to tell natural background stone material from stone artefacts. This primarily occurred on hills and slopes, but is also noted on valley floors, which are similar landforms to the study area.

The 4WD track survey noted that all observed quartz quarries had the same pattern of use; the outcrop was cleaned down to rounded bedrock anvils with clear ring cracks or impact marks resulting from the smashing of quartz boulders onto in-situ outcrop. Around the quartz reefs were artefact scatters showing evidence of further tool reduction. The extent of each scatter varied in size from 15m radius to 40m radius. One contiguous scatter around several smaller quartz reefs on a hilltop was 400m in length.

Low density surface scatters (<7/m^2) were recorded on a low ridge between two valleys, while on wide alluvial flats and valleys, like the study area, two major scatters were observed. One was an extensive, continuous site that effectively covered the whole valley, measuring 1.6km long and approximately 0.5km wide around the creek lines that ran through the centre of two valley systems. The second was 800m long, was found in a similar landform and was mostly covered by post European settlement sediment. Both of these scatters had an average of 60 artefacts per m^2.

The artefacts observed at all locations were primarily quartz. The majority were flat, thin, straight-sided blades, with a smaller number of thin flakes likely produced during the same process. No backed blades were observed despite their occurrence in the wider Broken Hill context. The quartz flakes were produced by the fracture propagation method, using the natural fault lines of the stone to split in desired places.

The tools produced through this process were likely thin quartz blades used for 'jagged spears', which were used in hunting larger animals. The blades appeared to have been snapped to the right size instead of retouched, resulting in a lot of debris that is indistinguishable from used tools.

The only other stone types observed were silcrete, which was much easier to identify.

Martin concluded that the site distribution did not match up with settlement patterns previously proposed for the wider area. Instead, Martin suggested they showed an aggregation–dispersing pattern. The placement of sites resulted from the family groups dispersing to the areas whenever conditions were appropriate, and then returning periodically (aggregating) to larger camps near more permanent water or seasonally exploited resources.

A Predictive Model for the Location of Indigenous sites Willyama Common: Broken Hill, Far West NSW—Archaeological Assessment—Appleton 2000

In 2000, Appleton, on behalf of RW Corkery, produced a predictive model for the Willyama Common,[3] the large area of undeveloped land that surrounds the township, for the Broken Hill City Council.

Due to the size of the common, Appleton developed a predictive model based on previous investigations, landscape and resource analysis, and ethnographic evidence to initially categorise the assessment area. This model was then tested against the results of sample surveys conducted across indicative portions of the common.

Based on all available research to date, Appleton presented the following predictive model for the Willyama Common:

- Isolated artefacts may be present and visible in erosion features, particularly on deflating surfaces adjacent to gully lines,
- Artefact scatters and hearths may be present and visible in erosion features, particularly on deflating surfaces adjacent to gully lines,
- There will be no art sites,
- There may be rock surfaces exhibiting pecked engravings,
- There will be no scarred trees,
- There will be no carved trees,
- There will be no evidence of burials,
- There will be no Bora rings,
- It is unlikely there will be any stone arrangements,
- There will be no shell middens,

- There are no known Mythological sites directly associated with the study area,
- There are likely to be a number of quartz reef quarries and associated workshop waste, specifically in the northwestern section of the study area.[4]

The survey was conducted across 27 locations, of which 26 were targeted based on the findings of the predictive model. Despite low visibility and other conditions that obscured ground surfaces, Aboriginal sites were recorded at 14 of the 26 locations identified by the predictive model. Three of the sites showed significant disturbance.

The survey area closest to the study area, PML19, was found to have no archaeology, evidence of disturbance and poor visibility. This area was assessed as potentially having medium Aboriginal archaeological significance due to the findings of the predictive model and poor conditions obscuring ground surfaces during the survey (Figure 2.2).

Mawson's Broken Hill Quarry, Broken Hill Local Government Area NSW—Aboriginal and Historic Heritage Assessment—Ozark 2013

In 2012, Ozark conducted an Aboriginal and historic heritage assessment of Mawson's Broken Hill Quarry, 4km south of the study area.

Ozark 2013 presented the following predictive model for the location of Aboriginal objects:

- In the vicinity of the ephemeral drainage channels archaeological evidence may be sparse but may indicate focused activity (one-off camp sites and knapping events). Isolated stone artefacts and/or low-density artefact scatters are the most likely site type to be encountered in this landform element.
- On the colluvial slopes archaeological evidence is likely to be sporadic if present at all.
- Quartz rich units of the Proterozoic metasediments may be suitable for stone artefact manufacture, and hence stone artefact extraction sites may be found within this landform element.
- The graded tracks of the Subject Area provide good access across all landform elements and provide good ground surface visibility, so they have the potential to yield archaeological material.

The assessment included an archaeological survey that effectively surveyed 74% of the investigation area and identified four Aboriginal sites: two open site complexes (comprising a cluster of site evidence), one isolated stone axe, and one quartz quarry. All of the sites were assessed as holding low Aboriginal cultural heritage value, except for the stone axe, which possessed moderate value.

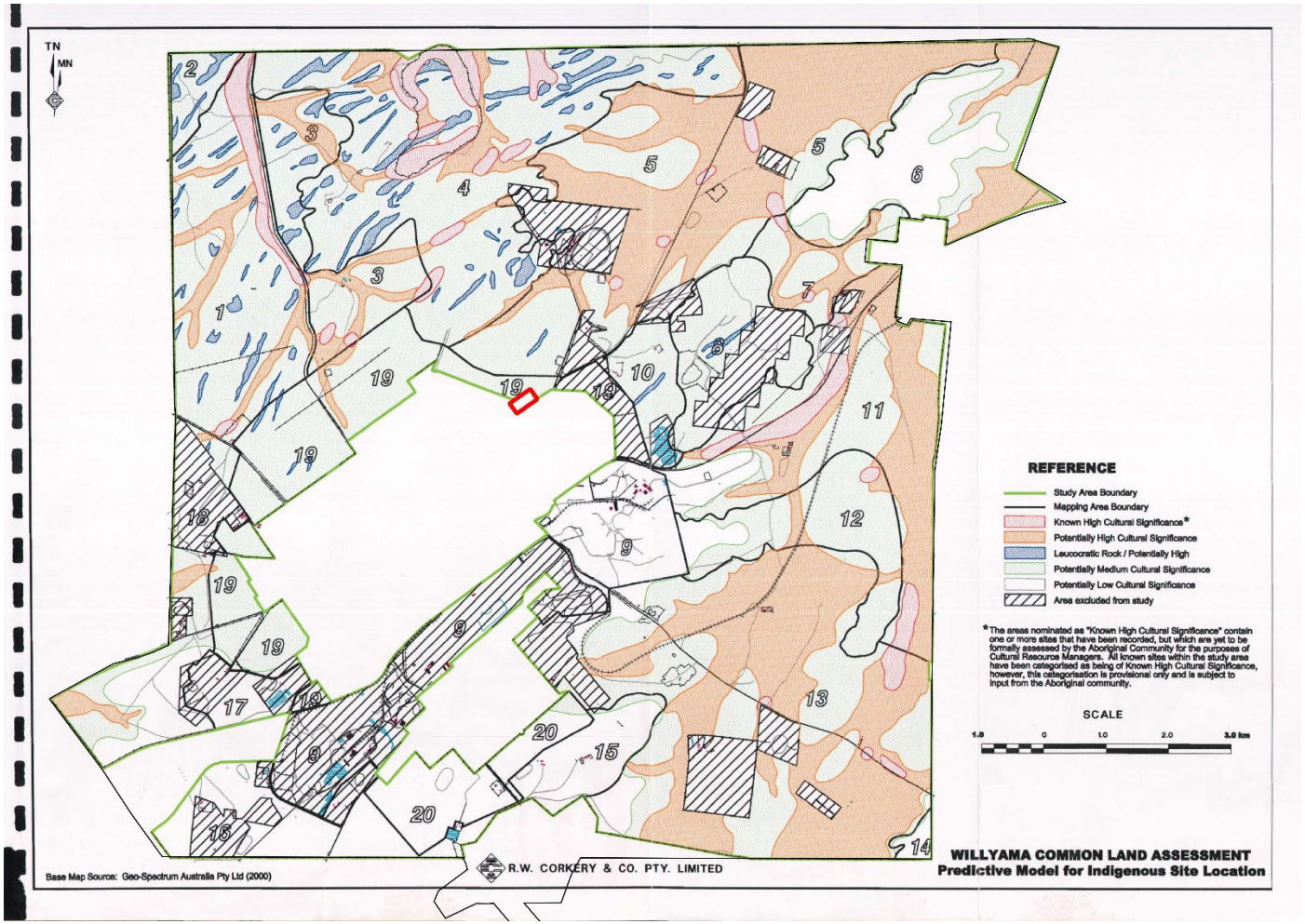

Figure 2.2 Appleton's predictive model map with the study area highlighted in red. (Source: Appleton[5] with GML overlay)

2.4 Landscape context

The purpose of this section is to provide environmental contextual information for use in developing a predictive model of Aboriginal site locations in or near the study area. Interactions between people and their surroundings are of integral importance in both the initial formation and the subsequent preservation of the archaeological record. The nature and availability of resources, including water, flora and fauna, and suitable raw materials for the manufacture of stone tools and other items had—and continues to have—a significant influence over the way in which people use the landscape.

Alterations to the natural environment also impact upon the preservation and integrity of cultural materials that may have been deposited, while current vegetation and erosional regimes affect the visibility and detectability of Aboriginal sites and objects. For these reasons, we consider the environmental context in detail.

2.4.1 Landforms and landscape features

The topography of the study area comprises a single, flat (0.5%) plain that sits at the bottom of a system of foot slopes as it transitions into a valley flat (Figure 2.3).

To the north and west of the study area, the landform rises up to form moderate slopes and low crests around 1km from the study area. A higher ridgeline of ridges and crests wrap around the study area 2km to the north and 2.5km to the west. This ridgeline forms the top of the catchment that the study area lies within (Figure 2.4).

The landform slopes down from the study area to the east, forming a wide flat valley system (Figure 2.4).

2.4.2 Geology and soils

The study area is located in the Nine Mile soil profile, immediately adjacent to an area of Barrier Ranges soil profile (Figure 2.3).

The Barrier Ranges comprise a series of ridges that rise 300m above the surrounding landscape. They are composed of metamorphic and deformed sedimentary rocks, some of which contain minerals up to 2,600 million years old. The Barrier Ranges soil profile contains lithosols and plentiful rock outcrops on crests and slopes, transitioning to red sandy soils on foot slopes, in valleys and in drainage lines.[6] The Barrier Ranges soil profile sits to the north of the study area, up slope, and erodes down through the study area.

The study area itself lies within the Nine Mile soil profile. This profile mainly comprises the lower slopes and erosional outwash of the Barrier Ranges and its soils are a red texture-contrast soil, with areas of solonised brown soils, lithosols and sands.

On foot slopes there are sporadic expressions of surface quartz, on plains there are accumulations of sand, and drainage channels have loose sand.

2.4.3 Hydrology

The availability of water has significant implications for the range of resources available and the suitability of an area for human occupation.

No streams occur within the study area. Two first order streams are located immediately adjacent to the study area; however, both are the result of modern landscaping and drainage control. There is a third order stream located 200m to the north of the study area. Additionally, the earliest aerial images of the study area from 1954 (Figure 3.1), which are presented in Section 3.1, show a drainage line passing through the study area. The watercourse appears to be natural and either of a first or second order stream.

In the wider context of the landscape, the top of the catchment that feeds into the study area is located 3km to the northwest. The third order stream that passes the study area continues for 4.5km to the southeast before joining a larger order watercourse that draws water from the eastern half of the township of Broken Hill. This watercourse, as well as all watercourses within 5km of the study area, eventually drains to the northeast, joining the Stephens Creek Reservoir 10km away from the study area.

In addition, the AHIMS search shows a waterhole registered 4km to the north of the study area. The waterhole is located on the top of a ridgeline within the Barrier Ranges geological profile and indicates that periodically available sources of water were present in the landscape outside of rivers and streams.

2.4.4 Fauna and flora

The dominant plant community of the Broken Hill Complex Bioregion comprises Mulga trees and the shrubland that occurs in association, often made up of saltbush and bluebush shrubs. Other common plant types in the region include belah, rosewood, white cypress pine and mallee. Flora in the region is highly reliant on available soil moisture and drainage patterns are the main contributing factor to vegetation growth.

Vegetation is more common and diverse on foot slopes and valley flats, such as the study area, than on ridgelines. Dominant tree species on this landform include belah, rosewood, beefwood, and leopardwood; while the shrubland is comprised of bluebush, bladder saltbush, prickly wattle, turpentine, narrow-leaf hopbush, copperburrs and speargrass.

Martin[7] listed the following plants species common to the landforms of the study area and their traditional uses by Aboriginal communities:

- Prickly wattle: found on upper, middle and lower valleys. Produces seeds and gum for food and wood for utensils.
- Mistletoe: found on hills, slopes and valleys, produces edible fruit.
- Mulga: found on hills and ridges, produce seeds and insects.
- Tar vine: found in valley, produces an edible root.
- Water bush: found in slopes and valley, produces an edible fruit.
- *Rhagodia*: found on valleys, undulating uplands and slopes, produces edible fruit.
- *Tetragonia*: found in valleys, produces edible leaves.
- Mallee fringe lily: found in valleys, produces an edible bulb.

A total of 295 species have been recorded in the Broken Hill Bioregion;[8] primarily birds (195), reptiles (58), mammals (37) and amphibians (5).

The eastern grey kangaroo, western grey kangaroo, red kangaroo and wallaroo would have been present within the region all year round; however, the populations would have fluctuated with the seasons. Other species would only have been available seasonally, such as emus; lizards (shingleback, painted dragon, lined earless dragon); snakes (western brown snake, curl snake); bats (little pied bat, western broad-nosed bats); as well as rodent and bird species.[9]

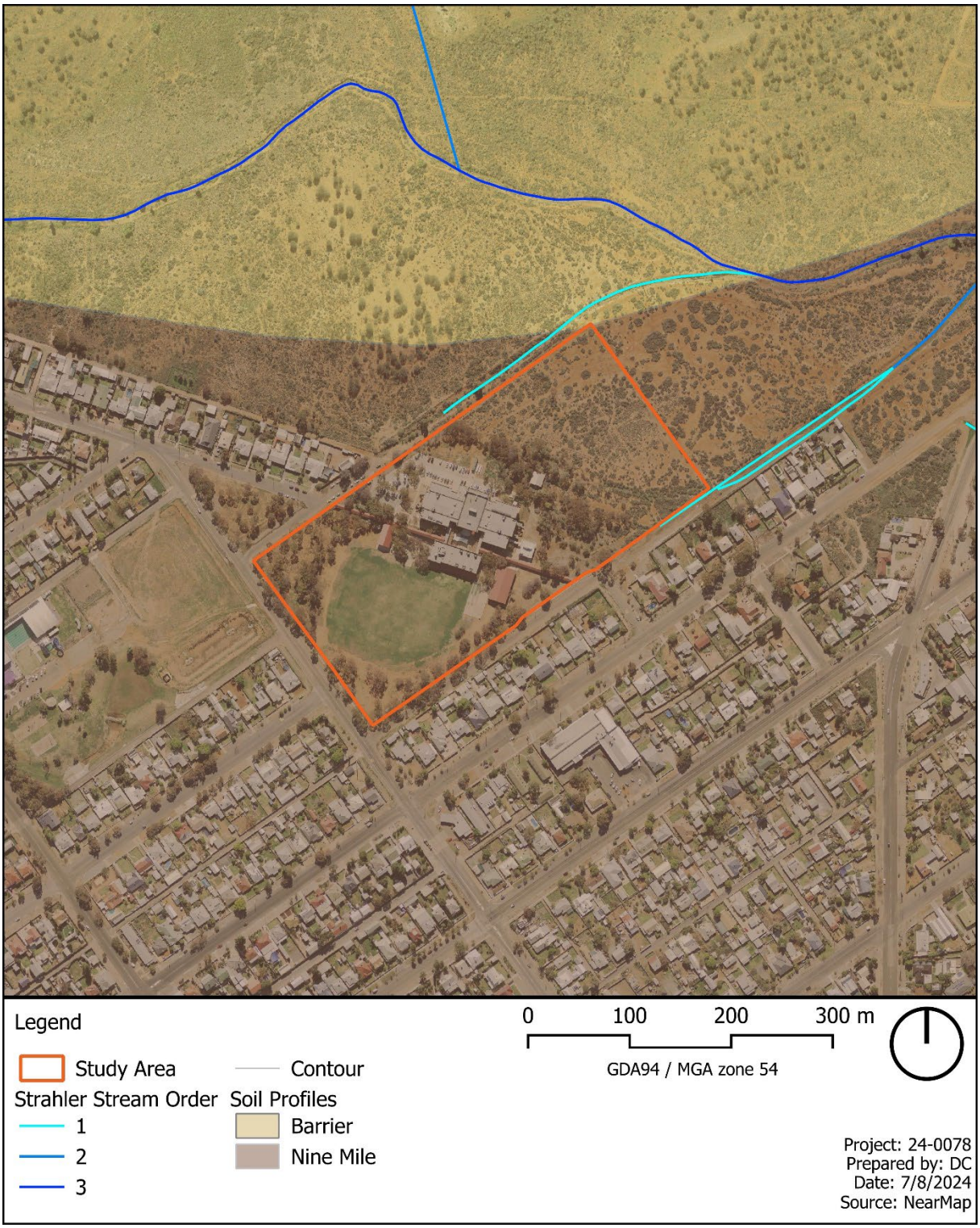

Figure 2.3 Geology, hydrology and topography of the study area. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

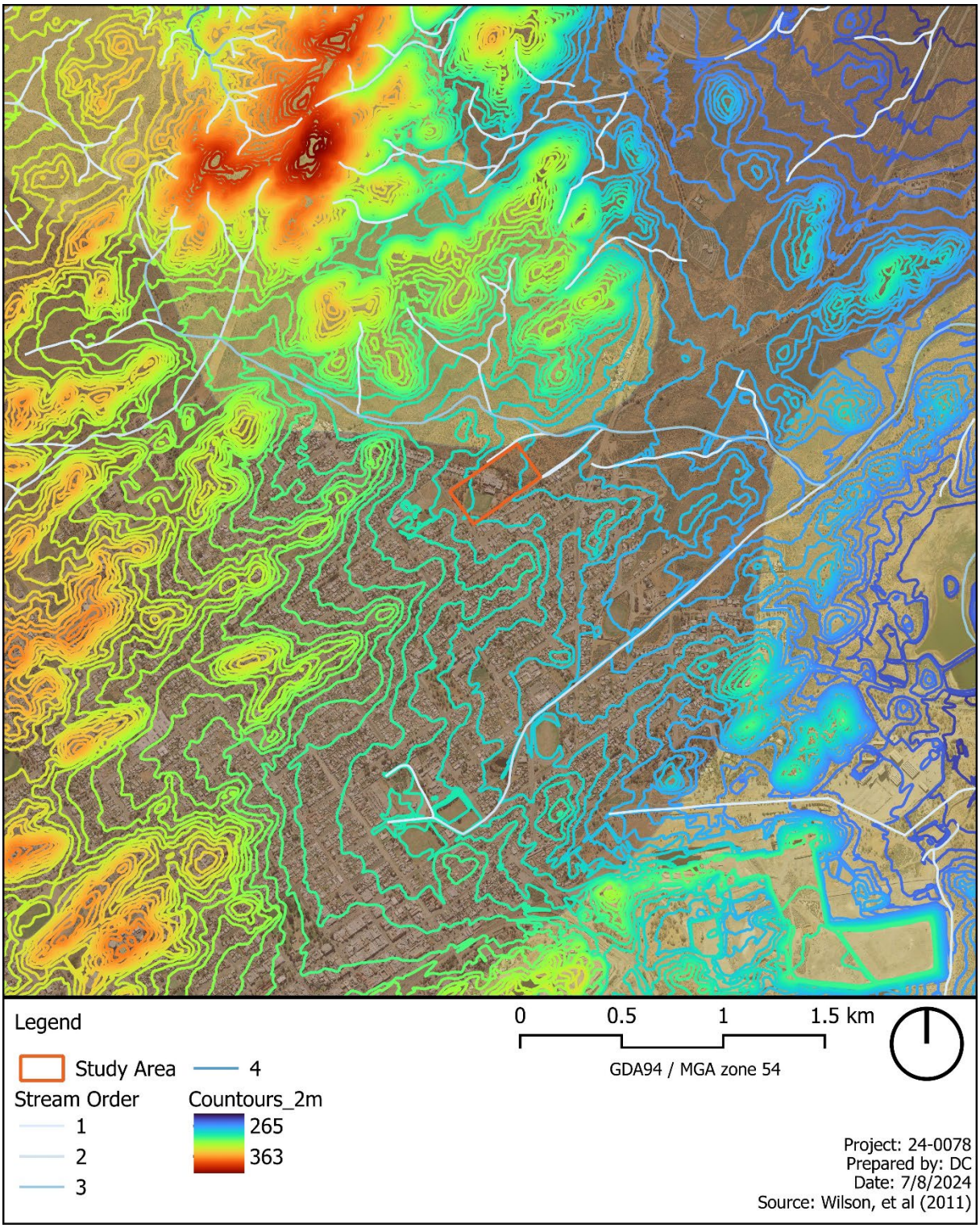

Figure 2.4 Hydrology and topography in the wider context of the study area. (Source: NSW Spatial Services with GML overlay)

2.5 Endnotes

[1] Martin S, 1995, Living Desert Area Proposed 4 Wheel Drive Track Archaeological Assessment. Report to Broken Hill City Council.

[2] Martin S, 1995, Living Desert Area Proposed 4 Wheel Drive Track Archaeological Assessment. Report to Broken Hill City Council.

[3] Appleton J, A predictive model for the location of Indigenous sites in Willyama Common: Broken Hill, Far West NSW. Report prepared for RW Corkery & Co Pty Ltd on behalf of Broken Hill Council.

[4] Appleton J, A predictive model for the location of Indigenous sites in Willyama Common: Broken Hill, Far West NSW. Report prepared for RW Corkery & Co Pty Ltd on behalf of Broken Hill Council.

[5] Appleton J, A predictive model for the location of Indigenous sites in Willyama Common: Broken Hill, Far West NSW. Report prepared for RW Corkery & Co Pty Ltd on Behalf of Broken Hill Council.

[6] Walker PJ, 1991, Land System of Western NSW, Technical Report No. 25, Soil Conservation Service of NSW, Sydney.

[7] Martin S, 1995, Living Desert Area Proposed 4 Wheel Drive Track Archaeological Assessment. Report to Broken Hill City Council.

[8] NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 2003, The Bioregions of New South Wales: their biodiversity, conservation and history NSW. Published by National Parks and Wildlife Service, Hurstville.

[9] Appleton J, A predictive Model for the location of Indigenous sites in Willyama Common: Broken Hill, Far West NSW. Report prepared for RW Corkery & Co Pty Ltd on Behalf of Broken Hill Council.

3 Study area analysis

3 Study area analysis

3.1 Modern land use history

Modern land uses of the Broken Hill region started in the 1850s with the first pastoralists settling in the region. The landscape has since been used extensively for mining, grazing of livestock, and urban development of the township of Broken Hill.

An analysis of the historical aerial imagery of the study area is presented in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Historical aerial imagery analysis.

Aerial imagery	Notes
1954 Figure 3.1	Several watercourses not present today are visible within the study area, with several first, second and possible third order streams converging in the eastern portion. Modifications are evident as the study area has been cleared of vegetation, and a large circular area of earthworks is visible in the west, around the same location as the modern ovals. This area was likely used for livestock. The area in the east appears undisturbed.
1968 Figure 3.2	The natural watercourses visible in 1954 have been modified and artificial drainage lines constructed. A new livestock run has been created in the same area as the previous one. Remnants of the drainage lines are still visible in the northeast of the study area, which shows minimal use.
1972 Figure 3.3	Willyama High School construction is visibly underway with the foundations of the main school building. A series of gridlines is present in the west of the study area, at the current location of the sports fields. It is not clear what the purpose of the lines were; however, they do indicate an extensive program of earthworks occurred in this location. The northeast of the study area appears unchanged.
1984 Figure 3.4	The main school building has been constructed, while many of the ancillary buildings present today have yet to be built. The area in the northeast appears to have not been modified; the large dark area of vegetation present in the centre of this section appears the same as in all previous aerial images.

Figure 3.1 1954 aerial photograph of the Willyama High School study area. (Source: NSW Spatial Services with GML overlay)

Figure 3.2 1968 aerial photograph of the Willyama High School study area. (Source: NSW Spatial Services with GML overlay)

Figure 3.3 1972 aerial photograph of the Willyama High School study area. (Source: NSW Spatial Services with GML overlay)

Figure 3.4 1984 aerial photograph of the study area. (Source: NSW Spatial Services with GML overlay)

3.2 Predictive statements

Based on previous studies conducted in the area, as well as the results of environmental analysis and a review of historical aerial imagery, the following predictive statements can be made about the archaeological potential of the study area.

- Significant disturbances in the centre, near to the main buildings, has occurred. There has been moderate to significant disturbances in the southwest, around the oval, and minimal disturbances in the northeast.
- Isolated stone artefacts and/or low-density artefact scatters are the most likely site type to be encountered within the study area. Such evidence will likely be sparse and indicate one-off camp sites, single knapping events or sporadic exploitation of the environment.
- Artefact types are likely to be either local quartz or silcrete from Stephens Creek.
- Quartz reef quarries and associated workshop waste may be present within the study area and may have evidence of quarrying and reduction.
- The background scattering of weathered quartz may be indistinguishable from artefactual material.
- Contact era archaeology may be present within the study area in the form of worked glass or metal.
- Art sites, scarred trees, burials, Bora rings, stone arrangements and shell middens are unlikely to be present within the study area.

4 Study area inspection

4 Study area inspection

A study area inspection was undertaken by Declan Coman on 16 July 2024, to observe current site conditions and record any evidence of former land use and development activities that might have affected the study area. Representatives of the Wilyakali Aboriginal Corporation were present for a short presentation and discussion of the project but did not participate in the inspection.

During the short presentation, representatives of the Wilyakali Aboriginal Corporation expressed dissatisfaction with previous cultural heritage investigations during the construction of the school. The community members also confirmed many of the findings of the background research and supported several of the predictive statements including that quartz is the most common raw material used for stone tool manufacture in the region, and that the study area was used for the stabling of horses prior to the construction of the current school facilities. The site officer also advised that, based on previous test excavations they have participated in, the soils should be around 40cm deep. They also raised the possibility for contact archaeology to be present this close to the township of Broken Hill, that post-contact campsites were common in the region and that trade and interaction between settlers and First Nations peoples resulted in the flaking of glass and other modern materials into tools.

Observations made during the site inspection noted that in the southwest of the study area, ground surfaces have been modified by the construction of the sports fields (Figure 4.1). The soil profile, both around the sports fields (Figure 4.2) and within the sports fields (Figure 4.3), shows a thin, compacted sandy soil with low grasses that partially obscure ground surfaces.

Within the centre of the study area, the construction of the school buildings has disturbed all ground surfaces within their construction footprint (Figure 4.4). Around these central buildings are areas of unsealed ground surfaces, sealed surfaces and carparks as well as evidence of underground services (Figure 4.5). The full extent of the foundations for the central buildings were not visible; however, the excavation up to 2m below ground level was observed around the building (Figure 4.6), indicating that all soil profiles capable of retaining Aboriginal objects have been impacted within the building footprint.

Around the central buildings, other school infrastructure has caused varying degrees of disturbance to the study area. In the northwest corner of the study area impacts in association with agricultural educational facilities have occurred (Figure 4.7). This area shows evidence of impacts due to the installation of sheds, agricultural activities and irrigation lines. Around the southern and central sections, concrete slabs and sealed surfaces have been constructed.

Impacts from construction activities to level and fill the ground during the installation of the surfaces are visible (Figure 4.8) and indicate that ground disturbances are likely deeper than the current slab depth would indicate. Impacts from the construction of outdoor facilities were observed to the north of the central building complex (Figure 4.9) and large scale earthworks are visible in the construction of drainage systems (Figure 4.10). While not as extensive as the impacts from the school buildings, these associated activities are likely to have disturbed ground surfaces to such an extent that subsurface archaeological deposits are unlikely to be present.

The northeast portion of the study area comprises an open paddock with no structures or other infrastructure associated with the school. Ground surfaces comprise red sandy loams, as is expected for the Nine Mile soil profile (Figure 4.11). The northeastern paddock also has remnant vegetation present with low shrubs and scattered instances of larger vegetation. This area has further evidence of disturbance than the areas in the centre and southwest; however, evidence of some disturbances is still present in the form of discarded pipes and industrial waste.

Around 300m northwest of the boundary fence with the school, a series of stockpiled material and redeposited natural soils was observed in association with concrete debris (Figure 4.12).

Further to the north of the stockpiles, the ground has been disturbed by vehicle movement and much of the vegetation has been cleared (Figure 4.13). Across this section of the northern paddock, quartz pebbles (Figure 4.14) and glass fragments were observed on visible ground surfaces (Figure 4.15). Larger concentrations of these materials were also identified; three were present within the study area and one to the north of the study area.

A concentration of broken glass (Figure 4.18) approximately 1.5m by 1.5m in size, containing more than 100 glass fragments was present (Figure 4.19). The glass fragments were from historical glass products; as indicated by black glass bottle bases, thicker glass shards, and glass fragments with a purple hue that indicated manganese was used in their manufacture (Figure 4.15). The glass fragments were all of a size and shape that would have been suitable for working by Aboriginal people post-contact or be evidence of offcuts from a glass flaking process with no complete bottles, stems or larger fragments that would be expected from a historical bottle dump (Figure 4.17). However, glass is also difficult to identify as Aboriginal objects as, like quartz, the material naturally fragments into usable forms and the site inspection was unable to identify any Aboriginal objects.

A pile of stones consisting primarily of quartz was present further to the north from the glass concentration. It measured 2m by 2m, rose ~30cm above the flat plain of the study area and had vegetation growing in it (Figure 4.20). The density of stones within the pile was greater than 100 per square metre (Figure 4.21).

The quartz pieces varied in shape and size from fist-sized cobbles to small, angular flakes (Figure 4.22); however, no formalised tools were observed, nor was there any evidence of knapping events or large-scale reduction. While some of the quartz pieces were sufficient size and shape to have been used as hammer stones or be cores left following flaking, it was difficult to tell if the quartz pieces had been modified by human use or were the result of natural weathering and breakage (Figure 4.16). Additionally, the two piles contained broken fragments of a grey, fragile shale-like stone.

Further to the southeast of the northern paddock were three concentrations of ceramic fragments (Figure 4.23), modern rubbish and debris including bullet casings and shotgun shells (Figure 4.24) and fragments of burned coke and charcoal.

Just to the north of the study area, an artificial drainage line has been dug, disturbing ground surfaces and exposing the local bedrock (Figure 4.25). Part of the bedrock exposed included a quartz reef consistent with the descriptions given by the background research documents (Figure 4.26). However, the quartz reef did not exhibit indications of circular hammer blows or core-scars where material has been quarried. It is possible this quartz reef was quarried in the past, or that it has only recently been exposed by the construction of the artificial drainage line.

Figure 4.1 Playing fields in west of study area.

Figure 4.2 Ground surfaces at western extent of study area.

Figure 4.3 Ground surfaces within playing fields.

Figure 4.4 School building complex in centre of study area.

Figure 4.5 School infrastructure adjacent to central complex.

Figure 4.6 Foundations of central school complex, visible to 2m below ground surface.

Figure 4.7 Agricultural facilities in western corner of study area.

Figure 4.8 Depth of impact of sealed surfaces to 300mm.

Figure 4.9 Outdoor school facilities in centre-north of study area.

Figure 4.10 Disturbances from construction of drainage system in centre-north of study area.

Figure 4.11 Ground surfaces along fence line into northern paddock with discarded industrial waste.

Figure 4.12 Concrete debris and ground surfaces along ridge of stockpiled material.

Figure 4.13 Ground surfaces north of stockpiles.

Figure 4.14 Indicative sample of quartz background scatter in northern paddock.

Figure 4.15 Indicative sample of broken glass background scatter in northern paddock.

Figure 4.16 Quartz piece.

Figure 4.17 Glass fragment.

Figure 4.18 Concentration of broken glass in northern paddock.

Figure 4.19 Sample of glass fragments from concentration.

Figure 4.20 Concentration of quartz in north of northern paddock.

Figure 4.21 Detail of concentration of quartz.

Figure 4.22 Indicative sample of quartz pieces from concentration.

Figure 4.23 Concentration of ceramic in south of northern paddock.

Figure 4.24 Concentration of modern rubbish including shotgun casings.

Figure 4.25 Artificial drainage line north of study area with exposed bedrock.

Figure 4.26 Exposed quartz reef on banks of artificial drainage line north of study area.

4.1 Archaeological sensitivity

No Aboriginal objects were observed during the site inspection.

However, the presence of ground surfaces in the northern section of the study area that are undisturbed or have undergone minor disturbances from vehicle movement indicates the possibility that Aboriginal objects may be present.

In addition, while the site inspection was unable to identify any clear evidence of use or reduction of the large volume of quartz pieces, there remains the possibility that some of the quartz pieces may be Aboriginal objects. Similarly, while the sample of glass objects analysed during the site inspection did not demonstrate clear evidence of having been worked, further investigation would be required to confirm that none of the glass objects were used to create contact era Aboriginal objects.

Following the site inspection, GML contacted one of the Wilyakali sites officers who attended the presentation, to discuss some of the site inspection findings and confirm the input they provided prior to the site inspection. The sites officer was able to confirm that the grey, fragile stone found in the quartz piles is a local bedrock and its presence would be the result of modern mining and quarrying. The sites officer was unaware of any traditional uses for this material. This could indicate that the piles are the result of modern landscaping; however, this does not preclude the possibility that the piles contain Aboriginal objects that were previously present in the landscape prior to this impact.

Given the sensitivity of the landscape, the minimal to minor impacts that have occurred and the possibility that Aboriginal stone and contact era objects are present, a portion of the northern paddock has been registered as a potential archaeological deposit (AHIMS ID pending). This area includes the northern extent of the study area and is delineated by the stockpiled material to the west and the modern campsites to the southeast (Figure 4.27).

Areas near to the PAD have been marked as having Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity; however, due to greater evidence of disturbance and a lack of possible archaeological features, these areas are not considered PAD.

Areas in the centre and south of the study area, in association with the school buildings, facilities and sports fields, have been assessed as containing low to nil potential for Aboriginal archaeological objects or features to be present.

Archaeological potential and sensitivity are displayed in Figure 4.28.

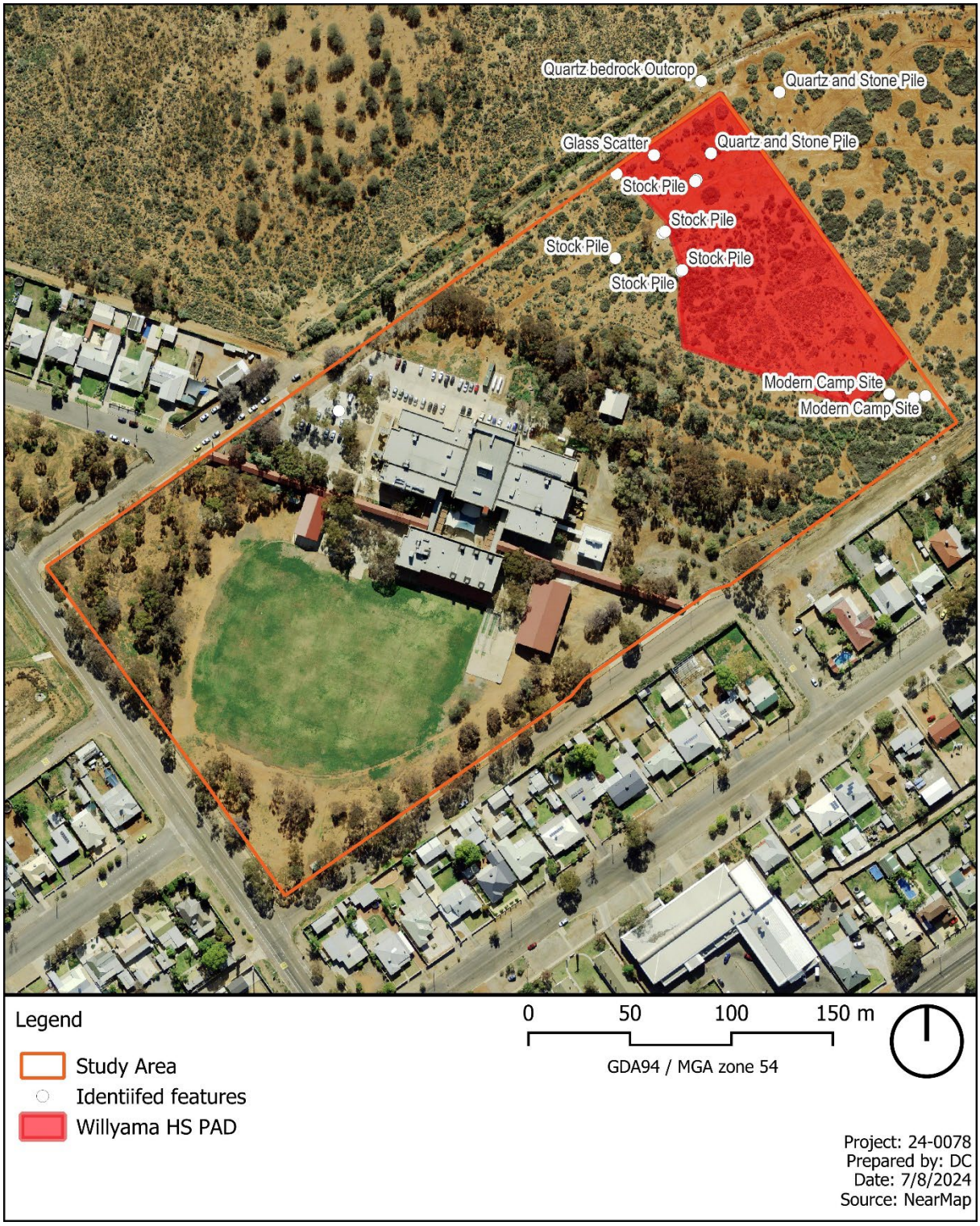

Figure 4.27 Plan showing location of features identified during the site inspection and the Willyama High School (HS) PAD. (Source: Nearmap base aerial with GML overlay)

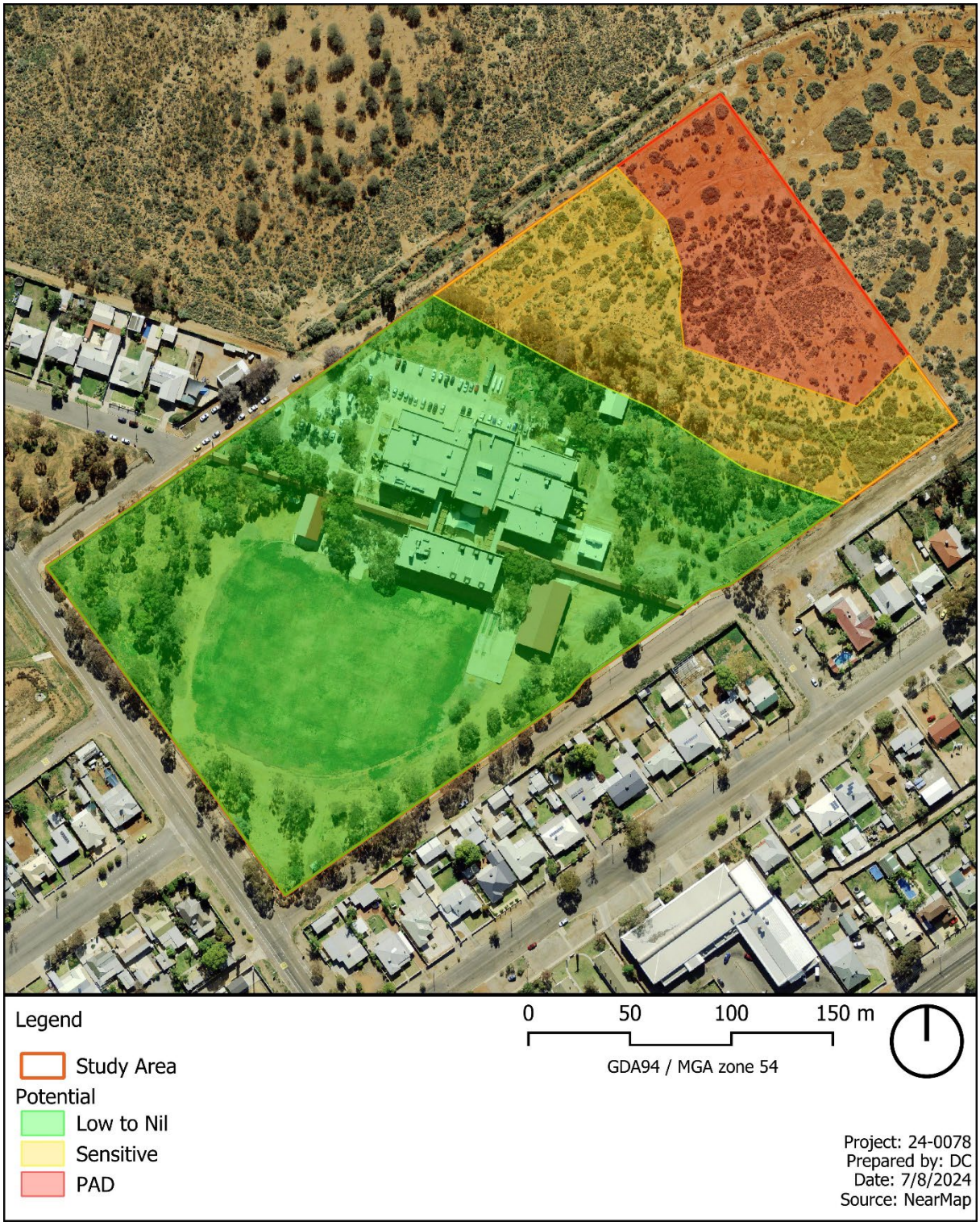

Figure 4.28 Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity of the study area. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

5 Impact assessment

5 Impact assessment

5.1 Proposed works

SINSW proposes to demolish a number of existing buildings and install new building/s located in a different footprint on the Willyama High School site. The scope of the demolition of the existing buildings has been confirmed, and site masterplanning has been completed. Additional ancillary works related to the demolition and future installation, such as geotechnical borehole assessment, are also proposed (Figure 5.2).

The proposed works, shown in Figure 5.1, include construction of several new buildings in the southwestern corner of the study area, in the vicinity of the existing sports fields and open areas.

The proposed works involve the demolition of existing structures, large scale earthworks to prepare the site, and the construction of new buildings, sealed surfaces and associated infrastructure.

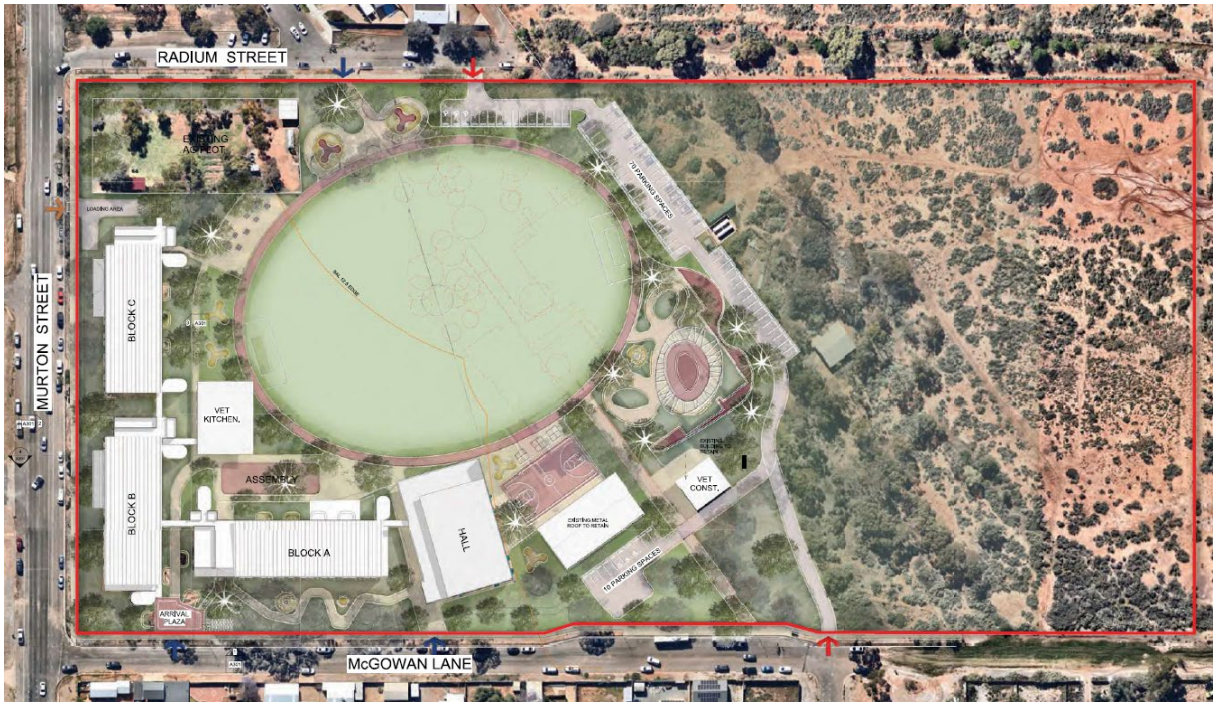

Figure 5.1 Willyama High School Proposed Masterplan. (Source: SI NSW 2024)

Figure 5.2 Proposed geotechnical borehole investigations. (Source: SI NSW 2024)

5.2 Impact assessments

This PIHIA report has made the following impact assessments based on the findings of the desktop assessment and site inspection:

- The demolition of existing buildings does not have the potential to cause harm to Aboriginal objects. All works will be contained within the existing footprint of the buildings and these areas have no potential to contain Aboriginal objects. These works may proceed with caution.
- The ancillary works, consisting of geotechnical borehole drilling, are unlikely to cause harm to Aboriginal objects. All works will be contained within the existing footprint of the buildings or within the open areas in the southwest of the study area. Areas within the footprint of the existing buildings have no potential to contain Aboriginal objects, while areas in the southwest corner of the study area have low potential to contain Aboriginal objects. These works may proceed with caution.
- Future works that remain within the southern portion of the study area, on ground surfaces associated with the sports fields and open area of the school, have a low likelihood to harm Aboriginal objects.

- Future works that remain within the footprint of existing buildings have no potential to harm Aboriginal objects.
- The current scope of works includes no impacts to areas of moderate archaeological sensitivity or PAD located in the northeastern section of the study area. Should future proposed works include any impacts to these areas, further assessment in the form of an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report (ACHAR) will be required.

A risk map has been prepared based on the assessment of archaeological sensitivity and is provided in Appendix B.

6 Conclusions and recommendations

6 Conclusions and recommendations

6.1 The due diligence process

The five steps prescribed by OEH[1] for the due diligence process are addressed below:

> Step 1—Determine whether the activity will disturb the ground surface or any culturally modified trees.

The demolition, installation and ancillary works will all cause damage to ground surfaces. No works will cause damage to any culturally modified trees.

> Step 2—Search the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database and use any other sources of information of which you are already aware to determine whether there are any:
>
> a) relevant confirmed site records or other associated landscape feature information; and
>
> b) landscape features that are likely to indicate presence of Aboriginal objects.

Landscape features that are likely to indicate presence of Aboriginal objects are present within the northeastern section of the study area.

> Step 3—Determine whether you can avoid harm to the object or disturbance of the landscape feature.

The extent of demolition works and ancillary works has been confirmed and will avoid impacts to the landscape features. A masterplan has been developed for the installation of new buildings; the works proposed would avoid impacts to the area with Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity.

> Step 4—Conduct a desktop assessment and visual inspection to confirm whether Aboriginal objects are likely to be present.

The desktop assessment and visual inspection were not able to confirm the presence of Aboriginal objects; however, the sensitivity of the landform feature was assessed as being high enough to warrant registration on AHIMS as a PAD.

> Step 5—Undertake further investigations and impact assessment.

We have provided recommendations for further assessment below.

6.2 Findings of the due diligence process

This PIHAI assessment has determined there is potential for Aboriginal objects to be present within the study area.

- There is a sensitive zone within the study area, which would need further Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment and management if the ground surface was to be disturbed by the proposed works. This zone has been registered as a potential archaeological deposit on AHIMS (AHIMS ID pending). Mapping for this zone is provided in Appendix B.
- The PIHAI assessment has conducted an impact assessment for the proposed works and determined that the proposed works have low to nil potential to cause harm to unknown Aboriginal objects or sites. There are no known Aboriginal objects inside the proposed works footprint.

6.3 Aboriginal heritage mitigation measures

6.3.1 Proceed with caution

The proposed works may proceed, subject to caution:

- The findings of this report should be considered within the context of the site masterplan.
- This assessment can be used to support an REF for the project.
- This assessment can be used to support a Development Application, assuming that a an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report (ACHAR) would not be required for the project. The recommendations of this PIHIA can be included within the project's conditions of consent.
- This report and any future versions should be provided to the Wilyakali Aboriginal Corporation for their review and comment.

If during the process of works Aboriginal sites and/or objects are suspected and/or identified, the following Aboriginal unexpected finds protocol should be enacted:

- Stop work order—all works should cease immediately in the area surrounding the suspected objects. Any identified Aboriginal object(s) should be left in situ and not disturbed in accordance with the requirements of Section 89A of the NPW Act. Heritage NSW and GML should be notified immediately, and an archaeologist experienced in the identification of Aboriginal cultural material should inspect the objects.
    - If the suspected objects are not Aboriginal in origin or manufacture (as defined under the NPW Act), they should be recorded, and the location noted. Works may continue.

- If the objects are confirmed to be of Aboriginal origin, the site should be registered on the AHIMS administered by Heritage NSW.

- If they are Aboriginal objects, works should not continue in the area of the identified objects until the objects have been archaeologically managed. The extent of any works exclusion zone would need to be determined through discussion with Heritage NSW and Aboriginal community representatives.
- In the unlikely event that human remains were to be discovered at any time during the works, works must cease immediately in the surrounding area. The findings would need to be reported immediately to the New South Wales Coroner's Office and/or the New South Wales Police.

6.3.2 Aboriginal objects could be impacted

If any future works are located within the area of PAD, the proposed works would likely not be characterised as 'low-impact activities', nor would they result in 'negligible or trivial' harm as defined under the Due Diligence Code. Such works would require development of an ACHAR as outlined as outlined in Section 6.3.3 below.

If any future works are located within the areas of archaeological sensitivity but not the areas of PAD, the proposed works could have the potential to cause harm to Aboriginal objects. However, should the works meet the description of 'low-impact activities', or would they result in 'negligible or trivial' harm as defined under the Due Diligence Code, they may be able to proceed with caution, subject to additional assessment under the Due Diligence Code.

If located outside both zones, then no further Aboriginal heritage assessment is required, and the project can proceed subject to caution, and a stop work directive, should an Aboriginal object be identified.

6.3.3 Further assessment

Further assessment and management of the potential impact to the Aboriginal heritage may be required if any proposed works are to be located inside the area with PAD or the sensitive zone. The following recommendations are made:

- Should changes be made to the masterplan design, this report should be updated to reflect the final designs and assess for their potential to impact Aboriginal objects.
- No works, machine access, materials lay down etc can be proposed for the area with PAD or the zone with archaeological sensitivity.
- Any future versions of this report should be provided to the Wilyakali Aboriginal Corporation for their review and comments.

The current scope of works includes no impacts to areas of PAD located in the northeastern section of the study area. Should future proposed works include any impacts to these areas, further assessment in the form of an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report (ACHA) would be required.

6.4 Endnotes

[1] Department of Environment Climate Change and Water NSW 2010, *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*, Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW, Sydney.

7 Appendices

7 Appendices

Appendix A

AHIMS Search Results

Appendix B

Aboriginal Archaeology Risk Map

Appendix A

AHIMS Search Results

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 24-0246_b

Client Service ID : 908233

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
23-4-0063	Living Desert PEG 10;Living Desert (formerly Town Common);	AGD	54	542950	6470700	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry : -, Artefact : -	Quarry	1514
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Sarah Martin					**Permits**		
23-4-0065	Living Desert PEG 30-32;Living Desert (formerly Town Common);	AGD	54	543000	6470000	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry : -, Artefact : -	Quarry	1514
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Sarah Martin					**Permits**		
23-4-0066	Living Desert PEG 35-37;Living Desert (formerly Town Common);	AGD	54	543700	6470400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1514
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Sarah Martin					**Permits**		
23-5-0063	Broken Hill (A-CAES) BH1-48 (BH1-48)	GDA	54	548857	6468009	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Hearth : -	Isolated Find	
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton,Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra					**Permits**		
23-4-0080	PML.27	AGD	54	540660	6468870	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		97984
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-4-0637	Mawsons Quarry Isolated Find 1	GDA	54	545117	6463700	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102982
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Jodie Benton					**Permits**		
23-4-0019	WAZ 5;	AGD	54	543800	6469300	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	3482
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Sarah Martin					**Permits**		
23-4-0125	WC-8a- Regeration North	AGD	54	543000	6466360	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-4-0132	South Broken Hill	AGD	54	546320	6462220	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-4-0115	WC3 - Stirling Vale Creek	AGD	54	540599	6465344	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-5-0121	Broken Hill (A-CAES) PM-Q4 (BH6)	GDA	54	548747	6468091	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry : -, Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Jodie Benton,Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra					**Permits**		
23-4-0103	TLDS-18	AGD	54	543620	6470240	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Stone Quarry : -		97995
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-5-0153	Broken Hill (A-CAES) FD-IF7 (BH Site 9)	GDA	54	548733	6467832	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats,Lantern H					**Permits**		
23-5-0192	Broken Hill (A-CAES) AFT/HTH 46 (BH Site 46)	GDA	54	548817	6468452	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra					**Permits**		
23-5-0169	Broken Hill (A-CAES) AFT 18 (BH Site 18)	GDA	54	547504	6463138	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra					**Permits**		
23-5-0182	Broken Hill (A-CAES) AFT 45 (BH Site 45)	GDA	54	549136	6466973	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra					**Permits**		
23-5-0176	Broken Hill (A-CAES) AFT 12 (BH Site 12)	GDA	54	548045	6466316	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 08/07/2024 for Declan (Gml) Coman for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 54, Eastings : 540202.0 - 549202.0, Northings : 6462001.0 - 6471001.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 109

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 24-0246_b

Client Service ID : 908233

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra					Permits		
23-5-0180	Broken Hill (A-CAES) AFT/HTH 16 (BH Site 16)	GDA	54	547634	6463531	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Hearth : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra					Permits		
23-4-0071	Living Desert PEG 15-19;Living Desert (formerly Town Common);	AGD	54	542800	6470400	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry : -, Artefact : -	Quarry	1514
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Sarah Martin					Permits		
23-4-0011	WAZ 4 duplicate	GDA	54	543380	6469065	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders	D O'Donnell,Doctor.Sarah Martin					Permits		
23-4-0013	WAZ Q4;	AGD	54	544100	6470500	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry : -, Artefact : -	Quarry	3482
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Sarah Martin					Permits		
23-4-0021	WAZ 6	GDA	54	542650	6467990	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	3482
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Sarah Martin					Permits		
23-4-0022	WAZ Q1;	AGD	54	541300	6467700	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry : -, Artefact : -	Quarry	3482
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Sarah Martin					Permits		
23-4-0128	WC-14-Racecourse Road	AGD	54	545435	6468104	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.John Appleton					Permits		
23-4-0129	WC-15-Racecourse Road	AGD	54	545386	6467598	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.John Appleton					Permits		
23-5-0122	Broken Hill (A-CAES) PM-Q5 (BH5)	GDA	54	548699	6468049	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Jodie Benton,Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra					Permits		
23-5-0131	Broken Hill (A-CAES) PM-IF6 (BH7) & AHIMS #23-5-0132	GDA	54	548736	6468209	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Hearth : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Jodie Benton,Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra					Permits		
23-4-0106	TLDS8	AGD	54	543400	6470250	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		97985
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.John Appleton					Permits		
23-5-0157	Access track to railway artefact scatter	GDA	54	548881	6465365	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss.Lucy Blackam					Permits		
23-5-0191	Broken Hill (A-CAES) HTH 47 (BH Site 47)	GDA	54	549054	6468634	Open site	Valid	Hearth : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra					Permits		
23-5-0178	Broken Hill (A-CAES) AFT 14 (BH Site 14)	GDA	54	548352	6465730	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra					Permits		
23-5-0179	Broken Hill (A-CAES) AFT/HTH 15 (BH Site 15)	GDA	54	548218	6465321	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Hearth : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra					Permits		
23-4-0058	Living Desert PEG 26-28;Living Desert (formerly Town Common);	AGD	54	542700	6469800	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry : -, Artefact : -	Quarry	1514
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Sarah Martin					Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 08/07/2024 for Declan (Gml) Coman for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 54, Eastings : 540202.0 - 549202.0, Northings : 6462001.0 - 6471001.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 109

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 24-0246_b

Client Service ID : 908233

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
23-4-0064	Living Desert PEG 12-13;Living Desert (formerly Town Common);	AGD	54	542900	6470500	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry : -, Artefact : -	Quarry	1514
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Sarah Martin					**Permits**		
23-4-0068	Living Desert PEG 33-34;Living Desert (formerly Town Common);	AGD	54	543100	6470200	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry : -, Artefact : -	Quarry	1514
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Sarah Martin					**Permits**		
23-4-0075	PML17	AGD	54	540310	6470490	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		97984
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-4-0077	PML.20	AGD	54	541270	6467310	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		97984
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-4-0636	Mawsons Quarry Ab. Quarry 1	GDA	54	545632	6463133	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Stone Quarry : 1		102982
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Jodie Benton					**Permits**		
23-4-0123	WC-10-Regeneration North	AGD	54	543464	6466499	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-4-0130	WC-12a-Racecouse Road	AGD	54	545500	6468000	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-4-0133	Broken HIll South Base	AGD	54	546280	6468720	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-5-0123	Broken Hill (A-CAES) PM-Q6 AHIMS # 23-5-0123	GDA	54	549017	6467994	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Jodie Benton,Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra					**Permits**		
23-5-0132	PM-G04	GDA	54	548638	6468041	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Jodie Benton					**Permits**		
23-5-0141	Broken Hill (A-CAES) FD-08 AHIMS #23-5-0141	GDA	54	549142	6468433	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats,Lantern H					**Permits**		
23-5-0183	Broken Hill (A-CAES) AFT 44 (BH Site 44)	GDA	54	549111	6467285	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra					**Permits**		
23-5-0174	Broken Hill (A-CAES) AFT/HTH 10 (BH Site 10)	GDA	54	548351	6467630	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Hearth : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra					**Permits**		
23-5-0175	Broken Hill (A-CAES) AFT 11 (BH Site 11)	GDA	54	548266	6467436	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra					**Permits**		
23-4-0067	Living Desert PEG 23-24;Living Desert (formerly Town Common);	AGD	54	542600	6470000	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1514
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Sarah Martin					**Permits**		
23-5-0062	BH1-47;	AGD	54	548816	6469084	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-4-0639	Mawsons Quarry Open Site 1	GDA	54	545273	6463704	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102982
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Jodie Benton					**Permits**		

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
23-4-0014	WAZ 4	GDA	54	543380	6469065	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	3482
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Sarah Martin					**Permits**		
23-4-0131	WC-79-Sculpture Symposium	AGD	54	541420	6470500	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 26		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-4-0114	WC2 - Stirling Vale Creek	AGD	54	540573	6465309	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-5-0120	Broken Hill (A-CAES) PM-Q3 AHIMS #23-5-0120	GDA	54	549095	6468270	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Jodie Benton,Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra					**Permits**		
23-5-0125	Broken Hill (A-CAES) PM-GO2 AHIMS #23-5-0125	GDA	54	548984	6468112	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Hearth : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Jodie Benton,Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra					**Permits**		
23-5-0127	Broken Hill (A-CAES) PM-Q7 AHIMS #23-5-0127	GDA	54	548943	6468326	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Jodie Benton,Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra					**Permits**		
23-4-0096	TLDS-6	AGD	54	542890	6470070	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		97985
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-5-0140	FD-IF01	GDA	54	549072	6468376	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats					**Permits**		
23-5-0146	FD-IF19	GDA	54	548014	6467080	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats					**Permits**		
23-5-0189	Broken Hill (A-CAES) AFT 49 (BH Site 49)	GDA	54	549078	6468233	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra					**Permits**		
23-5-0190	Broken Hill (A-CAES) AFT 48 (BH Site 48)	GDA	54	549191	6468562	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra					**Permits**		
23-5-0177	Broken Hill (A-CAES) AFT 13 (BH Site 13)	GDA	54	548324	6466021	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra					**Permits**		
23-4-0004	Broken Hill;	AGD	54	546157	6468173	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	58
	Contact	**Recorders**	Robert "Ben" Gunn,Mr.Richard Kelly					**Permits**		
23-4-0015	WAZ Q3;	AGD	54	543000	6468100	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry : -, Artefact : -	Quarry	3482
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Sarah Martin					**Permits**		
23-4-0122	WC-0- Stirling Vale Creek	AGD	54	540280	6465050	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-5-0111	PM-SC5	GDA	54	549159	6467767	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Jodie Benton					**Permits**		
23-4-0105	TLDS-20	AGD	54	543010	6470300	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry : -, Artefact : -		97895
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-5-0139	FD-IF02	GDA	54	549015	6468286	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 24-0246_b

Client Service ID : 908233

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	**Recorders**	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats					**Permits**		
23-5-0170	Broken Hill (A-CAES) AFT/HTH 1 (BH1)	GDA	54	548409	6468001	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Hearth : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra					**Permits**		
23-5-0060	BH1-44;	AGD	54	548360	6470445	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-5-0078	PML.22	AGD	54	547620	6469790	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		97984
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-4-0638	Mawsons Quarry Open Site 2	GDA	54	545468	6463718	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102982
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Jodie Benton					**Permits**		
23-4-0113	WC1 - Stirling Vale Creek	AGD	54	541311	6465257	Open site	Valid	Hearth : 5		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-4-0094	TLDS-9	AGD	54	543840	6470290	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		97985
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-5-0152	FD-IF18	GDA	54	548509	6467665	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats					**Permits**		
23-5-0156	FD-IF14	GDA	54	549198	6468003	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats					**Permits**		
23-5-0188	Broken Hill (A-CAES) AFT 50 (BH Site 50)	GDA	54	549192	6468394	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra					**Permits**		
23-5-0168	Broken Hill (A-CAES) AFT/HTH 19 (BH Site 19)	GDA	54	547397	6462804	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra					**Permits**		
23-5-0173	Broken Hill (A-CAES) AFT 8 (BH Site 8)	GDA	54	548965	6467477	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra					**Permits**		
23-4-0057	Living Desert Rockhole 3;Living Desert (formerly Town Common);	AGD	54	542750	6470100	Open site	Valid	Water Hole : -	Water Hole/Well	1514
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Sarah Martin					**Permits**		
23-4-0069	Living Desert PEG 21-23;Living Desert (formerly Town Common);	AGD	54	542600	6470200	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1514
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Sarah Martin					**Permits**		
23-4-0076	PML18	AGD	54	540830	6468310	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		97984
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-4-0012	WAZ Q3;	AGD	54	543000	6468100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	**Recorders**	D O'Donnell,Doctor.Sarah Martin					**Permits**		
23-4-0020	WAZ 3;	AGD	54	543900	6470100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	3482
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Sarah Martin					**Permits**		
23-4-0023	WAZ Q2;	GDA	54	542880	6468040	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry : -, Artefact : -	Quarry	3482
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Sarah Martin					**Permits**		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 24-0246_b

Client Service ID : 908233

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
23-4-0126	WC-12-Racecourse Road	AGD	54	545334	6468813	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-4-0116	WC4 - Stirling Vale Creek	AGD	54	540708	6465448	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-4-0119	WC7 - Stirling Vale Creek	AGD	54	541322	6465717	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-5-0172	Broken Hill (A-CAES) AFT 4 (BH4)	GDA	54	548667	6467868	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra					**Permits**		
23-5-0181	Broken Hill (A-CAES) AFT 17 (BH Site 17)	GDA	54	547555	6463346	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra					**Permits**		
23-5-0061	BH1-45/46;	AGD	54	548710	6469470	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-5-0075	PML20	AGD	54	547520	6465460	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-4-0078	PML.23	AGD	54	546890	6468880	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		97984
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-4-0079	PML.26	AGD	54	540710	6468890	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		97984
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-4-0108	TLDS-17	AGD	54	543860	6470340	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Stone Quarry : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-4-0124	WC-11-Regeneration North	AGD	54	543962	6466596	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-4-0127	WC-13-Racecourse Road	AGD	54	545504	6468237	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-5-0096	BM 259	AGD	54	547360	6465630	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-4-0117	WC5 - Stirling Vale Creek	AGD	54	540984	6465528	Open site	Valid	Hearth : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-4-0118	WC6 - Stirling Vale creek	AGD	54	541216	6465852	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-4-0120	WC8 - Regeneration North	AGD	54	542070	6466133	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-4-0121	WC9 - Regeneration North	AGD	54	542481	6466499	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-5-0112	FD-GO01	GDA	54	548678	6467798	Open site	Valid	Hearth : -, Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Jodie Benton,Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.S					**Permits**		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 24-0246_b

Client Service ID : 908233

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
23-5-0058	BH1-43;	AGD	54	548313	6470545	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-4-0104	TLDS-19N	AGD	54	543300	6470300	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Stone Quarry : -		97895
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.John Appleton					**Permits**		
23-5-0154	Broken Hill (A-CAES) FD-IF16 AHIMS #23-5-0154	GDA	54	548882	6467867	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats,Lantern H					**Permits**		
23-5-0185	Broken Hill (A-CAES) AFT 53 (BH Site 53)	GDA	54	549039	6468057	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra					**Permits**		
23-4-0697	Broken Hill (A-CAES) AFT 20 (BH Site 20)	GDA	54	546312	6462113	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Stone Arrangement : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra					**Permits**		
23-5-0171	Broken Hill (A-CAES) AFT 3 (BH 3)	GDA	54	548705	6467873	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Rebecca Parkes,Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra					**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

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Appendix B

Aboriginal Archaeology Risk Map