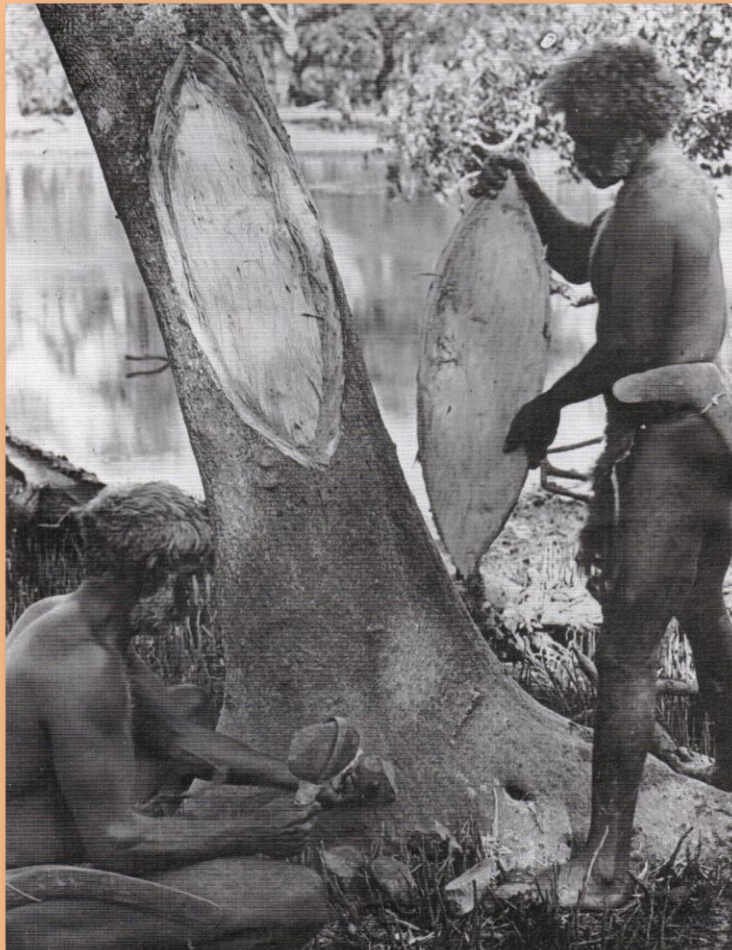


Doowakee



Aboriginal Sites Investigation
Of Old Bar Precinct 3.

Report produced by
Barry Bungie and Mick Leon

May 2012

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Cover page, Photo by Thomas Dick: Aboriginal plant use.

1. Summary

- Mick Leon (Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Officer and Archaeologist) and Barry Bungie (Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Officer) were requested by Lidbury, Summers & Whiteman Surveyors Pty Ltd to carry out an Aboriginal heritage survey on a property at Old Bar, Mid North Coast NSW.
- A walking survey was conducted in the property on 16th May 2012.
- The Aboriginal heritage assessment was requested under *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (parts III, IV and V)* as part of future development with the proponent.
- The Aboriginal heritage assessment contained within this report was undertaken to provide Doowakee and the landowner's re-identification of any Aboriginal heritage constraints that may apply to development proposals, and recommendations of management of any cultural material that may be present.
- Positively identified Aboriginal heritage was recorded during the field survey.
- Information received from OEH AHPO Rosalie Neve, revealed AHIP (with collection provisions) issued to Warner Saunders, and previously recorded artefacts collected.

2. Introduction

2.1 Location

Old Bar Precinct 3 survey area is located approximately 1km south of Old Bar Post Office and 12km from Taree CBD, Mid North Coast NSW (Figures 1, 2 & 3)

2.2 Purpose of report

The report was commissioned to address previous recordings of artefactual materials.

The Assessment aims to provide identification of Aboriginal relics/ objects and heritage within the property. The report aims to re-assess the significance of sites to Aboriginal people and in an archaeological context. It will also provide recommendations if any proposed impact to these sites occur.

- The report will have topographical description of the area(s) focused upon.
- Provide geological information.
- Describe flora and fauna.
- Describe traditional Aboriginal material located.



Image 1: Regional map

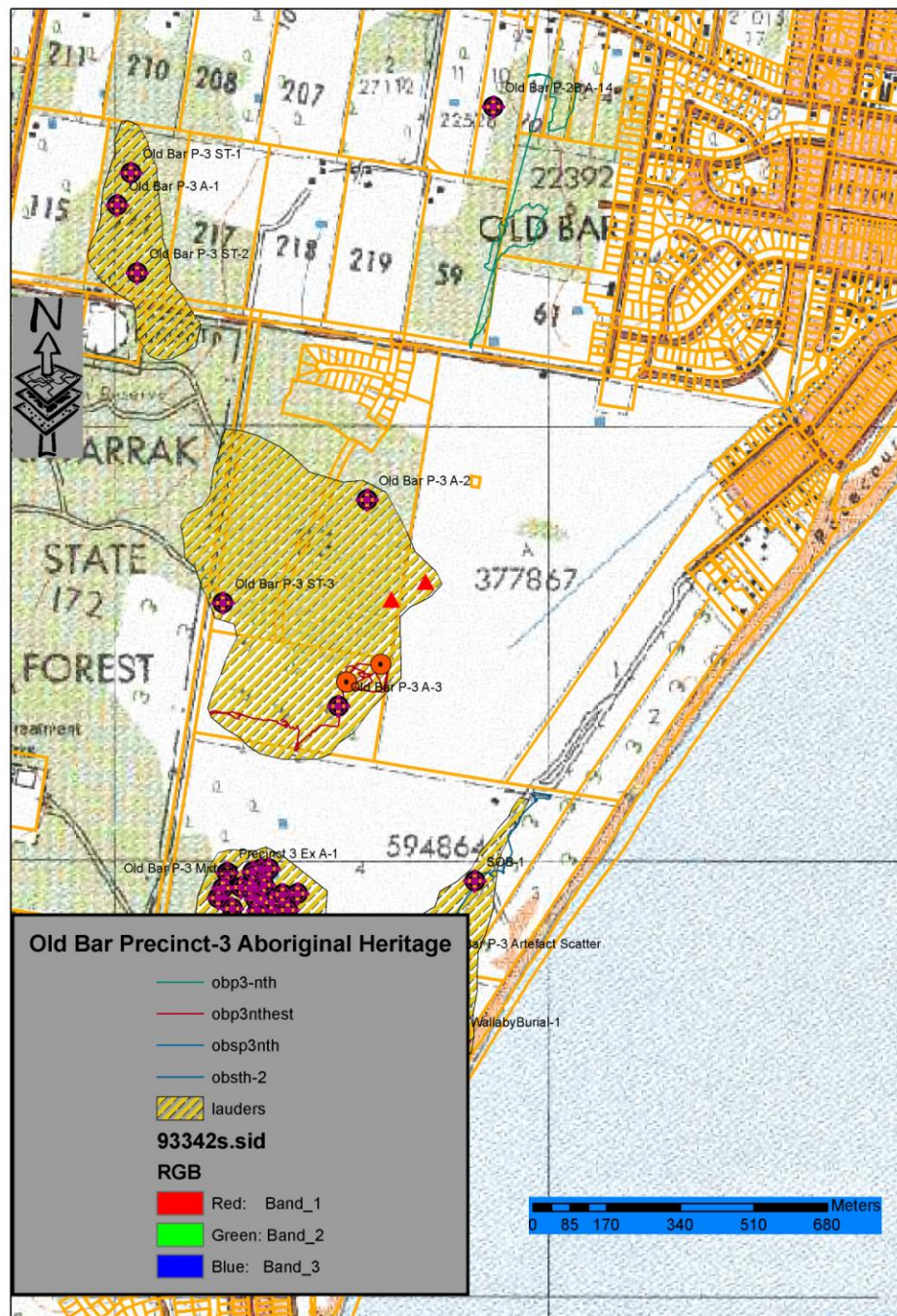


Image 2: 1:25,000 map showing transects and recorded sites within survey area.

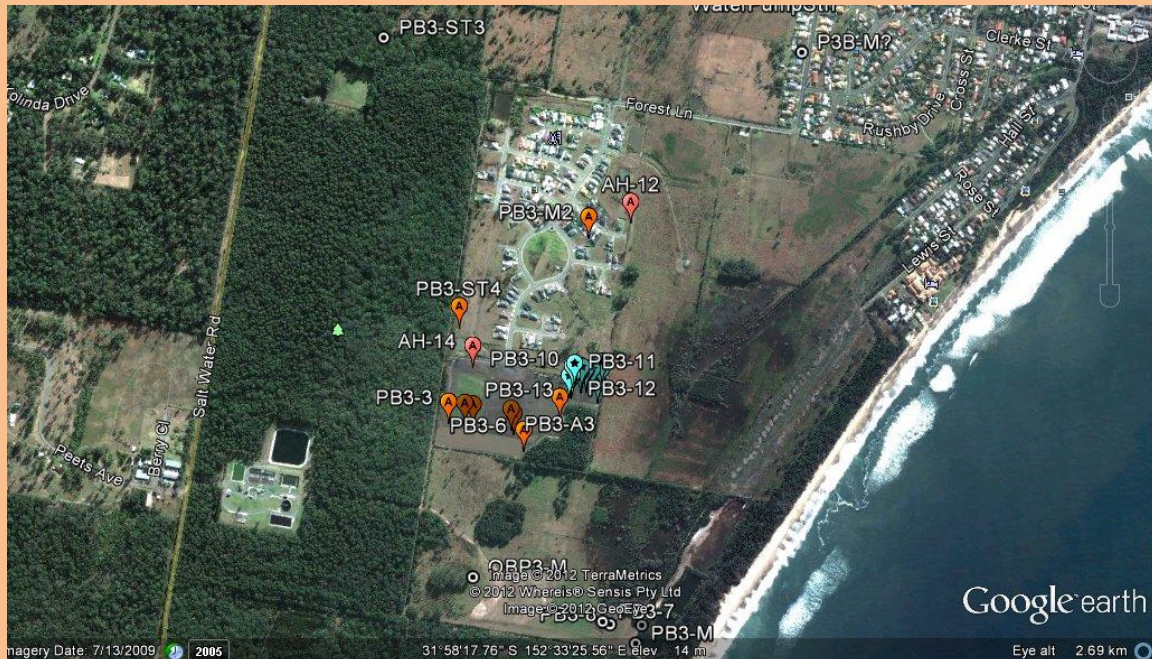


Figure 1 GE image of regional locality with recorded Aboriginal heritage.

©Google Earth 2011.

3.0 Environment Context

3.1 Assessment area

The subject property is 0.27km from the Pacific Ocean (Old Bar Beach).

- Urban development exists to the north east;
- A major thoroughfare, Taree – Old Bar road exists on the mid northern margins;
- Kiwarra State Forest borders the north and western portions of the subject land.

Most of the area has been cleared for proposed residential or recreational purposes; there are pockets of dry sclerophyll forest west of the subject area.

Some traditional Aboriginal sites still remain in nearby locations, but most would have been destroyed/ disturbed through development operations. Sand mining has disturbed the eastern seaboard close to the development area, this intern has knowingly/ unknowingly disturbed/ destroyed insitu Aboriginal cultural heritage.

3.2 Geology

COASTAL HEATH SOILS

Sand deposits cover large areas of the narrow coastal plain and various types of soils have developed on them, depending mainly on topography. On the dunes, the regosoils occur, which are deep undifferentiated sands, very low in organic matter and plant nutrients. In the low-lying areas between the dunes, where a high water table exists, ground water podzols or peats are found. These are high in organic matter and extremely acid.

Typical heath vegetation occurs, with Banksias on the free draining sand, and in the swamps, various species of sedges and rushes.

The Tamworth Synclinal Beds (McIlveen, 1974) are a sequence of mudstones, laminate, lithic sandstones, tuff, minor limestone and conglomerates. The study area comprises mainly alluvial mud, silt, sand and swamp deposits.

3.3 Vegetation

The majority of vegetation present in the assessment area is of dry sclerophyll forest and coastal heath species with some introduced grasses and ornamental sub-species.

The following excerpt contains a major proponent of the species encountered and is a guide for specific plant use by Aboriginal people. *Produced in part from Minjungbal, Aborigines and Islanders of the Tweed Valley, North Coast Institute for Aboriginal Community Education, J. Nayutah and G. Finlay 1988.*

3.4 Plant Use

(*It is recommended that if specific preparation procedures are not known for the below plants, DO NOT ATTEMPT TO PROCESS FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION!!)

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	USE
Acacia species	Wattle	fibre, weapons, food, ornaments, source, fish poison, fire signals water
Aegiceras corniculatum	River Mangrove	medicine, salt
Alocasia macrorrhizis	cunjevoi	food, medicine, fish poison
Araucaria cunninghamii	Hoop pine	medicine, adhesive
Alpinia aerulea	ginger	food, shelter
Archontophoenix cunninghamiana	Bangalow Palm	food, shelter, containers
Austromyrtus dulcis	midyim	food
Avicennia marina	grey mangrove	food, weapons
Banksia species	Banksia	medicine, ornaments, nectar source
Blechnum indicum	Bungwahl fern	food
Brachychiton acerifolius	Flame tree	food, fibre
Brachychiton populneum	Kurrajong	food, fibre, water source
Calamus australis	Wait-a-while	medicine, fibre, drink shelter, tools, toys
Callitris columellaris	Cyprus pine	weapons, adhesive, torch
Cassytha glabella	Devils twine	food, medicine
Casuarina species	She-oaks	food, medicine, weapons, water source
Cissus hypoglauca	water vine	food, 'water
Cyathea species	tree ferns	food, medicine
Cyttaria septentrionalis	Beech fungus	food
Dendrocnide excelsa	Giant stinging tree	medicine, fibre
Linospadix monostachyus	walking stick palm	food

<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig	food, fibre
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky oak	nectar, calendar tree
<i>Syzygium species</i>	Lilly Pilly	food
<i>Hibiscus species</i>	Hibiscus	food, medicine, fibre, firesticks, clothing, musical instruments weapons
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Brackenfern	food, medicine
<i>Typha orientalis</i>	Bullrush	food, fibre
<i>Xanthorrhoea australis</i>	Grass tree	food, weapons, adhesive nectar
<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	Macaranga	food, medicine, fibre, weapons, canoes
<i>Melaleuca quinquinervia</i>	paperbark	medicine, water carriers, bedding
Tallowood species -	Tallowood	weapons, carriers
<i>Carpobrotus aequilateras</i>	pig face	food
<i>Eucalyptus tetrodonta</i>	Stringybark	medicine, canoes (4)

12

4.0 Historical Reference

The traditional Aboriginal people that inhabited the area were part of the tribal group known as the Biripi. The Kattang speaking people's traditional tribal boundaries extended from Laurieton in the north to the Blackhead near Halidays Point in the south and west to Nowendoc/ Walcha.

The NSW Aboriginal Land Council has designated Local Aboriginal Land Council boundaries based on traditional tribal boundaries. Purfleet-Taree Local Aboriginal Land Council is the incorporated body responsible for Aboriginal issues within the survey area.

The traditional *Biripi* people had a distinctive way of life. They utilised many of the natural resources available to them. Periodic visitation by the Biripi people to the coast coincided with seasonal movements of seafood. Biripi people also attended various locations for ceremonial purposes.

¹ Nayutah J. Finlay G 1988
Valley, North Coast Institute for Aboriginal Community Education

Minjungbal, Aborigines and Islanders of the Tweed

Natural stone material used for manufacturing tools was obtained within the Biripi tribal area and also through trade with neighbouring tribal groups.

Some early observations made by explorers give an insight into how the traditional people were living.

Historical References on the subject land

Tribal days on the Manning: The “Kattang speaking People” the “Biripi” were on the Manning thousands of years before European settlement began. Their traditional boundaries extended well to the north of the Manning River, west to the Gloucester River and South to Forster. Beyond the western section of their boundary lay the tribal territory of the “ngaku” which includes the modern town of Kempsey. Ngamba or Namba tribal territory lay to the north East and included Port Macquarie to the west was the “Gringhai” and “Dain-gutti” tribal territory and to the south the “worimi” people

The “biripi” way of life was ideal they used the natural foods To great advantage There was an abundance of fish along with a Summer harvest of rock and mud oysters with a available Shell food. The forests of the lower manning abounded with Koala, possum, Emu , kangaroo, pademelons and wallabies while the men hunted and spear-fished the women gathered fruit and a large variety of roots and plants

EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT AND CONFLICT

An English company called the Australian agricultural company was Allotted a land grant of 1000,000 acres which extended from port Stevens to the manning river settlement commenced during 1834 to 1827.

On the 1 January 1831 the colonial secretary informed William Wynter A naval men that he had been granted 2560 acres of land on the

Northern bank of the manning river a part of this grant is today the city of Taree, settlement advanced up the river from this point.

With settlement, clearing and fencing of large tracts of land soon led to a rapidly diminishing food supplies for the Aboriginal people. By 1840 the natural food supplies of the “Biripai” were almost totally exhausted and they were suffering starvation due to being dispossessed. Indiscriminate spearing of domesticated animals soon led to open hostility and warfare between Europeans and Aboriginals.

Warfare and diseases such as Smallpox, influenza, measles, diarrhoea, the common cold, dysentery, tuberculosis, diabetes, venereal disease, previously unknown to Aborigines decimated the local tribes.

By 1865 resistance was diminishing rapidly and only tribal remnants of several different tribes remained in the Manning, these being relegated to becoming fringe dwellers.

The first Aboriginal Reserve in New South Wales was set aside in 1884. The reserves at Karuah, Forster and Purfleet were officially gazetted on 6 July 1894, 14 September 1895 and 6 August 1900 respectively.

Development of the Manning: The coastal shipping was the development of the Manning River area because the overland journey was arduous and it was not until 1913 that the railway arrived in Taree.

Relocation of the Pacific Highway in later years, along the coast, through Taree also had a profound affect in making the area more accessible to visitors and more attractive to people wishing to re-settle.

Pre 1900:

A council of Elders enforced the rules of the Biripai Tribal people, which were handed down from generation to generation.

Boys and girls were separated from the age of ten and would not be re-united unless through marriage. The initiation process began form about 13-14 years of age for both boys and girls.

Women were forbidden to attend latter stages of mens initiation ceremony while men were forbidden to approach womens sites of initiation.

Traditional Aboriginal people used mountain ridges to traverse either to coastal areas or to the inland. These ridges contain evidence of their activities. Also where the ridges meet estuarine/ oceanic systems, shell middens can be located. In some places shellfish has been seen on some of these ridges. This indicates people carrying seafood with them while moving from place to place and also that these locations were used by Aboriginal people since sea levels were much higher than they are now.

Many settlers whose descendants still live in these areas have in their possession artefacts, which were recovered from the ground when clearing land.

Some areas can and will contain conflict places where Aboriginal people encountered confrontations with Non- Aboriginal people. These places may be massacre sites, and records show massacres were widespread in this region (if not all regions of NSW).

5.0 Site types occurring in this area.

Open Campsites - these sites occur where people have travelled and may be a short stop over place or a location to construct stone tools. According to Appleton (1997)³ this site type is likely to occur on eroded and exposed creek banks, particularly where slope wash or stock trails has removed the humic layer, or on eroded ridges and spurs, particularly near junctions in watercourses.

Open sites are most likely to be in greater numbers near a source of either raw or stone material, or potential food resources, or in a natural corridor between two differentially preferred environmental zones, or at the contact between two environmental zones containing different resources.

Middens - these sites are deposits of shell left after consuming the mollusc. They can also serve as a signpost or boundary marker. Some other contents of middens include stone tools, animal bones and in some instances burials. Appleton defines these sites as being identified variously as beach, lagoon, lacustrine or estuarine, and are most likely to be observed at or above the waterline where erosion, topsoil removal or mining has exposed shell. The size of the midden can vary enormously, with the smallest comprising a 'one off' "dinner time camp" (Meehan 1982), with as few as 2 or 3 shells or a shallow

³ Appleton. J 1997. The archaeological investigation of a site of a proposed development at South Old Bar. Pg. 37-40 Appendix.

lens of only a few cm, to the largest which may stretch for Km and may comprise of a number of lenses and layers of shell and ash up to several meters deep. The large midden may be evidence of continuous exploitations of the resource over many thousands of years. Middens of fresh water mussel shell may be found in eroding creek beds or in eroding terraces, particularly near both existing and defunct water holes. Isolated shells or fragments may occur on any surface and in any situation. A single shell may have been discarded by a bird, but their presence of use wear would indicate use of the shell as a tool discarded after use. Such occurrence is likely to be where there is no immediately source of stone suitable for tool manufacture.

Scarred Trees - are the result of bark being removed from trees to make a shield, canoe or carrying container. They may also be foot holes cut for climbing trees. Some academics refer to this type (and carved trees) of artefact as '*dendroglyphs*'. Appleton (1997) suggests that these sites are difficult to determine as having been caused by deliberate removal of the bark by humans and not as a consequence of natural events such as abrasions from falling trees, natural branch removal, or fire damage. They may any occur in any place from where there are suitable tree species and where clearing or bushfires have not destroyed them. While some scars are clearly the consequence of deliberate bark removal by Aborigines (sic) and which can be confirmed through anthropological study, some scars were produced by settlers, stockmen, and surveyors who frequently blazed a trail by scarring trees along a route to mark a way for others, or who removed a strip of bark to examine suitability of the tree for logging.

Carved Trees - These sites are specific design work carved into trees for ceremonial purposes. Appleton (1997) mentions that these sites are easily recognisable even to the untrained observer. The carving is incised either into the outer bark, or more commonly, into the living wood after removal of a section of the bark. The design

frequently consist of 'diamond cross-cuts', but may also consist of stylised animal motifs. Previously unrecorded carved trees are still discovered in relatively remote or inaccessible areas. Carved trees frequently occur near burial sites and / or bora rings, but in some regions they may have been tribal boundary markers.

Ceremonial Places These are places where Aboriginal met, exchanged ideas, bartered knowledge and practices of spiritual nature were carried out. These sites are also referred to as 'bora rings'. Rings can be constructed between 2-25 meters in diameter compressed earth (from repeated dancing), or stone arrangements, at which men performed initiation ceremonies, and are the most frequently recorded ceremonial sites. Sometime they occur as two rings joined by a central track in a barbel configuration. They usually occur on level or low-lying country, which is usually the first topographical unit to be cultivated or utilised for highways and roads, but they may also occur as circular stone arrangements on elevated rock platforms and hilltops. If they are or were present they are usually either known, or have long since been destroyed.

5.1 Recorded sites in the area.

There are 36⁴ known sites within a 5km radius of the subject area. All these sites are recorded with AHIMS database NSW NPWS (now Office of Environment & Heritage). As previously mentioned, an AHIP was issued (by Environment Protection Regulatory Division) to collect previously recorded objects from the study area.

⁴

As at 1st January 2012 NPWS AHIMS database. *See Appendices.

6.0 Methodology

Lidbury, Summers Whiteman Surveyors Pty Ltd requested Mick Leon & Barry Bungie, to undertake a field survey on 16th of May 2012. The fieldwork was carried out by Doowakee Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Officers. Prior knowledge of the study area was derived from field surveys and reports prepared for Geolyse Pty Ltd in 2005.

Brian Lidbury for Lidbury, Summers Whiteman Surveyors Pty Ltd and Doowakee were not aware of the AHIP conditions and the extent of surface collection of recorded artefacts.

Areas were surveyed by walking.

Locations determined to be of possible sensitive nature, namely hill tops, ridges and areas previously noted with recorded artefactual material were investigated.

6.1 Resource Material used.

- NSW NPWS Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System.
- Various archive sources held by Doowakee
- Archaeological reports.
- Local knowledge from residents.
- Topoview©, NSW map series 1969 – 1991.

6.2 Fieldwork

Survey was conducted on 16th of May 2012.

- Non -systematic surveys have been undertaken in the immediate area by archaeological investigations.
- Surface cover noted was 60%.

6.3 Recorded flora & fauna.

Flora

Tuckaroo

Bloodwood

Pine species

Coastal banksia

Banksia integrifolia

Bracken fern

Bitou

Low spikey shrub

Swamp heath

Epacris paludosa

Smooth flax lilly

Dianella laevis

Native raspberry

Avi Fauna

Crow

Corvus orru

Magpie

Gymnorhina tibicen

Rainbow bird

Merops ornatus

Pied Butcher bird

Cracticus nigrogularis

White faced heron

Ardea novaehollandiae

Red Headed Honeyeater

Myzomela erythrocephala

Faunal species were sighted during the course of the investigation.

Fauna

Wallaby (coprolites)

Red Bellied Black Snake (skin)

Shell species

Cartrut

Dicathais orbita

Oyster

Crassostrea commercialis

Pipi

Plebidonax deltoids

Whelk

Pyrazus ebeninus

Cockle

Anadara trapezia

6.4 Transects

Transects of 5-10 meter width were walked.

The prior archaeological report of the proposed development was available for review. Noted location points were transfixed using non-differential GPS and compass bearings.

Investigations commenced at the eastern sector of Lot 2, DP103952707.

❖ T-1 ESE 113°

This transect was investigated first and has disturbed soils with low archaeological significance. The majority of this portion is/ has been disturbed through interim clearing operations for the established playing fields. Surface locations have been cleared to at least 0.8m. Total length of transect 169m.

❖ T-2 ENE 080°

From T – 1, surface locations were investigated where 14 individual sites were previously recorded. No relocation of any of these sites was recorded. Continued NE along the eastern drainage line with no soil exposures, there being dense introduced grasses obscuring surface areas. Total length of transect 74 meters.

❖ T-3 ENE 030°

This transect covered an area from the previously recorded AH10-23 Artefact scatters. The landscape is similar to that of prior transects. No further artefactual material was sighted during this transect. Total length of transect 37 meters.

❖ T-4 NNE 009°

From the previous transect a line was investigated for approximately 173 meters along the drainage line sections . Ground surface conditions were very/ highly disturbed.

❖ T-5 NNE 007°

Transect 5 covered locations east of current houses and those adjoining Mackeral Way. Most of the landscape setting is low to medium grasses with very limited ground visibility. Total length covered 177 meters.

❖ T-6 NNE 005°

At the commencement of this leg previously recorded site AH-12 was relocated. AH-12 comprises a singular flake, platform re-use, 1 negative flake scar . Artefact size: <10mm. The artefact closely resembles surrounding grass and is difficult to distinguish. Artefact lies on exposed eastern bank, approximately 15m north of Mackeral Crescent. To the east, the land becomes swampy and in places are visible water soaks. Total length 351 meters.

❖ T-7 NNE 008°

The northern boundary is approximately 200m north of Forest Lane. Along the eastern borders a small dam was sighted, this dam is south

of Forest Lane. The transect was inspected and surrounding areas have topsoil movement throughout. Total length 279 meters.

❖ T-8 W 273°

This leg did not reveal any further cultural material existing in and outside the subject land. Towards the next transect commencement point along the western confines of the subject land, another dam has been created. Total length - 318 meters.

❖ T-9 S 195°

Along this transect an arterial roadway has been constructed. This is named Albatross Way. Each side of the roadway was covered in this section. This area contains mainly residential dwellings. Most of the surrounding landform are raised areas. Total length – 359 meters.

❖ T-10 S 202°

This area encompassed the western sections that border the Forestry Commission lands. The 4WD track that runs N-S is in some places boggy and water lies within the track. Total length of transect – 253 meters.

❖ T-11 S 187°

This transect continues south from T-10. The land has been raised and is exposed with no vegetation. Previously Maslin, Donavon and Leon recorded 4 scarred trees. The southern most recording, PB3ST4 was not relocated. No knowledge of ST4 is known and may have been included in the AHIP collection process. Total length of transect – 98 meters.

❖ T-12 S 188°

Along this transect, a previous recording of sites PB3 1-2 were not relocated. Again these sites could be included within the conditions of the AHIP. The location is sparsely populated with introduced grasses and soil bank exposures.

Total length of transect – 162 meters.

❖ T-13 E 089°

This transect was covered with grasses layered for the current sporting fields. The bordering edges (south) are exposed soil where prior recordings of artefacts made. Again these sites could be included within the conditions of the AHIP. Total length of transect – 98 meters.

❖ T-14 N 016°

This leg was observed is not dissimilar to the previous transect as it covers the current playing fields. Towards the south the land tapers to relatively flat swampy landform. Length of transect – 115 meters.

❖ T-15 NW 314°

From T-14 an easterly direction was traversed for approximately 100 meters to the E. The majority of this area is reclaimed/ reshaped land for the current sporting/ playing fields. This area is 108.5m SW of the constructed clubhouse. An additional artefact was recorded at this location. AH-14 Size: 50mm x 20mm x 7mm, re-work on distal end, additional flake scar, CGr, mudstone, some rubbing occurs on dorsal surface. GDA94: 56 J 459285 E 6461485 N

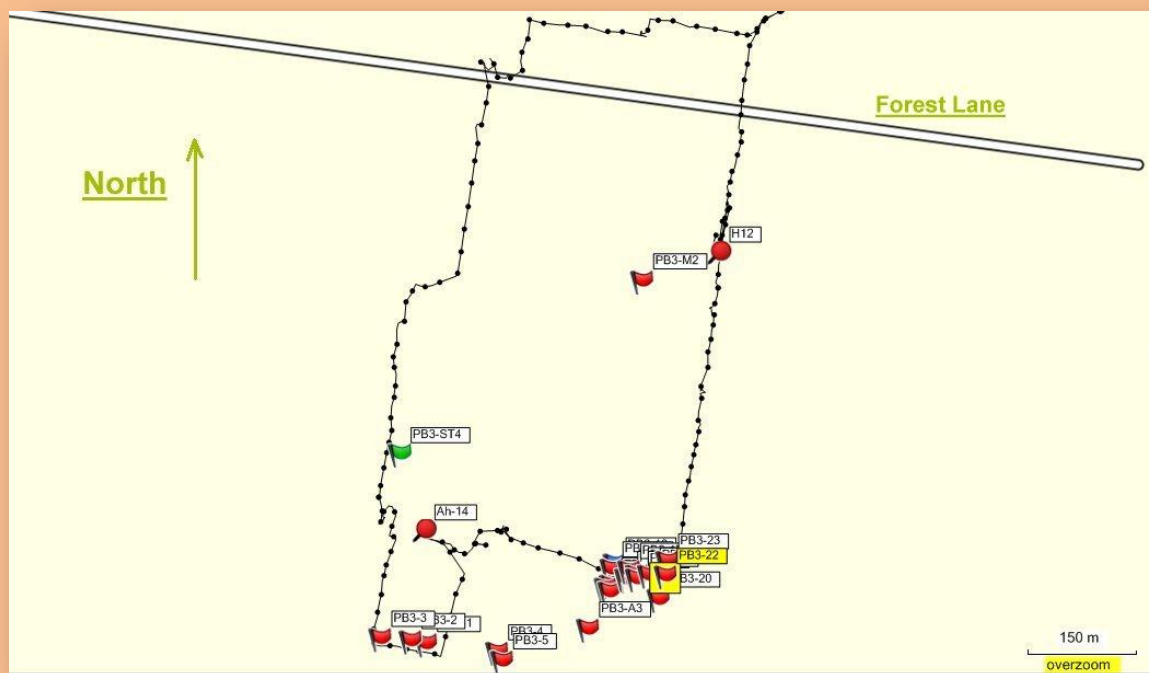
Length of transect – 78 meters.

7.0 Results

7.1 Aboriginal cultural material.

Notes that describe the topography, site variables and conditions were recorded in field logs.

The subject land was walked. The transects covered in the property averaged 5-15meters width. These transects are highlighted below and are projections from a Garmin eTrex Vista HCx GPS configured to GDA94.



Lower swampy areas that are evident in the subject area would have proven to be a more frequented location for conducting traditional Aboriginal resource acquisition activities.

In the original survey conducted in 2005, over 126 individual artefacts were recorded. These were recorded using NSW NPWS AHIMS site recording forms. Artefacts were also recorded using analytical methods practiced by archaeologists.

Most artefacts recorded were constructed using basic manufacturing techniques similar to those highlighted on page 14.

Aboriginal Sites Officer Gillian Donavon in 2003 stated that the location of the artefacts recorded during this survey would have had to be consistent with seasonal patterning movements of traditional Aboriginal persons. The spur that extends from the south and gradually tapers down to the sites is in fact one of the traditional pathways which was used before European settlement of the area.

Sites that have been recorded have oral knowledge (still existing today) of them that allude to and support via physical evidence, the cultural links through 'old tracks'. Ridgelines in the surrounding (if not on a broader scale) area have roads and 4WD tracks on them. Early European settlers were shown these 'old routes' for easier access to sustainable resources, which were abundant at the time.⁵

The major cultural component identified during the course of conducting this Aboriginal heritage investigation, was the material recorded in the central western and south-western sections of the property. Material identified by Aboriginal field staff included 2 singular artefacts, AH-12 & AH-14.

7.2 Landform/use Comment

Low areas to the east of the study area were not inspected, as these were felt to have too much grass cover and also contained within a swampy landform.

Traditional medicinal and edible plants may still be remnant within the property but these were not confirmed.

Western and southern perimeters contain some littoral rainforest and wet sclerophyll species, there are however infestations of introduced plants in all areas.

Introduced gravel's and road base covers some of the ground in the NW and central sectors. There are significant disturbances to the surface conditions at these locations.

No faunal species were sighted during the course of the investigation. There may be however increased densities with available turf grasses.

⁵ Donavon in "Aboriginal Sites Investigation of Old Bar Precinct 2B. 27th August 2003"

There is medicinal and edible plant species still present in the SW areas which Aboriginal people utilise for their specific uses. Observed flora are noted in S7.3 below.

7.3 Plant species use

Cabbage Tree Palms:	used in construction of huts
Casuarina (she oak) :	inner bark used for stomach upsets, leaves used for quenching thirst, hard wood used in construction of tools and weapons.
Native raspberry :	delicious fruit, inner bark used for fibre.
Lamandra :	weaving for basket manufacture, shoots eaten.
Geebung :	fruits eaten.
Bleeding Heart:	used as a chemical dye.
Arrow tip vine:	unsure if bulbs eaten.
Mistletoe:	a form of bush chewing gum, and leaves used for healing.
Native Cherry :	fruits eaten.
Eucalyptus:	kino (sap) used for various medicinal purposes.
Orange Thorn:	fruits eaten.
Flax Lily:	leaves use in basket, cord and line manufacture.

8.0 Recommendations

Doowakee, current land owners, and Lidbury, Summers and Whiteman Surveyors are supplied with the following recommendations for Old Bar Precinct 3.

It is recommended that:

Doowakee would request further information from the NSW OEH on issuance of AHIP artefact collection (AHIP Applicant Report of collection) for Old Bar Playing Fields to stakeholders and their agents. This would aid proponent(s) meeting timeframes as required under rules & regulations, NPW Act.

It is recommended that:

- ✦ **Traditional Aboriginal material was sighted during the surface investigation for the subject land.**
- ✦ **Any further material suspected of being constructed by traditional Aboriginal methods is confirmed through Doowakee or NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service.**
- ✦ **Protective buffers are placed around the recorded artefact sites AH-12 & AH-14.**
- ✦ **That any skeletal material unearthed is reported immediately to the NSW Police Service.**
- ✦ **Any act or legislation pertaining to Aboriginal heritage management is reviewed for future management regimes.**
- ✦ **This report is read in it's entirety by land owners/ proponents of the property and any affiliated agents for appropriate land management recommendations.**
- ✦ **Copies of this report be sent to:**
Brian Lidbury of Lidbury, Summers and Whiteman Surveyors
Directorate Archaeologist - NPWS Northern Zone
Environmental Services Division Taree City Council

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Wilson & Davison. 2002. Notes for the Archaeology of Stone Artefacts

Appendices

a) Site Photos

b) Aboriginal use of environmental resources



Figure 2. View North towards recorded site AH-11- Not relocated in this survey.



Figure 3. View North, eastern perimeters of property.



Figure 5. Forest Lane view west, Barry Bungie and Brian Lidbury in foreground.



Figure 6. Dam in NW sector.



Figure 7. 4WD track that borders Forestry Commission land to right, view South.



Figure 8. View East, south-west portion of play fields, retention pond on right.



Figure 9. AH-14, artefact is positioned 108.5m SW of clubhouse.



Figure 10. AH-14 located centre of photo, with clubhouse visible behind

Appendix b.

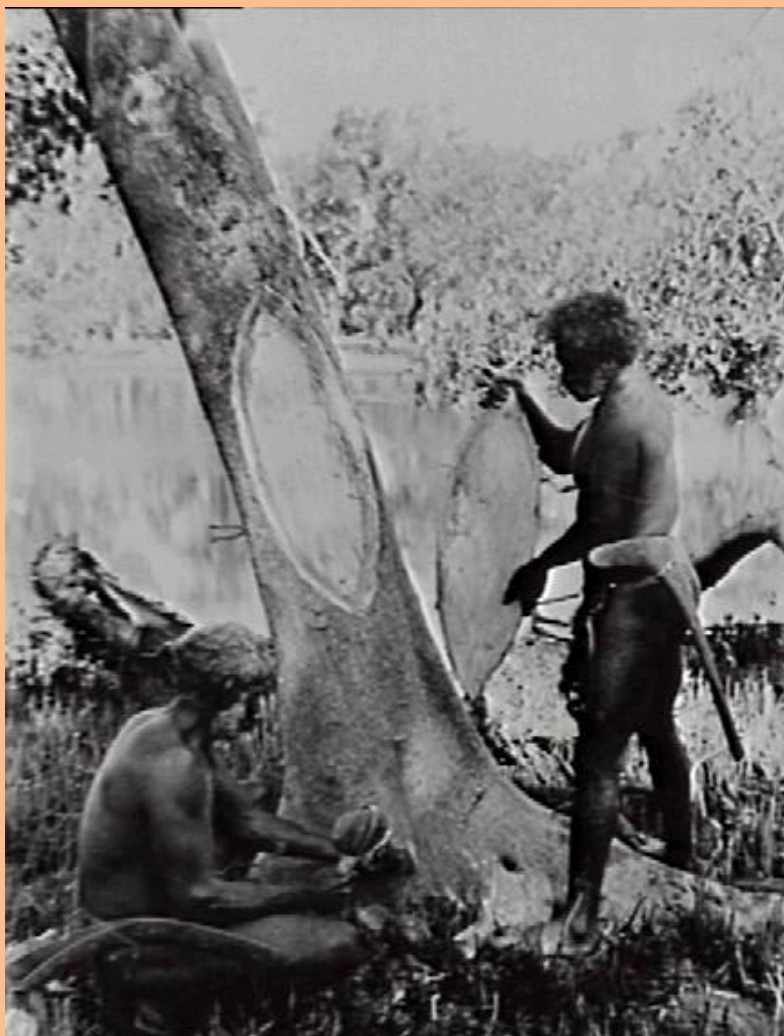
Aboriginal Traditional use of environmental resources.⁶



Above – below, preparing a shield from a mangrove tree.

⁶

Photos courtesy of Dick family and Biripai Local Aboriginal Land Council, Port Macquarie.



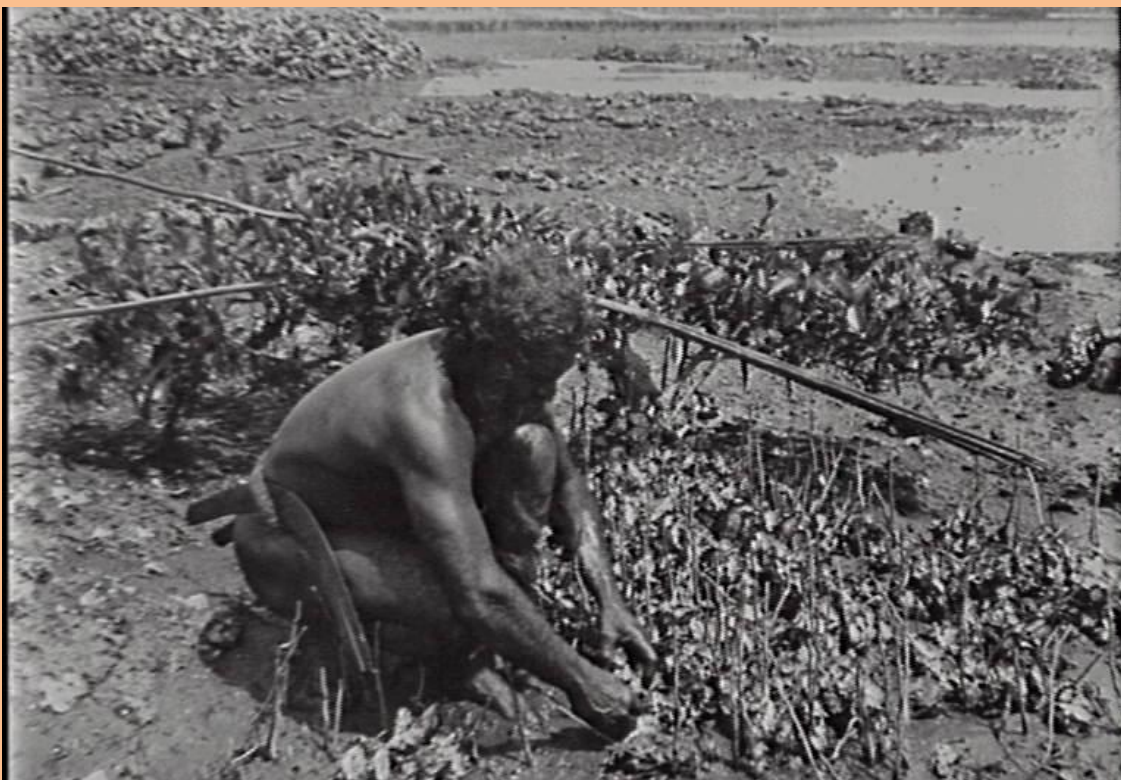


Above-below, Stone tool construction at quarry.





Above-below Collecting oysters.





Above – collecting pipis

