Morley-Ellenbrook Line: 
_Caladenia huegelii_ Targeted Flora Survey

Public Transport Authority
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## Abbreviations

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<tr>
<td>CALM</td>
<td>Department of Conservation and Land Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CoA</td>
<td>Commonwealth of Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBCA</td>
<td>Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions</td>
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<tr>
<td>DEC</td>
<td>Department of Environment and Conservation</td>
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<td>DPAW</td>
<td>Department of Parks and Wildlife</td>
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<td>ELA</td>
<td>Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd</td>
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<td>MEL</td>
<td>Morley-Ellenbrook Line</td>
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<td>PTA</td>
<td>Public Transport Authority</td>
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<td>WA</td>
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Executive Summary

Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd was engaged by the Public Transport Authority to undertake a targeted survey for the Threatened orchid species *Caladenia huegelii* (Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* listed as Endangered; State *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* listed as Critically Endangered). This survey served to provide an additional temporal component to previous survey work undertaken by RPS in 2018.

Four sites at Whiteman, Western Australia (WA) were identified by RPS as providing suitable habitat for *Caladenia huegelii* within the Morley-Ellenbrook Line project development envelope. These areas contain, to varying degrees, ‘Mixed Woodland of Jarrah and Banksia with scattered Sheoak and Marri’ favoured by *Caladenia huegelii* as specified in the Grand Spider Orchid (*Caladenia huegelii*) Recovery Plan.

Eco Logical Australia reassessed the four sites previously identified and surveyed by RPS over three days in late September 2019, utilising the methodology outlined in the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) *Technical Guidance: Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* and the draft threatened orchid survey guidelines.

No individuals of *Caladenia huegelii* were detected during the 2019 targeted survey. Survey timing was considered appropriate based on known flowering times, and discussions with relevant stakeholders stating that known populations were flowering at the time of the current survey. This finding supports previous survey results by RPS, where similarly no individuals were recorded within the four sites.
1. Introduction

1.1 Project background

Eco Logical Australia (ELA) was engaged by the Public Transport Authority (PTA) to resurvey four locations previously identified by RPS (2019) as containing suitable habitat for the Threatened Flora *Caladenia huegelii* within the Morley-Ellenbrook Line (MEL) project area. More specifically, these areas were near Whiteman Park, Whiteman Western Australia (Figure 1). The survey aimed to provide an additional temporal component to determine the presence/absence of this species.

![Figure 1: The location of the survey targets within the Perth metro area, shown as coloured points](image)

All four areas are located within the proposed development envelope of the MEL project and were discrete sites identified as containing suitable *Caladenia huegelii* habitat (RPS 2019). Suitable habitat requirements as described in the *Grand Spider Orchid Recovery Plan* (DEC 2009) comprise mixed woodland of *Eucalyptus marginata*, *Banksia attenuata*, *B. ilicifolia* and *B. menziesii* with scattered *Allocasuarina fraseriana* and *Corymbia calophylla*.

*Caladenia huegelii* is listed as Threatened Flora (Declared Rare Flora – Extant) under Part 2 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) and listed as Endangered under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. It is known from 33 populations on the Swan Coastal Plain with more than 85% of known plants recorded from two of these populations (DBCA 2019). It has been found to associate with grey sandy soils of the Bassendean and rarely Spearwood...
dune systems between Wanneroo and Busselton, where it is also relies on a specific fungus and wasp species essential to its reproductive cycle and ongoing survivability.

The orchid is known to remain dormant in the soil profile for several years without producing flowering parts essential to identification (DEC 2009), thus these four areas have been surveyed previously in September 2018 by RPS.

Although *Caladenia huegelii* was not found in the 2018 survey (RPS 2018), there is still the potential for it to occur in these areas, as the species is stated in the Recovery Plan (DEC 2009) to remain as a dormant vegetative tuber for up to two years without producing a vegetative leaf and longer without flowering.

### 1.2 Survey area

Four areas as shown in Figure 2, were identified by RPS (2019) as containing potential *Caladenia huegelii* habitat. These areas are either within or adjacent to Whiteman Park, Whiteman and contain remnant Banksia/ Eucalyptus/ Allocasuarina woodland. For the purpose of this survey, they shall hence be referred to as Site A to Site D, as shown below.

*Figure 2: The four survey areas as defined by RPS (2019), coded here as Sites A to D.*
2. Methodology

The methodology for this survey was aligned with that used by RPS (2019) and as outlined in the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) Technical Guidance: Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment (EPA 2016) and Draft Survey Guidelines for Threatened Orchids (CoA 2013).

2.1 Field survey

The targeted flora survey was carried out by two ELA staff members, led in the field by an experienced botanist, over three days between 26th to 28th September 2019. The four target areas previously identified by RPS were intensively traversed by foot at five to ten-metre intervals in a regular linear pattern. Track logs were represented on aerial photography are provided in Appendix A.

Any occurrences of Caladenia species were recorded by GPS waypoint and photographed for later confirmation of identification. A representative photo was taken of the survey area and a brief description also taken. Track logs were also taken for confirmation of survey coverage. Vegetation condition ratings were provided for each site. It should be noted that it was not the intention of this survey to map vegetation condition in detail, but rather to provide context in determining the suitability of habitat to support Caladenia huegelii.

The survey methodology sought to replicate works undertaken by RPS (RPS 2019) in line with the methodology outlined in CoA (2013) and EPA (2016); the exception being a site visit to the Banjup Caladenia huegelii population. After consultation with relevant stakeholders regarding the flowering status of other known Caladenia huegelii populations (refer to Section 2.2), a site visit to Banjup was not considered necessary and the additional time was invested in increasing survey effort within the four target areas.

2.2 Survey timing

Survey guidelines for orchids recommend that survey timing be selected to coincide with flowering periods to maximise the likelihood of detection and identification (CoA 2013; EPA 2016). Flowering periods can be confirmed by checking known locations with similar habitat and climate influences, which are key drivers for emergence and flowering.

The method originally proposed for this survey included the option of visiting a known population of Caladenia huegelii at Banjup. The purpose of this visit was to confirm that Caladenia huegelii was in flower prior to surveying the target sites in Whiteman Park, thereby maximising the likelihood that Caladenia huegelii in Whiteman Park (if present) would be in flower and could be detected and identified in the field. The Banjup population was chosen because it has similar habitat and climate to the target location in Whiteman Park. It also contains many individuals, making it easier to determine if in flower or not.

Before any fieldwork had commenced, other information about Caladenia huegelii’s flowering status was provided to ELA, and other information sources were consulted. Discussions with relevant state regulators and photographic evidence provided by the Western Australian Native Orchids group confirmed that populations of Caladenia huegelii and other Caladenia species were flowering at the time.
of the current survey. In addition, *Caladenia huegelii* populations within the Jandakot Airport Conservation Precincts and Ken Hurst Park (both similar habitats and climates compared to Whiteman Park) were confirmed to be in peak flower at the time of the current survey (Joanne Wann [Environmental Manager – Jandakot Airport], pers. comm. 2019). Western Australian Orchid expert Dr. Andrew Brown also confirmed that known *Caladenia huegelii* populations were still flowering in early October (pers. comm. 2019). The multiple reliable sources of positive confirmation that *Caladenia huegelii* was in flower effectively removed the need to visit the Banjup population.

Accordingly, the survey timing was considered appropriate and consistent with the relevant survey guidelines.
3. Results

3.1 *Caladenia huegelii* targeted flora survey
No individuals of *Caladenia huegelii* were recorded within the four targeted survey areas.

3.2 Survey areas

3.2.1 Site A
Site A consisted of remnant vegetation located between Tonkin Hwy and Beechboro Rd North *(Figure 2)*. There were three broad vegetation types within this area, *Eucalyptus* and *Banksia* woodland on sandy rises or low hills, *Nuytsia* woodland over *Xanthorrhoea* shrubland and thirdly, *Melaleuca* and *Acacia* tall shrubland in the swales and depressions.

Vegetation was considered to be in good to pristine condition *(Keighery 1994)* with the majority of native vegetation forming several distinct strata with weedy species comprising a minor component of the understory.

Several Orchid species were recorded either flowering or just past flowering, including *Caladenia flava* subsp. *flava*, *Diuris magnifica*, *Pterostylis* sp., *Microtis media* subsp. *media* and *Caladenia paludosa* × *arenicola* hybrid.

![Representative photograph of Site A](image-url)
3.2.2 Site B
Site B was situated within an agricultural area managed by Whiteman Park and consisted of remnant mature *Eucalyptus* and *Banksia* trees over a predominantly weedy ground layer (Figure 2). The site was degraded and subject to grazing and soil disturbance activities by large numbers of kangaroos and some cattle.

The understorey predominately comprised of annual and perennial weed species, with few native species being present; as such Site B was considered to be in degraded condition (Keighery 1994). One Orchid was recorded, *Caladenia flava* subsp. *flava* where it was protected under a *Eucalyptus*’ low hanging foliage.

![Representative photograph of Site B](image)

**Figure 4: Representative photograph of Site B**

3.2.3 Site C
Site C comprised a patch of remnant bushland on a low sandy hill in an historical agricultural area (Figure 2). The site is currently destocked and managed within the bounds of Whiteman park. The vegetation consisted of *Banksia, Eucalyptus, Allocasuarina* and *Nuytsia* woodland with a sparse native understorey and moderately weedy ground strata. There was a large population of kangaroos observed grazing in the cleared ex-agricultural area surrounding the remnant bushland. Vegetation was considered to be in good condition (Keighery 1994) based on the diversity and abundance of native vegetation in the upper and mid strata, in spite of the moderate weedy presence in the ground layer.

The orchid *Caladenia flava* subsp. *flava* was recorded within this site.
3.2.4 Site D
Site D contained a block of remnant vegetation fenced off and signposted as conservation area bound by cleared ex-agricultural lands to the east and south, partially cleared bushland to the west and Gnangara Rd to the north (Figure 2).

Vegetation within this block consisted of Banksia (mixed species) woodland with occasional Eucalyptus and Allocasuarina over a mixed mid shrub layer. Vegetation was in very good condition (Keighery 1994) with well-preserved native strata and relatively few weed species in the understory and ground strata. Dieback was potentially present within this site, here with many Banksia species showing minor symptoms.

The orchid *Caladenia flava* subsp. *flava* was noted here along with an orchid with a broadly obovate basal leaf but no flowering material to enable positive identification.

Figure 5: Representative photograph of Site C

Figure 6: Representative photograph of Site D
4. Discussion

No *Caladenia huegelii* individuals were recorded during the current survey. This finding corresponds with prior data recorded by RPS during their 2018 survey, where it was also reported that no individuals of *Caladenia huegelii* were found within these four areas (RPS 2019).

4.1 Survey timing

Survey timing was appropriate based on known flowering times (DEC 2009), and discussions with relevant stakeholders stating that known populations of *Caladenia huegelii* were flowering at the time of the current survey (refer to Section 2.2).

The presence of numerous orchids flowering in the four target survey areas, including a hybrid of the closely related Carousel Spider Orchid *Caladenia arenicola* found within the Site A, indicate that conditions supporting *Caladenia* flowering were also appropriate. As such, it may be inferred that if *Caladenia huegelii* were present, it would also be in a flowering stage. The absence of flowering individuals found in both this survey and the survey conducted in 2018 by RPS suggests that *Caladenia huegelii* does not occur within the four target areas. It should be noted however, that given the cryptic nature of this species definitive statements regarding its presence/absence within the four sites are unable to be provided.

4.2 Habitat suitability at each site

The Grand Spider Orchid *Caladenia huegelii* Recovery Plan (DEC 2009) described this species as preferring a dense shrub understory of *Stirlingia latifolia*, *Hibbertia hypericoides*, *H. subvaginata*, *Xanthorrhoea preissii*, *Adenanthos* and *Conostylis* species. As such, the density of the remnant native understory in the survey areas can be considered an important component in determining the suitability of habitat for the presence of *Caladenia huegelii*.

4.2.1 Site A

Remnant vegetation within this site was recorded to be in good condition, with a relatively intact understory at this site. As such, this site was considered to comprise suitable habitat to support the orchid *Caladenia huegelii*.

The presence of other *Caladenia* species in peak flowering period or just past peak flowering, including a hybrid of the related species *C. arenicola* indicate that seasonal conditions encouraged flowering in this group and suggest that *Caladenia huegelii* would also be flowering if individuals of this species were present in the survey area.

Despite the presence of suitable habitat and optimum flowering conditions, no individuals of *Caladenia huegelii* were recorded; supporting findings provided by RPS (2019), which also did not detect this species.
4.2.2 Site B
The degraded nature of Site B, due to extensive livestock trampling and high weed density, has led to the almost complete absence of native understory species. As a result, this area was not considered to comprise suitable supporting habitat for Caladenia huegelii. This species was not detected during the current or previous survey undertaken by RPS (2019).

4.2.3 Site C
Site C comprised a mostly intact overstorey structure, however historic stocking and grazing have resulted in a disturbed soil profile and relative absence of native mid- and understorey species. As a result, this area was not considered to comprise suitable supporting habitat for Caladenia huegelii. This species was not detected during the current or previous survey undertaken by RPS (2019).

4.2.4 Site D
Site D was considered to be in very good condition with an intact native structure being present. As such, this site was considered to comprise suitable habitat to support the orchid Caladenia huegelii. Possible symptoms of dieback in the form of the invasive mycorrhizal fungus Phytophthora cinnamomi were observed to be present within the site. This fungus is listed as a threat to Caladenia huegelii in the Grand Spider Orchid Recovery Plan (DEC 2009) and lowers the likelihood of the orchid’s presence through removal of overstory leading to changes in the understory and canopy opening. Information pertaining to the dieback status of Site D was sought to confirm field observations. Dieback mapping by Terratree (2017) listed Site D as dieback infested, with plant disease symptoms consistent with the presence of Phytophthora cinnamomi being recorded.

The presence of other Caladenia species in peak flowering period or just past peak flowering, suggests that Caladenia huegelii would have also been flowering if individuals of this species were present in the survey area. Despite the presence of suitable habitat and optimum flowering conditions, no individuals of Caladenia huegelii were recorded; supporting findings provided by RPS (2019), which also did not detect this species.

5. Recommendations

Two consecutive targeted Caladenia huegelii surveys have now completed within Sites 1 – 4 (2018 and 2019; Figure 2), with no individuals being recorded. The current survey identified two sites, namely Site A and Site D, that comprised suitable habitat to potentially support the presence of Caladenia huegelii. Conversely, Site B and Site C were not considered to comprise suitable habitat to support the presence of Caladenia huegelii.

Survey Guidelines for Australia’s Threatened Orchids states that many terrestrial orchid species have the capacity to survive for up to three years before favourable conditions allow for emergence (CoA 2013). Therefore, it is recommended that a third and final targeted Caladenia huegelii survey be undertaken within Sites A and D in Spring 2020. Given the degraded nature of Sites B and C, additional surveys are likely not warranted as suitable habitat was not considered to be present.
6. References


Appendix A Track Log Records
Appendix E: Desk-top Aboriginal Heritage Analysis of Proposed Morley to Ellenbrook Railway Line (R. & E. O'Conner Pty Ltd 2018)
DESKTOP ABORIGINAL HERITAGE ANALYSIS OF

PROPOSED MORLEY TO ELLENBROOK

RAILWAY LINE

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This report is subject to the provisions of the Australian Copyright Act (Cth) 1968.

Aboriginal readers should note that this report contains references to, and the names of, deceased Aboriginal persons.
ABSTRACT

The Public Transport Authority proposes the construction of a Railway Line from Morley to Ellenbrook. In January 2018, PTA, commissioned R & E O'Connor Pty Ltd to carry out a preliminary Aboriginal heritage assessment of the corridor in which the Railway Line will be constructed. This report details the findings of that assessment.

A search of the Register of Aboriginal Sites for listings that intersect the corridor or are within one hundred metres (100m) of its perimeter was carried out as a component of the assessment. As shown on Figure Two of this report, six registered Aboriginal sites intersect, whilst one is within 100 metres, as follows. Intersecting sites are: DPLH ID Numbers 551 (Lord Street North 1), 552 (Lord Street North 2), 3840 (Bennett Brook Camp Area), 3745 (Massel Pool), 20058 (Temporary Camp) and 3692 (Bennett Brook in toto). Within 100m of the corridor is DPLH ID Number 3426 (South Ballajura Camp). All of the above Aboriginal sites are reviewed in this report and, where available in the DPLH Files, accurate location details are given.

Six Aboriginal heritage survey reports, which contain the primary information on the above Aboriginal sites upon which the registrations were based, are also listed in this report. Relevant data from those reports, extracted from the DPLH Files, are also included.

The report offers the following recommendations for consideration.
Recommendation One: At an early stage of planning, PTA should issue to SWALSC an Activity Notice pursuant to Section 8 of the Noongar Standard Heritage Agreement in respect of the proposed Railway Line. A consultative Aboriginal heritage survey should be carried out with the Whadjuk Group representatives nominated by SWALSC as a result of the Activity Notice. Given that the project will involve a crossing of Bennett Brook, as noted above, it may be necessary to consult more widely than the standard eight representatives appointed by SWALSC.

Recommendation Two: It appears that Mussel Pool intrudes only marginally into the northern perimeter of the proposed Railway Line corridor. Final plans should endeavour to avoid disturbance to that Aboriginal site.

Recommendation Three: A precise location for Registered Site 20058 is included in this report. Again, given that it does not encompass the entire corridor, final plans should endeavour to avoid disturbance to that Aboriginal site.

Recommendation Three: As there is a degree of confusion within the relevant Departmental Files, a precise location for Registered Sites 551 and 552 cannot be established from the documentary record. A site visit should be made before the consultative process recommended above is carried out in order to confirm the locations and dimensions of these sites.

Recommendation Four: Notwithstanding Recommendation Three above, at this stage disturbance to Registered Sites 551, 552 and 3692 appears inevitable. Following consultation as suggested in Recommendation One above and production of the report on that exercise, a Notice pursuant to Section 18 of the AHA should be submitted to the ACMC in respect of the proposed development.

Recommendation Five: It is a matter of public record that Whadjuk people and other Perth Nyungar people are culturally opposed to tunneling under the major waterways
in their traditional lands. It is therefore recommended that PTA should design the proposed railway in such a way that it crosses any waterways by bridge.
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8.0 Conclusions and Recommendations 14

References

Figure One: Proposed Morley to Ellenbrook Rail Corridor
Figure Two: Aboriginal Sites in Proposed Morley to Ellenbrook Rail Corridor

Appendix One: Extracts from Aboriginal Site File 551
Appendix Two: Extracts from Aboriginal Site File 552
Appendix Three: Extracts from Aboriginal Site File 3745
Appendix Four: Extracts from Aboriginal Site File 20058
1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Public Transport Authority ("PTA") proposes the construction of a Railway Line from Morley to Ellenbrook ("the Railway Line"). In January 2018, PTA, commissioned R & E O'Connor Pty Ltd to carry out a preliminary Aboriginal heritage assessment of the corridor in which the Railway Line will be constructed. This report details the findings of that assessment.

2.0 RESEARCH BRIEF

The Railway Line is shown in Figure One. It will be a twenty-one kilometre (21kms) route, connecting Ellenbrook to Perth CBD, via the existing Midland Line, with the junction to the east of Bayswater Station. The current proposal is for six stations to be constructed to service the suburbs through which the line will pass. As noted above, the survey corridor commences to the east of Bayswater Station and follows the existing Midland Line to the Tonkin Highway Flyover, where it turns northwards to cross the Tonkin Highway-Reid Highway junction at the boundary of the suburbs of Malaga and Beechboro. From here it continues northwards to the junction of Hepburn Avenue and Marshall Road. The survey corridor at this point widens to approximately one kilometre and turns to the east, keeping Marshall Road as its southern boundary as far as the junction with Lord Street in West Swan. Here it again turns northward to follow the alignment of Lord Street and the Perth-Darwin National Highway corridor, to cross Gnangara Road at Drumpellier Drive and turn north-east to a terminus at The Promenade in Ellenbrook.
Within that corridor, PTA wishes to determine the presence of any issues that may require detailed investigation and/or action pursuant to the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 in respect of that land in the future. This preliminary ethnographic investigation was carried out as a "desk top" study, which involved the following research:

1. Consideration of the Aboriginal heritage database in the Aboriginal Site Register and in relevant unpublished ethnographic reports (where such reports are available);
2. Consideration of relevant published articles and other published works;
3. Consideration of the readily available archival record - in this case, relevant sections of the notebooks of Daisy Bates and of Professor Tindale;
4. Description of known geographically relevant Aboriginal heritage sites;
5. Consideration of regional maps and of environmental information which have a bearing on Aboriginal site distribution; and
6. Consideration of relevant native title claimant groups and the implications of these for Aboriginal consultation, should that be carried out in the future;
7. Recommend any further studies that may be advisable.

3.0 ETHNOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

The research brief requires the identification and assessment of sites of Aboriginal significance in the study corridor. It is therefore appropriate for the ethnographic study to consider "significance" from an Aboriginal viewpoint. Significance is attributed by Aboriginal people to areas in the Perth Metropolitan
region on the basis of former or current domestic usage, or on the basis of relevance to traditional ritual or mythology. Broadly speaking, this distinction can be viewed as a series of dichotomies between historical and mythological, human and supernatural, or mundane and sacred areas. Thus, one area may be viewed as significant from a historical/human/mundane viewpoint, and another from a mythological/sacred viewpoint.

In addition to the above, a substantial number of Aboriginal sites are mentioned in Hammond (1933), Moore (1885), Bates (numerous dates) and other historical sources. Any sites not known to contemporary Aborigines cannot reasonably be classified as "sites of significance to living Aborigines". However, rediscovery or realisation of the existence of such sites could lead to an attribution of significance. Thus, the neat compartmentalisation resulting from European academic disciplines may not fit absolutely the Aboriginal models; any archaeological or historical site in the study region could also be potentially significant to Aboriginal people.

In the course of previous surveys in the Rockingham/Mandurah area, however, a further aspect of significance, which the present author terms "generalised significance" was encountered. In this case significance is attributed to an area on the basis of that area's physical or environmental characteristics rather than on the basis of an area-specific reason. Thus, the chain of lakes and swamps between Baldivis and Mandurah was recently claimed as significant by the Aboriginal elders of Mandurah who oversee heritage matters in that region. The given reasons for that claim were as follows.
1. The wetlands were known to have been used as food and water resources by Aboriginal people before European settlement, although the identities of those users are unknown;

2. The shores of the wetlands were known to have been used as camping places by Aboriginal people before European settlement, although in most cases the exact location of such camping places is unknown, as are the identities of campers;

3. The wetlands are current areas of spiritual significance. The Aboriginal elders from the Mandurah area now consider regional wetlands to be spiritual repositories, not in the sense of the ubiquitous Waugal myth, which has been previously recorded in relation to the Murray and Serpentine Rivers, but in a more general sense which draws on the fundamentals of Aboriginal philosophico-religious belief. In this belief system all living creatures, including humans, share a common spiritual essence and therefore, by extension, every living being represents a part of the wider spiritual universe. The region's wetlands, as breeding grounds for numerous living creatures, are therefore repositories of this spiritual essence realised generationally by individuals.

The above is clearly a development from the commonly held notion that significance is only attributable specifically. However, if Section Five of the Western Australian Aboriginal Heritage Act is carefully considered, it is clear that it would be difficult to argue that areas to which this generalised significance is attributed are not Aboriginal sites within the meaning of the Act, as they are clearly being described by the Aboriginal people concerned as "sacred" places "of importance and special significance to persons of Aboriginal descent". Nonetheless, the author has been notified by the Department of Indigenous Affairs that the Aboriginal Cultural Material
Committee has received legal advice that an attribution of generalised significance by Aboriginal people is insufficient to meet the requirements of Section 5 (b) of the Act. There is therefore a potential dissonance between “Aboriginal sites”, as defined by Aboriginal people, and “Aboriginal sites”, as defined by the Act.

Given the proximity of the Project Area to Mussel Pool and the fact that it includes the headwaters of Bennett Brook, these considerations are relevant to the present study.

4.0 REGISTER OF ABORIGINAL SITES AND ASSOCIATED REPORTS

A search of the Register of Aboriginal Sites for listings that intersect the corridor or are within one hundred metres (100m) of its perimeter was carried out as a component of the assessment. As shown on Figure Two, six registered Aboriginal sites intersect, whilst one is within 100 metres, as follows.

- Site Number 3840, “Bennett Brook Camp Area”, a multiple-component site with the following features; artefact scatter, ceremonial, fish trap, historical, man-made structure, mythological, skeletal material/burial, camp, hunting place, plant resource and water source. It is held under Restricted Access in the Register. The footprint of this site shown in the publicly available version of the Register intersects with the eastern part of the Railway Line corridor between Hepburn Avenue and Lord Street.
The actual site is therefore outside the Railway Line survey corridor.

- Site Number 551, “Lord Street North 1”, a ceremonial site held under Open Access and located at (MGA Zone 50) 401793E 6479040N. It was recorded on the basis of information that appears to have been given by the late (name removed for cultural reasons) to the (then) Shire of Swan and included in a report by D.Lantzke and Walster in 1995. It was described as a ceremonial and spiritual site...of approximately 40 metres radius from the centroid grid reference...a stand of paperbarks and ti-trees. The Aboriginal consultant believes (this site) to be a ceremonial site. He believes that it was an initiation ground in the days before his great grandfather. He also reports that this area is “sacred”...that the ti-trees around this area are a symbolic representation of some of the old people who used the meeting ground...he requested that it should be preserved as it was sacred and of great importance to him. He was not specific about the boundaries of the ceremonial grounds. No other Aboriginal consultant reported this site. Further data regarding this site, extracted from the Aboriginal Site File at DPLH, are included below as Appendix One. It lies wholly within the Railway Line survey corridor. This report also notes that the File describes the site as having a 150m, rather than 40m, “probability radius” around the centroid.
• Site Number 552, “Lord Street North 2”, a ceremonial, water source and mythological site held under Open Access and located at 401815E 6477745N. It was recorded on the basis of information that also appears to have been given by the late Robert Bropho to the Shire of Swan in 1995. It was described as a ceremonial and mythological site ... of ten metres diameter ... a permanent pool surrounded by reeds, blackboys and paperbarks. The Aboriginal consultant reported the location of the site to the ethnographer and stated that it is sacred because it is a source of fresh water and is therefore a Dugatch (Waugal) dreaming. He said that the wetlands where the Dugatch lives are where the fresh water comes from to fill the watercourses. Another unnamed Aboriginal consultant reported that this is a kangaroo increase site as well as a Waugal site. Further data regarding this site, extracted from the Aboriginal Site File at DPLH, are included below as Appendix Two. In this case, the File also describes a 150m, rather than 10m, “probability radius” around the centroid for the site. Again, this site lies within the Railway Line corridor.

• Site Number 3745, “Mussel Pool”, a mythological site and former camping area held under Open Access and located at 400539E 6476399N. This site was recorded by the present author in 1984. It was noted that the pool itself is no more than 100 metres long, but it is surrounded by an extensive swamp system. The camping area was on the northeastern side of the pool, its dimensions were not recorded as no members of the families who used it could be located... It was formed by the creative actions of the Waugal, whose spiritual essence still exists there. Its geographical location suggests that it may have been a camping place on the route from Caversham through Emu Swamp and Gnangara Lake to Lake Goollela... From the 1920s until recent
times (Author’s Note: 1980) it was used as a seasonal camping area by families employed as pickers during the Swan Valley grape harvest. Clarkson, Egan and Indich families are known to have camped here. Further data regarding this site, extracted from the Aboriginal Site File at DPLH, are included below as Appendix Three. The footprint of this site, as shown in the Register of Aboriginal Sites intrudes marginally into the Railway Line survey corridor (see Figure Two). A minor amendment to that corridor would exclude the Mussel Pool Aboriginal site.

• Site Number 20058, “Temporary Camp”, an Aboriginal camping area site held under Open Access and located at 397720E 6474270N. This site was recorded by the present author and G.Quartermaine in 1987 in the Report on the Survey for Aboriginal Sites in the Vicinity of the Proposed Northern Perimeter Highway Route, Perth Metropolitan Area. The report notes that the Aboriginal people consulted in the course of the survey, including the last surviving members of the family which used this camp, were satisfied that it was merely an occasional camping ground and could not be seen as an area of significance on the grounds of sentimental or other associations. In 1994, when the Tonkin Highway/Reid Highway Interchange was being planned, Rev. Jacobs, who had participated in the 1987 exercise, notified Main Roads Western Australia that another camping area existed to the southwest of the temporary or occasional camp. That additional camping area has been registered as Site Number 20058 and is shown accurately on the DPLH map included in Appendix Four below. Site 20058 intrudes partially into the Railway Line corridor.
• Site Number 3692, “Bennett Brook In Toto”, a mythological site held under Restricted Access.

Note: Text removed due to confidentiality.

• Site Number 3426, “South Ballajura Camp”, a former Aboriginal camping site held under Restricted Access in the Register. Aboriginal association with this area was also recorded by the present author in 1984. The site is outside the Railway Line corridor but within the 100 metre surrounding area.

The following reports are the primary sources for the information included in the DPLH Aboriginal Site Files and the Register of Aboriginal Sites detailed above.


• R.O’Connor and G.Quartermaine 2012. *Report on an Archaeological and Ethnographic Heritage Survey of the Perth-Darwin National Highway (PDNH) between Tonkin-Reid Highway and Maralla Road in Ellenbrook (the PDNH-Tonkin Link)*.


5.0 ARCHIVAL DATA

The notebooks of the late Daisy Bates, copies of which are held in the present author’s private collection, were consulted as part of the Aboriginal heritage assessment. Bates makes no reference to Aboriginal sites within, or in the near vicinity of, the Railway Line corridor. On Page 33 of Notebook 20, it is noted that *Joobytch’s father Moorytch owned the Guildford side of the river; Weerang and*
Mundee owned the Perth side. These were the last owners. The Railway Line corridor is located within the latter area. Both were listed as "uncles" to Perth woman Fanny Balbuk in Bates' Notebooks. They appear also to have had a third brother, because Bates notes on Page 54 of the same notebook that Bassendean was Ngoonytch's boojoor...he was Balbuk's uncle...Beeralyn, or Bayswater, was also Ngoonytch's boojoor.

The Main Roads Western Australia archives include a document prepared by S. Brown in 1983 entitled *A Survey for Aboriginal Sites - Ethnographic Investigations Relating to Some Proposed Highway and Road Developments in the Perth Metropolitan Area*, which lists then contemporary Aboriginal fringe camps. On Page 13 he records a burial site south of Patricia Street and east of Lord Street, Beechboro. There appears to be some level of confusion in this record, as Patricia Street and Lord Street are in Caversham rather than Beechboro. If Brown is actually referring to Caversham, then this is likely to be a reference to Registered Aboriginal Site 3840 described above. The confusion may have arisen from his reading of a passage in Robinson's 1976 *Report on the Aboriginal Camp at Widgee Road, Beechboro*, which includes this passage: *several grave sites are also said to exist north of the present Aboriginal fringe camp at Widgee Road...these sites have yet to be located.* As there is a Widgee Road in both Beechboro and Caversham and both were the locations of fringe camps, it seems likely that Brown has confused two separate references and conflated them. The camp at Widgee Road in Beechboro was at Lightning Swamp Bushland, which is to the west of the Railway Line corridor. However, the matter is noted here, as the vague reference to burials "north of the present camp" could also
mean towards the northeast. If that is the case, they could be relevant to the Railway Line corridor.

The notebooks of the late Professor Norman Tindale, copies of which are also held in the author’s private collection, were consulted but found to contain no references to Aboriginal heritage sites in the area the subject of this study.

6.0 NATIVE TITLE

On 8 June 2015 the Government of Western Australia signed six individual Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUA) with the six native title groups whose Applications for Determination of Native Title covered the South West Region of the State. These groups are the Yued, Gnaala Karla Boojja, South West Boojarah, Wagyl Kaip, Ballardong and Whadjuk. The Railway Line corridor considered in this report lies wholly within the area covered by the Whadjuk ILUA. Most components of the above settlement of the Applications will not commence until the ILUAs are successfully registered, an outcome currently being delayed by ongoing legal action. For the avoidance of doubt, this report notes that, regardless of the ultimate outcomes of that legal action, the AHA still applies and will continue to apply at all times.

Under the ILUA, the NSHA created a new uniform approach to Aboriginal heritage surveys, providing all involved parties with a clear and timetabled framework about their obligations in respect of Aboriginal heritage matters and how to deal with those obligations. The implementation of the NSHA came into effect from the settlement date of the ILUAs, namely 8 June 2015. All WA Government land users
are required to enter into and follow the NSHA if there is a risk that a proposed activity will unlawfully impact upon an Aboriginal site. Accordingly PTA, as a Government Agency, will follow the provisions of the NSHA. A recommendation in that regard is included below.

7.0 SIGNIFICANCE OF SITES

The Railway Line corridor is passing through an area which contains a number of highly sensitive Aboriginal heritage sites which have been the focus of demonstrations and protests over developments in the past, including the long-running and rancorous dispute between the Fringedwellers of the Swan Valley Inc. and the State Energy Commission of Western Australia in respect of the proposal to place the Dampier to Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline through Bennet Brook by means of trenching. However, subsequent developments, including the new bridge to carry a widened Marshall Road across Bennett Brook, received Aboriginal approval (and eventual Ministerial Consent pursuant to Section 18 of the AHA) as a result of consultations held in an atmosphere of amity and conciliation. There is therefore no reason why those processes cannot be repeated.

The following points are noted here on a preliminary basis, to guide further decision-making in regard to the proposed Railway Line.

- Tunnelling under waterways is generally unacceptable to the Nyungar people.
- Bridges which span the waterways are generally acceptable.
• Registered Aboriginal Sites Numbers 3745 and 3692 are both highly significant to the Whadjuk people and other Perth Aboriginal families. That point should be noted before any consultative process begins.

• There are certain families accepted by the Nyungar people of Perth as having a special association with Bennett Brook and Mussel Pool. Steps should be taken to ensure that they are involved in any consultative process regarding the section of the proposed Railway Line passing through, over or near the above two sites. Of primary importance in this case are the Bropho and Bodney families. This report also notes that Mr Iva Hayward-Jackson was the appointed Law and Culture worker for the Swan Valley Nyungah Circle of Elders, which group was established by the late (name removed for cultural reasons).

• Consultation with the Nyungar people in regard to the Railway Line should take place at an early stage of the planning process in order to identify issues that may require detailed addressing.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Public Transport Authority proposes the construction of a Railway Line from Morley to Ellenbrook. In January 2018, the Authority commissioned R & E O’Connor Pty Ltd to carry out a preliminary Aboriginal heritage assessment of the corridor in which the Railway Line will be constructed. This report details the findings of that assessment.

A search of the Register of Aboriginal Sites for listings that intersect the proposed corridor or are within one hundred metres (100m) of its perimeter was
carried out as a component of the assessment. As shown on Figure Two of this report, six registered Aboriginal sites intersect, whilst one is within 100 metres, as follows.

- Site Number 3840, “Bennett Brook Camp Area”, a multiple-component site.
- Site Number 551, “Lord Street North 1”, a ceremonial site.
- Site Number 552, “Lord Street North 2”, a ceremonial, water source and mythological site.
- Site Number 3745, “Mussel Pool”, a mythological site and former camping area.
- Site Number 20058, “Temporary Camp”, an Aboriginal camping area site.
- Site Number 3692, “Bennett Brook In Toto”, a mythological site.
- Site Number 3426, “South Ballajura Camp”, a former Aboriginal camping site. The site is outside the Railway Line corridor but within the 100 metre surrounding area.

Details of all the above relevant Aboriginal sites are included in this report.

This report offers the following recommendations for consideration.

Recommendation One: At an early stage of planning, PTA should issue to SWALSC an Activity Notice pursuant to Section 8 of the Noongar Standard Heritage Agreement in respect of the proposed Railway Line. A consultative Aboriginal heritage survey should be carried out with the Whadjuk Group representatives nominated by SWALSC as a result of the Activity Notice. Given that the project will involve a crossing of Bennett Brook, as noted above, it may be necessary to consult more widely than the standard eight representatives appointed by SWALSC.
Recommendation Two: It appears that Mussel Pool intrudes only marginally into the northern perimeter of the proposed Railway Line corridor. Final plans should endeavour to avoid disturbance to that Aboriginal site.

Recommendation Three: A precise location for Registered Site 20058 is included in this report. Again, given that it does not encompass the entire corridor, final plans should endeavour to avoid disturbance to that Aboriginal site.

Recommendation Three: As there is a degree of confusion within the relevant Departmental Files, a precise location for Registered Sites 551 and 552 cannot be established from the documentary record. A site visit should be made before the consultative process recommended above is carried out in order to confirm the locations and dimensions of these sites.

Recommendation Four: Notwithstanding Recommendation Three above, at this stage disturbance to Registered Sites 551, 552 and 3692 appears inevitable. Following consultation as suggested in Recommendation One above and production of the report on that exercise, a Notice pursuant to Section 18 of the AHA should be submitted to the ACMC in respect of the proposed development.

Recommendation Five: It is a matter of public record that Whadjuk people and other Perth Nyungar people are culturally opposed to tunneling under the major waterways in their traditional lands. It is therefore recommended that PTA should design the proposed railway in such a way that it crosses any waterways by bridge.
REFERENCES

Bates, D.

1944  *The Passing of the Aborigines.* London: John Murray

Bates, D.


Brown, S.


Hammond, J.

1933  *Winjan's People.* Perth: Imperial Publishing.

Moore, G.

Figure One:

Proposed Morley to Ellenbrook Rail Corridor
Figure Two:

Aboriginal Sites in Proposed Morley to Ellenbrook Rail Corridor
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Appendix One:

Extracts from Aboriginal Site File 551
## Aboriginal Sites

**Site Verification Report**

### Site Details
- **Site Identifier:** 551
- **Site Number:** 302916
- **Site Name:** LORD STREET NORTH 1
- **Site Recorder(s):** Lantzke, Donald (Mr)
  Walster, Annaliese (Ms)

#### Consultation
- Person(s) Consulted:

#### Site Details
- **Site Considered Dangerous:** No
- **Site Has Been Restricted:** No
- **Other Restrictions:** No Gender Restrictions

#### Site Type
- **Ceremonial:** Yes
- **Mythological:** No
- **Repository / Cache:** No
- **Skeletal material/Burial:** No
- **Man-Made Structure:** No
- **Fish Trap:** No
- **Modified Tree:** No
- **Painting:** No
- **Engraving:** No
- **Quarry:** No
- **Artefacts:** No
- **Midden / Scatter:** No
- **Historical:** No
- **Grinding Patches / Grooves:** No

#### Additional Information
- **Archeological Deposit:** No
- **Massacre:** No
- **Ochre:** No
- **Birthplace:** No
- **Meeting Place:** No
- **Plant Resource:** No
- **Camp:** No
- **Mission:** No
- **Shell:** No
- **Hunting Place:** No
- **Named Place:** No
- **Rockshelter:** No
- **Natural Feature:** No
- **Water Source:** No

### Site Record Creation Date: 02/7/1998

### Last Updated: 23/12/2005
**REGISTER OF ABORIGINAL SITES**

Search Criteria

Site ID = 551

Disclaimer

Copyright in the information contained herein is and shall remain the property of the Government of Western Australia. All rights reserved. This includes, but is not limited to, information from the Register of Places and Objects (often known as the 'Sites Register') established and maintained under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (AHA).

Aboriginal sites exist that are not recorded on the Sites Register, and some registered sites may no longer exist. Consultation with Aboriginal communities is on-going to identify additional sites. The AHA protects all Aboriginal sites in Western Australia whether or not they are registered.

| Status     | Access "Acc"
|------------|-----------
| Interim    | C Closed  |
| Permanent  | O Open    |
| Stored Data| V Vulnerable |

|| Restriction "Res"
|---|---
| Interim | N No Restriction |
| Permanent | M Male Only |
| Stored Data | F Female Only |

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Date: 15/03/1995

[Lantzke, Donald (Mr)],

[Walster, Annaliese (Ms)]

Field Code Site No.:  S02916
The ethnographer attended a meeting of the Balloruk People Inc on the morning of 8 April 1995, where consultation took place with the aid of a Main Roads Department map.

The Nyungar Circle of Elders has been consulted directly by the Shire of Swan.

3.3 Ethnographic Survey Findings

In this section both the archival and field research are discussed. In respect to the former, the discussion includes site number, site name and a brief description. The locations of sites recorded during field research have been located using a hand held GPS (Global Positioning System). It is important to note that the AMG coordinates given by a hand held GPS are only accurate to within ±100 metres.

3.3.1 Archival research findings

No ethnographic sites have been previously recorded on the alignment.

3.3.2 Ethnographic Survey Findings

Two new ethnographic sites (LS#1-2) were recorded within the road reserve of the proposed alignment (Figure 5).

LS#1 Ceremonial ‘Initiation’ Ground (GR 401654E 6478891N)

Site Type: Ceremonial and Spiritual.
Site Dimensions: approximately 40 metre radius from the grid reference.
A stand of paperbarks and ti-trees.

Ethnographic Significance.

Aboriginal Consultant #1 believes that LS#1 is a ceremonial site. He believes that this area was an ‘initiation ground’ in the days before his great grandfather. He also reports that this area is ‘sacred’. Aboriginal Consultant #1 reports that the ti-trees around the area are a symbolic representation of some of the old people who used
the meeting ground. Aboriginal Consultant #1 requested that LS#1 be preserved as it was sacred and of great importance to him. He was not specific about the boundaries of the ‘ceremonial grounds’. No other Aboriginal Consultant reported this site. It was also not reported by Bates (1985) in her description of initiation rites in the Swan Valley. Bates reported a Beedawong (initiate) ceremony ground (S02135) on the banks of the Swan River, near Midland Junction. This camp, known as Wardawardong, has been discussed in a number of reports on the area by McDonald, Hales and Associates (1991; 1992).

**Relationship to Proposed Alignment**

This site is located in the centre of the road reserve for the proposed alignment.

LS#2 Kangaroo Increase and Waugal Site. (GR 401676E 6477596N)

*Site Type: Ceremonial and Mythological*

*Site Dimensions: 10 metre diameter.*

A permanent pool surrounded by reeds, blackboys and paperbarks.

**Ethnographic Significance**

Aboriginal Consultant #1 reported the location of LS#2 to the ethnographer and stated that it is sacred because it is a source of fresh water and is therefore a Dugatch (Waugal) dreaming. He said that the wetlands where the Dugatch lives are where the fresh water comes from to fill the water courses. Aboriginal Consultant #1 stated that Mussel Pool (S2195) is the centre of the wetlands here and that all of the other water sources feed into it. This site corresponds to the site described by Aboriginal Consultant #4. However, their descriptions of the site vary.

Aboriginal Consultant #4 reported LS#2 as a Kangaroo Increase Site as well as a Waugal Site. The heroes of the creative epoch, the Dreamtime, left behind power in certain places which could be reactivated to encourage the renewal of plants, animals, people and the natural elements. These are places are known in anthropology as ‘increase sites’. Aboriginal Consultant #4 claims that LS#2 is a Kangaroo Increase Site and is important in maintaining the kangaroo population of the area.
Figure 5: Map showing newly recorded ethnographic sites.

SCALE 1:20 000
DATE: MARCH 1994
SITES VERIFICATION PROJECT

CAPTURE OPERATOR NOTES

SITE # 551

REPORT REF: 093/95

SITE LOCATION
AMG CO-ORD

E 01654
N 6478891
Z 50

Map Sheet # SH SO-14

GEOGRAPHIC CO-ORD (Decimal)

S
E

Probability Radius/Boundary/Line Extent 150

RECORDED DATE 15/3/1995

NOMINAL BOUNDARY Y N

SOURCE RELIABLE Y N

EXTENT Y N PARTIAL

CATAGORY CPS

REFER TO FILE

COMMENT

OPERATOR 11/11/1999

QUALITY ASSURANCE 11/11/1999
Appendix Two:

Extracts From Aboriginal Site File 552
REVISED
Report of an archaeological
and ethnographic heritage survey
of the Reid Highway/Lord Street
Extensions, Ellenbrook.

for

Ellenbrook Management Pty Ltd

by

D. Lantzke B.Sc (Hons.)
and
A. Walster B.A (Hons)

McDONALD, HALE AND ASSOCIATES Pty Ltd
1170 HAY STREET
WEST PERTH, W.A. 6005

JULY 1995
the meeting ground. Aboriginal Consultant #1 requested that LS#1 be preserved as it was sacred and of great importance to him. He was not specific about the boundaries of the 'ceremonial grounds'. No other Aboriginal Consultant reported this site. It was also not reported by Bates (1985) in her description of initiation rites in the Swan Valley. Bates reported a Beedawong (initiate) ceremony ground (S02135) on the banks of the Swan River, near Midland Junction. This camp, known as Wardawardong, has been discussed in a number of reports on the area by McDonald, Hales and Associates (1991; 1992).

**Relationship to Proposed Alignment**
This site is located in the centre of the road reserve for the proposed alignment.

**LS#2 Kangaroo Increase and Waugal Site. (GR 401676E 6477596N)**
Site Type: Ceremonial and Mythological
Site Dimensions: 10 metre diameter.
A permanent pool surrounded by reeds, blackboys and paperbarks.

**Ethnographic Significance**
Aboriginal Consultant #1 reported the location of LS#2 to the ethnographer and stated that it is sacred because it is a source of fresh water and is therefore a Dugatch (Waugal) dreaming. He said that the wetlands where the Dugatch lives are where the fresh water comes from to fill the water courses. Aboriginal Consultant #1 stated that Mussel Pool (S2195) is the centre of the wetlands here and that all of the other water sources feed into it. This site corresponds to the site described by Aboriginal Consultant #4. However, their descriptions of the site vary.

Aboriginal Consultant #4 reported LS#2 as a Kangaroo Increase Site as well as a Waugal Site. The heroes of the creative epoch, the Dreamtime, left behind power in certain places which could be reactivated to encourage the renewal of plants, animals, people and the natural elements. These are places are known in anthropology as 'increase sites'. Aboriginal Consultant #4 claims that LS#2 is a Kangaroo Increase Site and is important in maintaining the kangaroo population of the area.
Aboriginal Consultant #4 gave the same information as Aboriginal Consultant #1 regarding the associations this site has with the Waugal.

Relationship to Proposed Alignment
This site is located in the western half of the road reserve for the proposed alignment. Aboriginal Consultant #4 requested that a 400 metre buffer be maintained around the site, and that during construction some means of protecting the integrity of the site, such as fencing, be provided. Aboriginal Consultant #4 was also concerned that some measures be taken, both during and after construction, to ensure the safety of the kangaroos in Whiteman Park. He suggested that this might take the form of fencing to stop the kangaroos from jumping onto construction sites and the main road.

3.3.3 Wetlands
There are two schools of thought held by Nyungar people regarding the significance of wetlands. One school holds that all sources of freshwater are sacred because the Waugal created them, the other holds that only the specific places where the Waugal still lives are sacred. Aboriginal Consultant #3 expressed views compatible with the former school.

Aboriginal Consultant #3 informed the ethnographer that he saw wetlands and places where water had once been, such as old creek channels, as sacred, as they had all been created by a/the Waugal. He told the ethnographer that a cousin and a nephew of his saw a Waugal in 1961 in the Swan River, next to the Bunbury Bridge, and believes that such creatures continue to inhabit all sources of freshwater. This Aboriginal Consultant requested that as many wetlands as possible be conserved. He requested that if it were only possible to conserve limited parts of the wetlands that these consist of areas where there were larger pools of freshwater, and that 30 metre buffers around these areas be maintained.

Aboriginal Consultants #8 and #9 did not locate any sites during this survey. They stated that they had already covered one section of the proposed alignment,
Site Registry Status

Site ID: 552
Old Site: S02917

Access: ☑ OPEN
□ CLOSED

Status: ☐ Interim Register
☑ Permanent Register
□ Archived Data

Gender: No Gender Restrictions

Resolution Details
Resolution Id: 5032
Resolution: 92123
ACMC Meeting Id: 684
ACMC Meeting: 10/10/1995

Site ID 552 has a total of 1 registry status resolution(s)

Site Accession
Section 5(a) ☐
Section 5(b) ☑
Section 5(c) ☑
Section 5(d) ☐
Section 39.2(a) ☐
Section 39.2(b) ☑
Section 39.2(c) ☑
Section 39.2(d) ☐
Not a Site ☐
Insufficient Information ☐

Entry Date: 11/10/2004

Section 5 Trustee
Section 39.2 Trustee
## Search Criteria
Site ID = 552

## Disclaimer
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Aboriginal sites exist that are not recorded on the Sites Register, and some registered sites may no longer exist. Consultation with Aboriginal communities is on-going to identify additional sites. The AHA protects all Aboriginal sites in Western Australia whether or not they are registered.

## Legend

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Index coordinates are indicative locations and may not necessarily represent the centre of sites, especially for sites with an access code "closed" or "vulnerable". Map coordinates (Lat/Long) and (Easting/Northing) are based on the GDA 94 datum. The Easting / Northing map grid can be across one or more zones. The zone is indicated for each Easting on the map, i.e. '50000000:250' means Easting=5000000, Zone=50.

Reliable ("R") - The spatial information recorded in the site file is deemed to be reliable, due to methods of capture.

Unreliable ("U") - The spatial information recorded in the site file is deemed to be unreliable due to errors of spatial data capture and/or quality of spatial information reported.

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<td>LORD STREET NORTH 2.</td>
<td>95123</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Ceremonial, Mythological</td>
<td>Water Source</td>
<td>Date: 15/03/1995-4 [Lantzie, Donald (Mr)]; [Wallister, Annaliese (Ms)]</td>
<td>401815mE 6477745mN Z50 R</td>
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Figure 5: Map showing newly recorded ethnographic sites.

LEGEND

- PROPOSED RAILWAY ROUTE
- LEXIA WETLAND
- ELLENBROOK (PRIVATE LAND)
- AREA ASSESSED THROUGH P.E.R.
- PRIORITY I GROUNDWATER RESOURCE AREA
- WHITEMAN PARK
- STATE FOREST
- URBAN DEFERRED
- EXISTING PRODUCTION WELLS
- PROPOSED PRODUCTION WELLS
- PROPOSED PERTH - DARWIN NATIONAL HWY
- LORD STREET EXTENSION

SCALE 1:20 000
DATE: MARCH 1994
SITES VERIFICATION PROJECT

CAPTURE OPERATOR NOTES

SITE # 552

REPORT REF: 093/98

SITE LOCATION
AMG CO-ORD

4° 01' 6.76'' E 64° 77' 54.96'' N 50° Z

Map Sheet #: SH 50-4

GEOGRAPHIC CO-ORD (Decimal)

S E

Probability Radius/ Boundary/Line Extent
150m

RECORDED DATE 15/3/1995

NOMINAL BOUNDARY Y N

SOURCE RELIABLE Y N

EXTENT Y N PARTIAL

CATAGORY GPS

REFER TO FILE

COMMENT

OPERATOR / 11/1/1999

QUALITY ASSURANCE / 11/1/1999
Appendix Three:

Extracts From Aboriginal Site File 3745
**Aboriginal Sites**

Site Verification Report

**Site Identifier:** 3745
**Site Number:** S02195

**Site Name:** MUSSEL POOL.

**Site Recorder(s):** O'Connor, Rory (Mr)

**Consultation**
**All Main Informants should be contacted**

**Person(s) Consulted:**
- **Main Informants**
  - 15/06/1986 Bodney, Corrie (Mr)
  - 15/06/1985 Kickett - Kickett, O.

**Site Details**
- **Site Considered Dangerous:** No
- **Site Has Been Restricted:** No
- **Other Restrictions:** No Gender Restrictions

**Site Type**
- **Ceremonial**
- **Skeletal material/Burial**
- **Modified Tree**
- **Quarry**
- **Historical**

- **Mythological**
- **Man-Made Structure**
- **Painting**
- **Artefacts**
- **Grinding Patches / Grooves**

- **Repository / Cache**
- **Fish Trap**
- **Engraving**
- **Midden / Scatter**

**Additional Information**
- **Archeological Deposit**
- **Birthplace**
- **Camp**
- **Hunting Place**
- **Natural Feature**

- **Massacre**
- **Meeting Place**
- **Mission**
- **Named Place**
- **Water Source**

- **Ochre**
- **Plant Resource**
- **Shell**
- **Rockshelter**

**Other:** Before Present Dating:

**Site Record Creation Date:** 10/2/1999

**Last Updated:** 19/12/2005
## SEARCH CRITERIA

- **Site ID:** 3745

## DISCLAIMER

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## LEGEND

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Unreliable ("U") - The spatial information recorded in the site file is deemed to be unreliable due to errors of spatial data capture and/or quality of spatial information reported.

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<td>MUSSEL POOL.</td>
<td>00085</td>
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<td>B</td>
<td>Mythological</td>
<td>Camp</td>
<td>Date: 15/06/1985</td>
<td>400539mE</td>
<td>847539mN 250 R</td>
<td>502195</td>
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- **Primary:** [Bodney, Conie (Mr)]
- **[Unknown Contact]]**
Aboriginal Sites
Site Verification Report
Printed: 04/01/2001

Site Identifier: 3745
Site Number: S02195

Site Recorder: O'Connor, Rory (Mr) - NEDLANDS

Consultation
Main Informants: "All Main Informants should be contacted"
Person Consulted: 15/06/1985 - Bodney, Corrie (Mr) - GIRRAWHEEN
Person Consulted: 15/06/1985 - Kickett, O. - MIDLAND

Site Considered Dangerous: Yes ☒ No ☐
Site Has Been Restricted: Yes ☒ No ☐ Other Restrictions: No Gender Restrictions

Site Name: MUSSEL POOL

Site Type
Ceremonial ☐ Mythological ☐ Repository / cache ☐
Skeletal material/ Burial ☐ Man-Made Structure ☐ Fish Trap ☐
Modified Tree ☐ Painting ☐ Engraving ☐
Quarry ☐ Artefact ☐ Midden / Scatter ☐
Historical ☐ Grinding patches / grooves ☐

Additional Information
Archeological Deposit ☐ Massacre ☐ Ochre ☐
Birthplace ☐ Meeting Place ☐ Plant Resource ☐
Camp ☒ Mission ☐ Shell ☐
Hunting Place ☐ Named Place ☐ Rockshelter ☐
Natural Feature ☐ Water Source ☐

Other ☐ BP Dating

Site Record Creation Date: 10/02/1999
Last Updated: 04/01/2001
SITE 6  MUSSEL POOL

Mussel Pool is in Whiteman Park.

(A) SIGNIFICANCE TO ABORIGINALS

Robert Bropho indicated that the streams that originated in the Whiteman Park area were extremely important as they form the headwater of Bennett Brook. He indicated that these streams had significance to the Nyungah people as they represented the tracks of the old people.

(B) CURRENT ZONING AND TENURE

The land is currently zoned for Parks and Recreation under the Metropolitan Region Scheme and is owned by the State Planning Commission.

(C) STRUCTURE PLAN PROPOSAL

Remain as Parks and Recreation.

(D) PROPOSED ZONING IN THE MRS AMENDMENT

Parks and Recreation.

(E) SUGGESTED ACTION

Given the nature of the park and its significance to Aboriginal people, it may be appropriate to consider ways in which Aboriginal people could be more involved in the management of the park. These could include:

- appointment of an Aboriginal person to the Whiteman Park Board;
- involvement of Aboriginal people in the management of the park;
- providing training for Aboriginal people in park management;
- tours could be developed which highlighted the Aboriginal significance of the area.
REPORT SUMMARY

REPORT TO:
Metropolitan Planning Council

DIRECTOR'S APPROVAL: 

BUDGET:
(CRF/MRIF/OTHER)

CURRENT YEAR:
FUTURE YEAR(S):

IMPLICATIONS FOR WORK PROGRAM:

SUBJECT:

NORTH-EAST CORRIDOR - FIELD TRIP OF SPC COMMISSIONERS WITH THE NYUNGAH COMMUNITY

1. On 14th and 19th of September, 1994, Commissioners of the State Planning Commission met with the Nyungah Community and joined with them on a field trip through the Swan Valley. A number of sites were visited and a range of suggestions were made regarding the protection of Aboriginal interests in the Swan Valley area.

2. The Commissioners felt that the Aboriginal people had raised many valid points and that the state of planning in the Valley is such that some of their views could be incorporated into current and future planning and management of land in the Swan Valley. The attached report documents each of the sites that were visited, the views that were expressed by the Aboriginal people and makes suggestions regarding proposals for each of the sites, which the State Planning Commission may wish to take into account in its consideration of the Region Scheme Amendment, the future implementation of the North-East Corridor Structure Plan, and the future management of Whiteman Park. The issues are outlined and actions are framed as suggestions only. Careful consideration needs to be made in framing specific recommendations.

This paper should be read in conjunction with other information provided to the Metropolitan Planning Council meeting on the North-East Corridor Amendment.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Metropolitan Planning Council:

1. note the report of the State Planning Commission’s field trip to the Swan Valley and its discussions with the Nyungah people;

2. consider the issues and the suggested actions for each of the points raised when making its deliberations on aspects of the North-East Corridor amendment.

PAUL FREWER
DIRECTOR
STRATEGIC PLANNING
NORTH-EAST CORRIDOR

MEETING OF STATE PLANNING COMMISSION MEMBERS
AND THE NYUNGAH COMMUNITY

1. INTRODUCTION

The public consultation process for the North-East Corridor Amendment and Structure Plan led to a submission from the Nyungah people of the Swan Valley. The Nyungah Community invited members of the State Planning Commission to meet with them and undertake a field visit to discuss matters of concern to the Nyungah Community with the State Planning Commissioners.

Members of the State Planning Commission met with the Community on the 14th and 19th of September, 1994. Commission members who attended on the 14th were Terry Martin and Avril O'Brien and Commission members who were present on the 19th were Terry Martin, John D'Orazio and Ann Arnold.

The field inspection covered several areas of interest to the Nyungah people. These areas range from sites of specific documented archaeological importance such as the site at the junction of Great Eastern Highway and West Swan Road, to sites which had significance to Nyungah Elders such as Robert Bropho, which were sites that were used by them during their own lifetime and also sites that had some mythological significance.

This report sets out a description of all of the sites that were visited, an outline of the significance that was explained to the Commissioners by Robert Bropho and other representatives of the Nyungah Community, the current zoning, the proposals under the Structure Plan and the MRS Amendment and makes further comments and suggestions regarding action that the State Planning Commission may wish to take to incorporate the views of the Nyungah Community in future planning for the Swan Valley.
BENNETT BROOK - CAMP AREA

According to Patricia Baines (28.11.85) this area can be seen to include:

All Pyrton (Lockridge) land from the Swan River, between Lord Street (western side) to West Swan Road (eastern side), north to Benara Road.

The southern boundary is marked by either the middle of the Swan River or its southern bank.

Success Hill (S2147) is also included. Benara Wines' Land (in N.E. corner) may or may not be included.

Other informants of hers have also included land to the west of Lord Street (taking in the Eden Hill reserve and Rosher Reserve) and, to the north of Benara Road, two areas on the eastern bank of Bennett Brook.

Bennett Brook as a whole, from its confluence with the Swan River to its source (two springs) and Mussel Pool, are included. [However, the Brook(S 2254) and Mussel Pool (S 2195) like Success Hill (S2147) are registered as separate sites].

[Different informants naturally, due to knowledge or lack of it, include different areas in the one site].
LITERARY REFERENCE (SITE REPORT)
DEPARTMENT OF ABORIGINAL SITES, WESTERN AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM
17 Emerald Terrace, West Perth, W.A. 6005. (09) 322 7144.

1. REGISTERED SITE NO: S 2195


3. REGISTERED SITE NAME: MUSSEL POOL

4. OTHER SITE NAME(s): ___________________________


6. LOCATION:
   1:250,000 Map No: SH 50-14 Imperial Grid Reference: 393 061
   Metric Grid Reference: ___________________________
   1:100,000 Map No: _ _ Grid Reference: ___________________________
   Latitude: __________°'" S Longitude: __________°'" E

7. POSITION (1:250,000 Grid Reference):
   Reliable [r] _ Approximate [a] _ Doubtful [d] _
   Unknown [u] _ Concealed [c] _ Extensive area [e] _

8. SITE EXTENT: _______ metres x _______ metres

9. SITE CATEGORY: Ethnographic only [ETH] ETH
   Archaeological only [ARC] _
   Ethnographic AND Archaeological [ETH ARC] _

10. SITE TYPE(S)
    Ceremonial [C] _ Fish Trap [F] _ Quarry [Q] _
    Mythological [M] _ Modified Tree [T] _ Artefacts [A] _
    Not a site [N] _

   OTHER SITE DESCRIPTION: CAMP
   REASON "NOT A SITE": ___________________________

11. GRAPHICS:
    Black & White Photos [B] B Colour Slides, etc [C] _ Map(s)/Plan(s) [M] _

    PUBLICATION (if article, include source): PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE
    SURVEY OF ABORIGINAL AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE IN THE PERTH
    METROPOLITAN AND MURRAY RIVER REGIONS.
    LIBRARY NO: 85/059 REPORT: S 0CO 1985

OFFICE USE ONLY

SITENO R MAP NO IMPGRID METGRID C POS ETH ARC C M R B S F T P E G Q A M O N
S02195 S SH5014 393 061 __ __ __ C = ETH ___ = M = __________ = = = = Q =
SITE NAME: MUSSEL POOL "OTHER": CAMP
CROSS-REF'D SITES: S 2254, S 1997, S 2147 DASHMAP No: ___________________________
SITE DETAILS

S02194 S SH5014 395 058 ETH ---
MARSHALLS PADDOCK
- - - B - - - - - - - - - -

S02195 S SH5014 393 061 ETH ---
MUSSEL POOL.
- M - - - - - - - - - - - O -
CAMP

S02196 U SH5014 397 058 ETH ---
WEST SWAN ROAD CAMP.
- - - - - - - - - - - - - O -
CAMP

S02197 U SH5014 398 061 ETH ---
EDWARD STREET CAMP.
- - - - - - - - - - - - - O -
CAMP

S02198 U SH5014 391 054 ETH ---
NYIBRA SWAMP.
- - - - - - - - - - - - - O -
HUNTING PLACE

ABORIGINAL INFORMANTS

O. Kittell.
O. Kittell.
O. Bedney.
O. Kittell.
O. Bedney.
O. Kittell.
O. Bedney.
W. Wardell.

Reminds - widely known.

PLATE 40. Mussel Pool.
Appendix Four:

Extracts From Aboriginal Site File 20058
**Site Registry Status**

**Site Register No:** 020058  
**Old Site Number:**

**Access:**  
- [X] OPEN  
- [ ] CLOSED

**Status:**  
- [ ] Interim Register  
- [X] Permanent Register  
- [ ] Archived Data

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**Site Accession Status**

- Section 5(a)  
- Section 5(b)  
- Section 5(c)  
- Section 5(d)  
- Section 39.2 (a)  
- Section 39.2 (b)  
- Section 39.2 (c)  
- Section 39.2 (d)  
- Insufficient Information

- Not a Site  
- Entry Date: 15/06/2004  
- Section 5 Trustee  
- Section 39.2 Trustee
CAPTURE OPERATOR NOTES

SITE # 20058

DATA SOURCE

REPORT REF: MAP (1:30 000)

SOURCE DATE 15/10/1987

RELIABILITY Y N

NOMINAL BOUNDARY Y N

EXTENT Y N PARTIAL

SECOND POINT Y N

SITE LOCATION GRID DATUM

METRIC CO-ORDINATES AGD 66 AGD 84 GDA(94)

397720 E 6474270N 50Z

Map Sheet # S115014

GEOGRAPHIC CO-ORDINATES (Decimal) Buffer Distance/ Boundary/Line Extent

S

E

Buffer Distance Notes

COMMENT POINT 2

MGA/GDA REF: Centroid (Apex) 397720 6474270

OPERATOR 16/14/03

QUALITY ASSURANCE 17/09/2003
Dear Sir,

SECTION 18 CLEARANCE - ABORIGINAL CAMP SITE AND WATER HOLE
REID HIGHWAY / TONKIN HIGHWAY INTERCHANGE

In reference to discussions between the Rev. Jacobs, my Project Manager Ian Fennell and yourself on Thursday February 3 1994 I now submit the temporary camp site and waterhole located in the future Tonkin Highway Interchange to the Aboriginal Cultural Materials Committee for a Section 18 clearance to disturb the site.

The boundaries of the site were relocated by Rev. Jacobs on February 14 1994 and surveyed on February 15 1994. Rev. Jacobs used the location of existing firebreaks as a guide to determine its extremities.

It is obvious from the attached sheets that we now have conflicting information on the site location or perhaps two sites, which is markedly different from what we were previously advised.

The report of October 1987 by O'Connor and Quatermaine on Aboriginal sites in the vicinity of the proposed North Perimeter Highway, to which Rev. Jacobs had some input, makes mention of this site "the Aboriginal people consulted in the course of the survey, including the last surviving members of the family which used this camp, were satisfied that it was merely an occasional camping ground and could not be seen as an area of significance on the grounds of sentimental or other associations." The need for a Section 18 clearance is recognised if the camp site was going to be disturbed or destroyed. Our work does not disturb this site and we proceeded on the basis that the Section 18 clearance was not required at that time.

Unfortunately the site determined by Rev. Jacobs has been disturbed and partly destroyed by the sand stockpile and there is a need for further work in the interchange site in the future. Bearing in mind the significance of this site and its disturbance, and the other
significant sites in the area that have been destroyed through residential development the Section 18 clearance is requested for the interchange.

The site located by Rev. Jacobs is currently subject to contractual commitments and therefore I intend to continue stockpiling excess sand on the site in use. No further clearing is intended at this time.

Yours faithfully

B A Clarke
DIRECTOR METROPOLITAN AND TRAFFIC OPERATIONS

February 23 1994

cenc.
Recent research for the location of Ancient Well (Site ID 20030) revealed that the current locations were not registered. Information contained in DAS File 94/043 Vol 01, relating to the area in the vicinity of the Reid Highway and Tonkin Highway Interchange, suggests that a camping area was recorded but not registered at the time.

The data in the file suggests that a report by O'Connor & Quartermaine that was not available to the Department located a camping site in the area of Lot 284, noted by orange ellipse in map above. That report suggests that a location of a temporary campsite was adjacent to the lot, noted by orange star in map above. Further information was then recorded by DAS officers, the informant being Rev. Cedric Jacobs. Rev. Jacobs located the camping area and water holes to be slightly south of the information provided by O’Connor & Quartermaine. Based on the information provided by Rev. Jacobs and the field inspection by DAS staff, the site location to be registered is to be that which is noted in the yellow polygon in the map above.

Associated information from the DAS file is photocopied for evidence of the site. The report by O’Connor & Quartermaine (DIA Report ID 104253) refers to an “occasional camp” 400 meters west of the present Beechboro Road (page 3). This information was never recorded in the sites register. A photocopy of the report title page and page 3 is included in the site file.

Report title:

Richard Riordan
31/03/2003