



Scarred (or Culturally Modified Trees)

Trees can exhibit scars on the trunk or limbs where bark or wood have been removed to access resources or make containers, tools, watercraft or shelters.

The scars are usually regular in outline and of a characteristic size and shape.

Natural scars are common and can be mistaken for cultural scars.



Painting

Painting sites are widely distributed in a range of environments where suitable rock surfaces are found, such as beside watercourses, in caves, shelters and overhangs.

Paintings are produced by three methods: stencils, drawing and painting.



Arrangements

Usually large or small stone, timber or earth arrangements used as ceremonial sites, hunting hides, and fish traps.

Fish traps of stone and/or wood may be found across water courses and in tidal zones, while stone hides were used as an aid in hunting.



Engraving

Usually consist of pecked or abraded motifs carved into hard rock surfaces such as siltstone and granite.

Common motifs are geometric, circular or linear designs and animal tracks, which usually occur together at sites. Sometimes accompanied by animal and human-like figures.

Cultural

Significant places associated with stories, ceremonies and/or Aboriginal traditions. Individual sites can include trees, rock formations, hills and waterholes, or follow the line of a waterway or mountain ranges.

Note that archaeology may or may not be associated with these intangible sites.

Historic

Areas of significance to the history of Aboriginal people, particularly since the contact period, such as missions, ration-depots, birthplaces, fringe camps (see camps), stations where people lived, railway camps and cemeteries.

Areas likely to contain sites, objects or remains:

- Areas near water sources
- Sand dunes
- Rock outcrops
- Areas of undisturbed remnant vegetation



Rock shelter

May contain archaeological material on the shelter floor – occupation debris such as stone tools and hearths, along with smoke staining on the walls and ceiling.

Rock art, including paintings and engravings, may be present.



Artefact knapping floor

Usually consists of concentration of cores, flakes and hammerstones.

These may be found near a quarry site.



Quarry

Includes stone tool, grindstone and ochre quarries.

Quarries can be identified from signs of chipping or hammering on suitable rock outcrops and from associated surface scatters of flaked stone.



Shell midden

Concentrations of edible shell fish types of similar sizes, along coasts or waterways.

Stone tools, animal bones, ash, charcoal and burnt clay or stones may be present, along with human burials.



Burial

Unless identified by a grave marker of stone or wood, most burials will only become visible when exposed by erosion or excavation.



Campsite

Look for stone tools (cores, flakes, grindstones) animal bones, fireplaces and/or ovens (charcoal, burnt clay or stone, blackened earth), remains of shelters, and glass, ceramic and metal on historic period sites.

More likely in places where food and water were available.