McCourt said she believed that people who have been abused and neglected have a
natural inclination towards the healing powers of water. She spoke of the power of
water to cleanse and purify, and the way it can trigger memories and emotions.

Johns Hopkins University, a leading research institution in the field of neuroscience,
recently conducted a study that shed light on the neuroplasticity of the brain, which
refers to the brain's ability to change and adapt to new experiences. The study
showed that trauma can alter the brain's structure and function, and that healing
through water can help to restore balance and promote healing.

On a cultural level, the use of water in ceremonies and rituals has been an
important aspect of Indigenous peoples' lives. Water is considered as a sacred
entity that connects them to their ancestors and the natural world. The spiritual
significance of water is emphasized in many Aboriginal ceremonies, and it is
believed to have powerful regenerative abilities.

In conclusion, the benefits of water for healing are multifaceted and
extend beyond the physical realm to the psychological and spiritual
dimensions of human experience. Whether it's through science,
research, or cultural traditions, the healing power of water continues
to be explored and utilized in various forms and contexts. The
understanding of water's potential for healing is evolving, and the
future holds promises for further discoveries and applications of
this ancient yet timeless resource.

Find out more about the benefits of water for healing by visiting
the website: [Link to website]

References:
used to divert water around the house and yard and use the water for the growth of vegetation which is planted on the mound.

**Challenges and Opportunities**

Just installing a mound or ponded bank or road harvesting system is not enough, though. Regular inspection, monitoring and maintenance is needed to keep the system working for years and make it sustainable. For example, sometimes vehicles wander off the main roadway and flatten banks, which then have to be reconstructed. Or roadside gutters may clog up with leaves and may need to be cleaned.

Future stormwater harvesting potential for the community, when it expands, should also be considered. For example buffer zones can be left around houses to enable mounds to be constructed at some stage in the future.

The potential for stormwater harvesting is enormous. Techniques such as mounds and ponded banks could possibly be used very effectively in YOUR community, just as they have in the PIt Lands.

**Acknowledgements**

The work which has been documented in this BushTech brief was carried out by Mike Last and Ngamanpa Health, and their contribution is gratefully acknowledged.

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**Links**


Nganampa Health: http://www.healthinfonet.ecu.edu.au/nganampa/

Centre for Appropriate Technology: http://www.icat.org.au/

**References**


2 Plazinska, Alesandra, Microbiological quality of drinking water in four communities in the Anangu, Pitjantjatjara Lands, South Australia, Bureau of Rural Sciences, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra 2000.


5 URL: http://www.allsafe.org.au/AboutAtlas