

Heritage Survey



JCHMC

**REPORT ON AN
ABORIGINAL HERITAGE
SURVEY OF TELLUS SANDY
RIDGE PROJECT**

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Report Prepared By John Cecchi

John Cecchi Heritage Management Consultancy (JCHMC)

Anthropologist Archaeologist

Email: jcecchi@jchmc.com.au

Mobile: 0409 208 866

On Behalf of R. & E. O'Connor Pty Ltd

PO Box 815, Nedlands, WA 6909

Email: rocej@iinet.net.au

Tel/Fax: (08) 9387 1415

For Tellus Holdings Ltd

2 Bulwer St, Perth, WA, 6000

Mobile: 0400 777 157

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tellus Holdings Limited (Tellus) is proposing to develop its Sandy Ridge Project, situated 140 kilometers northwest of Kalgoorlie. R. & E. O'Connor Pty Ltd was employed to undertake Aboriginal heritage surveys in order to consult with Aboriginal stakeholders and provide Tellus with suitable heritage management recommendations. The survey was carried out by John Cecchi of John Cecchi Heritage Management Consultancy in May 2015, on behalf of R. & E. O'Connor Pty Ltd. The field survey was conducted in consultation with representatives of the Kaparn Native Title Group, Kelamaia Kabu(d)n and Widji Group via pedestrian transects aligned north-south, spaced fifty meters apart. No sites of Aboriginal heritage were identified during the survey. Two isolated artefacts were identified and recorded within the Project. These do not constitute sites and no further action is recommended in their regard.

Given that no sites of ethnographic or archaeological significance were identified within the Project, the Aboriginal representatives approve the Project. The potential for stratified archaeological deposits was assessed as low given the local geology and predictive site patterning. It is therefore recommended that the Project proceed as planned.

Given that the Act applies to sites whether previously reported or not, should ground works encounter Aboriginal cultural material, further archaeological and ethnographic consultation may be warranted. Should any skeletal material be uncovered, the Western Australian Police should be contacted.

i. Copyright

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

ii. Spatial Accuracy Statement

The GPS Co-ordinates in this report are MGA Zone 51 referenced to WGS 84, which approximates to GDA 94, and are accurate to 10 meters.

iii. Acronyms and Definitions

ACMC	Aboriginal Cultural Material Committee
Act	<i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972</i> (WA)
AHIS	Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System
BP	Before Present
DAA	Department of Aboriginal Affairs
HSR	Heritage Survey Report
JCHMC	John Cecchi Heritage Management Consultancy
Project	Sandy Ridge Kaolin Mine Project

iv. Acknowledgements

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Tellus is proposing to undertake kaolin mining in Western Australia's Goldfields Region. The Project encompasses nearly nine kilometers square of land within tenement E16/440 and a haul road connecting the proposed mine to the existing Mount Dimer Road. The Project is situated twenty kilometers north of Mt Walton, some 140 kilometers northwest of Kalgoorlie. R. & E. O'Connor Pty Ltd was employed to undertake Aboriginal heritage surveys in order to consult with Aboriginal stakeholders and provide Tellus with suitable heritage management recommendations. The surveys were carried out by John Cecchi of John Cecchi Heritage Management Consultancy in May 2015.

1.1 Scope Of Heritage Survey

As stated by the DAA the purpose and scope of an Aboriginal archaeological heritage survey is to:

- Establish whether the study area contains physical evidence of past Aboriginal occupation and use;
- Record, assess and make recommendations regarding the management of these sites, with specific reference to the proposed development;
- Analyse the above information against the development proposal to provide the basis for the development of planning recommendations; and
- Collate all information required for the purpose of reporting a site to the Aboriginal Site Register (if applicable).



The scope of an ethnographic survey is to:

- Undertake consultation with all people who have a valid interest in, are knowledgeable about and/or who have traditional rights and obligations in the study area;
- Document all discussions and decisions by groups or individuals, including any limitations to information;
- Identify sites;
- Document any recommendations and conditions voiced by the Aboriginal consultants;
- Document any other relevant Aboriginal heritage issues; and
- Analyse the above information against the development proposal to provide the basis for the development of planning recommendations.

2.0 SURVEY AREA

The survey area covers nearly nine square kilometers of land twenty kilometers north of Mt Walton and 140 kilometres northwest of Kalgoorlie (Figures One and Two).



Figure 1. Survey Area Locality Map.

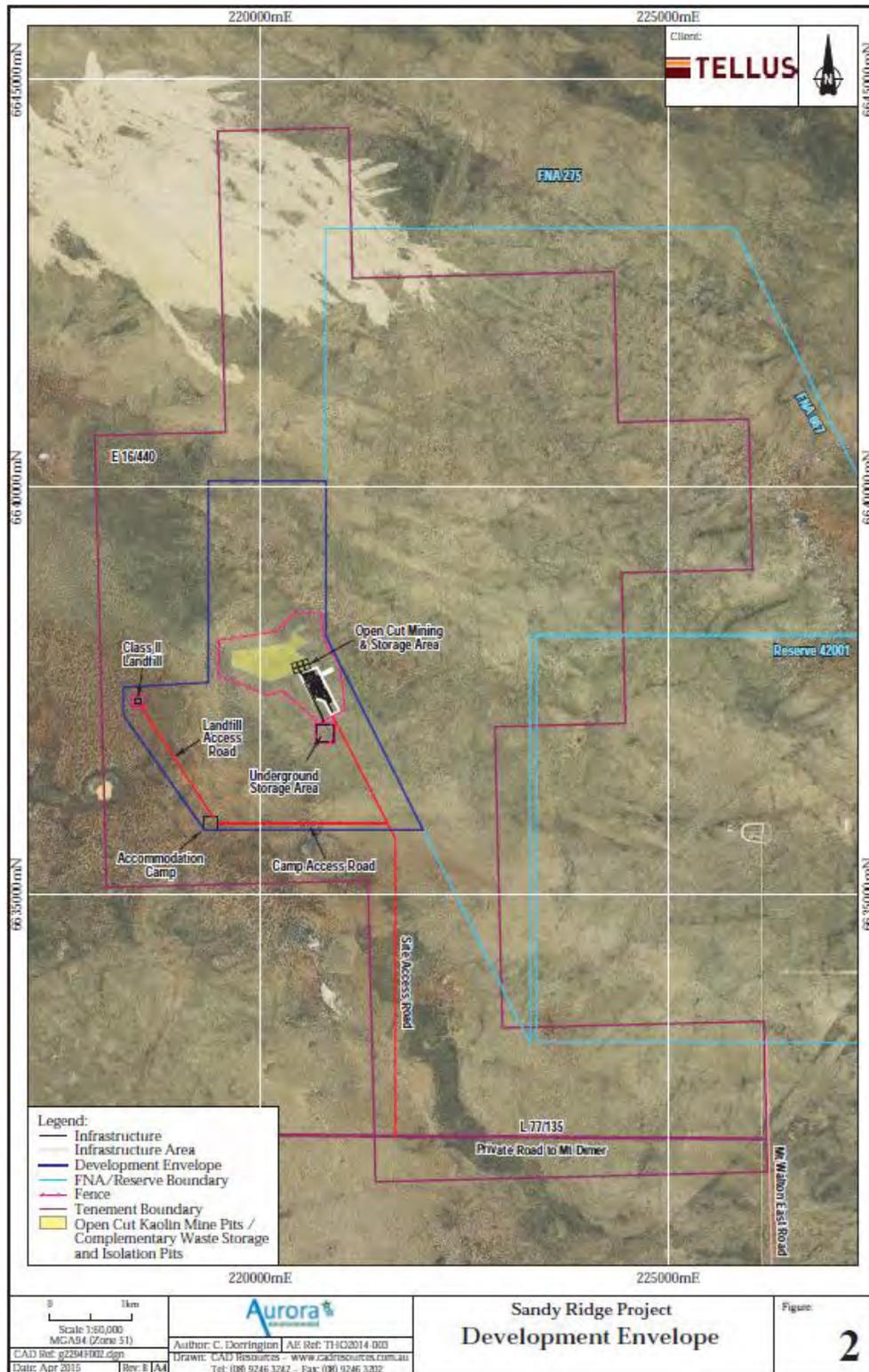


Figure 2. Map of Survey Area.



3.0 ETHNOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

Pre-European settlement in the general area in which the Project area is located was a transition zone between the Bibbulmun people of the Southwest and the tribal groups who inhabited the Desert regions of Australia's interior (collectively known nowadays as "Wangkayis" or "Wongis"). Thus, Bates (1944) notes that:

"...Southern Cross was the eastern border of Bibbulmun country. In 1909 all remaining members of its group had been drawn into the circumcised tribes on their eastern boundary, the last natives of Merredin and Burracoppin also having being circumcised before they died out."

Tindale (1974) refers to these intermediate people as the *Kelamaia*, but his field notes reveal that this was the name for the language spoken in that region, whereas *Kubrun* was the name of the people which he collected. In her field notes, published in 1985 by the National Library of Australia, Bates gives more detail in their regard, collected during a visit to that region in the early years of the century:

*"...the name Karratjibbin has been applied to this nation as it was the term supplied by my Southern Cross informants, for their chief camping ground in that locality...the area over which this group extended ran from Mount Jackson in the north (about Lat. 30*20') through the Southern Cross district towards the Dundas area...The peculiar organisation existing amongst these people differentiates them from every other known tribe in the West. They possess a two-moiety system, which in this respect links them with their south-*



western neighbours, but with the important difference amongst the Karratjibbin people of each moiety marrying within itself and producing the other moiety...Whether the area of these people extends further than the limits mentioned, could not be ascertained in the short time allowed for investigation...I found the system among the Norseman district natives and in the Mount Jackson group. Their social organisation, customs, laws, initiation, etc., coincide with those of their eastern, north-eastern and south-eastern neighbours, with whom they have traded their local products...The various groups composing the "nation" held rights of possession to certain water-holes, hills, soaks, springs, etc., the chief of which appeared to be Karratjibbin, Wilgauin (Mt. Jackson), Yogguragain (west of Karratjibbin), Kammining (north-west of Karratjibbin), Malyorning (?), Juwardain (near Mt. Jackson)...The Karratjibbin Nation borders the Bibbulmun on the north-east, and several of the latter were adopted into and circumcised by the Karratjibbin people."

To the east of the above groups, as noted above, were found the lands of the most westerly groups who inhabited the desert interior. In that area, social and linguistic similarity stretched in a wide arc from Oodnadatta in present-day South Australia, through the Great Victoria and Great Sandy Deserts, to the Fitzroy River in the northwest and the vicinity of Purnululu National Park in the northeast, extending partially into the present-day Northern Territory. To the south, and centered upon Norseman, Balladonia and Frasers Range, were located the Ngadju people.

Cultural practices and religious stories in the general Goldfields region were shared between neighbouring groups, although names of spiritual entities tended to be changed with transition from one culture-group to another. Aboriginal traditional religion is based on the land; its shrines, hymns and religious objects refer to topographic and other natural features. In such a religion, a degree of permanence and stability exists, which would not be the case were the religion based in man-made structures. In the general region in which the present study was carried out, the hymns and stories which are the link which binds the human to the natural (viewed, from an emic perspective, as supernatural) have been retained by a pivotal generation of elderly Aboriginal people. The existence and location of religious sites is therefore still known to the Aboriginal people. These sites, in the Kalgoorlie/Coolgardie/Menzies area are related mainly to four mythic sagas, which are commemorated in song and story, namely:

- (i) the Yina Kutjarra, two mythic human ancestors, carriers of Law and religion (known to neighbouring Wangkayi groups as *Wati Kutjarra*), who pursued an emu ancestor through the Kalgoorlie region;
- (ii) the Tjilkamarta or echidna ancestor, a creative being;
- (iii) the Nganamarra or mallee fowl ancestor, a creative being;
- (iv) the Milyura or Pleiades, creative women ancestors (known to neighboring Wangkayi groups as *Kungkarangkara*).

Generally, sites associated with these mythic sagas are either prominent rocky outcrops or water-sources.



3.1 Native Title Groups And Stakeholders

The first application for determination of native title lodged over lands which include the Project was the Gubrun Application, representing the Donaldson, Wilson, Champion and Sambo families. All of these families were and are members of the larger culture-group named as Kubrun. Following that application, the Kabul, Kelamaia Kabu(d)n, Mingarwee and Kalaako Applications were lodged by members of the same four families, who felt that they had been omitted from the Gubrun claimant group; or at least from its decision-making processes. The matter was resolved for a short time by the Goldfields Land and Sea Council, which brought together some, but not all, of the disputing parties under the umbrella of a group called the Central West Goldfields People and lodged an application for determination of native title on their behalf. Gubrun, Kabul, Mingarwee and Kalaako Applications were then either withdrawn or struck out by the Federal Court of Australia. The Central West Goldfields People Application was struck out by the Court and at approximately the same time, the Widji Group, comprising initially the grandchildren of the Central West elders, made a separate application and, through the efforts of their accountant, achieved registration under Section 190A of the *Native Title Act 1993*, thereby obtaining the Right to Negotiate under the Future Act provisions of that legislation. The State of Western Australia took action against the Widji Application in the Federal Court of Australia and it also was ultimately struck out. In 2011, the Kelamaia Kabu(d)n Application was withdrawn to two small areas – one at Ularring Rock to the north of Davyhurst, and another near Widgiemooltha. In late 2013, the Kaparn Application was lodged. It is currently being considered for registration by the National Native Title Tribunal. Accordingly, at this stage there is one unregistered native title application

covering the Project and one such application awaiting a decision regarding its registration.

Paragraph 2.18 of the *Due Diligence Guidelines* issued by DAA are relevant to deciding which persons or groups should be included in Aboriginal heritage surveys and consultations, as follows.

Information about the Aboriginal heritage of a particular area is best obtained in consultation with the relevant Aboriginal people for that area. Whilst there is no definitive list of Aboriginal people who should be consulted for an area, the Aboriginal Cultural Material Committee suggests that the following people at least should be consulted:

- (a) those who are determined native title holders;*
- (b) those who are registered native title claimants;*
- (c) persons named as informants on Aboriginal site recording forms held in the Register at DIA;*
- (d) any other Aboriginal persons who can demonstrate relevant cultural knowledge in a particular area.*

As noted above, there are no relevant registered native title claimants (and no determined native title holders). As there are no Aboriginal sites registered within the Project, there are no relevant site recording forms and therefore no registered informants. Relevant cultural knowledge of the general area in which the Project will occur has been demonstrated in the Federal Court of Australia in the course of native title hearings and in numerous previous heritage surveys by the following family groups:

- The Sambo family as members of the former Central West Goldfields People and

current Kaparn groups.

- The Champion family, as members of the former Gubrun and Kelamaia Kabu(d)n groups.
- The Donaldson family, as members of the former Central West Goldfields People and Widji groups.

Inclusion of these participants will achieve the two required outcomes, as follows:

- Certainty in regard to the presence or otherwise of known Aboriginal sites within the survey area;
- Certainty that no relevant persons or families have been omitted from the consultative process and that therefore no complaints over such omission will arise after survey completion.

There remains, of course, the possibility of hitherto unknown Aboriginal sites being within the areas of proposed works associated with the Project and for this matter it was formulated that the Aboriginal representative participate in the archaeological field investigation.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Climate

The study area experiences a semi-arid climate with hot, dry summers and mild winters. Mean maximum temperature for the hottest month occur in January at 33.6 °C with mean minimum of 18.3 °C. Maximum temperatures exceeding 46 °C have been recorded for the region. Temperatures in July reach a mean maximum of 16.7 °C and a mean minimum of 5 °C (BOM 2015).

The area receives on average 267mm of rain annually, fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, with slightly higher falls in the winter months between June and August. Winter rainfall is usually associated with cold fronts, whilst thunderstorms provide the area with localised and variable rainfall during the summer months. The area is also subject to droughts given high temperatures and high evaporation rates (Beard 1981).

4.2 Geology

The study region is situated within the Yilgarn Craton comprising basements of Archaean greenstone and granites and Proterozoic granite and gneiss intrusions (Beard 1990). Undulating uplands on granite pavements and low valleys of greenstone hills typify the geology of the region with granite outcrops commonly occurring. Red-brown loams and Aeolian sands occur in the broad valley floors interspersed with Eocene marine limestone plains. Gravelly sand plains and laterite breakaways occur in upper levels stemming from erosion of the lateritic duricrust (Cowan et al 2001).

4.3 Vegetation

The Project lies within the Coolgardie Botanical District of the South-western Interzone, in the Eremean Botanical Province (Beard 1981). The vegetation is characterised by an open sclerophyll woodland dominated by Salmon Gum (*E. salmonaphloia*) and Gimlet (*E. salubris*) within valley floors, with a variety of mallee species colonising the slopes between the valley floors and sandy uplands. The latter are characterised by acacia scrub. The majority of the survey area is situated on yellow sands with some gravel with typical sand plain vegetation. A few pockets of mallee and gum woodlands are also present.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Early Aboriginal occupation of arid and semi-arid regions of Australia has been dated to 25,000 BP from sites such as the Newman Rockshelter in the Pilbara (Maynard 1980). Other excavations at Puntutjarpa in the Gibson Desert (Gould 1977) and at Walga Rock (Bordes et al 1983) have yielded dates of around 10,000 BP.

Researchers (Gould 1980) have elaborated a rain-chasing model to describe the type of Aboriginal adaptation to arid and semi-arid regions. The model proposes an opportunistic water exploitation system, where ephemeral and semi-permanent water sources were utilised prior to the more reliable and permanent sources (Gould 1980, Veth 1989).

Aboriginal colonisation theories for arid and semi-arid ecosystems have been widely debated. Smith (1988) has suggested that availability of water during an earlier lacustral



phase would have allowed Aboriginal occupation of the interior of Australia by 12,000 BP. Occupation of desert lowlands before and during the last glacial maximum would have been abandoned until the amelioration in climate c.15,000 to 7,000 BP.

Veth (2000) postulated a different model whereby the initial colonisation of the arid regions occurred during the more favourable climatic period of the late Pleistocene, from approximately 25,000 BP, with a retreat to less arid areas during the 22,000 to 13,000 BP period, and a re-occupation of marginal lands between 13,000 to 5,000 BP. From 5,000 to 1,500 BP all desert ecosystems are thought to have been inhabited due to a re-establishment of regional networks and an intensification of site occupation, ceremonial gatherings and long distance exchange (Veth 2000).

Several dated sites within the survey region have yielded Holocene dates in the range of 2,000 BP near Leinster (Lieberman et al 1977) to 500 BP near Hyden (Bowdler 1989) and 1570 BP at Windimurra (Harris 2002).

According to previous research, the archaeological mark of a rain-chasing model of occupation includes a higher number of low-density artefact scatters around ephemeral water sources and larger sites associated with more permanent water bodies.

5.1 Regional Archaeology

In the wider region several Aboriginal heritage surveys have been conducted (Cecchi 2014a, 2014b, 2014c, 2013, 2012a, 2012b, 2011, 2009 and O'Connor 2012a, 2012b 2009, 2008, 1987). From these studies the following generalisations can be made:

- Artefacts scatter sites are the most common site type recorded. These sites are usually located in the vicinity of water sources such as creeks, drainage lines, claypans, rockholes and granite outcrops or within rockshelters. The size, density and raw material variability is proportional to the size and nature of the water source with which it's associated or the distance to the closest potential water source;
- Surface scatters commonly exhibit artefacts manufactured from a variety of lithics including quartz, chert, chacedony, fine grained sedimentary (mudstone, siltstone), silcrete, tuff, ironstone, BIF, quartzite, dolerite and basalt;
- Surface artefact scatters exhibit assemblage's characteristic of the Australian Small Tool tradition. Backing and tool types such as scrapers, blades and backed blades have been recorded. Few grinding implements have been identified, usually within larger sites;
- Quartz, silcrete, chert and chalcedony quarry sites have been recorded previously;
- Stone arrangements and scarred trees have been previously recorded in the region; and
- Stone arrangements usually occur in association with granite outcrops and water sources, or where suitable cobbles and stones can be found at the surface.



6.0 DEPARTMENT OF ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS SITE REGISTER

A search of the DAA AHIS indicated that there are no Registered Sites or Other Heritage Places within the Project (Appendix 5). From the author's private library one Aboriginal heritage survey was identified as been previously conducted within the Project.

6.1 Previous Heritage Survey Reports

Tellus commissioned Aboriginal heritage surveys prior to undertaking exploratory drilling of the Sandy Ridge Project (Cecchi 2014b). Representatives of the Kaparn Group, Kelemaia Kubu(d)n and Widji groups were consulted and participated in a field survey for the drill lines. No sites were identified and the report recommended further consultation and field surveys should the Project proceed in order to identify and record any sites outside the drill lines cleared.

7.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The field survey was conducted via pedestrian transects aligned north-south, spaced fifty meters apart. Representatives of the following Aboriginal Groups were consulted with regards to the Project:

- Kaparn Native Title Group: Elizabeth Sambo, Gina Sambo, Jamarl Sambo, Isabel Richards, Mark Richards and Trevor Johns; and
- Kelamaia Kabu(d)n: George Champion (snr), Tim Champion, Charles Coleman and Travis Champion; and
- Widji Group: Dianne Logan, Rodney Edwards, Corey Logan and Betty Logan.

8.0 SURVEY RESULTS

No sites of Aboriginal heritage were identified during the survey.

8.1 Isolated Artefacts

Two isolated artefacts were identified and recorded within the survey area (Appendix 1). Given that studies have evidenced the fact that Aboriginal people travelled, hunted and gathered throughout much of the region it is not uncommon to find isolated stone artefacts. Within the survey area artefact densities were very low and the potential for stratified deposits was assessed as negligible due to the local geology and predictive site patterning. The Aboriginal people and the author do not deem these artefacts to constitute 'sites' under the Act.



Figure 3. Isolated Flake.

9.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Tellus commissioned Aboriginal heritage surveys of its Sandy Ridge Project, 140 kilometres northwest of Kalgoorlie. The Project encompasses nearly nine square kilometers of land some twenty kilometers north of Mt Walton. The survey was carried out by John Cecchi of John Cecchi Heritage Management Consultancy in May 2015, on behalf of R. & E. O'Connor Pty Ltd, in consultation with representatives of the Kaparn Native Title Group, Kelamaia Kabu(d)n and Widji Group. The field survey was conducted via pedestrian transects aligned north-south, spaced fifty meters apart. Ground visibility was good, with an average of 50%. Given the survey methodology and ground visibility it is postulated that any sites with surface expressions would have been identified during the survey.

The majority of the survey area comprises sandplain vegetation with no reliable water sources present. Given that no sites of ethnographic or archaeological significance were identified within the Project the Aboriginal representatives approve the Project (Appendix 2). The potential for stratified archaeological deposits was assessed as negligible given the local geology and predictive site patterning. It is therefore recommended that the Project proceed as planned.

Given that the Act applies to sites whether previously reported or not, should ground works encounter Aboriginal cultural material, further archaeological and ethnographic consultation may be warranted. Should any skeletal material be uncovered, the Western Australian Police should be contacted.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- No sites of Aboriginal heritage were identified during the survey.
- The Aboriginal representatives consulted approve the Project.
- The Project should proceed as planned.
- The Act applies to sites whether previously reported or not. Should ground works encounter Aboriginal cultural material, further archaeological and ethnographic consultation may be warranted. Should any skeletal material be uncovered during ground works, the Western Australian Police should be contacted.

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APPENDIX 1 ISOLATED ARTEFACTS RECORDING

Artefact Type	Lithic Type	Size (Length x Width x Thickness) mm	Location (MGA Zone 51) mE mN	Geographical Context	Land Integrity	Potential for Stratified Archaeological Deposit
Flake	Quartz	22 x 15 x 7	219968 6638229	Sandplain	High	Negligible
Core	Quartz	55 x 41 x 30	221654 6633218	Sandplain	High	Negligible



APPENDIX 2

DEFINITION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS

Scarred Trees

Aboriginal scarred trees reflect several traditional activities involving the removal of bark and wood. A significant amount of Aboriginal cultural material was sourced from the bark and wood of trees to make implements such as shields, sacred boards, shelters and containers. Other scars have been recorded as toe holds made in order to climb trees, or holes within trunks used to smoke out and hunt mammals (Long 2005). Aboriginal scars occur on a variety of tree types and given the variety of purposes for which they were used, appear in a diverse range of sizes and shapes.

Scars on trees formed after the piece of bark or wood is extracted and damage to the cambium results in a drying out of the sapwood, where bark will not be able to grow back again. Overgrowth of bark surrounding the scar may occur and to such an extent to eventually close or apparently seal the wound, although this new growth will never join with the dry face underneath.

A scar on a tree can also derive from other injuries the bark receives, for example via lightning strike, fire damage, collapse of branches or other trees onto trunk, vehicle collision, surveyors marks, ring barking and faunal damage. Given these considerations, it is sometimes difficult to accurately identify a scarred tree as of Aboriginal, European or natural origin.

Long (2005) provides the following guidelines to assess the whether a scar on a tree is from natural or incidental types of scarring:

- What impacts have occurred in the vicinity of the scar?
- How old is the tree on which the scar occurs, and how long has the scar been there?
- What impacts have occurred to the tree, and can you work out the order in which they have occurred?
- Can you identify the form and size of the original scar on the tree?

An epicormic shoot or stem will be located immediately below a section of damaged trunk which interrupts the connection between the roots and the canopy and is a common feature associated with cultural scars (Long 2005).

If the scar occurs on a dead tree, an arborist could perhaps indicate when the tree died, how old the tree was at the time of death and provide an estimate of the time between scarification and death of the tree. This information would provide a possible time span for the production of the scar on the tree. C-14 dating and growth ring counting can provide accurate dates for the age of the tree.

A **Quarry** may occur wherever outcrops of suitable stone are found. These exhibit a concentration of primary flakes in the artefact assemblage with a relative dense concentration, and may contain the original quarried stone exhibiting hundreds of flake scars.

Because rocks and minerals can fracture as a result of geomorphic or other natural processes flaked stones are classified as **stone artefacts** if they exhibit one or more of the following features (Holdaway & Stern 2004: 108-9):

A positive or negative ring crack

A negative or positive bulb of percussion

An érraillure scar below the point of percussion

Negative flake scars or ridges

Flakes, Cores and Retouched flakes (Tools), are the three main categories of artefacts and their features are detailed below (Hiscock 1984: 129):

Flakes must exhibit at least one of the following traits:

A ring crack

A positive bulb of percussion

An érraillure scar below the point of percussion

Cores exhibit negative flake scars marking the place where previous flakes were struck.

A core may be described as Unidirectional, Bidirectional, Bifacial or Multidirectional

depending on the orientation of the flake scars and location of the striking platform (Holdaway & Stern 2004:180-2).

Retouched Flakes, also classified as Tools, are stones that show signs of flake scars across their ventral surface and display a ring crack.

APPENDIX 3

EXTRACT FROM *ABORIGINAL HERITAGE ACT 1972*

Part II — Application and traditional use

5. Application to places

This Act applies to —

- (a) any place of importance and significance where persons of Aboriginal descent have, or appear to have, left any object, natural or artificial, used for, or made or adapted for use for, any purpose connected with the traditional cultural life of the Aboriginal people, past or present;
- (b) any sacred, ritual or ceremonial site, which is of importance and special significance to persons of Aboriginal descent;
- (c) any place which, in the opinion of the Committee, is or was associated with the Aboriginal people and which is of historical, anthropological, archaeological or ethnographical interest and should be preserved because of its importance and significance to the cultural heritage of the State;
- (d) any place where objects to which this Act applies are traditionally stored, or to which, under the provisions of this Act, such objects have been taken or removed.

[Section 5 inserted by No. 8 of 1980 s. 2; amended by No. 24 of 1995 s. 6.]

APPENDIX 4 DAA AHIS RESULTS





Search Criteria

0 Registered Aboriginal Sites in Coordinates search area; 217803.00mE, 6641248.00mN z51 (MGA94) : 223854.00mE, 6641469.00mN z51 (MGA94) : 227965.00mE, 6630161.00mN z51 (MGA94) : 217258.00mE, 6631050.00mN z51 (MGA94)

Disclaimer

The *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* preserves all Aboriginal sites in Western Australia whether or not they are registered. Aboriginal sites exist that are not recorded on the Register of Aboriginal Sites, and some registered sites may no longer exist.

The information provided is made available in good faith and is predominately based on the information provided to the Department of Aboriginal Affairs by third parties. The information is provided solely on the basis that readers will be responsible for making their own assessment as to the accuracy of the information. If you find any errors or omissions in our records, including our maps, it would be appreciated if you email the details to the Department at HeritageEnquiries@daa.wa.gov.au and we will make every effort to rectify it as soon as possible.

Copyright

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Coordinate Accuracy

Accuracy is shown as a code in brackets following the coordinates. Map coordinates (Latitude/Longitude 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. '500000mE:Z50' means Easting=500000, Zone=50.



Terminology (NB that some terminology has varied over the life of the legislation)

Place ID/Site ID: This a unique ID assigned by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs to the place

Status:

- o **Registered Site:** The place has been assessed as meeting Section 5 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*
- o **Other Heritage Place which includes:**
 - **Stored Data / Not a Site:** The place has been assessed as not meeting Section 5 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*
 - **Lodged:** Information has been received in relation to the place, but an assessment has not been completed at this stage to determine if it meets Section 5 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*

Access and Restrictions:

- o **File Restricted = No:** Availability of information (other than boundary) that the Department of Aboriginal Affairs holds in relation to the place is not restricted in any way.
- o **File Restricted = Yes:** Some of the information that the Department of Aboriginal Affairs holds in relation to the place is restricted if it is considered culturally sensitive. This information will only be made available if the Department of Aboriginal Affairs receives written approval from the informants who provided the information. Download the [Request to Access Restricted Information](#) letter and form.
- o **Boundary Restricted = No:** place location is shown as accurately as the information lodged with the Registrar allows.
- o **Boundary Restricted = Yes:** To preserve confidentiality the exact location and extent of the place is not displayed on the map. However, the shaded region (generally with an area of at least 4km²) provides a general indication of where the place is located. If you are a landowner and wish to find out more about the exact location of the place, please contact DAA.
- o **Restrictions:**
 - **No Restrictions:** Anyone can view the information.
 - **Male Access Only:** Only males can view restricted information.
 - **Female Access Only:** Only females can view restricted information

Legacy ID: This is the former unique number that the former Department of Aboriginal Sites assigned to the place. This has been replaced by the Place ID / Site ID.



List of Registered Aboriginal Sites with Map

No Results



Legend

Selected Heritage Sites

-  Registered Sites
-  Aboriginal Community Occupied
-  Aboriginal Community Unoccupied
-  Town
-  Search Area

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Search Criteria

0 Other Heritage Places in Coordinates search area (2); 217803.00mE, 6641248.00mN z51 (MGA94) : 223854.00mE, 6641469.00mN z51 (MGA94) : 227965.00mE, 6630161.00mN z51 (MGA94) : 217258.00mE, 6631050.00mN z51 (MGA94)

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 - **Female Access Only:** Only females can view restricted information

Legacy ID: This is the former unique number that the former Department of Aboriginal Sites assigned to the place. This has been replaced by the Place ID / Site ID.



List of Other Heritage Places with Map

No Results



Legend

Selected Heritage Places

-  Other Heritage Places
-  Aboriginal Community Occupied
-  Aboriginal Community Unoccupied
-  Town
-  Search Area

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