Southdown Magnetite Project
Indigenous Heritage Management Plan

Revision 4: September 2012
Indigenous Heritage Management Plan

Document Control

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<tr>
<th>Document Status</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Reviewer</th>
<th>Signature</th>
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Executive Summary

The Southdown Joint Venture (SDJV), a joint venture between Grange Resources Limited (Grange) 70% and SRT Australia Pty Ltd (SRT) 30%, proposes to construct and operate the Southdown Magnetite Project (the Project) in the south-west region of Western Australia, approximately 90 km north-east of Albany.

This Indigenous Heritage Management Plan (IHMP) has been developed to facilitate the management of Indigenous heritage during construction and operation of the Project. SDJV has made commitments to protect Indigenous heritage in the Public Environmental Review. These are:

Commitment 40: Obtain approvals relevant to the Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990 and the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 for disturbance to heritage sites.

Commitment 41: Prepare a Heritage Site Management Plan that will:
   1. Address indigenous and non-indigenous heritage sites;
   2. Set out procedures to protect sites from unapproved disturbance; and
   3. Manage disturbance to sites in a manner that is aligned with traditional values.

The objectives of this IHMP are to avoid and conserve Indigenous archaeological and ethnographic sites. Where sites cannot be avoided, impacts would be minimised by:

- Development of measures for the management and mitigation of Indigenous cultural heritage, drawing on both information provided by the Indigenous stakeholders and the results of the ethnographic and archaeological assessments;
- Promoting conservation of Indigenous archaeological sites and cultural heritage at all times; and
- Ensuring the continued consultation with and direct involvement of the relevant Indigenous stakeholder group(s) throughout the development and implementation of the Project.

This IHMP seeks to ensure that SDJV meet their obligations and requirements under State and Commonwealth legislation, whilst working in partnership with the local Indigenous community.

Two Native Title claims have been identified over the Project footprint and the Cape Riche area, including the Southern Noongar and Wagyl Kaip Native Title Claimant Groups, both registered under the Native Title Act 1993. Consultation with the Southern Noongar and Wagyl Kaip people has been undertaken through the Albany Heritage Reference Group Aboriginal Corporation (AHRG) and South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC).
Archaeological and ethnographic surveys have been undertaken for all proposed disturbance areas associated with the Project, including the Mine site, the Slurry pipeline from the Mine site to the Port of Albany, the Albany Port Materials handling facility and the Desalination plant and associated pipeline.

The Department of Indigenous Affairs’ Aboriginal Site Register, held under Section 38 of the State’s *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (AHA Act)*, revealed the presence of five previously recorded ethnographic sites within 200 m of the proposed Mine site and pipeline footprint.

The current alignment of the Slurry pipeline will impact on two ethnographic sites. These ethnographic sites are subject to a Section 18 Application (Appendix B) which will be submitted to the Minister for Indigenous Affairs in 2012. These sites will not be disturbed unless permission is granted by the Minister under the *AHA Act*.

There are ten archaeological sites located and recorded at the Southdown Mine site that require disturbance for development of the Project. Approval to disturb these seven sites (Sites 1-7) located in the southern section of the Mine site (Lots 6832 and 6833) was approved by the Minister for Indigenous Affairs via a Section 18 Application under the AHA Act, on 27 January 2012. An additional three sites (Sites 8-10) were found in the northern section of the Mine site (Lots 6836 and 6831) during a survey of the expanded Mine site footprint in March 2012. These new artefact sites will not be disturbed unless permission is granted by the Minister under the *AHA Act 1972 (Appendix B)*.

Management actions have been developed to facilitate the management of Indigenous heritage during construction and operation of the Project.
Indigenous Heritage Management Plan

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1. **BACKGROUND**

1.1. **Site Description**

The Southdown Joint Venture (SDJV), a joint venture between Grange Resources Limited (Grange) 70% and SRT Australia Pty Ltd (SRT) 30%, proposes to construct and operate the Southdown Magnetite Project. The Southdown Magnetite Project (the Project) is located in the south-west region of Western Australia, approximately 90 km north-east of Albany (refer Figure 1).

The Project is approved under Ministerial Statement 816 for an ore mining rate up to 45 Million tonnes per annum (Mtpa), a waste rock mining rate of up to 85 Mtpa, and a total concentrate production of 200 Mt for the life of mine. The Project involves conventional open-pit mining methods with the magnetite ore being crushed, ground, screened and magnetically separated. The concentrate is further upgraded using hydro separation to remove fine silica, and flotation to remove sulphur impurities. Magnetite concentrate will be produced at a targeted production rate of 10 Mtpa. The Project currently has a life of mine of 14 years but known extensions to the magnetite deposit within the adjacent exploration licence are expected to extend the Project life considerably.

Mining of the magnetite will be via hard rock mining methods, using drill and blast techniques. Inert waste material will be placed in the 950 ha waste rock dump, then eventually backfilled into the 400 ha pit once the waste rock dump reaches its capacity designed to be 45 m in height at closure. Potentially Acid Forming (PAF) material will be encapsulated in purpose-built PAF cells within the waste dump to enable the material to be covered within six months to prevent oxidation (refer Figure 2).

Non-magnetic production tailings will be thickened and deposited in a slurry form into a Tailings Storage Facility (TSF). A 250 ha TSF will be constructed to hold approximately six years of tailings production with a capacity of 104 Mt of tailings. A second above ground TSF (TSF Cell 2), north of Cell 1, is planned for tailings storage beyond six years of production. An application has been submitted to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) under Section 45C of the Environmental Protection Act 1986 for approval to increase the TSF footprint to 605 ha to accommodate the 355 ha Cell 2.

The magnetite concentrate will be transported as slurry from the Mine site through a buried steel pipeline to a purpose-built dewatering and concentrate storage facility at the Albany Port. The pipeline system includes two buried pipelines, one to return the water to the Mine site for reuse. Both pipelines are buried in the same corridor which is approximately 110 km in length (refer Figure 1).

At the Albany Port, the magnetite slurry will be dewatered, and stockpiled before being loaded onto Cape-size vessels for export. The Port Material handling facility will be built on reclaimed land...
immediately east of the Berth 6 woodchip terminal site and incorporates the addition of a new Berth 7, a filtration plant, a concentrate stockpile shed and a ship-loading facility.

The expansion of Albany Port to accommodate export of the product involves dredging of 12 million cubic metres of marine sediments to widen, deepen and increase the length of the existing shipping channel in Princess Royal Harbour and King George Sound to allow access of Cape-size vessels to the Port. Dredged material will be disposed offshore at a location in King George Sound. A portion of the dredged material will be used for reclamation of up to nine hectares of Princess Royal Harbour to construct Berth 7. All works associated with the expansion of Albany Port are approved under Ministerial Statement 846 with the Albany Port Authority (APA) as the proponent. The construction and operation of the Port Material handling facility forms part of the Southdown Project. However, the Southdown Project does not include the dredging and reclamation works associated with the Albany Port expansion as these are managed by the APA under separate environmental approvals.

To support the Project, SDJV proposes to develop a reverse osmosis, seawater Desalination plant in order to provide a reliable, independent water supply of up to 11 gigalitres per annum for the Project. The Desalination plant was approved under Ministerial Statement 904 in July, 2012 and will be located approximately five km west of Cape Riche, and approximately 25 km from the Mine site (refer Figure 3). The Desalination plant includes construction of the following infrastructure:

- 28.6 km treated water pipeline from the Desalination plant to the Concentrator at the Mine site;
- 4.7 km seawater transfer pipeline from the intake and pump station to the Desalination plant;
- 5.3 km brine discharge pipeline from the Desalination plant to the outfall location; and
- 33 kV overhead power lines from the Mine site to the Desalination plant, and combination overhead/underground cable from Desalination plant to seawater intake.

In addition, Western Power will construct a 330 kV transmission line (approximately 278 km in length) from the Muja switchyard at Collie to the Southdown Mine site to provide the required 167 mega-watt connected load at the Project. While the transmission line is substantially funded by the Southdown Project, it will be managed by Western Power and does not form part of the Project.
Figure 1: Southdown Magnetite Project regional location
Figure 2: Southdown Mine site
Figure 3: Location of Cape Riche seawater Desalination plant and water transfer pipeline
1.2. Scope and Objectives

This *Indigenous Heritage Management Plan* (IHMP) has been developed to facilitate the management of Indigenous heritage during construction and operation of the Project. SDJV has made commitments to protect Indigenous heritage in the Public Environmental Review (Ecologia 2007). These are:

**Commitment 40**
Obtain approvals relevant to the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990* and the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* for disturbance to heritage sites.

**Commitment 41**
Prepare a Heritage Site Management Plan that will:
1. Address indigenous and non-indigenous heritage sites;
2. Set out procedures to protect sites from unapproved disturbance; and
3. Manage disturbance to sites in a manner that is aligned with traditional values.

The objectives of this IHMP are to avoid and conserve Indigenous archaeological and ethnographic sites. Where sites cannot be avoided, impacts would be minimised by:

- Development of measures for the management and mitigation of Indigenous cultural heritage, drawing on both information provided by the Indigenous stakeholders and the results of the ethnographic and archaeological assessments;
- Promoting conservation of Indigenous archaeological sites and cultural heritage at all times; and
- Ensuring the continued consultation with and direct involvement of the relevant Indigenous stakeholder group(s) throughout the development and implementation of the Project.

This IHMP seeks to ensure that SDJV meet their obligations and requirements under State and Commonwealth legislation, whilst working in partnership with the local Indigenous community.

1.3. Relevant Legislative

The following government legislation and policy guidelines are relevant to the Project and govern and protect Indigenous culture and land rights in Western Australia:

- *Native Title Act 1993* (Cwlth);
- *Aboriginal and Torres Straits Islanders Heritage Protection Act 1984* (Cwlth);
- *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*;
- *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (WA); and
- EPA Guidance Statement No. 41: *Assessment of Aboriginal Heritage 2004*. 
The Commonwealth *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders Heritage Protection Act 1984* was enacted to preserve and protect areas and objects in Australia and its water, which are of particular significance to Traditional Owners. This Act is employed when it is considered that state or territory laws do not adequately protect indigenous cultural heritage objects or sites.

The *Native Title Act 1993* is used as a mechanism for determining native title claims, and provides for, or permits, the validation of past acts that have been invalidated because of the existence of native title, thereby clarifying the legal position of the landowners.

The *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*, administered by the Department of Indigenous Affairs (DIA), provides automatic protection for all places and objects in Western Australia that are significant to Aboriginal people.

The *Heritage Act of Western Australia 1990* gives legal protection to places that are listed on the State Register of Heritage Places. Registration of a place is official recognition by the broader community of its cultural significance to the heritage of Western Australia.

1.3.1. Native Title Claimants

Two Native Title claims have been identified over the Project footprint and the Cape Riche area, including the Southern Noongar and Wagyl Kaip Native Title Claimant Groups, both registered under the *Native Title Act 1993*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Application Type</th>
<th>Tribunal Number</th>
<th>Federal Court Number</th>
<th>Registration Date</th>
<th>Registration Test Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southern Noongar</td>
<td>Claimant</td>
<td>WC96/109</td>
<td>WAD6134/98</td>
<td>18/11/1996</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagyl Kaip</td>
<td>Claimant</td>
<td>WC98/70</td>
<td>WAD6286/98</td>
<td>29/09/1998</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consultation with the Southern Noongar and Wagyl Kaip people has been undertaken through the Albany Heritage Reference Group (AHRG) and South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC).

1.3.2. Previous Surveys and Consultation

Archaeological and ethnographic surveys have been undertaken for all proposed disturbance areas associated with the Project, including the Mine site, the Slurry pipeline from the Mine site to the Port of Albany, the Albany Port Materials handling facility and the Desalination plant and associated pipeline.
The following consultation and heritage surveys have been undertaken for the Project areas:

- Full Site Identification Aboriginal Heritage Surveys have been completed in consultation with the AHRG, SWALSC and Department of Indigenous Affairs (DIA) Albany Office and include:
  - Goode, & Irvine, (2005) *An Ethnographic survey for Grange Resources Limited., & Albany Port Authority, Southdown Magnetite Project, Great Southern Region, Western Australia*.
  - Gifford, & Czerwinski, (2010) *Aboriginal Archaeological and Ethnographic Survey Report, Grange Resources Desalination Pipeline, Cape Riche, Great Southern, WA*; and
- Section 16 consultation with the AHRG and SWALSC working party during 2010;
- Archaeological excavations under a Section 16 permit – consultation completed by Greenfeld *et.al.* (2011) with informants from AHRG and SWALSC working party nominees;
- Consultation regarding excavation results and Section 18 salvage request – Goode, October 2011 – SWALSC working party nominated survey team that included several AHRG members;
- Archaeological survey conducted of the changes in the Desalination infrastructure areas, changes to the Mine site footprint areas, and changes to the slurry pipeline alignment represented by 10 local Noongar families during 28-30 March 2012;
- Ethnographic survey conducted of the changes in the Desalination infrastructure areas, changes to the Mine site footprint areas, and changes to the slurry pipeline alignment represented by 10 local Noongar families during 16-17 May 2012; and
- Ethnographic survey conducted of the Desalination infrastructure areas, for the “Womber” group spokesperson and family representatives on 3 July 2012.

1.3.3. **Identified Heritage Sites**

A search of the Department of Indigenous Affairs’ Aboriginal Site Register, held under Section 38 of the State’s *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (AHA Act)*, revealed the presence of five previously recorded ethnographic sites within 200 m of the proposed Mine site and pipeline footprint (*Table 2*).

The Slurry pipeline alignment will impact upon two ethnographic sites, one at Williyung Brook and one at the port – Camp Melville. The ethnographic site at Williyung Brook site, adjacent to the Albany airport, has been historically highly impacted from farming activities (*Table 2, Plate 1*). The creek is ephemeral and now retains little in the way of heritage values to the current heritage informants (Goode, 2012).
The Point Melville camp was a traditional camp site, a water source and a historic hunting and fishing camp. Goode (2012) concluded that the camp would be unlikely to meet the definition of Section 5 of the AHA Act and that any cultural material that may still be present would lack scientific provenance.

Both ethnographic sites will not be disturbed unless permission is granted by the Minister under the AHA Act. Further information on these sites is provided in the S18 application provided in Appendix B.

Table 2: Aboriginal Ethnographic Sites on the Aboriginal Site Register Potentially Occurring in the Project Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site ID</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Impact by Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5746</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Kalgan River</td>
<td>Mythological, Fish Trap</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15111</td>
<td>Interim</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Yungup</td>
<td>Camp</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21837</td>
<td>Interim</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Creek 3 (Willyung Brook)</td>
<td>Natural Feature, Water Source</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17474</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yoolberup</td>
<td>Mythological</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYR</td>
<td>NYR</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Kinjarling</td>
<td>Mythological</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30637</td>
<td>Lodged</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Point Melville Campsite</td>
<td>Mythological, historical camp.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plate 1: Ethnographic site at Willyung Creek

In total, there are ten archaeological sites that will require disturbance for the development of the Project. Seven archaeological sites (sites 1-7) were located and recorded at the Southdown Mine site.
(Greenfield et al. 2005) (Table 3) during the survey of Lots 6832 and 6833 in 2005. Five sites, Southdown 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7, are situated within cleared areas affected by wind erosion. These sites are large dense artefact scatters which contained examples of grinding materials. Following the archaeological investigation at the site, these sites are considered to have low or moderate cultural significances. The other two archaeological sites, Southdown 3 and 4, are situated within low lying depressions, which have been created by the action of wind erosion after the land has been cleared and represent low to medium cultural significance.

An application under Section 18 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 to disturb these seven archaeological sites was submitted to the Aboriginal Cultural Material Committee for consideration in October, 2011. Ministerial consent to use the land that contains the seven archaeological sites was granted January 2012 (Appendix A).

An additional three archaeological sites containing artefacts were identified during the archaeological and ethnographic surveys heritage survey of the northern lots (Lot 6832 & 6833) in March 2012 (Goode, 2012). These three new artefact sites (sites 8-10, Table 3) are located in the Project disturbance footprints within the accommodation camp and concentrator areas. The three artefact sites were inspected during the survey and the survey consultation group recommended that the artefactual material should be fully recorded to salvage the information and that the material be left in situ rather than relocated to avoid creating spiritual problems (Goode, 2012).

These three sites and the two ethnographic sites surveyed in 2012 will not be disturbed unless approval is granted under Section 18 of the AHA Act. The Section application for these sites will be submitted in 2012 once SDJV has completed the purchase of the northern lots. A copy of the S18 application is provided in Appendix B.

**Table 3: Archaeological Sites Identified within the Southdown Magnetite Project Footprint**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Nature of Site</th>
<th>Current significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southdown 1</td>
<td>Artefact Scatter, Grinding material</td>
<td>20m x 65m</td>
<td>Estimated that site contains at least 1000 stone artefacts</td>
<td>Low to Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southdown 2</td>
<td>Artefact Scatter, Grinding material</td>
<td>80m x 20m</td>
<td>Estimated that site contains over 1000 stone artefacts</td>
<td>Low to Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southdown 3</td>
<td>Artefact Scatter</td>
<td>7m x 35m</td>
<td>Contains at most 50 artefacts</td>
<td>Low to Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southdown 4</td>
<td>Artefact Scatter</td>
<td>10m x 10m</td>
<td>Contains at most 50 artefacts</td>
<td>Low to Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southdown 5</td>
<td>Artefact Scatter, Grinding material</td>
<td>35m x 22m</td>
<td>Estimated that site contains at least 1000 stone artefacts</td>
<td>Low to Moderate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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| Southdown 5a | Artefact Scatter, Grinding material | Estimated that site contains at least 1000 stone artefacts | Low to Moderate |
| Southdown 6 | Artefact Scatter, Grinding material | Estimated that site contains over 2000 stone artefacts | Low to Moderate |
| Southdown 7 | Artefact Scatter, Grinding material | Estimated that site contains over 2000 stone artefacts | Low to Moderate |
| Southdown 8 | Artefact Scatter (March 2012) | Small stone artefacts, including flakes, cores and debris. Main artefact concentration contains ~ 50 artefacts | Low |
| Southdown 9 | Artefact Scatter (March 2012) | Small stone artefacts, including flakes, manuports, and debris | Low |
| Southdown 10 | Artefact Scatter (March 2012) | Small stone artefacts, including flakes and debris | Low |

1.3.4. Forward Work

All archaeological and ethnographic surveys have been completed for the Mine site and Slurry pipeline alignment. Any approved ground disturbance and/or salvage work will be undertaken in consultation with the Albany Noongar Community and subject to consent from the Minister for Indigenous Affairs.

1.4. Potential Impacts and Environmental Objectives

The potential impacts of the Project construction and operation on Indigenous heritage aspects due to land disturbance include:

- disturbance to identified and unidentified Aboriginal archaeological objects and sites;
- disturbance to culturally significant ethnographic sites;
- damage to sites caused by dust and vibrations caused by drill and blast activities;
- discarding of litter and debris in or near Aboriginal heritage sites;
- graffiti on, and the defacing of objects which may form part of Aboriginal heritage sites;
- the unauthorised photography or video of Aboriginal heritage sites;
- the removal of artefacts or objects from Aboriginal heritage sites;
- altering or demarcating boundaries of identified heritage sites;
- use of land that is culturally inappropriate; and
- the unauthorised access to restricted sites of cultural significance.

The objectives for the management of heritage aspects during the construction and operation of the Project are to:

16
- Ensure that there are no unauthorized disturbances to Aboriginal heritage sites during construction and ongoing operations;
- Manage the known Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal cultural heritage values identified in the Project area to the satisfaction of the local Aboriginal claimant group;
- Maintain each site, or site complex in a way that is culturally appropriate and to ensure the ongoing conservation of known sites within the Project areas;
- To ensure that appropriate investigations are undertaken within all Project areas involving ground disturbance activities to help minimize impacts to heritage aspect;
- To ensure that appropriate consent is sought from the Minister of Indigenous Affairs to disturb areas of cultural significance.

1.5. Performance Indicators

Significant sites identified from the Aboriginal Site register and during ethnographic and archaeological surveys and construction will not be removed or damaged or altered without Ministerial consent under Section 18 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*. 
2. SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN

Note: These actions are subject to change once conditions have been published by the Minister of Indigenous Affairs from the Section 18 approvals.

Table 4: Specific Management Actions, Roles and Timing for the Heritage Management at the Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Commitment</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>General</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Ensure Aboriginal heritage is managed in accordance with the following legislation and guidance statements:</td>
<td>Environment Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Aboriginal and Torres Straits Islanders Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Cwlth);</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA); and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Training and site inductions will be provided to all Mine site personnel and contractors that are involved in ground disturbing activities, detailing the importance of avoiding heritage sites and reporting of any potential or newly discovered heritage sites. Training will cover the recognition of archaeological material and/or correct protocol and procedures should material be unearthed and advice with regards to their legal obligations under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972.</td>
<td>Environment Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provisions will be included within all contracts to ensure that contractors adhere to all heritage requirements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Design</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>SDJV will examine ways to modify future design or new additions of the Project to avoid impacts to registered or newly identified heritage sites</td>
<td>Environment Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>SDJV will communicate any changes to the design of the Project to the DIA and local Indigenous community</td>
<td>Environment Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pre-disturbance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Ministerial consent will be sought through the submission of an application under Section 18 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act</td>
<td>Environment Manager</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Indigenous Heritage Management Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Act 1972 for the disturbance of any archaeological or ethnographic site of significance identified through heritage surveys or construction activities.</th>
<th>Manager</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.</strong> No disturbance to any site of significance will occur without Ministerial consent and appropriate consultation with the local Indigenous community.</td>
<td>Environment Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7.</strong> Prior to any ground disturbance at the Mine site, SDJV will make provisions for the Noongar community to conduct a proprietary ceremony to mitigate any adverse spiritual effects that may occur as a result of the archaeological site being disturbed.</td>
<td>Environment Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8.</strong> SDJV will make provision for an archaeologist, assisted by Noongar community representatives, to fully record the extent of any archaeological sites proposed to be disturbed and that material is not removed from the site but left <em>in situ</em>, or as determined by consultation with the Noongar community or any Ministerial direction.</td>
<td>Environment Manager</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Disturbance

**9.** Works in the local area are to cease if skeletal material is uncovered at any site or Aboriginal artefacts are discovered in areas not identified during any previous ethnographic or archaeological heritage survey and not covered by any Section 18 consent by the Minister of Indigenous Affairs.

**Human skeletal material:**
- The police will be called to ensure that any human remains discovered are not recently deceased;
- All works throughout the local Project area are to cease until given all clear by the police;
- Remains are to be protected from further disturbance;
- If the remains are determined to be of Aboriginal origin, Native Title Claimants are to be consulted on the management of the remains; and
- Work at the immediate location (plus 50m buffer) of the skeletal remains is not be recommenced until all parties have been consulted and an agreement has been reached on the most appropriate course of actions.

**Other Aboriginal artefacts:**
• Works shall cease in the immediate vicinity of the discovery of Aboriginal heritage sites, materials or artefacts not identified during any previous ethnographic or archaeological heritage surveys and which are not covered by Ministerial consent to be disturbed;
• A qualified archaeologist shall examine the material;
• If the material is deemed to be of Aboriginal origin and are deemed to be worthy of registration as a site, DIA and the appropriate Noongar community representatives are to be informed and consulted; and
• Treatment of the archaeological material shall be decided in consultation with DIA and the Noongar community representatives.

10. In consultation with the local Indigenous community, through the SWALSC and AHRG, two appropriately experienced and suitable representatives from the Indigenous community (the Consultants) will be engaged to monitor all and any activities related to the Project that involve disturbance to the surface of the Land or any part of the Land (the Works) in the following situations:
   • Where the Works are disturbing the surface of the Land for the first time or what appears to be the first time in areas of remnant vegetation; and
   • Where any heritage consultant engaged in respect of the Project has indicated that there is a likelihood of finding an object within the meaning of Section 6 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972.

Cultural Monitors will be engaged during ground disturbance activities of:
• Areas of native vegetation of both the slurry and desalination pipeline corridors;
• Within the Mine site footprint where native vegetation is to be cleared, and
• Within native vegetation areas of the infrastructure footprint of the northern sections of the Mine site approved under Section 45c of the EP Act in 2011.

11. In consultation with the Consultants, a suitably qualified Archaeologist/Anthropologist will be appointed to conduct appropriate heritage or site identification surveys, if and when required.

12. A review of the registered site record will be undertaken and suitable additional surveys will be completed in order to
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Responsible Party</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Should a site of significance be identified within close proximity to any area of the overall Project footprint, SDJV will employ cultural monitors during any construction activities that may be located close to the identified sites. The cultural monitors will detect the presence of archaeological or skeletal material, and will advise on methods that will minimise impacts to any heritage sites.</td>
<td>Environment Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Exclusion zones will be established around any site of significance that does not have appropriate Ministerial consent to disturb it and will be clearly communicated to mine personnel and contractors.</td>
<td>Environment Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>All identified sites that do not have current Ministerial consent to be disturbed will be regularly reviewed for disturbance and to ensure that management of newly identified sites is effective.</td>
<td>Environment Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Any sites that are disturbed without Ministerial approval will be immediately reported to the Noongar community representatives and DIA.</td>
<td>Environment Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>SDJV will undertake any feasible repairs to a disturbed site in consultation with the appropriate members from the local Indigenous community and DIA.</td>
<td>Environment Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>An internal investigation will be undertaken to identify any person responsible for knowingly disturbing a site of significance that does not have Ministerial approval to be disturbed.</td>
<td>Environment Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Construction</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>SDJV will ensure that measures are implemented to ensure that the outcomes of commitments previously committed to through consultation with the Indigenous community or through Ministerial consent, are recorded and actioned prior to any ground disturbance.</td>
<td>Environment Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>SDJV will ensure that all clearance lines are properly surveyed and flagged prior to ground disturbing activities</td>
<td>Site Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>SDJV will confirm that all clearing lines are correct in consultation with the “consultants’ and the appointed Archaeologist/Anthropologist</td>
<td>Site Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>SDJV will ensure that all mine personnel and contractors are made aware that they may not go beyond the clearing lines.</td>
<td>Site Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>SDJV will ensure that ‘Consultants’ are present to monitor all and any activities relating to the Project that will involve ground disturbing activities.</td>
<td>Environment Manager</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 24. | SDJV will provide to the Registrar of Aboriginal Sites (the Registrar) annually or at the completion of the Project, a written report advising the Registrar whether and to what extent the Project has impacted on all or any Sites, or Objects that may be located on the land, including a detailed description of:  
- Whether Sites or Objects have been partially or entirely impacted by the Project;  
- The level, type and effect of any such impact (including, where photographs taken during and after impact);  
- Where Aboriginal Sites or Objects have been mitigatively salvaged, when and how such salvage took place, who was present at the salvage and, subject to issues of cultural confidentiality, where the material was relocated. | Environment Manager |

**Internal Communication**

| 25. | SDJV will instigate a document control system that will ensure all personnel are informed about their obligations under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 and all site personnel and contactors are provided with suitable training and inductions to inform them of these obligations. | Environment Manager |
| 26. | SDJV will maintain an incident register where all heritage incidents and any associated response are recorded. | Environment Manager |
| 27. | SDJV will develop a ‘ground disturbance permit form’ to identify that all appropriate actions have been completed to commencement of disturbance works. | Environment Manager |

**Stakeholder Consultation**

<p>| 28. | SDJV will develop an external communication plan that identifies who is responsible for communicating with external stakeholders | Environment Manager |
| 29. | A Community Liaison Officer will be engaged by SDJV for the construction phase of the Project. During the operations phase of the Project, SDJV will nominate an appropriate competent person who, irrespective of other duties, will be responsible for liaising with the Aboriginal community. | Environment Manager |
| 30. | SDJV will continue to consult with the local Aboriginal community groups, through the SWALSC and AHRG on a | Environment Manager |</p>
<table>
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<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>31.</strong></td>
<td>SDJV will give due consideration to all requests made by the Noongar community in relation to environmental/hydrological monitoring, employment and training.</td>
<td>Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>32.</strong></td>
<td>That SDJV will provide public interpretation to ‘tell the story’ of the history and cultural significance of the mine area as a means of mitigating the harm to the country. Interpretation to be developed through engagement with the Noongar community and to be in line with the wishes of the Noongar community. The SDJV will assist the Noongar community to ‘tell this story’ at a suitable venue such as the Wellstead Museum or another venue as identified by the traditional owners</td>
<td>Environment Manager</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. PERFORMANCE AND COMPLIANCE REPORTING
SDJV will provide an annual integrated performance and compliance report that includes reference to all elements of the Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) for the Project, including this Management Plan. This report will detail performance against the EMPs, including management, monitoring and measures against the performance criteria. A list of the key management outcomes (Table 5), with an indication of evidence to demonstrate achievement will be provided as the basis of the report.

Table 5: Heritage Management Outcomes for the Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>Evidence</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>All site personnel and contractors will be informed of their obligations under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 and the recognition and management of newly identified sites</td>
<td>Pre-construction / on-going</td>
<td>Site induction forms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Obtain necessary Ministerial consent to disturb heritage sites prior to any disturbance activities</td>
<td>Pre-disturbance</td>
<td>Ministerial consent under Section 18 of Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>No disturbance to heritage sites without appropriate Ministerial consent.</td>
<td>Pre-disturbance</td>
<td>No heritage incident forms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Engage appropriate local Indigenous representatives to monitor initial ground disturbance.</td>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>Consultation and contracts with local Indigenous representatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Undertake Aboriginal Site Identification Surveys for all proposed Project areas prior to ground disturbance.</td>
<td>Pre-disturbance</td>
<td>Aboriginal Site identification Surveys Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Updated information will be provided to the DIA and the Register of Aboriginal Sites about the location of any newly identified sites or sites that have been disturbed</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>Letters and reports to DIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25, 26</td>
<td>Development of a document control system and heritage incident register.</td>
<td>Pre-disturbance</td>
<td>Continued maintenance of the document control system and incident register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Development of a ‘ground disturbance permitting system, including appropriate forms, to be followed prior to any ground disturbance works</td>
<td>Pre-disturbance</td>
<td>Ground disturbance permit form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Development of an external communication</td>
<td>Pre-</td>
<td>External Communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan</td>
<td>Construction Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>------</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29, 30</td>
<td>Engagement of a Community Liaison Officer for the construction phase of the Project who will liaise with the local Indigenous community</td>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>On-going consultation with local Indigenous community</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. REFERENCE


Goode, B. (2012) *Section 18 Consent Notice Regarding Archaeological Sites Southdown 8 to 10, Pipeline at Wilyung Creek and the Pipeline at Point Melville, Great Southern Region, Western Australia*. Unpublished report prepared for Grange Resources Ltd, Western Australia, July 2012.
APPENDIX A

Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972, Section 18 Ministerial Consent
Hon Peter Collier MLC
Minister for Energy; Training and Workforce Development; Indigenous Affairs

Our Ref: 34-16205

Mr Brendan Corry
Approvals Manager
Grange Resources Limited
PO Box 7025
Cloisters Square
PERTH WA 6850

Dear Mr Corry

I refer to the section 18 notice (the Notice) dated 19 October 2011 submitted by Grange Resources Limited (the Landowner) to the Aboriginal Cultural Material Committee (ACMC) pursuant to section 18(2) of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (AHA). The Notice was considered at the 14 December 2011 ordinary ACMC meeting.

The Notice advised that you wish to use the land described in Item 4 of the Notice as Lot 6832 on deposited plan 209203 and Lot 6833 on deposited plan 209203 in the City of Albany (the Land), for the purpose described in Item 6 of the Notice to construct an open cut magnetite iron ore mine and associated plant, infrastructure, roads and services at the Mettler mine site (the Purpose).

In accordance with my powers under section 18(3) of the AHA and following consideration of recommendations from the ACMC, I hereby grant consent to the use of the Land for the Purpose subject to the conditions set out below.

I am advised that based on current knowledge the Purpose will impact upon seven Aboriginal sites within the meaning of section 5 of the AHA (Sites) on the Land. The Sites are DIA 22189 (Southdown 1), DIA 22190 (Southdown 2), DIA 22191 (Southdown 3), DIA 22192 (Southdown 4), DIA 22193 (Southdown 5), DIA 22195 (Southdown 6) and DIA 22198 (Southdown 7).

Conditions of Consent

That the Landowner:

1. Records, and reports to the Registrar of Aboriginal Sites (the Registrar), in consultation with the Aboriginal people consulted for the Notice (the Consultants) and an archaeologist, the discovery of Aboriginal cultural material found during the
performance of the Purpose, upon any such discovery. If the cultural material is assessed by the Consultants and the archaeologist as highly significant, it must be salvaged and stored in accordance with best practice.

2. Provides a written report to the Registrar annually until the completion of the Purpose, and a final report within 60 days of the completion of the Purpose, advising whether and to what extent the Purpose has impacted on all or any Sites located on the Land. The final report should include a detailed description of:
   a. what extent the Purpose has impacted any Aboriginal Site on the Land;
   b. where any Aboriginal Site has been impacted, whether such Site has been partially or wholly impacted by the Purpose, and the level, effect and type of any such impact – preferably by the provision of photographs taken before and after the impact;
   c. where any Aboriginal Site has been subject to archaeological or cultural salvage, when and how such salvage took place, who was present at the salvage and where the material was re-located, the results of the salvage and any subsequent analysis conducted; and
   d. the results and findings of any monitoring of ground disturbing works associated with the Purpose.

The above conditions are imposed in order to:

- protect and preserve, whenever possible, Western Australia’s Aboriginal heritage;
- ensure the appropriate protection and preservation of the State’s Aboriginal heritage; and
- ensure that important relevant information is recorded and the Register of Aboriginal Sites is updated.

The Registrar and the ACMC welcome any advice in writing on all or any of the matters outlined above at any time prior to the completion of the Purpose to bring about comprehensive and updated information about Sites, and objects within the meaning of section 6 of the AHA, in Western Australia.

Right of Review of Decision

Where the Landowner (or authorised Agent) is aggrieved by a decision of the Minister made under section 18(3) of the AHA, the Landowner may apply to the State Administrative Tribunal for a review of the decision. The Tribunal’s website is www.sat.justice.wa.gov.au.

Other Matters

This consent can only be relied upon by the Landowner (or authorised Agent). Any subsequent owner of the land within the meaning of the AHA must make their own
application under the AHA.

Copies of the AHA, the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 1974 and the State Administrative Tribunal Act 2004 may be viewed and downloaded from the website of the State Law Publisher at www.slp.wa.gov.au.

If you have any queries in relation to your application, please contact Mr Simon Keenan, Department of Indigenous Affairs Senior Heritage Officer, on 9235 8132.

Kind regards

Hon Peter Collier MLC
MINISTER FOR ENERGY;
TRAINING AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT; INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS
27 JAN 2012
APPENDIX B

2012 Section 18 Application pending submission under Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972

(ELECTRONIC COPY APPENDED)
APPENDIX C
Aboriginal Heritage Site Types
ABORIGINAL SITE TYPES

Below is an overview of the various types of sites that can be found in Western Australia. For more information about site recording for the purpose of an application to use land (S18) click here.

Artefacts

An artefact site is a place where human activity is identifiable by the presence of a portable object/s (e.g., stone, glass, bone, shell) utilised or modified by Aboriginal people in relation to traditional cultural life past or present.

Isolated artefact/s are also considered under this type of site.

Fish Trap

A stone, wood, or other similar structure made by Aboriginal people for catching fish. Such structures are generally found on the coast of Western Australia, and in its lakes and rivers.
**Man-made structure**

The placement or arrangement, by Aboriginal people, of stone, wood or other material made into a structure for ceremonial or utilitarian purposes.

**Mythological**

A place that is connected to the great spirit ancestors, in their various manifestations, of the 'Dreamtime' which continues to be important and of special significance to persons of Aboriginal descent.

**Repository / Cache**

A place were cultural or utilitarian objects are/were taken, or stored, by Aboriginal people, either past or present.

**Ceremonial**

A place used for a formal act or series of acts prescribed by ritual, belief in a mythological manifestation, religious belief or observance, protocol or convention that is connected with the traditional cultural life of Aboriginal people past or present.

**Grinding patches/Grooves**

A place where grinding patches or grooves can be found. Grinding patches or grooves are smoothed areas or grooves on rock surfaces (non-portable) that have been created by grinding activity associated with food production such as seed milling, preparation of pigments, tool manufacture
and/or maintenance and ritual.

**Midden**

A place where there is an accumulation of shell refuse that is derived from exploitation of a mollusc resource by Aboriginal people. Such sites may also contain artefacts, fireplaces, burnt shell and bones.

Note: Natural events (e.g. storms) may result in the formation of "midden like" features. Such features are distinguishable from middens by their lack of artefactual material, burnt shell or their composition being of non-edible mollusc species. Therefore, at least two of the following pieces of evidence are required to establish that the accumulation of shells is of Aboriginal origin:

- Presence of charcoal, burnt wood, blackened shells, hearths.
- Presence of bones of other edible species.
- Presence of artefactual material.
- Presence of layers indicating cultural rather than natural deposition.
- Evidence that the shell fish have been exploited by human beings, e.g., broken open backs, edible size.
- Demonstrable selection of edible, mature, shell fish species.
- Ethnographic and/or historical evidence related to the accumulated shell refuse.
**Painting**

Places where Aboriginal people have painted on surfaces. Paintings (including daubings, drawings, stencils, prints) can be figurative or non-figurative markings or motifs on surfaces such as rocks, rock walls and trees at fixed locations that are produced by adding pigments and or mediums, such as ochre, blood, beeswax, animal fats, vegetable dyes, tree saps.

**Skeletal material/Burial**

A place where Aboriginal skeletal material is buried and/or where mortuary practices occurred.

At least one of the following pieces of evidence are required to establish that the reported place is of Aboriginal origin:

- Aboriginal skeletal material is visible.
- Aboriginal mortuary/burial markers and or ethnographic evidence about the burial/skeletal material.

**Engraving**

A motif (either figurative or non-figurative) on a rock surface produced by percussion or abrasion. Engravings are also often referred to as petroglyphs.

**Historical**

A place that has historical associations with Aboriginal people and may or may not contain physical evidence of those associations.
**Modified or Scarred tree**

A place with one or more tree(s), living or dead, that has been modified by Aboriginal people by removing the bark or wood resulting in the formation of a scar. This sort of modification was and is frequently done for the making of implements, tools or other materials that were used in traditional cultural practices.

At least two of the following pieces of evidence are required to establish that a scar is of Aboriginal origin:

- The scarred tree is an indigenous species and a mature individual.
- The scar base normally begins above ground level.
- The scar is roughly parallel-sided and fairly symmetrical in its overall shape.
- The bark regrowth is generally regular.
- The **scar terminations** are either squared off or pointed as a result of bark regrowth.
- Axe marks are present.
- Suspected **toe holes** are arranged in a usable pattern.

**Quarry**

Places where there is evidence for the extraction of stone or ochre.

At least two of the following pieces of evidence are required to establish that a natural occurrence of raw material has been used as a quarry:

- Evidence for the removal of material/modified surfaces in the form of negative scarring, crushing, areas of excavation etc.
- Presence of implements used during extraction (e.g. hammerstones, fire-hardened sticks) at the source.
- Evidence of flaking and reduction of the stone material at the source.
- Presence of partially-worked material at the source.
Ethnographic evidence relating to the extraction of raw material at the source.
Definitions for places with information supporting the site types

**Archaeological Deposit**

An accumulation of cultural material and sediment deposited over time.

**Birthplace**

A place at which an Aboriginal person was born and is significant based on tradition, historical association or Aboriginal sentiment.

**Camping Place**

A place at which Aboriginal people have camped in association with traditional cultural life past or present.

**Hunting Place**

A place where Aboriginal people have hunted in association with traditional cultural life past or present.

**Massacre**

A place where a significant conflict occurred between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal groups which resulted in the deaths of numerous Aboriginal people.

**Meeting Place**

An area that was traditionally used by Aboriginal people as a gathering and meeting ground.

**Named Place**

A place that has a traditional Aboriginal name.

**Mission**

A place established by missionaries to convert Aboriginal people to Christianity. Such places typically assimilated residents by training and indoctrination.

**Ochre**

A mineral pigment used by Aboriginal people for painting and ceremonial purposes.

**Plant Resource**

A source of plant material used by Aboriginal people for a variety of functions such as food and medicine.

**Shell**
A place with fragments of entire examples of molluscan shell material, appearing as a surface scatter or an isolated find. The place may represent either a natural deposit, relocated fill or the remains of a mealtime camp by Aboriginal people (midden).

**Rock shelter**

A place recognisable as a cave or overhang that may have been utilised by Aboriginal people.

**Water source**

A source of water, (e.g., gnamma holes, soaks, springs, rockholes), with ethnographic evidence of its use or modification for use by Aboriginal people in connection with traditional cultural life past or present.
APPENDIX D
Aboriginal Heritage Surveys (ELECTRONIC COPIES APPENDED)
