



AMERGIN CONSULTING (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD

ABORIGINAL HERITAGE • PROJECT MANAGEMENT

**Report of an Ethnographic Survey of Lots 555 and 9001
Murdoch Drive, South Hedland, Western Australia**

**Prepared for the Department of Housing and Cardno
On behalf of Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd**

By Bryn Coldrick & Edward M. McDonald

Updated September 2014

Disclaimer

The results, conclusions and recommendations contained within this report are based on information available at the time of its preparation. Whilst every effort has been made to ensure that all relevant data has been collated, the authors can take no responsibility for omissions and/or inconsistencies that may result from information becoming available subsequent to the report's completion.

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Executive Summary

In February 2014, Amergin Consulting was subcontracted by AHMS on behalf of Cardno and the Department of Housing to carry out an ethnographic survey of Lot 555 Murdoch Drive, South Hedland. The survey involved desktop research and ethnographic consultations with representatives of the Kariyarra Native Title Claimants as nominated by Marapikurrinya Pty Ltd. Following completion of the survey, the Structure Plan boundary was amended to include Lot 9001 Murdoch Drive to the west of Lot 555. However, this has no bearing on the results of the research and the report has been updated accordingly.

The search of the Register of Aboriginal Sites found that there are no Aboriginal sites or 'other heritage places' currently listed within Lots 555 or 9001 Murdoch Drive or adjacent areas. As far as can be ascertained, no ethnographic sites have been reported within the property as a result of previous surveys.

No ethnographic sites were reported within the Study Area by the Kariyarra representatives during the ethnographic consultations and they expressed no opposition to proposed development. It can therefore be concluded that there are no ethnographic impediments to the proposed development.

However, the Kariyarra representatives did request that appropriate procedures be put in place in order to manage any currently unidentified Aboriginal heritage values that may potentially be encountered during ground disturbance works. They also requested that the Department of Housing meet with them to explore contracting and employment opportunities arising from the development of the land.

Based on the findings of the ethnographic survey, the following recommendation is made:

1. It is recommended that the Department of Housing consider the request to meet with the Kariyarra Native Title Claimants and Marapikurrinya Pty Ltd to explore contracting and employment opportunities arising from the development of the land.

It is understood that AHMS will be making recommendations regarding the identification and management of archaeological material that might potentially be encountered and the proponents' responsibilities under the AHA.

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- John Tunn, AHMS
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- Kieren Geary, Marapikurrinya Pty Ltd
- Leslie Ware, Marapikurrinya Pty Ltd
- Dr Samantha Bolton, AHMS
- Thomas Monaghan, Marapikurrinya Pty Ltd

Acronyms and Definitions

Aboriginal Site	A place to which the Act applies
ACMC	Aboriginal Cultural Material Committee
AHA (or "the Act")	<i>Aboriginal Heritage Act (1972)</i> as amended
AHIS	Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System
AHMS	Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd
AIC	Australian Interaction Consultants
Amergin	Amergin Consulting (Australia) Pty Ltd
DAA	Department of Aboriginal Affairs
LSP	Local Structure Plan
PNTS	Pilbara Native Title Service
Register	Register of Aboriginal Sites
S18	Section 18 of the Act which provides the mechanism for a proponent to seek consent to use land upon which an Aboriginal Site exists
Study Area	Lots 555 & 9001 Murdoch Drive as shown in Figure 1
The Minister	The Minister of Aboriginal Affairs

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Heritage Assessment

The Department of Housing is currently progressing planning for proposed residential development of Lots 555 (112.3ha) and 9001 (4.5ha) Murdoch Drive, South Hedland, to the southeast of the Department's existing Osprey subdivision (Figure 1).

The land is owned by the State of Western Australia and is to be developed by the Department under a development lease. Although the land is currently zoned 'Rural', a scheme amendment is to be lodged concurrently with a Local Structure Plan to rezone the site to 'Development Zone'. The Department has engaged Cardno to prepare a Local Structure Plan and scheme amendment for the land which will be run parallel to the scheme review. Cardno in turn engaged Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd (AHMS) to undertake an Aboriginal heritage assessment of the land, the results of which are to accompany the LSP report.

In February 2014, Amergin Consulting (Australia) Pty Ltd (Amergin Consulting) was subcontracted by AHMS on behalf of Cardno and the Department of Housing to carry out an ethnographic survey of Lot 555 Murdoch Drive, Western Australia. The purpose of the survey, which took place in March 2014, was to establish whether the Study Area contains any ethnographic sites that might reasonably meet the definition of an Aboriginal Site under Section 5 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (AHA).

In July 2014, following completion of the survey, the Structure Plan boundary was amended to include Lot 9001 Murdoch Drive to the west of Lot 555. However, the addition of this lot has no bearing on the results of the research and the report has been updated accordingly.

1.2 Legislative Context

All Aboriginal sites and objects in Western Australia are currently protected by the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (AHA) whether they are known to the Department of Aboriginal Affairs (DAA) or not. Section 5 of the AHA defines an 'Aboriginal Site' as follows:

- 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 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,¹ is or was associated with Aboriginal people and which is of historical, anthropological, archaeological or ethnographic 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 the Act applies are traditionally stored, or to which, under the provisions of this Act, such objects have been taken or removed.*

Unauthorised disturbance of an Aboriginal site or cultural material is an offence under Section 17 of the AHA:

- 17. A person who -*
- a. excavates, destroys, damages, conceals or in any way alters any Aboriginal site; or,*
 - b. in any way alters, damages, removes, destroys, conceals, or who deals with in a manner not sanctioned by relevant custom, or assumes the possession, custody or control of, any object on or under an Aboriginal site,*
- commits an offence unless he is acting with the authorisation of the Registrar under section 16 or the consent of the Minister under section 18.*

The Act provides penalties for individuals and bodies corporate found to be in breach of the Act, including fines of up to \$100,000 and nine months imprisonment. Aboriginal heritage is also afforded protection by the WA *Environmental Protection Act* and by Commonwealth legislation including the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act (1984)*.

1.3 Study Area

Lots 555 and 9001 Murdoch Drive are bounded roughly by Murdoch Drive to the north; Brolga Way to the west; North Circular Road and the South Hedland rubbish tip to the east; and Collier Drive to the south. New residential development exists to the north and west (Figure 1).

The Study Area lies inside the Kariyarra People Native Title Claim (WC1999/003) in what is generally accepted to be Kariyarra country. Aboriginal heritage surveys in this area are managed by Marapikurrinya Pty Ltd which has been endorsed by the Kariyarra Working Group to conduct heritage surveys in this area on behalf of the Kariyarra Native Title Claimants. The ethnographic and archaeological surveys

¹ The Aboriginal Cultural Material Committee, which has the responsibility to determine if a place is a site within the meaning of Section 5 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act (1972)* and, if so determined, its significance in terms of Section 39(2). The Committee also makes recommendations to the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs in respect of Section 18 notices seeking consent to use land containing Aboriginal Sites.

were therefore conducted with the support and involvement of Marapikurrinya Pty Ltd.



Figure 1: The Study Area (Source: Cardno)

2. ETHNOGRAPHIC SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The ethnographic survey involved the following stages:

1. Desktop research;
2. Preliminary consultations with Marapikurrinya Pty Ltd;
3. Ethnographic consultations with representatives of the Kariyarra Native Title Claimants as nominated by Marapikurrinya; and
4. Report writing.

2.1 Desktop Research

The desktop research involved a search of the Register of Aboriginal Sites using the DAA's online Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System (AHIS) in order to identify any registered Aboriginal sites or 'other heritage places' within the Study Area. This search was initially carried out prior to the fieldwork in March 2014 and was updated in August 2014 to ensure that no places had been listed since the completion of the fieldwork.

The DAA's heritage survey database was also searched in order to identify any previous Aboriginal heritage surveys of the land and the surrounding area. A number of relevant reports were subsequently made available for review by the DAA. A range of other published and unpublished research material was also reviewed.

2.2 Preliminary Consultations

Preliminary consultations were undertaken jointly by Amergin and AHMS with Ms Diana Robinson of Marapikurrinya Pty Ltd via telephone and email. The purpose of these consultations was to inform Marapikurrinya of the research and to make the necessary arrangements for the ethnographic and archaeological field surveys.

2.3 Ethnographic Consultations

The ethnographic consultations were carried out by Bryn Coldrick (Amergin) on 20th March 2014 with the following representatives of the Kariyarra Native Title Claimants:

- Diana Robinson
- Kerry Robinson

The consultations took place at the homes of these consultants in Port Hedland. Both consultants reported that they are very familiar with the area under study and did not consider it necessary to physically inspect the land.

The ethnographer also interviewed the archaeological survey team on site during the archaeological survey which was conducted by John Tunn of AHMS with the participation of the following Kariyarra representatives nominated by Marapikurrinya:

- Thomas Monaghan
- Charles Counsellor
- Leslie Ware
- Kieren Geary

These Kariyarra representatives were consulted in relation to the findings of the archaeological survey and were also asked to identify any places of ethnographic significance within the Study Area (Plate 1).

Finally, once the archaeological survey was complete, the archaeologist and the ethnographer returned to Port Hedland to debrief Diana and Kerry Robinson on the findings of the survey and to seek further comment.

2.4 Report Writing

This report was prepared by Bryn Coldrick and Edward McDonald and has been updated to include Lot 9001 Murdoch Drive.



Plate 1: The archaeological survey team pictured on site at Lot 555 (from left): Leslie Ware, Thomas Monaghan, John Tunn (AHMS), Kieren Geary and Charles Counsellor (Photo: Coldrick, March 2014)

3. ETHNOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

As noted above, the Study Area is located within the Kariyarra Native Title Claim and in what is generally accepted to be Kariyarra country.

The *Kariera* [*Kariyarra*] were one of the Pilbara groups studied by [Radcliffe-] Brown during the Cambridge ethnographic expedition to Western Australia in 1910–11 ([Radcliffe-] Brown 1912, 1913 and 1930–31). As a result of this research, [Radcliffe-] Brown (1913) published his seminal work describing “Three Tribes” of the Pilbara region, reporting on the *Kariera*, *Ngaluma* and *Mardudhunera*. However, the bulk of the article is given over to a description of the *Kariera* and both the *Ngaluma* and *Mardudhunera* are described in comparison to them. Since then, the term *Kariera* has been used to describe both the ‘tribe’ or language group and a form of kinship and social organisation: ‘the *Kariera* Type’ (Radcliffe-Brown 1930–31:208–11). However, as Hiatt (1996:25–26), Wolfe (1999:197) and others have noted, [Radcliffe-] Brown’s research is a ‘reconstructive history’ and not a study of a functioning society.

Two issues are important here. First, as Hiatt (1996:25) notes, “Radcliffe-Brown had done his fieldwork in areas occupied by Europeans for at least fifty years” (i.e., the coastal Pilbara); second, his methodology essentially involved survey work which lacked detailed ethnographic observation and analysis of actual social interaction (Stocking 1984; McDonald, Venz & Christensen 2000). As he noted in his “Three Tribes” paper, “The information which is contained therein was all obtained in 1911 during a journey through the country of the tribes referred to” [Radcliffe-]Brown (1913:143, emphasis ours). Additionally, he notes that he was not able to elicit detailed information about the southern end of the country ([Radcliffe-]Brown (1913:145).

[Radcliffe-]Brown described *Kariera* country as follows:

The Kariera tribe occupies the coast of Western Australia from a point to the east of the Sherlock River to a point east of Port Hedland, extending inland for about 50 miles. The tribe is adjoined by the Ngarla on the east, the Ngaluma on the west, the Indjibandi on the south, and the Namal [Nyamal] on the south-east ([Radcliffe-] Brown 1913:143).

Tindale (1974), whose work now frequently forms the basis of much of the discussions regarding the territoriality of Aboriginal groups in the Pilbara, draws heavily upon the work of [Radcliffe-] Brown (1912, 1913 and 1930–31) and Daisy Bates (1914) in his account of Aboriginal ‘tribes’ in the Pilbara area, in addition to his own fieldwork in the 1950s and 1960s. He (1974) described *Kariara* [*Kariyarra*] country as follows:

On the Peeawah, Yule, and Turner rivers and east to Port Hedland. Their western boundary, on divide between Peeawah and Ballaballa creeks extended south to foot of the scarp of the Hamersley tableland in the headwaters of the Yule River; at Mungaroon Range, Turner River area north of Wodgina, at Yandeyarra, and east to a line joining McPhee Hill, Tabba Tabba Homestead, and the mouth of Petermarer Creek 10 miles (16 km.) east of Port Hedland.

More recently, Horton (ed., 1994) also identifies the Kariyarra as being located on the Yule and Turner Rivers and as neighbours of the Nyamal, Yindjibarndi and Ngarluma (Horton 1994:536).

According to [Radcliffe-] Brown (1913:145), the Kariara were divided into a number of

... local groups, each with its own defined territory. Membership of the local group is determined by descent in the male line; that is to say, a child belongs to the local group of its father and inherits hunting rights over the territory of that group. There are no distinctive names for the local groups.

He estimated that there were 20–25 local groups in Kariara country which did not have specific names but were known by the name of “one of the more prominent camping places” of the local group. He notes that coastal groups had smaller countries than the inland groups. Later in the same article, [Radcliffe-] Brown (1913:160) refers to these patrilineal local groups as “clans” which form “a single totemic group, possessing a number of totems”. In later work, he variously described these as ‘hordes’, ‘local clan’ and ‘clan-horde’ (Hiatt 1996).

While emphasising patrilineal descent in the ownership of country in his original article, [Radcliffe-] Brown (1913:147) nevertheless acknowledges that women retain rights in their own country after marriage and that a woman and her husband are generally welcome in her country “whenever they wished”. A man’s wife’s country is often the same country as his mother. “A man”, [Radcliffe-] Brown (1913:147) notes, “seems to have a sort of secondary rights over the country of his mother”, though he does go on to state: “In both cases [rights through mother and through wife] it seems to have meant no more than that a man was sure of a welcome in the country of his wife and his mother.” In contrast, in a subsequent article, he (1952 [1935]:36) reports “in the Kariara tribe a man has certain quite important rights over his mother’s horde, over individual members, and over its territory”.

[Radcliffe-]Brown (1913:146) also reported that land is held in common by all members of the clan equally and that he found no evidence of individual ownership of land or its products. Ownership extended to all the products of the

country "animal, vegetable, and mineral". Rights in land included the right to hunt "at all times". However, his argument implies that the boundaries between these clan territories are well defined and impermeable. Hence, trespass, according to [Radcliffe-] Brown (1913:146), was a major transgression of traditional law:

Any member has the right to hunt over the country of his group at all times. He may not, however, hunt over the country of any other local group without the permission of the owners.

An exception to this rule, [Radcliffe-] Brown (1913:146) reports, is where a man is hunting a kangaroo or emu that crosses the boundary into a neighbour's country; then it may be perused and killed. However, he states that trespass was traditionally punishable by death:

Hunting, or collecting vegetable products on the country of another local group constitutes trespass and was in former times liable to be punished by death. The importance to this law seems to have been so great that offences against it were very rare.

[Radcliffe-]Brown (1913:146) argued that it is not possible for a man (and presumably a woman) to transfer membership of the local group to another, because "Just as the country belonged to him, so he belonged to it". The only alternative to membership of the group he was born into was that of a guest or a stranger in the country he moved to. However, a man may visit another's country and "such visits were apparently of very frequent occurrence" ([Radcliffe-] Brown 1913:146).

Like other Aboriginal groups along the coast, the Kariyarra were among the worst affected by the impacts of colonisation and consequently their population declined rapidly in the post-contact period. [Radcliffe-] Brown (1913:144) estimated that in 1911 there were only approximately 100 members of the group left alive and he reports that all were living on sheep stations. However, employment on sheep stations ceased during the Pilbara gold rush and people gradually moved towards the towns (Horton 1994:536). [Radcliffe-] Brown (1913) also notes that despite the change and dispossession which resulted from colonisation, Kariyarra people were still attached to their country in the early 1900s and expressed a wish to die and be buried in their local group country.

Kariyarra land also has a place in more recent Aboriginal history as the location for the famous strike by Aboriginal station workers in 1946 which led to better wages for Aboriginal workers and the acquisition of a number of pastoral properties including Carlindie, Kangan, Lalla Rookh, Pippingarra and Yandeyarra (Horton 1994:536; see also Wilson 1979:151-66).

4. ETHNOGRAPHIC SURVEY FINDINGS

4.1 AHIS Search Results

The search of the AHIS found that there are no Aboriginal sites or 'other heritage places' currently listed within Lots 555 and 9001 Murdoch Drive or adjacent areas (Appendix 1 & Appendix 2). Indeed, it would appear that there are no ethnographic sites currently listed within 5km of the Study Area.

There are a number of ethnographic site listings in the wider area including DAA Site ID 27412 '12 Mile' (Ceremonial, Skeletal Material/Burial) which lies more than 6km to the east as depicted on the public AHIS, and DAA Site ID 6045 'Tjalku Warra Burial' which is shown approximately 7.5km to the east.

The 'Marapikurrinya Yintha Site' (DAA Site ID 22874) is shown on the Register as comprising Port Hedland Harbour, though its cultural significance is reported to also include "the associated five creeks including Jilparinyha Creek [Salmon Creek], the water, sea bed, mangroves and samphire flats to the high water mark" (Anthropos Australis 2008:22).

There also are a number of archaeological site listings (mainly shell middens and artefact scatters) within the wider landscape that reflect the archaeological profile of the area. Such sites tend to be concentrated near the coast and along creek lines. None of these previously reported sites will be impacted by development of Lots 555 and 9001.

4.2 Previous Aboriginal Heritage Surveys

The DAA's survey database (AHIS) does not show any previous Aboriginal heritage surveys having taken place within Lots 555 or 9001. However, three surveys are listed in the surrounding area. They are:

1. archaeological and ethnographic survey of Lots 3493, 3647, 2943, 3003, 3818 and 5962, South Hedland (AIC 2005);
2. preliminary ethnographic assessment and scoping survey of pinch points within the proposed Port Hedland–Hope Downs rail infrastructure corridor (Green, Stedman & Jackson 2003; see also Green 2001); and
3. Telecom's Newman–Port Hedland optical fibre cable (O'Connor 1990).

These are summarised briefly below.

Lots 3493, 3647, 2943, 3003, 3818 and 5962, South Hedland (AIC 2005)

In 2004, AIC was engaged by Landstart to carry out an archaeological and ethnographic survey of the above lots prior to development. They include lots immediately to the north of the current Study Area.

AIC reportedly made contact with the Kariyarra Native Title Claimants through their Working Party and the Pilbara Native Title Service (PNTS) for the purpose of arranging an ethnographic survey of the land. However, at the time of writing the report, they had apparently not received a response (AIC 2005:18). It is not known whether this ethnographic survey ever took place.

No archaeological sites or material were identified during the archaeological survey which was conducted in September 2004. The survey found that the land was highly disturbed from previous land uses and clearing and that it contained introduced materials such as imported gravels and sediments as well as rubbish. It was concluded that any archaeological material that may have been present was likely to have been disturbed or covered but that the potential for any archaeological material to be located on the land was low (AIC 2005:15).

Port Hedland to Hope Downs Rail Corridor (Green 2001; Green, Stedman & Jackson 2003)

In 2001, PNTS undertook a preliminary ethnographic assessment of a proposed railway corridor from Port Hedland to the proposed Hope Downs mine site. The purpose of the assessment was to determine whether there were any sites of ethnographic significance within the railway corridor or the proposed mine site (Green 2001:6).

The ethnographic assessment of the railway corridor in the Port Hedland area was inspected by representatives of the Kariyarra Native Title Claimant group using a helicopter (Green 2001:17–19). No ethnographic sites were reported in the vicinity of the current Study Area, nor were any ethnographic sites reported in this area during the subsequent survey of pinch points (Green, Stedman & Jackson 2003).

Newman–Port Hedland Optical Fibre Cable (O'Connor 1990)

Archaeological and ethnographic surveys were carried out in relation to Telecom's Newman–Port Hedland optical fibre cable in 1990. No ethnographic sites were reported or realignments requested outside of the Abydos-Woodstock Reserves (O'Connor 1990).

Other Surveys

A number of other surveys have been conducted in the surrounding area. For example, the authors have carried out several ethnographic surveys with the assistance and involvement of Marapikurrinya in relation to BHP's activities in the area including the Mooka Rail siding project to the south of the Study Area (Coldrick & McDonald 2010); the Goldsworthy rail and infrastructure corridor to the north and east of the Study Area (Coldrick & McDonald 2012a); and Mooka Camp, Western Rail Spur and associated borrow pits, to the south and west of the Study Area (Coldrick & McDonald 2012b).

Anthropos Australis has also carried out several surveys in the surrounding area, including surveys of the railway corridor for BHP Billiton (Haydock & Bunting 2006) and for Horizon Power's underground power project which appears to have covered much of South Hedland and Wedgefield (Anthropos 2012), though the latter report could not be reviewed in detail during the current research. Other surveys include the Finucane Island to Bing Siding Rail Corridor (de Gand 2005) and a survey of the South Hedland to Goldsworthy powerline (O'Connor 1987).

As far as can be ascertained, no ethnographic sites have been reported within the current Study Area as a result of any of these previous surveys.

4.3 Results of the Ethnographic Consultations

No ethnographic sites were reported within the Study Area by the Kariyarra representatives during the ethnographic consultations and they expressed no opposition to the proposed development. They reported that the general area was used in the past for hunting and moving through, but that it contained no places of specific significance. The lack of available water in the vicinity was pointed out as a reason why people were unlikely to have camped here for any length of time.

The Kariyarra representatives requested, however, that appropriate procedures be put in place in order to manage any currently unidentified Aboriginal heritage values that may potentially be encountered during ground disturbance works (e.g., archaeological material or skeletal remains), reporting that people moving through may have left artefacts behind and that there could be burials in the soft ground. They expressed disappointment that they had not been consulted about a large drain recently excavated through the Study Area as they felt this work could have had the potential to impact archaeological material (Plate 3).

They also requested that the Department of Housing meet with them to explore contracting and employment opportunities arising from the development of Lot 555.



Plate 2: Looking south over Lot 555 from near Murdoch Drive. Note the dense vegetation which limited visibility during the archaeological survey (Photo: Coldrick, March 2014)



Plate 3: Looking north along a recently excavated drain at the western boundary of Lot 555 (Photo: Coldrick, March 2014)



Plate 4: John Tunn (left) and Charles Counsellor completing the archaeological survey to the south of Murdoch Drive (Photo: Coldrick, March 2014)

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

The search of the Register of Aboriginal Sites found that there are no Aboriginal sites or 'other heritage places' currently listed within Lots 555 and 9001 Murdoch Drive or adjacent areas. As far as can be ascertained, no ethnographic sites have been reported within the property as a result of previous surveys.

No ethnographic sites were reported within the Study Area by the Kariyarra representatives during the ethnographic consultations and they expressed no opposition to the proposed development of the lot. It can therefore be concluded that there are no ethnographic impediments to proposed development.

The Kariyarra representatives requested that appropriate procedures be put in place in order to manage any currently unidentified Aboriginal heritage values that may potentially be encountered during ground disturbance works. They also requested that the Department of Housing meet with them to explore contracting and employment opportunities arising from the development of the land.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings of the ethnographic survey, the following recommendation is made:

1. It is recommended that the Department of Housing consider the request to meet with the Kariyarra Native Title Claimants and Marapikurrinya Pty Ltd to explore contracting and employment opportunities arising from the development of the land.

It is understood that AHMS will be making recommendations regarding the identification and management of archaeological material that might potentially be encountered during development of the land and the proponents' responsibilities under the AHA.

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APPENDIX 1: AHIS SEARCH RESULTS – REGISTERED SITES



Government of Western Australia
Department of Aboriginal Affairs

Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System

Aboriginal Sites Database

Search Criteria
0 Registered Aboriginal Sites in Coordinates search area; 666955.00mE, 7740141.00mN (zone 50) : 671819.00mE, 7743326.00mN (zone 50)

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.

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Coordinate Accuracy
Accuracy is shown as a code in brackets following the coordinates.

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Government of Western Australia
Department of Aboriginal Affairs

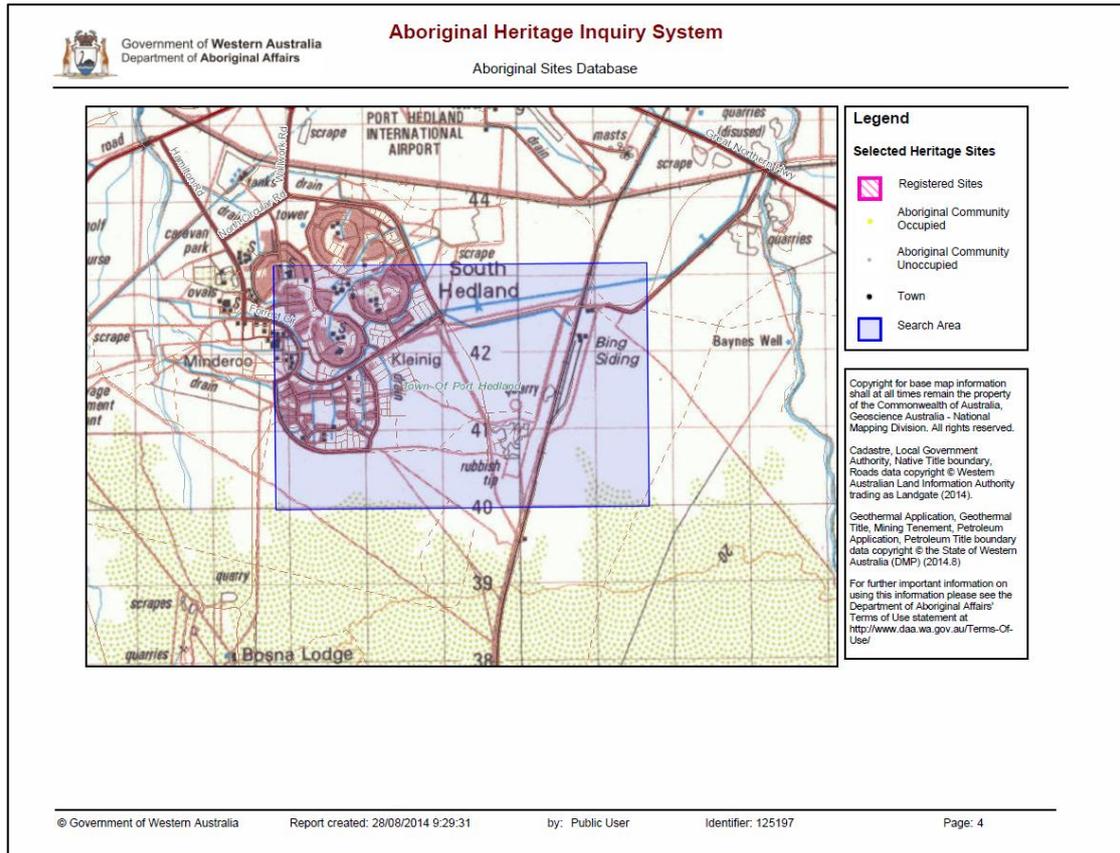
Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System

Aboriginal Sites Database

List of Registered Aboriginal Sites with Map

No Results

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APPENDIX 2: AHIS SEARCH RESULTS – OTHER HERITAGE PLACES



Government of **Western Australia**
Department of **Aboriginal Affairs**

Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System

Aboriginal Sites Database

Search Criteria
0 Other Heritage Places in Coordinates search area (2); 666955.00mE, 7740141.00mN (zone 50) : 671819.00mE, 7743326.00mN (zone 50)

Disclaimer
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Department of **Aboriginal Affairs**

Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System

Aboriginal Sites Database

List of Other Heritage Places with Map

No Results

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