

KIN. #CC2.
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**REPORT ON AN ETHNOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF
EXPLORATION LEASE E70/1212 AT KOOLANOOKA HILLS
AND EXPLORATION LEASE E59/462 AT BLUE HILLS**

Prepared for Kingstream Resources N.L.
By Rory O'Connor.
August 1996.

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ABSTRACT

An ethnographic survey of Exploration Lease E70/1212 at Koolanooka Hills and Exploration Lease E59/462 at Blue Hills was commissioned by Kingstream Resources N.L. and carried out by N.Phillips, R.O'Connor and relevant Aboriginal people in June 1996.

As a result of the survey it has been established that there are no sites of Aboriginal significance within the proposed exploration areas.

This report details the results of the survey along with relevant background historical, anthropological and methodological information.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This report, which is based on a period of field research carried out in June 1996, was commissioned by Kingstream Resources N.L. ("the Company"). The aim of the research was to identify Aboriginal people who retain current cultural links with the Koolanooka Hills and Blue Hills region, and to consult with them to ensure fulfilment by the Company of any obligations which it may have under the provisions of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act (1972-80)* in regard to proposed exploratory drilling, sampling and bulk testing on its leases in that region. In recognition of the possible archaeological significance of the study area, an archaeological survey, which has been reported upon separately, was conducted by Quartermaine Consultants.

1.2 Research Brief

The Company holds title to Exploration Lease E70/1212 at Koolanooka Hills and Exploration Lease E59/462 at Blue Hills (see Figures One to Four for tenement locations). The research brief required the author to establish whether any areas of significance to Aboriginal people are located within these tenements.

1.3 Acknowledgements

The survey was carried out by R.O'Connor and Mr N.Phillips. Gratitude is expressed towards the following Buddimia people for their participation: R.Yarran, G.Phillips, N.Phillips, A.Phillips, T.Fogarty, E.Fogarty, R.Fogarty, D.Green, P.Green,

C.Fogarty, W.Clinch, L.Phillips, N.Harris and N.Walley. Mr E.Papertalk also acted as spokesperson for the Mullewa Wadjari community in the course of the survey.

2.0 SOCIAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Linguistic Groups

According to the present author's notes, gleaned from Aboriginal elders in the course of the past two decades, and also from documentary research, Lake Moore formed an important Aboriginal boundary in the era before European contact. To the east and northeast stretched the lands of the Kagarra speakers (also seen in the anthropological literature as the Koara or Goara). These were part of the so-called "Western Desert social and cultural bloc" (Berndt 1959), a large chain of linguistically and culturally related groups which stretched in a broad sweep from Oodnadatta in South Australia, through the Great Victoria, Gibson and Great Sandy Deserts to the Southern Kimberley. To the west lay the lands of the related groups who inhabited the Murchison, Gascoyne and Greenough River basins and surrounding areas. Although nowadays the positions of these latter language groups' territories are not precisely known and people have varying opinions regarding boundaries, they see themselves as different from the Desert peoples, referring to themselves as "Yamadyis" and thereby differentiating themselves from their neighbours to the east, whom they know collectively as "Wangkayis". It should also be noted that many of these so-called "tribal" groups have been reified through the production by Professor Tindale of a map of supposed "tribal boundaries" in 1974. At a further level of confusion, this reification has been adopted by numbers of urban Aborigines nowadays, who use the Tindale map to further native title claims.

Before contact with Europeans, the boundary between Wangkayis and Yamadyis ran, in the Meekatharra area, almost parallel to the existing Cue-Meekatharra Road. A freshwater spring approximately one kilometre south of the existing townsite of Meekatharra was used by both groups. In more recent years,

however, numbers of people have moved into Meekatharra from Wiluna, a fact which is resented by some of the original inhabitants, as evidenced by these remarks from an elder who died some four years ago:

"...all these other people are from Wiluna and from the Desert. And from Jigalong way. At one time we didn't let them over the railway line. Now they're everywhere."

The Bidung people appear to have been traditional to the lands stretching from the west of Meekatharra to Meka and Beringarra Stations, and to the south of Meekatharra to the vicinity of Lake Annean, with the Wadjari people to their immediate west. To the south of the Bidung were the Badimaia, whose lands took in the present townsites of Mount Magnet, Yalgoo and Paynes Find and also the designated survey areas. To the south of the Wadjari were the Widi, whose lands stretched from the Greenough River to the present town sites of Mingenew and Wubin (Kingsford 1982). Of all these groups the Wadjari appear to have best survived the impact of European settlement, and have moved into the lands of the Widi, Badimaia and Bidung, and also into the lands of the coastal peoples as described below.

2.2 Post-Contact Population Movements

The historical record shows that although Lake Moore was discovered and named by A.C. Gregory in the course of his 1846 expedition "to the east and north of Swan River" (Gregory 1884), and a number of expeditions passed through the Eneabba-Three Springs region between 1839 and 1850 (see, for example, Grey 1841 or Logue 1850), intensive contact between Europeans and Aborigines did not begin in the survey region until the 1860s, when Eneabba Springs were discovered and when settlement began to spread eastwards from Greenough. The inevitable violence followed this early contact: a pitched battle fought in the Mullewa district in the early

1860s resulted in the public hanging of five Widi men before the enforced assembly of their kin (Keefe, n.d.). Palmer, writing of the early history of the Yalgoo region remarks that:

"...the old stone shepherds' hut on Wagga Station, with the narrow gun slits giving a view in all directions, is a good indication that the white man was not particularly welcome".

This early contact period led to heavy loss of Aboriginal life and the formation of an Aboriginal fringe around newly formed townships such as Mullewa and around the fledgling stations. Pia Reserve was also established as a vehicle for the settlement of wandering tribespeople. At the same time, epidemics were adversely affecting the coastal Aborigines. Curr (1886) reported a smallpox epidemic in the Greenough region in 1865 and Hammond (1934) wrote of "dreadful" venereal disease in Geraldton in the 1870s, followed by a measles epidemic in the 1880s. As happened elsewhere in Western Australia, as the coastal Aborigines died off, inland groups tended to move westward to take their places. Thus Bates (1944) noted that:

"...the tribes of Geraldton, within twenty years of the white man's coming, had been absorbed, for the second hordes had reached the coast all around them, under the protection of the white settlers."

Wadjari and Badimaia survivors of these early contact years settled initially on regional stations and farms and ultimately in the rural townships, from where they endeavoured to maintain a degree of contact with traditional lands. These endeavours have been recently reflected by the lodgement of Applications for Determination of Native Title in respect of lands traditionally associated with Mullewa Wadjari community members and Badimaia community members with the National Native Title Tribunal. Although there is a minor degree of overlap in these Applications, all parties are agreed that both the Kolanooka Hills leases and the Blue Hills leases are located within lands traditionally associated with the Badimaia people.

3.0 THE SURVEY

3.1 Methodology

Four separate phases were involved in the survey, as follows:

- (i) examination of existing ethnographic database;
- (ii) consultation and discussions with relevant Aboriginal elders;
- (iii) visit to survey area with Aboriginal elders;
- (iv) report preparation.

3.2 Existing Database

This database is in two forms - firstly, previous regional ethnographic material, which has been used to form the brief social and historical background sketch in Section Two above, and information on previously recorded Aboriginal sites contained in the Site Register in the Heritage and Culture Division of the Aboriginal Affairs Department. No areas of significance to Aboriginal people have been previously recorded within the survey areas. The recorded sites at Koolanooka Hills are associated with Koolanooka Spring, a considerable distance from the area of proposed exploration.

3.3 Field Survey

As noted in 1.3 above, the field survey was conducted by Mr N.Phillips. As a result of this survey, the Aboriginal people were satisfied that there are no significant

Aboriginal sites within the designated survey area. Documents signed by the relevant Aboriginal people are incorporated into this report as Appendix Three.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

As a result of the documentary research and field inspection, it has been established that there are no areas of significance to Aboriginal people within the proposed mineral exploration areas at Koolanooka Hills and Blue Hills.

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Figures One to Four:

Designated Survey Areas

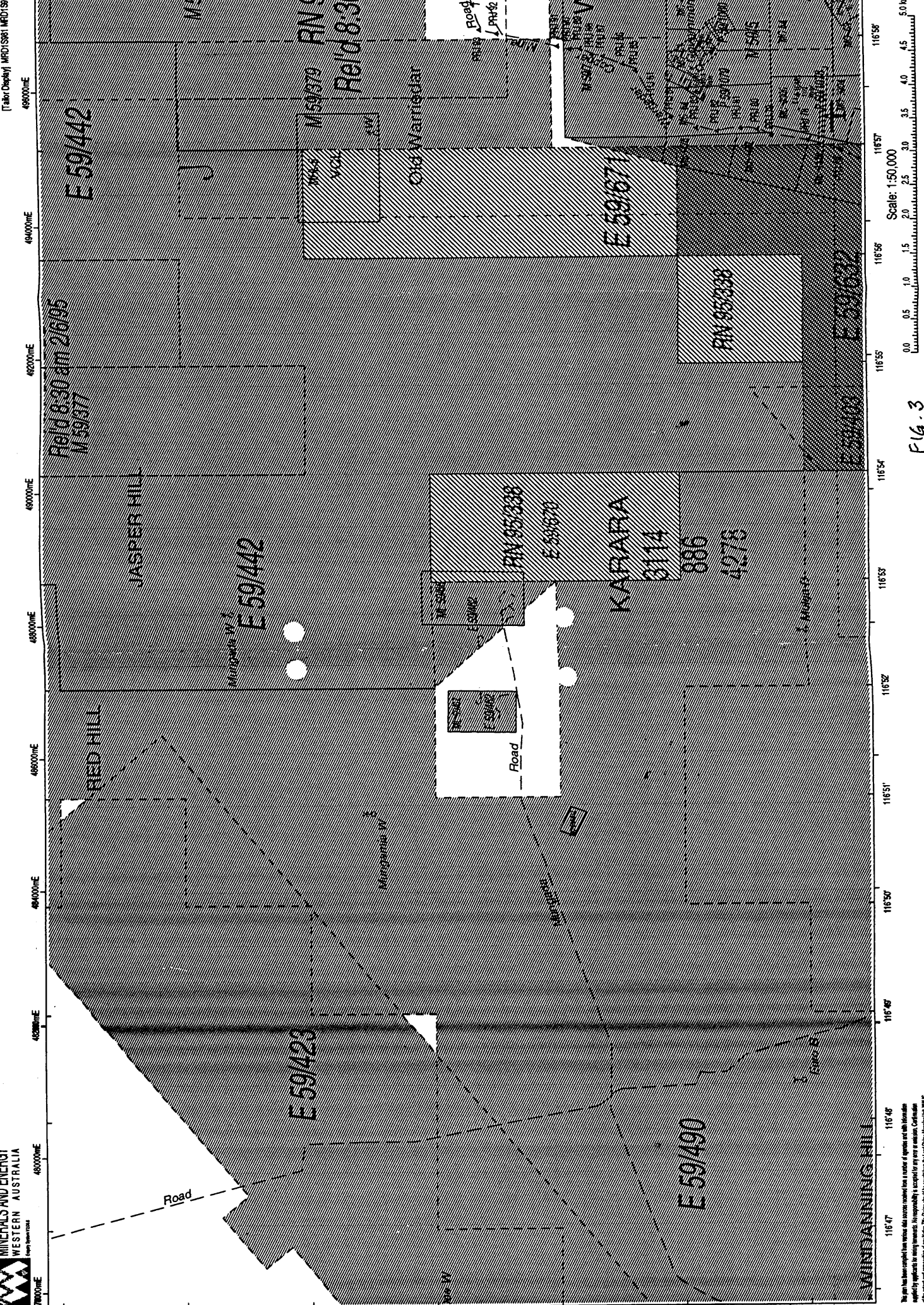


Fig. 6.3

The map has been compiled from various sources and is intended for use as a guide only. It does not constitute a warranty of any kind. The user should refer to the original source for the data on which this map is based.

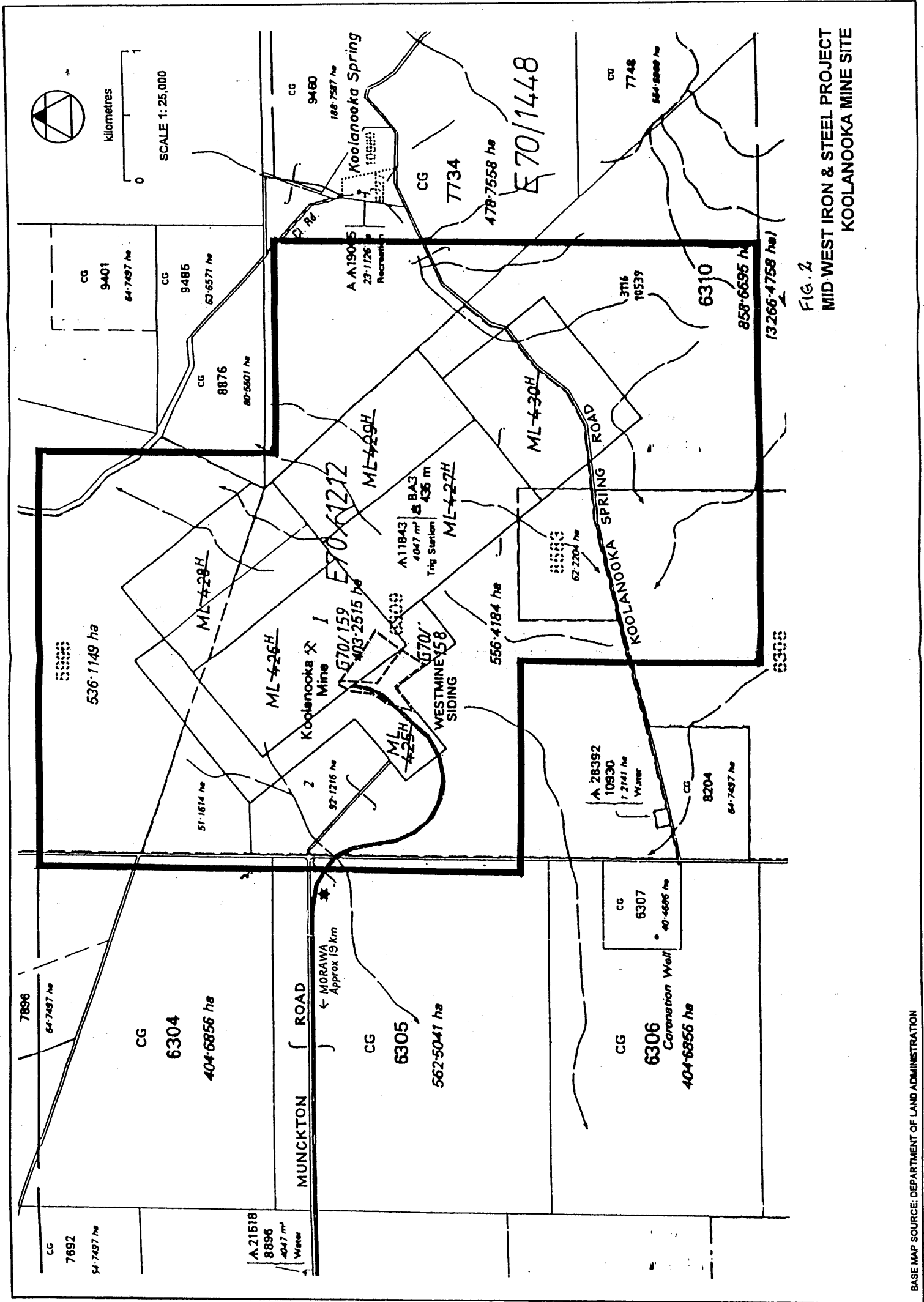
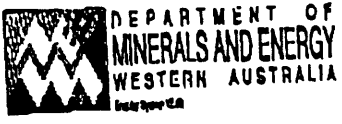
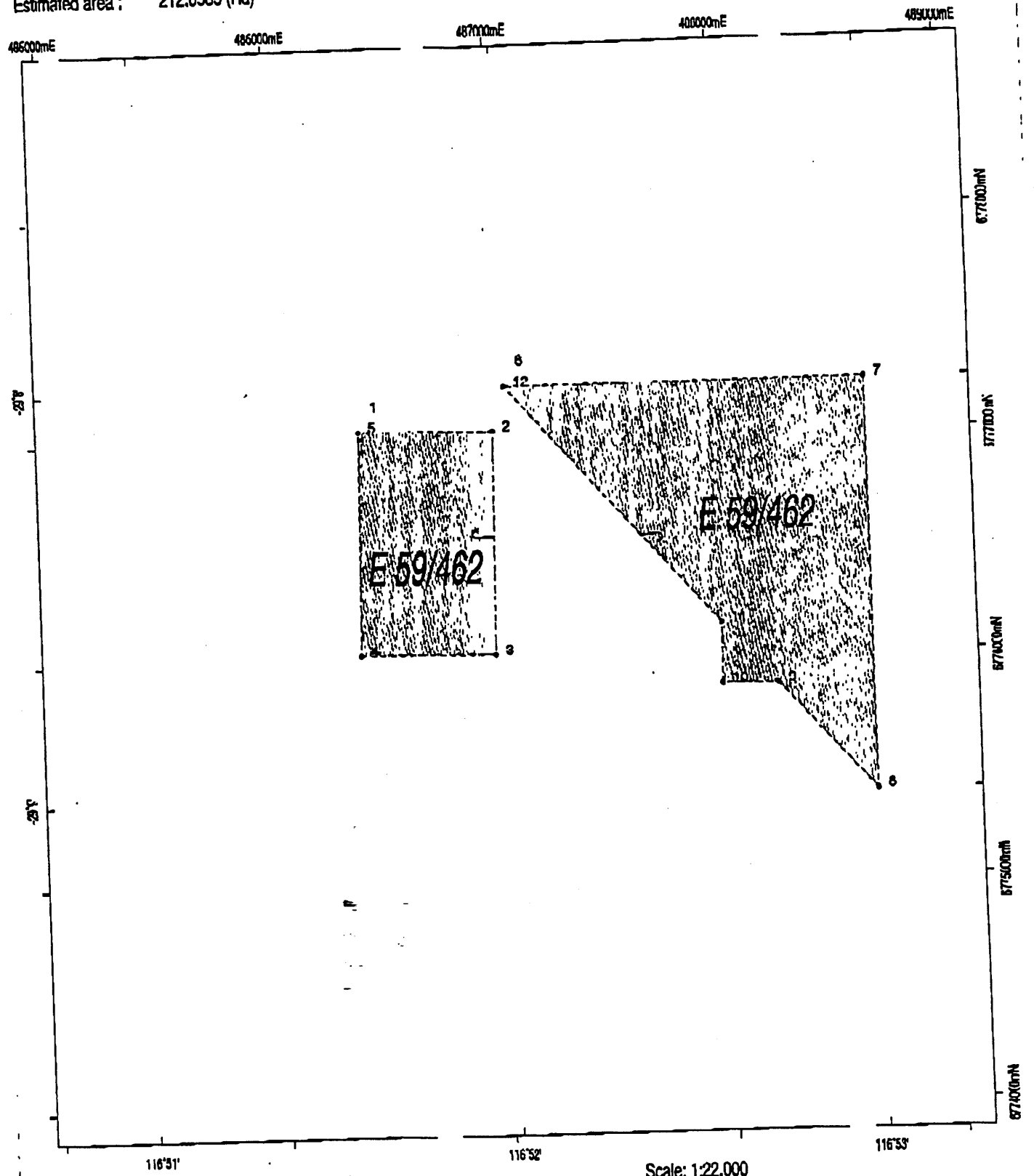


FIG. 2
MID WEST IRON & STEEL PROJECT
KOOLANOOKA MINE SITE



Object Description : E 59/452 : Granted; Unsurveyed; Live
Estimated area : 212.0535 (Ha)



This plan has been compiled from various data sources provided from a number of agencies and with information supplied by applicants for mining tenements. No responsibility is accepted for any error or omission. Confirmation of the nature and composition of any Mining Title Certificate should be sought from the Land Online Mapping Unit, MRE WA.

FIG. 4



The numeric precision shown does not reflect the spatial accuracy of the ground position.

Object Description : E 59/462 : Granted; Unsurveyed; Live
Estimated area : 212.0535 (Ha)

13666 HILLS

1 Main Polygon description.

Other details		Geographic coordinates		AMG coordinates			Azimuths and distances	
Id	Notes	Latitude (South)	Longitude (East)	Zone	Northing(m)	Easting(m)	Mid Azimuth	Spheroidal distance(m)
1		29° 08' 06.1243"	116° 51' 36.2998"	50	6777034.313	486989.815	90° 58' 03.86" (270° 58' 03.86")	603.592
2		29° 08' 06.4654"	116° 51' 58.6261"	50	6777024.824	486993.092	180° 57' 39.78" (0° 57' 39.78")	1005.847
3		29° 08' 39.1204"	116° 51' 58.0019"	50	6776019.500	486977.372	270° 57' 37.88" (90° 57' 37.86")	603.604
4		29° 08' 38.7917"	116° 51' 35.6732"	50	6776028.919	486934.081	0° 57' 53.17" (180° 57' 53.17")	1005.923
5		29° 08' 06.1243"	116° 51' 36.2998"	50	6777034.313	486989.815		

2 Main Polygon description.

Other details		Geographic coordinates		AMG coordinates			Azimuths and distances	
Id	Notes	Latitude (South)	Longitude (East)	Zone	Northing(m)	Easting(m)	Mid Azimuth	Spheroidal distance(m)
6		29° 08' 00.0000"	116° 52' 00.6274"	50	6777228.557	487046.946		
7		29° 08' 00.0000"	116° 53' 00.0000"	50	6777225.261	486651.243	89° 59' 59.84" (269° 59' 59.84")	1604.937
8		29° 08' 59.9634"	116° 53' 00.0000"	50	6775379.813	486653.073	180° 00' 00.00" (0° 00' 00.00")	1846.184
9		29° 08' 44.2769"	116° 52' 44.4655"	50	6775862.161	488232.889	318° 59' 52.80" (138° 59' 52.80")	639.953
10		29° 08' 41.1460"	116° 52' 35.9795"	50	6775865.935	487987.402	270° 56' 25.32" (90° 56' 25.32")	245.614
11		29° 08' 35.2689"	116° 52' 35.5455"	50	6776139.145	487991.602	0° 56' 27.03" (180° 56' 27.03")	273.351
12		29° 08' 00.0000"	116° 52' 00.6274"	50	6777223.557	487046.946	319° 00' 09.43" (139° 00' 09.43")	1498.740

Appendix One:

Notes on the *Aboriginal Heritage Act*

and

Appendix Two:

Notes on the Recognition of Aboriginal Sites.

APPENDIX 1

OBLIGATIONS RELATING TO SITES UNDER THE ABORIGINAL HERITAGE ACT 1972-1980

" Report of Findings

15. Any persons who has knowledge of the existence of anything in the nature of Aboriginal burial grounds, symbols or objects of sacred, ritual or ceremonial significance, cave or rock paintings or engravings, stone structures or arranged stones, carved trees, or of any place or thing to which this Act applied or to which this Act might reasonably be suspected to apply shall report its existence to the Trustees, or to a police officer, unless he has reasonable cause to believe the existence of the thing or place in question to be already known to the Trustees.

Excavation of Aboriginal Sites

16. (1) Subject to Section 18, the right to excavate or to remove anything from an Aboriginal site is reserved to the Trustees.

(2) The Trustees may authorise the entry upon and excavating of an Aboriginal site and the examination or removal of any thing on or under the site in such manner and subject to such conditions as they may direct.

Offences Relating to Aboriginal Sites

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 Trustees under Section 16 or the consent of the Minister under Section 18.

Consent To Certain Uses

18. (1) For the purposes of this section, the expression "the owner of any land" includes a lessee from the Crown, and the holder of any mining tenement or mining privilege, or of any right or privilege under the Petroleum Act 1967, in relation to the land.

(2) Where the owner of any land gives to the Trustees notice in writing that he requires to use the land for a purpose which, unless the Minister gives his consent under this Section, would be likely to result in a breach of Section 17 in respect of any Aboriginal site that might be on the land, the Trustee shall, as soon as they

APPENDIX 1 CONTINUED...

are reasonably able, form an opinion as to whether there is any Aboriginal site on the land, evaluate the importance and significance of any such site, and submit the notice to the Minister together with their recommendation in writing as to whether or not the Minister should consent to the use of the land for that purpose, and, where applicable, the extent to which and the conditions upon which his consent should be given.

(3) Where the Trustees submit a notice to the Minister under subsection (2) of this Section he shall consider their recommendation and having regard to the general interest of the community shall either-

(a) Consent to the use of the land the subject of the notice, or a specified part of the land, for the purpose required, subject to such conditions, if any, as he may specify; or

(b) wholly decline to consent to the use of the land the subject of the notice for the purposes required, and shall forthwith inform the owner in writing of his decision.

(4) Where the owner of any land has given to the Trustees notice pursuant to subsection (2) of this section and the Trustees have not submitted it with their recommendation to the Minister in accordance with that subsection the Minister may require the Trustees to do so within a specified time, or may require the Trustees to take such other action as the Minister considers necessary in order to expedite the matter, and the Trustees shall comply with any such requirement.

(5) Where the owner of any land is aggrieved by a decision of the Minister made under subsection (3) of this Section he may, within the time and in the manner prescribed by rules of Court, appeal from the decision of the Minister to the Supreme Court which may hear and determine the appeal.

(6) In determining an appeal under subsection (5) of this Section the Judge hearing the appeal may confirm or vary the decision of the Minister against which the appeal is made or quash the decision and substitute his own decision which shall have effect as if it were the decision of the Minister, and may make such an order as to the costs of the appeal as he sees fit.

(7) Where the owner of the land gives notice to the Trustees under subsection (2) of this section, the Trustees may, if they are satisfied that it is practicable to do so, direct the removal of any object to which this Act applies from the land to a place of safe custody.

(8) Where the consent has been given under this section to a person to use any land for a particular purpose nothing done by or on behalf of that person pursuant to, and in accordance with any conditions attached to, the consent constitutes an offence against this Act".

APPENDIX 2

NOTES ON THE RECOGNITION OF ABORIGINAL SITES

There are various types of Aboriginal sites, and these notes have been prepared as a guide to the recognition of those sites that may be located within the survey area.

An Aboriginal Site is defined in the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972-80, Section 5 as;

a) Any place of importance or significance where persons of Aboriginal descent have, or appear to have, left any object natural or artificial, used for, or made for 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 Trustees is or was associated with the 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 this Act applies are traditionally stored, or to which, under the provisions of this Act, such objects have been taken or removed.

HABITATION SITES

These are commonly found throughout Western Australia and usually contain evidence of tool-making, seed grinding and other food processing, cooking, painting, engraving or numerous other activities. The archaeological evidence for some of these activities is discussed in detail under the appropriate heading.

Habitation sites are usually found near an existing or former water source such as gnamma hole, rock pool, spring or soak. They are generally in the open, but they sometimes occur in shallow rock shelters or caves. It is particularly important that none of these sites be disturbed as the stratified deposits which may be found at such sites can yield valuable information about the inhabitants when excavated by archaeologists.

APPENDIX 2 CONTINUED....

MARKED TREES

Occasionally trees are located that have designs in the bark which have been incised by Aborigines. Toeholds, to assist the climber, were sometimes cut into the bark and sapwood of trees in the hollow limbs of which possums and other arboreal animals sheltered. Some tree trunks bear scars where sections of bark or wood have been removed to make dishes, shields, spearthrowers and other wooden artefacts. In some parts of the State wooden platforms were built in trees to accommodate a corpse during complex rituals following death.

BURIALS

In the north of the State it was formally the custom to place the bones of the dead on a ledge in a cave after certain rituals were completed. The bones were wrapped in sheets of bark and the skull placed beside this. In other parts of Western Australia the dead were buried, the burial position varying according to the customs of the particular area and time. Natural erosion, or mechanical earthmoving equipment occasionally exposes these burial sites.

STONE STRUCTURES

If one or more stones are found partially buried or wedged into a position which is not likely to be the result of natural forces, then it is probable that the place is an Aboriginal site and that possibly there are other important sites nearby. There are several different types of stone arrangements ranging from simple cairns or piles of stones to more elaborate designs. Low weirs which trap fish when tides fall are found in coastal areas. Some rivers contain similar structures that trap fish against the current. It seems likely that low stone slab structures in the south-west jarrah forests were built to provide suitable environments in which to trap some small animals. Low walls or pits were sometimes made to provide a hide or shelter for hunting.

Elongated rock fragments are occasionally erected as a sign or warning that a special area is being approached. Heaps or alignments of stones may be naturalistic or symbolic representations of animals, people or mythological figures.

APPENDIX 2 CONTINUED....

PAINTINGS

These usually occur in rockshelters, caves or other sheltered situations which offer a certain degree of protection from the weather. The best known examples in Western Australia occur in the Kimberley region but paintings are also found throughout most of the State. Several coloured pigments may have been used at a site. Stencilling was a common painting technique used throughout the state. The negative image of an object was created by spraying pigment over the object which was held against a wall.

ENGRAVINGS

This term describes designs which have been carved, pecked or pounded into a rock surface. They form the predominant art form of the Pilbara region but are known to occur in the Kimberleys in the north to Toodjay in the south. Most engravings occur in the open but some are situated in rock shelters.

CACHES

It was the custom to hide ceremonial objects in niches and other secluded places. The removal of objects from these places, the taking of photographs of the places or objects or any other interference with these places is not permitted.

CEREMONIAL GROUNDS

At some sites the ground has been modified in some way by the removal of surface pebbles, or the modeling of the soil, or the digging of pits and trenches. In other places there is no noticeable alteration of the ground surface and Aborigines familiar with the site must be consulted concerning its location.

MYTHOLOGICAL SITES

Most sites already described have a place in Aboriginal mythology. In addition there are many Aboriginal sites with no man-made features which enable them to be recognised. They are often natural features in the landscape linked to the Aboriginal account of the formation of the world during the creative "Dreaming" period in the distant past. Many such sites are located at focal points in the creative journeys of mythological spirit beings of the Dreaming. Such sites can only be identified by the Aboriginal people who are familiar with the associated traditions.

Appendix One:

Notes on the *Aboriginal Heritage Act*.

and

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(2) Where the owner of any land gives to the Trustees notice in writing that he requires to use the land for a purpose which, unless the Minister gives his consent under this Section, would be likely to result in a breach of Section 17 in respect of any Aboriginal site that might be on the land, the Trustee shall, as soon as they

APPENDIX 1 CONTINUED...

are reasonably able, form an opinion as to whether there is any Aboriginal site on the land, evaluate the importance and significance of any such site, and submit the notice to the Minister together with their recommendation in writing as to whether or not the Minister should consent to the use of the land for that purpose, and, where applicable, the extent to which and the conditions upon which his consent should be given.

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APPENDIX 2 CONTINUED....

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BURIALS

In the north of the State it was formally the custom to place the bones of the dead on a ledge in a cave after certain rituals were completed. The bones were wrapped in sheets of bark and the skull placed beside this. In other parts of Western Australia the dead were buried, the burial position varying according to the customs of the particular area and time. Natural erosion, or mechanical earthmoving equipment occasionally exposes these burial sites.

STONE STRUCTURES

If one or more stones are found partially buried or wedged into a position which is not likely to be the result of natural forces, then it is probable that the place is an Aboriginal site and that possibly there are other important sites nearby. There are several different types of stone arrangements ranging from simple cairns or piles of stones to more elaborate designs. Low weirs which trap fish when tides fall are found in coastal areas. Some rivers contain similar structures that trap fish against the current. It seems likely that low stone slab structures in the south-west jarrah forests were built to provide suitable environments in which to trap some small animals. Low walls or pits were sometimes made to provide a hide or shelter for hunting.

Elongated rock fragments are occasionally erected as a sign or warning that a special area is being approached. Heaps or alignments of stones may be naturalistic or symbolic representations of animals, people or mythological figures.

APPENDIX 2 CONTINUED....

PAINTINGS

These usually occur in rockshelters, caves or other sheltered situations which offer a certain degree of protection from the weather. The best known examples in Western Australia occur in the Kimberley region but paintings are also found throughout most of the State. Several coloured pigments may have been used at a site. Stencilling was a common painting technique used throughout the state. The negative image of an object was created by spraying pigment over the object which was held against a wall.

ENGRAVINGS

This term describes designs which have been carved, pecked or pounded into a rock surface. They form the predominant art form of the Pilbara region but are known to occur in the Kimberleys in the north to Toodjay in the south. Most engravings occur in the open but some are situated in rock shelters.

CACHES

It was the custom to hide ceremonial objects in niches and other secluded places. The removal of objects from these places, the taking of photographs of the places or objects or any other interference with these places is not permitted.

CEREMONIAL GROUNDS

At some sites the ground has been modified in some way by the removal of surface pebbles, or the modeling of the soil, or the digging of pits and trenches. In other places there is no noticeable alteration of the ground surface and Aborigines familiar with the site must be consulted concerning its location.

MYTHOLOGICAL SITES

Most sites already described have a place in Aboriginal mythology. In addition there are many Aboriginal sites with no man-made features which enable them to be recognised. They are often natural features in the landscape linked to the Aboriginal account of the formation of the world during the creative "Dreaming" period in the distant past. Many such sites are located at focal points in the creative journeys of mythological spirit beings of the Dreaming. Such sites can only be identified by the Aboriginal people who are familiar with the associated traditions.

Appendix Three:


Aboriginal Documents


TO: KINGSTREAM RESOURCES NL

AND: THE DEPARTMENT OF MINERALS AND ENERGY

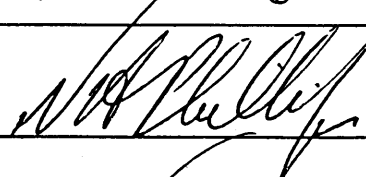
We the undersigned Buddimia People who have long association with and traditional knowledge of the Koolanooka Hills and Blue Hills region hereby approve exploratory drilling, sampling and bulk test work and mining in the vicinity of the old Koolanooka mine and the Blue Hills mine, as shown on the attached map. This proposed work will not disturb any significant Aboriginal or sacred sites.

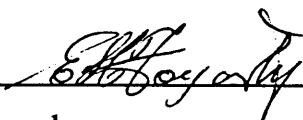
DATED the 13 day of JUNE 1996.

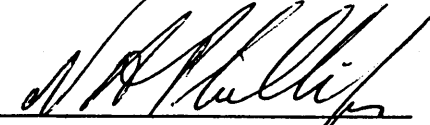

Signed 12 BENJAMIN ST
ARMADALE 6112

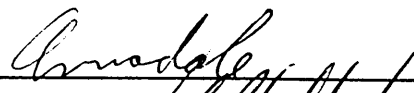
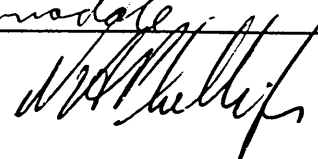

Signed 7 DRAYTON CRT
WESTFIELD 6112

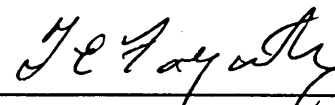

Witness


Witness


Signed 12 Benjamin St


Signed 86 ASHBURTON RD
GOSNELLS


Witness 


Witness

TO: KINGSTREAM RESOURCES NL

AND: THE DEPARTMENT OF MINERALS AND ENERGY

We the undersigned Buddimia People who have long association with and traditional knowledge of the Koolanooka Hills and Blue Hills region hereby approve exploratory drilling, sampling and bulk test work and mining in the vicinity of the old Koolanooka mine and the Blue Hills mine, as shown on the attached map. This proposed work will not disturb any significant Aboriginal or sacred sites.

DATED the 13 day of JUNE 1996.

Ref Yarran
Signed

9 Chiddington St Beckenham 6107

N.A. Phillips
Witness

Steph Phillips
Signed

28 STEPHENS ST

QUEENS PARK
N.A. Phillips
Witness

N.J. Phillips
Signed

179 Almeria Parade
Upper Swan

N.A. Phillips
Witness

A.M. Philled
Signed

179 ALMERIA PDE
UPPER SWAN

N.A. Phillips
Witness

TO: KINGSTREAM RESOURCES NL

AND: THE DEPARTMENT OF MINERALS AND ENERGY

We the undersigned Buddimia People who have long association with and traditional knowledge of the Koolanooka Hills and Blue Hills region hereby approve exploratory drilling, sampling and bulk test work and mining in the vicinity of the old Koolanooka mine and the Blue Hills mine, as shown on the attached map. This proposed work will not disturb any significant Aboriginal or sacred sites.

DATED the

10

day of

July

1996.

Orvil J. Green

Signed

33 Allison Drive.

Witness

Gerrawheen 6064
[Signature]

Signed

Peter J Green

Witness

33 Allison Drive
GERRAWHEEN 6064
[Signature]

Signed

Witness

Signed

Witness

TO: KINGSTREAM RESOURCES NL

AND: THE DEPARTMENT OF MINERALS AND ENERGY

We the undersigned Buddimia People who have long association with and traditional knowledge of the Koolanooka Hills and Blue Hills region hereby approve exploratory drilling, sampling and bulk test work and mining in the vicinity of the old Koolanooka mine and the Blue Hills mine, as shown on the attached map. This proposed work will not disturb any significant Aboriginal or sacred sites.

DATED the 9 day of JULY 1996.

JW Hall
Signed 38 BRODIE CAES
SOUTH HEDLAND

Witness N A Phillip

Signed
John Harris
40 EDDYSTONE AVE
CRAIGIE

Witness N A Phillip

M Harris
Signed 10/39. Koolanooka AVE
Koolanooka.

Witness N A Phillip

Signed

Witness

TO: KINGSTREAM RESOURCES NL

AND: THE DEPARTMENT OF MINERALS AND ENERGY

We the undersigned Buddimia People who have long association with and traditional knowledge of the Koolanooka Hills and Blue Hills region hereby approve exploratory drilling, sampling and bulk test work and mining in the vicinity of the old Koolanooka mine and the Blue Hills mine, as shown on the attached map. This proposed work will not disturb any significant Aboriginal or sacred sites.

DATED the 13 day of June 1996.

[Handwritten Signature]

Signed

13 LAUREL ST

FORRESTFIELD
[Handwritten Signature]

Witness

Signed

Witness

Signed

Witness

Signed

Witness

TO: KINGSTREAM RESOURCES NL

AND: THE DEPARTMENT OF MINERALS AND ENERGY

We the undersigned being the traditional Aboriginal Custodians of the Koolanooka Hills region hereby approve exploratory drilling, sampling and bulk test work in the vicinity of the old Koolanooka mine as shown on the attached map. This proposed work will not disturb any significant Aboriginal or sacred sites.

DATED the First day of May 1996.

Basil Logarty
Signed 6 Dungray Road
Dalwallinu 6609

William Birch
Signed 6 Dungray Road
Dalwallinu 6609

[Signature]
Witness 12 LEAHY ST
Dalwallinu 6609

[Signature]
Witness 12 LEAHY ST
Dalwallinu 6609

Eric Popstall
Signed PO BOX 218 Mulka 6670

Signed

[Signature]
Witness 12 LEAHY STREET
Dalwallinu 6609

Witness