

## Appendix E Aboriginal Heritage Survey



An archaeological and ethnographic  
site avoidance heritage survey of the  
Strike West Pty Ltd West Erregulla  
Development Footprint (Phase 1) with  
Yamatji Nation Traditional Owners

## REPORT

May 2021





## Acknowledgement of Country

Terra Rosa acknowledge the Yamatji Nation people, who are the Traditional Custodians of the Country described in this document, and to the Whadjuk Noongar people, who are the Traditional Custodians of the Country in which Terra Rosa's office is situated.

We pay our respects to their Elders past, present, and emerging, and to their continuing cultural and spiritual connections to their lands.

<https://www.reconciliation.org.au>



TRCo ref  
HL2103



### Site avoidance survey

West Errugulla Development  
Footprint

### Survey dates

28-29 April 2021

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Strike West commissioned Terra Rosa Consulting (Terra Rosa) to undertake a site avoidance heritage survey over areas planned for development within the Yamatji Nation Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA). The heritage survey was undertaken with the endorsement of Bundi Yamatji Aboriginal Corporation (BYAC) who are the representatives for the Yamatji Nation Traditional Owners.

The survey was undertaken between 28 and 29 April 2021 by six Yamatji Nation representatives and two heritage consultants from Terra Rosa. One Strike West representative was also present during this time to support the survey team.

The summarised survey results of the scope of works (SOW) are as follows:

### West Erregulla Development Footprint (Phase 1) – Complete

- No Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) registered Aboriginal sites or other heritage places (OHPs) exist within the survey area;
- No other heritage values were identified within the survey area during the heritage survey.

Based on the results of the survey and consultation with the Traditional Owners, the following recommendations are made:

- 1** Strike West is advised to engage cultural monitors for all initial ground disturbance works of future tracks associated with the West Erregulla Development Footprint (Phase 1) Project Area.
- 2** The Yamatji Nation Traditional Owners request that Strike West engage cultural monitors be present on initial ground disturbance works, both prior to digging and when digging

occurs, in association with the West Erregulla Development Footprint (Phase 1) Project Area.

**3** All employees and contractors working within West Erregulla Development Footprint (Phase 1) must be clearly instructed to restrict access and works to areas that have been subject to heritage survey.

**4** If Strike West proposes to alter the type of works or to expand their program of works, either in size or scale, beyond what was subject to the heritage survey, it is advised that further consultation with the Yamatji Nation Representatives should be undertaken prior to the commencement of works.

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# PROJECT INTRODUCTION

Strike West Pty Ltd. (Strike West) intend to use land within the Yamatji Nation Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) Area to conduct an exploration program within Exploration Permit EP469. Strike West's project area is located 58 km southeast of Dongara and 123 km south of Geraldton.

To minimise the likelihood of breaching the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA)* (the Act), Strike West commissioned a site avoidance heritage survey over the areas planned for development. These are detailed in scope of works (SOW).



# Survey participants



The heritage survey was conducted between

28 - 29 04 2021

by six Yamatji Nation representatives, two Terra Rosa consultants, and one Strike West representative.

Terra Rosa Consulting (Terra Rosa) were engaged by Strike West to conduct an Archaeological and Ethnographic Site Avoidance survey of the area requested in the SOW. The Yamatji Nation survey participants were arranged by Traditional Owner representative Leedham Papertalk.

The heritage survey was carried out by the following people between 28 and 29 April 2021 (excluding travel days):

## Yamatji Nation Traditional Owners

- Reg Brockman Snr
- Reg Brockman Jnr
- Fred Taylor
- Kirk Taylor
- Jeff Farrell
- Ronald Baron

## Terra Rosa Consulting

- Mackenzie Carr
- Molly Crissell

## Strike West

- Susanne Levitt

The Yamatji Nation participants were selected as the appropriate knowledge holders for the survey area and consented to participate in the heritage survey.

Contact details for the survey participants are provided in Appendix A of this report.

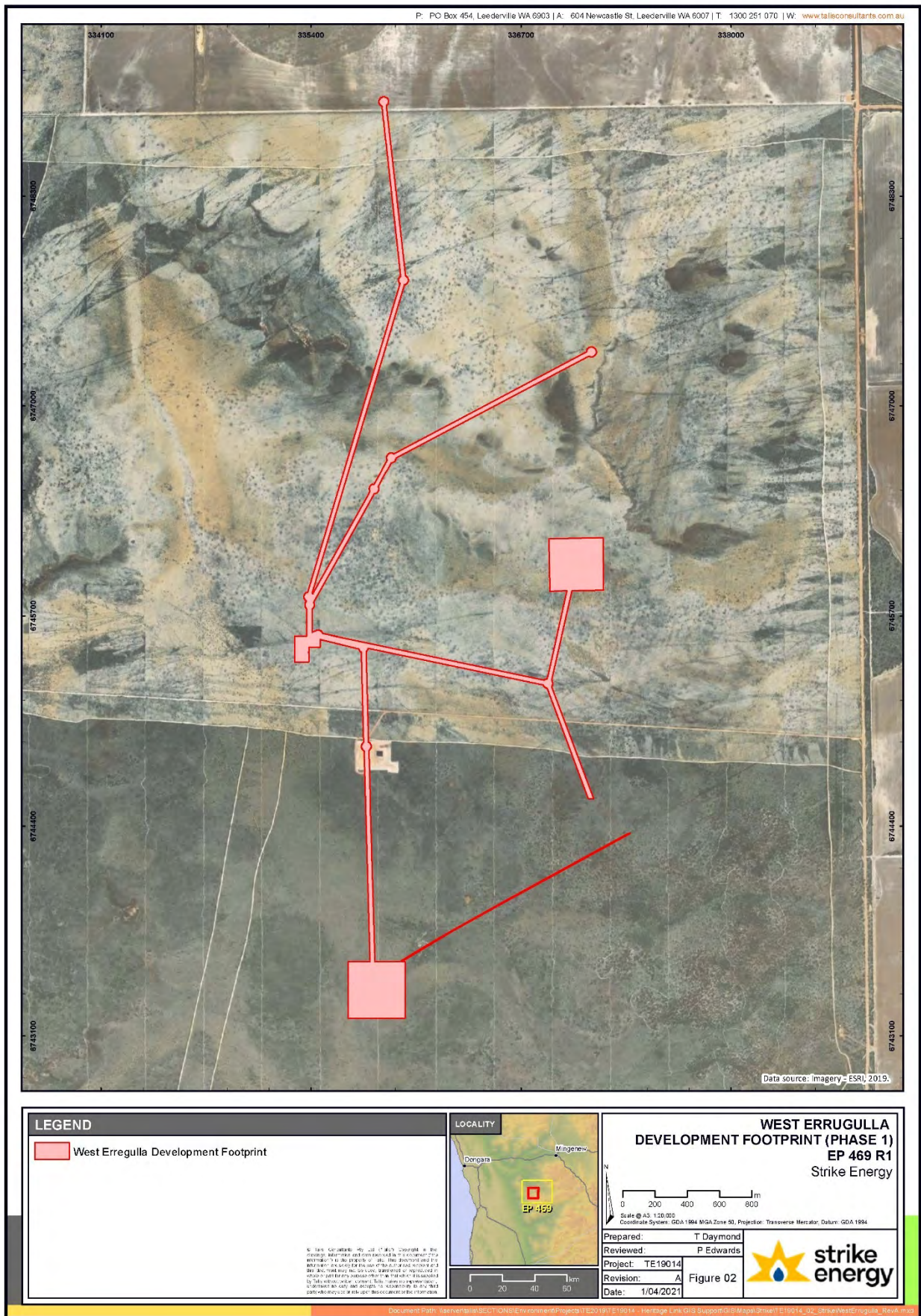


**Right:** The survey team undertaking a pedestrian transect across the survey area.

**Below:** The team discussing the survey method and approach.









## Yamatji Nation ILUA area

(WCD2020/001)

### Major towns

Geraldton

Dongara

Mullewa

Mingenew

Morawa

Perenjori

Carnamah

Eneabba

# YAMATJI NATION COUNTRY

The Mid West region of Western Australia is approximately 472,336 km<sup>2</sup> in size, extending north and south of the administrative centre of Geraldton and includes parts of Carnamah, Chapman Valley, Cue, Greater Geraldton, Irwin, Meekatharra, Morawa, Mount Magnet, Perenjori, Three Springs, Wiluna and Yalgoo. The area is covered by multiple native title claims and determinations including Amangu, Badimia, Hutt River, Mullewa Wadjari, Naaguja, Nanda, Wadjari Yamatji, Widi Mob, Wutha, and Yugunga Nya.

The Yamatji Nation Native Title Determination Area (WCD2020/001) is the product of the combined settlement of four distinct native title claims, the Southern Yamatji, Hutt River, Widi Mob and Mullewa Wadjari, over 48, 000 km<sup>2</sup> of land and water ways in the Mid-West region. The Traditional Owners continue to hunt in the region, as well as practice their traditional culture, such as performing ceremonies and paying respects to ancestral spirits.

The land specific to the Southern Yamatji Native Title Claim (WC2017/002) encompasses an area of approximately 28,000 km<sup>2</sup> within the Yamatji Nation Native Title Determination, and covers the land along the coast from Coronation Beach Area (DPLH OHP ID 15859) south to the Mid-West town of Leeman, extending east as far as the Wangara Creek & Salt Lakes site (DPLH OHP ID 18906). Research undertaken in the region surrounding Geraldton in 1970s and 1980s indicated evidence for Pleistocene occupation along the Murchison and Greenough Rivers (Hallam, 1987).

The Mid West includes seven of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) subregions as defined by Thackway and Cresswell (1995); Geraldton Sandplains, Yalgoo, Murchison, Avon Wheatbelt, Gascoyne, Little Sandy Desert, and Gibson Desert. Each subregion is associated with a defining topographical feature of the Mid West region. The project area discussed in this report is located within the Yalgoo and Murchison bioregions in the southern rangelands of Western Australia, which cover a combined area of approximately 331, 775 km<sup>2</sup>. The Yalgoo



and Murchison bioregions are characterised by sand and alluvial plains, low ranges and lakes, low granitic hills and mesas separated by flat colluvium and alluvial plains. Mulga or bowgada shrublands dominate in the east. Western parts include sand plains, heathlands and some eucalypt shrublands (Department of Environment 2008a; 2008b).



#### Key waterways

Greenough River  
 Irwin River  
 Lockier River  
 Arrowsmith River  
 Yarra Yarra Lakes  
 Mongers Lake Waterway  
 Wangara Creek & Salt  
 Lakes  
 Tenindewa Creek

The landforms vary to a certain extent due to the geographical features within the region. The region contains several major drainage systems, creeklines and gullies that relate to the Greenough River and is characterised by level land featuring low hill expressions and isolated mesas and buttes separated by flat colluvium and alluvial plains. The geology of the Yilgarn Block consists primarily of Archaean granites and gneisses as well as minor infolded belts of metamorphic sedimentary and igneous rocks (Beard, 1976). These metamorphic rocks are comprised of an array of volcanic and sedimentary assemblages which include banded ironstone formation, jaspilite, and chert, as well as shale, siltstone, and sandstone. It is these metamorphic formations which constitute the low ranges of hills present in the region. This is as opposed to the granites and gneisses which are less durable and thus tend to underlie the plains (Beard, 1976).

Sand plains are bordered by low scarp with valleys between these exposed laterite formations slowly filling with sand and alluvium as well as gypsum and calcium carbonate as a result of flooding. These flat, floodway plains are often associated with low woodland vegetation, and soil comprised of a clay base with silt and light to dense gravel gibber topsoil.

#### Cultural Landscape

The ethnographic record reflects a diversity of views regarding the traditional organisation of social and linguistic boundaries within the Mid-West region; boundaries that have often been defined along the circumcision and subincision lines, which separated the Geraldton Coastal Region from Aboriginal groups further inland (Tindale 1974). Embedded within these topographical features are Law, stories, Dreamtime pathways, ancestral spirits and traditional travel routes through country. Pathways travelled by the mythical beings who transformed the lands were called 'Dreaming tracks' and the maps people used to travel across the country were often depicted

in songs. Thus, songlines or stories tell the journeys of ancestral spirits that moulded the earth as they travelled across country, including mythical water snakes called Bimara (Green 2001; Shaw and Martin 2011).

In 1926 anthropologist Radcliffe-Brown noted that the 'Rainbow-Serpent Myth' was widely distributed throughout Aboriginal Australia, and was associated with quartz-crystal, a substance constantly made use of by medicine-men and regarded as embodying "...great magical virtue" (Radcliffe-Brown 1926, p.19). Radcliffe-Brown referred to the Rainbow-Serpent as *Warlu* (alternative names also include *Bimara*), who is believed to live in deep, permanent waterholes and regarded as being dangerous to approach. Ceremonies associated with these areas often relate to the increase and maintenance of animal and plant species, and the reproduction of natural phenomenon like rain and sun (ibid.).

### Water resources

With the Mid West climate being so arid, knowledge of reliable water sources was necessary for survival. Ethnographic and archaeological sites are therefore concentrated along major water sources such as the Murchison, Hutt, Hill, Moore, Irwin, Greenough and Gascoyne rivers and permanent lakes such as Mongers, Moore and Yaya Yara. Additionally, the Bully and Woonana Pools and the Cattle Pool on the Lyons River are permanent river pools (Department of Environment 2004). Yamatji people of the Mid West region are also known to have utilised natural cavities forming in rocky outcrops, known as rock holes and gnamma holes. These were often covered over with a movable stone in order to protect the gathered water from evaporating and being contaminated. To this day, Yamatji people continue to maintain these water sources by cleaning them out and covering them up.

Within the (former) Southern Yamatji area of the Yamatji Nation Native Title Determination area, three main water ways can be considered significant to the Traditional Owners. Southern Yamatji country is dissected through the middle by the Irwin River, the main watercourse within the native title claim. To the north of Southern Yamatji Country lies the Greenough River, with the Wangara Creek & Salt Lakes, a site that encompasses a series of salt lakes, springs, dams and rock holes, situated along the easternmost boundary of

the claim area. The creation of these rivers and their tributaries, and the Wangara Creek & Salt Lakes are attributed to the movement of two *Bimarra* from pool to pool up and down the waterways. *Bimara* are inherently linked to the 'Dreamtime' responsible for creating the landscape and water sources (Shaw and Martin 2011, p.53). Permanent water sources continue to be of high cultural importance, indicating the health of country, which in turn reflects the health of culture (Barber and Jackson 2011).

### Natural resources

Within the Mid-West a myriad of faunal and botanical resources were readily available to the Yamatji People and the knowledge of the use of these various resources is indicative of the inherent ongoing connection they have to country. Reflecting the importance to the health and survival of the Mid West people, plants and animals form part of the order of all forms of cultural life. Knowledge of wildlife, their location, and seasonal availability was essential to Mid-West groups as they travelled throughout their country.

The considerable range of fauna meant there was also great diversity in food types and preparation, many of which were gathered and consumed based around gender specifications. Exploitable wildlife available in the Mid West included various types of kangaroo and rock kangaroo, porcupines (echidnas), bird species including ducks and emu, *bungarra* (goanna), and other lizards. *Bungarras* are a central part of traditional diet, hunted either by being chased or dug out from burrows. Certain sections of the *bungarra* are prized, in particular the fat, ribs, and tail (Shaw and Martin 2011, p.67-68).

Vegetation served a variety of purposes for the people of the Mid West including production of tools, a food resource, and association with spiritual and cultural beliefs (Trigger 2008). Traditionally yams and other sweet potato varieties were commonly collected and consumed as part of the diet. Other varieties of plants such as wild Tomato Bush and Quandong berries were also commonplace bush foods found throughout Mid-West (Shaw and Martin 2011).



## Pastoral history

The earliest documented contact between Aboriginal people and Europeans in the Mid-West, occurred in the Murchison following the wreck of a vessel north of Geraldton, which was skippered by Captain Grey in the early 1800s. Grey and his expedition party were journeying from the Hutt River to Water Peak in Western Australia, during which time they came across what they termed as 'native villages' and 'towns', which were described as huts that differed from those the expedition team had previously seen in the 'southern districts' (Grey 1841). These 'native villages' were characterised by strongly built 'huts' that were observed to have been plastered over the outside with clay and turf, which led Grey to observe that "...although now uninhabited they were evidently intended for fixed places of residence" (ibid.).

The observation of these types of 'huts', along with well-marked roads, deeply sunk wells, and extensive warran grounds in the area, indicated to Grey and his expedition party that the Aboriginal population was large and relatively less mobile than other areas, which in part was attributed to superior access to procuring food in the rich soil (Grey 1841). Near the Greenough River, Grey and his party came across what he termed as a "...large assemblage of native huts of the same permanent character...which taken collectively would have contained at least a hundred and fifty natives" (ibid.). The observations of Grey in 1841 attest to the density of the Aboriginal population within the area at that time and the diverse habitation patterns that were in existence at that time compared to other regions in Western Australia.

Later contact between Europeans and the Aboriginal people in the Mid-West region occurred in three diverse stages; the missionaries, during the 1840's, the pastoralists in the 1850's, and finally the gold prospectors in the 1890's (Dunn 1982). Pastoralism comprises an important part of recent history for many of the groups in the Mid-West with many elders holding living memories of the pastoral lifestyle.

Pastoral settlement began in the Geraldton region the 1850's with expansion into the central parts of the Murchison occurring in the 1860's (Kingsford 1982). Kingsford (1982, p.24-25) argues that settlement of the Murchison was characterised by the coincidence

of turbulent relationships between Aboriginal populations and settlers, and mutual existence, largely fuelled by the introduction of cattle that destroyed natural resources relied on by indigenous populations. As pastoral stations became permanent within the Mid-West, Aboriginal men were employed under strict contract conditions and assigned to a particular station. They became station hands, stockmen and shearers, mostly in return for basic rations, stores and shelter. Women became domestic servants. An interview with Don Bell (2006 interview C. Nicholson, Bush Heritage Australia 2007) notes the importance of employing Aboriginal people for station work due to their knowledge of the country “They’d do three months here, then move on to the next place for mustering. Moved around from station to station around the Paynes Find area. Couldn’t get anyone else to do the mustering – they didn’t know the country.” According to Biskup (1973), by 1910 all surviving full-Aboriginal people had all settled on stations or around towns.

### Aboriginal sites



#### Common site types

- Artefact scatters
- Quarries
- Rockshelters
- Natural features
- Water sources

Most Aboriginal sites within the Mid-West region have been identified and registered as a result of cultural resource management surveys. Consequently, only those areas slated for future developments have been comprehensively surveyed for places of cultural significance. This is clearly illustrated by the distribution of Aboriginal sites and heritage places held by the DPLH (DPLH 2021). A review of sites held by the DPLH, also highlights the importance of water sources to the Yamatji People with most sites located on major water sources including the Murchison, Hutt, Hill, Moore, Irwin, Greenough and Gascoyne rivers and permanent lakes such as Mongers, Moore, and Yaya Yara (ibid.).

The abundance of artefact scatters, both on their own and in combination with other site types in the archaeological record for the Mid-West region is unsurprising. Lithic material preserves very well in a variety of conditions and therefore is often the only surviving material at a heritage place. In the Mid-West, these sites are most frequently encountered on the flatter low ridges and on level ground (DPLH 2021). Artefact scatters can represent several different site functions such as long and short-term habitation sites and task-specific sites where activities such as quarrying and stone tool manufacture, woodworking, or animal butchery took place (Veth



### Culturally significant sites

Wilgie Mia (ochre quarry)

Walga Rock (rock art)

Greenough River  
(mythological)

Wangara Creek & Salt  
Lakes (mythological)

1993). Dense, large artefact scatters can be indicative of a site that has been used and re-used, potentially many times. A heritage place with a small, low density scatter may represent a site of a single occupation, or a small number of occupations (Veth 1993). A habitation site is usually characterised by an artefact scatter with a wide range of different stone tool types present as well as a range of lithic material used in their manufacture.

The Mid West presents quite an interesting perspective on the use of lithic raw materials, with greater lithic diversity observable within artefact assemblages located in proximity to the major river systems. Given the general scarcity of suitable raw material sources, away from the riverine systems quartz blowouts were frequently targeted with non-quartz objects generally displaying higher degrees of curation in the form of rejuvenating retouch. Broadly, this supports established patterns of arid zone habitation (ibid.).

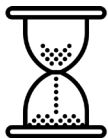
'Other' sites and OHPs form the next most common group as recorded on the AHIS; however, this category encapsulates a number of categories including, but not limited to: culturally important natural features (for instance ridges, stone sources, water sources, and plant resources); manufacturing sites and workshops; collections of isolated artefacts; and collections of salvaged artefacts. These form a catalogue of places which have not been lodged as per the standard DPLH site classifications. Though collectively these do not comprise a statistically meaningful dataset, it highlights the importance of functional interpretations of places to the Aboriginal people of the Mid West and is a documentation of the ongoing salvage of archaeological assemblages in the region.

Rockshelter sites in the Mid-West are encountered on ridges and breakaways, predominantly to the northern extent of the Region around the Weld Range and Jack Hills. Traditional use of these places is likely to reflect seasonal patterns of habitation, providing shelter from inclement weather and refuge from the floodplains and gullies below. Rockshelters in the Mid-West frequently contain basal grindstones, suggesting that in many cases they were used in a domestic capacity.

Though these occur in notably smaller numbers, other site types such as burials, grinding patches, historical sites, rock art, quarries,



modified trees, ochre sources, middens, ceremonial sites, mythological sites, and culturally important natural features have been identified. These include important sites such as an important ochre quarry at Wilgie Mia (DPLH ID 11,132), the painted rock art gallery at Walga Rock (DPLH ID 11,919), and the mythological site of Greenough River (DPLH ID 24,761). It is important that these site types are documented as they represent relatively rare aspects of the recorded Yamatji cultural heritage and have the potential to offer further insight into the lives of ancestral Yamatji people.



**Oldest known sites in  
the Mid-West**

**Silver Dollar**

37,000 years BP

**Katampul rockshelter**

21,000 years BP

Phases and timing of occupation within the Mid-West region is still largely undefined due to the very limited excavation of sites in the area. Earliest dates for the region have been recorded from 30,000 years before present (years BP), at the Silver Dollar site in Shark Bay (Bowdler 1990), and 21,000 years BP at Katampul rockshelter north of Leonora (O'Connor and Veth 1996). These dates may indicate that the region was too arid to successfully sustain human populations during the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM), which covers a timer period between 26,500 to 20,000 years BP (Clark et al. 2009). Other excavated places within the region include Wilgie Mia (DPLH ID 11,132), Walga Rock (DPLH ID 11,919), Extension Hill 01 (DPLH ID 21,622), approximately 215 km southeast of the project area, Extension Hill 03 (DPLH OHP ID 21,624), and the Willigulli Art Complex; all of which document habitation occurring episodically throughout the Holocene period.

# PROJECT METHOD

The archaeological and ethnographic heritage survey of the West Erregulla Development Footprint was conducted to a site avoidance standard. The aims of a site avoidance heritage survey are to:

Site avoidance surveys aim to record any identified sites to a standard that allows [Strike West] to avoid them.

1. identify and record Aboriginal sites (as defined under s5 of the Act) within the requested survey area;
2. provide Strike West with the location and a preliminary understanding of a site's characteristics so that Strike West can proceed with works that will not impact those sites;
3. negotiate deviations around these sites where possible; and
4. provide Strike West with relevant and informed heritage management recommendations for heritage values identified within the requested survey area.

Please note that site avoidance level recording is not comprehensive enough to thoroughly assess the site's importance and significance under s39 of the Act. As such, sites recorded to site avoidance level should not be submitted to the Aboriginal Cultural Materials Committee (ACMC) for consideration.

## Legislation and heritage agreement



[Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972](#)

Under section 17 (s17) of the Act, it is an offence to disturb an Aboriginal site without prior written Ministerial consent to do so under s16 or s18 of the Act. This applies regardless of whether an Aboriginal site is registered. Heritage assessments of proposed development areas are conducted to identify the location and extent of sites so that they can be appropriately managed in accordance with the legislative requirements of the Act.

A full copy of the Act can be accessed online.

### Yamatji Nation ILUA

An ILUA between Yamatji Nation and the State of Western Australia was registered on 26 October 2020. This ILUA provides for the recognition, protection, and preservation of the heritage and culture of Yamatji Nation peoples within the Agreement Area. It also

outlines the conditions around Aboriginal Heritage Agreements, both for the State and Proponents.

## Desktop method

**Registered Aboriginal sites** are heritage places that have been assessed by the ACMC as constituting **sites** under sections 5 and 39 of the Act.

**Other heritage places** include places for which data has been **lodged** with the DPLH but are pending assessment by the ACMC, and places that have already been assessed by the ACMC as not constituting an Aboriginal site under the meaning of the Act (listed as **stored data / not a site**).

A desktop assessment was completed before the start of the field survey to understand the extent of heritage research undertaken to date within the survey area. This research relies largely on the Register of Sites maintained by the DPLH, which is a catalogue of heritage places previously recorded within the area and submitted to the DPLH.

Before the start of the field work the scoped survey area was entered into the DPLH's Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System (AHIS) to learn whether any heritage surveys have previously been conducted and whether any registered Aboriginal sites or other heritage places (OHPs) exist in the area.

After the AHIS search has been completed, relevant site files and survey reports were requested from the DPLH for review. The site files were reviewed and summarised to provide the survey team with an understanding of the cultural landscape context of the survey area.

## Survey method

Prior to the survey Terra Rosa's heritage consultants conducted a survey brief to provide the Yamatji Nation Traditional Owners with information about the purpose, scope, and proposed method of the heritage survey. The results of the desktop survey were also discussed to provide the survey team with contextual information on what heritage values are known to exist within the survey areas. The proposed method was approved by the Traditional Owners present.

*Traditional Owners and Mackenzie Carr conducting site avoidance heritage survey for HL2103.*



Pedestrian transects were used to inspect the survey areas, with survey team members spaced up to 10-30 m apart (depending on the terrain).

*Traditional Owners and Mackenzie Carr conducting site avoidance heritage survey for HL2103.*





At the end of the field trip a debrief was conducted to discuss the results of the heritage survey, and to offer the Traditional Owners an opportunity to provide additional comments on the heritage places identified, the effectiveness of the methods used, and provide their recommendations for the management of cultural heritage values in the area.

## Coordinate capture



MGA Zone 50

All coordinates provided in this report and in the spatial data package accompanying it (Attachment 1) were obtained with a Garmin hand-held GPS and a Samsung Galaxy tablet, using the GDA datum. All grid references are projected in MGA Zone 50, unless otherwise stated. Dependent on external conditions, these units afford an optimal spatial accuracy of  $\pm 5$  m.

## Report review

A draft version of this report was reviewed by Leedham Papertalk, Reg Brockman Snr, and Fred Taylor before it was provided to Strike West. This review ensures that the results recommendations provided are consistent with the final field debrief with the survey team. This process also provides Terra Rosa with feedback which is considered during the final edit of the report.

# SURVEY OUTCOMES

The West Erregulla Development Footprint (Phase 1) survey area was archaeologically and ethnographically assessed to site avoidance standard on 28 and 29 April 2021. The site avoidance survey is complete.

Strike West's project area is 59.27 ha in total area, and is located 58 km southeast of Dongara and 123 km south of Geraldton. The heritage survey area is approximately 2 km south of Strike West mine camp.

The desktop research results concluded that **no registered Aboriginal sites or OHPs exist in the area**. An earlier site avoidance survey was conducted by Terra Rosa in nearby areas (Sanders & Chisholm 2014).

The landscape of the survey area consisted of mostly flat plains with an abundance of Eucalyptus trees, native shrubs, and native





**Overleaf:** Vegetation within  
the West Erregulla  
Development Footprint  
(Phase 1) survey area

grasses. The vegetation within the area was heavily singed due to the impact of bushfires approximately a year prior. There were no water sources located during the survey, and the survey area was accessible via developed roads and existing tracks.

No additional heritage values were identified within the West Erregulla Development Footprint during the heritage survey.

The complete results of the desktop and field survey for the survey area are illustrated in the following map. The survey results presented below are also provided in the spatial data pack (Attachment 1) that accompanies this report.



## HL2103 Archaeological and Ethnographic survey results - complete

Job №: HL2103

Map №: 1

Coordinate System: GDA94 MGA Zone 50

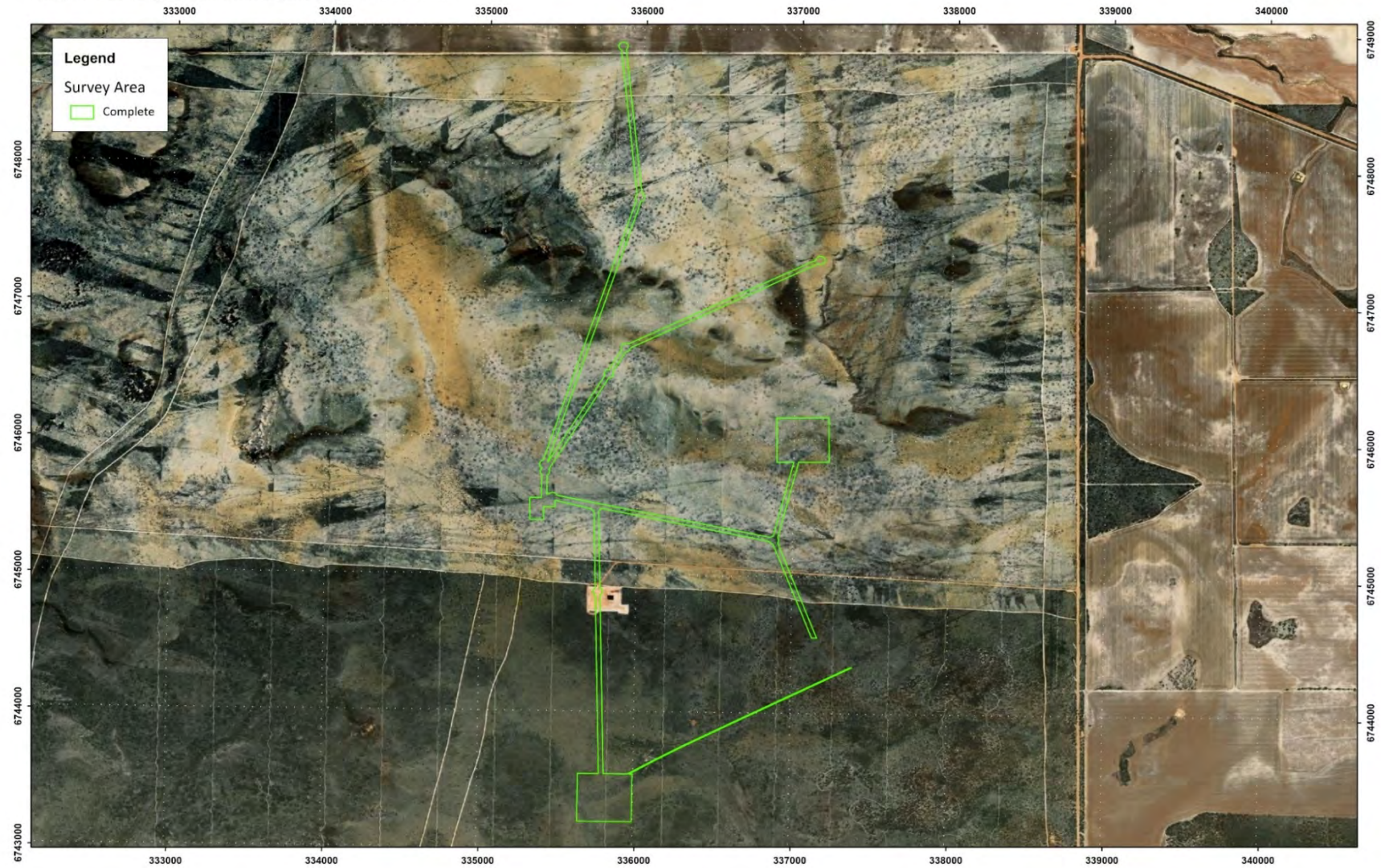
Date: 3/05/2021

Author: Ariell

Disclaimer: The information in this map is accurate as at the date of issue. Spatial accuracy level of +/- 15m unless otherwise noted.



Scale  
1:25,000  
0 125 250 500 750 1,000  
Meters





# HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the survey outcomes, Terra Rosa and the Yamatji Nation Traditional Owners have developed the following recommendations to assist Strike West with the management of the identified cultural heritage values in the area.

**1**

**Strike West is advised to engage cultural monitors for all initial ground disturbance works of future tracks associated with the West Erregulla Development Footprint (Phase 1) Project Area.**

Yamatji Nation representatives request that Strike West engage cultural monitors during all ground disturbance works associated with the development of all future tracks. This will ensure that any heritage object unearthed by the proposed works may be investigated and/or collected in line with appropriate cultural protocols.

**2**

**The Yamatji Nation Traditional Owners request that Strike West engage cultural monitors be present on initial ground disturbance works, both prior to digging and when digging occurs, in association with the West Erregulla Development Footprint (Phase 1) Project Area.**

Yamatji Nation representatives request that Strike West engage cultural monitors during all ground disturbance works associated with digging. Cultural monitors are to be engaged prior to digging and during digging. This will ensure that any heritage object unearthed by the proposed works may be investigated and/or collected in line with appropriate cultural protocols.

**3**

**All employees and contractors working within West Erregulla Development Footprint (Phase 1) must be instructed to restrict access and works to areas that have been subject to heritage survey.**

To avoid a breach of s17 of the Act from inadvertently entering or impacting heritage places situated outside the West Erregulla Development Footprint, Strike West must clearly instruct all employees and contractors working within the West Erregulla Development Footprint (Phase 1) Project Area to restrict access and works to areas that have been subject to heritage survey.

## 4

**If Strike West proposes to alter the type of works or to expand their program of works, either in size or scale, beyond what was subject to the heritage survey, it is advised that further consultation with the Yamatji Nation Representatives should be undertaken prior to the commencement of works.**

Strike West is advised that only the areas subjected to heritage assessment are clear for the proposed works to proceed. Should the program of works expand in size or scale, or should Strike West wish to conduct activities that differ to those discussed during field work, the Yamatji Nation representatives will need to be engaged for further heritage assessment.

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- Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage 2019, *Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System*, viewed 3 May 2021, <http://maps.dia.wa.gov.au/AHIS2/>
- Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage and Department of the Premier and Cabinet, 2013, *Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Guidelines*, viewed 3 May 2021, <https://www.dplh.wa.gov.au/getmedia/74896bd3-4be3-49ed-be75-38ba72f10d72/AH-Due-diligence-guidelines>
- Sanders, N & Chisholm, S, 2014, *Archaeological Heritage Assessment of the Warrego Energy West Erregulla Tight Gas Field Proposed Development Area, Conducted with the Amangu Traditional Owners*, DPLH report ID 200125

## Legislation

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (Commonwealth of Australia), viewed 3 May 2021, <http://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/C2010C00807>
- Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (Western Australia), viewed 3 May 2021, [http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/wa/consol\\_act/aha1972164/](http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/wa/consol_act/aha1972164/)

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# APPENDICES

**Appendix A** – Project contacts

**Appendix B** – Acronyms and definitions

**Appendix C** – Heritage place recording methods



## Appendix A – Project contacts

The contact details of the heritage project stakeholders are provided below. Terra Rosa thanks everyone involved with the heritage survey and its organisation.

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### Strike West Pty Ltd.

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## Appendix B – Acronyms and definitions

The following terms and acronyms are used in this report. Definitions are provided below for reference.

Term / abbreviation	Definition
<b>ACMC</b>	Aboriginal Cultural Materials Committee
<b>AHIS</b>	Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System
<b>DPLH</b>	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic information system
<b>GPS</b>	Global positioning system
<b>Heritage object</b>	An object to which the Act applies under section 6
<b>Heritage site / Heritage place</b>	Any place which may meet the criteria of an Aboriginal site under s5 of the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA)</i> .
<b>HISF</b>	Heritage Information Submission Form
<b>ILUA</b>	Indigenous Land Use Agreement
<b>Isolated artefacts</b>	Cultural material with insufficient density or context to constitute a site.
<b>MGA</b>	Map grid of Australia
<b>NNTT</b>	National Native Title Tribunal
<b>Other Heritage Place</b>	Other heritage places (OHPs) are heritage places classified by the DPLH as either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A heritage place that has been reported to the DPLH but is pending assessment by the ACMC (status L – lodged; also see definition for ‘potential site’, below); or</li> <li>2. A heritage place that has been submitted to the DPLH and evaluated by the ACMC to not meet the criteria for inclusion on the Register of Sites (i.e. not a registered Aboriginal site) (status S – stored / not a site).</li> </ol>
<b>Potential site</b>	Potential sites recorded by Terra Rosa are heritage places considered likely to meet criteria under section 5 of the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA)</i> . This may include OHPs catalogued by the DPLH where information has been lodged but is pending assessment by the ACMC (status L – lodged).
<b>Registered Aboriginal site</b>	A heritage place which has been determined as meeting criteria under section 5 of the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA)</i> , and has been registered by the Registrar of Aboriginal Sites (DPLH status R - registered).
<b>Strike West</b>	Strike West Pty Ltd.
<b>Terra Rosa</b>	Terra Rosa Consulting
<b>Traditional Owners</b>	Yamatji Nation ILUA representatives
<b>The Act</b>	<i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA)</i>

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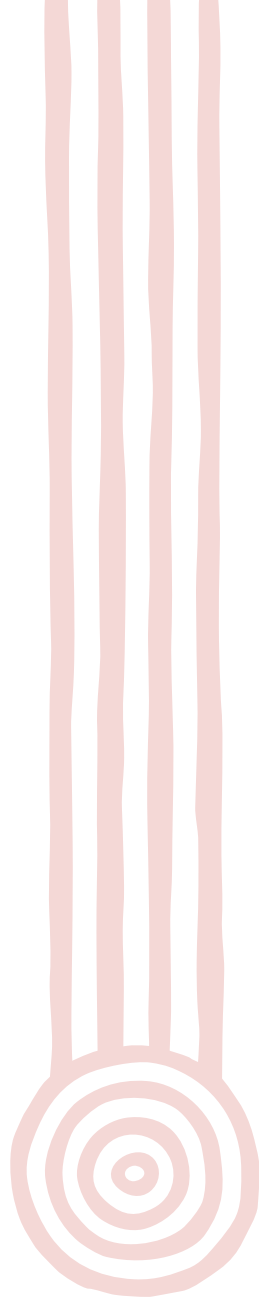
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## Version Control

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