

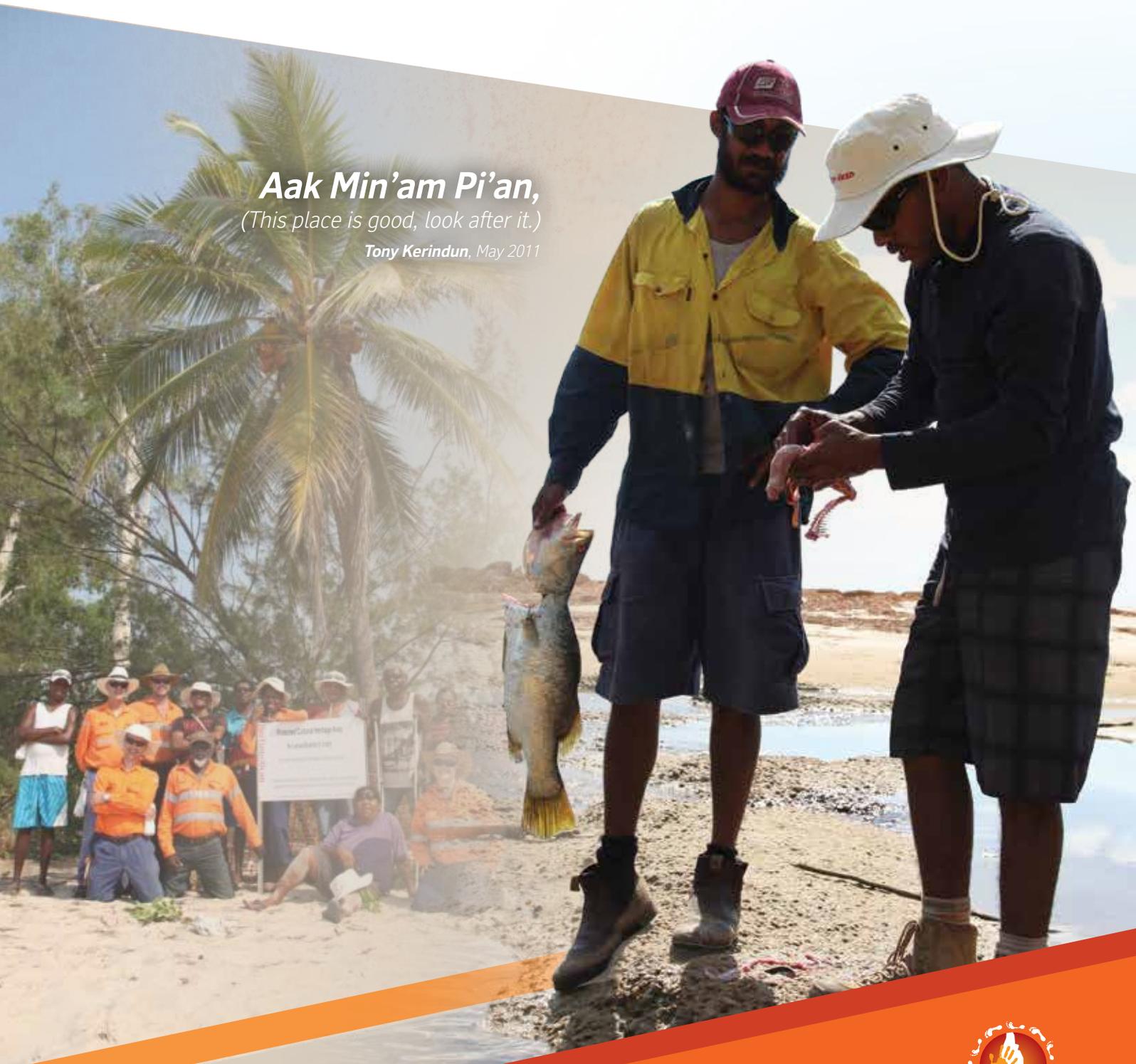


South of the Embley

Communities, Heritage and Environment Management Plan

Aak Min'am Pi'an,
(This place is good, look after it.)

Tony Kerindun, May 2011



RioTinto Alcan

WCCCA
our country...our future

Prepared by the South of Embley Communities,
Heritage and Environment Working Group



TRADITIONAL OWNER FOREWORD



We the Wik-Waya¹ people are the Traditional Owners of this land. We have strong beliefs and connections for this country. We carry the responsibility for what happens on our country. That's handed down from our Old People before us. Those Old People told us the stories of this country and that's why we have to look after it, especially our sacred places. "Chivoree" was the man who gave this country its names and the people their language. He travelled all over doing this.

This country is alive today with all our ancestors, their spirits are here now. When I die I will come back here, back to country. They know what's going on out here. We sing out to them all the time when we visit this place to let them know that everything is ok. If people don't do the right thing out here then they might get angry and something bad might happen, they might get sick if people doing the wrong thing. We might get sick as well. We don't want that to happen, that's why we work closely with Rio Tinto so those sacred places don't get damaged and make sure people don't do the wrong thing that might upset them. The language name for the new mine is Amrung².

Front cover: Henry Hart and Chris Woolla preparing a Barramundi for cooking at Waterfall during the first CHEMP camp in 2012.

Above: Tony Kerindun – Wik-Waya Traditional Owner.

Right: Boyd Bay.

We have a lot of memories for this place and I can remember when I used to come here in a dugout canoe hunting and fishing along the coast. Many of my family were actually born out here on country you know. Every time I come out here those memories come into my head.

We are all getting too old. It's time for the young people to step up and take their responsibility in looking after country. This plan that we have been working on will help that to happen. Those young people need to get back to country. They have a good opportunity to be involved in looking after country as rangers and so forth. We can work with Rio Tinto, and talk about the old ways of doing things and understand some of the new ways as well. I believe if we work closely together then we can look after country properly, and with respect for our ancestors and each other.

I really truly would like to see this happen.

Tony Kerindun – Wik-Waya Traditional Owner

1. Wik-Waya has been chosen by the SoE Project Working Group to denote Traditional Owners for the SoE Project area. This is different to the Western Cape Communities Coexistence Agreement where the term Wik and Wik-Waya is used.

2. Amrung is the traditional name of the sandy point at Boyd Bay which is a significant area for Traditional Owners and also contains a number of shell middens. The Traditional Owners have chosen this name for the South of Embley mine.





RIO TINTO ALCAN FOREWORD



It is an honour and a pleasure to be able to provide a foreword on behalf of Rio Tinto Alcan Weipa operations to the South of Embley Project Communities, Heritage and Environment Management Plan.

This plan is the culmination of the dedicated work of the Traditional Owners of the region, the Wik-Waya people, Western Cape Communities Coexistence Agreement members, Rio Tinto Alcan employees, past and present, and the South of Embley Project staff and Working Group.

An enormous amount of work has gone into the production of this document and also to developing a collaborative working relationship between Traditional Owners and Rio Tinto Alcan. We value and appreciate this relationship, without which the Communities, Heritage and Environment Management Plan would not have been possible. Maintaining and growing this relationship into the future is of paramount importance to us.

We acknowledge the unique and special connection Traditional Owners have to their country and we respect and appreciate the insights they have provided through the development of this Plan as to how we can help to preserve the significant cultural knowledge and identity of the South of Embley Project area.

This document provides a pathway and an exciting opportunity for Traditional Owners and Rio Tinto Alcan to work together to achieve common goals.

We look forward to working with the Wik-Waya people as we see our shared aspirations for the region realised through the implementation of the South of Embley Project Communities, Heritage and Environment Management Plan.

Gareth Manderson, *general manager Weipa operations*

Above: Gareth Manderson, general manager Weipa operations.

The South of Embley Project Communities Heritage and Environment Management Plan is dedicated to the memory of Kim McKenzie, a friend of many Wik-Waya Traditional Owners and Rio Tinto Alcan Weipa staff involved in its development. Through his beautiful photographs and audio recordings, Kim documented much of the information presented in the Plan. These records are an important cultural resource for future generations of Wik-Waya Traditional Owners.

Kim McKenzie 1949 – 2013



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Above: Traditional Owners and Rio Tinto employees erecting cultural heritage signage at Pera Head during the first CHEMP camp in 2012.

The following document is a Communities, Heritage and Environment Management Plan (CHEMP) developed by the South of Embley (SoE) Project Working Group for the area of Rio Tinto Alcan's mining lease situated between Weipa and Aurukun, an area that encompasses the land of the Wik-Waya people. Rio Tinto Alcan (RTA) proposes to build and operate a new bauxite mine on the SoE Project area. The mine development proposal includes the construction of a range of infrastructure required to support mining, including an export and processing plant near Boyd Bay, a dam on a branch of Norman Creek, roads and a ferry terminal on the Hey River to transport workers from Weipa to the mine.

Wik-Waya Traditional Owners maintain a strong connection to their land and place a high degree of importance on ensuring that younger generations of their people understand both their culture and responsibilities as Traditional Owners. Maintaining their sense of cultural identity is one of the Wik-Waya peoples' main priorities. During the development of the CHEMP the Traditional Owners identified the transmission of cultural knowledge from Elders to younger Wik-Waya people whilst on country as the best method of ensuring the maintenance of cultural connectivity to country and continuation of cultural identity.

Consultation between RTA, the Western Cape Communities Coexistence Agreement (WCCCA) Coordinating Committee (WCCCA Coordinating Committee) and Traditional Owners during the development of the environmental impact statement (EIS) for the SoE Project revealed many of the challenges and opportunities that mining would bring to

Wik-Waya people and their land. Assisting the Traditional Owners to adjust to the changes, but also to benefit from the opportunities that mining will bring has been a main priority of all parties. Many of these opportunities relate to land, sea and cultural heritage management. While Wik-Waya people accept that mining will forever change the bauxite plateau, they are also resolute in their conviction that mining must not impact their significant sacred sites and other areas of cultural value. They wish to work with RTA to better protect these places for future generations and to ensure the continuation of their unique cultural identity. They also see the new mine as an economic opportunity for their community and a much needed source of potential employment for their young people. They have clear expectations that the new mine will make positive economic and social contributions to their community.

The concept of developing a CHEMP emerged during EIS consultation with Traditional Owners. The CHEMP was conceived to capture the aspirations of both Traditional Owners and Rio Tinto Alcan Weipa (RTAW) for land, sea and cultural heritage management. The Plan was also intended to identify opportunities for a greater degree of Traditional Owner participation and decision-making in land management. Specifically, the Plan is to include a land and sea management programme that meets both the aspirations of the Traditional Owners and RTAW's land stewardship and cultural heritage management requirements. Accordingly, a commitment to develop the CHEMP was included in the SoE Project EIS.

One of the main objectives of the CHEMP is to define a sustainable model for the implementation of the SoE Project Land Management Programme. A commercial fee-for-service model is proposed. The Project Working Group aspire that the Wik-Waya Traditional Owners be engaged as land and sea advisors to undertake works outlined in the Land and Sea Management Programme (LSMP) and be employed through an Aurukun-based Indigenous business.

“The concept of developing a CHEMP emerged during EIS consultation with Traditional Owners. The CHEMP was conceived to capture the aspirations of both Traditional Owners and Rio Tinto Alcan Weipa (RTAW) for land, sea and cultural heritage management.”

It is also the intent of the Working Group that wherever possible and in accordance with RTAW's procurement process, that Aurukun-based Indigenous businesses will be engaged to undertake land and sea management activities. A phased implementation of the LSMP linked to key SoE Project milestones is proposed. The scope and scale of land and sea management activities will increase over time as the SoE Project moves from an undeveloped greenfield area into an operational mine.

Contributors

This CHEMP was developed by the SoE Project Working Group on behalf of the SoE Project sub-committee. The Working Group consists of Traditional Owners and RTAW Community Relations, Cultural Heritage and Environment staff.

Traditional Owner Members of the Project Working Group

Tony Kerindun
 Loyla Chevathen
 Reggie Miller
 Lenford Mathew
 Henry Kelinda
 Sammy Kerindun
 Chris Woolla Jnr.
 Numerous other Wik-Waya Traditional Owners also contributed to the development of the CHEMP.

Rio Tinto Members of the Working Group/ main contributors

Scott Goodson (*SoE Project Community Relations specialist*)
 Scott McIntyre (*Former SoE Project principal advisor Community Relations*)
 Laurie Hicks (*Former SoE Project director*)
 Dr Justin Shiner (*SoE Project Cultural Heritage & Community Relations consultant*)

Dr Ingrid Meek (*Rio Tinto Alcan Weipa Environmental Projects specialist*)

Jacinta Smith (*Rio Tinto Alcan Weipa Environment officer*)

Dr Julie von Platten (*Former Rio Tinto Alcan Weipa Environment officer*)

DEFINITIONS

CHE	Communities, Heritage and Environment
CHE Model	Communities, Heritage and Environment Model, agreed to by WCCCA and RTAW in 2011.
CHEMP	Cultural Heritage and Environment Management Plan. A document that outlines management actions applied to community, heritage and environment matters on the RTA Weipa lease areas, as jointly developed and agreed to by the Traditional Owners
Collaboration	Clear and transparent process for engaging, informing and reaching an agreement that is workable to all parties
CR	RTA Weipa Community Relations Team
CCHSPP	Construction Cultural Heritage Site Protection Plan. Strategies and processes to manage areas of cultural heritage value
E&H SC	Environment and Heritage Sub-Committee
Engagement Schedule	Annual plan outlining the communities, heritage and environmental activities that will involve Traditional Owner engagement
Environmental Management Systems	Environmental practices and legal compliance as established by RTAW
FAMP	Foreshore Access Management Plan
Feral Animal Management	Strategies and processes to manage feral animals
Fire Management	Strategies and processes to manage fire
Government	Various Commonwealth, State and Local Government departments and agencies which support community, environment and heritage
ILUA	Indigenous Land Use Agreement
L&R	RTA Weipa Land Rehabilitation Output Team
Lease areas	Areas subject to RTAW Mining leases
Legal requirements	Legislative requirements across all transactions and engagements
LSMP	Land and Sea Management Plan
LUMP	Land Use Management Plan
NoE Project	The existing mining operations located on ML 7024 North of the Embley Project
Outstations	Infrastructure established in remote locations to support Traditional Owners connection to country
Permit System	Process to grant and obtain approval for authorised access to designated areas as described in the WCCCA
RTA	The Rio Tinto Alcan business unit
RTA Weipa	The Weipa mine site and lease holdings
Site Protection Plan	A specific Management Plan for a cultural heritage site or area of cultural significance as described in the WCCCA
SoE Project	South of the Embley Project
Weed Management	Strategies and processes to control the spread of weeds
WCCCA	Western Cape Communities Coexistence Agreement
WCCT	Western Cape Communities Trust
WCCCA Coordinating Committee	Western Cape Communities Coexistence Agreement Coordinating Committee
Work Program	Detail of work activities that will be undertaken within a defined timeframe. The work program is a component of the engagement schedule

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The SoE Project Working Group and Wik-Waya Traditional owners would like to acknowledge the participation and contribution of the following individuals and organisations in the development of the CHEMP. The WCCCA Coordinating Committee and the SoE Project have overseen the development of the

CHEMP. Various individuals both past and present from these organisations have played a key role in supporting the plan including Laurie Hicks (former SoE project director) and Georgina Richters (former executive officer of the WCCCA).



Aak Min'am Pi'an,
(This place is good,
look after it.)

Tony Kerindun, May 2011

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1 BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

of the SoE Project Communities, Heritage and Environment Management Plan

1.1 Introduction

The following document is a CHEMP covering the SoE Project area of RTA's Weipa mining leases (ML6024 and ML7024) (see Figure 1.1), which incorporates a portion of the traditional lands (referred to as country) of the Wik-Waya people. The Wik-Waya people maintain a strong sense of cultural identity and spiritual connection to their country. Associated with this is an inherited personal responsibility as Traditional Owners, and especially for Elders, to look after their country for both their ancestors whose spirits live on country, and for future generations of their families. The Elders are getting older and would like to see their young people in their community take more responsibility for their country. The CHEMP has been jointly developed by Traditional Owners and RTAW to capture the Traditional Owners' aspirations and outline how the country will be managed in the future.

The SoE Project area has not been significantly altered by mining with changes to the landscape largely confined to overgrown bauxite drill lines. Drilling has demonstrated that the SoE Project area contains an extensive bauxite deposit upon which RTA is proposing to construct and operate a new bauxite mine. The mine will result in a significant change to the physical landscape of the SoE Project area. The changes that bauxite mining bring to the land pose a number of risks to the Traditional Owners' ability to meet their responsibility as cultural custodians of their traditional lands and to ensure that cultural knowledge and traditions are passed onto future generations. Maintaining cultural connectivity to country is one of the main priorities of the Traditional Owners.

“We believe that the CHEMP provides the framework for Traditional Owners and RTAW to work collaboratively to manage the country over the life of mining in the SoE Project.”

Despite the changes to country that mining will bring, the Traditional Owners broadly support the establishment of the SoE Project. This support has been gained through several years of consultation with the WCCCA Coordinating Committee, the formal body representing the interests of the Traditional Owner groups who are signatories to the WCCCA. This consultation included detailed Traditional Owner input into the content of the SoE Project EIS. The Traditional Owners primarily support the SoE Project for the economic and employment opportunities it will bring to the Western Cape.

Opposite: *Lenford Mathew and Sammi Kerindun looking at some artefacts left by the Old People, found on the beach on the way to Norman Creek during the first CHEMP camp in 2012.*

The CHEMP is a new approach to land management in the SoE Project area. The purpose of the CHEMP is to formalise the involvement of Wik-Waya Traditional Owners in planning and implementation of annual land, sea and cultural heritage management activities in the SoE Project. This is collectively referred to as the LSMP. The CHEMP also addresses specific requirements arising from the SoE Project EIS submitted to the Queensland Government as part of the SoE Project approvals process. These requirements are documented in the Coordinator General's review of the EIS.

The CHEMP is the culmination of several years consultation between RTAW and Traditional Owners. As such, the CHEMP is written from the perspective of Traditional Owners and RTAW working as equal partners in the ongoing management of the SoE Project area. Whilst we acknowledge that there are differences between our approaches to land management, we also share common aspirations and goals to minimise the impacts of mining and where possible, enhance the existing management of the land. At the same time, we recognise that mining will forever change the land from its present natural state. The rehabilitation of the land after mining is very important and while it will not look the same as before, we want to ensure the land recovers and animals and native plants return. It is also vital to ensure that young Wik-Waya Traditional Owners maintain a connection to their country during and after this period of change. Knowledge of culture and experience of country is important to ensuring that the young people maintain their sense of cultural identity and have the appropriate cultural and scientific knowledge to make decisions in the future about the management of their country and important cultural sites.

The CHEMP provides the framework for Traditional Owners and RTAW to work collaboratively to manage the country over the life of mining in the SoE Project. This is a relationship that must be based on mutual respect, trust and understanding of our common objectives to minimise the environmental and social impacts of mining on the land and the culture of Wik-Waya Traditional Owners.

1.2 Background

RTA currently operates two bauxite mines at Weipa on the western side of Cape York Peninsula in north Queensland, Australia. The RTAW mine leases ML7024 and ML6024 cover more than 250,000ha. The operation currently comprises the East Weipa and Andoom mines. At present, the majority of bauxite is shipped to the Queensland Alumina Limited and RTA Yarwun refineries, both located in Gladstone, Queensland. Due to depleting bauxite reserves the East Weipa mine will transition into care and maintenance in the future. The planned construction of a new mine south of the Embley River will supplant production from East Weipa





and allow for the potential growth of bauxite shipments from Weipa. The land which makes up RTAW's mining leases is identified as the traditional lands of various Traditional Owner groups whose members mostly, but not exclusively, reside in the communities of Aurukun, Napranum, Mapoon, New Mapoon, Lockhart River and Hopevale. Many Traditional Owners have retained a strong connection to their country despite the social and environmental changes that mining has brought to their lives and country.

The signing of the WCCCA in 2001 was a landmark moment in the relationship between Traditional Owners and Comalco (now RTA). The agreement was signed by 11 Traditional Owner Groups, four Aboriginal Shire Councils, Comalco, the Queensland Government and the Cape York Land Council and was registered as an Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) with the National Native Title Tribunal under the *Native Title Act 1993* on 24 August 2001.

The Agreement covers RTA's mining lease areas, ML7024 and ML6024, and it formally acknowledges the rights and responsibilities of RTA and Traditional Owners over this area including, but not limited to environmental and cultural heritage management. The WCCCA Coordinating Committee was formed from the Agreement and established Sub-Committees. The purpose of the WCCCA Coordinating Committee and Sub-Committees is to monitor, implement and review the objectives of the WCCCA to ensure that all parties' obligations under the Agreement are met.

The area of RTAW's mining lease, ML7024 and ML6024, located south of the Embley River (see Figure 1.1) was formally recognised in 2009 through a Federal Court Native Title Consent Determination as the traditional lands of the Wik and Wik-Waya people. The representative clan group for the area encompassing the mining lease is *Sara*, one of five clan groups from around the Aurukun area.

Above: *Setting up camp at the first CHEMP camp 2012.*

Of particular importance to the Wik-Waya people is the land along the coastal strip from the mouth of the Embley River in the north, to Aurukun in the south. During consultation around the potential new mine the Traditional Owners consistently highlighted the importance of their traditional connections to their country and its richness in cultural resources and heritage values. Maintaining and ensuring that younger generations understand these values is of critical importance to the Traditional Owners. RTAW acknowledges this and has committed to work with Wik-Waya Traditional Owners to ensure that their land and sea management aspirations and priorities are adequately addressed through the SoE Project CHEMP.

1.3 The South of Embley Project

In 2006 RTA commenced a concept level study to investigate the possibility of constructing and operating a new bauxite mine on land south of the Embley River between Weipa and Aurukun. The project has passed through several major phases of planning including completing both State and Commonwealth EIS processes. Construction of the SoE Project would extend the Weipa mine life by approximately 40 years depending on production rates. The SoE Project will progressively supplant depleting bauxite reserves at the East Weipa and Andoom mining areas to maintain continuity of supply to RTA's two Gladstone alumina refineries and overseas customers. Expansion of mining into the SoE Project area will also allow RTAW to continue to generate employment opportunities and other economic benefits for communities on Western Cape York.

1.4 Purpose of the CHEMP

The concept of developing a CHEMP emerged during consultation with Traditional Owners regarding the future management of land in the SoE Project area. The Traditional Owners expressed a strong desire to be formally involved in planning and participating in land and sea management activities. As part of the development of the SoE Project EIS, RTA committed to working collaboratively with Traditional Owners to develop the CHEMP. As outlined in the EIS the purpose of this is to:

“Develop a long term strategy for the management of land access, fire, flora and fauna, signage, feral animals, weeds, environmental buffer establishment and management, land and sea management, ballast water management, environmental monitoring and cultural heritage.”

Reference: Environmental Impact Statement for the South of Embley Project.

The EIS also specified that in doing this:

“RTAW will work with Traditional Owners and the WCCCA Coordinating Committee SoE Project Sub-Committee to develop the CHEMP.”

Further, the purpose of the CHEMP is:

- Document Wik-Waya Traditional Owners' land, sea and cultural heritage management aspirations;
- Outline the main elements of a LSMP for the SoE Project;
- Through participation in land, sea and cultural heritage management programmes, assist Traditional Owners to maintain cultural connection to their country;
- Assist RTAW to meet its land, sea and cultural heritage management responsibilities.

The CHEMP is also designed to inform existing management documents and processes to better reflect and integrate the land management responsibilities and aspirations of Wik-Waya Traditional Owners. It is also acknowledged that building the capacity of the Traditional Owners to play a central role in the practical implementation of the CHEMP and broader RTAW activities is a key measure of performance. Accordingly, the CHEMP outlines the framework of a land and sea management programme that will enable the Traditional Owners and RTAW to over time fully implement the CHEMP.

“RTAW will work with Traditional Owners and the WCCCA Coordinating Committee SoE Sub-Committee to develop the CHEMP.”

1.5 Scope of the CHEMP

The CHEMP applies to land, sea and cultural heritage management issues on the SoE Project section of ML7024 and ML6024. During consultation for the CHEMP the Traditional Owners also spoke about the cultural values of significant sites off the mining lease and associated management aspirations and issues. Although the CHEMP does not apply to areas off the mining lease, where appropriate this information has been included. Land access to some of the culturally significant areas located off the lease is via the mining lease. In these cases the SoE Project Working Group may collaborate with other stakeholders to address access and management issues.

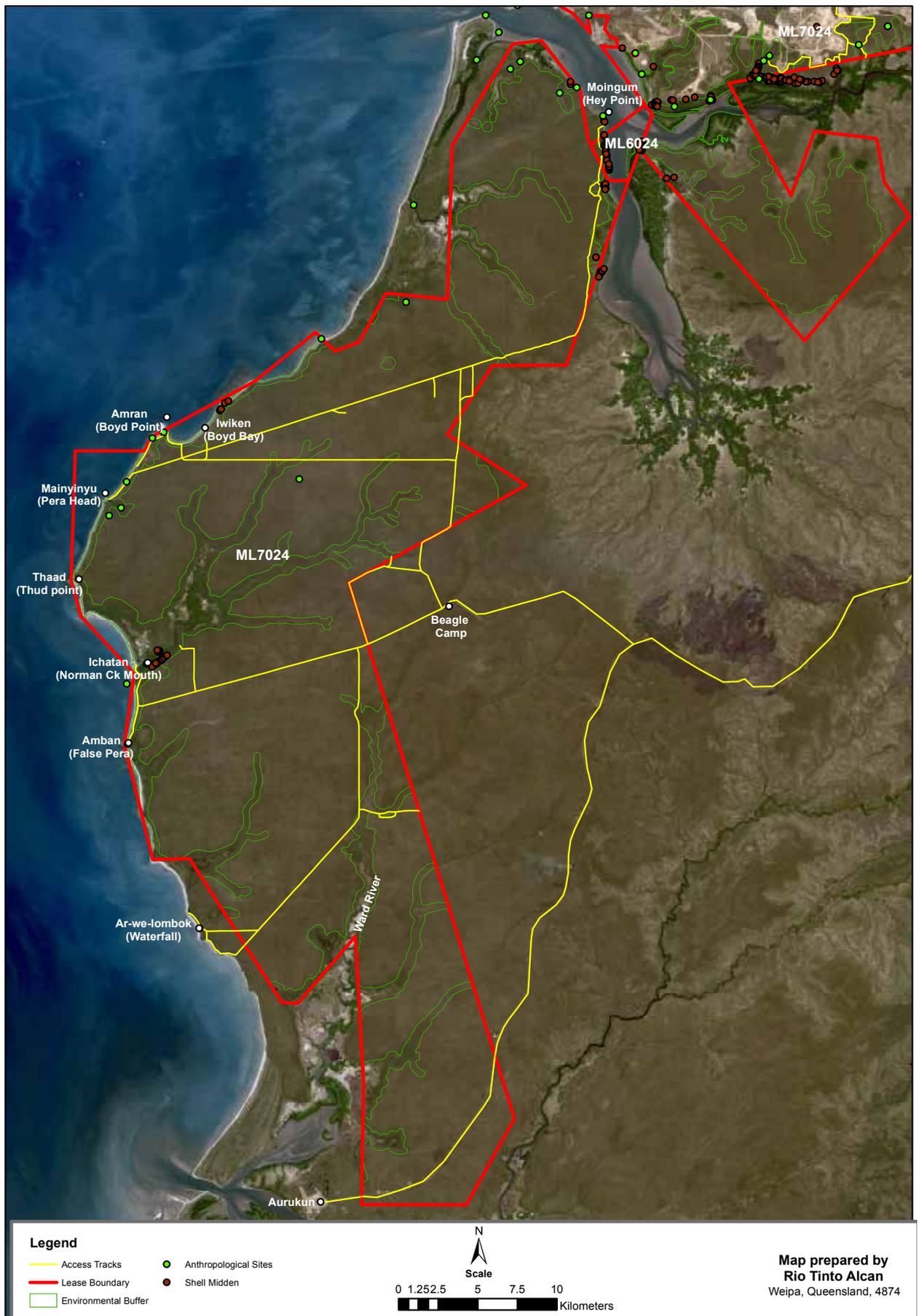


Top: Beach at Amban.

Above: Scott Goodson, Tony Kerindun, Henry Kelinda and Lenford Mathew discussing planning for project infrastructure.

Figure 1.1

Map 1 showing the SoE Project area including Wik-Munkan language names for significant areas and the mining lease boundary



1.6 Structure of the CHEMP

The CHEMP has five main sections (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1
Structure of the CHEMP

Section	Description
1. Introduction and Background	The general introduction to the document, context, how and why the plan has been made and how issues connect. This includes details of the consultation and the collaborative approach to development of the CHEMP. The plan is co-written by Traditional Owners and Rio Tinto staff.
2. Community	A summary of the land access and outstation development aspirations of Traditional Owners.
3. Cultural Heritage	Context of the SoE Project area with regards to cultural heritage management, the process of managing impacts on cultural heritage and specific management objectives and actions for RTA and Traditional Owners. Specific heritage action management plans for places of cultural significance are included in the appendices. Some parts of the cultural heritage section are written from a Traditional Owner perspective as the authority on this knowledge.
4. Environment	Outline of main environmental management activities and objectives. This section is written from a Rio Tinto perspective with key messages from Traditional Owners to capture their land and sea management aspirations.
5. Implementation of the CHEMP	Details on how this document will be implemented, details of the proposed LSMP and a timeline of activities for implementation.
6. Appendices	As referred to in the main body of the CHEMP.

1.7 The CHEMP and Regulatory and Other Requirements

Mining is governed by many regulations and guidelines. These also apply to the SoE Project area of the mining lease. In relation to land management, cultural heritage and community consultation, RTAW is required to comply with a range of regulatory and other obligations derived from the following (Table 1.2).

Table 1.2.
The regulatory and other requirements under which RTAW operates

Element	Description
Legislation	Acts of parliament that cover various aspects of land, environment and cultural heritage management and native title.
Regulatory approvals specific to the SoE Project	The Environmental Authority. This is the environmental licence under which the SoE Project operates and is obtained from the Queensland Government.
Agreements	The WCCCA.
Rio Tinto standards and guidelines	Internal standards and guidelines to ensure a common approach to managing environmental, community and heritage values of the lands on which Rio Tinto operates.

The details of these obligations is not summarised in the CHEMP as these have already been covered in various planning documents and the SoE Project EIS. To meet these obligations RTAW has developed formal environmental, community relations and cultural heritage management systems. Under these systems, RTAW undertakes a range of land and sea management activities, cultural heritage assessments and community consultation. The Traditional Owners via the WCCCA are important stakeholders in these management systems. The LSMP outlined in the CHEMP recognises that Traditional Owners play an important role in assisting RTAW to meet these obligations.



1.8 Guiding Principles for Traditional Owner participation in land and sea management

The participation of Traditional Owners in land and cultural heritage management is guided by the following principles (see Table 1.3).

Table 1.3

Guiding principles for Traditional Owner participation in land and sea management

Principle	Description
Participatory development and empowerment	Ensure that planning and execution of work supports and empowers Traditional Owners and provides potential opportunities for Indigenous-owned small businesses. Where possible RTAW should seek to enable community-based groups to conduct land management activities.
Recognising and incorporating traditional knowledge	Engaging with Traditional Owners and incorporating traditional knowledge into contemporary work practices recognises the Traditional Owners' connection to country and unique knowledge relating to some land management practices.
Engagement by place	Typically in this sort of engagement with Indigenous communities it is more appropriate to engage by place, rather than by issue. This can be most effective when referring to area of cultural significance where issues may be very specific.
Strategic partnerships and relationships	RTAW is the custodian of a large portion of land in Western Cape York. As an effective land steward RTAW must engage with neighbours, Traditional Owners, key agencies and other stakeholders. An inclusive and coordinated regional approach to land stewardship will position RTAW in the best place to meet its own obligations and at the same time play a role in improving regional land management practices.
Keep it simple	With a myriad of issues and stakeholders to consider in undertaking effective land stewardship it is easy for an agency like RTAW to fall into the trap of over-complicating and confusing the issues. A key to success in this area is stakeholder engagement and collaboration. In order for this to be possible RTAW must be clear, concise and unambiguous in its work. A strategy based on simple planning and engagement is the best way forward to ensure all partners to the work stay engaged and part of the process.

1.9 Collaboration with Traditional Owners

Recognition of the spiritual and cultural relationship between Traditional Owners and their country is a fundamental component of our approach to land and sea management. As such, we together recognise the importance of managing the community, heritage and environmental values of the proposed project area, and more importantly the need for ongoing collaboration to continue to manage these effectively. Traditional Owners aspire to be directly involved in planning and participating in future land and cultural heritage management activities. We agreed to capture our land and sea management requirements, objectives and opportunities for Traditional Owner participation in the CHEMP.

To enable the development of the CHEMP, the WCCCA SoE Project Sub-Committee established a working group. The SoE Project CHEMP Working Group consisted of Wik-Waya Elders, other interested Traditional Owners and RTAW SoE Project staff. One of the first acts of the Working Group was to draft a scope and methodology which was endorsed by WCCCA to guide the development of the CHEMP.

Much of the work to develop the CHEMP was undertaken during three main workshops on country. Attendees at these workshops included Traditional Owners of ranging ages, RTA Community Relations, Heritage and Environment staff and various SoE Project members. Prominent Rio Tinto visitors included David Peever (former Rio Tinto managing director Australia) and Jacynthe Côté (chief executive Rio Tinto Alcan).



“It’s all about a respectful process.”

Jacynthe Côté, talking to Traditional Owners about the SoE Project CHEMP development process during a site visit to Boyd Bay, November 2012.



The workshops were designed to maximize Traditional Owner input by creating an environment that was open and free of judgment, whereby all involved could openly express their concerns, responsibilities and aspirations for managing country.

Positive relationships were forged and strengthened by sharing knowledge and understanding both contemporary and cultural perspectives, the value of which should not be underestimated. Kim McKenzie, an ethnographic film maker from the Australian National University, who has worked with a number of Aboriginal groups across Australia, documented the first two CHEMP camps. Audio recordings and video footage of many discussions and visits to significant cultural heritage sites were made.

Above: Scott McIntyre and Scott Goodson talking about the proposed South of Embley mine to a group of Aurukun school children at Amban during the first CHEMP camp in 2012.

This includes the documentation of Elders discussing the significance of a number of story places. These were very important references for the development of the CHEMP and will be an important archive of information for future generations of Traditional Owners. Many of the photographs that illustrate the CHEMP were also taken during these workshops.

The first workshop was undertaken in August 2012. The workshop attendees camped at Amban where planning sessions and discussions on land and sea management issues were held. Additional field visits were made to Boyd Bay, Pera Head, the mouth of Norman Creek, the location of the proposed Dam C, the location of the proposed Hey River Ferry Terminal and Waterfall. The second workshop was based at Boyd Bay and held during October 2012. The focus of this workshop was a series of discussions to clarify the Traditional Owners views on a number of land and sea management topics.

The workshop coincided with SoE Project-sponsored bat surveys and the Aurukun School camp at Amban. Additional field visits were made to Pera Head to discuss the cultural significance of the swamp and to place temporary cultural heritage awareness signage at the culturally significant coconut tree which had previously been damaged by someone using an axe. There was also a brief visit to the proposed port site. The third CHEMP field camp was held in August 2013 at Boyd Bay. The focus of this camp was on cultural heritage management and involved inspections of scarred trees that would be directly impacted during construction of the project. Visits were also made to Pera Head and the location of the proposed future port. During the development of the CHEMP numerous workshops were held in Aurukun to further verify the information gained through the on-country camps. Drafts of the CHEMP were also reviewed during these workshops.

1.10 Information used to compile the CHEMP

In addition to formal consultation with Wik-Waya Traditional Owners a number of other sources of information have contributed to the development of the CHEMP. These include:

- Environmental and cultural heritage reports;
- The RTAW Cultural Heritage Management database;
- Historic reports and documents;
- Maps;
- WCCCA SoE Project Sub-committee meeting minutes; and
- The SoE Project EIS.

1.11 Language names for the new mine

RTAW and the Traditional Owners have agreed to adopt the following language names for the proposed SoE mine and associated infrastructure (Table 1.4). The names will be officially adopted at commissioning of the mine.

1.12 Communities, Heritage and Environment Model

In 2011 RTAW and the WCCCA developed and endorsed the Communities, Heritage and Environment Model (refer Figure 1.2). This framework is the basis for reporting against obligations under the WCCCA.



Table 1.4

Wik-Munkun language names selected by the SoE Project CHEMP Working Group for proposed SoE mine and associated infrastructure

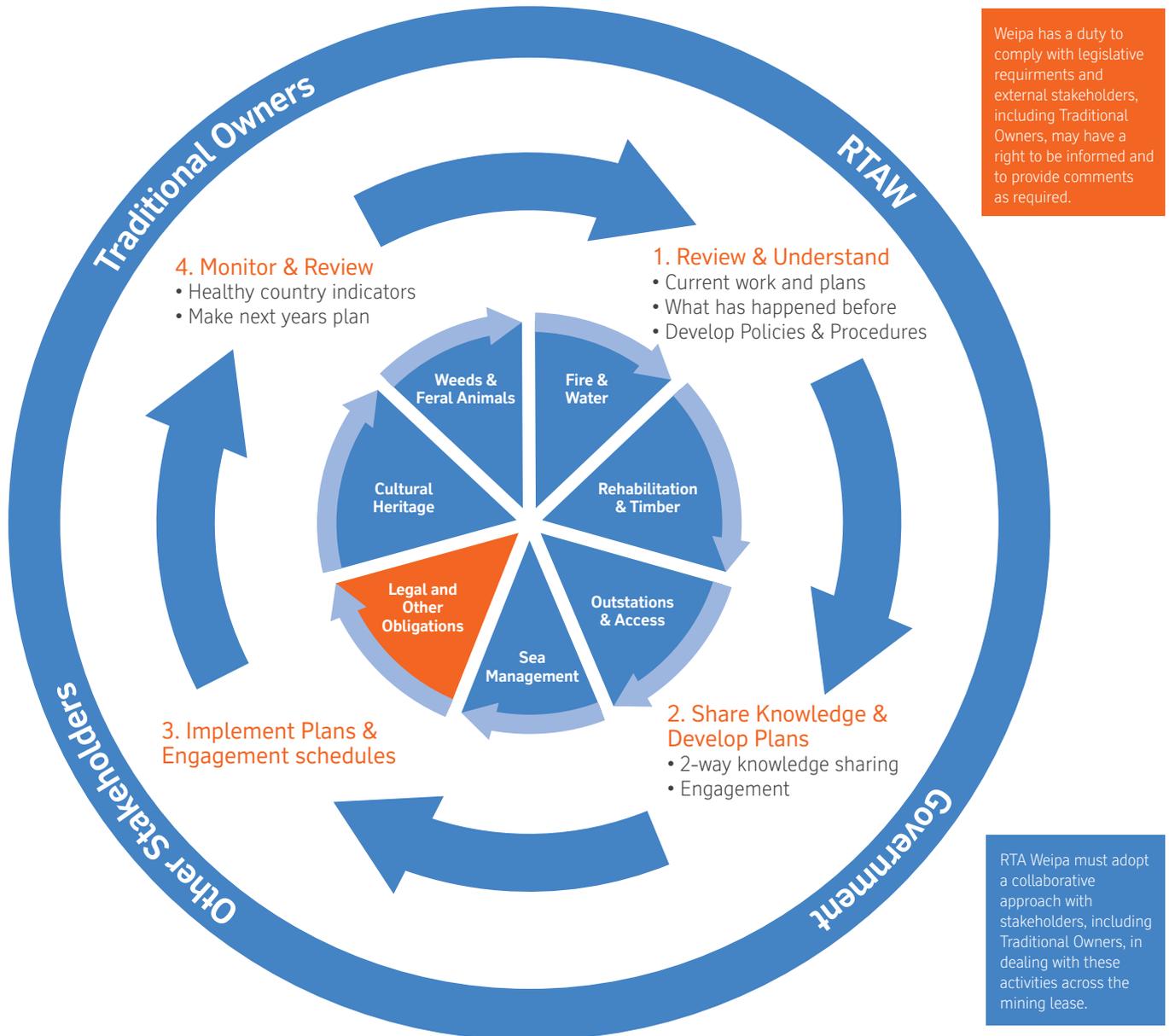
Current Name	Language Name	Pronunciation
Boyd Mine	Amrun	Am-run
Hey River Ferry Terminal	Mouingum	Mou -ing - um
Future infrastructure area at Norman Creek		
Hey River – Boyd access road	Amrun - Mouingum Access Road	
Waterfall access road	Arewelombok	Are – we – Lombok
Dam C		

Top: Tony Kerindun, Boyd Bay CHEMP Camp 2013.

Above: Aurukun school children get painted as part of their club and culture camp activities at Boyd Bay, August 2013.



Figure 1.2
Communities, Heritage and Environment Model



The Communities, Heritage and Environment Model consists of:

The **Inner Circle** – is comprised of key focus areas. These areas are aimed at strengthening the participation and collaboration with Traditional Owners. RTAW has a duty to comply with “Legal and Other Obligations”. This reflects the rights of Traditional Owners to be informed and provide comments, where required.

The **Outer Circle** – links the three key stakeholder groups that support and enable the focus areas. For the strategic framework to function effectively, each key stakeholder group must work collaboratively together on all of the key focus areas, whilst reviewing and monitoring the progress of the various initiatives that fit within each of those focus areas.

- **RTAW** refers to the Weipa operations and SoE Project and is supported by RTA corporate functions based in Brisbane;
- **Traditional Owners** refers to members of one of the Traditional Owner groups as outlined in the WCCCA, specifically, elected members of the WCCCA Coordinating Committee and representatives on the WCCCA Environment and Heritage Sub-Committee;
- **Government** refers to the various Commonwealth and State government departments and agencies which support community, environment and heritage matters. This also includes local Aboriginal Shire Councils who also have interest in environmental and cultural heritage management.

The SoE Project CHEMP has been developed with consistency to this endorsed and transparent approach.

1.13 Other stakeholders

We consider adjacent neighbours and communities to the mining leases as stakeholders who may potentially have an interest in land and sea management in the region. These groups and individuals are identified in Table 1.3. Both RTAW and Traditional Owners recognise the importance of working with these groups to ensure a more integrated approach to land and sea management on Western Cape York.

The success of the implementation of the CHEMP's objectives will require a collaborative approach with our neighbours and stakeholders. There will be opportunities to partner on projects that can deliver greater outcomes for the broader community.

1.14 Summary

The CHEMP outlines a collaborative approach to land, sea and cultural heritage management in the SoE Project area of ML6024 and ML7024. This approach has been developed through the SoE Project Working Group and is guided by information documented with Traditional Owners during consultation in Aurukun and on country. The CHEMP is designed to address Wik-Waya Traditional Owners aspirations to be directly involved in the planning and undertaking of land, sea and cultural heritage management activities. The participation of Traditional Owner in land, sea and cultural heritage management activities plays a critical role in assisting RTAW to meet its regulatory and other requirements and responsibilities.

Table 1.3
Identified stakeholder groups relevant to the CHEMP

Group Type	Stakeholder Name
Non-Government Organisations / Interest groups	Wik-Kugu Land and Sea Ranger Program administered by Aak Puul Ngantam
	Wik Projects
	Cape York Natural Resource Management
	Napranum Land and Sea Program
	Cape York Sustainable Futures
	Local business operators (charter fishermen etc.)
Local Government	Aurukun Shire Council
	Napranum Shire Council
	Cook Shire Council
	Weipa Town Authority
Adjacent land owners / lease holders	Merluna Station
	Watson River Station
	York Downs Station (previously Sudley Station)
	Ngan Aak-Kunch Prescribed Body Corporate



2 COMMUNITY

2.1 Introduction

This section covers a range of community relations areas relevant to land management. Continued access for Traditional Owners to important cultural and resource places, appropriate public access, and the development of outstations are the main priorities. The ability of Traditional Owners to maintain cultural connectivity and to pass on cultural knowledge to younger generations through direct experience of culturally significant places is a consistent theme. The Traditional Owners regard the maintenance of cultural connectivity as critical to the survival of their cultural identity as Wik-Waya people. They wish that their younger generations not only gain direct experience of their cultural heritage but also develop a sense of responsibility as custodians to pass that knowledge on to future generations.

2.2 Land and sea access

2.2.1 Background

Land access for Traditional Owners and the management of public (third party) access are important issues for both Wik-Waya Traditional Owners and RTAW. The WCCCA outlines a process to manage the land access requirements of Traditional Owners. During construction and then once the mine is operational much of the SoE Project will be classified as active mining area and as such some access restrictions will be necessary. Maintaining Traditional Owner access

“It’s important that we can still get out on our country. Country is part of who we are. We come from there and when we die we go back there. That’s where all our sacred places and stories are. The knowledge for country has been passed down from our ancestors and we must make sure we continue to pass it on to our future generations.” Lenford Mathew

Opposite: Geoff Brookes, Construction Engineering manager for the SoE Project talking to Aurukun school children about the proposed infrastructure at Amban during the second CHEMP in 2012.

wherever possible to significant cultural areas or traditional resource zones is critical to ensuring that Traditional Owners have the ability to maintain connectivity to their country. Connectivity enables Traditional Owners to pass on cultural knowledge and traditions to younger generations through familiarity with country.

Third party access is another concern of Traditional Owners. Unauthorised visitation to significant cultural heritage sites, inappropriate use and a lack of awareness of cultural protocols were issues raised by Traditional Owners. This section addresses each of these elements of land access.

2.2.2 Traditional Owner access

A commitment to support Traditional Owners to access certain parts of the lease is reflected in Clause 6 of the WCCCA. This clause requires that RTAW permits Traditional Owners to access the lease at their own risk and cross over the lease to outstations and to conduct certain activities. A land access plan has been developed to manage access for Traditional Owners to specific areas comprising Hey Point, Boyd Bay, Pera Head, Amban, Norman Creek, Waterfall and Six Ti-Tree. This will be monitored on a regular basis in line with the mine plan, safety requirements and the access needs of Traditional Owners. The Land Access Plan can be found at the back of this document in Appendix One.

Site specific management plans for areas of high interest are found in Appendix Three. These site specific plans include description of the access arrangements for Traditional Owners. Access to the Boyd Bay area is particularly impacted by the construction of the SoE Project. To address this, RTAW in consultation with Traditional Owners, have developed a specific Foreshore Access Management Plan (FAMP) for the duration of the construction (see Section 2.2.4).

2.2.3 Third party access

The management of people accessing the mining lease and SoE Project area has been identified as one of the highest priority issues for Traditional Owners. Traditional Owners welcome visitors to their land and are willing to share their cultural knowledge, customs, beliefs and stories. The WCCCA captures the significance of this issue, as does Clause 10 which describes control of third party access through the Permit System. This states that RTAW will support the communities to implement the permit system, and that the Coordinating Committee may amend the permit system by collaborating with the relevant councils. Currently, public access into the SoE Project area is uncontrolled unless RTAW is undertaking work in the area. The Aurukun Shire Council (ASC) has previously had a permit system in place that facilitates recreational access to the Amban area located to the south of the mouth of Norman Creek in RTAW's lease. RTAW has supported this arrangement and during recent drilling programmes worked with the ASC to minimise any potential land access issues to the Amban area.





During development of the CHEMEP many Traditional Owners indicated that they would like to see the current access system improved. They made the following suggestions:

- Seeking permission from the relevant Elders to access land (this can be done through the Permit System)
- Visitors being informed and aware of the cultural protocols that apply when visiting country
- Visitors respecting the land by not going to areas that are culturally dangerous or otherwise prohibited.

2.2.4 Foreshore access (Pera Head to Boyd Bay Area) during project construction

During the SoE Project construction it is estimated that a maximum of 1200 workers will be based at the SoE Project construction camp near Boyd Bay. Providing recreational facilities is an important part of camp management. RTAW

consulted with Traditional Owners regarding the possibility of people based at the camp having access to Boyd Bay for passive recreational use. In reply, the Traditional Owners agreed that could access the beach at Boyd Bay for recreational purposes. They asked that people avoid culturally sensitive sites, not dig on the beach or cut down trees or branches, and they take their rubbish with them. They also ask that existing access points such as the stairs at Boyd Bay be used where possible. These requirements have been captured in a FAMP. It is intended that any activities outside the camp will be controlled via a permit system developed in collaboration with Traditional Owners. The FAMP also includes management protocols for the general public who wish to access areas of land within the custodial zone of the mining lease.

Above: Aurukun school children looking at maps and photos for the South of Embley Project at Amban, during the second camp in 2012.

It is also recognised that pending the timeframe for the construction period, temporary seaborne access may also be required for a barge landing located between Pera Head and Boyd Point and a Ferry Terminal in Boyd Bay. Consultation, including a site visit by sea to these areas with Traditional Owners and SoE Project personnel was undertaken in April 2012 to ensure the proposed locations did not impact on Cultural Heritage sites. If seaborne access is to proceed, consideration must be given to design to avoid significant digging, and furthermore the inclusion of any necessary archaeological work in consultation with Traditional Owners may be required at Boyd Bay area.

2.2.5 Marine access management

The SoE Project area is often accessed by boat. Residents of Aurukun and Weipa regularly travel by sea to the coast and creeks in and around the project area for the purposes of fishing and enjoying the area. Commercial fishing and recreational charter boat operators use the safe anchorage in Boyd Bay on a seasonal basis. While there are some culturally sensitive areas on the water, third party access to the sea is generally not a major concern to Traditional Owners. Norman Creek contains some culturally sensitive areas and general awareness for the public on cultural protocols for the area has been identified by Traditional Owners as something that needs to be improved. Issues arise when people land their boat on the shore and enter onto the land by foot or sometimes on quad bikes. The access concerns of Traditional Owners are then the same as those detailed in the Land Management - Access section of the CHEMP. Whilst the only authorised access to the lease area by sea is to Amban, Traditional Owners have said that they do not mind people accessing the coast, by sea, as long as the correct cultural protocols are followed.

2.3 Outstations

Outstations typically take the form of residential buildings at highly valued or cultural significant locations on country. These provide a place for Traditional Owners to live on a temporary, often seasonal, basis. The outstation movement began in the Northern Territory in the 1970s after the recognition of land rights, and research suggests the creation and use of outstations by Traditional Owners can have a positive effect on cultural maintenance, general health and wellbeing. The WCCCA acknowledges the aspirations of Traditional Owners noting that outstation development is a major priority for many and this is certainly also true for the SoE Project area. RTAW plays an important role in enabling the creation of outstations on the mining lease. Outstation development is generally supported unless there are operational, environmental, community or safety reasons otherwise. Under the WCCCA,

RTAW is required to maintain access over the lease for people to visit outstations and particular reference is made to Waterfall and Amban areas in the SoE Project. During the development of the CHEMP, Traditional Owners indicated they would like to redevelop current facilities at Amban and Waterfall, as well as create a new outstation near Moignum (Hey Point). To realise these plans there are several considerations that RTAW and the Traditional Owners will need to work through including provisions for access, water, power and waste management.

“We would like to go back and live on country like we used to in the old days. You know if we don’t have people on country things might change and that country will be no good. Those old people will hide things from us because we aren’t doing our job. Being out there makes sure that we keep those cultural connections to the land. With an outstation we can use it as a base like Amban to go fishing and hunting and to learn our young ones about our cultural ways. It’s our strong belief culturally to manage and maintain the land and our connection to it.” Henry Kelinda

2.4 Employment, training and business development

Employment, training and business development are shared priorities between Traditional owners and RTAW. The SoE Project team has developed a plan to outline how these will be addressed. This includes specific reference to land and sea management roles. The applicable parts of this plan to the LSMP are discussed in section 5.8.

2.5 Summary points

- Continued access to country and particularly to places of cultural significance is a priority of Traditional Owners with a major focus on maintaining cultural connectivity to the land and the passing on of knowledge to younger generations
- The Traditional Owners generally feel comfortable about members of the wider community visiting and enjoying their country provided that they respect the land and follow cultural protocols
- The Traditional Owners regard the establishment of outstations as important to enabling them to spend time on country and pass on knowledge.

3 CULTURAL HERITAGE



3.1 Introduction

The cultural heritage section of the CHEMP outlines how cultural heritage values will be managed in the SoE Project. The Traditional Owners believe and RTAW recognises that looking after cultural heritage is critical to ensuring that the cultural identity of the Traditional Owners remains strong. In the words of the Traditional Owners: “we want to learn more about our important cultural places and to pass on our knowledge to young people so that they know their country and culture and make sure that these places are protected during the mining of our country.”

Future cultural heritage work in the SoE Project area will have a different focus to that presently undertaken at Weipa where the focus is assessing areas on the bauxite plateau for future mining. The Traditional Owners have stated that they want future cultural heritage work to be undertaken in culturally significant areas rather than on the bauxite plateau. The scarred trees that are found on the bauxite plateau are not of cultural significance to Traditional Owners and they do not want the recording and management of scarred trees to be the main outcome of cultural heritage work. It is the shared aspiration that Traditional Owners’ priorities will drive decisions about where and how future cultural heritage work is undertaken in the SoE Project area. RTAW and Traditional Owners will work together to ensure that these priorities are addressed through a programme of diverse cultural heritage activities.

Above: A Cooktown Ironwood tree located near Norman Creek with a woomera scar.

3.2 The SoE Project area as a cultural landscape

The SoE Project area is a cultural landscape. It contains a wide range of cultural places and objects of varying significance to Traditional Owners. The Traditional Owners believe that their Old People (ancestors) still live on country and many of the things they made can still be found. Some of these things, such as story places, shell mounds and stone axes are very important. The Elders believe that they have a responsibility to look after country and important cultural places and objects. According to Traditional Owners, if these places and things are not looked after the Old People may get upset and may make people sick, play tricks on them or cause some other misfortune. Plants and animals are also important and familiar to Traditional Owners as food, medicine or as totems.

The SoE Project area also contains more recent cultural heritage reflecting use of the area following the arrival of Europeans on Western Cape York. The major physical remains of this are drilling camps, log crossings, mine lease survey trees and airstrip at Amban. Although these items reflect bauxite exploration drilling, they are also representative of a shared recent history of contact between Traditional Owners and Europeans. In some cases Traditional Owners were directly employed on drilling programmes and construction of facilities such as the Amban airstrip (Tony Kerindun pers. comm. August 2012).

3.3 SoE Construction Cultural Heritage Site Protection Plan (CCHSPP)

Under Schedule 5 of the WCCCA a CCHSPP has been established with Traditional Owners to address the potential cultural heritage impacts arising from the construction of the SoE Project. The CCHSPP outlines how each potential impact will be mitigated. Many of the mitigation activities are required to be undertaken prior to the commencement of construction. The CCHSPP also outlines the general mitigation principles that will be applied to the unanticipated discovery of additional cultural heritage sites in construction areas. In the event that such sites are discovered, the plan will be updated to include the new cultural heritage discoveries. The SoE Project CCHSPP was endorsed by the WCCCA Coordinating Committee in 2013 and will remain in place the SoE Project is completed.

3.4 Principles

The following are the agreed cultural heritage management principles established during development of the CHEMP:

- Future cultural heritage work will be jointly planned by Traditional Owners and RTAW to make sure that it primarily focuses on places and topics that are important to Traditional Owners.
- Cultural heritage is not a development or compliance process, but necessary to learn more about our important cultural places, our country and to help our young people to know their culture and heritage.
- Where possible RTAW will avoid disturbance to cultural heritage sites and places.
- Story places are very important and must be protected and respected. There can be no disturbance to story places and it is important that Traditional Owners have access to story places to carry on tradition and pass on knowledge.
- Traditional Owners do not want people to visit story places unless they have the permission or are with the Elder responsible.
- Shell mounds are important and the Traditional Owners believe these are the remains of the Old People's camping areas.
- Scarred trees and other artefacts, such as stone tools near shell mounds and story places may be culturally important and seen to be part of the old people's camping places.
- Scarred trees on the bauxite plateau away from the coast and areas with shell mounds are not culturally important because we do not know who made these scarred trees.
- Traditional Owners and RTAW will jointly manage cultural heritage in the SoE Project under the framework of the WCCCA and as directed by the CHEMP.



3.5 Threats to cultural heritage

Table 3.1 lists the potential threats to cultural heritage identified in the SoE Project area.

Table 3.1

Threats to cultural heritage in the SoE Project area

ID	Threats	Description	Causes	Impact
CH1	Loss of physical cultural heritage.	Cumulative loss of cultural heritage objects.	Land clearing.	Reduction in the number of cultural heritage places.
CH2	Loss of cultural knowledge, language and practices.	Inability to access places of cultural heritage significance to undertake hunting and cultural practices.	Land clearing. Failure to transmit and document cultural knowledge and practices.	Loss of culture.
CH3	Unauthorised access to significant (cultural) areas.	Persons going into significant cultural places without permission from Traditional Owners.	Illegal access to mining lease – failure to respect land access protocols.	Causing offence to Traditional Owners. Causing cultural risk to individuals who have cultural obligations.
CH4	Unauthorised damage to cultural heritage places.	Activities that result in physical damage to cultural heritage places e.g. vehicles driving over shell mounds.	Illegal access to mining lease – failure to respect land access protocols.	Destruction of cultural heritage. Loss of information. Causing cultural risk to individuals who have cultural obligations.
CH5	Theft of cultural heritage objects.	Looting of archaeological sites, artefact collectors and uninformed members of the public.	Illegal access to mining lease – failure to respect land access protocols.	Destruction of cultural heritage. Loss of information. Causing cultural risk to individuals who have cultural obligations.
CH6	Loss of cultural landscape.	The physical transformation of the landscape through mine development leading to the creation of an unfamiliar landscape.	Land clearing and infrastructure development.	Removal of familiar cultural landscape e.g. flora, fauna and cultural objects. Creation of rehabilitated landscapes that are unfamiliar to Traditional Owners. Loss of connectivity between cultural heritage sites.
CH7	Damage to cultural heritage sites by feral animals.	Feral pigs dig into shell mounds causing holes, breaking shell and generally disturbing the site, making it more prone to erosion.	Lack of appropriate controls/management.	Destruction of cultural heritage sites.
CH8	Loss of access to significant cultural heritage places/areas.	Mining may cut off access to significant cultural heritage places/areas.	Land clearing.	Inability to continue cultural practices and pass on cultural knowledge.



“Our country is who we are. It is our culture and our past and future.

We understand that the mine will change our country. These changes mean that some cultural heritage places need to be moved and disturbed to allow the mine to be built. We accept that this is necessary but at the same time we want to make sure that the places that are left behind are properly looked after for future generations.” Loyla Chevathen



The expansion of mining into the SoE Project area will result in a considerable and irreversible physical landscape change. Adjusting to this and the indirect impacts that will result to significant cultural heritage areas will be a challenge for present and future Traditional Owners. The SoE mine, whilst on the one hand will provide an opportunity for Traditional Owners to engage with the mainstream economy, also poses a threat to the fabric of the Traditional Owners' sense of cultural identity. The annual impact of mining on isolated non-culturally significant scarred trees on the bauxite plateau is not the main or even most significant potential cultural heritage impact that will result from the development of the mine, but instead the main threat is the potential breakdown of cultural knowledge transfer gained through direct experience of country that may arise from the inability of Traditional Owners to access significant cultural heritage sites.

“We don’t have a problem with you mining. All I ask is that you don’t touch our sacred places like the shooting star dreaming place. That’s all.” Tony Kerindun
Cultural heritage management process

By way of example Wik-Waya elder Sami Kerindun described his relationship with country in the following terms:

“You see that scar tree, it’s me. The plants and animals, they’re me. The creeks and rivers are me. From land and sea, it’s me. To the reef bed there you see, it’s me. So please consider me.”

3.6 Cultural heritage objectives

The SoE Project Working Group developed the following cultural heritage objectives:

- To maintain the cultural identity of Wik-Waya Traditional Owners through ensuring ongoing connectivity to important cultural areas and country;
- Undertake cultural heritage projects and programmes that address the priorities of Traditional Owners;
- Provide employment opportunities for younger Wik-Waya Traditional Owners to be involved in the management of cultural heritage;
- Ensure that significant cultural heritage sites and other values are protected and preserved for future generations; and
- Raise general community awareness of the Traditional Owners’ connection to country and the significance of places of cultural value.

The WCCCA sets out the formal requirements for cultural heritage management in Schedule 5. The WCCCA Coordinating Committee is notified of the scheduled cultural heritage work through the submission of a work programme. As outlined in Section 5 the SoE Project working group coordinate the recording and management of cultural heritage places and values. The SoE Project working group develop the annual cultural heritage work program which will include a summary of previous cultural heritage work in the area and identify locations where the additional cultural heritage work is required. This work will focus on the areas and cultural heritage issues identified by the Traditional Owner representatives on the SoE Project working group



Right: The surface of a shell mound located on the bank of Norman Creek.

as priorities. The work program will also include a map showing the location of the areas where cultural heritage work will be undertaken and nominate the name of any consultants who are proposed to be involved in the work. The CHEMP working group is to agree on the selection of consultants that may be engaged to help to undertake the work. The Traditional Owners and RTA may wish to undertake a range of different types of cultural heritage activities under the annual work programme. The types of activity that may be undertaken are listed in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2
Potential cultural heritage management activities that may be undertaken in the SoE Project

Cultural Heritage Activity	Description
Archaeological survey	The walking of country to find archaeological sites (the remains of things made by people e.g. shell mounds, stone tools and scarred trees). These can tell us about the places where the Old People lived and the sorts of things they made and ate.
Ethnographic recording	The recording of oral history and cultural information. There is a large body of historical work that has been completed and contemporary Traditional Owners are concerned with capturing the remnants of traditional knowledge that resides with elders. Knowledge of story places, sacred sites and named places is especially important and it is a priority that this information be documented and stored in an accessible form for future generations.
Cultural mapping	Cultural mapping is closely linked to ethnographic recording. Cultural mapping may be used to further investigate the tangible and intangible cultural values that Wik-Waya Traditional Owners associate with their country. The focus of cultural mapping may be on those values directly relevant to contemporary use of country and aspirations for future generations. This may also include ethno-botanical studies to capture knowledge on the use of culturally important plants across the area.
Cultural heritage site management works	Traditional Owners and RTAW may undertake specific works to stabilise and improve the management of cultural heritage sites. These works may include fire management, feral animal management, erosion control, installation of protective and interpretative signage, auditing, monitoring and measuring the condition of sites, access controls, and delivering cultural awareness and competency training.
Cultural heritage research partnerships	Traditional Owners and RTAW may decide to undertake specific cultural heritage management research projects. These projects may involve collaboration with third parties e.g. universities and be directed at answering specific questions of interest to Traditional Owners and the broader community. This may involve partnering with these external organisations to apply for funding via grants to either entirely or partially fund these research projects.

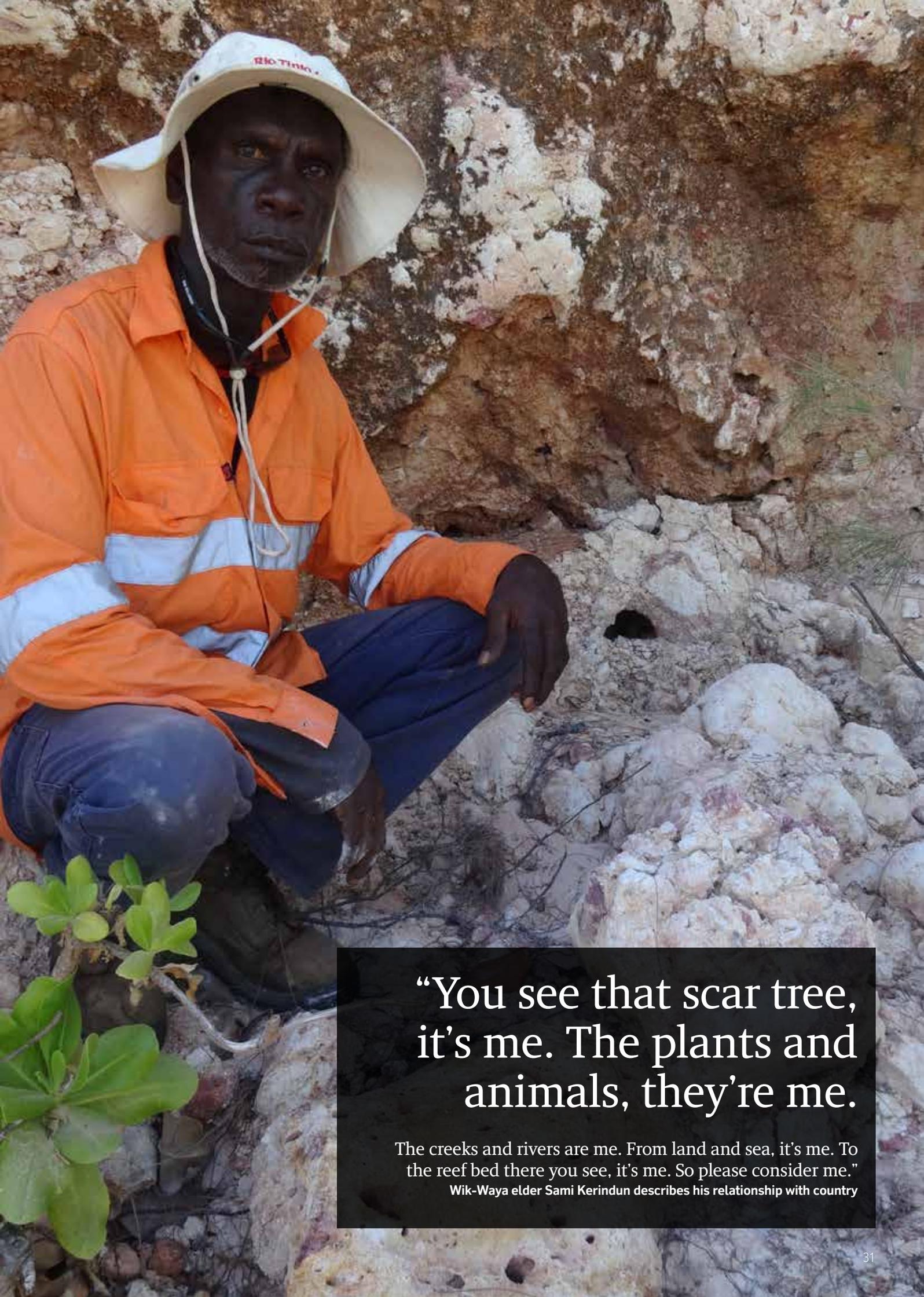
3.8 Cultural heritage survey strategy

The future survey strategy for the SoE Project is outlined in Table 3.3. The focus of this work is concentrated within areas identified by the Traditional Owners as either culturally significant or a location where they would like to learn more about the presence of cultural heritage sites. Occasionally surveys will still be undertaken on the bauxite plateau on an ‘as needs’ basis prior to mining in areas where there is a high potential for cultural heritage values to exist. The plateau will not be the main focus of future cultural heritage work but rather reconnecting to country through the direct experience of being involved in cultural heritage management programmes.



Table 3.3
SoE Project cultural heritage field survey strategy

Survey Zone	Traditional Owner Priority	Objectives	Survey Type
Coastal	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of tangible and intangible cultural heritage values. Detailed recording of cultural heritage sites. Collection of baseline data on the status and condition of cultural heritage sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systematic and intensive foot survey of dune systems (dune systems are dynamic geomorphic environments where the movement of sand may reveal previously buried archaeological materials therefore dunes maybe surveyed over multiple years). Mapping of oral cultural values. Ethno-botanical.
Rivers and creeks	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of tangible and intangible cultural heritage values. Detailed recording of cultural heritage sites. Collection of baseline data on the status and condition of cultural heritage sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systematic and intensive foot survey within the environmental buffer. Mapping of oral cultural values. Ethno-botanical.
Known Old People's camping places	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of tangible and intangible cultural heritage values. Detailed recording of cultural heritage sites. Collection of baseline data on the status and condition of cultural heritage sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted intensive foot survey of immediate area around the old people's camping place. Mapping of oral cultural values.
Swamps	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of tangible and intangible cultural heritage values. Detailed recording of cultural heritage sites. Collection of baseline data on the status and condition of cultural heritage sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systematic and intensive foot survey within the environmental buffer. Mapping of oral cultural values. Ethno-botanical.
Bauxite lateau	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample surveys of the bauxite plateau will be undertaken in specific areas of potential cultural heritage sensitivity (e.g. near environmental buffers, known concentrations of cultural heritage sites on the plateau and areas of dense Cooktown ironwood likely to contain scarred trees [scarred trees are only found on Cooktown ironwood, most likely due to preservation and tree age]) to assess the on-going impact of land clearing on tangible and intangible cultural heritage values. Detailed recording of cultural heritage sites. Continued verification of site distribution patterns identified during previous surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wide spaced archaeological sampling of future mine clearing zones, but focused on areas that are within one kilometre of the environmental buffer and areas of Cooktown ironwood.



“You see that scar tree,
it’s me. The plants and
animals, they’re me.

The creeks and rivers are me. From land and sea, it’s me. To
the reef bed there you see, it’s me. So please consider me.”

Wik-Waya elder Sami Kerindun describes his relationship with country



3.9 Cultural heritage management approaches

3.9.1 Management approach per site type

Table 3.4 outlines the preferred management approaches to potential impacts on different types of cultural heritage with the exception of scarred trees which, due to their abundance and occurrence on the bauxite plateau, are treated separately.

Table 3.4

Management strategy for recognised cultural heritage sites (excluding scarred trees)

Site type	Description	Cultural significance	Risk of disturbance	Management objective	Management strategy
Story places and sacred sites	Story places and sacred sites are some of the most important cultural heritage locations in the SoE Project area. Typically located in coastal or riverine areas these are often centred around district environmental features. Such sites often have well defined cultural protocols for use and visitation and some sites have gender and access restrictions.	High	Medium – direct physical disturbance however there is a high risk of amenity (indirect) disturbance due to the potential proximity of mining infrastructure.	To ensure the ongoing integrity of story places and to preserve cultural values, connections and amenity.	Avoidance during mining related activity and active management of public use and environmental threats e.g. fire. Access restrictions and public information signage may be required for certain sites where there are cultural protocols governing use.
Shell middens and mounds	Predominantly found in coastal and riverine contexts within the current environmental buffer.	High	Medium – occasional mining related activity in environmental buffer and recreational driving on sand dunes.	Traditional Owners have stated that shell mounds are not to be disturbed.	Avoidance during mining related activity and active management of public use (prohibition of vehicles within sand dunes) and environmental threats e.g. erosion and pig damage.
Stone artefacts	Predominantly quartz and silcrete flakes and cores occurring in small numbers usually in riverine areas or associated with shell middens along the coast. Artefacts are rare on the bauxite plateau.	Low	Low	Preserve in-situ where possible otherwise relocate if threatened by development.	Avoidance where possible.
Stone axes		High	Low – generally associated with other sites such as shell mounds, although isolated examples occasionally occur.	Preserve in-situ where possible otherwise relocate if threatened by development.	Avoidance where possible.

Site type	Description	Cultural significance	Risk of disturbance	Management objective	Management strategy
Hearths (heat retainer cooking fires)	Heat retainer hearths made with pumice stone have been noted in coastal sand dunes.	Low	Low	Preserve in-situ where possible otherwise excavate if threatened by development or coastal erosion that will destroy the site.	Avoidance where possible.
Historic heritage	Primarily physical remains reflecting early phases of bauxite exploration.	Low – known examples have also been assessed as having only local historical value.	Low	Preserve in-situ where possible. Manage appropriately in event of disturbance.	Avoidance where possible.

3.9.2 Scarred tree management

The Traditional Owners recognise scarred trees as cultural objects, but generally believe that these are not important unless they are located in areas that contain other cultural objects and values – it is more the location than the object that is important in this case. Examples of these include areas with shell mounds and story places. Scarred trees located on the bauxite plateau are not regarded as being significant because the Traditional Owners believe that they do not know who made these trees.

Scarred trees located in what the Traditional Owners refer to as the Old People's camping places (story places and locations where shell mounds occur) are important because the Traditional Owners believe that the old people (their ancestors who camped at these places) cut the scars into the trees. For this reason, they believe that they now have a responsibility to look after them.

The management strategy for scarred trees is outlined in Table 3.6. The impact of land clearing on scarred trees will be greatest on the bauxite plateau which is the focus of mining; however, numerous scarred trees will be preserved in the environmental buffer.

At present, the Traditional Owners have decided that they do not wish to create scarred tree monuments like those that have been established around Weipa. This management option is available in the future should Traditional Owners wish to establish a scarred tree monument/s.

Under the SoE Project CCHSPP the Traditional Owners have decided that they would like to establish several educational displays that will be created with scarred trees salvaged from clearing areas between Boyd Bay and Pera Head. They have indicated that this is a unique case and see the scarred tree displays as providing an opportunity to highlight awareness and knowledge of their culture and heritage to both their young people and others who will come to their country to construct and work at the mine.

3.9.3 Other cultural heritage management approaches

A range of different approaches will be used to manage cultural heritage. These include the:

- installation of interpretive and protective signage;
- creation of heritage buffers and exclusion zones around culturally significant sites;
- closure of tracks and access restrictions to culturally sensitive areas;
- installation of bollards to restrict vehicular access;
- feral animal control programmes to manage damage to sites; and
- installation of permanent and temporary fencing to protect cultural heritage sites.

Protocols for managing the accidental discovery of cultural material (including human remains) are outlined in the WCCCA endorsed SoE Project CCHSPP.



Table 3.6

Management strategy for scarred trees across different SoE Project area locations

Scarred tree location	Cultural Significance	Risk of Disturbance	Management Strategy
Bauxite Plateau (mining areas)	Low	High	Record when encountered but no further management action required.
Story places (all locations)	High	Low	No disturbance – leave in-situ.
Old People Camping Places	High	Low	No disturbance – leave in-situ.
Coastal Areas (general)	Medium	Low	No disturbance where possible, but if required trees may be disturbed.
Environmental Buffer (general)	Medium	Low	No disturbance where possible, but if required trees may be disturbed.

3.9.4 Protocols for managing sensitive cultural information

Sensitive cultural information acquired during activities associated with the ongoing implementation of the CHEMP will be managed in accordance with the intellectual property provisions of the WCCCA agreement.

3.9.5 Procedures to manage accidental discovery of cultural heritage materials

Procedures to manage the accidental discovery of cultural heritage materials are outlined in the SoE Project CCSHPP.

3.10 Summary of main points

- The SoE Project cultural heritage programme is designed to focus on the cultural heritage priorities and interests of Wik-Waya Traditional Owners;
- The area contains an extensive range of cultural heritage values which are important to Wik-Waya Traditional Owners;

- The approach to cultural heritage management will enable the management of these cultural values and at the same time provide opportunities for younger Traditional Owners to be actively involved in interesting and important cultural heritage work that will enhance their understanding and knowledge of their cultural heritage;
- Traditional Owners generally regard scarred trees (almost the only cultural heritage site directly impacted by land clearing on the bauxite plateau) as being of low cultural significance;
- Surveys of future mining areas will occur from time to time, but the frequency and extent of these will be evaluated against other cultural heritage priorities;
- Undertaking cultural heritage to address the priorities of the Traditional Owners is the best approach to mitigate against the potential long term cultural heritage impacts that may arise from the development of the SoE mine; and
- Cultural heritage management is regarded as a social process of engagement and knowledge transfer rather than a development-driven compliance activity.

Opposite: Young Wik and Wik-Way Traditional Owners recording a scarred tree during 2013.



“Our Old People travelled the coastline; this is where all our important places are.

We don't know who cut those scarred trees inland... that could be anyone. These trees are not important to us. We want RTA to work with our young people on understanding our important sacred places and the Old People's camping areas. I told this to Justin that he should not ask any more about those scarred trees on the plateau as they are not important to us.” Tony Kerindun

4 ENVIRONMENT AND SEA MANAGEMENT



4.1 Introduction

Maintaining the quality of the land and marine environments in the SoE Project area is a priority shared by Wik and Wik-Way Traditional Owners and RTAW. The cultural identity of Wik and Wik-Way people is directly related to their physical and spiritual connections to country. This is expressed not only through an interest in what is happening to their country, but also as a sense of responsibility and obligation to look after country and make good management decisions. The environment is also very important to RTAW and the company is committed to managing its' responsibilities and meet the expectations of the business, regulators, Traditional Owners and other stakeholders.

After many years of engagement, and more recently the CHEMP consultation process, it is shared knowledge that the land, sea, plants and animals are of critical importance to Traditional Owners. Many plants and animals are of cultural significance to Wik and Wik-Way Traditional Owners and may be an important resource as food, medicine, cultural implements and stories. Many Traditional Owners have totems which are associated with animals found in their country. Some natural features of the SoE Project area are identified by Traditional Owners as significant cultural heritage sites, often associated with stories that explain the cultural significance of each location. Maintaining the natural attributes of these places is important to Traditional Owners as it is often these attributes that directly reflect the cultural values associated with the location. As an example, the bauxite cliffs at Boyd Bay are an integral part of the

Above: Jerry Wapau cast netting at Amban during the first CHEMP camp 2012.

Shooting Star story and the Traditional Owners have stated that the cliffs are not to be disturbed or changed through any development activity, this includes maintaining the vegetation on and adjacent to the cliffs.

RTAW has for many years implemented a wide range of environmental management programmes across its vast lease holdings, and is able to use this experience to support development of appropriate programmes suited to the SoE Project area. Development of the SoE Project LSMP will take into account important differences in ecosystems, animals, plants, regulatory requirements, industry good practice, and Traditional Owner values and interests. It will be implemented in such a way that it meets the technical and/or legal requirements of the activity, while also addressing the aspirations of Traditional Owners to be actively involved in caring for country. The SoE Project LSMP provides an opportunity for Wik and Wik-Way people to work with RTAW and be directly involved in the management of their land.

The SoE Project LSMP will encompass:

- Conservation;
- Biomass recovery (including timber harvesting);
- Post mining land rehabilitation;
- Weeds;
- Feral animals;
- Fire; and
- Water.

4.2 Objectives and strategies of the SoE Project LSMP

To ensure that commitments to responsibly manage the SoE Project area environment are met, it is important to set clear, agreed and shared objectives for each programme, which considers the input from Traditional Owners obtained through the SoE Project CHEMP consultation (Table 4.1). Appropriate strategies to achieve these objectives will then lead to action/work plans which shall be implemented on the ground.

4.3 Environmental management programmes

4.3.1 Conservation management

The SoE Project area is dominated by large areas of Darwin Stringybark (*Eucalyptus tetradonta*) open forests or woodlands, dissected by smaller areas of riparian vegetation, vine thicket patches and paperbark swamps.

More than 500 species of plants, and 269 species of terrestrial vertebrate animals, have been recorded as occurring in the SoE Project area. Of these, a small number are considered to be threatened and the SoE Project Conservation Management Programme will ensure that impacts to these species will be minimised, if not avoided. For example, the Cooktown Orchid is listed as vulnerable under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999, and has been found in the SoE Project area, mostly in coastal and non-coastal vine forests, and mangrove edges. An extensive buffer system is routinely used by RTAW to prevent mining in areas of sensitive vegetation, including riparian, wetland, estuarine, vine forest and coastal vegetation on sand. This buffer system will ensure that most of these threatened plants, including the Cooktown Orchid, and threatened animals are adequately protected from disturbance. For those plants and animals potentially directly impacted by mining or mining-related activities, adequate provision will be made to minimise or mitigate the effects of those impacts.

“In our minds everything is connected, people, plants, animals and land. That’s how we see our country.”

Lenford Mathew

RTAW’s environmental buffer system was discussed several times during the development of the CHEMP. Traditional Owners were keen to understand how buffers are defined and what areas of their country are protected by buffers. It is understood that important cultural heritage values are predominantly found along coastal areas and within drainage systems throughout the SoE Project area. This also coincides with the highest levels of ecological biodiversity and cultural heritage values of the area. The buffer system put into place on the mining lease supports the protection of these sensitive areas.

Traditional Owners place different values on native plants and animals, usually dependent upon their traditional uses, or due to their spiritual meaning and connections. In 2011/12, RTAW and Traditional Owners conducted ethnobotanical research in areas currently affected by mining to the north of the Embley River, to better develop an understanding of the values of native plants and animals to Traditional Owners. This engagement process enabled valuable two-way learning, as Traditional Owners were able to see what the land after mining could look like and how RTAW is managing the land while it is being mined and rehabilitated.



Table 4.1

Objectives and important Traditional Owner messages and aligned management strategies in the Land and Sea Management Programme

Programme	Objective	Important messages from Traditional Owners (CHEMP workshops 2012 and 2013)	Management Strategies
Conservation	To ensure appropriate understanding and protection of native plants and animals of significance in the SoE Project area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native plants are important as sometimes they are used for making tools or medicine. • Some native plants are sources of bush food or provide habitat for animals that are important to Traditional Owners. • Native plants and animals can be attached to people through stories and spiritual beliefs. • Traditional Owners would like to see native plants gathered and used rather than bulldozed and burnt. • Traditional Owners would like to see native plants back in the bush after mining so native animals can return. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure appropriate awareness and consideration of traditional knowledge of plant species. • Ensure appropriate actions are taken to protect sensitive orchard species. • Ensure opportunities to harvest and use native resources are understood and conducted where possible.
Biomass recovery (including timber harvesting, orchid relocation and propagation)	To liaise with, and encourage participation of, Traditional Owners in biomass recovery prior to vegetation clearing and burning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If possible, timber should be harvested and used in preference to clearing and raking. • Traditional Owners understand that it is not Rio Tinto that can harvest the timber, but that the government gives permission to someone else to harvest the timber. • Traditional Owners would like to see employment and training opportunities for local people as part of any timber harvesting venture. • Timber harvesting would only occur in areas that are to be disturbed by future mining activities. There are some sensitive areas, away from the mining activity, where timber should not be harvested. • RTAW should assist Traditional Owners to understand opportunities to harvest orchids and any other plants of significance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support biomass recovery prior to vegetation clearing and burning. • Liaise with Traditional Owners on biomass recovery.
Rehabilitation	To establish a sustainable native ecosystem that is as similar to the pre-existing ecosystem as can be achieved within the limits of recognised good practice rehabilitation methods and the post-mining environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are culturally important trees in the landscape such as ironwood and the stringybark, soapy leaf tree and yellow fruit tree. • There are particular trees that are used for making tools, such as woomera and boomerang. • There is a desire to see trees from the pre-mining landscape returned as they are used for a wide range of cultural activities. • Traditional Owners acknowledge that the removal of bauxite will change the landscape. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a collaborative approach to engage with Traditional Owners on mine rehabilitation. • Report on Rehabilitation performance.

Programme	Objective	Important messages from Traditional Owners (CHEMP workshops 2012 and 2013)	Management Strategies
Weed management	To implement an effective weed management programme in the SoE Project area that focuses on infestation, prevention and, where possible, includes Traditional Owners in planning and implementation activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent the introduction and spread of weeds to protect the cultural values of sensitive environmental areas. Educate Rio Tinto employees and contractors, and Traditional Owners on weed management identification and prevention. Ensure good management of access to the land and implement procedures to support the prevention of weeds introduction and spread via equipment, and people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a Weed Management Plan for the SoE Project area. Implement preventative management requirements to manage weeds.
Feral animal management	To implement an effective feral animal management programme in the SoE Project area that considers Traditional Owner values and, where possible, includes Traditional Owners in planning and implementation activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pigs are recognised as being part of the country and are seen as a food resource. Traditional Owners understand that pigs can damage sensitive areas and impact on turtle numbers, so control is necessary. Control programmes that do not consider how to use pigs as a resource are seen as wasteful. Control programmes should minimise the use of baits as Traditional Owners worry about the impact on other animals and humans. There needs to be better awareness and understanding of the impacts of feral cats. Traditional Owners want to participate in feral animal management activities through the LSMP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a Feral Animal Management Plan for the SoE area. Implement management requirements to prevent feral animals impacting on sensitive areas.
Fire management strategy	Implementation of a fire management program which includes annual activities to protect areas of cultural value, supports two-way knowledge sharing on fire management, and helps protect the environment and infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fires in the area are uncontrolled and are often lit by untrained people. Fire needs to be used as a management tool, to protect key assets including areas of cultural, ecological and historical value. Make sure the plane crash site and coastal area is managed to protect it from hot fires. Include Traditional Owners in fire management activities and work with neighbours to help manage fire. In some instances the senior Traditional Owners hold the knowledge and understanding of traditional burning methods and the younger generation may not. It was made clear that there is a desire amongst Traditional Owners to understand more about fire on their country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an Annual Fire Management Plan. Implement Fire Management Plan.
Water management	To respect and maintain the cultural, aesthetic and environmental values of key culturally significant water bodies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some water bodies are culturally significant. Cultural protocols must be followed when accessing these locations. Monitoring should be done and reported to Traditional Owners to watch for any impact on significant waterways, and the things that live in the water. RTA should include Traditional Owners in water management activities through the LSMP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure cultural values associated with water are understood and built into water management programme. Ensure Traditional Owners are kept informed of any impacts on waterways.



RTAW heard and saw what mattered to Traditional Owners in terms of land management and after the mine had moved on. Now RTAW is able to take cultural values into consideration for setting post-mine land use objectives, rehabilitation completion criteria, weed and fire management practices and so on. Following on from comprehensive consultation completed through the CHEMA development process, RTAW intends to provide Traditional Owners of the SoE Project area the opportunity to participate in a similar ethnobotanical study to extend dialogue and understanding relating to land management during mining, rehabilitation and closure planning.

Potential on-ground activities associated with Conservation Management include:

- Pre-clearing vegetation and fauna surveys;
- Targeted surveys for threatened species; and
- Identification of plants and/or animals requiring relocation (see below).

4.3.2 Timber harvesting and seed collection

Traditional Owners have indicated that if possible, they would prefer that timber and other plants that are required to be removed as part of the mining process should be harvested and processed in preference to raking and burning. The CHEMA process has provided RTAW and the Traditional Owners with an opportunity to discuss and understand the way in which log timber harvesting can be conducted. RTA supports the establishment of a timber harvest operation south of the Embley River that would harvest timber on

“You can see this place (Weipa and surrounds) from satellite. Big red piece - like a piece of a roof being missing from its platform. Now you can see inside of the house. And in the inside of this house is just what you're going to see in the next 10 years' time - red bauxite.” Henry Hart

areas of the mining lease proposed to be mined, or cleared for development of SoE Project infrastructure, in a manner that does not impede development work. RTAW is interested to see that any operation that may be established can source its workforce locally and provide training and long-term employment opportunities for local residents. RTAW's role in the timber harvesting activities is limited to providing legal and safe access to the lease area for third parties to undertake timber harvesting activities prior to construction and mining activities. The Queensland Government is responsible under the *Forestry Act 1959* to grant a permit to undertake timber salvage harvesting.

“We want to see the timber harvested before the mine. It's good that the timber gets used rather than wasted and burnt. We would like to see a timber mill in Aurukun so that local people have jobs.”

Reggie Miller

Additional opportunities exist through collection of native seed for supply to RTAW for the rehabilitation programme and also resulting from EIS commitments relating to the harvesting and management of orchids (in select locations).

Potential on-ground activities associated with Biomass Recovery include:

- Selective harvesting of pre-cleared trees and salvaging of clear-felled timber;
- Harvesting, propagating and re-establishing orchids and other plants as appropriate; and
- Collection of tree, shrub and grass seed for use in post-mining rehabilitation.

4.3.3 Rehabilitation

RTAW acknowledges that bauxite mining is a temporary use of the land and, once completed, the land must be returned to a condition which is acceptable to the company, Traditional Owners, the regulators and the community. Mining involves the clearing of vegetation followed by the removal of topsoil to expose the bauxite layer for mining. Rehabilitating the land through returning topsoil and replanting with native species is a key activity to help the land recover after mining. Although the land will not look the same as it did beforehand, the aim of rehabilitation is to establish viable ecosystems that are similar to those found in the region, are weed-free, and provide habitat for animals.

Post-mining land rehabilitation is both an environmental and cultural process. Establishing sustainable and appropriate post-mining ecosystems is critical to ensuring that land is rehabilitated. This is also an important part of the cultural heritage rehabilitation of the land after mining. The physical change brought about by mining will not necessarily diminish the cultural values of the land, nor the cultural responsibilities that the Traditional Owners have to look after to maintain their country. Traditional Owners recognise that there will be a significant change to the landscape as a result of mining. It is therefore important that the landscape is returned to as close as possible to what it was before mining. Traditional Owners also recognise the many challenges in achieving this outcome.

During the development of the CHEMA, Traditional Owners did not express any desire to see rehabilitation support any alternative, non-native future land uses. Reference is made in the WCCCA to rehabilitation and post-mining land use. The



“TOs [Traditional Owners] have been burning country for thousands of years. We have to, to make country good and healthy.

It is important that our young people are involved in the burning of country, what you call fire management programme. They need to learn how to do it properly both from the way the old people burnt country and also the new ways.” **Tony Kerindun**

Traditional Owners wish to be consulted about rehabilitation of land after mining and post-mining land use. Ongoing collaboration is required to ensure RTAW and Traditional Owners work together to clearly understand the expectations and challenges in achieving appropriate rehabilitation.

Potential on-ground activities associated with rehabilitation include:

- Annual monitoring of vegetation establishment and development;
- Fauna surveys;
- Soil and erosion monitoring; and
- Surveys and control activities related to protection from fire and weeds (see below).

4.3.4 Weed management

At its mining operations north of the Embley River, RTAW has historically collaborated with various Queensland Government agencies to experiment with the establishment of improved pasture, forest plantation species and horticulture on mined land. Some of the species used in these trials have since become weeds, such as Gamba grass and *Leucaena* (coffee bush), and are targeted by the RTAW Weed Management Programme.

Currently the SoE Project area is fortunate to have minimal infestations of weeds which is partly as a result of the limited general access and use of the area. Traditional Owners have concerns of the potential to introduce new weeds, and are aware of the weed infestations north of the Embley River. Weed management activities in the SoE Project area will be primarily focussed on preventing the introduction or spread of weeds in the area, particularly as construction and mining activities proceed and the movement of people and equipment into and out of the area increases.



RTAW will develop an integrated weed management plan and seek further input from Traditional Owners in the development and implementation through the proposed LSMP.

Potential on-ground activities associated with weed management include:

- Surveys to determine the presence and extent of weeds; and
- Activities to control weeds.

4.3.5 Feral animal management

Feral animals are a well acknowledged environmental problem in Australia. Feral animals impact the environment in many ways. Locally, the predation of turtle eggs by feral pigs is a significant reason for listing feral pigs as a key threat within the SoE Project area. Field surveys in the SoE Project area have documented significant destruction of turtle nests by feral pigs around the Boyd Bay area. Pigs were found mostly along the beach where there was direct access to the beach from bushland. In areas where cliffs extended to the water's edge, feral pig activity was absent or considerably less.

“We know the damage the pigs can do to country. You can set up a pig control program but don't kill them all as we like to hunt and eat them too. We don't want to see them wasted so when you catch those pigs you should talk to us and we can give them to our families.” Chris Woolla Jnr.

Traditional Owners consider pigs to be part of the country and are seen as a food resource. Activities to control pigs that do not consider how to use the pigs as a resource are seen as wasteful. Activities of recreational pig hunters are often viewed in this way. Generally if Traditional Owners undertake hunting activities for pigs they will do so for the purpose of eating the pigs and often sharing the results in the community with family. Traditional Owners do understand that uncontrolled feral pig populations are prevalent and are likely to be having a significant impact on country, including predation on turtle eggs. RTAW will develop plans that address feral animal control and include relevant monitoring of the impact of feral pig predation on local turtle populations.

Feral cats were observed on a number of occasions during the CHEMP consultation camps. Traditional Owners expressed some concern at the amount of cats in the area, and an understanding of the possible impact they have on small native animals. Wild cattle, horses and cane toads are also present in the SoE Project area however these are considered a low priority in terms of feral animal management activities.

Potential on-ground activities associated with feral animal management include:

- Surveys to determine the distribution, numbers and behaviours of priority feral animals (feral pigs); and
- Activities to control target feral animals.

4.3.6 Fire management

The impact of fire in Northern Australia is well documented. Annually Cape York suffers from uncontrolled wildfire regimes that have significantly impacted on important cultural and ecological values. The SoE Project area is no different. It is therefore important that the development of a fire management plan considers impacts of fire on cultural values such as key cultural sites, important cultural resources along with the protection of sensitive environmental features and key assets of RTAW. This will require a collaborative effort both from planning through to implementation with the LSMP being key to implementing on ground management objectives.

Potential on-ground activities associated with fire management include:

- Annual fire planning workshops and training;
- Pre-fire season inspections to assess fuel loads, fire risk, burn priorities and so on;
- Annual fuel-reduction burning activities; and
- Post-fire inspections, monitoring and reporting.

4.3.7 Water management

The surface waters of the SoE Project area are used by Traditional Owners and visitors for fishing, camping and recreation. Water is also valued by Traditional Owners from a cultural perspective as it sustains a range of food sources. It is often depicted in traditional stories and songs and therefore has important cultural heritage significance. Some areas have particular cultural protocols associated with them that the Traditional Owners are responsible to maintain and monitor. Although it should be assumed that any water body could hold some level of cultural significance, a summary of the known cultural protocols associated with waterways can be found at Appendix Two. These cultural protocols provide an opportunity to ensure that waterways are managed from a cultural, as well as an environmental perspective. Longer term, Traditional Owners would like to see a land access/permit system that will include control and restrictions on people accessing different SoE Project areas, to ensure that no inappropriate activities are undertaken in sensitive locations.

Water is also important for mining, as it is used to control dust around the earthworks operations, provide drinking water for personnel, equipment wash down, and also in the process of rinsing the bauxite in the beneficiation plant. RTAW aims to recycle as much water as possible throughout its processes. Having taken into account feedback from Traditional Owners received through the consultation process, the main freshwater supply for the mining operation will be Dam C, which will be constructed on a tributary of Norman Creek. This dam will be monitored for seasonal water flows and aquatic animal movements. Throughout the feasibility stage of the SoE Project there has been extensive freshwater survey work done to understand what lives in the water and what needs to be monitored over time. Traditional Owners are interested to understand these things also.

During the development of the CHEMP, Traditional Owners expressed concerns about the impacts mining may have on the water resources of the area, in particular the impact on existing swamp areas. Buffer areas have been strategically placed around waterways and sensitive vegetation to protect a range of environment values. Surface waters in the SoE Project area have been thoroughly monitored as part of the studies for the SoE Project EIS, and ongoing monitoring will continue throughout the life of the mining operation. It is important to ensure that any real or perceived impacts to water bodies are identified through routine comparison of pre-disturbance information and ongoing monitoring data.

Potential on-ground activities associated with water management include:

- Routine data logging and water sampling from streams and groundwater bores;
- Water sampling from approved discharge locations; and
- Annual inspection programmes for erosion and sediment control issues.

4.3.8 Sea animal and pest management

Traditional Owners expressed interest in understanding any impacts and management requirements for turtles, dugong, dolphins and other sea animals. The EIS research found that the single biggest threat to turtles would be the lights at the new port, as hatchling turtles mistake the lights for the moon and swim back into shore. By doing this they would more likely get eaten by predators or not make it out to sea. RTAW is required to undertake considerable survey work to understand the numbers of turtles and other marine animals, and where they live and nest in the area. This is to help understand the population of animals there now, and allow RTAW to understand any impact the project might have on sea animals once it begins.

RTAW is also required to design the lights in a way that minimises the impact on turtles and ensures as many hatchlings as possible can swim out to sea. Another major concern for turtles is the number of feral pigs that eat the eggs in nests along the beaches.

“Ironwood, stringybark, soapy leaf tree and the yellow fruit tree. All of them trees got to be replaced there. They’re all useful to us.” Sammy Kerindun and Henry Kelinda

The feral animal section of the CHEMP describes what will be done regarding controlling pigs to help reduce the impact on turtles. Some people showed an interest in understanding the risk of introduced marine pests through shipping movements into Boyd Bay. Concerns surrounded ballast water management and introducing pests from overseas. RTAW is required to ensure all ships operate under a Ballast Water Management Plan to prevent the introduction of sea borne pests.

4.4 Summary of key points

- RTAW and Traditional Owners share many common environmental management values;
- The Elders believe that it is important that their young people (younger Traditional Owners) become involved in planning and conducting land management activities;
- The Traditional Owners have cultural obligations to maintain and look after their country. Involvement in land and sea management activities provides an opportunity for Traditional Owners to exercise these responsibilities and to also maintain their cultural connection to the land;
- RTAW and Traditional Owners share a commitment to developing and implementing the best possible environmental management programme to look after the SoE Project area while it is being mined and into the future;
- There are significant opportunities for Traditional Owners to be actively involved in both planning and conducting environmental management activities; and
- As mining proceeds, the scale and scope of environmental monitoring activities will also increase, providing additional opportunities for collaboration and shared responsibility for managing environmental outcomes.

5 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CHEMP



Above: Rio Tinto South of Embley Project staff discussing the proposed port infrastructure at Pera Head in 2012.

5.1 Introduction

The following section outlines the scope and implementation of the SoE Project LSMP outlined in the CHEMP.

5.2 Requirement to implement the CHEMP

Under Condition 9 of the Queensland Coordinator General's report on the SoE Project EIS, RTAW are required to work with Traditional Owners to implement the CHEMP and associated LSMP prior to the commencement of significant construction of the SoE Project.

5.3 Scope of the LSMP

Throughout the SoE Project EIS consultation period Wik-Waya people expressed a desire to be employed in land and sea management activities throughout the development and life of the SoE mine. The LSMP encompass the planning and undertaking of all land management and cultural heritage activities in the SoE Project. These activities are derived from RTAW's responsibility to manage the mining lease in accordance with legislation covering the environment and cultural heritage, the Environmental Authority, Rio Tinto standards, and the WCCCA. Through the LSMP, Traditional Owners will be employed to undertake land and sea management activities and also gain formal training and certification in land management and conservation.

The establishment of a LSMP will support the involvement of Traditional Owners in a number of land and sea management activities throughout the life of the SoE mine, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Land and coastal management;
- Land access for Traditional Owners and general public;
- Water management;
- Fire management;
- Flora and fauna management, including environmental surveys and monitoring;

- Weed management;
- Feral animal management; and
- Cultural heritage management.

5.4 Desired characteristics of the SoE Project LSMP

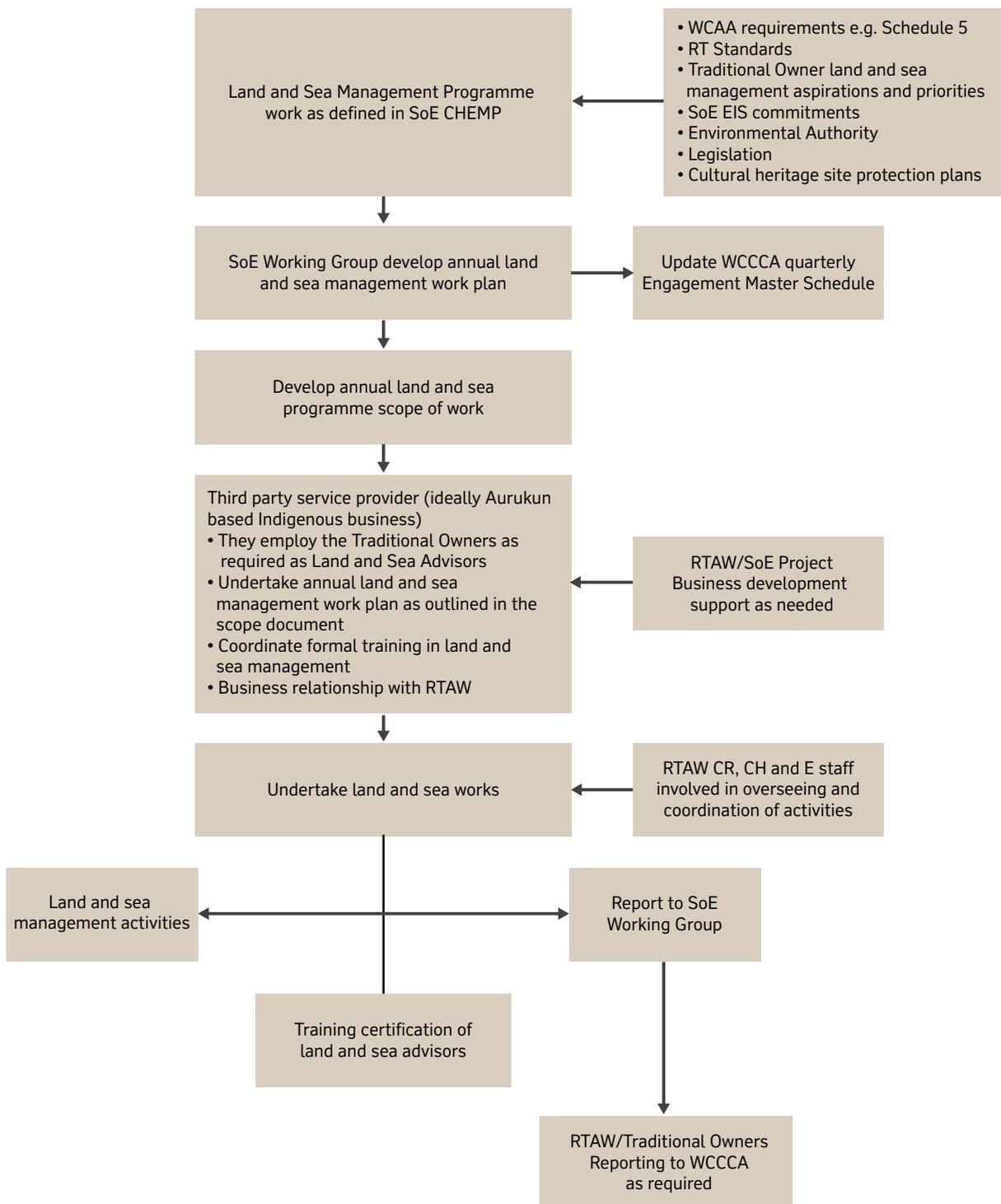
During the development of the CHEMEP the SoE Project Working Group identified the following characteristics of a successful land and sea management programme (Table 5.1). We aim to incorporate these characteristics into the SoE Project LSMP.

Table 5.1
Land and Sea Management Programme – Characteristics of a successful model

Characteristic	Detail
Co-management of the land and sea management programme	Collaborative planning and execution of SoE Project land and sea management work programmes.
Traditional Owner governance	Traditional Owners represented via the SoE Project Working Group are an equal partner in the development and governance of the LSMP. This is critical to ensuring that the programme legitimately reflects the aspirations of Traditional Owners.
Traditional Owner involvement in activity	Wherever possible Traditional Owners must be involved in the activities of the programme. Opportunities will be identified for direct Traditional Owner participation in the activities of the LSMP. If the participation requirement exceeds the capacity of the Traditional Owners to be involved, RTAW will seek further direction from the SoE Project Working Group. RTAW has the requirement to ensure that the work programme is reasonable and also addresses RTAW's land, sea and cultural heritage management needs.
Culturally appropriate	The SoE Project Working Group plans and develops the annual land, sea and cultural heritage management activities. Traditional Owner members of the working group advise on matters of cultural appropriateness.
Coordinated with neighbours	Working with neighbouring land managers and property owners is critical to ensuring a regional approach to land management especially in the areas of access, weed, fire and pest and feral animal control.
Capacity development components	The skills required by individuals in programmes are diverse, from hands-on practical skills through to people and financial management. RTAW must factor in long term plans to develop local people to take employment opportunities and not rely on introduced skills. The programme must include a significant educational and training component.
Sustainability	The LSMP must be sustainable over the long-term. Secure funding for the programme is essential and this will be achieved through a commercial contract with a third party service provider. Programmes needs to aim for a sustainable base from RTAW and then top up with fee-for-service arrangements with neighbours and agencies.
Effective on ground management	The diverse skills required to run a programme in remote communities are hard to attract and retain. It is paramount that programmes recognise this and every effort is made to ensure appropriate management is in place. This may require attracting skills from outside of the community.



Figure 5.1
Proposed operation model to implement the CHEMA



Opposite: Justin Shiner discussing specifics of a story place at Pera Head with senior Wik - Waya Traditional Owner Tony Kerindun during the first CHEMA camp at Amban in 2012.





“We understand that you want to build a mine, but we also have our own obligations to look after country. We’re not asking for much, we just want to be included and consulted properly about the areas that are not being mined so we can continue to practice our culture and protect our cultural sites the way we know how. Rio Tinto has always talked to us about this right from when they wanted to build this mine. We respect Rio Tinto’s views and we have to make sure that when we doing land management that we are involved in the planning and decision making right through to our people doing the work.” Tony Kerindun

5.5 Operational model

The preferred operational model for the SoE Project LSMP is presented in Figure 5.1. The model envisages that the role of the SoE Project Working Group will change from its current function of developing the CHEMP to in future overseeing the annual planning of the LSMP. This will require the redefinition of the SoE Project Working Group Terms of Reference prior to full implementation. The Terms of Reference should cover the roles and accountabilities of the members of the working group.

Traditional Owners and RTAW will coordinate the LSMP through the SoE Project Working Group which is constituted under the WCCCA Coordinating Committee structure. The Working Group develops the annual land and sea management work plan and update the quarterly WCCCA engagement schedule as needed. From the work plan, detailed scopes of work will be developed for the land and sea activities. It is anticipated that an Aurukun-based Indigenous business or businesses will be engaged following a tender process to undertake the on-ground management activities. Wik-Waya Traditional Owners will be employed directly as Land and Sea Advisors on either a casual, part-time or permanent basis through the successful service provider/s. RTAW and the SoE Project Working Group will oversee the work.

The land and sea management activities outlined in Table 5.2 will be funded by RTAW and where appropriate the SoE Project on a commercial contract basis.

5.6 Phased implementation of the LSMP

Implementation of the LSMP will be phased and linked to key milestones in both the development of community capacity and the execution of the SoE Project. Table 4.2 lists the potential land and sea management activities that may occur within each phase of the SoE Project. These activities are derived from both RTAW’s various regulatory and other approval requirements and the land and sea management priorities of the Traditional Owners. The timing of commencement of each activity may vary from that indicated in Table 4.2 and additional activities not identified in the table may also be required.

During phase 1 (the status of the project at the time of endorsement of the CHEMP), the focus of land and sea management activity is on fire, weed and cultural heritage management. In each subsequent phase additional activities commence reflecting the changing land and sea management requirements associated with the development and then ongoing operation of the new mine. Some land and sea management activities are ongoing and independent of project milestones. These include fire and weed management, inspections of significant cultural heritage sites and post-wet season track clearing. Other activities may only be required once or for a specified period of time.

5.7 Employment of land and sea advisors

Throughout the development of the CHEMP the Traditional Owners have stated that they want to see their own young people employed as land and sea advisors for work in the SoE Project area. This is illustrated by the following comment from Wik-Waya elder Loyla Chevathen:

“Our young people with connections to the land must be involved in looking after country. It’s our cultural obligation. When you develop that Land and Sea program you have to make sure that our people with the right connections to country are employed. We will tell you who they are.”

Loyla Chevathen

It is the expectation of the Traditional Owners that Wik-Waya people will be employed to undertake the activities outlined in the SoE Project LSMP. To gain employment to work as a Land and Sea Advisor within the SoE Project area the following applies:

- Be a recognised Wik-Waya Traditional Owner;
- Pass the RTAW contractor induction ;
- Pass a pre-employment drug and alcohol test; and
- A drivers licence is desirable.

Table 5.2

Potential land and sea management activities for phases of the Project

Project Phase	Phase 1: Pre-construction – (No FID)	Phase 2: Pre-construction – (FID)	Phase 3: Construction	Phase 4: Operational
Land and Sea Management Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed control and monitoring programme*. • Fire management programme*. • Annual monitoring of significant cultural heritage sites*. • Installation of heritage signage. • Post wet season track clearing*. • Turtle monitoring (Phase 1 or 2)*. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feral animal (pigs) control programme (Phase 2 or 3)*. • Water quality and ground water monitoring*. • Orchid relocation and propagation programme (Phase 2 and 3 only). • Pre-clearing flora and fauna survey programme*. • Baseline soil mapping programme. • Relocation of scarred trees and establishment of educational displays. • Relocation of stone artefacts and shell midden excavation. • Dolphin survey*. • [plus all previous activities marked with *]. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural heritage monitoring of construction activities as per the site protection plan*. • Construction land rehabilitation (temporary use areas). • Implement and monitor Marine Works Environmental Management Plan. • Spotters for dredge management plans*. • Foreshore Access Management Plan. • [plus all previous activities marked with *]. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post mining land rehabilitation. • Heritage survey of high risk areas. • Traditional Owner priority cultural heritage programmes. • [plus all previous activities marked with *].
Intended Delivery Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment of land and sea advisors (2-3 people on casual basis). • Activity specific training (chainsaw ticket, fire management, fencing). • RTAW supervision and coordination of work schedule. • Consultant (turtle monitoring programme). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More independent supervision of activities. • Increased employment requirement for land and sea advisors (6 people maximum). • Formal training in conservation land management at the TAFE level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transitioning to operating with less RTAW support and at greater capacity. • Trained staff capable of completing tasks independent of direct RTAW supervision. • Acquisition of resources required to work independently. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operating at full capacity and resourced to provide all land and sea services. • Working independently of RTAW. • Providing land and sea management services to other clients.



Exact terms and conditions of employment will be determined by the successful service provider. The service provider will be required to work in accordance with all relevant RTAW policies and procedures.

5.8 Training of land and sea advisors

Training in both task-specific activities and towards formal certification in land and sea management has been identified as an important component of the employment of Wik-Waya people as Land and Sea Advisors. The SoE Project *Local Aboriginal and Indigenous People Engagement and Employment Plan* outlines the framework for the employment and training of local Aboriginal and Indigenous people on the SoE Project. This includes roles for land and sea advisors and an outline of the responsibilities of the registered training provider who will oversee the formal training of land and sea advisors towards achievement of a Certificate of Conservation and Land Management at levels II, III and IV.

5.9 Partnerships

In the future partnerships may be developed with other businesses, governments, universities or other independent researchers or organisations to implement some aspects of the LSMP. Each potential partnership will be considered on merit and requires the endorsement of the SoE Project Working Group and RTAW (if RTAW funding or material support is requested). It is anticipated that the Working Group will not withhold reasonable approval for new entrants. The terms under which the working group will engage in partnerships will be determined on a case by case basis. Co-funding may be available through grants for some aspects of land, sea and cultural heritage management in the SoE Project.

Partnerships may also be established with both the Napranum and Aurukun Aboriginal Shire Councils where there is an opportunity to work collaboratively to achieve improved local land, sea and cultural heritage outcomes. One potential area of collaboration with the shire councils involves access to significant cultural heritage sites. Waterfall and Hey Point are two significant cultural areas located on shire council land immediately adjacent to the mining lease. Land access to each of these locations is through the mining lease.

5.10 Accountabilities

5.10.1 The SoE Project Working Group

The SoE Project Working Group was formed by the SoE WCCCA sub-committee to oversee the development of the CHEMP. Terms of Reference were established for the function of the SoE Project Working Group. Following endorsement of the CHEMP the SoE Project Working Group will have a continuing role to oversee the implementation of the SoE Project LSMP. The SoE Project Working Group will function

as a planning and advisory group to develop the annual land and sea management work plan. Membership of the working group is as follows:

- Four Wik-Waya Traditional Owners endorsed by the WCCCA Coordinating Committee Wik and Wik-Way representatives; and
- RTAW representatives (including representatives from the SoE Project team until the mine is handed to RTAW to operate).

The SoE Project Working Group will meet formally at least twice a year and more often as required. The first meeting will be held sometime between January and March to plan and develop the annual LSMP Scope of Work. The second meeting will be held between October and December to review the work completed during the year and to complete the final update (annual report) to be submitted to WCCCA Coordinating Committee.

5.10.2 RTAW

RTAW has accountability for the delivery of the SoE Project LSMP during the preconstruction (Phase 1) and the post construction operational phase (4) when the mine is producing bauxite (see Table 4.2).

5.10.3 The SoE Project

The general manager construction has responsibility for ML6024 and the SoE Project area of ML7024 during implementation phase 2 and 3 (see Table 4.2). During these phases the general manager construction has accountability to ensure that the programme is funded and implemented as per Table 4.2.

5.11 Reporting

RTAW is required to report on aspects of its land and sea management activities across the entire mining lease to various organisations including government, WCCCA Coordinating Committee and Rio Tinto. The SoE Project is included in this reporting. In addition, activities under the SoE LSMP will be summarised in an annual report developed by the SoE Working Group that will be submitted to WCCCA Coordinating Committee. This is consistent with the current reporting process through the Environment and Heritage sub-committee.

5.12 Concluding Statement

The CHEMP is the culmination of several years' consultation, field visits and co-planning between Traditional Owners and RTAW (including the SoE Project Team). At the same time it is also just the beginning of an exciting new era in the relationship between RTAW and Wik-Waya Traditional Owners. It is a statement of intent and a commitment to work collaboratively to achieve our common and individual land, sea and cultural heritage management objectives



“We’d like to manage
our own land...

get things done on our own land...we don’t want someone else coming on our land, we want our boys to manage our own land.”

and aspirations. As such it provides a framework for future engagement and co-operation. We have outlined a model of collaboration that maximises opportunities for Wik-Waya Traditional Owners to be equal partners in planning and conducting land, sea and cultural heritage management activities on their land over the life of the mine. There will be many future challenges to overcome to realise the potential social and economic benefits of the CHEMP. The relationship between RTAW and Wik-Waya Traditional Owners is the most important factor that will guide the success of this approach. As with all relationships, this will require ongoing care, attention and understanding from both Traditional Owners and RTAW.

One of the most important measures of success is the maintenance of the Wik-Waya people’s sense of cultural identity beyond the life of mining. This is presently reflected through knowledge of country gained from direct experience and the deep personal sense of responsibility that many Wik-Waya people have for the ongoing care

and maintenance of their country and its sacred sites. Maintaining cultural connectivity to the land is critical to ensuring the continuation of the Wik-Waya people’s cultural identity. The CHEMP provides a range of opportunities for Traditional Owners to be actively involved in land, sea and cultural heritage management. Participation in these activities and involvement in the SoE Project CHEMP Working Group provide an additional means through which Traditional Owners can maintain their connection to their land.

Attention must now be turned to the ongoing implementation of the CHEMP. By some measures this will be a far greater challenge than the actual creation of the CHEMP document. Effective implementation requires renewed focus and enthusiasm from the SoE Project CHEMP Working Group. This should start with a review and, where appropriate, re-drafting of the working groups’ Terms of Reference and governance.

APPENDIX ONE:

Land Access Plan

Location	Description/ Use	Is access impacted by SoE Project?	Access Process
Waterfall (Arewelombok)	Current and historic camping place, outstation with old infrastructure, recreational use.	Project to have minimal impact other than on access route. No construction activities nearby.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New access route to be developed to avoid Beagle Camp Road. 2. Traditional Owners to notify RTAW of intent to cross mining lease if travelling by land. 3. Non-Traditional Owners subject to redeveloped Permit System (includes access from sea).
Amban	Current outstation, soon to be redeveloped through WCCCA funding, used as holiday camp by Aurukun school.		
Norman Creek	Creek area north of Amban, Culturally significant area.		
Pera Head	Culturally significant area, swamp and beach area.	Project construction activities will be close by. Once construction starts access will be restricted. This restriction will stay for the duration of construction and mining activities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traditional Owners notify RTAW of intent to visit. 2. RTAW liaise with Traditional Owners and arrange an escort if travelling by land. 3. Non-Traditional Owners subject to redeveloped Permit System (includes access by sea).
Boyd Bay	Culturally significant area, close proximity to construction camp and construction activity, safe mooring for fishing boats.	Project construction activities will be close by. Once construction starts, access will be restricted. This restriction will stay for the duration of construction and mining activities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traditional Owners notify RTAW of intent to visit. 2. RTAW liaise with Traditional Owners and arrange an escort if travelling by land. 3. All visitors subject to Boyd Bay Foreshore Management Plan. 4. Non-Traditional Owners subject to redeveloped Permit System (includes access by sea).
Hey Point (Mouingum)	Culturally significant sites in area, located at the northern part of the SoE Project area, but physically on Napranum Deed of Grant in Trust land. Close proximity to Ferry terminal construction.	Area will be restricted due to construction of mine access road and ferry and barge terminal.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traditional Owners notify RTAW of intent to visit. Note that Hey Point itself is not located on mining lease. 2. RTAW liaise with Traditional Owners and arrange an escort if travelling by land. 3. Non-Traditional Owners subject to redeveloped Permit System (includes access by sea).
Plane Crash Site	Location of a plane crash from 1993. Significant site for families who lost relatives in the incident. Is located in the middle of the mining lease.	Area will be impacted by increased traffic. Site will be protected by a buffer but access will be by RTAW escort only.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traditional Owners notify RTAW of intent to visit. 2. RTAW liaise with Traditional Owners and arrange an escort if travelling by land. 3. Non-Traditional Owners subject to redeveloped Permit System.

APPENDIX TWO:

Culturally significant water bodies identified by Traditional Owners during the development of the CHEMP

Location	Information	Values	Threats	Cultural Protocols
Red Cliffs situated between Pera Head and Boyd Point	<i>Sparrow Hawk Dreaming Place.</i> During the wet season water flows from a hole in the Red Cliffs, The <i>Sparrow Hawk Dreaming story</i> describes the beginning of this flow.	Drinking Water. Cultural and Spiritual.	Altered flow regime that is different to Traditional Owner stories for this place.	Beach access is allowed, but there can be no digging on the beach.
Waterfall (Arewelombok)	Current and historic camping location.	Recreation and aesthetics. Consumption of aquatic foods.	Altered surface water flow.	No unauthorised access.
Pera Head Swamp	Upstream is the <i>Death Adder Dreaming Swamp.</i> Cultural protocols must be observed here.	Cultural and spiritual. Aesthetic.	Increased surface water flows, sedimentation, sea water intrusion.	Pregnant women should not enter this area. Females can visit Pera Head and go near swamp as long as they are not pregnant. No swimming allowed (for anyone) in the swamp. No females to go near story place, upstream from swamp. No digging on beach in front of swamp.
Death Adder Dreaming Site				No digging of holes within the story place. Site should only be visited when accompanied by Traditional Owners. Environmental sampling is allowed as long as this does not involve ground disturbance.
Amban Waterhole on creek	Used for ceremonial and drinking purposes.	Drinking Water. Cultural and Spiritual.	Sedimentation, erosion from altered surface water flows.	No digging on the beach into the sand without permission. No digging in front of the creek. No cutting of any trees on foreshore without permission.
Boyd Bay	In the pocket of the bay is <i>Shooting Star Story Place.</i>	Cultural and spiritual values. Recreation. Hunting.	Beach disturbance, erosion from altered water flows, disturbance to scrub turkey habitat.	The bauxite cliffs around the bay are culturally significant. Traditional Owners have indicated that they do not wish to see the cliff disturbed by development. No digging on the beach.

APPENDIX THREE:

Site specific management plans

Introduction

There are a number of culturally significant locations throughout the SoE Project area. The majority of these places are located on the mining lease whilst several others are located immediately adjacent to the lease. This section of the CHEMP details site specific management plans for each of these places. The information documented in these plans was discussed during fieldwork for the development of the CHEMP.

Management actions are only recommended for those sites that are situated on mining lease.

Management Plans

Site: Boyd Bay (I-Wkin)

Site type	Anthropological site (story place)
Site ID	SE-AP5
Land tenure	ML7024
Description	<p>Boyd Bay is a small sheltered bay located to the north of the main Boyd Bay Infrastructure area. The area consists of a number of different landforms and environments with one of the main features being the distinctive red bauxite cliffs that ring much of the Bay. The other distinctive feature is an extensive sandy point with dunes covered in vine thicket. The Bay has a sandy beach and there are several areas of offshore reefs visible at low tide.</p> <p>Boyd Bay also has significant recreational values given its proximity to Weipa and its location as a sheltering bay from the prevailing SE winds during the dry season. This offers excellent protection being one of the few safe anchorages on Western Cape York and is often frequented by commercial and recreational fishing vessels. The road to Boyd Bay is accessible from the Aurukun Road and via the main track through Beagle Camp.</p> <p>A stairway was constructed during 2006 in the southeast corner of the Bay to provide access for RTA personnel to undertake various pre-feasibility activities.</p>
Cultural values	Boyd Bay is an area of very high cultural significance for Traditional Owners. It is the location of the <i>Shooting Star dreaming story</i> which is a very important cultural site. The bauxite cliffs are especially important for this story. The sandy point which is partially located on the mining lease also contains shell middens, stone artefacts and heat retainer hearths in the dunes. This is a very delicate environment and of high cultural significance.
Potential cultural heritage impacts	Boyd Bay will be a major focus of activity over the duration of construction, including as a passive recreational area for construction works based at the SoE Project construction camp. Although project activities will not leave a permanent impact on Boyd Bay there will be significant changes to the appearance of the nearby areas where infrastructure will be built.
Access	General conditions (including behavioural expectations for construction personnel) for access to Boyd Bay for the duration of construction are outlined in the FAMP. The Traditional Owners consent to the use of Boyd Bay as a passive recreation area for construction workers based at the nearby SoE Project construction camp. Traditional Owners request that the area is treated with respect and that no holes are dug on the beach or cultural items disturbed or removed e.g. stone artefacts from sites in the dune near Boyd Point. The area is also accessible by sea.

Management issues

- Maintaining the cultural integrity of Boyd Bay during construction and during operation.
- Ensuring the Traditional Owners are able to maintain cultural links to the area through direct experience of country.
- Ensuring no impact to the culturally significant bauxite cliffs that ring the Bay.
- No digging of holes on the beach.
- Inappropriate behaviour by non-Traditional Owners leading to cultural offence and risk for Traditional Owners.
- Potential disturbance of culturally sensitive sand dunes that contain archaeological sites including shell middens, heat retainer hearths and stone artefacts.
- Potential accidental discovery of human skeletal remains (sand dunes have a high probability to contain burials).
- Impacts on turtles.
- Uncontrolled fire impacting culturally significant vegetation.

Management objectives

- Maintain the cultural and environmental values of Boyd Bay.
- Enable Traditional Owners to continue to utilise the area to transfer cultural knowledge and direct experience of country.
- Promote greater awareness of the cultural significance of the area and appropriate behaviour.
- Fully document cultural heritage values of the area including mapping the archaeological sensitivity of the dune system at Boyd Point.

Management actions

1. Annual controlled cool burn to protect culturally significant vegetation – include in fire management plan.
 2. Regular cultural heritage monitoring during construction period.
 3. Incorporate Boyd Bay area into turtle management plan e.g. feral pig control and ghost net collection.
 4. Install public awareness signage to explain the cultural significance and protocols associated with visiting the area.
 5. Complete comprehensive mapping of cultural values (anthropological and archaeological) with a focus on mapping archaeological deposits within the sand dunes. This is to include an assessment of their current condition and documentation of any factors that may be disturbing the sites.
 6. Implement measures to stop the further deterioration of identified sites e.g. erosion controls, stabilisation and vehicle management.
-



Management Plans

Site: Pera Head (Pirri)

Site type	Anthropological site (story place)
Site ID	SE-AP5
Land tenure	ML7024
Description	<p>Pera Head is located to the immediate south of the Boyd Bay Infrastructure Area. A fresh water swamp sits above a sandy beach that goes down to a small peninsula (rock bar) that juts out into the Gulf of Carpentaria.</p>
Cultural values	<p>Pera Head and surrounding area is a very significant cultural place for Traditional Owners. These values are closely linked to the natural setting of Pera Head i.e. its' environmental and landscape setting. This consists of several main features including the swamp, surrounding vegetation, beach and associated rock pools and a coconut palm on the beach. There are clear protocols regarding behaviour at the site and the water in the swamp is very important to Traditional Owners. The rock outcrops and beach are important fishing spots for Traditional Owners who often fish when visiting the site during cultural heritage work.</p> <p>Pirri is a woman's story place; however men are allowed to visit. The water in the swamp can be very dangerous for pregnant women and they are not allowed to get water from the swamp. Pregnant women should not go near or in the water. The Traditional Owners believe that serious harm will be caused to an unborn child if the mother comes in contact with the water in the swamp. This would cause significant distress to the Traditional Owners who feel responsible for ensuring that people are safe while they are visiting country.</p> <p>One of the coconut palms on the beach is of particular cultural value as it is the tree under which Loyla Chevathan's father was born. This tree has also been vandalised by someone who attempted to cut it down. The Traditional Owners have also stated that there should be no digging on the beach e.g. for fresh water wells unless this is approved by the Traditional Owners after signing out to the Old People. Digging can upset the country and cause a big rain.</p> <p>There is a historic scarred tree on a paperbark tree located on the beach near the swamp. The scar appears to have been created to mark the boundary of the mining lease. Pera Head was also used during the 1930s as a camp for children to escape a whopping cough epidemic at the Aurukun Mission. No physical evidence of this has been discovered, but some features such as rubbish dumps may one day be found in the area.</p>
Potential cultural heritage impacts	<p>The Pera Head cultural site will not be directly physically impacted by the SoE Project development. No infrastructure or construction activities are located at the site. On the other hand, the nearby proximity of key SoE Project infrastructure may indirectly affect the amenity of the site in terms of its visual and acoustic qualities. These changes potentially alter the experience that Traditional Owners have when visiting the site. This will not necessarily alter the cultural significance of the place, but will rather change its character. Subsequent generations of Traditional Owners will no longer experience Pera Head in the surrounds of its current natural state. Other potential impacts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Damage to culturally significant vegetation;• Personal risk to Traditional Owners arising from a lack of awareness and respect for cultural protocols; and• Potential one in 10 year over flow of turbid storm water from the Boyd Infrastructure Area into the drainage lines flowing into the swamp resulting in discoloration of water and deposition of sediment.

Access The Traditional Owners wish to continue to maintain access to the site and they are also happy for people to visit the beach for walking or collecting oysters, but they want people to understand that the swamp is a dangerous place for pregnant women. They also want people to respect the site when visiting and not to damage vegetation (especially the culturally significant coconut tree) and to not dig holes in the beach. Non-Traditional Owners should preferably only access the site with approval from the Elders, but access is generally allowed provided that cultural protocols are followed.

- Management issues**
- The culturally significant coconut palm has previously been vandalised by an unknown person who has used an axe in an apparent attempt to cut down the tree. This event caused significant distress for Traditional Owners. The tree currently has temporary fencing and a sign highlighting its cultural significance.
 - Restricted Traditional Owner access to the site resulting from construction and operation of the mine.
 - Ensuring that all visitors understand that Pera Head is an important, but also potentially dangerous cultural area and that the swamp and surrounding vegetation is important.
 - Unauthorised visitation to the site by non-Traditional Owners to the swamp, especially pregnant women is not allowed.
 - Rubbish washing up on the beach and ghost nets.
 - Hot fires have the potential to damage culturally important vegetation. For example, the large paperbarks near the swamp can be damaged if fire is allowed to burn up the trunk.
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- Management objectives**
- Preserve the cultural integrity of Pera Head (ensure no physical changes to the site arising from human activity).
 - Maintain independent Traditional Owner access to the site to enable them to continue cultural practices and to transfer knowledge to younger generations.
 - Actively manage the area to enhance cultural values.
 - Promote public awareness of the cultural values and protocols of the site.
-

Management actions

1. Annual controlled cool burn to protect culturally significant vegetation – include in fire management plan.
 2. Regular cultural heritage monitoring during construction period.
 3. Incorporate Pera Head into turtle management plan e.g. feral pig control and ghost net collection.
 4. Install public awareness signage to explain the cultural significance and protocols associated with visiting the site.
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Management Plans

Site: Sparrow Hawk Dreaming

Site ID	SE-AP2
Site type	Anthropological site (story place)
Land tenure	ML7024
Description	The <i>Sparrow Hawk Dreaming</i> site is located on the coastline approximately 1km north of Pera Head. The main feature of the site is a small hole in the kaolin layer of the bauxite cliff immediately above the beach. The Traditional Owners believe that fresh water should flow from this hole all year round. The site is difficult to detect from above the cliff. The Traditional Owners prefer to locate the site by walking along the beach.
Coordinates	E566344 N8568924
Cultural values	The <i>Sparrow Hawk</i> cultural site is of very high cultural significance to Traditional Owners. The main cultural values are associated with a story that explains the presence of a hole in the cliff from which fresh water sometimes flows. The site is currently situated in a natural setting as noted during CHEMP consultation in August 2013.
Potential cultural heritage impacts	The <i>Sparrow Hawk</i> cultural site will not be directly physically impacted by the SoE Project development. No infrastructure or construction activities are located at the site. On the other hand the nearby proximity of key SoE Project infrastructure may indirectly affect the amenity of the site in terms of its visual and acoustic qualities. These changes potentially alter the experience that Traditional Owners have when visiting the site. This will not necessarily alter the cultural significance of the place, but will rather change its character. Subsequent generations of Traditional Owners will no longer experience <i>Sparrow Hawk</i> cultural site in its current natural state once the SoE Project is constructed. For example, the wharf will be clearly visible from the site.
Access	Non-Traditional Owners should only access the site if accompanied by and with approval from Elders. The Traditional Owners wish to continue to maintain access to the site. The site can be accessed by walking along the beach from near Pera Head or by boat. The site is not safely accessible from the top of the bauxite cliff.

Management issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Traditional Owners believe that water should be flowing from the hole in the cliff all year round. When the site was visited in August 2013 they attributed the lack of water to the Old People being angry that the current generation of Traditional Owners were not visiting and maintaining the site.• During the site visit in August 2013 the Traditional Owners stated that on at least one occasion in the past, the pool at the base of the hole had been modified to form a small water pool area. This upset the Traditional Owners at the time.• Restricted Traditional Owner access to the site resulting from construction and operation of the mine may lead to a breakdown of Traditional Owner engagement with the site and a loss of knowledge.• Unauthorised visitation to the site by non-Traditional Owners who are not aware of appropriate cultural protocols.• Rubbish washing up on the beach and ghost nets.• The area is a potential turtle habitat.
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Management objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintain independent Traditional Owner access to the site to enable them to continue cultural practices and to transfer knowledge to younger generations.• Avoidance of activities that damage or disturb the cultural values of the area.
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Management actions

1. Regular cultural heritage monitoring during construction period.
 2. Incorporate the Sparrow Hawk site into turtle management plan e.g. feral pig control and ghost net collection.
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Management Plans

Site: Mouth of Norman Creek (Nombon or Normaanj)

Site ID	SE-AP4
Site type	Anthropological site (story place)
Land tenure	ML7024
Description	<p>An extensive area of cultural significance extends over the greater mouth of Norman Creek area. Norman Creek enters the Gulf of Carpentaria via a mouth that is approximately 60m wide. This separates two sandy points with the southern sandy point being the larger. Heading upstream of the mouth either side of the creek is lined by an area of mangroves. A large area of thick scrub sits behind the southern point. A swamp borders the eastern side of the scrub. Domestic rubbish at the southern sandy point indicates that the area is visited occasionally and most likely by people fishing nearby.</p>
Coordinates	E566344 N8568924
Cultural values	<p>The mouth of Norman Creek is an area of very high cultural significance to Traditional Owners. The main cultural values are associated with a forbidden place located in the mangroves. The Traditional Owners describe it as a sacred place and believe that if anyone goes in there that they will die. Furthermore, it is believed that no one should damage the vegetation by cutting down trees or digging holes in the mangrove area.</p> <p>The sandy point has not been archaeologically surveyed, but during an earlier survey a significant cluster of shell mounds were discovered starting approximately one kilometre upstream of the creek mouth on the southern bank. These run parallel to the river. A further cluster of shell mounds is located on the north bank approximately 1.5 kilometres from the mouth. A number of scarred trees have also been recorded in the vicinity of the shell mounds. The Traditional Owners describe these shell mound clusters as the Old Peoples' camping areas and during the August 2012 CHEMA camp it was stated that the southern cluster was the Old Peoples' main camping site on Norman Creek. Although not directly associated with the forbidden area, both areas of shell mounds are very culturally significant and add to the general cultural sensitivity of the lower Norman Creek area.</p>
Potential cultural heritage impacts	<p>The Norman Creek area will not be directly physically impacted by the SoE Project development. No infrastructure or construction activities are located at or near the area. The main threats to the cultural integrity of the site arise from visitor use. Unauthorised visitor usage has left a temporary physical impact in the form of abandoned fishing camps marked by discarded domestic items which are unsightly. This was also noted during an early study by Roger Cribb in 1996 as part of background research for the WCCCA. Cribb stated that the Traditional Owners felt that the construction of the fishing huts was a violation of the place and because of their proximity to the forbidden mangrove area use of these huts was putting both Traditional Owners and the occupants at risk. The Traditional Owners regard this type of behaviour as inappropriate and disrespectful.</p>

Access The Traditional Owners do not want anyone accessing the forbidden mangrove area. This place is off limits and any access causes the Traditional Owners considerable cultural offence and concern. Non-Traditional Owners should only access the beach part of the site (the sandy point) preferably with the approval from Elders. The Traditional Owners wish to continue to maintain access to the site. The site can be accessed by either driving or walking. An access track from Amban runs just behind the dunes parallel to the coast crossing the dunes at a large scrub where it continues along the beach until the sandy point of the southern side of Norman Creek. The site can be reached by walking the same route. Alternatively the site can be readily accessed by boat.

In general the Traditional Owners do not mind if people visit the beach and river as long as they respect the area and do not go into the culturally sensitive mangroves. Fishing is an approved activity but collecting crab from the forbidden mangrove area is not.

Management issues The Traditional Owners believe that the mangrove area behind the sandy point on the southern bank of Norman Creek is a very dangerous place that no one should enter.

The sand dune that runs parallel along the beach south from the point is a very sensitive archaeological landform that has the potential to contain shell middens, stone artefacts and heat retainer hearths (fireplaces). This area has not been comprehensively surveyed, but several middens have been noted, including one where the access track crosses the dune. The driving of vehicles in and over the dune is a significant threat to the preservation of these delicate sites.

- Traditional Owner access to be maintained.
- Unauthorised visitation to sensitive cultural areas by non-Traditional Owners may cause cultural offence.
- Rubbish washing up on the beach and ghost nets.
- Pigs disturbing potential turtle nests.

Management Objectives

- Maintain independent Traditional Owner access to the site to enable them to continue cultural practices and to transfer knowledge to younger generations.
- Raise community awareness of appropriate behaviour when visiting the area.
- Ensure that cultural protocols and access restrictions are observed by the wider public.
- Document additional cultural heritage values (anthropological and archaeological) for the wider area and map exclusion zone around the forbidden mangrove area.
- Preserve in-situ sensitive archaeological sites located in the sand dune.

Management actions

1. Complete comprehensive mapping of cultural values (anthropological and archaeological) with a focus on mapping archaeological deposits within the sand dunes, this is to include an assessment of their current condition and documentation of any factors that may be disturbing the sites.

2. Implement measures to stop the further deterioration of identified sites e.g. erosion controls, stabilisation and vehicle management.

3. Install public awareness signage to explain the cultural significance and protocols associated with visiting the site, highlighting the exclusion zone around the mangroves. Signs should be installed where access track crosses the dune and also at the sandy point.

4. Include site in LSMP.

5. Incorporate the site into turtle management plan e.g. feral pig control and ghost net collection.



Management Plans

Site: Reef near Norman Creek

Site ID	SE-APX
Site type	Anthropological site (story place)
Land tenure	Off lease
Description	A reef located to the south of the mouth of Norman Creek. The reef is visible from the beach and is a significant cultural site for Wik and Wik-Way Traditional Owners.
Coordinates	E566344 N8568924
Cultural values	The Norman Creek area is of very high cultural heritage value. Although the reef is a distinct and separate feature it is situated within the broader Norman Creek area of cultural significance.
Potential cultural heritage impacts	The reef is located off the mining lease and will not be directly impacted by the SoE development. No infrastructure or construction activities are located at or near the area. The main threats to the cultural integrity of the site arise from visitor use. In particular the Traditional Owners are concerned that people fishing in boats near the reef do not anchor their boat to the reef or walk on the reef. The reef is located offshore and is only accessible by boat.
Access	The Traditional Owners do not want anyone to anchor their boats to the reef. Fishing in the area is permitted.
Management issues	Lack of community awareness about cultural values.

Management actions

1. Nil – the Reef is off lease.

Management Plans

Site: Amban

Site ID	SE-AP15
Site type	Anthropological site
Land tenure	ML7024
Description	Amban refers to a general area of coastline between the sandy point of False Pera Head in the south and small drainage line in the north. The area is open coastline and the beach is readily accessible. The False Pera Head features a large rock shelf that extends into the Gulf of Carpentaria. A large swamp is situated on the bauxite plateau just to the east of the coastline. A camping area has been established at Amban and this area is a focus of contemporary use.
Coordinates	E566722, N8552567
Cultural values	Amban is an important place for Traditional Owners and a major focus of contemporary use. It has specifically been identified in the WCCCA as an important cultural area and has been described by Wik-Waya as their main place. It is also regarded as the place where the old ladies liked to make camp to collect yam. Its ease of accessibility means that it is one of the more frequently visited areas by both Traditional Owners and other visitors. Traditional Owners mentioned they did not want campers washing with soap in the small creek near Amban as this is an important freshwater source. The Traditional Owners have identified Amban as a preferred location for the development of an outstation. Funding towards the development of an outstation has been committed by WCCCA with construction scheduled to commence in the 2014 dry season.
Potential cultural heritage impacts	The Amban area will not be directly physically impacted by the SoE Project development. No infrastructure or construction activities are located at or near the area. The main threats to the cultural integrity of the site arise from visitor use.
Access	There is an established public camping ground at Amban. Access to the area is signposted on the Aurukun road and is via the main road into the SoE area through Beagle Camp. The access track is well established and once reaching the coastline it heads south along the former airstrip before deviating around the small drainage line and then reaching the modern day camp site. Campers are required to obtain a permit from the Aurukun Land and Sea Management Centre however this programme has been in recess for several years. The area can also be easily accessed via boat from both Aurukun and Weipa.
Management issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Traditional Owners accept the general public using the area, provided they respect the place and have a permit to camp.• The Traditional Owners aspire to further develop the area as an outstation.• Current infrastructure (wooden shelters, water bore and campsites) are in a poor condition.• Potential for greater tourism development of the public camping area.• The sandy point at False Pera head is a very sensitive archaeological landform that has the potential to contain shell middens, stone artefacts and heat retainer hearths (fireplaces). This area has not been comprehensively surveyed, but a single stone artefact (a silcrete core) has previously been recorded. The driving of vehicles in and over sand dunes at the point is a significant threat to the preservation of any archaeological deposits that likely exist in the dune system.• The Traditional Owners wish to maintain access and support continued use as a designated public camping area.• Unauthorised visitation to sensitive cultural areas by non-Traditional Owners may cause cultural offence.• Lack of public awareness of cultural values and protocols associated with the site.• Rubbish washing up on the beach and ghost nets.• Pigs disturbing potential turtle nests.



Management objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain independent Traditional Owner access to the site to enable them to continue cultural practices and to transfer knowledge to younger generations. • Maintain area as public camping place but with access provided under the access permit system. • Raise community awareness of appropriate behaviour when visiting the area through installation of signage. • Ensure that cultural protocols and access restrictions are observed by the wider public. • Document additional cultural heritage values (anthropological and archaeological) for the wider area and map any archaeological sites in the area. • Preserve in-situ sensitive archaeological sites located in the sand dune.
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Management actions	Who	When
1. Complete comprehensive mapping of cultural values (anthropological and archaeological) with a focus on mapping archaeological deposits within the sand dunes, this is to include an assessment of their current condition and documentation of any factors that may be disturbing the sites.	SoE Project Working Group.	End 2015.
2. Implement measures to stop the further deterioration of identified sites e.g. erosion controls, stabilisation and vehicle management.	SoE Project Working Group.	Commence based on results of cultural heritage values mapping exercise.
3. Install public awareness signage to explain the cultural significance and protocols associated with visiting Amban. Signs should be installed on the access track near the freshwater creek and at False Pera Head.	SoE Project Working Group.	End 2014.
4. Include site in land and sea management monitoring programme.	SoE Project Working Group.	End 2014.
5. Incorporate the site into turtle management plan e.g. feral pig control and ghost net collection.	SoE Project Environment Manager.	As per SoE Project schedule.
6. Monitor long term mining plans for the area with a view to developing a life of mining access strategy with reference to the potential redevelopment of the area as an outstation.	RTAW in consultation with the SoE Project working Group. This may also require a broader regional approach to access management that considers adjacent lease/ land holders.	Ongoing.

Management Plans

Site: Death Adder Dreaming Site – Poison Snake Story Place

Site ID	SE-AP1
Site type	Anthropological site (story place)
Land tenure	ML7024
Description	This refers to a general area of cultural significance located inland behind the swamp at Pera Head. The site is generally located in low country that is swampy and seasonally inundated in the upper reaches of the Pera Swamp catchment.
Coordinates	E566300 N8567600 (approximate location)
Cultural values	<p>Not a great deal is specifically known about the cultural values of the site and Traditional Owners have not defined the physical area other than to state that no one should enter the environmental buffer in this area. The site was first recorded during a cultural heritage survey in 2006 and information can be found in heritage report SE-V1-4. Tony Kerindun, Henry Kalinda, Lenford Mathew and Norman Kerindun are the principal informants.</p> <p>During the CHEMP consultation, Tony Kerindun mentioned that someone (he did not mention who - but it was not his Old People) told him about the <i>Poison Snake Story Place</i>. The CHEMP notes from the August 2012 camp also reference Henry Kalinda becoming concerned during an environmental survey that the survey team might be approaching the <i>Death Adder Dreaming Site</i> on the northeast side of the swamp above Pera Head.</p> <p>Notes from the 2006 survey state that the site is extremely significant to Henry and Lenford and that both requested that no land disturbance activities occur in the area.</p>
Potential cultural heritage impacts	Construction of the SoE Project will not have a direct impact on the <i>Death Adder Dreaming Site</i> . It is located at least several hundred meters from the nearest proposed infrastructure (the bauxite stockpile and the tailings cells). The proximity of this infrastructure may have an indirect impact on the site by changing the amenity. The Traditional Owners have also very clearly stated that they do not want any ground disturbance inside the environmental buffer. This would disturb the site.
Access	The site should not be accessed without the approval of senior Traditional Owners. Approval has been obtained for water sampling.



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- Management issues**
- The *Death Adder Dreaming Site* is an extremely significant site, yet the cultural values of the site have not been adequately documented.
 - The area should not be accessed without the approval of and being accompanied by senior Traditional Owners.
 - Unauthorised visitation to sensitive cultural areas by non-Traditional Owners may cause cultural offence and in the case of this specific site risk to the cultural wellbeing of the responsible Elders.
 - No unauthorised digging or ground disturbance without the consent of Traditional Owners as they believe this activity will disturb the Death Adders that live at the site making the area dangerous for humans.
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- Management objectives**
- Maintain independent Traditional Owner access to the site to enable them to continue cultural practices and to transfer knowledge to younger generations.
 - Ensure that cultural protocols and access restrictions are observed by SoE Project team, contractors and RTA staff.
 - Document additional cultural heritage values (anthropological and archaeological) for the wider area.
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Management actions	Who	When
1. Complete comprehensive mapping of cultural values (anthropological and archaeological).	SoE Project Working Group.	End 2015.
2. Incorporate appropriate cultural protocols in the water sampling procedure to be observed when conducting monthly water sampling from the area.	SoE Project Environment Manager.	As per SoE Project schedule.
3. Maintain appropriate buffer around the site (current environmental buffer) to conserve the cultural value of the area.	RTAW Environment team.	Ongoing.

Management Plans

Site: Plane Crash Site

Site ID	SE-AP1
Site type	Community
Land tenure	ML7024
Description	On 9 January 1993 the Cessna U206G VH-FMP plane with the pilot and three passengers (members of the Aurukun community) crashed on a flight between Weipa and Aurukun. Wreckage of the plane was discovered 44km north of Aurukun. The plane had experienced engine failure and was attempting a forced landing in a densely treed area. The pilot and passengers all died in the accident. The location of the crash site is marked by a small plaque and the scattered remains of the plane. The accident is also commemorated by memorials in Weipa and Aurukun.
Coordinates	E577555, N8569426
Cultural values	The site is significant to Wik-Waya Traditional Owners and family members of the deceased including the pilot. The place is not a cultural heritage site as such, but is important to a cross section of the community.
Potential cultural heritage impacts	Nil.
Access	The location is difficult to access as it is situated on the bauxite plateau.
Management issues	The site is situated within an area that may potentially be mined in the future. The community has stated that they would like the area excised from the mine plan and preserved.
Management objectives	Maintain the area as a community buffer to preserve the location of the plane crash.
Management actions	Who
1. Formalise buffer around plane crash site.	RTA Resource Development.



For further information

Contact a member of our
Community Relations team
through our freecall feedback
hotline 1800 707 633 or email
RTAWeipafeedback@riotinto.com

Opposite: *Sun setting
at Amban, first CHEMP
camp 2012.*



Aak Min'am Pi'an,
(This place is good, look after it.)

Tony Kerindun, May 2011



RioTinto Alcan



WCCCA
our country...our future