

CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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Project Name: Nolans Rare Earths

CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

REVISION HISTORY

					
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March 2022	Rev 1	Michael Robinson, ESG Manager	Brian Fowler, GM NT & Sustainability	Stewart Watkins, GM Projects	
Date	Description	Prepared	Reviewed	Approved	

CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION.....	5
1.1	Background	5
1.2	Purpose.....	5
1.3	Objectives	5
1.4	Relevant Legislations and Guidelines	6
2.0	IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT	8
2.1	Historic and Cultural Heritage Items.....	8
2.2	Potential Impacts	15
2.2.1	Direct Impact	15
2.2.2	Indirect Impact	15
2.2.3	Accidental Impact	16
2.3	Sacred Sites	16
2.4	Unexpected Finds	17
2.5	Statutory Notification.....	17
3.0	MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION	18
3.1	Key Activities, Impacts and Residual Risks.....	18
3.2	Mitigation Objectives	19
3.3	Mitigation Measures.....	19
3.4	Actions for Cultural Heritage Items	22
3.4.1	Exclusion Zones	22
3.4.2	Scarred Trees	23
3.4.3	Archaeological Collection / Excavations	24
3.4.4	Artefact Collection	25
3.4.5	Aboriginal Archaeological Places	25
3.4.6	Management of Archaeological Material	26
3.4.7	Archival Photographic Records	27
3.5	Consultation and Communication	27
3.6	Summary of Above Processes	27
4.0	ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES.....	41
5.0	PERFORMANCE REVIEW	43
6.0	REFERENCES	44
6.1	Third Party Documents.....	44

CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A	Identified Cultural Heritage Items - Descriptions
APPENDIX B	Identified Cultural Heritage Items – Potential Impacts.
APPENDIX C	Procedure for Submitting an Application to Carry Out Work on Heritage Place or Object
APPENDIX D	Unexpected Finds Procedure – Historic and Cultural Heritage Items
APPENDIX E	Unexpected Finds Procedure – Suspected human remains
APPENDIX F	Heritage Inspection Register (Example)

INDEX OF FIGURES

Figure 2-1 Impacted Cultural Heritage Item- Processing and Accommodation ARMS 2015.....	11
Figure 2-2 Impacted Cultural Heritage Item Mine Site ARMS 2015	12
Figure 2-3 Impacted Cultural Heritage Items- Borefield ARMS 2015	13
Figure 2-4 Cultural Heritage Items Processing ARMS 2015	14

INDEX OF TABLES

Table 2-1 Recorded Historic and Cultural Heritage Items	9
Table 2-2 Site which may potentially be designated places or objects.....	10
Table 2-3 Identified scattered artefacts which may be impacted directly or indirectly by the Project.....	10
Table 3-1 Key Activities and Impacts.....	18
Table 3-2 Mitigation Objectives	19
Table 3-3 Mitigation Measures	20
Table 3-4 Exclusion Zones	22
Table 3-5 Scarred Trees – Sites to be Fenced	23
Table 3-6 Scarred Trees –Sites to be Recorded.....	23
Table 3-7 Artefacts - Sites for Possible Collection	25
Table 3-8 Potential Aboriginal Archaeological Sites - Fencing Required.	26
Table 3-9 Archival Photographic Records – Sites Required.	27
Table 3-10 Actions for Cultural Heritage Items.....	29

CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Nolans Project (the **Project**) is a rare earth mine 100% owned by Arafura Rare Earths Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Arafura Resources Limited, (**Arafura**) located approximately 135 kilometres northwest of Alice Springs. The Project will process ore from the rare earths-phosphate-uranium-thorium (REE-P-U-Th) deposit to produce neodymium and praseodymium (NdPr) oxide.

The Project involves several key activities with the potential to impact on cultural heritage, to which it must manage in accordance with this Cultural Heritage Management Plan (**CHMP**).

1.2 Purpose

The CHMP provides a framework for cultural heritage management across and adjacent to the Project site as well as providing information which will be used in decision making for project management, detailed planning and methods of work, and provide for a record of performance.

This document and its subsequent revisions form a part of the Project's Mining Management Plan (**MMP**). It is a dynamic document which is to be reviewed and updated regularly (or as determined by the MMP), enabling an accurate reflection of the current operational requirements and practices whilst allowing for responsiveness to conditions, input from stakeholders, and enabling flexibility in planning and prioritisation where required.

All referenced company policies, standards, registers, operational procedures, activity specific documents, forms and templates are stored and can be accessed from within the Arafura Resources Integrated Management System (**ARMS**).

1.3 Objectives

The primary objectives of this management plan are to:

- Summarise potential impacts on identified heritage sites/items arising from the Project.
- Describe how measures will be implemented to avoid or mitigate heritage impacts.
- Provide specific guidelines for the mitigation of impacts to known heritage sites/items that will be directly and/or indirectly impacted by the Project.
- Provide procedures for the management of unexpected finds (surface or sub-surface items), including human skeletal remains.
- Provide triggers for community consultation and communication.
- Outlines the monitoring and reporting framework to provide information on the performance of the project's management system and mitigation measures.

Responsibilities for the implementation of this plan are outlined in Section 4.0

CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

1.4 Relevant Legislations and Guidelines

There are several Commonwealth and Northern Territory statutory regimes that are relevant to the protection management of indigenous and historic heritage in the Northern Territory. Among them are:

The *Heritage Act 2011* (**Heritage Act**) provides protection for Indigenous and non-Indigenous archaeological places and objects in the Northern Territory, along with other places, classes of places, or objects considered to be of heritage significance by the Heritage Council.

- Amongst the relevant definitions in the Heritage Act are those for an Aboriginal or Macassan archaeological place, which means a place that:
 - a) relates to the past human occupation of the Territory by Aboriginal or Macassan people; and
 - (b) has been modified by the activity of those people;

and Aboriginal or Macassan archaeological object, which is a relic that:

- (a) relates to the past human occupation of the Territory by Aboriginal or Macassan people; and
 - (b) is:
 - (i) in an Aboriginal or Macassan archaeological place; or
 - (ii) stored in a place in accordance with Aboriginal tradition, including, for example, in an Aboriginal keeping place.
- The Heritage Council is also responsible for making decisions about whether or not to approve works to heritage places (other than major works, which must be approved by the relevant Minister).

In this CHMP, the words "place" (or places) and "object" (or objects) are used specifically to refer to sites and items/artefacts that are subject to the Heritage Act.

The *Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989* (**Sacred Sites Act**) provides protection for sacred sites in the Northern Territory and establishes the Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority (**AAPA**), which is responsible for issuing Authority Certificates that set out conditions for carrying out proposed works when using land in the vicinity of sacred sites.

- Sacred sites are defined in the Sacred Sites Act in the same manner as in the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* (Cth), discussed below.
- Two Authority Certificates have been issued by AAPA. The first, issued in 2008 (C2008/205), identifies conditions covering all works associated with mining and access to the mine site. The second, issued in 2013 (C2013/205), is for mineral exploration activities inclusive of water drilling, reconnaissance visits in 4WD vehicles, access with drilling rig and support

CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

vehicles and minor vegetation clearing at discrete locations. Prior to construction commencing a new AAPA Certificate covering the entire project area will be obtained.

The *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) provides for the recognition of native title rights and interests and provides for the protection and engagement with such rights and interests.

- There are three native title determinations covering part of the Project area, Napperby (DCD2013/001), Aileron (Nolan's Bore) (DCD2017/002) and Aileron Pastoral Lease (DCD2017/001).
- The Nolans Project Native Title Agreement dated 25 June 2020 has been entered into in accordance with the Native Title Act and is intended to be registered as an Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA). The Native Title Agreement provides, amongst other things, for the identification and protection of sacred sites.

The *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* (Cth) (**Land Rights Act**) establishes the role of Aboriginal land councils in the Northern Territory and contains provisions to protect sacred sites.

- The Project is within the Central Land Council (**CLC**) administrative boundary and a function of the CLC under the Land Rights Act is to assist Aboriginals in the taking of measures likely to assist in the protection of sacred sites on land (whether or not Aboriginal land) in the area of the CLC.
- Sacred sites had been recorded in the Project Area. A sacred site is defined as "a site that is sacred to Aboriginals or is otherwise of significance according to Aboriginal tradition, and includes any land that, under a law of the Northern Territory, is declared to be sacred to Aboriginals or of significance according to Aboriginal tradition."
- A CLC Sacred Site Clearance Certificate (C2019-105) has been issued for the entire project site, including areas planned for future infrastructure.

CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

2.0 IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT

2.1 Historic and Cultural Heritage Items

Archaeological surveys previously undertaken for the EIS include:

- Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd 2015, Nolans Rare Earth Project, Nolans Bore, Northern Territory: Indigenous and Historic Cultural Heritage Assessment, GHD on behalf of Arafura Resources Limited.
- Earthsea Pty Ltd 2010, Archaeological Survey of the proposed Haul Road Corridor, Nolan's Bore Rare Earths Project, GHD for the Nolans Bore Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).
- Earthsea Pty Ltd 2012, Archaeological survey of parts of EL28473, Nolan's Bore 2011-2012, GHD and Arafura Resources Ltd.
- Gunn, R 2006, Nolans Bore Prospect Aileron, Central Australia: Archaeological Survey, Arafura Resources Ltd.

These assessments have identified a number of locations that may contain historic and cultural heritage sites and items within the vicinity of the Project area (adjacent to some proposed project infrastructure), including [REDACTED] sites, some of which may be either places or objects, and all are document in this report. It is believed that the majority of sites located are possibly scattered artefacts. This belief is based on Arafura's long association, engagement and discussions with the local Native Title Holders including senior men over many years. The surveys have also identified one potential historic site within Arafura's tenure over the project. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] See Table 2-1 below.

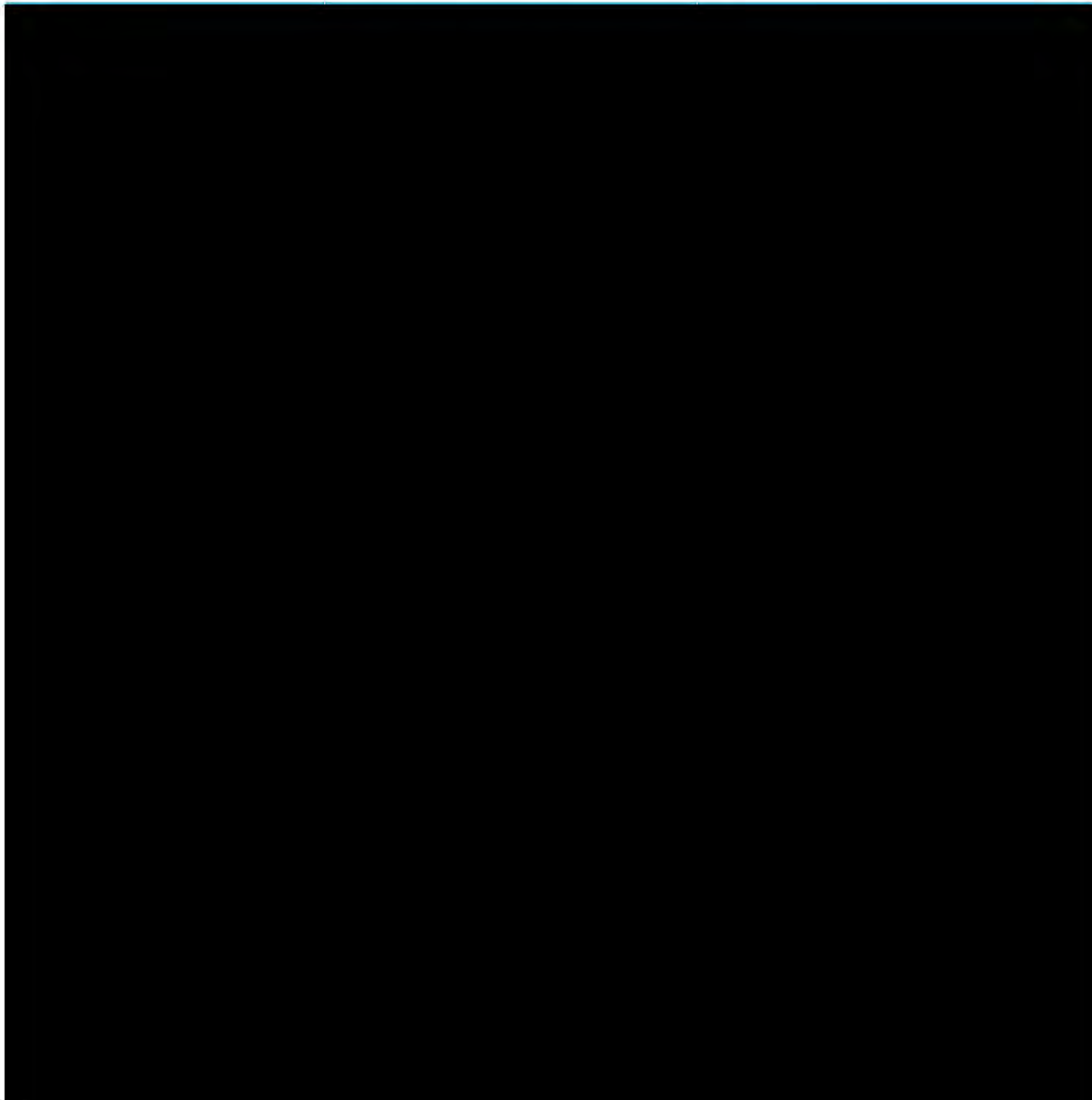
The one potential historic place, Albert's Bore and Yards is associated with the pastoral history of Aileron station, and consists of a water tank, stock yards, and a southern cross windmill (Table 2.1). This site is located more than 500 m from any planned project activities, and the associated infrastructure remains in use for pastoral activities.

Further details of historic and cultural heritage sites and items within the vicinity of the Project area are listed in Appendix A. It should be noted that many of these sites and items will not be impacted by planned project activities and not all of the sites and items are places and objects for purposes of the Heritage Act (though all objects will be treated as such and Arafura commits to further reidentification and removal by an archaeologist as per the appropriate permitting.)

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED].

CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Table 2-1 Recorded Historic and Cultural Heritage Items.



CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Table 2-2 Site which may potentially be designated places or objects

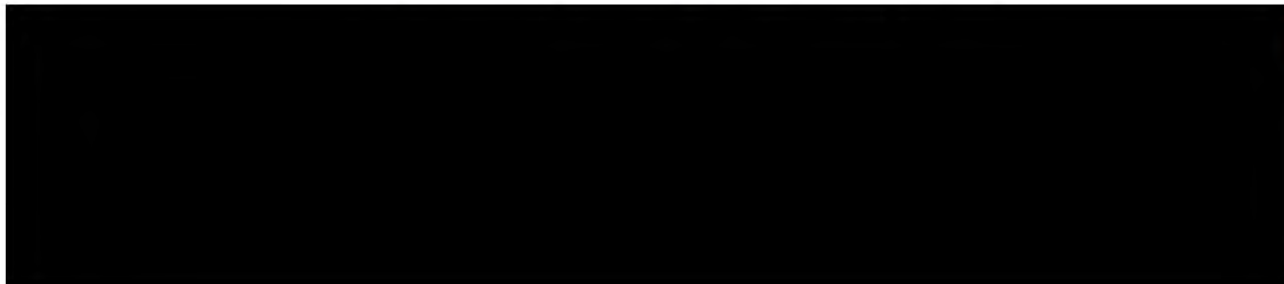


Table 2-3 Identified scattered artefacts which may be impacted directly or indirectly by the Project



Figures 2-1, 2-2, 2-3 and 2-4 show the locations of all sites identified in the surveys complete by Arafura's archeologist consultants during our Project approval process. They also show the location of registered or recorded sites by the Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority and the Central Land Council. It must be stressed that many of these sites will not be affected by planned project related activities and that the vast majority of these sites are archeological artefact scatter sites, with only a few sites meeting the legal definition of a '*place or object*'. Arafura is very aware of the importance of preserving sites and has the objective of working with the Native Title Holders and others to ensure that as much as is practicable sites will be avoided and protected from impacts, and where that is not possible, only *authorised* removal will occur.

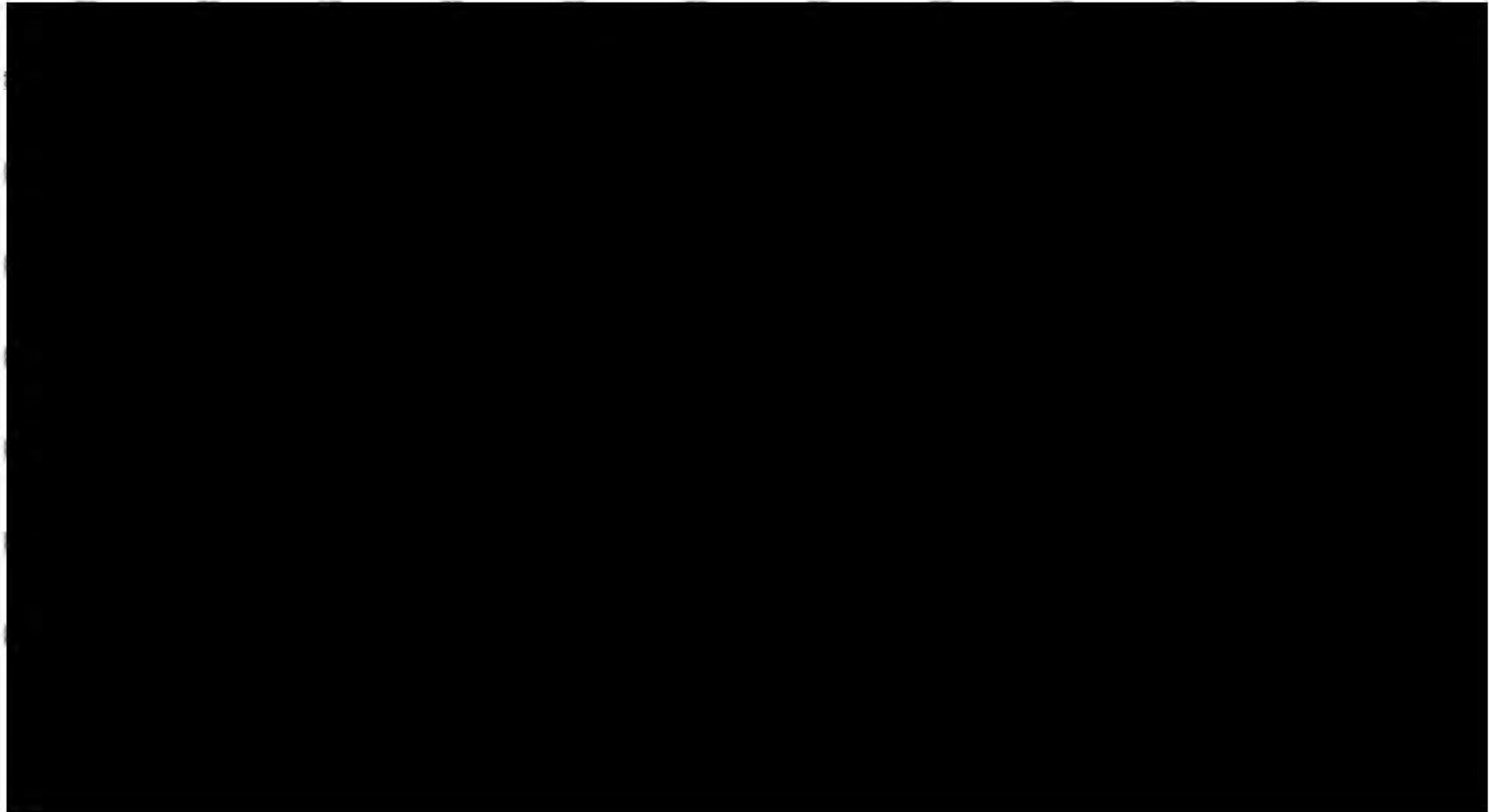


Figure 2-1 Impacted Cultural Heritage Item- Processing and Accommodation ARMS 2015

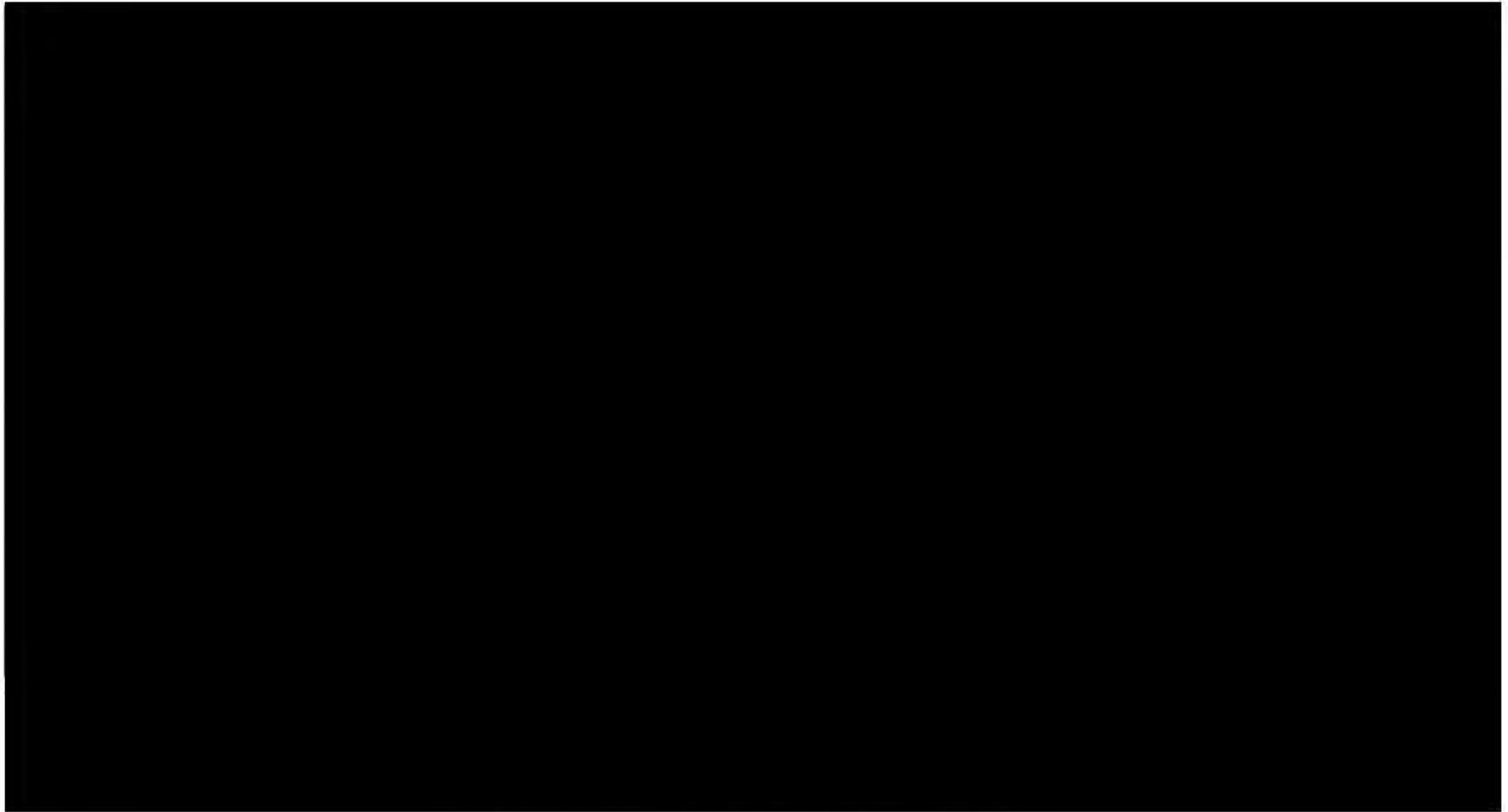


Figure 2-2 Impacted Cultural Heritage Item Mine Site ARMS 2015

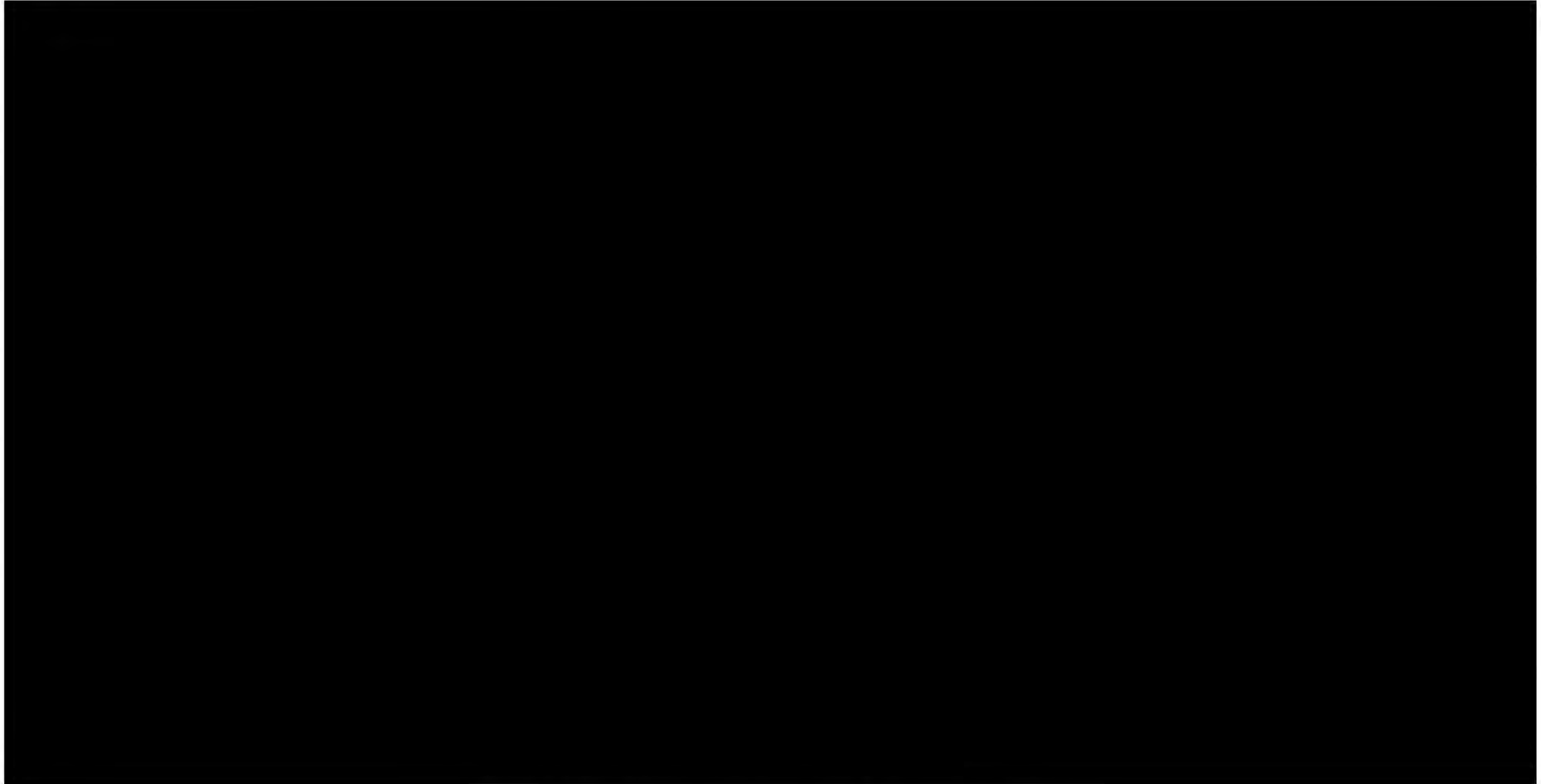


Figure 2-3 Impacted Cultural Heritage Items- Borefield ARMS 2015

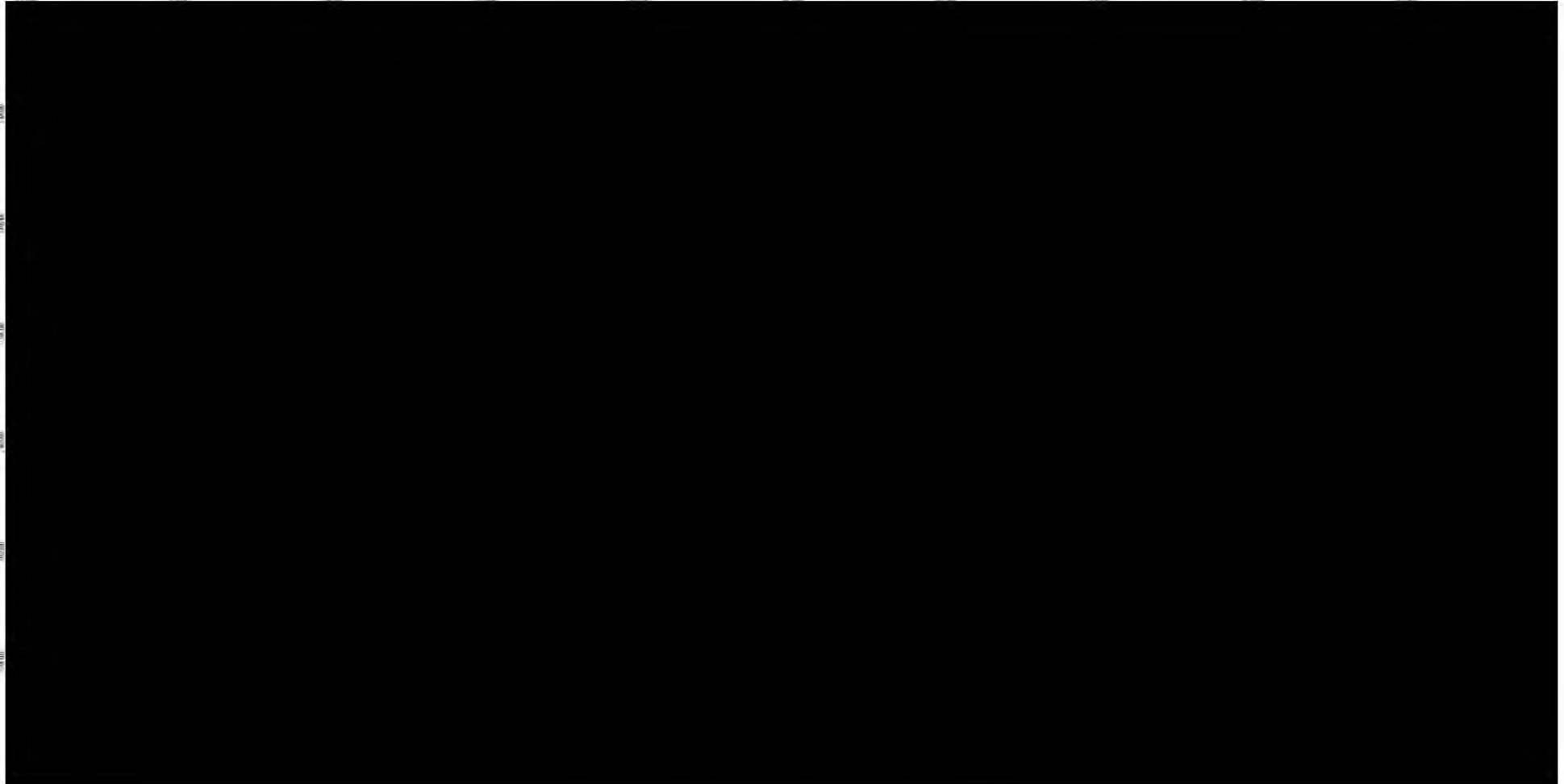


Figure 2-4 Cultural Heritage Items Processing ARMS 2015

2.2 Potential Impacts

The Project will have some potential impacts on the identified historic and cultural heritage sites and items of which a summary is provided in Appendix B. The categories of impacts include:

2.2.1 Direct Impact

This will occur in key areas within the footprint of proposed infrastructure at the mine site, processing site and accommodation village and main access road. Excavation, earthworks, grading, establishment of structures and overburden are likely to result in partial or complete destruction of a number of cultural places or objects present.

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
 - [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

2.2.2 Indirect Impact

This is associated with nearby vegetation clearance, spoil removal, vehicle movement, access road construction (within 100 m of existing tracks), and pipeline and power line construction (within 15 m of proposed service corridors).

Impact from vibration, dust, minor construction (such as fencing), storage of materials and/or traversing areas in light vehicles, may result in some minor disturbance of any historical and/or cultural places and objects present but mitigation measures and management will be in place before construction activities take place.

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
 - [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
 - [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

2.2.3 Accidental Impact

In the event of an accidental entry to, or interference with, an exclusion zone (sacred site or restricted work area) actions in Section 2.5 are to be implemented.

In the event of an accidental impact to an historic and cultural heritage place or object, the following steps are to be implemented under the Heritage Act 2011:

- All associated work in the area is to stop immediately, and the ESG Manager informed.
- The ESG Manager will visit the site location to assess the impact and determine a course of action, which is to include:
 - Notifying the Heritage Branch of the impact as soon as practicable.
 - Complete an incident report on the impact, and investigate the circumstances under which it occurred, corrective measures taken, and lessons learned.
 - Notify CLC of the incident.
- The ESG Manager must present a tool-box talk to site personnel summarising the incident and detailing any additional controls to reduce the risk of the event reoccurring.
- The ESG Manager is to include in the Monthly Environmental Performance Report any actions taken.
- The ESG Manager is to revise and update the CHMP (where relevant) to ensure future occurrences are avoided.

2.3 Sacred Sites

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

A new AAPA Authority Certificate covering the entire project area will be obtained prior to commencement of the main construction phase of the Project. Any conditions in future certificates relating to Restricted Works Areas will be noted.

2.4 Unexpected Finds

During the course of the Project, it is possible that unexpected historic or cultural heritage items or human skeletal remains may be discovered. Unexpected finds and human remain procedures apply across the Project area. Explanations of these procedures will be included in the site induction and toolbox meetings.

Refer to Appendix D - Unexpected Finds Procedure – Historic and Cultural Heritage Items

Refer to Appendix E - Unexpected Finds Procedure – Suspected human remains

2.5 Statutory Notification

The statutory requirements of the project in relation to Cultural Heritage Management is outlined in Section 3.0 of the Mine Management Plan.

CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

3.0 MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION

The management and mitigation measures identified for cultural heritage items within the Project area are based on:

- Anticipated impacts to heritage places and objects;
- Assessed scientific (archaeological) significance, and (where known) overall heritage significance.
- Legislative requirements and the planning approval framework;
- Recommendations in previous archaeological survey reports; and
- Heritage best practice in accordance with the principles of The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013.

3.1 Key Activities, Impacts and Residual Risks

The key activities and potential environmental impacts that have been identified for cultural and heritage management are listed in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Key Activities and Impacts.

ID No	Activity	Potential Environmental Impact
1	Site establishment (including vegetation clearing) results in physical disturbance of places/objects of heritage significance, heritage items or places and/or sacred sites during construction and operational stages of the Project.	Damage, destruction or removal of heritage places/objects or sacred sites, including [REDACTED] Non-compliance with legislative requirements.
3	Disturbance of previously unidentified places/objects of heritage significance, artefacts, skeletal remains during construction of the Project.	Inadvertent damage, destruction or removal of heritage places or objects. Non-compliance with legislative requirements. Impact to sacred sites and/or heritage place and objects from build-up of dust (deposition). Altered character of Aboriginal sacred sites or heritage places caused by vibration impacts (e.g. subsidence or modification to observed deposits and outcrops).

3.2 Mitigation Objectives

The cultural heritage management objectives have been established and are detailed in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Mitigation Objectives

Objective	Target	KPI
Minimise damage to cultural heritage places and objects.	Nil reports of unauthorised breaches of exclusion zones.	Number of incidents of exclusion zone breaches.
	Nil reports of damage to exclusion zones.	Number of incident reports of damage to identified exclusion zones.
Minimise damage to identified cultural and heritage places and objects.	Nil incidents of unauthorised damage to cultural heritage items.	Number of incident reports raised for unauthorised damage to cultural heritage items.

3.3 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures have been developed to minimise potential impacts associated with cultural heritage management within the Project area. The mitigation measures, timing and responsibilities are provided in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure	Timing	Responsibility
Site Induction (Risks 1 - 3)		
<p>Site induction includes the following components for cultural heritage management:</p> <p>Roles and responsibilities of personnel in regard to heritage protection and management.</p> <p>Cultural and Heritage significance related to the Project Area.</p> <p>Awareness of identified exclusion zones across the Project.</p> <p>Identification of historic and cultural heritage places and mitigation requirements.</p> <p>Means of identifying heritage objects.</p> <p>Requirements for reporting cultural heritage items/locations.</p> <p>Requirements for reporting discovery of human skeletal remains;</p> <p>Approval conditions relating to cultural heritage.</p> <p>Adherence to Ground Disturbance Permit system; and</p> <p>Procedures to be followed in the event of unauthorised entry and/or damage to a sacred site/Restricted Works Area.</p>	Site Induction	All personnel
Pre-site development (Risk 1 and 3)		
<p>Development of a CHMP.</p> <p>Authorisation for an appropriate recording and salvage program if required.</p>	Prior to commencing construction	ESG Manager
Obtain and maintain valid AAPA and CLC Clearance Certificates.	At all times	ESG Manager
Obtain regulatory approvals to carry out work on a heritage place or object prior to any removal or destruction (Heritage Branch Application to Carry Out Work on Heritage Place or Object).	At all times	ESG Manager
Consultation and engagement with Traditional Owners and custodians.	At all times	ESG Manager
Work to be in accordance with approvals and agreements.	At all times	ESG Manager Area Managers
Compliance with the Project's Ground Disturbance Permit System.	At all times	Area Managers

CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Mitigation Measure	Timing	Responsibility
<p>Identification and delineation of exclusion or restricted zones to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum buffer distances or fencing surrounding identified places and objects to ensure no accidental impacts occur, if agreed/requested; If agreed, the fencing of sacred sites is to delineate the identified boundary of the Restricted Works Area; If agreed, the fencing of scarred trees must delineate the Tree Protection Zone; If permitted, the fencing of other heritage items will incorporate an agreed buffer distance. 	All times	ESG Manager Environmental Officer
Implementation of an Air and Dust Management Plan.	All times	ESG Manager Area Managers
Implementation of a Water Management Plan.	All times	ESG Manager Area Managers
Ground Disturbance (Risk 3)		
Pre-clearing/disturbance visual inspections and marking out areas to avoid.	Prior to works in area	ESG Manager Environmental Officer Area Manager
Inspections of area post disturbance and during works	As required	Environmental Officer
Training (Risk 1 and 3)		
Ongoing cultural heritage awareness training during site inductions, targeted cross-cultural training and toolbox talks to reinforce the importance of heritage issues and the measures that are in place at the Project.	At all times	Environmental Officer and Community Relations Officer All personnel
Records are to be kept of training, including the content of the training, date and name of trainer(s).	At all times	Environmental Officer and Community Relations Officer
Inspection and Monitoring (Risk 1 - 3)		
Incident report and investigation to be completed following any breach of an exclusion or restricted zones or unauthorised damage.	At all times	ESG Manager

CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Mitigation Measure	Timing	Responsibility
Delineation of restricted work areas to be inspected and maintained.	As required	Environment Officer
Fencing protecting Aboriginal archaeological places and objects if requested and agreed by traditional owners will be inspected and maintained.	As required	Environment Officer
Any new finds of items to be reported as per site protocols.	As required	All personnel
Maintain a register of issues identified through inspections.	At all times	Environmental Officer
External audits of exclusion zones (sacred sites/RWA's)	As required	ESG Manager
Reporting (Risk 1- 3)		
Internal reporting on compliance with CHMP.	As required	ESG Manager

3.4 Actions for Cultural Heritage Items

Actions have been listed in Table 3-10 for identified cultural heritage places/objects and are based on the type of site, site features, possible extent of impact and the significance of the site.

Where possible, options to avoid adversely impacting identified heritage places/objects will be considered and where disturbance cannot be avoided, further options/works will be investigated to minimise the impacts. Should any changes to any proposed works result in a reclassification of the already identified impact to heritage place(s) or object(s), additional control measures may be required prior to proceeding with the works.

Overarching methodologies for the actions outlined in Table 3-10 and management of sites as well as archaeological material collected are provided below.

3.4.1 Exclusion Zones

Buffer zones may be established around the perimeter of RWAs within and adjacent to the Project area prior to commencement of the construction phase of the Project. The zones will be clearly marked with signs indicating 'No Unauthorised Entry' and flagging or barriers may be installed along the boundaries of key areas and access roads adjacent to the RWAs. Signage will be discussed in the site induction and toolbox talks. Known exclusion Zones are provided in Table 3-4.

Table 3-4 Exclusion Zones

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3.4.2 Scarred Trees

Aboriginal people caused scars on trees by removing bark for various purposes. Scarred trees provide valuable clues about the use of perishable materials by Aboriginal people, give clues to where Aboriginal people used to live, and help to find other types of archaeological sites, such as scatters of stone tools. The scars, which vary in size, expose the sapwood on the trunk or branch of a tree. Where scarred trees are located outside the footprint of proposed infrastructure, the preferred management option is for them to be retained in-situ. If agreed the trees are to be protected with temporary fencing installed prior to commencement of the construction phase of the Project and retained until completion of the decommissioning phase. The fencing will delineate the Tree Protection Zone. The scarred trees and the sites that may be fenced are provided in Table 3-5.

Table 3-5 Scarred Trees – Sites to be Fenced

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3.4.2.1 Archival Recording of Scarred Trees

The following general approach is to apply to the archival recording of scarred trees:

- Prior to construction, all scarred trees that will be directly impacted by the proposed infrastructure will be documented if required. Archival recording will be completed undertaken in accordance with the following heritage best practice standards and guidelines: Long, A 2003, Scarred trees: an identification and recording manual, Aboriginal Affairs Victoria.
- Documentation will include coordinates (taken using a hand-held GPS), tree species, tree condition, girth at chest height (1.5 m above ground), scar dimensions, overgrowth dimensions, scar orientation, origin of scar, type of scar, scar preservation, tool marks, stem regrowth present, and sketches documenting the overall character and dominant features of each scar, as appropriate.
- Photographs will be taken including the entire tree showing the position of the scar, details of the scar, details of any tool marks, and the tree within its broader environmental context.
- A suitably qualified arborist (or equivalent) will assess the age of the trees and their scars.
- If agreed, the removed tree or trees will be provided to the Native Title Holders for heritage purposes.

The scarred trees and the sites to be recorded are provided in Table 3-6

Table 3-6 Scarred Trees – Sites to be Recorded

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3.4.3 Archaeological Collection / Excavations

The following general approach is to apply to salvage excavations of Aboriginal archaeological sites where this is required. This general approach applies to Aboriginal archaeological places and objects, as well as isolated Aboriginal archaeological artefacts or items that are not classified as Aboriginal archaeological objects under the Heritage Act. An excavation and collection procedure will be approved by the TOs and the DITT heritage branch as part of an application to disturb, prior to actioning removals. Any excavation and collection reports will be shared with CLC and other required parties.

- Excavations and collections are to be completed by suitably qualified and experience people in collaboration with Traditional Owners.
- Salvage locations will depend on the outcomes of further investigations where warranted, and will be decided based on the classification of sites or objects and understanding of their cultural significance (e.g. is rare in the local area or Northern Territory
- Any Aboriginal objects and other archaeological material will be appropriately labelled and bagged for subsequent analysis.
- Should excavation be decided, a range of soil and chronological samples will be taken and retained in labelled plastic bags for subsequent analysis. Samples collected will be subjected to further analysis as determined by the relevant regulator.
- If during excavation discrete high-density artefact concentrations or cultural features, such as hearths, are revealed during the excavation, these will be excavated and recorded (by photography and planning). The locations of in situ artefacts in such features will be individually recorded.
- Where the above methodology proves unfeasible or unsuitable, it may be revised at the discretion of the excavation director in consultation with the Proponent, Heritage Branch and Traditional Owners based on the specific circumstances of the archaeological site, timeframes and/or other issues.

CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

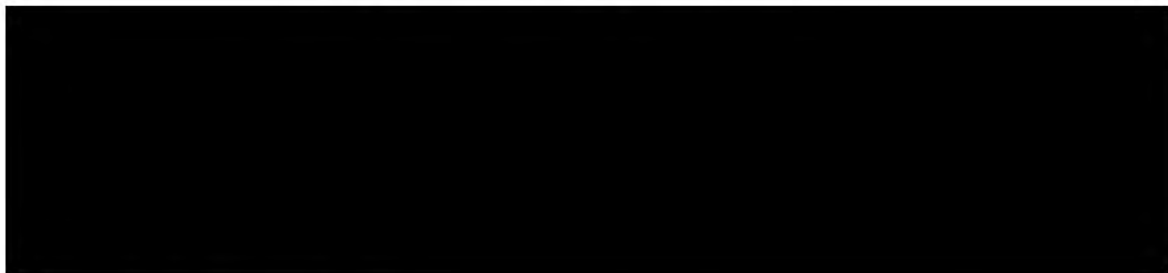
3.4.4 Artefact Collection

The following general approach is to apply to any archaeological artefact collection where done:

- Prior to construction, all sites of moderate and high scientific (archaeological) significance that will be directly impacted by the project will be re-investigated in collaboration with Traditional Owners will be done.
- A sampling strategy for artefact collection is to be developed by the heritage consultant and Traditional Owners, based on the size of the site and area to be impacted by the Project.
- All Aboriginal archaeological artefacts, whether or not they are Aboriginal archaeological objects for the purposes of the Heritage Act, will be bagged separately in zip-lock bags, and each tagged with a unique identifier number. The number would be used to document the object location, attributes and provide context with other objects recovered.
- A record of all material collected from the surface will be made and will include coordinates (taken using a hand-held GPS), a site plan or map, and appropriate photographs.
- This CHMP/register will be updated by the ESG Manager to include the final location(s) of the artefacts.

Sites for potential artefact collection are provided in Table 3-7.

Table 3-7 Artefacts - Sites for Possible Collection



3.4.5 Aboriginal Archaeological Places

The following general approach will apply if fencing or signage is to be done around Aboriginal archaeological places:

- If proposed infrastructure is within 50m of an Aboriginal archaeological place, temporary fencing or signage may be erected during the construction phase of the Project and sites appropriately signposted if agreed with Native Title Holders.
- A high proportion of heritage places are located in association with specific geological features such as outcrops of gneiss and schist. In such instances where possible fencing will extend around these features, and they should be avoided. Any proposed infrastructure is to be set back from the base of steep ridges and lower gneiss foothills.
- Traditional Owners are to be encouraged to participate in the process of developing and installing appropriate fencing and signage.
- Where there is uncertainty regarding the extent of an Aboriginal archaeological place, a qualified archaeologist will be involved to guide installation of fencing.

Aboriginal archaeological places that may require fencing is provided in Table 3-8. If consented to and agreed to by the Traditional owners' fences and signage will be installed around some sites restricting access to these sites.

Table 3-8 Potential Aboriginal Archaeological Sites - Fencing Required.



3.4.6 Management of Archaeological Material

3.4.6.1 Aboriginal Archaeological Artefacts

After the collection of Aboriginal archaeological artefacts, whether or not they are Aboriginal archaeological objects under the Heritage Act, the following general approach is to apply to artefact management:

- During the Project, all Aboriginal archaeological material will be stored either by the Proponent or with the heritage consultant for analysis and documentation. The material will remain in the Northern Territory unless any required prior approval is granted under the *Heritage Act 2011* (section 89);
- After the artefacts have been documented, the proponent will relinquish the item in accordance with agreements following negotiations between the Proponent and Traditional Owners. Options for the disposition of material include:
 - Transfer of custodianship to Tradition Owners.
 - Return or reburial of artefacts within the Project area; or,
 - In the event that the recovered artefacts are of particular significance or archaeological interest, negotiations may be undertaken with the Traditional Owners for deposition at an alternative location, such as a museum or the site office.

3.4.6.2 Historical Artefacts

Project works may result in the collection of historical artefactual material and the long-term curation of this material may be required. This would in general require long-term storage.

The following general approach is to apply to storage of historical artefacts:

- During the project, all historic archaeological material will be stored with the heritage consultant or Proponent's office for analysis and documentation.
- Towards the end of the project, the heritage consultant would return the artefactual material to the Proponent for long-term storage on site.
- In the event that the recovered artefacts are of particular significance or interest, negotiations may be undertaken with an appropriate museum and/or historical body for their accession and display.

3.4.7 Archival Photographic Records

The general approach in Table 3-9 would apply to archival photographic recording of the potential historic site:

Table 3-9 Archival Photographic Records – Sites Required.

Key Area	Site
Processing site	Alberts Bore and Yard

Note: the one potential heritage site at Old Alberts bore is unlikely to be impacted by the project. This site is an active pastoral asset used by the Aileron Station and it is in the care and maintenance of the station owners.

3.5 Consultation and Communication

Ongoing engagement with Traditional Owners and custodians and the relevant regulatory authorities will be an ongoing component of the management of cultural and heritage sites. This engagement will include consultation and/or onsite meetings to discuss potential impacts and planned mitigation measures regarding all sites identified as being of high or moderate heritage value that may be impacted by the project. Where appropriate the agreed management of these sites will be incorporated into the CHMP. Details of all meetings completed with Traditional Owners, the CLC and other stakeholders will be recorded in the stakeholder database.

3.6 Summary of Above Processes

The procedures and methods outlined in this CHMP present a staged process involving groundwork, mitigation, permits to disturb and consultation. To further clarify this process, a summary is presented below. These procedures will be further updated and presented as part of the Application to Carry Out Work on a Heritage Place or Object that will be developed with the assistance of a qualified archaeologist prior to any collections or removals occurring.

- 1) Updated survey by suitable qualified archaeologists to identify (and reidentify) known sites that will be disturbed
- 2) Preparation (via consultation with the archaeologist) of excavation and collection procedures, which will include short term and permanent storage
- 3) Have CLC review the procedures and mitigations and agree with the necessity to remove the sites and with the storage protocols
- 4) Submission of an Application to Carry Out Work on a Heritage Place or Object to the Director Heritage Branch, DTFHC

For site operations, the following augments the processes defined above.

- 1) Site inductions will occur for all personnel for the CHMP

- 2) Identification and delineation of any exclusion or restricted zones
- 3) Removal by the archaeologists of all items that are located within project infrastructure development in accordance with the approved removal application to Carry Out Work on a Heritage Place or Object
- 4) Implementation of operations site ground disturbance permit (vegetation clearing permit), which includes verification that no cultural items from the CHMP from past archaeological surveys exist in the areas to be cleared of topsoil and vegetation.
 - If required, Implementation of site operations CHMP unexpected finds procedures – historical and cultural heritage items, or suspected human remains.



Table 3-10 Actions for Cultural Heritage Items.

[illegible]

4.0 ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Mine Manager

- Allocate adequate resources to implement this plan and meet obligations to identify and protect items designated with historic and cultural heritage value.
- Secure the location of any unexpected finds or potential human skeletal remains.
- Undertake and/or authorise reporting to the Heritage Branch regarding the discovery of unexpected finds.
- Undertake and/or authorise reporting to the Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority and Central Land Council regarding unauthorised entry or interference with sacred sites/RWAs.
- Undertake and/or authorise reporting to the Northern Territory Police regarding the discovery of human skeletal remains.

ESG Manager

- Ensure the cultural heritage management and mitigation measures identified in this plan are implemented.
- Ensure inclusion of cultural heritage awareness training in site inductions and toolbox talks through input into induction documentation and sign off sheets.
- Coordinate relevant specialist subcontractors to conduct further works as specified in this plan.
- Act as a point of contact for Project personnel regarding this plan, and provide guidance and additional training as required.
- Update this plan as required.
- Maintain records of past plans and archaeological survey reports.
- Arrange for yearly review of the CHMP.
- Ensure any actions taken are included in the monthly, half yearly and annual performance review.
- If incidents occur, complete investigation, and ensure corrective actions are implemented

Environment Team Members

- Manage community consultation with Indigenous stakeholders and Traditional Owners.
- Distribute copies of this plan to stakeholders for reference, and as required over the life of the Project.
- Arrange site-based meeting when required potential impacts to items with historic or cultural heritage value.
- Develop a communications plan to keep stakeholders informed about the implementation of this CHMP.
- Maintain records of stakeholder consultation.

- Log complaints in accordance with the Environmental Management Plan.
- Act as a point of contact for the community regarding this CHMP, and respond to enquiries and complaints as required.
- Ensure land disturbance permits are in place and inspections and ensure corrective actions are implemented.

Health and Safety Officer and Environmental Officer

- Monitor radio communications, inspect site work and capture all information relating to unauthorised entry or interference with sacred sites/RWAs, and the discovery of human skeletal remains.
- Undertake and/or manage investigations into unauthorised entry or interference with sacred sites/RWAs.
- Provide summary of incidents, actions and responses to the Emergency Response Coordinator.
- Provide toolbox talks that summarise emergency responses regarding cultural heritage and details of any incidents which have occurred, and management measures implemented.

All personnel

- Undertake cultural heritage awareness training as part of site induction and toolbox talks, complete full cross-cultural training when offered, and sign agreement that they understand and accept their responsibilities in regard to cultural heritage.
- Report any accidental impact to historic or cultural heritage items to the Environment Officer.
- Report the discovery of any unexpected historic or cultural heritage items to the Environment Officer.
- Report the discovery of potential human skeletal remains to the ESG Manager.
- Report any entry to a sacred site or interference with a Restricted Works Area to the ESG Manager.

5.0 PERFORMANCE REVIEW

An annual review of performance of this management plan is to coincide with the review process of the Project's Mining Management Plan (MMP).

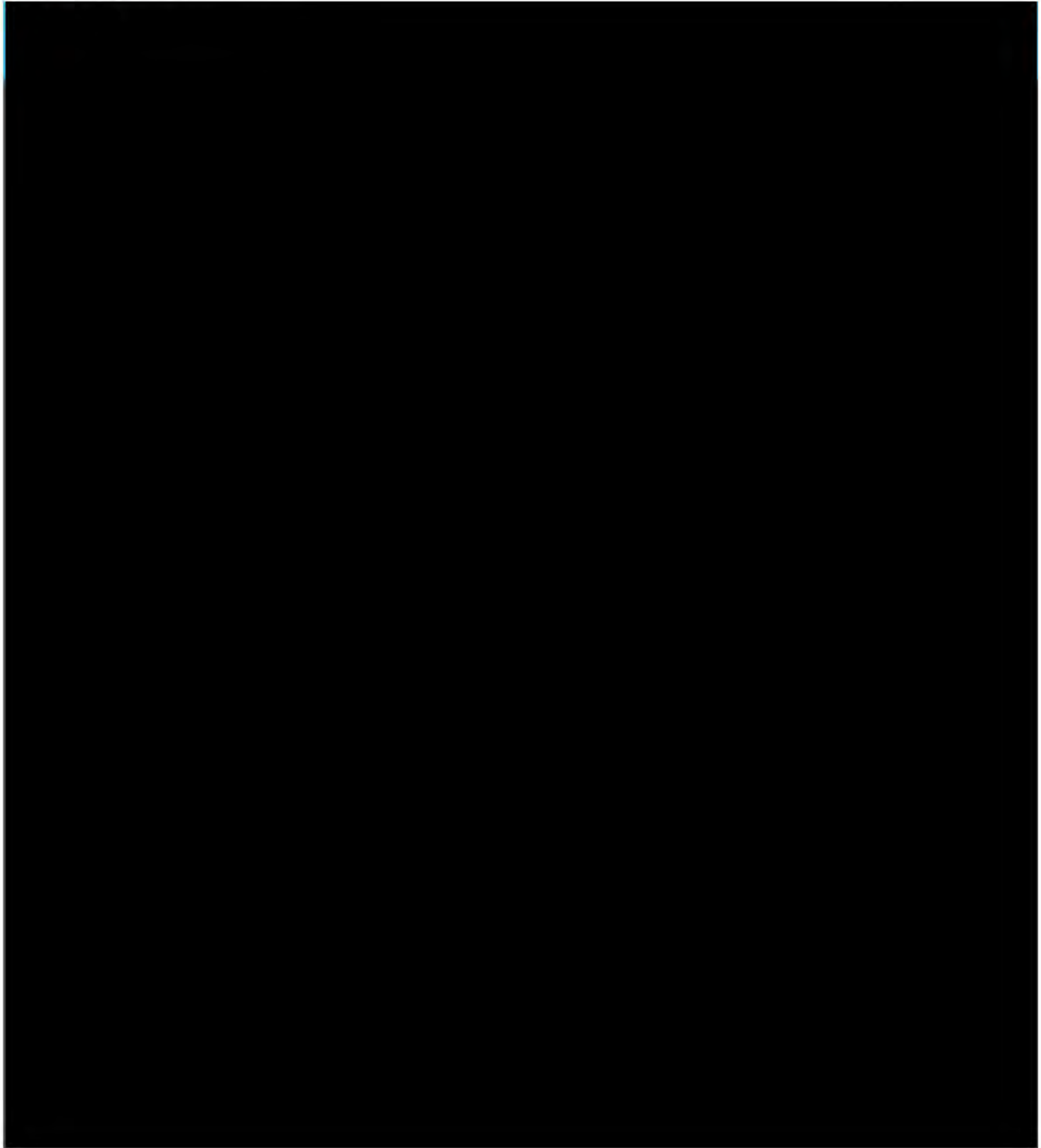
The review process assesses performance against objectives of this plan and the stated actions within the MMP. Any relevant outcomes, supporting information, reports and/or data, discussed within the relevant section of the MMP, and supporting information/reports are provided within the appendices.

Any outcomes of the performance review that will assist in continually improving this management plan, its objectives, methods or controls, are to be included or reflected in an updated version of this document.

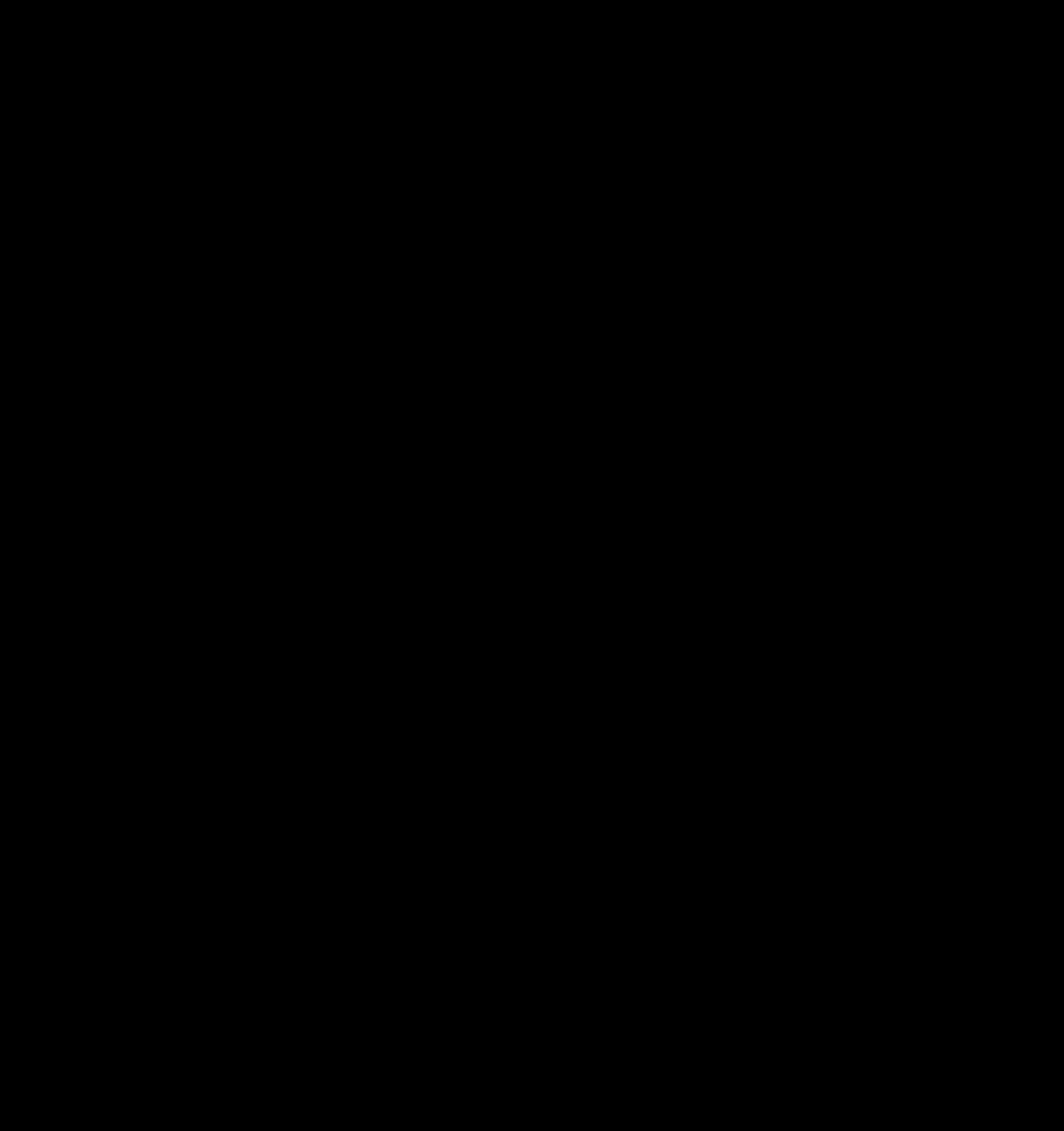
CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

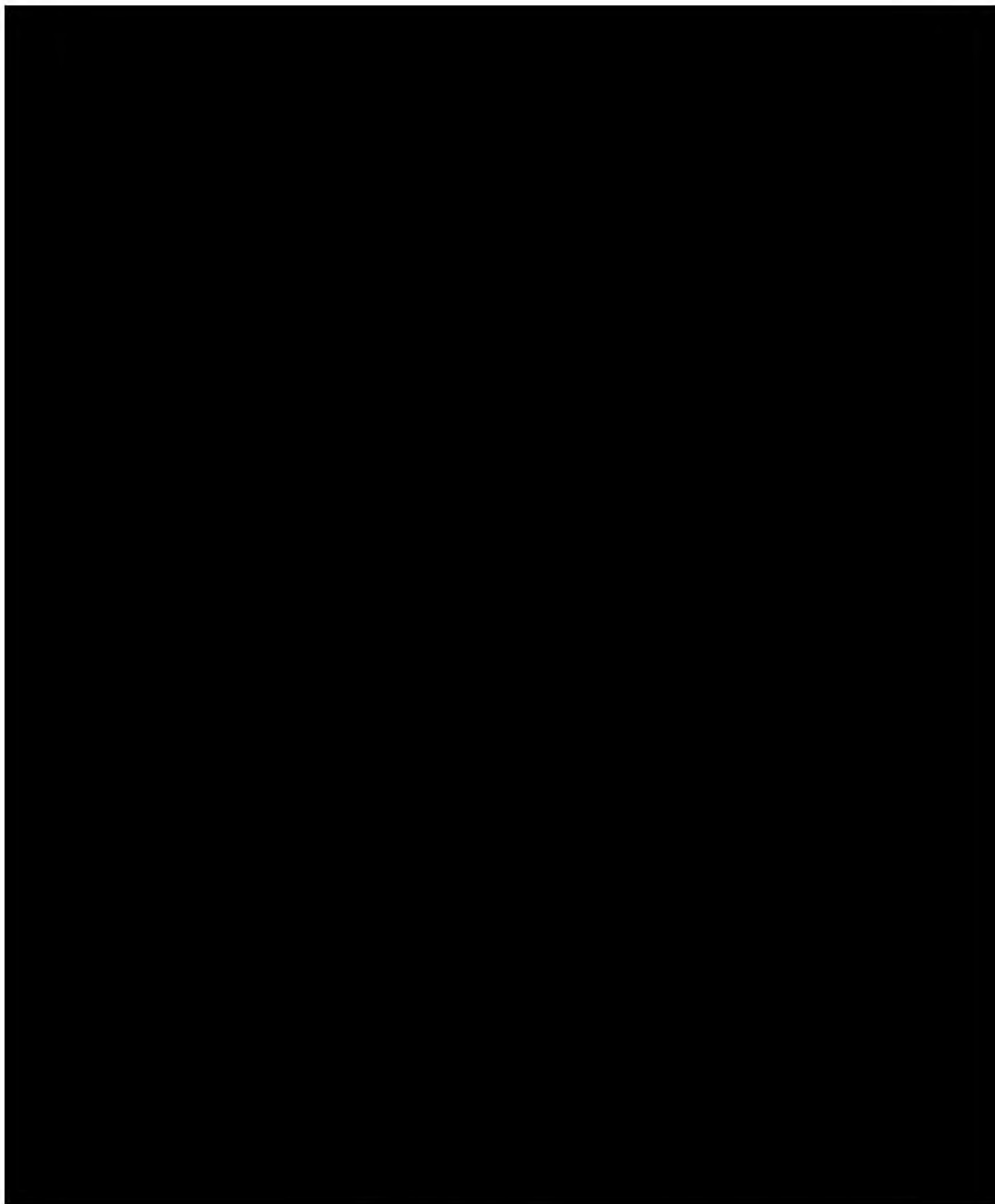
6.0 REFERENCES

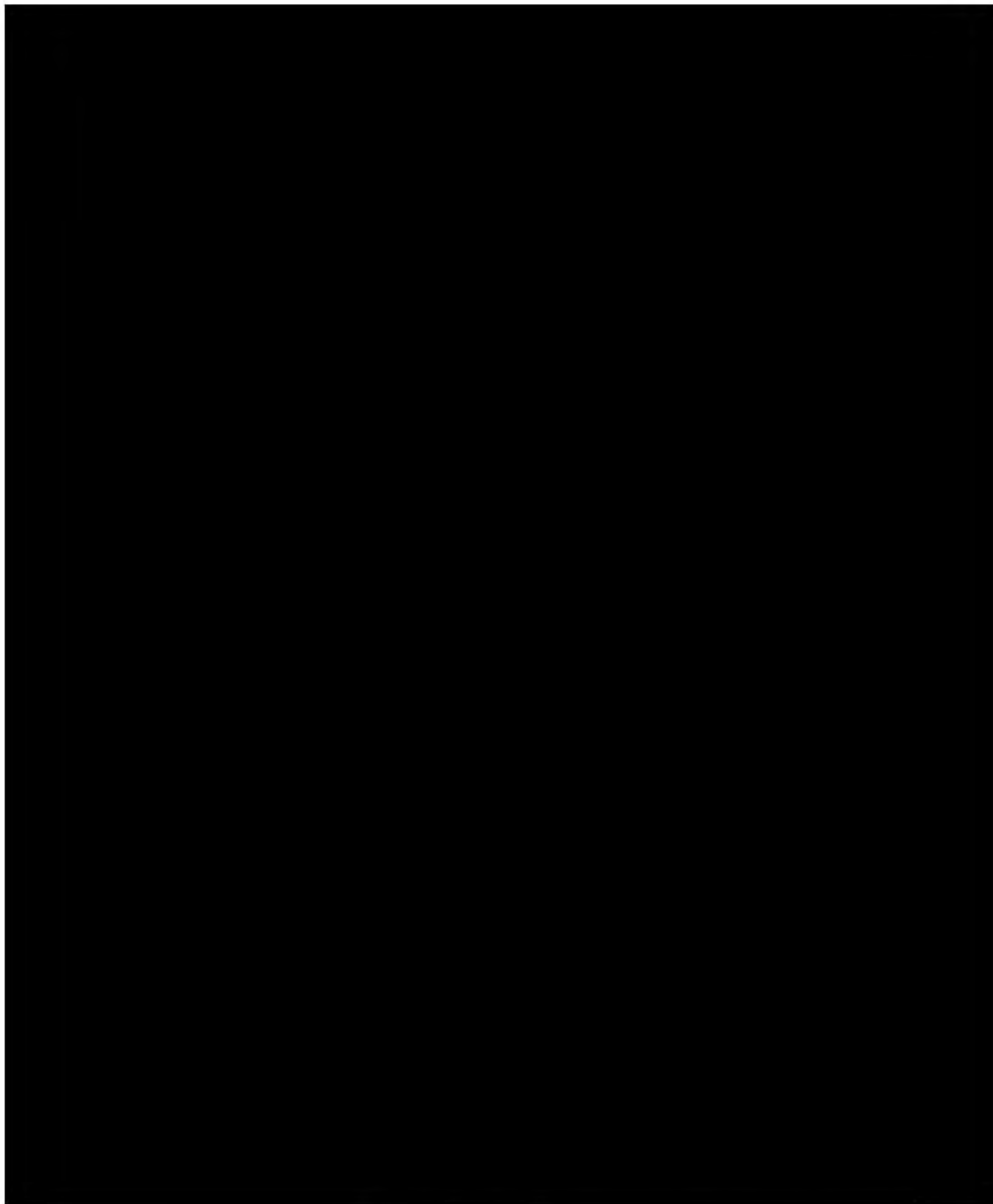
6.1 Third Party Documents

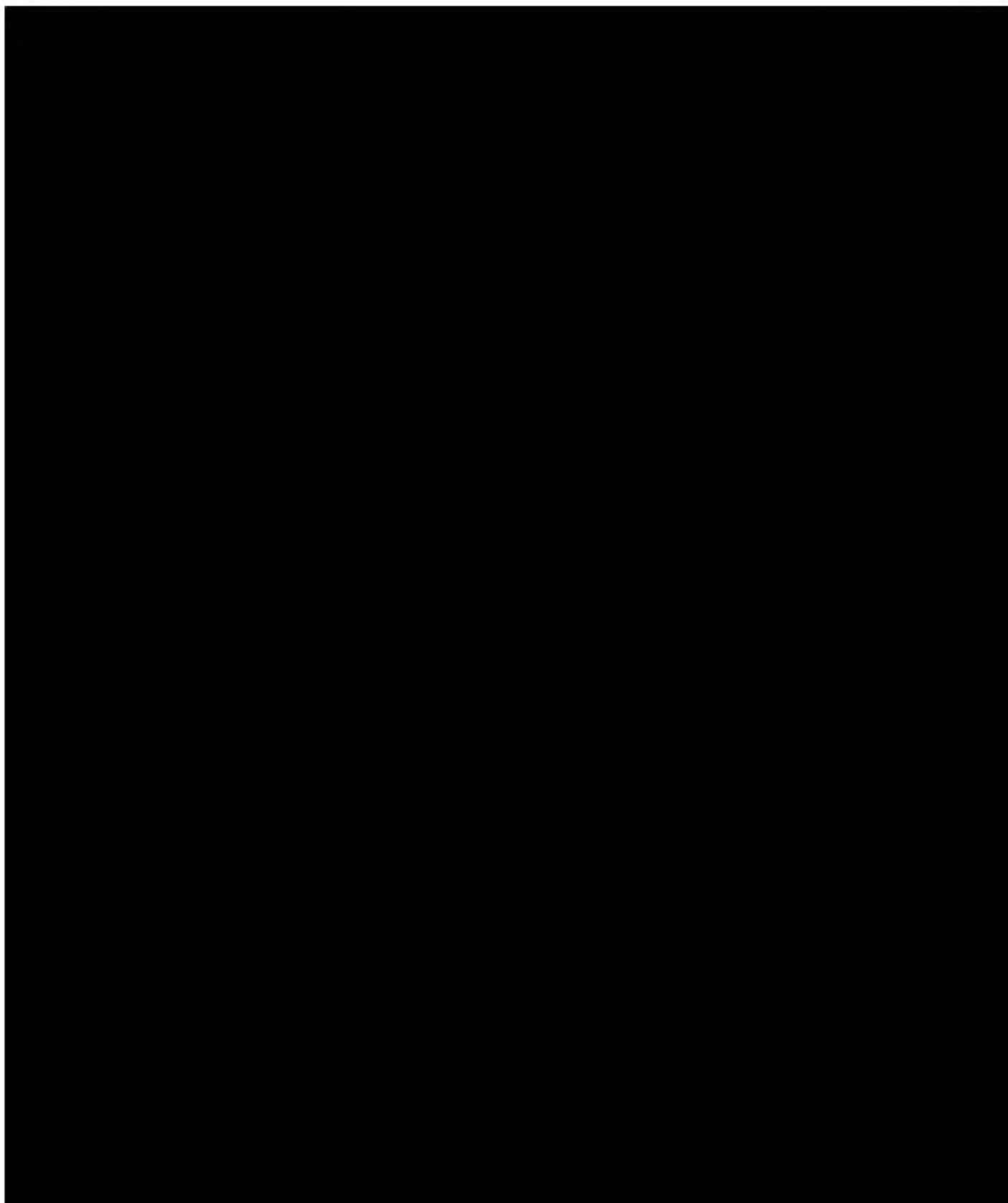


Note: Items shown in blue in Tables below are not considered archaeological objects for the purposes of the Heritage Act but will be treated as such and removed via the appropriate approval methodology.

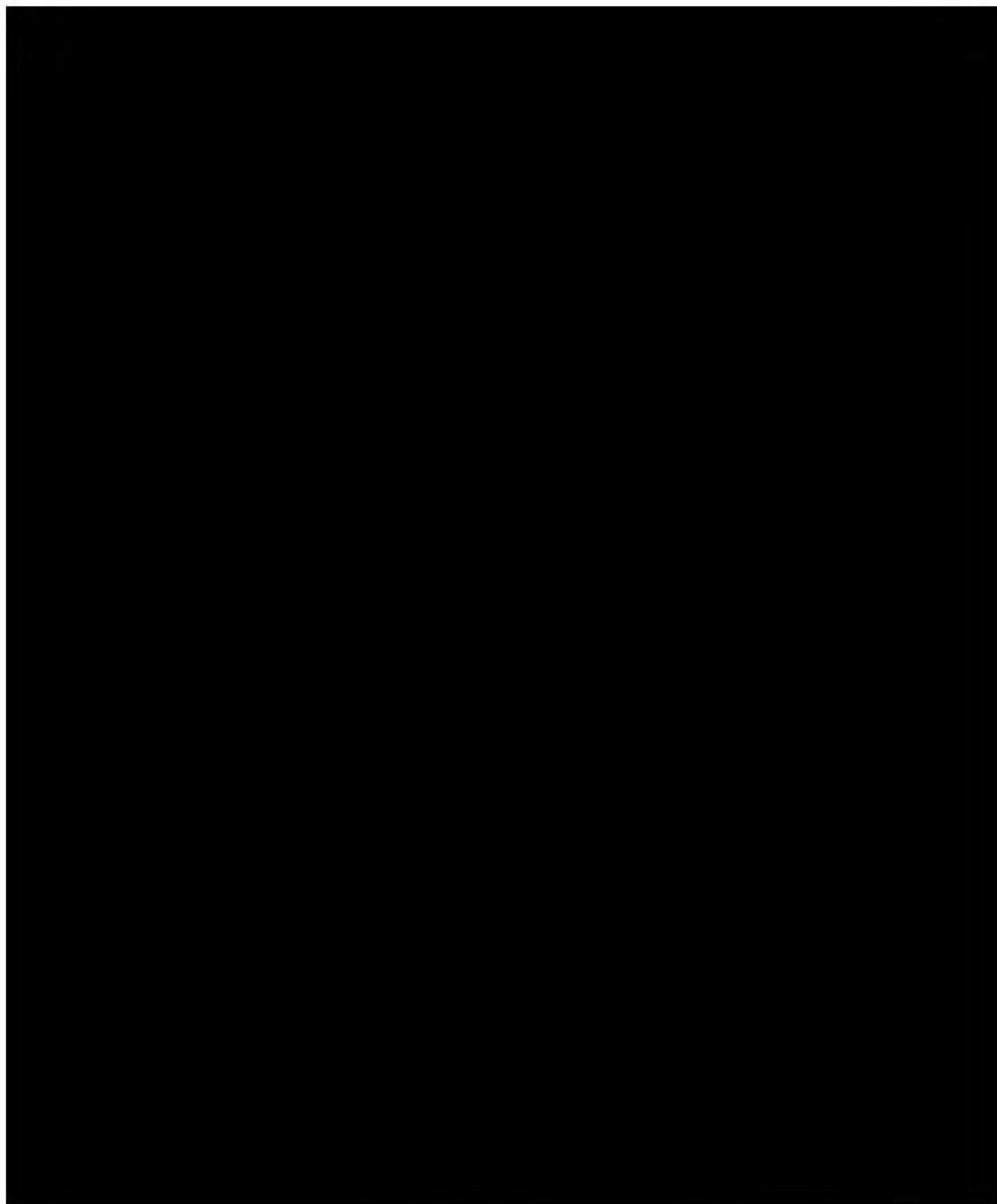


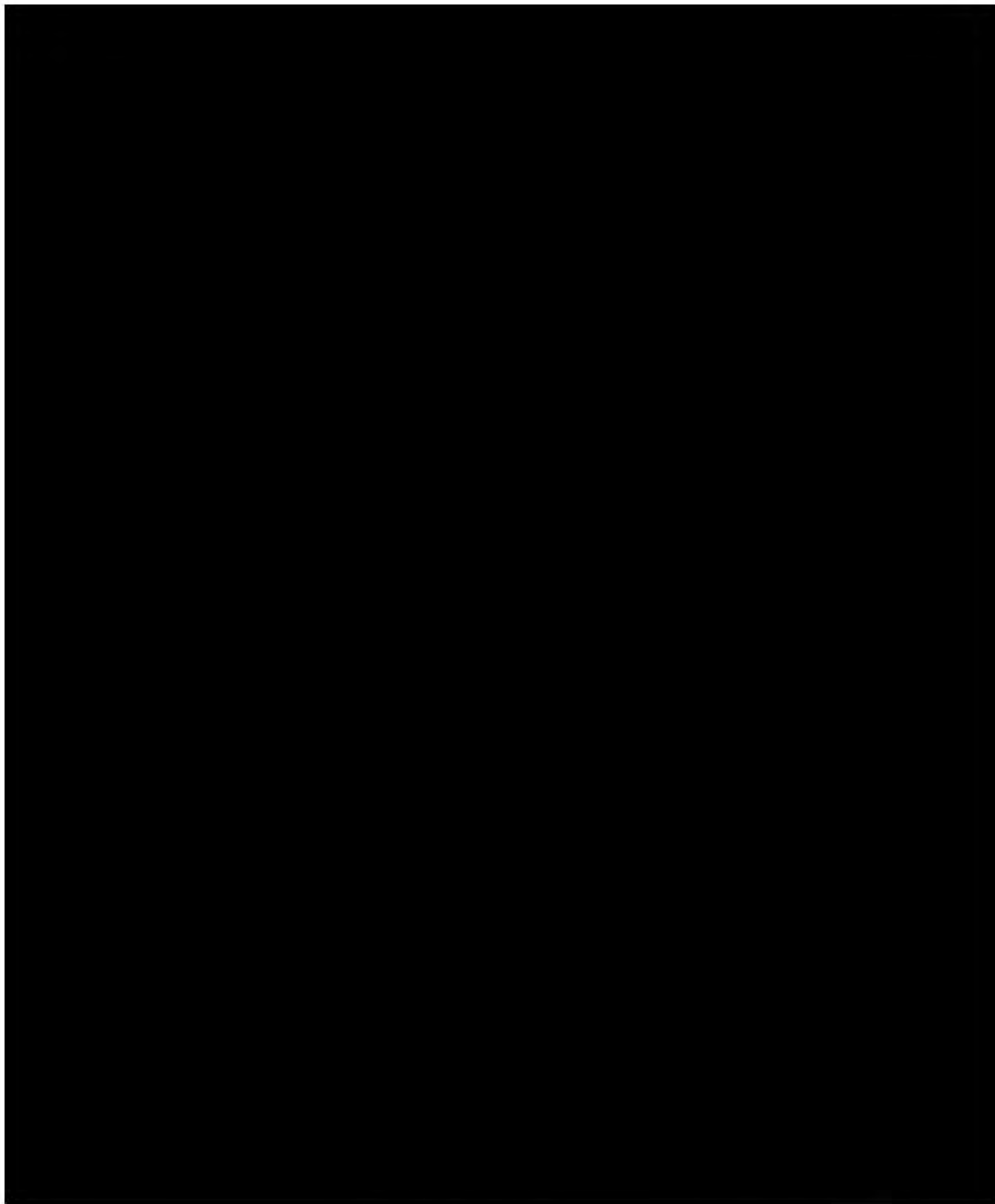


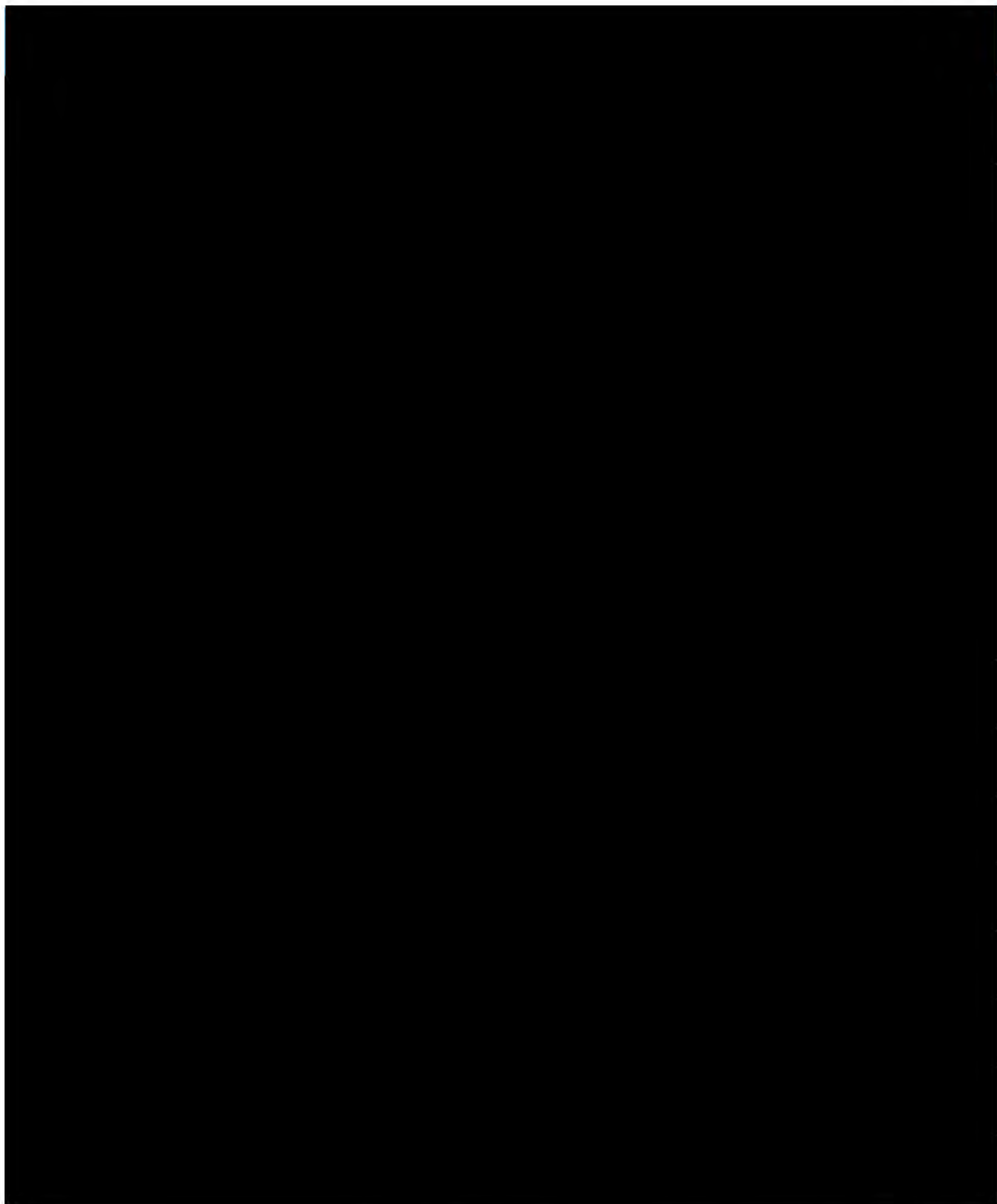


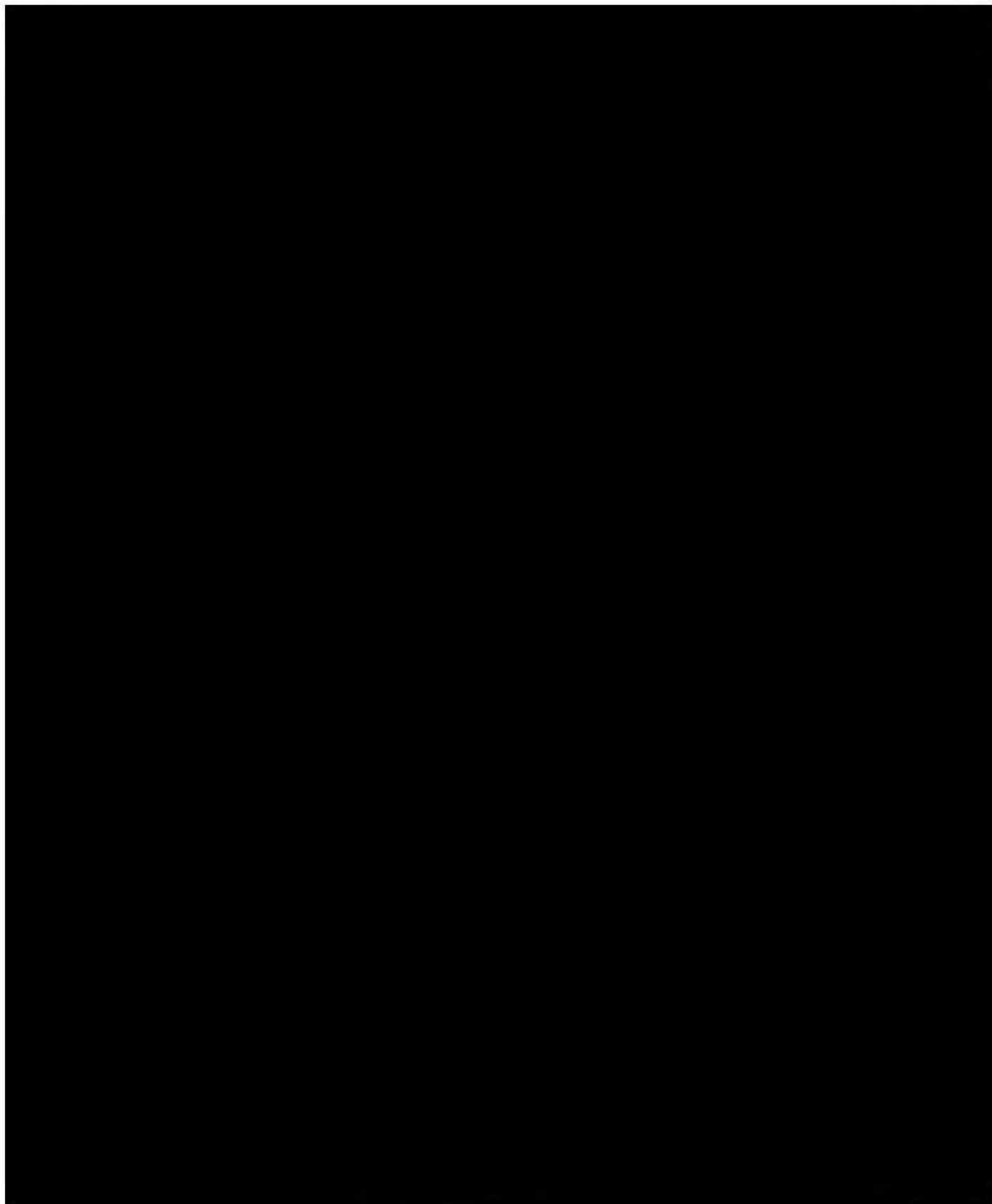


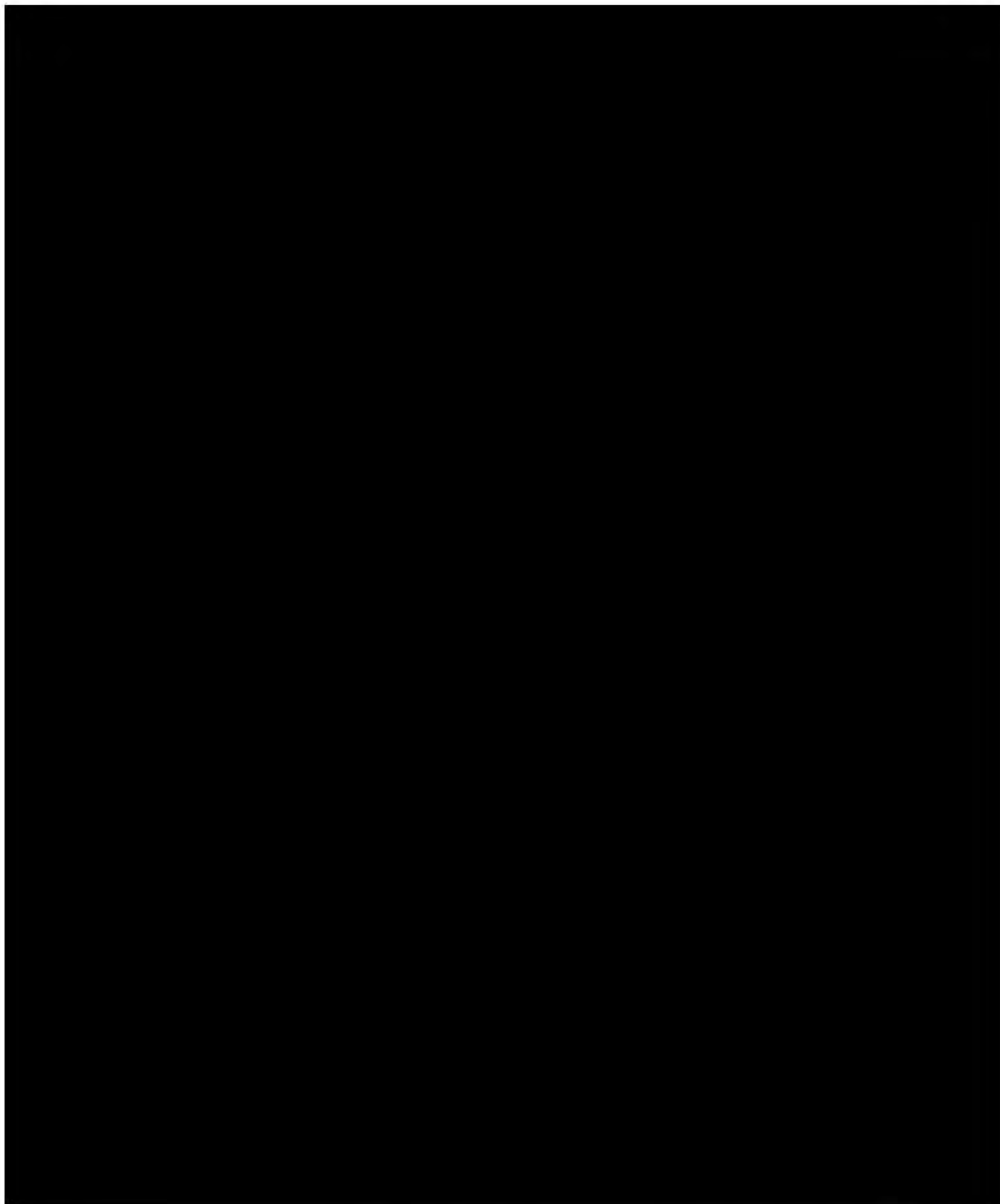


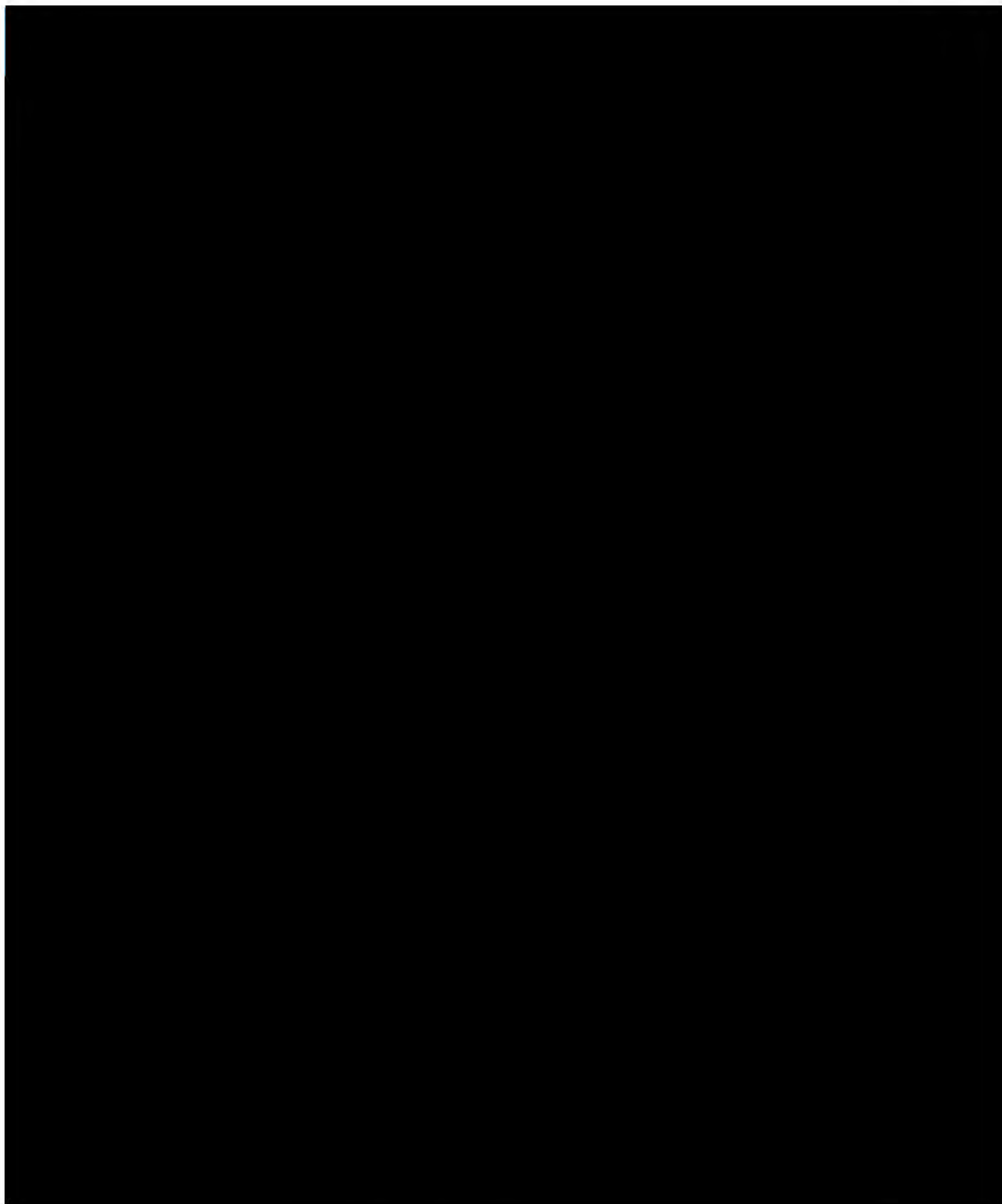


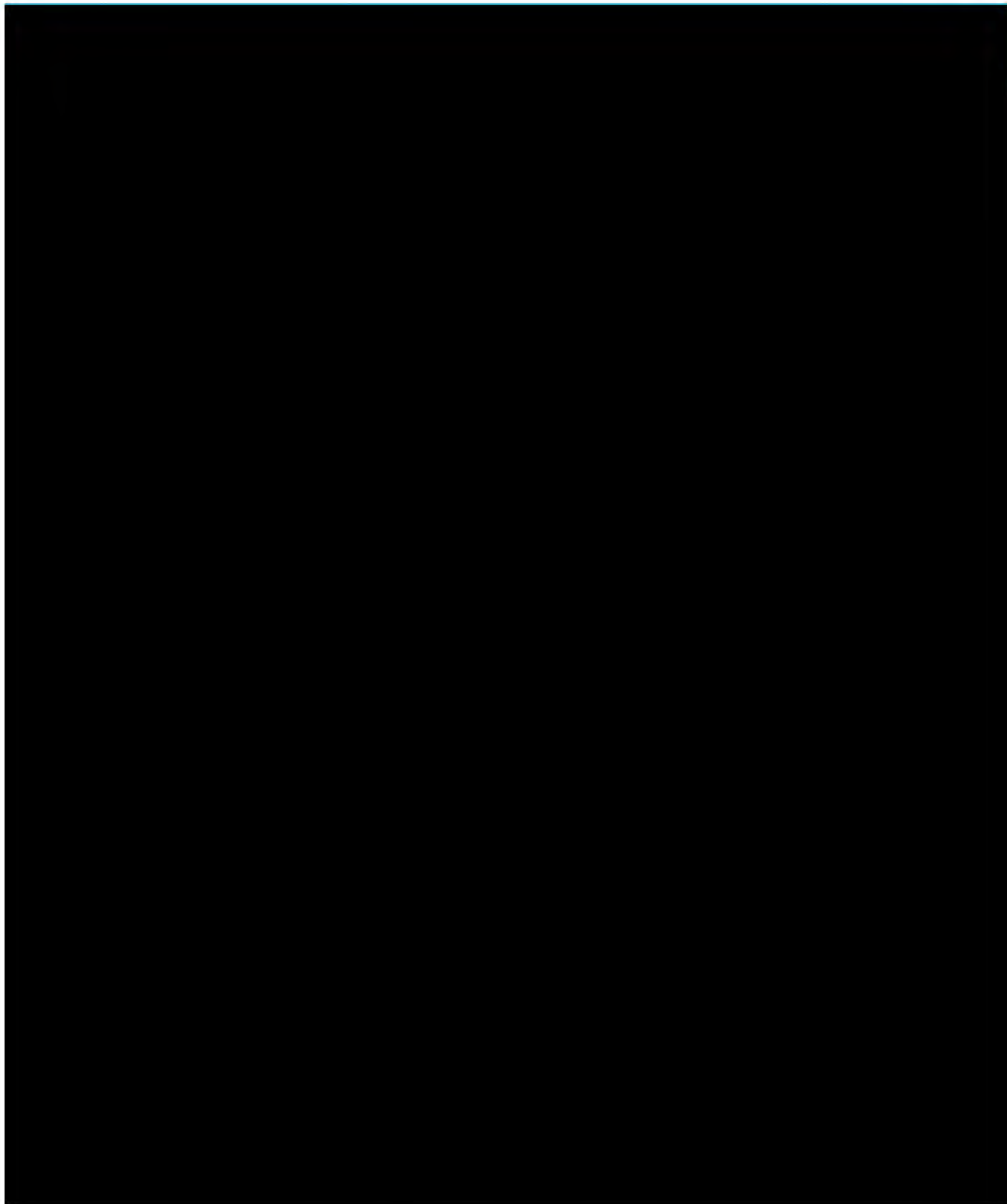


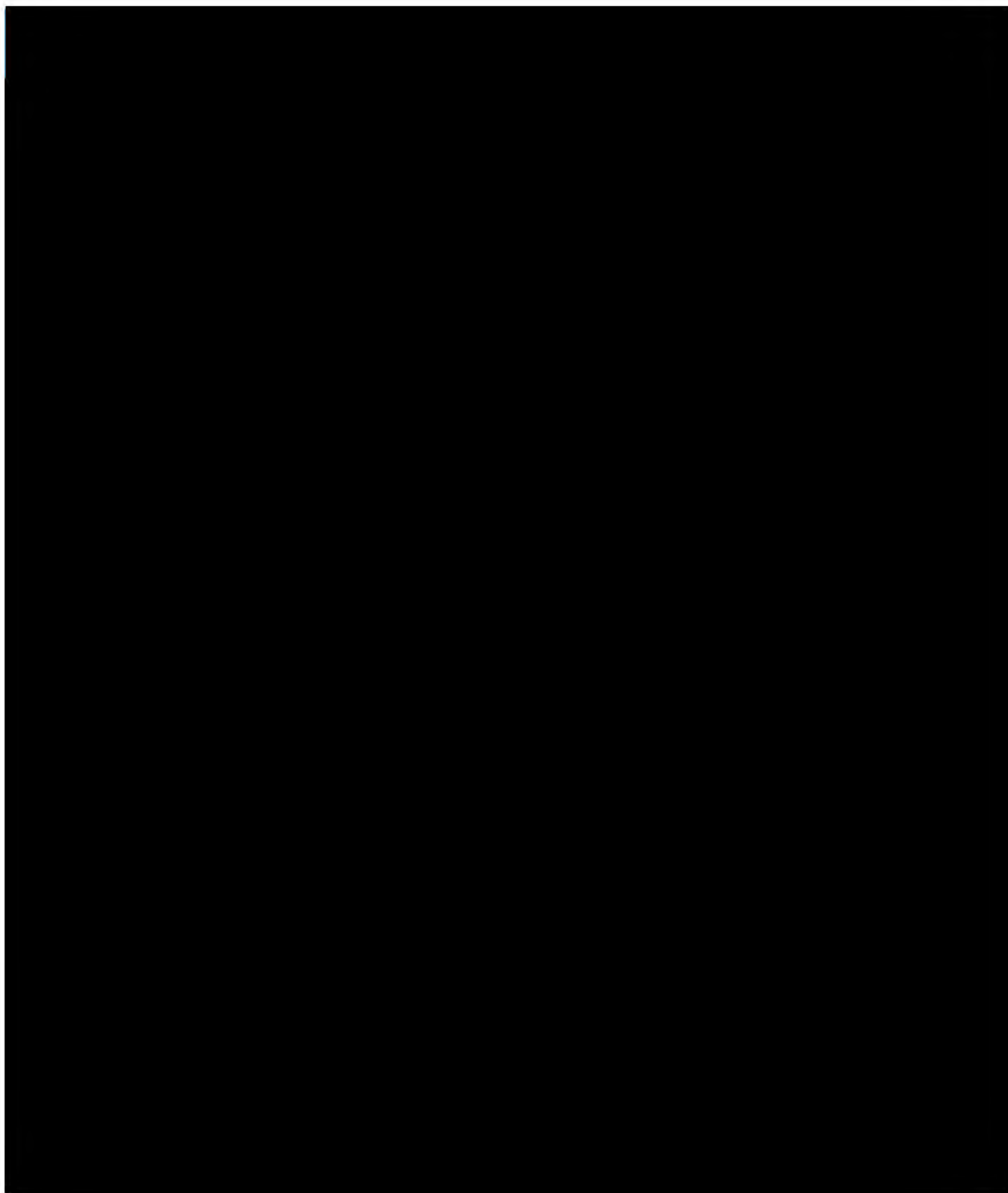


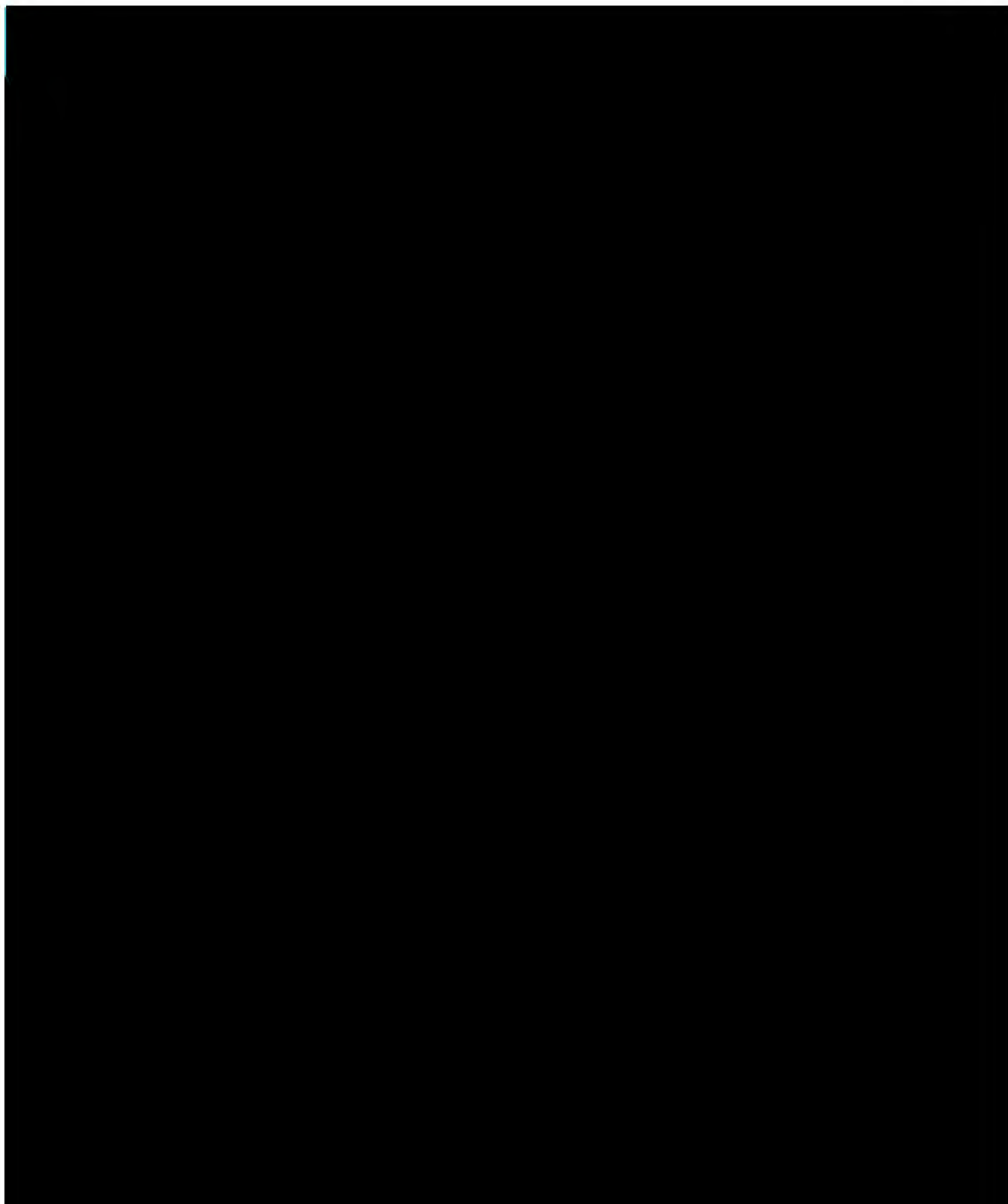


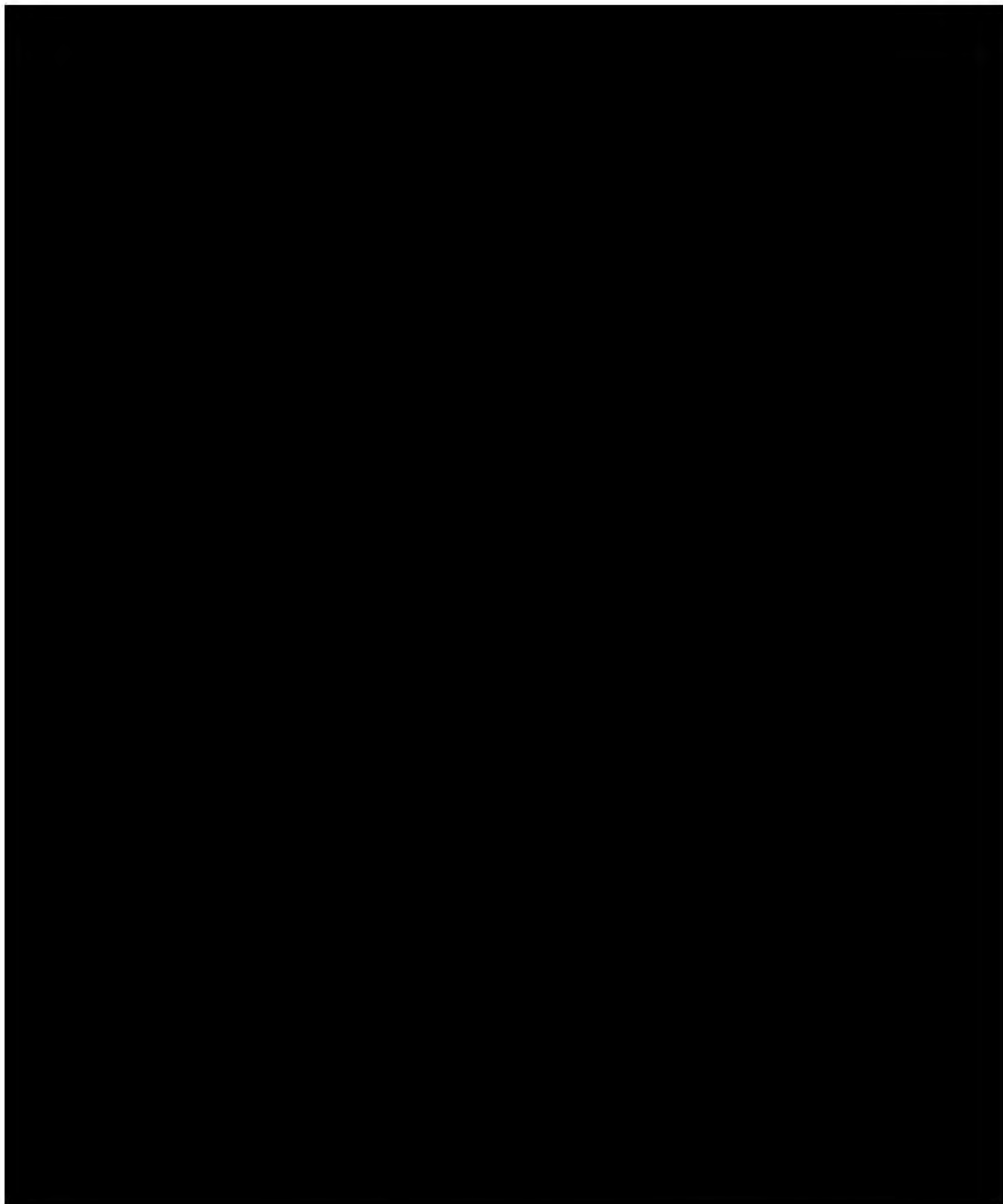


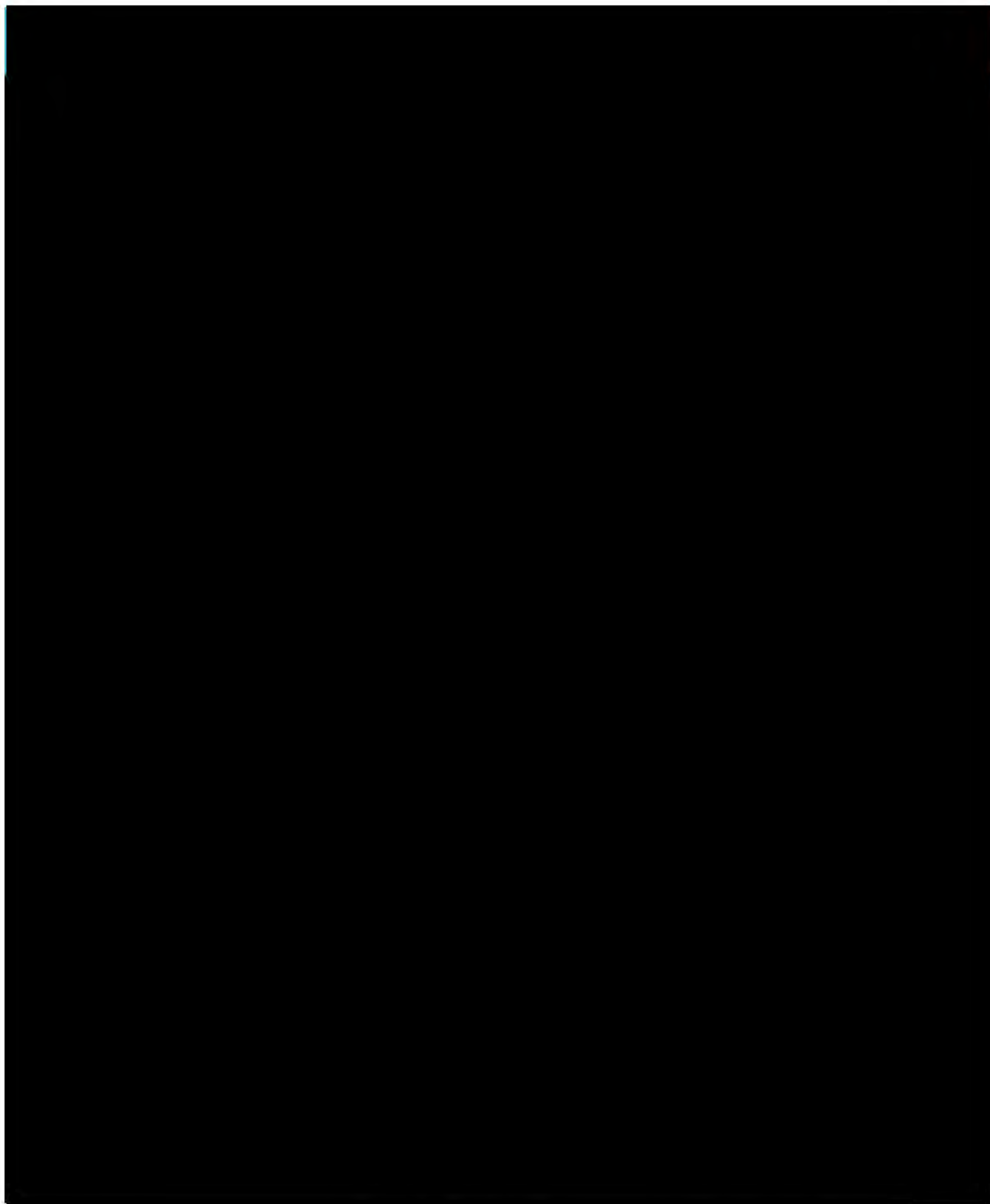


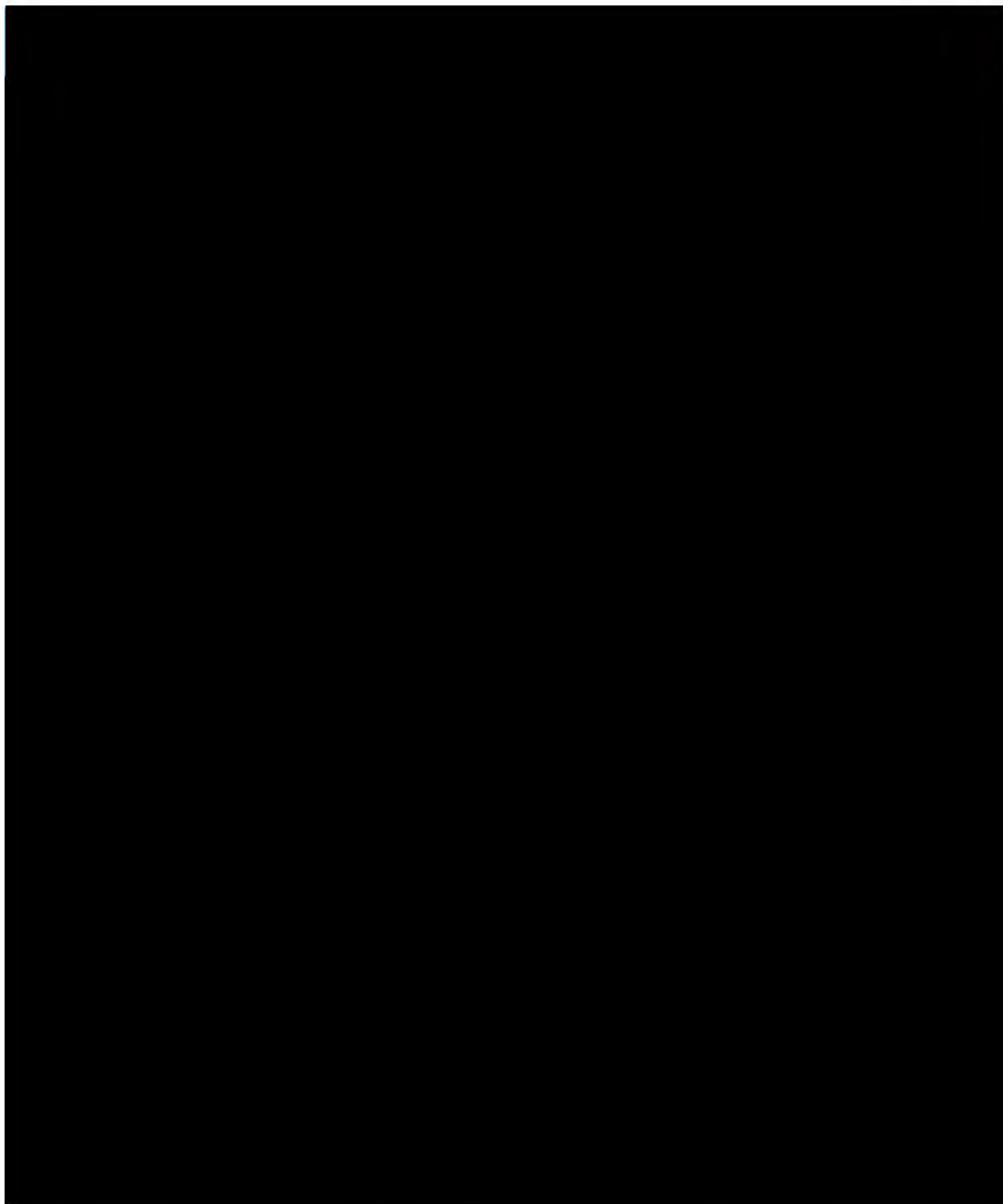


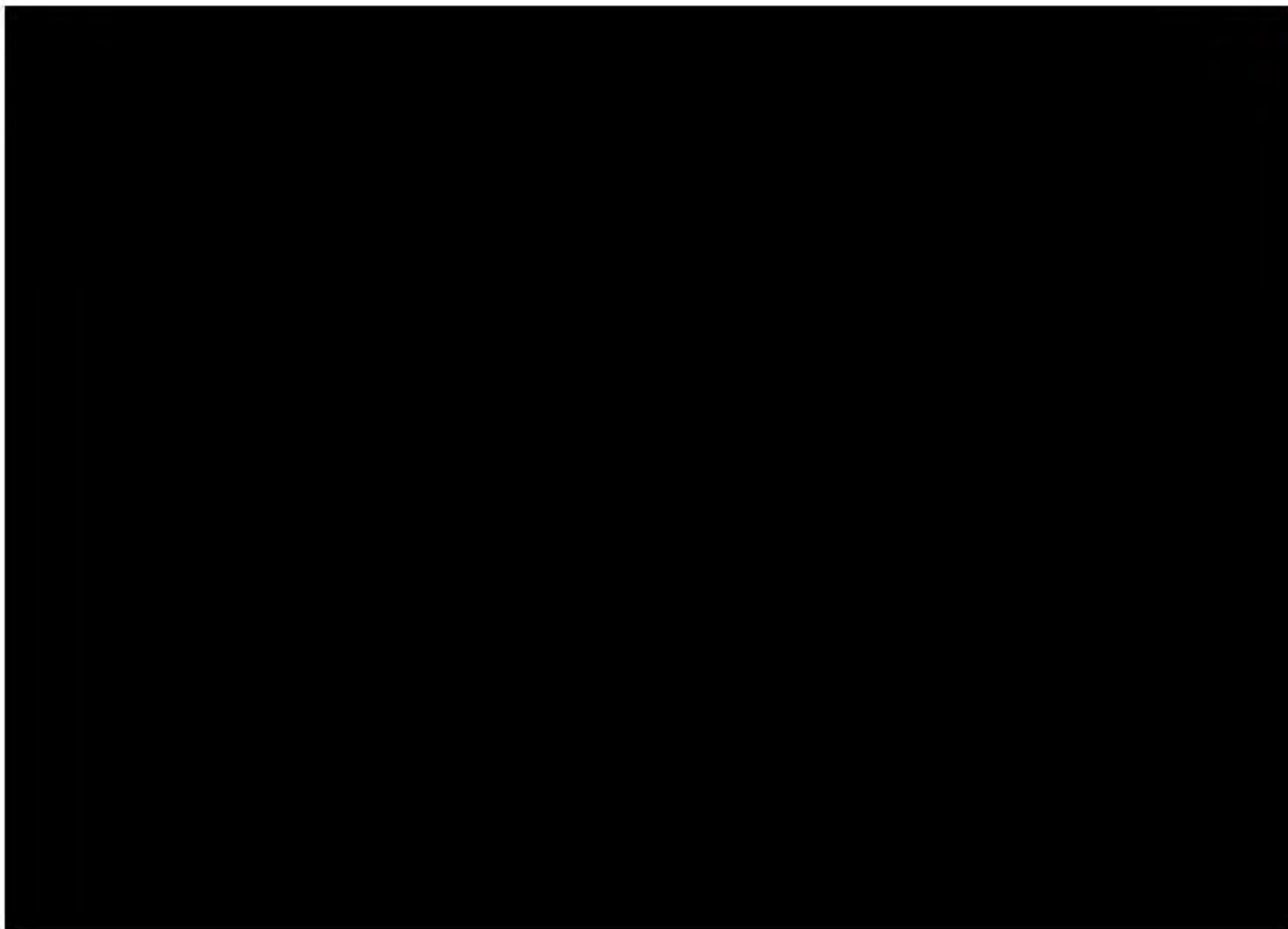




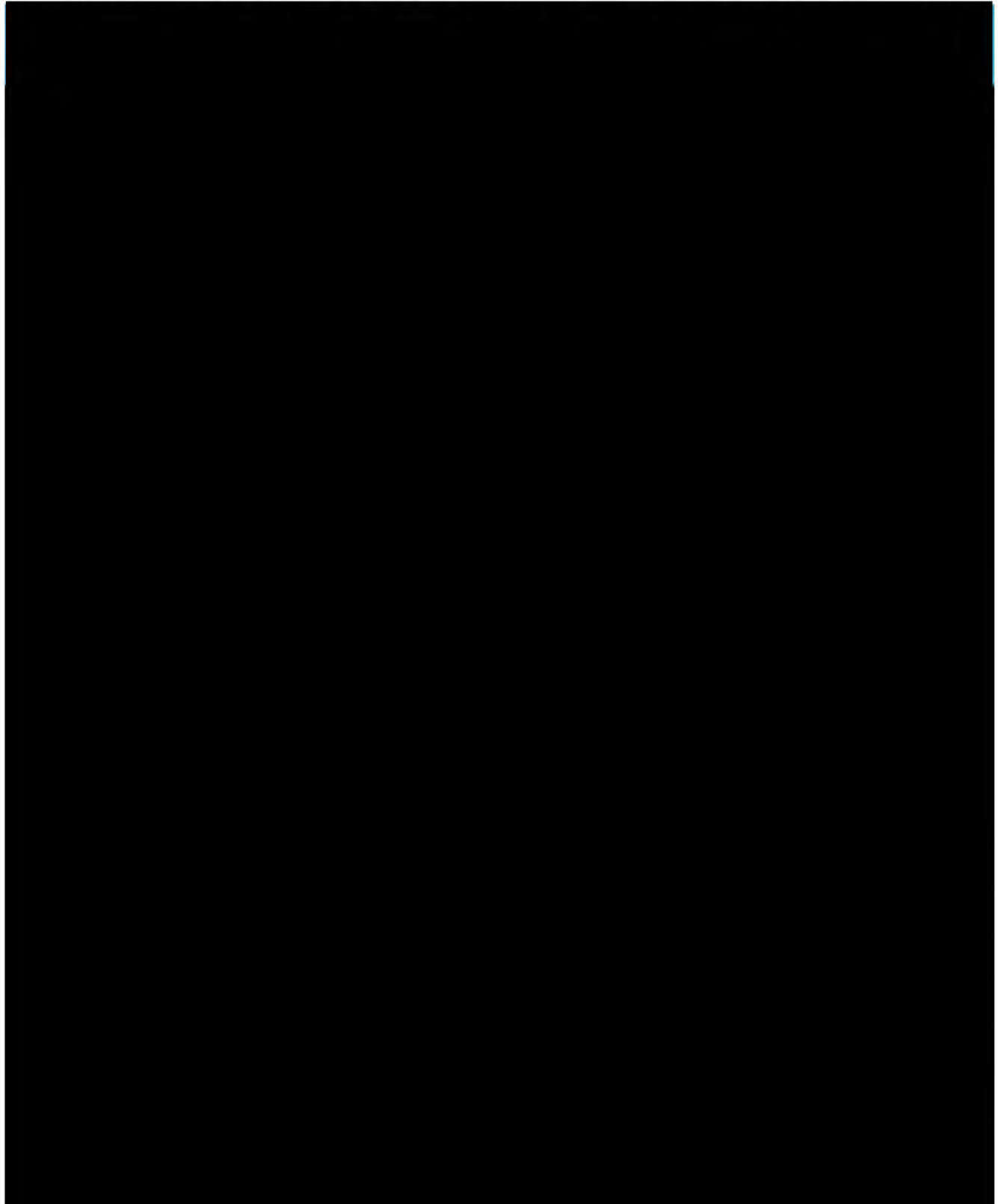


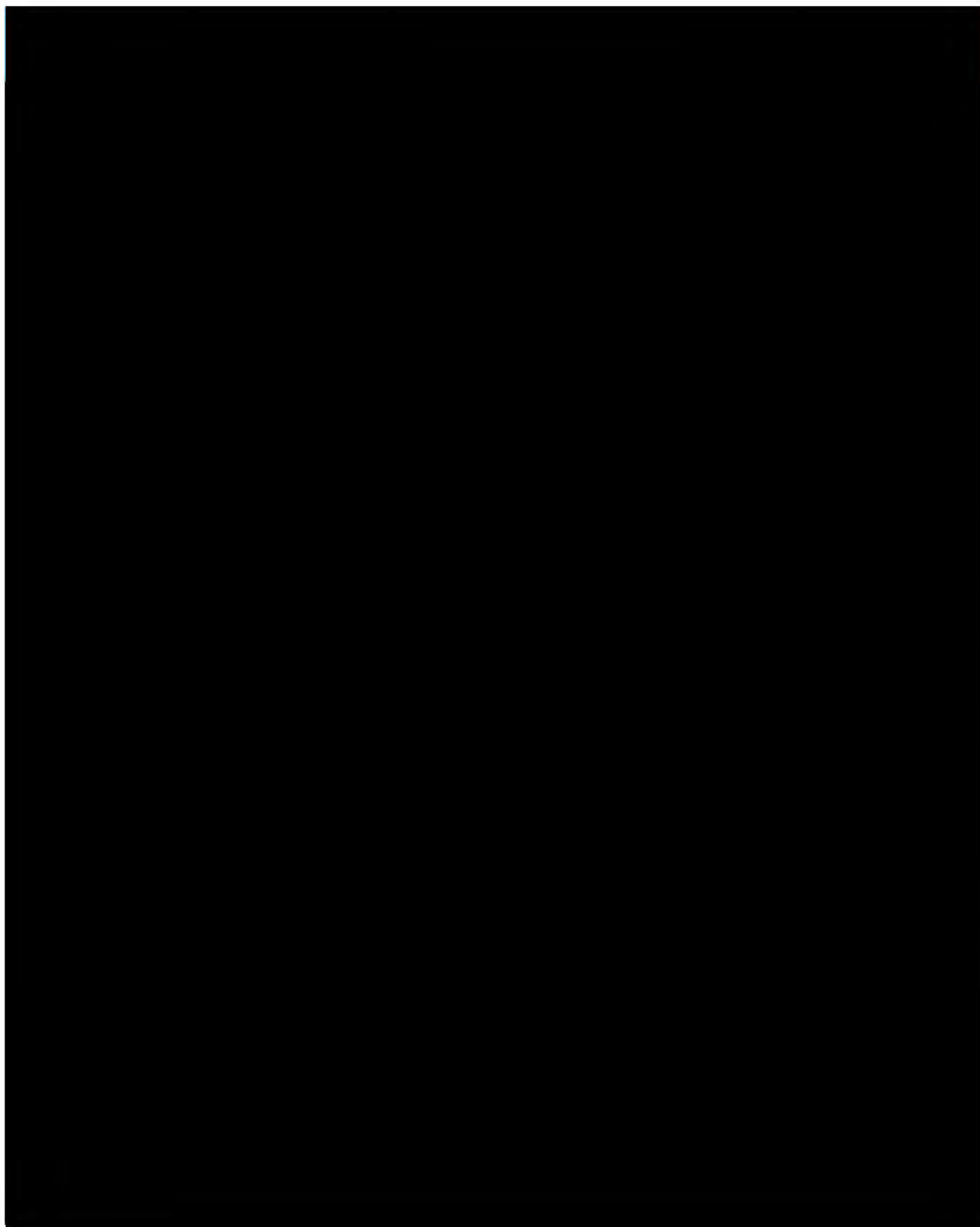


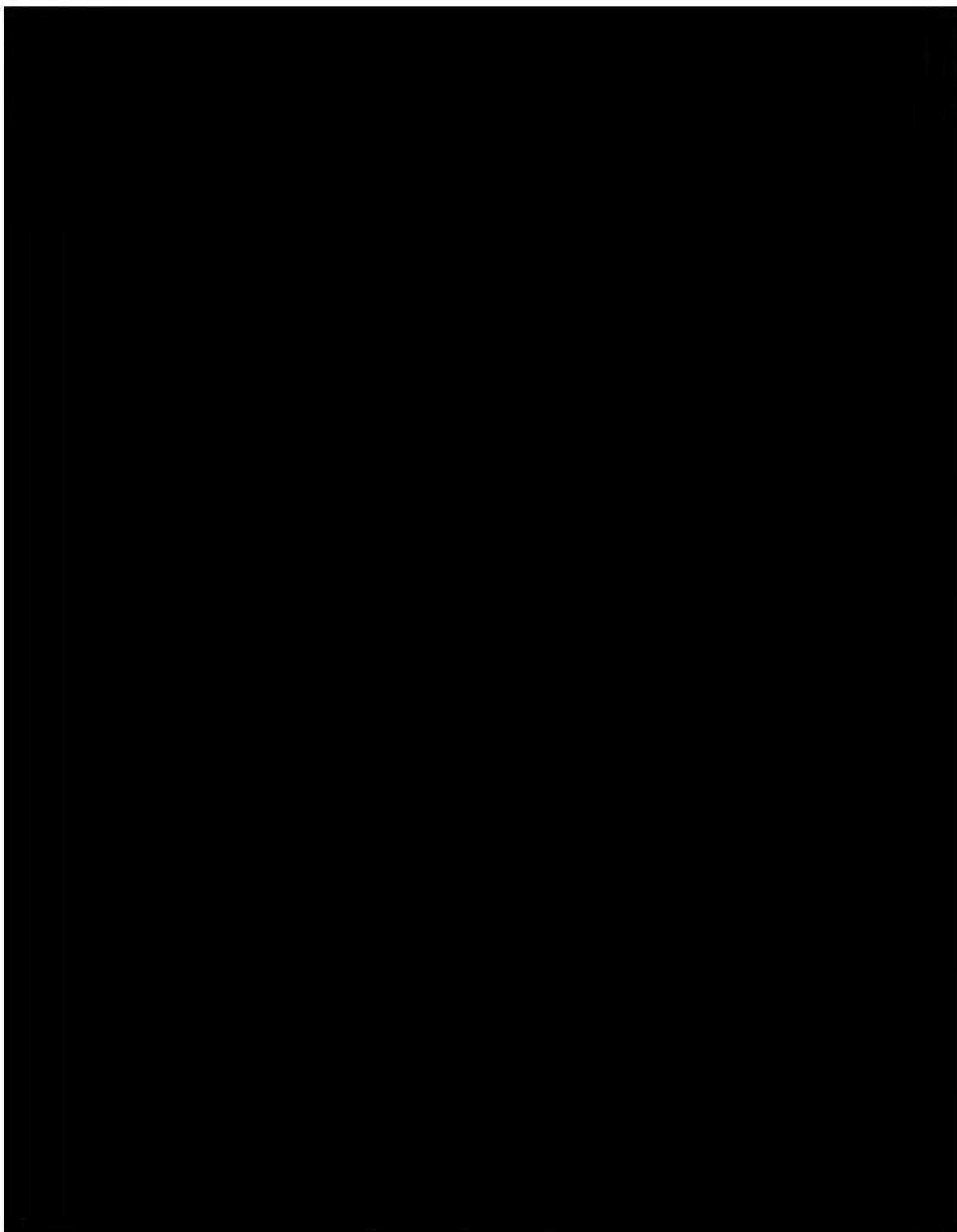


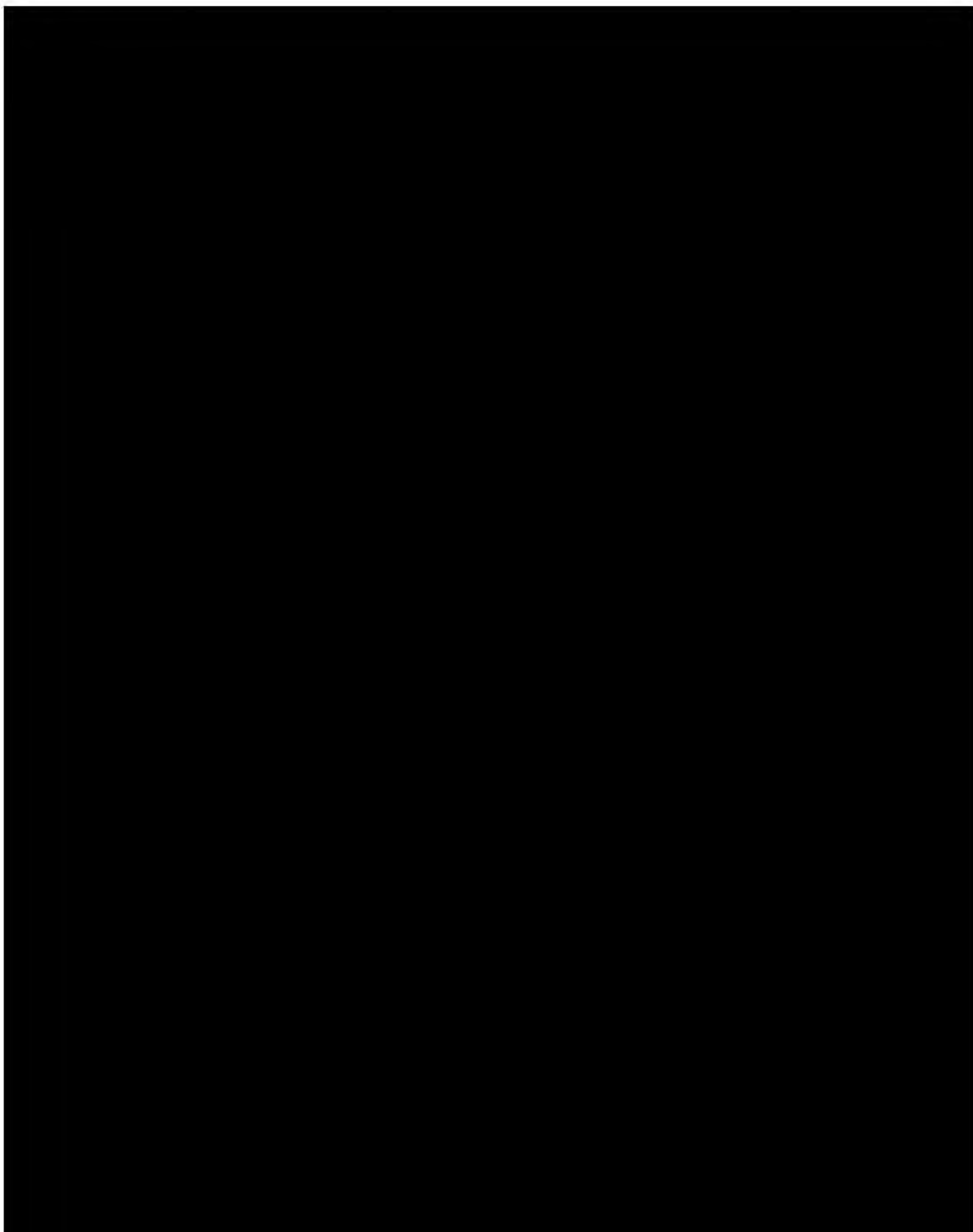


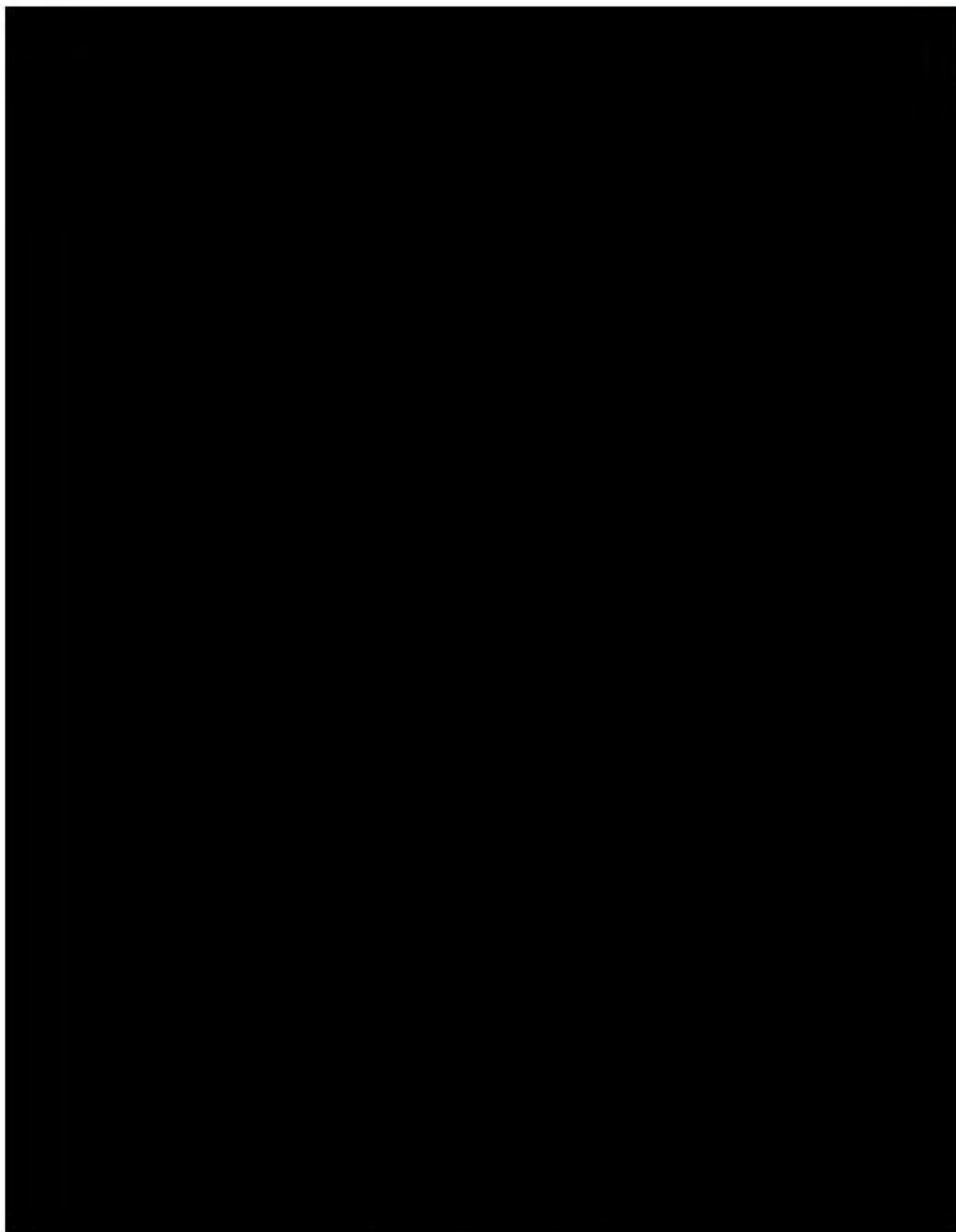
APPENDIX B IDENTIFIED CULTURAL HERITAGE ITEMS – POTENTIAL IMPACTS.

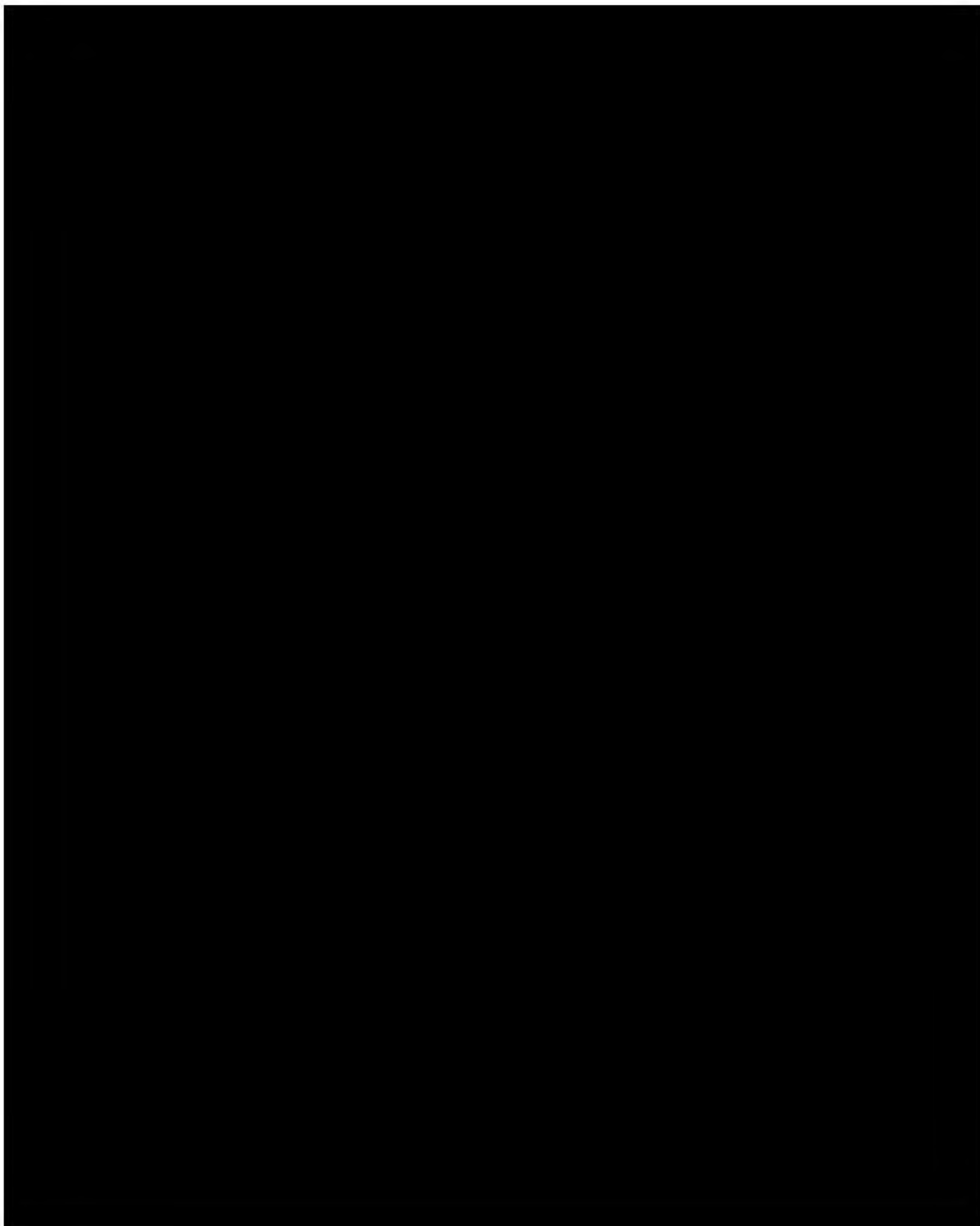




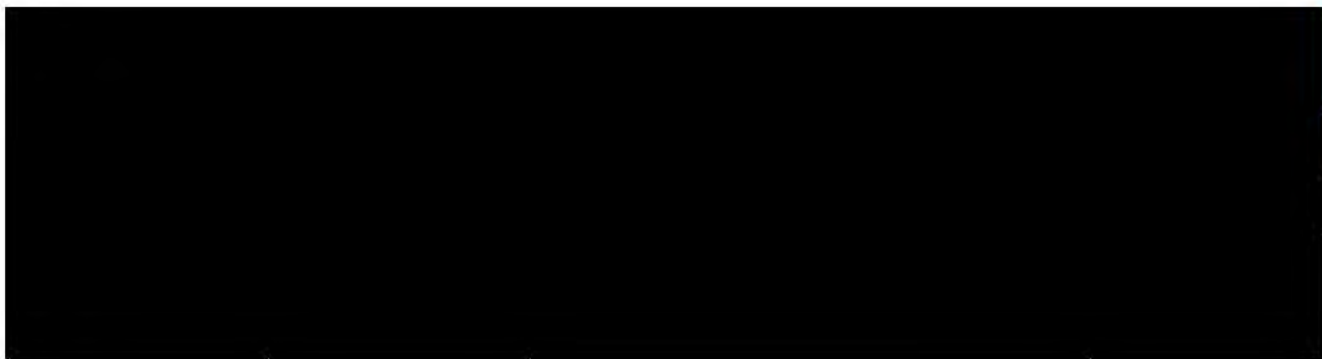








CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN



APPENDIX C PROCEDURE FOR SUBMITTING AN APPLICATION TO CARRY OUT WORK ON HERITAGE PLACE OR OBJECT

PURPOSE

This procedure details the process for submitting an Application to Carry Out Work on Heritage Place or Object (work approval application) to the Director of the Heritage Branch.

SCOPE

This procedure is applicable prior to all activities conducted by Project personnel that will have an impact on identified historic or Aboriginal cultural heritage place or object during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the Project.

PROCEDURE – SUBMITTING AN APPLICATION TO CARRY OUT WORK ON HERITAGE PLACE OR OBJECT

In the event that an identified heritage place or object will be impacted by the Project, the following steps shall be taken:

- The ESG Manager is to complete an Application to Carry Out Work on Heritage Place or Object for each place or object that is to be impacted. A single application form covering a group of comparable archaeological places or objects may be submitted; however, separate Work Approval applications should be prepared for all identified archaeological places or objects.
- If the proposed work involves disturbance of an archaeological place or object, the ESG Manager will complete a site investigation before issuing clearance to proceed with work.
- No work is to commence in the vicinity of the heritage place or object until written approval is given

APPENDIX D UNEXPECTED FINDS PROCEDURE – HISTORIC AND CULTURAL HERITAGE ITEMS

PURPOSE

This procedure details the actions to be taken when an unexpected historic or Aboriginal cultural heritage item (site or artefact) is found during construction, operation or decommissioning activities. This information will be included in any heritage induction for Project personnel.

SCOPE

This procedure is applicable to all activities conducted by Project personnel that have the potential to uncover surface or sub-surface historic or Aboriginal cultural heritage items.

Unexpected finds do not include heritage items that have been previously identified during an archaeological assessment and are covered by a relevant approval.

POTENTIAL TYPES OF UNEXPECTED FINDS

The following Aboriginal archaeological site features have previously been identified in the vicinity of the Project area: artefacts, quarries, scarred trees, grinding surfaces, reduction areas, rock shelter, habitation structure, engravings.

Potential historic heritage items are likely to be associated with pastoral activities in the Project area, including camp sites, fences etc.

PROCEDURE – HISTORIC AND CULTURAL HERITAGE ITEMS

In the event that a potential heritage item is encountered during construction the following steps shall be taken:

- STOP ALL WORK in the vicinity of the find and immediately notify the ESG Manager.
- The ESG Manager will inspect the location and record the details of the find (a description of the item and its location), take photographs, and ensure that the area is adequately protected from further disturbance.
- The ESG Manager will contact a suitably qualified person to complete a preliminary assessment of the find and provide advice on how to proceed. A site inspection will be arranged, if required.
- If the find is identified as a new historic or Aboriginal archaeological place or object, the ESG Manager will notify the Heritage Branch in writing within 7 days.
- Further action such as heritage assessment, historical research, archaeological excavation and/or archival recording may be required before continuing work in the area, in accordance with any advice received from the Heritage Branch.

Details for regulatory bodies reporting are provided in Section 2.5 of the CHMP.

APPENDIX E UNEXPECTED FINDS PROCEDURE – SUSPECTED HUMAN REMAINS

PURPOSE

This procedure details the actions to be taken when suspected human skeletal remains are found during construction, operation or decommissioning activities. This information will be included in any heritage induction for Project personnel.

SCOPE

This procedure is applicable to all activities conducted by Project personnel that have the potential to uncover suspected human skeletal remains.

All human skeletal remains (both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal) are subject to statutory controls and protection. The Heritage Act defines human skeletal remains as 'relics' which are considered to be archaeological objects if they relate to the past human occupation of the Territory; and are in an archaeological place.

PROCEDURE – SUSPECTED HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS

- STOP ALL WORK in the vicinity of the find and contact the ESG Manager / Mine Manager. Move all personnel away from the area.
- The ESG Manager / Mine Manager and Health and Safety Officer will attend the find location, and ensure that the area is adequately protected from further disturbance.
- The ESG Manager / Mine Manager will notify the Northern Territory Police as soon as possible of the location of the remains.
- Should there be reasonable grounds to suspect the skeletal remains are Aboriginal, the discovery must also be reported to the:
 - Heritage Branch, and
 - Commonwealth Minister for the Environment under Section 20(1) of the *Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1986* (Cth).
- No further work can be undertaken at this location until the appropriate government authority gives written consent.

Details for regulatory bodies reporting are provided in Section 2.5 of the CHMP.

APPENDIX F HERITAGE INSPECTION REGISTER (EXAMPLE)

Heritage Inspection Register					
#	Date	Time	Inspected By	Heritage Item	Description of Issue
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					