

**Western Australia Regional Forest Agreement  
ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION PROJECT**

**Report, Volume 2**

prepared for

**The Regional Forest Agreement Steering Committee**

November 1997

**Centre for Social Research  
Edith Cowan University  
and  
McDonald, Hales & Associates**

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The two volumes of this report arose from a consultative process undertaken by a team assembled by the Centre for Social Research, Edith Cowan University, Perth, Western Australia. Responsibility for the contents of the report rests with that team, details of which are given in the body of the report. Information on the Aboriginal heritage places documented in this report remains the intellectual property of the Noongar communities that contributed it. The views and opinions expressed by the Noongar communities or by the authors of this report do not necessarily reflect the views of Edith Cowan University, the Commonwealth of Australia or the State of Western Australia. The Western Australian and Commonwealth governments do not accept responsibility for any advice or information in relation to this material.

This project was neither designed, nor intended, to support clearance applications under Section 18 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*- (WA).

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY, VOLUME 2

This is the second of two volumes reporting on a consultative project with Noongar communities within or associated with the South-West Forest region of Western Australia. To provide the framework for the future management of Australia's forest regions the Commonwealth and State and Territory Governments have agreed to develop Regional Forest Agreements (RFAs). In order to develop RFAs, Governments have agreed to undertake Comprehensive Regional Assessments (CRAs) of the economic, social, environmental and heritage values of forest regions. Part of the project's objectives were to:

- identify places of potential National Estate Aboriginal heritage value, and to identify community wishes in relation to the possible listing of these places in the Register of the National Estate;
- collect information sufficient for the listing of places of significance to Noongar communities in the Register of the National Estate (where this is endorsed by communities) and develop a means of thresholding those places which have been indicated by the community as suitable for listing;
- document Noongar community views on the management of Aboriginal heritage places and their consideration in the CRA/RFA process, and to develop appropriate related recommendations to be submitted for consideration to the RFA Steering Committee.

This report documents the results of the Noongar heritage values and places assessment project, and the potential for these places to be listed in the Register of the National Estate. This report also documents Noongar community views on the management of the forests in the South-West Forest region and develops appropriate related recommendations for consideration by the RFA Steering Committee.

As a result of the heritage identification process:

**The Noongar participants to the workshops identified 123 places, 59 of these places were located within the South-West Forest region and 64 were located outside of the South-West Forest region.**

Of those places identified within the South-West Forest region, 15 were documented to the level required for possible listing in the Register of the National Estate. One place, Devil's Lair, was already listed in the Register of the National Estate.

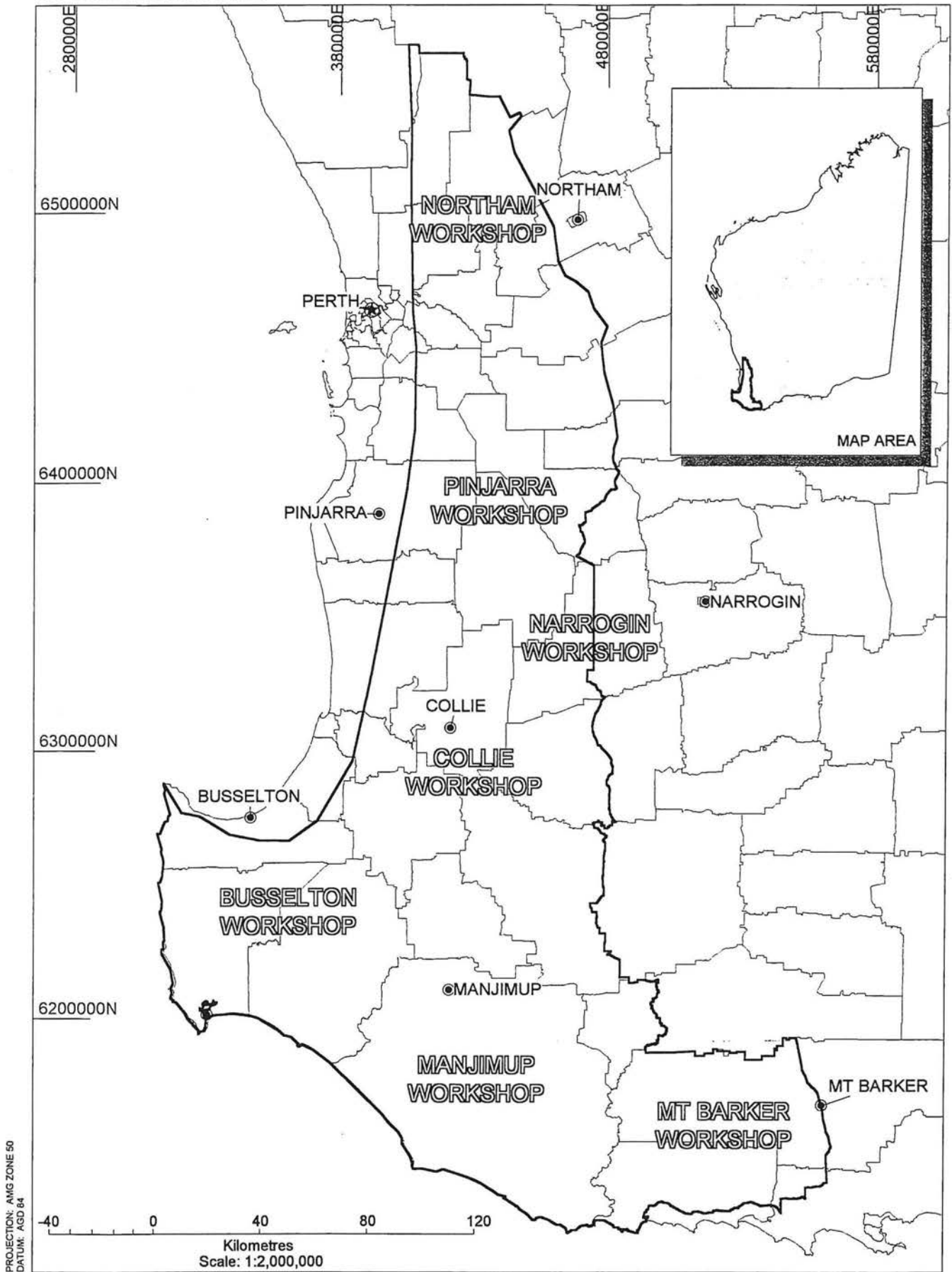
Noongar communities attributed immense importance and value to all of the places identified during the project, which was expressed through a sincere desire to have these places protected under the RFA. Within the limited time frame available for this project, documentation to the level required for listing in the Register of the National Estate was not possible for the majority of places. However, this project has served to highlight the value that Noongar people place on particular places, as well as the study area in general, and the need for the implementation of strategies consistent with the recommendations below through the RFA process.

The following recommendations are made in light of the views expressed by Noongar participants to the workshops concerning Noongar heritage places and their management in the CRA and RFA process.

1. It is recommended that the RFA provide for mechanisms for the protection of Noongar heritage places and values from clearing, mining, logging and other forms of development in forests. This protection should extend to places whose exact dimensions are indeterminate or whose location and significance are inappropriate to disclose to the public.
2. It is recommended that the RFA provide Noongar people with certainty of access to places of heritage value.
3. It is recommended that the RFA include a management plan to co-ordinate and outline the process to manage Aboriginal heritage places covered by the RFA. This should be developed in consultation with and involve the Noongar community.
4. It is recommended that the RFA provide for the involvement of Noongar people in the identification, management, conservation, protection and rehabilitation of Aboriginal heritage places and values in the South-West Forest region. This involvement should take place on all levels, from the planning of strategies for the identification, management, conservation, protection and rehabilitation of Aboriginal heritage places, to the implementation of any specific management strategies employed. Provision should be made for appropriately skilled persons to assist as appropriate.
5. It is recommended that the RFA include processes to provide for continuing and meaningful communication and consultation between the agencies whose actions affect Noongar heritage places and values and the affected Noongar communities.
6. It is recommended that the RFA provide a means by which projects involving the Noongar interpretation of Aboriginal heritage places and values in the South-West Forest region can be funded or otherwise undertaken.
7. It is recommended that the RFA incorporates mechanisms for training in cross-cultural awareness for those people working under the RFA in order to facilitate an appreciation for Noongar culture, heritage places and values.
8. It is recommended that the RFA requires that Government agencies, mining interests, developers or any other parties whose actions may affect Noongar heritage values and places within the South-West Forest region, conduct heritage surveys and assessments as part of their planned routine activities. These heritage surveys and assessments should take place in order to ensure that their obligations under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972-* (WA) are met. Any such assessments need to include the involvement of the local Noongar community and be funded by the party proposing to utilise the area. The level of heritage assessment may differ in accordance with the level of impact on or disturbance to a particular area. The need for a heritage survey and the form that this should take, should be determined

through consultation with the Aboriginal Affairs Department (AAD) and the local Noongar community.

9. It is recommended that all the places identified, documented and mapped through the Aboriginal consultation project, irrespective of whether the standard required for listing in the Register of the National Estate has been met, be considered during the RFA process and in subsequent planning decisions.
10. It is recommended that further work be undertaken in order to upgrade and assess the information obtained on places of significance identified during the course of this project, which could not be assessed because of a lack of further information.
11. It is recommended that a regional heritage assessment of the Aboriginal heritage values and places of the South-West Forest region be undertaken. This should build on the information gathered through this Aboriginal consultation project and that available from other sources, for example the AAD Register of Aboriginal Sites and other ethnographic and archaeological sources.
12. It is recommended that heritage assessment work undertaken once the RFA has been implemented recognises Indigenous intellectual property rights over the material gathered.
13. It is recommended that heritage assessment work undertaken once the RFA has been implemented, be planned, implemented and undertaken in consultation with the relevant Noongar communities that will be involved or affected.



STUDY AREA AND WORKSHOP LOCATIONS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## SITE GAZETTEER

Places within the study area identified during the project that are already listed in the Register of the National Estate

Place name	Place code	Workshop where the place was identified	Map number	Page number
Devil's Lair	Bu.A.19	Busselton		100

Places within the study area documented to the level required for possible listing in the Register of the National Estate

Place name	Place code	Workshops where the place was identified	Map number	Page numbers
Avon River	No.A.1	Northam	Figure 6	105
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Towerrinning Lake and Moodiarup	Co/Na.A.7	Collie Narrogin	Figure 9	134
Walcliffe cave, cliffs and burials	Bu.A.15	Busselton	Figure 1	136
'White City' camping area	Co.A.3	Collie		138
Yeriminup Hill, camping area, ceremonial ground, burial ground	Mt/Na.A.1	Mt Barker Narrogin	Figure 7	140

**Places within the study area that could not be documented to the level required for possible listing in the Register of the National Estate**

Place name	Place code	Workshops where the place was identified	Map number	Page numbers
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Collie Burials & Scarred Tree	Co.A.12	Collie	Figure 8	165
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## 1. INTRODUCTION

This is the second of two volumes reporting on a consultative project with Noongar communities within or associated with the South-West Forest Region of Western Australia. The aim of the heritage component of this project was to consult with Noongar communities and identify Indigenous interests and values in the South-West Forest region. This consultation was designed to:

- identify places of potential national estate Aboriginal heritage value, and to identify community wishes in relation to the possible listing of these places in the Register of the National Estate;
- collect information sufficient to list places of significance to Noongar communities in the Register of the National Estate (where this is endorsed by communities) and develop a means of thresholding those places which have been indicated by the community as suitable for listing;
- document Noongar community views on the management of Aboriginal heritage places and their consideration in the CRA/RFA process, and to develop appropriate related recommendations to be submitted for consideration to the RFA Steering Committee.

This report documents the project outcomes in respect of these aims. It should be read in conjunction with Volume One, which contains details of methodology and individual workshop reports, for a complete understanding.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 The criteria for National Estate listing

The aim of the national estate component of the consultation was to document places of potential national estate Aboriginal heritage value and to identify community wishes in relation to the possible listing of these places in the Register of the National Estate. The methodology employed during this project was developed to ensure best utilisation of the limited time that was available for the consultation process.

The primary focus of the heritage component was to identify and assess places of social value to the Noongar communities; that is, places that are important to, significant to and valued by the Noongar community. The places of potential national estate Aboriginal heritage value identified in this report are those places identified by the Noongar communities themselves. Social value was used as a guiding concept in order to identify places of potential national estate significance on the grounds of Criteria G and E.

#### Criterion E

*Its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.*

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.

#### Criterion G

*Its strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.*

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations.

These are the only criteria that require an assessment of community opinion/value in order to determine their inclusion in the Register of the National Estate.

Community consultation is the most appropriate process to gauge the social value of places and provides important information required for the assessment of places of social significance. Other national estate criteria do not require an assessment of community value or opinion but rely on assessment of attributes unrelated to community interests. This is not to say that potential national estate places significance whose significance relates to other criteria, for example historical value (C.2), were not identified during this project. Rather, community consultation was used to identify places valued by the community and once identified a further assessment could be made against other national estate criteria upon completion of the consultation.



## 2.2 Social value

The focus upon social value provides an extremely broad scope for the identification of places of potential national estate significance. 'Social value is about collective attachment to places that embody meanings important to a community' (Johnston 1991:8). The value and meanings derived from places varies between different people and communities. Indeed, cultural differences affect our understanding and assessment of social significance (Johnston 1991:13):

As social value derives from popular usage and meanings, it is essential that the *assessment* and management of such places must closely involve, if not be led by, the community who use them, live close by them, or regularly visit them [Johnston (1991:16) emphasis added].

During the workshop process the Noongar participants were explicitly asked to identify places, if they wished, that are valued by and important to the community. Thus, the very fact that these places were identified was indicative of their social value. The passion with which Noongar people spoke of these places and the concerns they had regarding the protection of these places are evidence of the high level of social value attributed to the places identified.

Places of social value are not limited by place 'type', the only limiting factor is that the places must be valued by the community. The places identified during the project encompassed an extremely wide range of places and values, from places of mythological or ceremonial significance to those of historical or contemporary significance such as camping and hunting places; from discrete sites to broad areas and even extensive tracks.

The focus of the project upon places of social value to Noongar people had a number of distinct advantages:

1. The consultation process identified places that the Noongar communities themselves valued, as opposed to places interpreted as being of Aboriginal heritage value by people from outside the local Noongar community. This approach maximised Noongar input into the CRA and RFA process within the scope of the project.
2. The extremely limited time frame within which the Aboriginal consultation project took place made it not possible to assess all of the Aboriginal heritage values and places within the South-West Forest region of Western Australia. Focusing upon places valued by the Noongar community enabled Noongar input to be prioritised over heritage assessments on other grounds.
3. The social value (G.1 and E.1) criteria can be used in a broad and flexible manner by community groups. Places identified as having social value to the Noongar community were often also of heritage value on a number of other grounds, for example historical value. By focusing on social value the consultants were able to identify an extremely broad range of Aboriginal heritage places within the limited time available.

4. The social and aesthetic value criteria take into account (and indeed rely upon) the subjectivity of Noongar opinion and values. Noongar participants in the workshops repeatedly reported being tired of having non-indigenous opinions, interpretations and values imposed upon them. The focus upon places of social value empowers Noongar people in the identification of Aboriginal heritage places and relies on the value Noongar people put upon these places as the basis of assessment. This has the effect of acknowledging and facilitating the contribution of Noongar people to the identification of heritage values and places within the South-West Forest region of WA.

### **2.3 Assessment of the heritage places after the workshop process**

After the workshop process was completed the data was sorted, interpreted, analyzed and assessed against the national estate criteria. This took place in a number of stages.

#### **2.3.1 The allocation of place codes.**

Each place was given a place code consisting of the first two letters of the workshop(s), followed by a letter standing for the small group within which it was identified and then by a number allocated by the small group. For example, the place code of the first place identified by small group A at the Busselton workshop would be Bu.A.1. If a place was identified at a number of workshops, then it was prefixed with the first two letters of each of the workshops at which it was identified.

#### **2.3.2 Identification of places located within the South-West Forest region.**

Places that were located outside of the South-West Forest region were sifted out of the process and not considered further, as this was beyond the project brief. This was done through an examination of the information available on each place in order to locate it in respect of the study area boundaries.

#### **2.3.3 Cross-reference with registered Aboriginal sites**

Where possible, the places identified from the workshops were annotated with their known AAD Register - Aboriginal site number. Some problems were encountered in carrying out this step due to difficulties in accessing site information in an electronic form.

#### **2.3.4 Compilation of data templates/place identification forms.**

For those places within the South-West Forest region, the data available from the workshops was transcribed onto the national estate place documentation forms. The workshop information was used to fill in as many fields of the templates as possible. However, at most workshops, a large number of sites was identified, with limited time within which to document these places and no time available for field visits or other forms of validation. As a result, the amount of information on each of the specific places identified was restricted. From what information was available however, data such as map sheet location, Australian Metric Grid (AMG) co-ordinates,

corresponding AAD site numbers, national estate group and category codes, and known bibliographic references were incorporated into the place identification sheets.

### **2.3.5 Application of heritage values and significance indicators.**

On the basis of the information available from the workshops, a preliminary assessment was made against any relevant national estate criteria. The reasons significance was attributed to each place were examined and the corresponding national estate criteria were noted on the place identification forms with the relevance of each corresponding criterion being explained. In many instances assessment of the significance, condition and integrity of the place could not be undertaken owing to the fact that site visitation was not possible within the timeframe.

### **2.3.6 Additional research.**

Research was also undertaken in order to supplement the information gained from the workshops and assist in making an assessment of the national estate significance of the identified place. A number of additional sources were examined to assess the potential national estate significance of identified heritage places. These sources included published works, information on the places available from McDonald, Hales and Associates in-house sources such as past consultancy reports and its database.

An examination of site files and unpublished project reports held at the Register of Aboriginal Sites, Public Policy Division, AAD was also undertaken. The heritage consultant examined all of the publicly accessible site files for places identified within the study area during the workshop process that had a known corresponding AAD site listing. In total, 27 site files were examined and the information was used to upgrade the information derived from the workshops. A number of unpublished reports relevant to heritage places identified during the workshop were also viewed. Another nine site files were restricted from access because of the nature of the information contained therein. These files were not available to be viewed without the consent of the Aboriginal informants who had identified the site. No attempt was made to access these files because permission to view these files could not be obtained within the project timeframe and the very nature of the information contained within the files likely rendered it inappropriate for inclusion in a public document, such as this project report.

### **2.3.7 Mapping of places.**

Utilising the maps annotated at the workshops, other information obtained from the workshops and from place location, derived from the Register of Aboriginal Sites (Public Policy Division, AAD), places were mapped in electronic format, using the *MapInfo* program. This was done in order to include mapping information into the report.

### **2.3.8 Application of the thresholds.**

The final stage of the assessment process was the application of thresholds to determine the potential for the place to be listed in the Register of the National Estate.

The threshold was largely based on the level of information available on the place. In determining whether there was sufficient information available to document the place to the level required for possible listing in the Register of the National Estate a number of factors were taken into account:

- The reliability of the data.
- The amount of information available to determine the nature and extent of the place's significance.
- Whether there was sufficient information to accurately determine the place's location.
- Whether there was sufficient information to identify a boundary within which the place was located.

If there was enough information to enable documentation and assessment of the place's potential national estate significance, then the place fell above the threshold. If there was insufficient information to document the place to the level required for possible listing in the Register of the National Estate, then the place fell below the threshold.

### 3. LIMITATIONS TO THE HERITAGE ASSESSMENT PROCESS

There were a number of limitations to the national estate Aboriginal heritage assessment process. These limitations include the location of the workshops, absence of a fieldwork component, time restraints, Noongar community mistrust of government and the nature of the significance of mythological, spiritual or sacred places.

#### **3.1 Location of the workshops**

Four of the workshop locations were outside of the study area. The workshop locations were determined by the WA RFA Aboriginal Reference Group (the Aboriginal Action Group – AAG). These locations were chosen in order to consult with, and gain input from, the Noongar communities who may be affected by the RFA and have links to forest regions but are not necessarily located within the study area. This had advantages in terms of gaining a wide range of Noongar views on the RFA process and the consideration of heritage issues within RFA. However, in terms of national estate identification, a high proportion of the places identified at these workshops was located outside of the South-West Forest region.

#### **3.2 Absence of a fieldwork component**

In the absence of a field inspection component to the process, it was often not possible to accurately document specific information about place location, boundaries and present condition. Difficulties were also encountered in accurately plotting many of the places identified on a map. In most cases, workshop participants had a clear mental map of the place in their head; however, this lucidity often could not be transferred onto a sheet of paper or onto maps. Landmarks, bush tracks, natural features and other navigational tools could not be relied upon when identifying places on a map. In many cases, an actual field visit to these places would be the only way to accurately determine the location and boundaries of these places. Information concerning the existence, condition and location of places identified during the workshops was assumed to be correct, even though this type of information collected during the workshops was rather limited. A field inspection would have enabled location, size, condition, integrity and basis of significance to be assessed and verified for such places.

#### **3.3 Time constraints**

General discussion on the CRA and RFA process and other issues of concern to Noongar people took up a considerable amount of time. As a consequence, there was limited time available to document places in much detail and compromises had to be made in order to get information on as many places as possible at the expense of discussing a smaller number of places in greater depth. In addition, the time available during the workshop was not sufficient to document all of the places identified in the required detail for national estate listing.

### **3.4 Mistrust of Government**

The heritage assessment took place in conjunction with a consideration of RFA specific issues that are associated with government instrumentalities. The mistrust the Noongar community has of government was apparent very early in the workshop process. This had negative effects upon the workshop in terms of the numbers of people who participated in the process and in the level of information about heritage places that the people were willing to give. This mistrust of government is deep seated within the Noongar community and is based on the historical experience of the (mis)treatment of the Noongar people by government. It has been noted that the basis of this mistrust is not limited to past actions of government but is also predicated on the current policies of the Federal and WA Governments with regard to native title and other issues of Aboriginal concern. Examples were given at the workshops of Noongar participants being invited by CALM officers to identify places of social value to them, which included favoured hunting areas. The CALM officers were told of many hunting locales and to the dismay of the Noongar informants, the next time they went to these places they discovered that they now sported no hunting signs and were being patrolled by CALM officers. Ironically, at the workshops the same people were once again being asked to identify the same types of places that have social value. At the Manjimup workshop, CALM and Commonwealth Government representatives were asked to leave the room so that the group could more comfortably discuss RFA issues. Government officials were happy to comply with this request.

### **3.5 Places of mythological, spiritual or sacred significance**

The workshop participants were sometimes reluctant to disclose information or location details of places of mythological significance, because of concerns about making the location and significance of these places known to the public. These concerns were respected, though communities were informed of the opportunity for such information to be kept confidential. Given the nature of the significance of this material it is often inappropriate for this information to be disclosed.

#### 4. RESULTS - PLACES AND VALUES IDENTIFIED AT THE WORKSHOPS

The workshop process collected a large amount of data on places of Aboriginal heritage value in the South-West of Western Australia. The results of this project should not be seen as an assessment of all of the Aboriginal heritage places and values in the South-West Forest region of WA. The results are, however, an accurate reflection of the places and the range of values identified by the participants to the workshops as being important to Noongar people.

In total:

**123 places were identified by the Noongar participants to the workshops.**

**59 of these places were located within the South-West Forest region.**

**64 of these places were located outside of the South-West Forest region.**

**15 places could be documented to the level required for possible listing in the Register of the National Estate.**

**One place, Devil's Lair, was already listed in the Register of the National Estate.**

**The remaining 43 heritage places identified within the study area did not have sufficient information available for an assessment to be made of the potential for these places to be listed in the Register of the National Estate.**

##### **4.1 Places within the study area identified during the project that are already listed in the Register of the National Estate**

Devil's Lair

##### **4.2 Places within the study area documented to the level required for possible listing in the Register of the National Estate**

Avon River	Boronia gully burial and camping area
Bowelling camping area	Burnside
Duranillin camping area	Ellensbrook
Harris River Road Camps	Kudardup Caves
Quininup brook, site complex and lizard traps	
Rainbow Cave (Ng'lgardup)	Scott River Engravings/Dunnet's Farm

Towerrinning Lake and Moodiarup Walcliffe cave, cliffs and burials  
 'White City' camping area  
 Yeriminup Hill, camping area, ceremonial ground, burial ground

**4.3 Places within the study area that could not be documented to the level required for possible listing in the Register of the National Estate**

Allenson Reserve	Batalling Lizard trap
Black Point	Blackwood River
Bolton Pools	Canal Rocks
Capercup	Chapman Hill
Cobbler Pool	Collie burial
Collie Burials & Scarred Tree	Collie River and Harris River
Collie Spring	Cordering
Cosy Corner	Cowaramup Bay
Eight Mile Pool	Frankland River
Gibraltar Rock	Gracetown burial, midden and massacre site
Helena Hill State Forest	Hithergreen Farm
Jalbarragup Rd	Kilcarnup
Lily Pool Camp	Margaret River
Measle Bridge	Minninup Pool
Moses Rock	Nalyerin Lake burial
Nannup Scarred Trees	Naturaliste-Leeuwin Ridge
Pioneer Graves	Scarp Pool
Skippy Rock/Boranup Forest	Spring
Sues Bridge	Telfer Pool
Tone River	Varis Rd Scarred Tree





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Northam Aboriginal Reserve	Old Noongar Reserve -Pinjarra Massacre Site
Peel Estuary	Peppermint Grove
Potential monument for the Massacre of Pinjarra site	
Shipleys Reserve	Siesta Park
Spencer's Brook	Strelley St Campsite
Terry Davis Farm/'One Blackboy'	'The Lane'
'The Log'	Toby's Inlet
Twines Reserve	Wally's Well
Wave Rock	Willies Lake
Wilson's Rock	Wogamine Forest
Wonnerup Scarred/Shield trees, massacre, corroboree site	
York Aboriginal Reserve	Yorkkrarine Rock
York-Williams Rd	

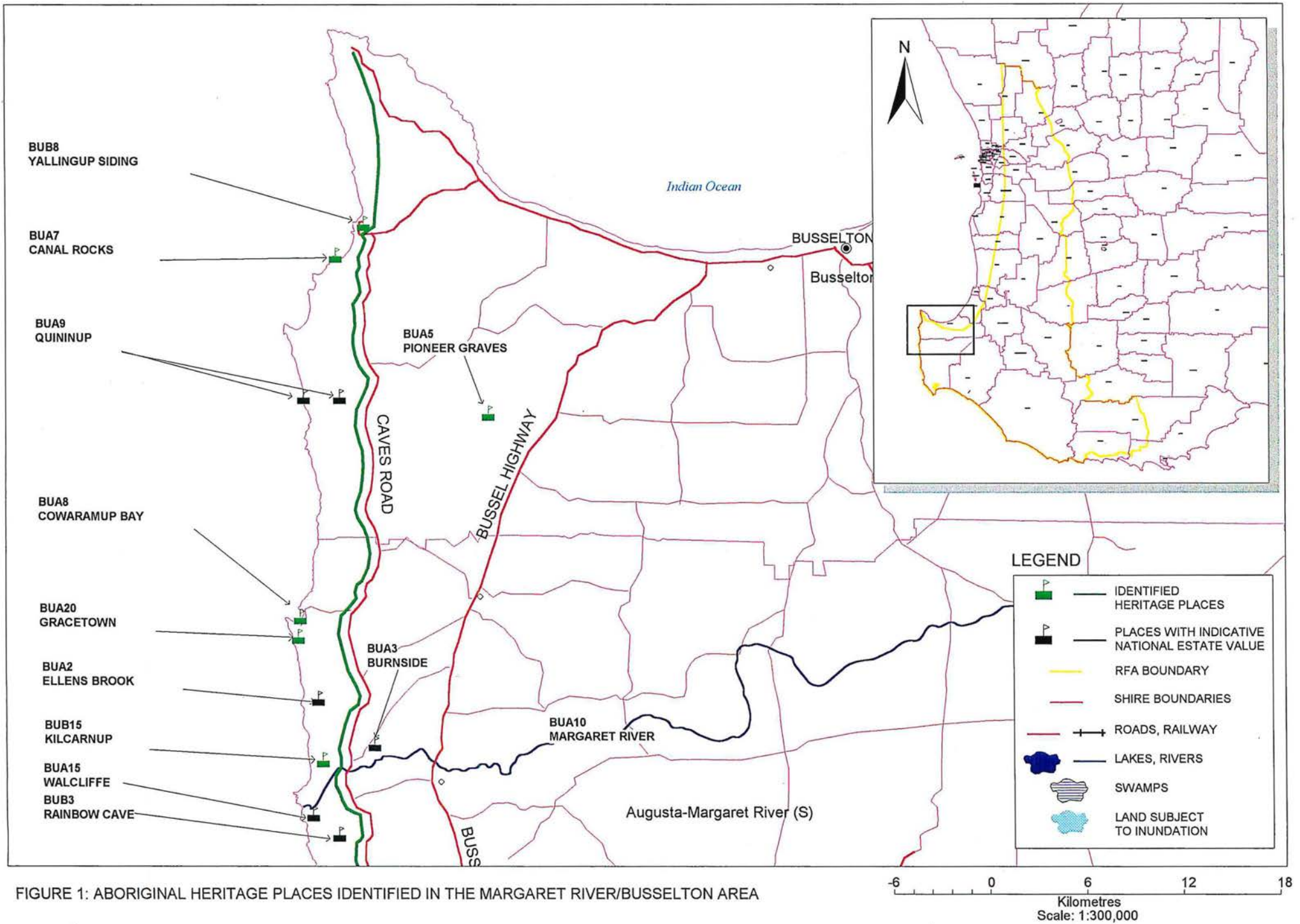


FIGURE 1: ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED IN THE MARGARET RIVER/BUSSELTON AREA

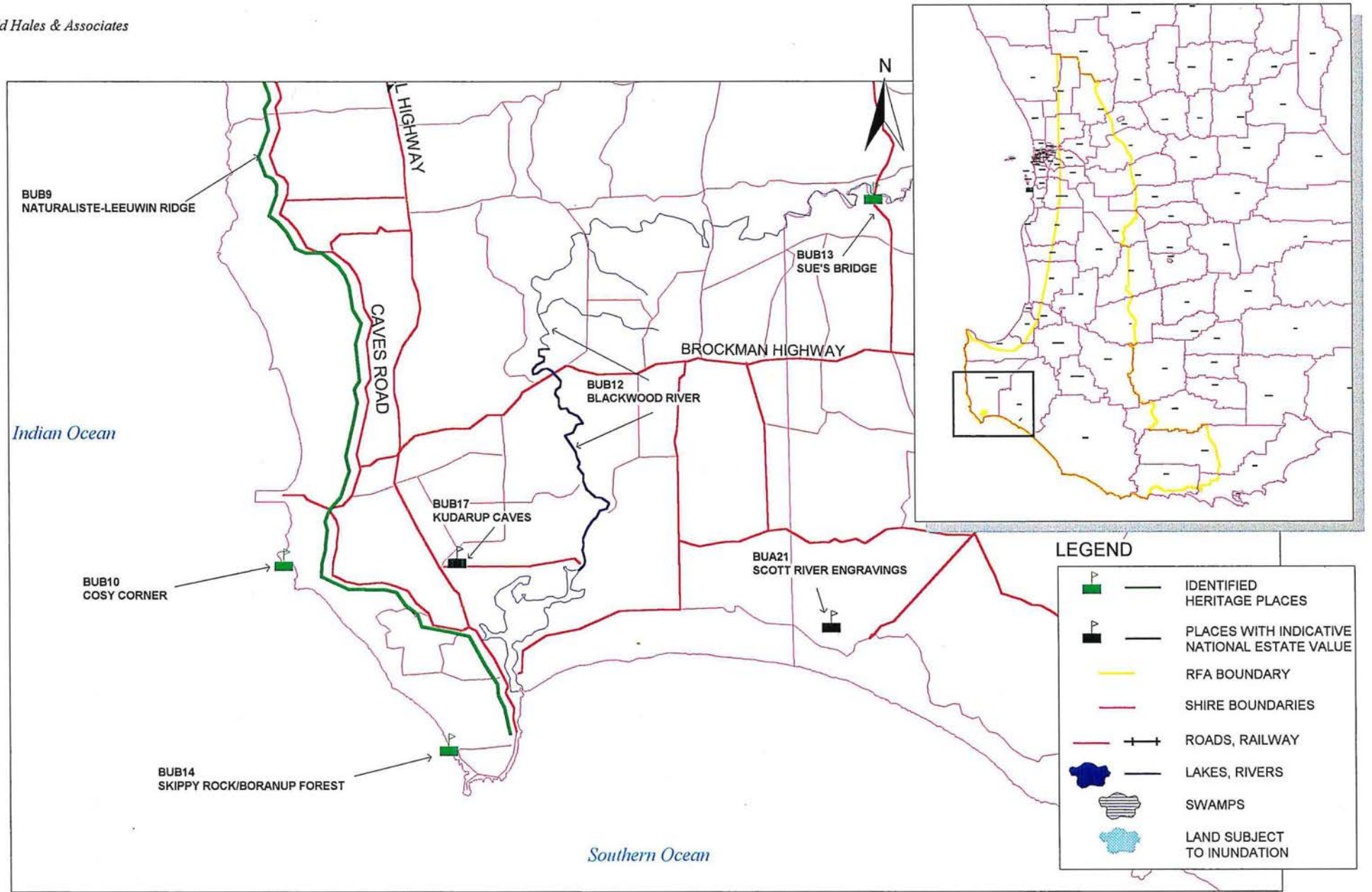


FIGURE 2: ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED IN THE AUGUSTA AREA

-6 0 6 12 18  
Kilometres  
Scale: 1:300,000

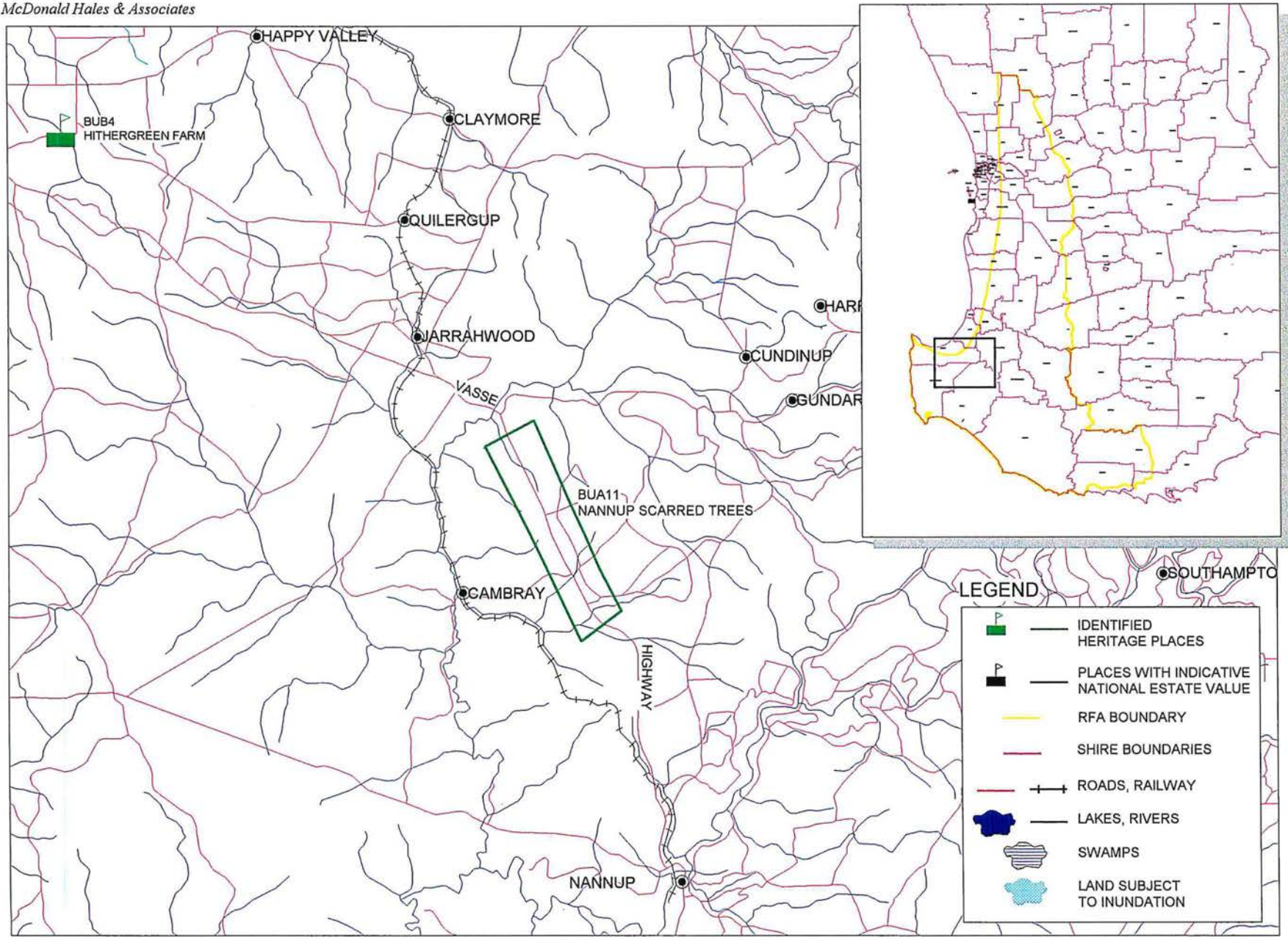
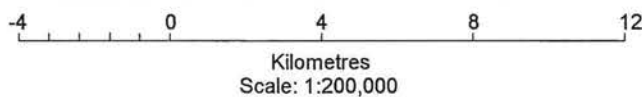


FIGURE 3: ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED IN THE NANNUP/JARRAHWOOD AREA



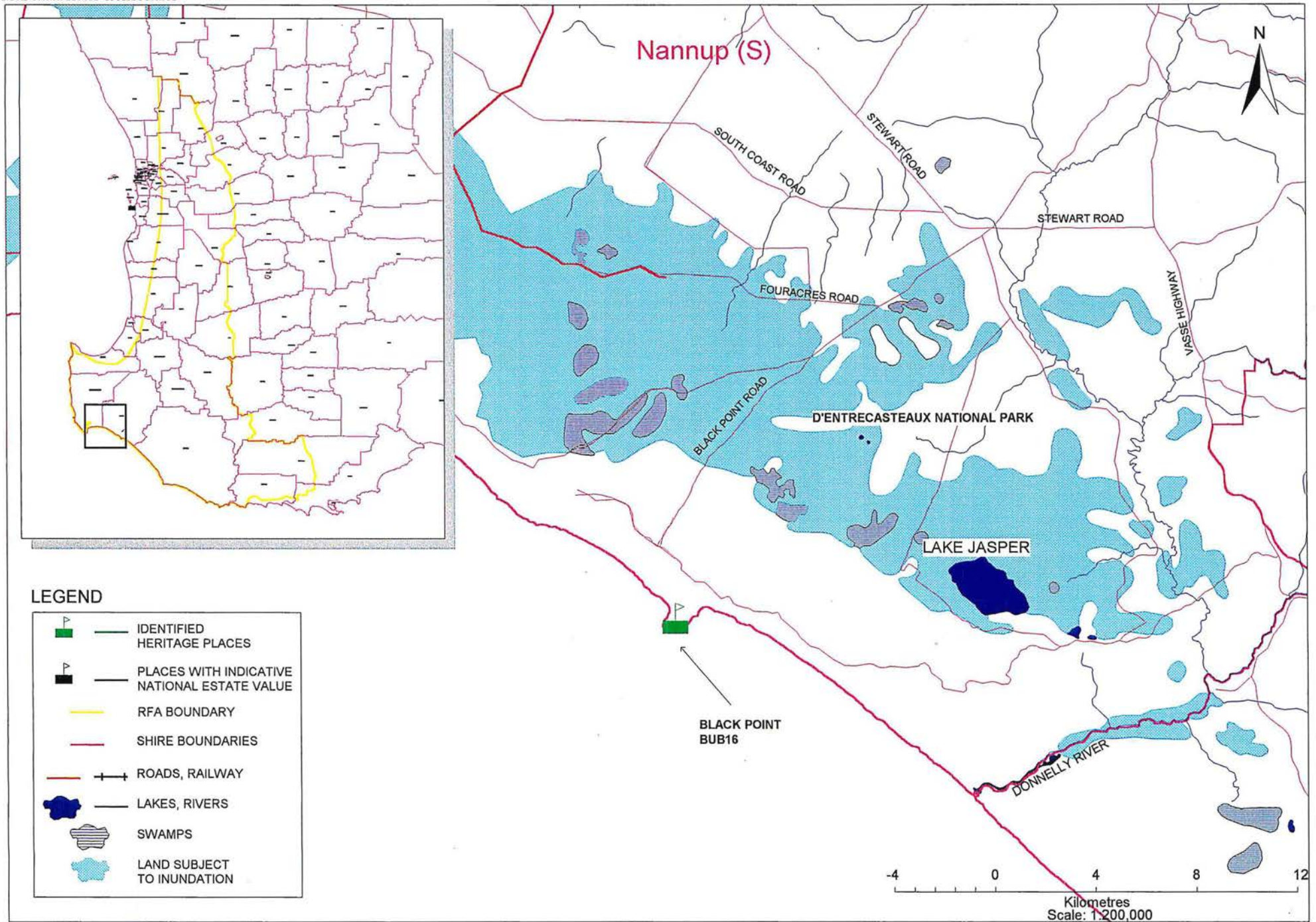


FIGURE 4: ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED IN THE D'ENTRECASTEAUX NATIONAL PARK AREA

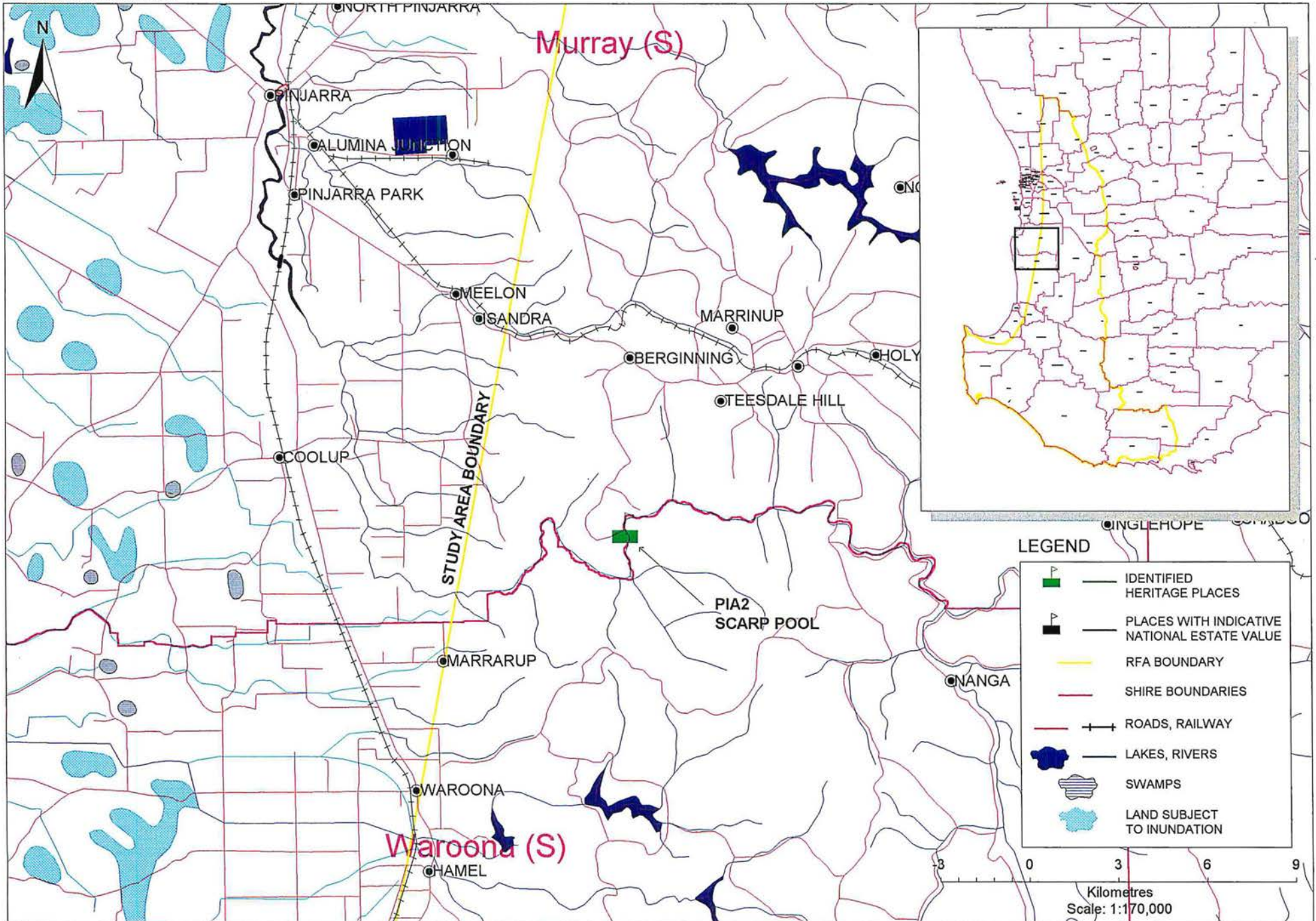


FIGURE 5: ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED IN THE PINJARRA AREA

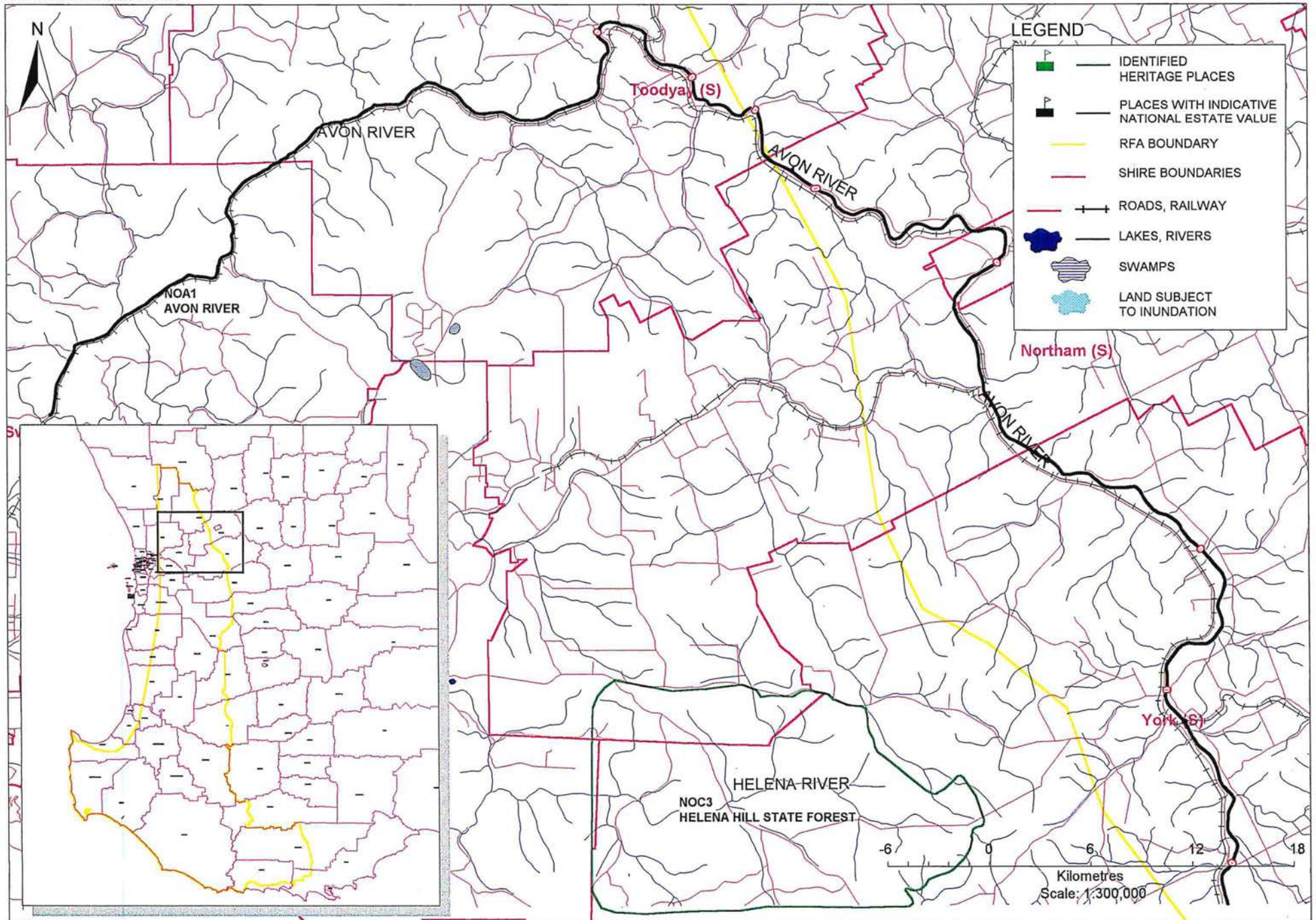
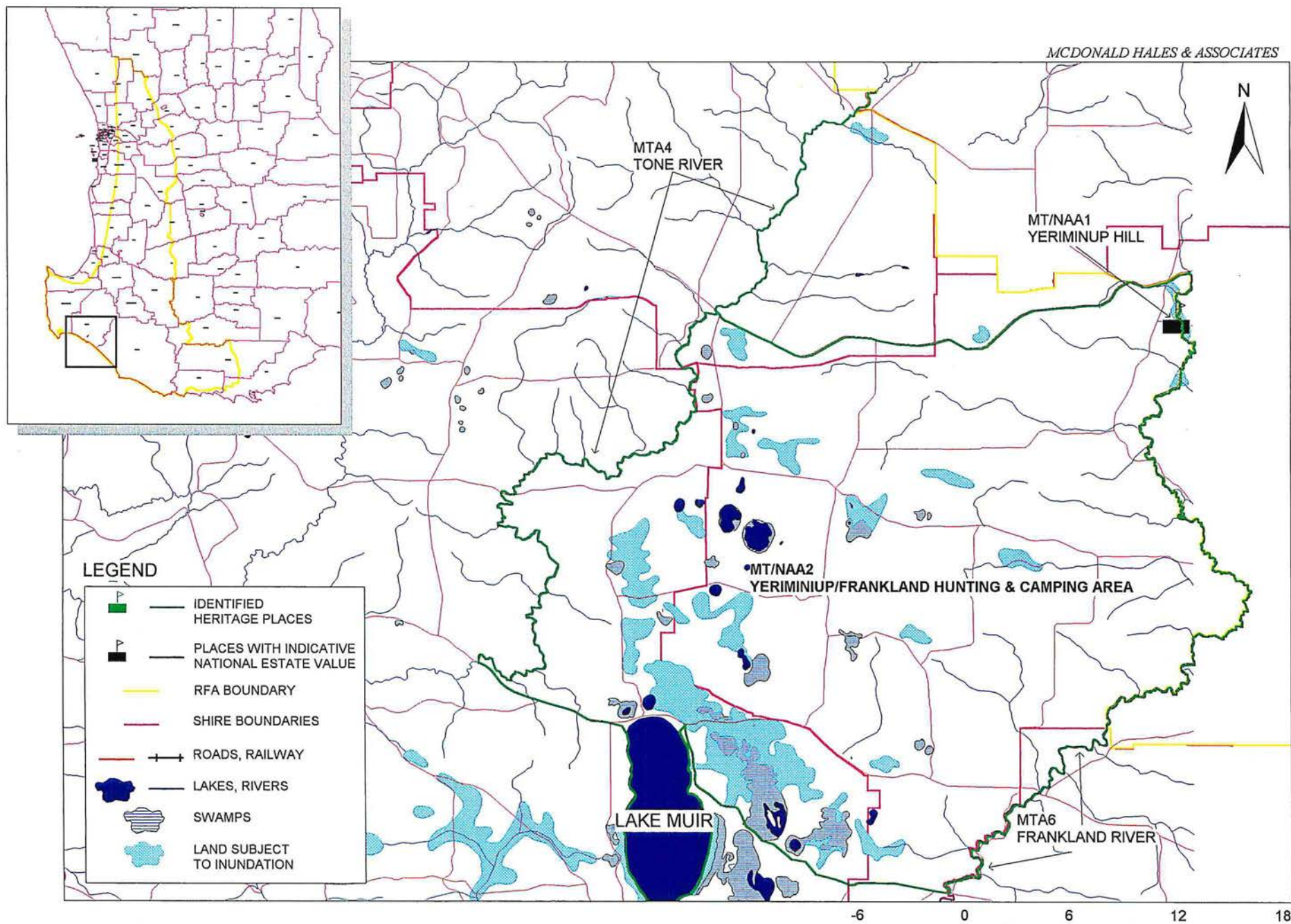


FIGURE 6: ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED IN THE NORTHAM AREA





**LEGEND**









-  IDENTIFIED HERITAGE PLACES
-  PLACES WITH INDICATIVE NATIONAL ESTATE VALUE
-  RFA BOUNDARY
-  SHIRE BOUNDARIES
-  ROADS, RAILWAY
-  LAKES, RIVERS
-  SWAMPS
-  LAND SUBJECT TO INUNDATION

FIGURE 7: ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED IN THE YERIMINIUP HILL/LAKE MUIR AREA

Kilometres  
Scale: 1:300,000

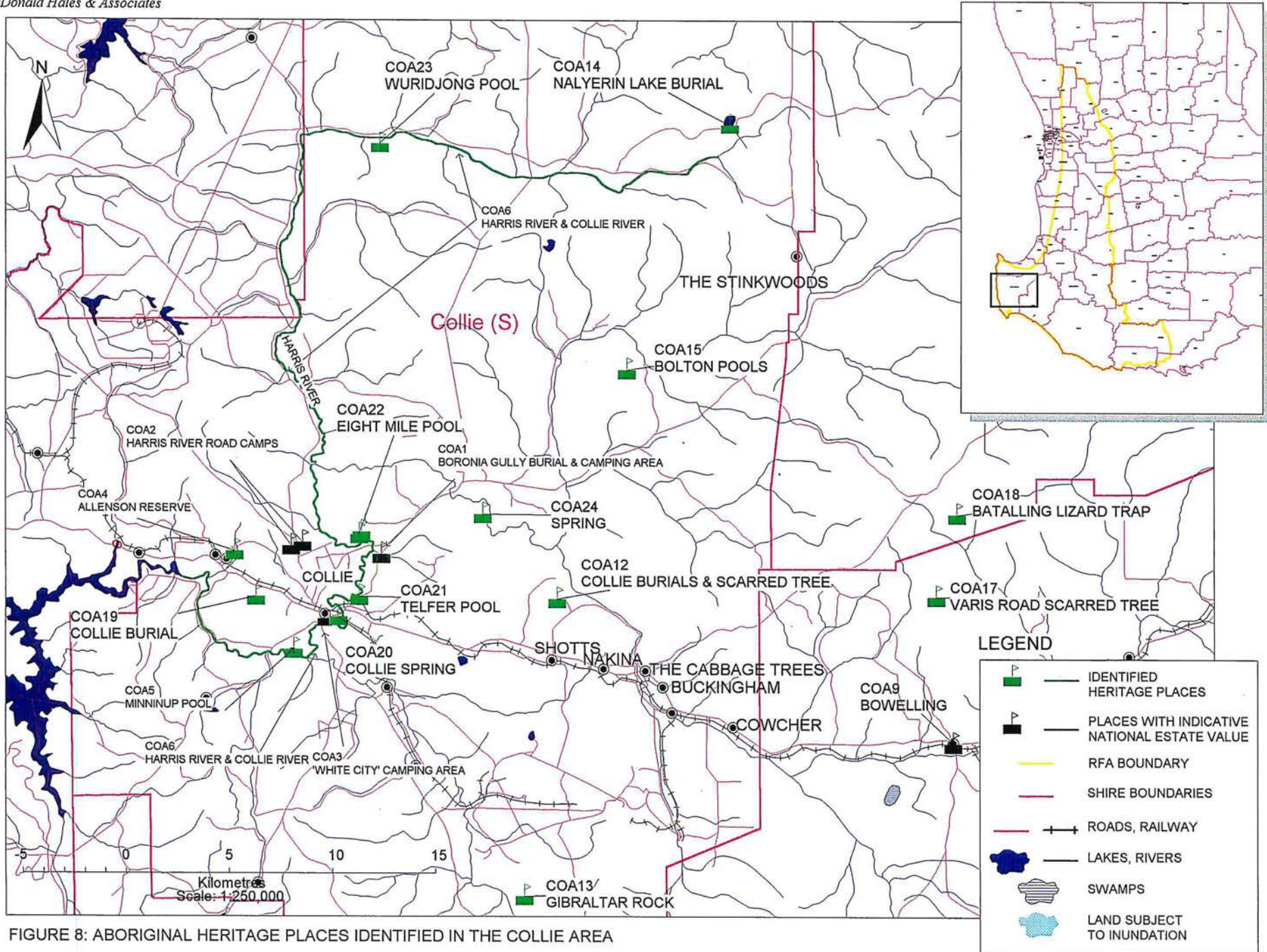


FIGURE 8: ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED IN THE COLLIE AREA

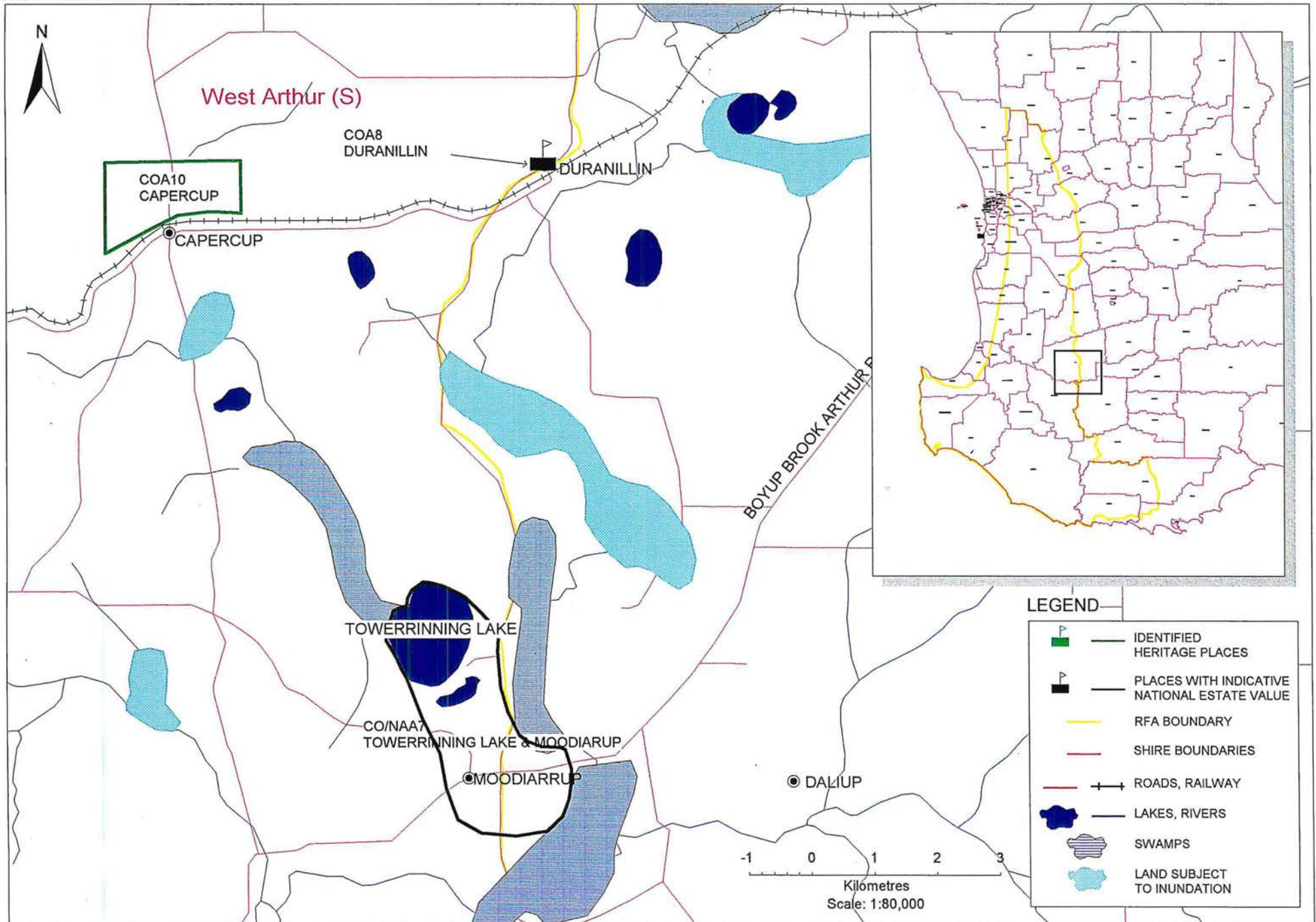


FIGURE 9: ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED IN THE WEST ARTHUR AREA

#### **4.5 Aboriginal heritage values within the South-West Forest region**

The high value that Noongar people place upon the South-West Forest region of Western Australia was made clear from the community consultation process. Although a large proportion of the places identified during the workshops are located outside of the South-West Forest region, this was a result of the location of the workshops as opposed to a disinterest in the forest region. Four of the seven workshops were located outside of the South-West Forest region, at each of these workshops most of the places identified were also located outside the study region. The participants in these workshops generally came from towns outside of the study area. This contrasted with the results of the workshops held at locations within the South-West Forest region. At all of the workshops within the study area, where national estate documentation took place, the majority of the places recorded were located within the South-West Forest region.

The types of places identified at all of the workshops were similar and reflected a consistency of Aboriginal values throughout the South-West of Western Australia. Places of importance ranged from previous habitation places, areas of mythological or ceremonial importance, places where historical events such as massacres took place, to areas containing cultural (archaeological) material. The places of heritage value that were identified were not restricted to places used in the past, rather, a large number of these places are of contemporary significance and value. Many of the places identified are still being used today, for example, as hunting and camping places. They provide a means of maintaining and continuing traditional practices, Noongar culture and identity whilst at the same time providing a connection back to the past and a sense of place. Therein lies the potency of these places' importance. The protection of Noongar heritage places and values is more than just the protection of places, but it is a matter of protecting the survival of Noongar cultural identity.

Whilst some places were singled out as being of greater importance than others, the value that the landscape had in general was made apparent at every workshop. This point was borne out by the fact that at every workshop one of the primary concerns of the Noongar participants was access to country. Noongar people speak passionately of their need to access the forest generally and specific heritage places within it.

Noongar communities place great value upon the South-West Forest region in its entirety, they speak of the importance of the country as a whole and of the interconnectedness between various places. Actions that directly affect one specific place may have indirect effects upon other related, but spatially distant, places. This contrasts with the national estate assessment process, which requires delineation of places through specific boundaries, AMG co-ordinates and value-fields. In this sense, the national estate assessment process is not the most appropriate mechanism to document and assess Noongar heritage values and places in the South-West Forest.

The South-West Forest region as a whole is valued highly by Noongar communities for a number of reasons, including but not limited to:

1. The land as a living manifestation and physical evidence of the events of the Dreaming, this is illustrated in the inter-relatedness between land and the Noongar mythology. The Dreaming and the physical environment are inextricably entwined.
2. The central role that the South-West Forest region has in the construction, and as a signifier, of identity. For Noongar people, the place that an individual comes from is an important part of their identity.
3. The traditional connection to the land and the importance of maintaining that connection to the land as a means of maintaining Noongar identity. This connection is maintained through continued access to land, for example, in order to hunt and camp. One of the Noongar elders made the point at the Manjimup workshop that continued access to country was a matter of cultural survival.
4. The interconnectedness between country and self. Country cannot be considered in isolation from the Noongar community. The point was raised at a number of workshops that the health and wellbeing of the Noongar community is connected to country. Actions that affect the landscape also affect the Noongar community.
5. The historical connection with country provides a strong sense of place and a connection back to the past.
6. Noongar people at all of the workshops spoke of the strong spiritual associations with the land.
7. For Noongar people, there is a strong sense of place that inheres in the South-West Forest region; this is a result of shared values, experiences, connections to and associations with the land.

The heritage value of the South-West Forest region needs to be examined from a holistic perspective rather than by dividing it up into numerous discrete places of heritage value. Whilst it is true that certain places have Aboriginal heritage value, it must be kept in mind that the South-West Forest region in its entirety is valued by the Noongar community. The focus upon certain places of heritage value should not occur at the expense of an understanding of the Aboriginal heritage value of the landscape as a whole.

## 5. CONSIDERATION OF ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IN THE CRA AND RFA PROCESS AND SUBSEQUENT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE RFA STEERING COMMITTEE

The following recommendations are made in light of the views expressed by Noongar participants to the workshops concerning Noongar heritage places in the CRA and RFA process and their management.

1. It is recommended that the RFA provide for mechanisms for the protection of Noongar heritage places and values from clearing, mining, logging and other forms of development in forests. This protection should extend to places whose exact dimensions are indeterminate or whose location and significance are inappropriate to disclose to the public.
2. It is recommended that the RFA provide Noongar people with certainty of access to places of heritage value.
3. It is recommended that the RFA include a management plan to coordinate and outline the process to manage Aboriginal heritage places covered by the RFA. This should be developed in consultation with and involve the Noongar community.
4. It is recommended that the RFA provide for the involvement of Noongar people in the identification, management, conservation, protection and rehabilitation of Aboriginal heritage places and values in the South-West Forest region. This involvement should take place on all levels, from the planning of strategies for the identification, management, conservation, protection and rehabilitation of Aboriginal heritage places, to the implementation of any specific management strategies employed. Provision should be made for appropriately skilled persons to assist as appropriate.
5. It is recommended that the RFA include processes to provide for continuing and meaningful communication and consultation between the agencies whose actions affect Noongar heritage places and values and the affected Noongar communities.
6. It is recommended that the RFA provide a means by which projects involving the Noongar interpretation of Aboriginal heritage places and values in the South-West Forest region can be funded or otherwise undertaken.
7. It is recommended that the RFA incorporate mechanisms for training in cross-cultural awareness for those people working under the RFA in order to facilitate an appreciation for Noongar culture, heritage places and values.
8. It is recommended that the RFA requires that Government agencies, mining interests, developers or any other parties whose actions may affect Noongar heritage values and places within the South-West Forest region, conduct heritage surveys and assessments as part of their planned routine activities. These heritage surveys and assessments should take place in order to ensure that their obligations under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972-* (WA) are met. Any such assessments

need to include the involvement of the local Noongar community and be funded by the party proposing to utilise the area. The level of heritage assessment may differ in relation to the level of impact on or disturbance to a particular area. The need for a heritage survey and the form that this should take should be determined through consultation with the AAD and the local Noongar community.

9. It is recommended that all the places identified, documented and mapped through the Aboriginal consultation project, irrespective of whether the standard required for listing in the Register of the National Estate has been met, be considered during the RFA process and in subsequent planning decisions.
10. It is recommended that further work be undertaken in order to upgrade and assess the information obtained on places of significance identified during the course of this project, which could not be assessed because of a lack of further information.
11. It is recommended that a regional heritage assessment of the Aboriginal heritage values and places of the South-West Forest region be undertaken. This should build on the information gathered through this Aboriginal consultation project and that available from other sources, for example the AAD, Register of Aboriginal Sites and other ethnographic and archaeological sources.
12. It is recommended that heritage assessment work undertaken once the RFA has been implemented recognises Indigenous intellectual property rights over the material gathered.
13. It is recommended that heritage assessment work undertaken once the RFA has been implemented, be planned, implemented and undertaken in consultation with the relevant Noongar communities that will be involved or affected.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

The strength of Noongar attachments to the South-West Forest region of WA, and the heritage values and places within it, was made clear through the Aboriginal consultation project. The passion with which the Noongar participants in the workshops spoke of the heritage values and places of the South-West Forest region was testimony to the strength of their attachments to the land. The wide range of places identified during the workshops reflected the diversity of heritage values and places that Noongar people hold to be important in the region. These places ranged from areas of mythological significance, to historical camping areas, meeting places, ceremonial sites, through to important hunting areas or contemporary recreational and camping places. What connects these places, however, is the strong and pervasive sense of place that inheres in them and the deep concern that Noongars have about the protection of, and access to, them.

The strength of Noongar attachments to land cannot be understated. The relationship to land is not simply a physical connection; rather, the spiritual component of this connection with place was borne out strongly at all of the workshops. Protection of, and access to, places of heritage value to Noongar people is of utmost importance. This is not merely because of the strength of attachment to these places, but because of the important role that these places have in the maintenance of Noongar identity and culture. The importance placed upon these values and places manifests itself in the continued calls for Noongar involvement in the protection, management and rehabilitation of these places

Throughout the workshop process, Noongar people continually spoke of the need to have their voices heard and to have a meaningful input into the identification, care and management of Aboriginal heritage values and places. This concern extended beyond having input into the identification, management and protection of *specific* places. Rather, the heritage value of the land as a *whole* was emphasised and the need to access it for traditional purposes was stressed at every workshop. The Indigenous heritage value of the South-West Forest region as a whole needs to be recognised. The RFA should facilitate the involvement of Noongar people in the conservation, protection and management of heritage values and places throughout the South-West Forest region of WA, for they have a valuable contribution to make and a wealth of traditional knowledge from which to draw.

What is clear from the project is the wide range and type of Noongar heritage values and places located within the South-West Forest region and the desire of the Noongar communities to have these places protected under the RFA. It is also clear that there remains a large number of heritage places within the South-West Forest that were not documented through this project. What is required, then, is an ongoing commitment to the identification, assessment and management of Noongar heritage values and places within the South-West Forest region. The RFA provides the best opportunity and platform through which to effect this.



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**APPENDIX A: NATIONAL ESTATE CRITERIA.**

Without limiting the generality of subsection (1) of the Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975, a place that is a component of the natural or cultural environment of Australia is to be taken to be a place included in the national estate if it has significance or other special value for future generations as well as for the present community because of:

**Criterion A**

**Its importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history.**

- A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.
- A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.
- A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.
- A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

**Criterion B**

**Its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history.**

- B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.
- B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest.

**Criterion C**

**Its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history.**

- C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.
- C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of the human occupation of Australia.

**Criterion D**

**Its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of:**

- (i) a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or
  - (ii) a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments
- D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.
- D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique).

**Criterion E**

**Its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.**

- E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.

**Criterion F**

**Its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.**

- F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.

**Criterion G**

**Its strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.**

- G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

**Criterion H**

**Its special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history.**

- H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region.

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN  
THE STUDY AREA THAT ARE ALREADY LISTED IN  
THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE**

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT ARE ALREADY LISTED IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Devil's Lair
Place Identification	Bu.A.19
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	
Related Places	
Other Listings	<b>Is already listed on the National Estate – 009406</b> AAD site number S00363

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Margaret River
Distance	
Direction	

*All Places*

LGA	Augusta-Margaret River
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	SI 50-5 1930 Busselton
Title information	
Boundary of Place	The cave itself.
Easting (AMG)	
Northing (AMG)	

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT ARE ALREADY LISTED IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Description</b>	
History	Archaeological investigations in the cave reveal that Aboriginal people lived in the cave sporadically from about 30,000 years ago until some 6,000 –12, 000 years ago.
Physical Description	
Condition and Integrity	
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	Significant because of its social and cultural (G.1) value. Devil's Lair is highly spiritually, culturally and socially valued. The cave is imbued with spiritual significance and culturally it is valued because of the artefactual material located there and because it was a previous habitation place. It provides invaluable information about and contributes to a greater understanding of Aboriginal occupation and lifestyle habits 6,000 – 30,000 years ago.
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Busselton RFA workshop Dortch, Charles (1984) Devil's Lair, a study in prehistory. Perth: Western Australian Museum.
<b>Values</b>	
Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	Devil's Lair is highly spiritually, culturally and socially valued. The cave is imbued with spiritual significance and culturally it is valued because of the artefactual material located there.
<b>Categories &amp; Themes</b>	
Unofficial code(s)	Habitation place
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	6 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Busselton
General Locality Map Source & Date	





ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO  
THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL  
ESTATE.

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN  
THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL  
REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER  
OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

**Identification**

Place Name	Avon River
Place Identifier	No.A.1
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	Natural
Group code	
Related Places	
Site Number	

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Northam, Toodyay
Distance	
Direction	

*All Places*

LGA	Northam
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	2134 Wooroloo, 2234 Northam
Title information	
Boundary of Place	The Avon River in its entirety including its banks and a nominal 100 metres to either side of the river.
Easting (AMG)	
Northing (AMG)	

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

**Description**

History

The Avon River is mythologically important because the *Waugal* (a creative mythical serpent) resides in the river and looks after the Noongar people of the region. There is a range of sacred sites that are located along the river.

The river is used for swimming, camping and fishing. These associations are traditionally based, and have been continued up until the present and there are many memories associated with the place.

There are a number of important places (an Ochre Hill, ceremonial area and birthing place) located on the Avon just west of Northam, however, these places are located outside the South-West Forest region.

Physical Description

The Avon River described here includes the river in its entirety, its banks and immediate surrounds.

Condition and Integrity

**Significance**

Statement of Significance

Culturally it is extremely important because of the strong mythological associations with the *Waugal* (G.1).  
 Socially it is valued as a camping, swimming and fishing location, especially in Summer, and because the historical associations with and the memories attached to the river there is a strong sense of place derived from the river (G.1).  
 It is also valued for its beauty (E.1).  
 The special significance of the Avon river to women was noted at the workshop.

**Documentation**

Bibliographic references

Northam RFA workshop

**Values**

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Subcriterion</b>	E.1 <i>Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.</i>
<b>Value text</b>	The Avon River is highly regarded by the local Noongar community for its beauty and aesthetic value.
<b>Categories &amp; Themes</b>	
<b>Unofficial code(s)</b>	

<b>Subcriterion</b>	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
<b>Value text</b>	The Avon River is extremely culturally and spiritually significant because of the strong associations with the Waugal and with Noongar mythology. Socially it is highly valued as a traditional swimming, camping and fishing place and is still being used for those purposes. Because of the lasting associations with the place the Avon River has a strong sense of place for the local Noongar people.
<b>Categories &amp; Themes</b>	
<b>Unofficial code(s)</b>	

<b>Data Recording</b>	
<b>Date of Recording</b>	9 October 1997
<b>Name of Recorder</b>	Simon Choo
<b>General Locality Map Source &amp; Date</b>	See Figure 6

ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.

Identification

Place Name	Boronia Gully burial and camping area
Place Identification	Co.A.1
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	Historic
Group code	HC.CB
Related Places	
Other Listings	AAD site number S02103

Location

Non-urban address

Nearest town	Collie
Distance	1.5 km out of Collie on the Collie-Williams road.
Direction	North east

All Places

LGA	Collie
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	2131 Collie
Title information	
Boundary of Place	The camp boundaries extend for approximately 500 metres to either side of the road along the lower base of the hill, although the <u>exact</u> boundaries are indeterminate because the whole area was a major camping place and the boundaries changed with time.
Easting (AMG)	Approx. 4 23 500 – 4 24 500
Northing (AMG)	Approx. 63 10 200 – 63 10 600

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

**Description**

History	The Boronia Gully camping was a favoured camping area for the Collie Aboriginal population in the first half of this century. There were a large number of squats and humpies located at the place.
Physical Description	It is located along the lower slopes of a hill and extends for approximately 500 metres to either side of the Collie-Williams road. This area was a main camping place in the Collie region for Noongar families for the first half of the century. There is a fenced off area which contains the graves of two of the previous inhabitants of the camp.
Condition and Integrity	The area is currently minimally disturbed.

**Significance**

Statement of Significance	The Boronia Gully camping area is an extremely important place for the Collie Noongar people. It is of historic value (C.2) because it was a major camping area in the Collie district for the best part of this century. It is valued socially and culturally (G.1) because of the associations that many Collie Noongars have with the place as a place of past residence for themselves or their families. There is also a strong spiritual connection (G.1) to the place because of the many memories of the place and of the people that lived and died at the place (of which two are now buried there).
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**Documentation**

Bibliographic references	Aboriginal Affairs Department, Register of Aboriginal Sites, Public Policy Division. Interviews with Sima Khan and Joseph Northover (12-10-97) O'Connor, R (1984) <u>Report on the Anthropological Survey of the Proposed Power Station Site, Collie South-Western Australia</u> , Prepared for Dames and Moore.
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**Values**

Subcriterion	C.2 <i>Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia.</i>
Value text	The Boronia Gully camping area provides valuable information towards the nature of Noongar habitation of the Collie area.
Unofficial code(s)	Habitation place
Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	The Boronia Gully area is extremely important and highly valued by the Collie Noongar community because of the strong associations and links to the area. There is a strong spiritual connection with the area based on the many happy memories of the place and the large Aboriginal presence that was once there, and also because the graves of two people are located at the place. The area provides an important sense of place for the local community based on the strong and sustained associations with the area.

Categories & Themes	HT.09.07 Disposing of dead bodies
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**Data Recording**

Date of Recording	12 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Collie
General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 8

ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.

Identification

Place Name	Bowelling camping area
Place Identification	Co.A.9
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	
Related Places	Duranillin camping area
Other Listings	S02486

Location

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Darkan
Distance	26 km
Direction	West

*All Places*

LGA	Collie
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	2131 Collie
Title information	
Boundary of Place	The place is bounded by a nominal 500 metres surrounding the old Bowelling railway depot.
Easting (AMG)	4 52 000
Northing (AMG)	63 01 800

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

**Description**

History	After the Duranillin railway depot, which was a major camping area in the region, was closed many of the families that were camped there moved to the Bowelling depot. Bowelling became a major camping/gathering place for Noongars in the area. Once the railway depot at Bowelling closed the Noongars staying at Bowelling moved to Collie and Darkan. The Bowelling area, and the area along the Bowelling Rd to Collie is valued as a hunting and camping area.
Physical Description	Located along the Brunswick Junction Collie Narrogin Railway. There was some artefactual material uncovered at Bowelling consisting of a grinding and hammerstone.
Condition and Integrity	

**Significance**

Statement of Significance	As one of the major camping areas in the Collie area for its time, Bowelling is important for its contribution to a greater understanding of Noongar habitation patterns in the Collie region, and the interrelationship between these patterns and the railway system (Criterion C.2). As a major camping area, Bowelling is important to the local Noongar population because of the many connections to the place. It is also valued as an excellent spot for hunting, fishing and camping (Criterion G.1).
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**Documentation**

Bibliographic references	Aboriginal Affairs Department, Register of Aboriginal Sites, Public Policy Division. Interview with Joseph Northover (12-10-1997) Interview with Sima Khan (12-10-1997)
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**Values**

Subcriterion	<i>C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia.</i>
Value text	As one of the major camping areas for Noongars in the region for its time, Bowelling contributes to a greater understanding of Noongar habitation patterns in the region and especially of Noongar habitation patterns in the region before many of the Noongar population moved to Collie.

**Categories & Themes**

Unofficial code(s)	Habitation place
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Subcriterion	<i>G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	Bowelling is highly valued because of the connections many people and families have with the place. It is also valued because it is an excellent place for hunting, fishing and camping.

**Categories & Themes**

Unofficial code(s)	Habitation place
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**Data Recording**

Date of Recording	12 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Collie
General Locality Map	See Figure 8



ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.

Identification

Place Name	Burnside
Place Identification	Bu.A.3
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	Historic
Group code	
Related Places	
Other Listings	AAD site number S00937

Location

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Margaret River
Distance	4km
Direction	North-west

*All Places*

LGA	Augusta-Margaret River
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	SI 50-5 1930 Busselton
Title information	
Boundary of Place	Sussex Location 121.
Easting (AMG)	Approx. 3 18 000
Northing (AMG)	Approx. 63 43 000

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

**Description**

History	Burnside was a welfare mission; however, relatives of those staying there would also camp in the vicinity. The place was associated with a large number of prominent Noongar people including King Bundaitch and Queen Jinny. It is reported that there are probably a number of graves there as well, because a number of Noongars are known to have died there. One such burial is listed as Aboriginal site number S00937.
Physical Description	Located near Cowaramup, there are still some buildings there and in some of the trees are carved people's names.
Condition and Integrity	There are still some buildings there.

**Significance**

Statement of Significance	Significant for historical (C.2) and social (G.1) value. Burnside is extremely important because of the historical associations of the local Noongar population and their relatives with the place and because of the strong sense of place and identity derived from that place. It contributes to an understanding of Aboriginal habitation patterns in the Margaret River region, and the way in which these habitation patterns adapted to contact with the influences of colonisation and welfare.
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**Documentation**

Bibliographic references	Aboriginal Affairs Department, Register of Aboriginal Sites, Public Policy Division. Busselton RFA workshop
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**Values**

<b>Subcriterion</b>	<i>C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia.</i>
Value text	Burnside contributes to an understanding of Aboriginal habitation patterns in the Margaret River region, and the way in which these habitation patterns adapted to contact with the influences of colonisation and welfare.

**Categories & Themes**

Unofficial code(s)	Habitation place
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<b>Subcriterion</b>	<i>G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
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Value text	Burnside is extremely important to the local Noongar community because of the historical, social and cultural associations of Aboriginal people with the place and also because of the family connections that many of the local Noongar population with the place.
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**Categories & Themes**

Unofficial code(s)	Habitation place
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**Data Recording**

Date of Recording	6 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Busselton
General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 1

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

**Identification**

Place Name	Duranillin camping area
Place Identification	Co.A.8
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	
Related Places	Bowelling
Other Listings	

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Darkan
Distance	24 km
Direction	South

*All Places*

LGA	West Arthur
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	2230 Dinninup
Title information	
Boundary of Place	The place is bounded by a nominal 500 metres surrounding the old Duranillin railway siding.
Easting (AMG)	4 81 300
Northing (AMG)	62 91 200

ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.

Description

History Duranillin is located along the Wagin-Bowelling railway. The railway siding area was a large Noongar camping area with around fifty Noongar families camping there. It was the largest camping area for Noongars at the time. When it closed as a railway depot, the people moved to Bowelling and it was from here that people then moved finally to Darkan and Collie. Because of the large Aboriginal presence at Duranillin, singing, dancing and corroborees took place there.

Physical Description

Condition and Integrity

Significance

Statement of Significance

Duranillin is extremely important because of the strong associations many Noongar families have with the area (Criterion G.1). This importance is heightened because of the extremely large number of Noongar people residing there and the singing, dancing, corroborees and other cultural activities that took place there. It also contributes to greater understanding of the pattern of Noongar occupation of the region and the interrelationship between this pattern and the railway system (Criterion C.2).

Documentation

Bibliographic references

Interview with Joseph Northover (12-10-1997)  
Interview with Sima Khan (12-10-1997)

Values

Subcriterion

*C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia.*

Value text

At its height Duranillin was the largest congregation of Noongar families in the area and there were far more Noongars living there than in Collie or Darkan. When it closed as a railway depot, the people moved to Bowelling and it was from here that people then moved finally to Darkan and Collie. Because of the large Aboriginal presence at Duranillin, singing, dancing and corroborees took place there. It contributes to an understanding of Noongar habitation in the region and how the Noongar population gradually moved into the town areas.

Categories & Themes

Unofficial code(s)

Habitation place

Subcriterion

*G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.*

Value text

It is extremely important because at the time of its existence it was the largest camping area for Noongars in the area. Many of the 'old people' resided at the camp and ceremonies, singing, dancing and corroborees took place there. It is of social significance because of the connection it forms with the past and of the 'old people', and conveys a sense of place and history.

Categories & Themes

Unofficial code(s)

Habitation place

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	12 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Collie
General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 9

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

**Identification**

Place Name	Ellensbrook
Place Identifier	Bu.A.2
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	Historic
Group code	
Related Places	
Other Listings	AAD site numbers S00242, S00244, S00768, S01005, S02249, and S02598; it is a WA National Trust Property, and possibly listed Heritage Council of Western Australia permanent register of heritage places.

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Gracetown
Distance	5km
Direction	South-south-east

*All Places*

LGA	August-Margaret River
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	SI 50-5, 1930 Busselton
Title information	
Boundary of Place	Lot R-22673, within the Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park, 4697.
Easting (AMG)	Approx. 3 15 000
Northing (AMG)	Approx. 62 45 500

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

**Description**

History	<p>The Ellensbrook property is the site where an old homestead built in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century is located, around the property was situated a large Aboriginal fringe camp. Ellen Bussel owned the property and used Aboriginal people, who would camp around the property, as a source of labour. In 1879 Ellensbrook was established as a 'Homefarm' by the Church of England and received some financial assistance from the Aborigines Department. Ellensbrook homefarm was run by Miss Edith Bussel, the daughter of Alfred and Ellen Bussel. The farm was used as an Aboriginal mission where Aboriginal children were educated. Together with the New Norcia Benedictine Mission, the Anglican Swan Native and Half-caste Home, Ellensbrook was one of the three homes in Western Australia to be operated under the <i>Industrial Schools Act 1874</i>, and therefore outside the control of the Aborigines Department. Consequently the Aborigines Department had no power to send children to the missions and most children were sent here by their parents in the same way that children were sent to boarding schools. It was run as an orphanage, although many of the children still had living parents. It was a relatively small institution with, at the most, ten children at any one time; however, adults sometimes spent time there. At the Ellensbrook homefarm, the children were schooled and trained in western ways. Most of the girls entered domestic service, or married into settler families in the district and a number even set up their own farms. Much to the distress of Miss Edith Bussel, Ellensbrook was closed as a homefarm in 1917.</p>
Physical Description	<p>Set in a valley close to the sea with Ellen Brook running close by. There is a waterfall that flows down the hillside near a cave (Meekardabee Cave) that is associated with a Dreaming story. There is an abundance of archaeological material throughout the Ellensbrook property. This archaeological material contains stone artefacts of many different compositions and tool types, including worked glass, fossiliferous chert and quartz pieces.</p>
Condition and Integrity	<p>The building is in good condition, there is Aboriginal cultural (archaeological) material situated in eroding coastal dunes behind the homestead and also immediately north-east of the homestead..</p>
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	<p>Significant for historical (C.2) and social (G.1) value. The place is extremely significant to the local Noongar population, because of the historical importance of the place as a habitation site and also because of the close connections of many of the local population whose relatives were raised, had camped or stayed there at some stage. This contributes to a strong sense of place and identity being derived from that place and is of high sentimental value. It contributes to an understanding of Noongar habitation patterns in the Busselton region, and the interaction between Noongar people with the local pioneering colonial families.</p>
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	<p>Aboriginal Affairs Department, Register of Aboriginal Sites, Public Policy Division. Bunbury, Eve (1985) 'Aboriginal myth associated with Ellen Brook', (unpublished) reproduced from local Busselton newspaper no date or name available. Busselton RFA workshop Cresswell, G.J (1989) <i>The Light of Leeuwin: The Augusta-Margaret River Shire History</i>, The Augusta-Margaret River Shire History Group</p>

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

Haebich, Anna (1988) For Their Own Good: Aborigines and Government in the Southwest of Western Australia, 1900-1940. Nedlands: University of Western Australia Press.

McDonald, Hales and Associates (1995a) Aboriginal Sites in the Lower Southwest Heritage Study. Unpublished report to the Gnuraren Aboriginal Corporation, National Estates Grants Program.

Tilbrook, L (1983) Nyungar Tradition: glimpses of Aborigines of South-Western Australia 1829-1914. Nedlands: University of Western Australia Press.

Water Authority of Western Australia (1987) Gracetown water Supply from Ellen Brook, Public Environmental Report, March 1987, unpublished report.

**Values**

<b>Subcriterion</b>	C.2 <i>Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia.</i>
<b>Value text</b>	Contributes to an understanding of Noongar habitation patterns in the Busselton region, and the interaction between Noongar people with the local pioneering colonial families.
<b>Categories &amp; Themes</b>	
<b>Unofficial code(s)</b>	Habitation place

<b>Subcriterion</b>	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
<b>Value text</b>	Extremely important to the local Noongar community because of the historical, social and cultural associations of Aboriginal people with the place and also because of the family connections that many of the local Noongar population have with the place.
<b>Categories &amp; Themes</b>	
<b>Unofficial code(s)</b>	Habitation place

**Data Recording**

<b>Date of Recording</b>	6 October 1997
<b>Name of Recorder</b>	Simon Choo
<b>Workshop</b>	Busselton
<b>General Locality Map Source &amp; Date</b>	See Figure 1



ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.

Identification

Place Name	Harris River Road Camps
Place Identification	Co.A.2
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	
Related Places	
Other Listings	AAD site number S02456

Location

Urban address

Street No	
Street Name	On either side of the Harris River Rd/Mornington Mills Rd, it begins on the east after Hodgson Terrace and on west after Collins St. The northern boundary is approximately Hull Rd.
Suburb/Town	Collie
Postcode	

All Places

LGA	Collie
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	2131 Collie
Title information	
Boundary of Place	The portion of the area west of the Harris River/Mornington Mills Rd is bounded, approximately, by Collins Rd on the south, Patstone Rd on the west, and its northern extremity is approximately in line with Hull Rd. The eastern portion extends eastward for the length of Hodgson Terrace and northwards until Hull Rd is reached.
Easting (AMG)	Approx. 4 19 500 – 4 20 400
Northing (AMG)	Approx. 63 10 500 – 63 10 900

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

**Description**

History	In 1953 land was set aside for a reserve to be established which would provide housing for the Collie Noongars in response to the influx of Aboriginal people moving into the area seeking employment. In 1957 the site was declared Reserve number 24848. An extra area was also incorporated into Reserve 24848 to be set aside for native camping. A large number of Noongar families lived at the reserve between 1953 and the late sixties.
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**Physical Description**

Condition and Integrity	Some portions of the area are now part of the Collie industrial area and have been built over.
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**Significance**

Statement of Significance	The place is of social significance to the Collie Noongar population because of the connections many people have with the place and the sense of place that is derived from the area (G.1). It is also significant because it contributes to an understanding of Noongar occupation patterns in the region, especially from 1953 to the late sixties (C.2).
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**Documentation**

Bibliographic references	Interview with Sima Khan (12-10-1997) Interview with Joseph Northover (12-10-1997)
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**Values**

Subcriterion	<i>C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia.</i>
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Value text	Contributes to a better understanding of Noongar occupation of the Collie area from 1953 until the late sixties.
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**Categories & Themes**

Unofficial code(s)	Habitation place
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Subcriterion	<i>G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
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Value text	The Harris River Road reserve is extremely important to the Collie Noongar people because of the many associations with the area as a previous home, it provides an important focal point of Collie Noongar identity and confers a strong sense of place.
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**Categories & Themes**

Unofficial code(s)	Habitation place
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**Data Recording**

Date of Recording	12 October 1997
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Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
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Workshop	Collie
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General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 8
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ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.

Identification

Place Name	Kudardup Caves
Place Identification	Bu.B.17
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	Natural
Group code	
Related Places	
Other Listings	AAD site number S01942

Location

<i>Non-urban address</i>	6 km north of Augusta along the Bussel Highway at the Kudardup Rd turnoff.
Nearest town	Augusta
Distance	6 km
Direction	North-north west

All Places

LGA	Augusta – Margaret River
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	1929 Leeuwin
Title information	
Boundary of Place	The caves in their entirety.
Easting (AMG)	3 27 200
Northing (AMG)	62 06 900

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

**Description**

History	
Physical Description	Caves with two left hand stencils on the wall. These are made with a reddish-brown ochreous paint and are approximately 70 metres apart and two metres above the ground level. There is also stone artefactual material present.
Condition and Integrity	The stencils are difficult to see because of the pitted/channelled, eroded limestone surface.

**Significance**

Statement of Significance	The caves are valued aesthetically valued because of the example of traditional rock art that is located there (E.1). The caves are also valued for social and cultural reasons because of the cultural significance of the place arising from the location of the hand stencils and archaeological material in the cave (G.1).
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**Documentation**

Bibliographic references	Aboriginal Affairs Department, Register of Aboriginal Sites, Public Policy Division. Busselton RFA workshop McDonald, Hales and Associates (1995) <u>Aboriginal Sites in the Lower Southwest Heritage Study</u> . Unpublished report to the Gnuraren Aboriginal Corporation, National Estates Grants Program.
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**Values**

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

Subcriterion	E.1 <i>Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.</i>
Value text	The hand stencils are highly valued by the Busselton Noongar community.
Categories & Themes	
Unofficial code(s)	
Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	The caves are important for the cultural and spiritual value they have to the local Noongar community.
Categories & Themes	
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	6 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Busselton
General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 2

ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.

Identification

Place Name	Quininup brook, site complex and lizard traps.
Place Identification	Bu.A.9
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	HC.RE
Related Places	
Other Listings	AAD site numbers S00663, S00664, and S00665.

Location

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Quininup
Distance	4.5 km
Direction	West

*All Places*

LGA	Augusta – Margaret River
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	SI 50-5 1930 Busselton
Title information	
Boundary of Place	The area is bounded by a nominal distance of one hundred metres from the coast-line, extending for 500 metres northward; along Quininup Brook in its entirety, including the coastal dune blowout extending approximately 300 metres north of the brook; the billabong is located at the eastern end of the coastal blowout and south of the brook; the southern boundary extends a further 200 metres south of the brook. The Lizard traps are located approximately one kilometre inland.
Easting (AMG)	3 13 500
Northing (AMG)	62 64 000 – 62 65 000

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

**Description**

History	This is a traditional Noongar camping place and the Busselton Noongar community is still using it as a camping and fishing area. This continued connection and historical connection to the place has been documented in previous studies (see McDonald, Hales and Associates 1995c). The freshwater billabong located there makes it an ideal camping spot. There is artefactual material located here. Excavations at Quininup Brook revealed a stratified sequence of stone artefacts which began well below the level containing the oldest date of 18 500 ± 1 700 years BP but which terminated at about 6 000 years BP.
Physical Description	The area includes the strip of coastline north of where the creek enters the water, extending for some 500 metres. There is a freshwater spring near the beach with 'red spots' around it. There is also an outcrop of granite rocks and there are three lizard traps located further inland. The artefactual material consists mainly of fossiliferous chert and quartz. There is a stone arrangement consisting of a number of circular clusters of granite pebbles. These may be the remains of hearths, although they are conceivably ritual stone arrangements. The three lizard traps consist of granite slabs being supported on granite blocks to form an artificial shelter/habitat for lizards.
Condition and Integrity	

**Significance**

Statement of Significance	The lizard traps are extremely important as an example of Noongar technical innovation (F.1) and of traditional practice (B.2). Archaeologically it is a very significant place, it is one of the few non-cave sites in the southwest to have yielded dateable, stratified deposits. The place is significant because of the social, cultural and spiritual value it has for the local Noongar population (G.1).
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**Documentation**

Bibliographic references	Aboriginal Affairs Department, Register of Aboriginal Sites, Public Policy Division. Busselton RFA Workshop Ferguson, W (1981) 'Archaeological investigations at the Quininup Brook site complex, Western Australia', <u>Records of the Western Australian Museum</u> , 9:609-37. McDonald, Hales and Associates (1995a) <u>Aboriginal Sites in the Lower Southwest Heritage Study</u> . Unpublished report to the Gnuraren Aboriginal Corporation, National Estates Grants Program. McDonald, Hales and Associates (1995c) <u>Report of an Aboriginal Heritage Study of the proposed Quininup Subdivision Southwest Western Australia</u> , Prepared for Mitchell Goff and Associates, March 1995.
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**Values**

Subcriterion	B.2 <i>Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest.</i>
Value text	The lizard traps demonstrate a distinctive traditional practice, which is no longer practised, is of exceptional interest and is in danger of being lost. Other artefactual material there provides information about past Aboriginal practises.
Unofficial code(s)	

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Subcriterion</b>	<i>F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.</i>
<b>Value text</b>	The lizard traps show a high degree of technical and creative innovation and design in terms of practicality and simplicity.
<b>Unofficial code(s)</b>	
<b>Subcriterion</b>	<i>G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
<b>Value text</b>	Valued by the community as a place to engage in social and cultural activities, and also as a traditional camping place.
<b>Categories &amp; Themes</b>	HT.08.01.04 Recreating in the outdoors
<b>Data Recording</b>	
<b>Date of Recording</b>	6 October 1997
<b>Name of Recorder</b>	Simon Choo
<b>Workshop</b>	Busselton
<b>General Locality Map Source &amp; Date</b>	See Figure 1



ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.

**Identification**

Place Name	Rainbow Cave
Place Identification	Bu.B.3
Other Names	Ng'lgardup
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	
Related Places	
Other Listings	

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Margaret River
Distance	8 km
Direction	South-west-west

*All Places*

LGA	Augusta – Margaret River
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	SI 50-5 1930 Busselton
Title information	
Boundary of Place	The cave itself and a nominal 100 metres surrounding the entrance.
Easting (AMG)	3 15 150
Northing (AMG)	62 37 850

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

**Description**

History	The evidence from the archaeological investigations suggests that the place was used between 400-800 years ago by people who used quartz tools and consumed a variety of small to medium sized mammals, small quantities of fish and perhaps some shellfish. The oldest evidence of habitation at the place has been dated at between 4000-4500 years BP. Daisy Bates (nd) wrote that the Rainbow Cave was the site of an initiation camp that initiates were taken during the initiation period.
Physical Description	The site is located about 1 km inland and 1.5 km south of the mouth of the Margaret River and overlooks the sea from the side of a dune. It is in actual fact a collapsed cave measuring 30m deep and 15 m wide with a large shelter (15m x 12m) on the eastern side and a smaller one (3m x 3m) on the northern wall. Cultural remains include moderate amounts of flaked quartz, animal bone and charcoal. There are remains of mammals ranging in size from mice to grey kangaroos and there are also fish, bird, reptile and amphibian remains.
Condition and Integrity	Has been partially excavated.

**Significance**

Statement of Significance	It is important because of it contains physical evidence of the traditional practices of the inhabitants of the cave and provides an insight into the way of life and habits of its occupants. The cultural material present at the site provides invaluable evidence of the lifestyle, diet and land-use of the Noongar inhabitants of the area in the past (B.2). It is highly valued by the local Noongar community because of the connection it provides with the past and is important socially and culturally for the people (G.1).
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**Documentation**

Bibliographic references	<p>Busselton RFA Workshop</p> <p>Lilley, I (1993) 'Recent Research in Southwestern Western Australia: A Summary of initial Findings'. <u>Australian Archaeology</u> Number 36, June 1993.</p> <p>Bates, D (nd) 'Unpublished notes on the camps to which initiates were taken at initiation period' Daisy Bates Collection, State Archives, Section II (Geographical), ACC 1212A.</p> <p>McDonald, Hales and Associates (1995) <u>Aboriginal Sites in the Lower Southwest Heritage Study</u>. Unpublished report to the Gnuraren Aboriginal Corporation, National Estates Grants Program.</p>
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**Values**

Subcriterion	<i>B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest.</i>
Value text	The cultural material present at the site provides invaluable evidence of the lifestyle, diet and land-use of the Noongar inhabitants of the area in the past.

**Categories & Themes**

Unofficial code(s)	
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Subcriterion	<i>G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	The place is highly valued by the local Noongar population because

ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.

Categories & Themes	of the cultural material present there.
Unofficial code(s)	

**Data Recording**

Date of Recording	6 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Busselton
General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 1.

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

**Identification**

Place Name	Scott River Engravings – Dunnet's Farm
Place Identification	Bu.A.21
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	
Related Places	
Other Listings	AAD site number S01786

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

From Alexandra Bridge, travel east along the Brockman highway, south via Courtney Rd, east via a section of Payne Rd, then south along a section of Scott River Rd, crossing the Scott River Ford and onwards to Roberts Rd, to Dunnet Homestead on location 3081(?), thence east via two miles of sand track to location 680 which is through a gate in the north boundary via a steep downward slope. It is located three kms from the Southern Ocean and several hundred metres south of the Scott River.

Nearest town	Augusta
Distance	Approximately 18 kms
Direction	East

*All Places*

LGA	Nannup
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	SI 50-5 1930 Busselton
Title information	
Boundary of Place	The area within which the limestone surfaces are located (approximately 75 metres north to south and 25 metres wide), in location 680.
Easting (AMG)	Approx. 3 49 000
Northing (AMG)	Approx. 62 04 000

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

**Description**

History	
Physical Description	There are over 100 motifs engraved into a series of limestone tablets located on privately owned land east of Augusta, three kms from the Southern Ocean and several hundred metres south of the Scott River. The place consists of a series of flat tabular limestone slabs occupying an area of approximately 75m x 25m. The engravings are predominantly animal tracks ranging from emu tracks (the majority) to those of smaller birds, which could be bustards or other unidentified wading types. There are also tracks of a number of macropods, some with both the hind and fore prints engraved. A number of other symbols are also engraved into the rocks, including a star motif which is made up of three lines crossing at a central point, and single wandering lines, which could perhaps represent snake or lizard tracks.
Condition and Integrity	They are in good condition; however, as the engravings are in limestone they are susceptible to erosion.
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	The engravings are valued for their aesthetic significance (E.1) and because of the social and cultural significance they have for Noongar people of the lower South-West (G.1).
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Aboriginal Affairs Department, Register of Aboriginal Sites, Public Policy Division. Busselton RFA workshop Clarke, J (1983) 'An Aboriginal Engraving Site in the South-West of Western Australia'. <u>Records of the Western Australian Museum</u> . 11(1):63-67. Cresswell, G.J (1989) <u>The Light of Leeuwin; the Augusta – Margaret River shire history</u> . Margaret River: The Augusta – Margaret River Shire History Group
<b>Values</b>	

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Subcriterion</b>	<i>E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.</i>
Value text	The engravings are highly valued by local Noongars for their aesthetic attributes, and as one of the rare examples of such art in the South-West of WA.
Categories & Themes	
Unofficial code(s)	

<b>Subcriterion</b>	<i>G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	The engravings are highly valued because of the cultural significance of the place.
Categories & Themes	
Unofficial code(s)	

<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	6 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Busselton
Slide Reference	
General Locality Map Source & Date	Figure 2
Site Plan Source & Date	

ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.

Identification

Place Name	Towerrinning Lake and Moodiarup
Place Identification	Co/Na.A.7
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	Natural
Group code	
Related Places	
Other Listings	

Location

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Darkan
Distance	30 km
Direction	South

*All Places*

LGA	West Arthur
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	2230 Dinninup
Title information	
Boundary of Place	The place is made up of the lake and a nominal buffer of 100 metres which extends down to Moodiarup.
Easting (AMG)	Approx. 4 79 200 – 4 83 000
Northing (AMG)	Approx. 62 80 000 – 63 84 850

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

**Description**

History	The lake used to be freshwater and full of wildlife and was an important corroboree ground for Noongars in the Collie region. The bush surrounding Towerrinning Lake was an important hunting and camping area and meeting place.
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Physical Description	
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Condition and Integrity	Salinity problems have changed the Towerrinning Lake from a freshwater lake into a salt-water lake.
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**Significance**

Statement of Significance	Towerrinning Lake and Moodiarup are culturally significant to Noongar people as a corroboree ground and camping and meeting place and because the area surrounding it was used as a hunting and camping area (G.1).
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**Documentation**

Bibliographic references	Interviews with Joseph Northover and Sima Khan (12-10-1997). Narrogin RFA workshop (9-10-1997)
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**Values**

Subcriterion	<i>G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
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Value text	Towerrinning Lake is valued by Noongars in the region as a place of spiritual and cultural importance because of the associations with it as a past corroboree place, hunting area, camping and meeting place.
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Categories & Themes	
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Unofficial code(s)	Habitation place
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**Data Recording**

Date of Recording	9 and 12 October 1997
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Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
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Workshop	Narrogin and Collie
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General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 9
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ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.

Identification

Place Name	Walcliffe house, cave, cliffs and burials
Place Identification	Bu.A.15
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	HC.CB
Related Places	
Other Listings	

Location

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Margaret River
Distance	7km
Direction	West

*All Places*

LGA	Augusta – Margaret River
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	SI 50-5 1930 Busselton
Title information	
Boundary of Place	The place extends from 3 15 000E, 62 39 000N northward and westward until it reaches Margaret River.
Easting (AMG)	3 14 000 – 3 15 000
Northing (AMG)	62 38 000 – 62 39 000

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

**Description**

History	Busselton Noongar people have strong connections with Walcliffe House and the area was used in the past as a camping place. Daisy Bates (nd) reports that the place was used as a camp to which initiates were taken during their initiation period.
Physical Description	Located near Walcliffe House, there are cliffs, caves and burials the whole place is of spiritual significance to the local Noongar people.
Condition and Integrity	The cliffs are currently being used by absailers, which is eroding the cliff face and is a cause of great concern to the local Noongar elders.

**Significance**

Statement of Significance	The place is extremely significant as it is a very spiritual place for the local Noongar community (G.1).
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**Documentation**

Bibliographic references	Busselton RFA workshop Bates, D (nd) 'Unpublished notes on the camps to which initiates were taken at initiation period' Daisy Bates Collection, State Archives, Section II (Geographical), ACC 1212A.
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**Values**

Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	The area is a very spiritual place and is highly valued by the Busselton Noongar community because of its social and spiritual associations. The value placed upon it was borne out by the level of concern raised about damage being done to the area by absailers.

Categories & Themes	HT.09.07 Disposing of dead bodies
Unofficial code(s)	

**Data Recording**

Date of Recording	6 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Busselton
General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 1

ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.

Identification

Place Name	'White City' camping area
Place Identification	Co.A.3
Other Names	Hockey Grounds
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	
Related Places	
Other Listings	

Location

Urban address

Street No	
Street Name	Preston Rd
Suburb/Town	Collie
Postcode	

All Places

LGA	Collie
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	2131 Collie
Title information	
Boundary of Place	The camping area is enclosed on the west and north by the Collie River and on the east by Preston Rd. A hockey field and golf course now cover the area.
Easting (AMG)	Approx. 4 20 800 – 4 21 150
Northing (AMG)	Approx. 63 07 000 – 63 07 600

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

**Description**

History	'White city' was the location of a camping area for a large number of Noongars
Physical Description	
Condition and Integrity	There is a golf course and hockey grounds located on the former camping grounds.

**Significance**

Statement of Significance	'White City' contributes to an understanding of the location of Noongar habitation places in and around the Collie township (C.2). The place is highly valued because of its social significance as a previous Noongar camping area, the associations that many have with the area and the sense of place derived from it (G.1).
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**Documentation**

Bibliographic references	Interview with Sima Khan (12-10-1997) Interview Joseph Northover (12-10-1997)
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**Values**

Subcriterion	C.2 <i>Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia.</i>
Value text	Contributes to an understanding of Noongar occupation in and around the Collie township.
Categories & Themes	
Unofficial code(s)	Habitation place

Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	'White City' is highly valued because of the social associations with the area as a previous home for the Collie Noongar population and their forbears.
Categories & Themes	
Unofficial code(s)	Habitation place

**Data Recording**

Date of Recording	12 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Collie
General Locality Map Source & Date	

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

**Identification**

Place Name	Yeriminup Hill camping area/ceremonial ground/burial ground.
Place Identifier	Mt/Na.A.1
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	Natural
Group code	
Related Places	Yeriminup/Frankland hunting and camping area, Albany Highway Rd Reserves, Gordon River, Tone River, Frankland River.
Site Number	AAD site number S01683

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Frankland
Distance	Approx. 20 km
Direction	North

*All Places*

LGA	Cranbrook
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	2329 Frankland, 2229 Tonebridge
Title information	
Boundary of Place	The place is bordered on the west by the Frankland - Kojinup Road, the north by the Boyup Brook – Cranbrook Road, the south by the Haynesdale Road and the east by an approximate easting of 5 03 000
Easting (AMG)	4 96 000 - 5 03 000
Northing (AMG)	62 09 000 – 62 16 000

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

**Description**

**History** All around Yeriminup Hill was a large traditional camping ground that remained in use until around fifty years ago. Yeriminup Hill was used as a camping area before contact and its importance as a major camping, gathering and ceremonial place continued for the first half of this century. It was a large gathering place/meeting area and a focal camping place for the region. For the first part of this century the local Noongar population was heavily involved in the clearing of the farmland situated along the Boyup Brook –Cranbrook Road. This work was seasonal and involved large numbers of Noongars camping on the farms that they were clearing. When the work was completed on the farms the Noongars would return to Yeriminup Hill to camp. People would come from all over the region to take part in the ceremonies that took place there. As the work was seasonal and sporadic, the Noongar people residing at Yeriminup Hill would supplement their income and diet by hunting kangaroos and selling their skins. In order to do this they hunted and camped all through the area. There was also a large Aboriginal presence at Kojinup and people would traverse along the Gordon River and up the Albany Highway to get there, hunting and camping along the way. There was a school located approximately six kilometres south east of Yeriminup Hill along the Haynesdale Rd that some of the Noongar children would attend. Yeriminup Hill was part of a 'run' that included Frankland, Manjimup and Kojinup.

**Physical Description**

**Condition and Integrity**

**Significance**

**Statement of Significance**

Yeriminup Hill is extremely significant and important to Noongar people throughout the lower South-West of WA and most of the major families in the region have connections to the area. These connections and associations with the place convey a strong sense of place (G.1). The hill contributes to a greater understanding of the history and nature of Noongar occupation in the area and the interrelationship between this and the farming industry (C.2).

**Documentation**

**Bibliographic references**

Mt Barker RFA workshop  
Narrogin RFA workshop

**Values**

**Subcriterion**

*C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia.*

**Value text**

Yeriminup Hill enhances an understanding of Noongar habitation patterns in the region and the interrelationship between these patterns and the nature of seasonal work in the area.

**Categories & Themes**

**Unofficial code(s)**

Habitation place

**Subcriterion**

*G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.*

**Value text**

Because of the many associations of many people with the area it is of immense social significance to Noongar people throughout the south west of WA. The presence of burials there and the previous use of the place as a corroboree ground the Hill is of immense spiritual and cultural value.

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

Categories & Themes	
Unofficial code(s)	Habitation place
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	9 and 10 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Mt Barker and Narrogin
General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 7

ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.



**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN  
THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE  
DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR  
POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE  
NATIONAL ESTATE.**

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Allenson Reserve
Place Identification	Co.A.4
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	
Related Places	
Other Listings	

**Location**

*Urban address*

Street No	
Street Name	
Suburb/Town	Allenson
Postcode	

*All Places*

LGA	Collie
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	2131 Collie
Title information	
Boundary of Place	
Easting (AMG)	Approx. 4 16 850
Northing (AMG)	Approx. 63 10 800

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

**Description**

History	In order to cope with the influx of Aboriginal people to Collie in the 1930's the government established an Aboriginal camping reserve at Allenson in July 1937. It was closed in 1952, because it was not used frequently, as people preferred to camp at Boronia Gully or at other locations closer to Collie.
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Physical Description	The area was Reserve 7136
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Condition and Integrity	
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**Significance**

Statement of Significance	The Allenson reserve is important in contributing towards a greater understanding of Noongar habitation in the Collie region and government policy in respect of the placement of Aboriginal reserves (C.2). The associations that families in the Collie area have with the Allenson Reserve contribute to its social significance (G.1)
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**Documentation**

Bibliographic references	Interview with Sima Khan (12-10-97).
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**Values**

Subcriterion	<i>C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia.</i>
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Value text	Contributes to an understanding of Noongar occupation of the Collie region between 1937 and 1952, and of Government policy with respect to its distribution of reserves in the area.
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**Categories & Themes**

Unofficial code(s)	Habitation place
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Subcriterion	<i>G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
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Value text	The Allenson reserve is valued because of the past associations of Collie Noongars with the place.
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**Categories & Themes**

Unofficial code(s)	Habitation place
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**Data Recording**

Date of Recording	12 October 1997
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Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
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Workshop	Collie
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General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 8
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**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Batalling Lizard trap
Place Identification	Co.A.18
Other Names	
Primary Class	
Other Class	
Group code	
Related Places	Varis Road Scarred Tree.
Other Listings	AAD site number S02483

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Collie
Distance	
Direction	

*All Places*

LGA	Collie
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	2131 Collie
Title information	
Boundary of Place	
Easting (AMG)	Approx. 4 52 000 as per AAD Site Register
Northing (AMG)	Approx. 63 13 000 as per AAD Site Register

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Description</b>	
History	
Physical Description	Situated on a granite outcrop surrounded by Jarrah and Redgum in Jarrah dieback forest are two lizard traps. The lizard traps are two square shaped granite structures, these consist of two rectangular upright slabs with four sides and a flat slab for the lid. At the time that these traps were recorded as Aboriginal sites (January 1983) one of the traps was being occupied by a goanna.
Condition and Integrity	
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	It is important for cultural reasons (G.1)
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Aboriginal Affairs Department, Register of Aboriginal Sites, Public Policy Division. Interview with Joseph Northover and Sima Khan (12-10-1997)
<b>Values</b>	
Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	It is important for its cultural value as a traditional structure for trapping lizards.
<b>Categories &amp; Themes</b>	
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	12 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Collie
General Locality Map Source & Date	Figure 8

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Black Point
Place Identification	Bu.B.16
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	Natural
Group code	
Related Places	AAD site number S02626
Other Listings	

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Augusta
Distance	40 km
Direction	East

*All Places*

LGA	Nannup
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	2029 Donnelly
Title information	D'Entrecasteaux National Park
Boundary of Place	
Easting (AMG)	3 65 800 – 3 66 700
Northing (AMG)	61 89 700 – 61 90 500

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Description</b>	
History	
Physical Description	A waterhole is located on the point, also located here is plentiful artefactual material consisting of chert and quartz pieces. There is a quarry located on the point that is the source of the artefactual material
Condition and Integrity	
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	The place is of spiritual and social importance to the Busselton Noongar community (G.1).
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Busselton RFA workshop
<b>Values</b>	
Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	Black Point is a culturally and spiritually important place for the Busselton Noongar community.
Categories & Themes	
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	6 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Busselton
General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 4

ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.

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**Identification**

Place Name	Blackwood River
Place Identification	Bu.B.12
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	
Related Places	
Other Listings	

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Augusta
Distance	The river enters the ocean at Augusta and continues north-west
Direction	North-west of Augusta

*All Places*

LGA	Augusta – Margaret River
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	1929 Leeuwin
Title information	
Boundary of Place	Along the Blackwood River in its entirety, including its banks and immediate surrounds.
Easting (AMG)	
Northing (AMG)	



**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Description</b>	
History	The Blackwood river is socially and culturally significant as a source of subsistence, for hunting, fishing, marroning and camping.
Physical Description	The Blackwood river in its entirety including its banks and the immediate surrounds
Condition and Integrity	
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	It is socially and culturally significant as a place for hunting, fishing, marroning and camping (G.1).
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Busselton RFA workshop.
<b>Values</b>	
Subcriterion	<i>G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	It is of high social value to the Busselton Noongar community because it was and is used as a place for hunting, fishing, marroning and camping. Culturally it is also significant because there are various sites located along the river.
<b>Categories &amp; Themes</b>	
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	6 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Busselton
General Locality Map Source & Date	Figure 2

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Bolton Pools
Place Identification	Co.A.15
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	
Related Places	
Other Listings	AAD site number S02108

**Location**

<i>Non-urban address</i>	Located on the Bingham River, 15 kilometres upstream from the junction of the Bingham River and the Collie River East Branch.
Nearest town	Collie
Distance	20 km
Direction	North east

*All Places*

LGA	Collie
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	2131 Collie
Title information	
Boundary of Place	
Easting (AMG)	Approx. 4 36 000 as per AAD site register
Northing (AMG)	Approx. 63 20 000 as per AAD site register

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

**Description**

History	The place was avoided as it was believed that any persons straying too close to it would fall ill.
Physical Description	
Condition and Integrity	

**Significance**

Statement of Significance	It is valued because of the mythological/Dreaming associations with the place (G.1)
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**Documentation**

Bibliographic references	Aboriginal Affairs Department, Register of Aboriginal Sites, Public Policy Division Interview with Joseph Northover and Sima Khan (12-10-1997) O'Connor (1984) Report on the Anthropological Survey of the Proposed power Station Site, Collie, South Western Australia, unpublished report prepared for Dames and Moore.
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**Values**

Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	Bolton Pools are important for cultural, spiritual and religious reasons because of the mythological associations with the place.
Categories & Themes	
Unofficial code(s)	

**Data Recording**

Date of Recording	12 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Collie
General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 8.

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Canal Rocks
Place Identification	Bu.A.7
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	Historic
Group code	HC.RE
Related Places	
Other Listings	

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Yalingup
Distance	3 km
Direction	South-west

*All Places*

LGA	Busselton
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	SI 50-5 1930 Busselton
Title information	
Boundary of Place	
Easting (AMG)	Approx. 3 16 000
Northing (AMG)	Approx. 62 73 600

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Description</b>	
History	A camping and fishing place. Local Noongars used to camp at the place for months at a time
Physical Description	Located at Smiths Beach
Condition and Integrity	In good condition.
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	The place is important because of its social value (G.1). It is extremely important and was and is an important camping and fishing place
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Busselton RFA workshop
<b>Values</b>	
Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	Important because of the social and cultural associations of the local Noongar community with the place.
Categories & Themes	HT.08.01.04 Recreating in the outdoors
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	6 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Busselton
General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 1

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Capercup
Place Identification	Co.A.10
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	Natural
Group code	
Related Places	
Other Listings	

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Darkan
Distance	23km
Direction	South

*All Places*

LGA	West Arthur
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	2230 Dinninup
Title information	
Boundary of Place	The area is bounded by the railway on the south, the two eastings below are the eastern and western extremities and 62 91 300 is its northern boundary.
Easting (AMG)	4 74 700 – 4 77 000
Northing (AMG)	62 90 000 – 62 91 300

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Description</b>	
History	
Physical Description	
Condition and Integrity	
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	It is important as a hunting ground (Criterion G1)
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Interview with Joseph Northover (12-10-1997)
<b>Values</b>	
Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	It is highly valued as a hunting area.
Categories & Themes	
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	12 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Collie
General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 9

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Chapman Hill
Place Identification	Bu.B.18
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	HC.RE
Related Places	
Other Listings	

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Busselton
Distance	20km
Direction	East

*All Places*

LGA	Busselton
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	SI 50-5 1930 Busselton
Title information	
Boundary of Place	
Easting (AMG)	
Northing (AMG)	



**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

**Description**

History	It is a very important camping and hunting place where local Noongar people visit to continue their traditional practices and to teach there kids these practices
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Physical Description	Approximately 20 km east of Busselton along the Strelley Rd, there is a freshwater pool containing marron and trout.
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Condition and Integrity	
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**Significance**

Statement of Significance	The place is socially important because it is valued as a hunting and camping place and is culturally valued as an area where Noongar traditional practices can be continued and taught to the children (G.1).
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**Documentation**

Bibliographic references	Busselton RFA workshop
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**Values**

Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
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Value text	It has a high social value as a hunting and camping place, and is culturally important as an area where traditional practices can be continued, maintained and taught to Noongar children.
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Categories & Themes	
Unofficial code(s)	

**Data Recording**

Date of Recording	6 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Busselton

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Cobbler Pool
Place Identification	Na.A.7
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	Natural
Group code	
Related Places	Measle Bridge
Other Listings	

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

	Down the river from Measle Bridge
Nearest town	
Distance	
Direction	

*All Places*

LGA	
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	
Title information	
Boundary of Place	
Easting (AMG)	
Northing (AMG)	

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Description</b>	
History	Used as a hunting and camping place and as a place to take the children to teach them bush skills and other important cultural information.
Physical Description	
Condition and Integrity	
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	Cobbler Pool is extremely important because of the social associations with the place as a hunting and camping place (G.1).
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Narrogin RFA workshop.
<b>Values</b>	
Subcriterion	<i>G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	The place is important because of the associations of Noongar people with the place for hunting and camping. Culturally it is valued as a place where children can be taken to be taught bush skills and learn about Noongar culture
<b>Categories &amp; Themes</b>	
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	9 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Narrogin

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Collie Burial
Place Identification	Co.A.19
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	
Related Places	
Other Listings	AAD site number S02488

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Collie
Distance	2 km
Direction	West

*All Places*

LGA	Collie
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	2131 Collie
Title information	
Boundary of Place	
Easting (AMG)	Approx. 4 18 000 as per AAD Site Register
Northing (AMG)	Approx. 63 09 000 as per AAD Site Register

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Description</b>	
History	
Physical Description	
Condition and Integrity	
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	It is important for spiritual and cultural reasons (G.1)
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Interview with Joseph Northover and Sima Khan (12-10-1997)
<b>Values</b>	
<b>Subcriterion</b>	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	The burial is important for spiritual and cultural reasons, because of the human remains there.
<b>Categories &amp; Themes</b>	
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	12 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Collie
General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 8

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Collie Burials and Scarred Tree
Place Identification	Co.A.12
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	Natural
Group code	
Related Places	
Other Listings	

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

11 kilometres east along the Collie-Darkan Rd, then turn left for 2.8 kilometres, left again for 300 metres and then left again for another 800 metres following the powerline road. The burials are located in a clearing of trees approximately 100 metres north of the road.

Nearest town	Collie
Distance	11km
Direction	East

*All Places*

LGA	Collie
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	2131 Collie
Title information	
Boundary of Place	The boundary of the place is determined by the trees, which grow around the perimeter of the burial ground. The burial ground is located within a square clearing of approximately 70m x 70m area.
Easting (AMG)	4 32 605 (and thirty five metres east and west of this point).
Northing (AMG)	63 08 873 (and seventy metres north of this point).

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Description</b>	
History	It has been reported that there are approximately fifteen people buried at the place and that this is the reason why no trees will grow back again there. The place is located along the run that was used by Noongars who would follow the gnamma holes when traversing between Williams and Collie.
Physical Description	There is a 70m x 70 m clearing which is located immediately to the north of a tree which has been scarred by an axe and has considerable bark regrowth.
Condition and Integrity	The place is being encroached upon by a number of mining tenements.
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	The place is of social and spiritual significance because of the graves that are located there (G.1).
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Interviews and field survey with Joseph Northover, Sima Khan and Ron Cross (12-10-1997)
<b>Values</b>	
Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	The scarred tree and burials are of great significance to Collie Noongars because of the social, cultural and spiritual significance of the scarred tree and burials.
Categories & Themes	
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	12 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Collie
General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 8

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Collie River and Harris River
Place Identification	Co.A.6
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	
Related Places	Minninup Pool, Nalyerin Lake burial, Wurdjong Pool, Eight Mile Pool, Telfer Pool
Other Listings	

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Collie/Bunbury
Distance	
Direction	

*All Places*

LGA	Collie, Dardanup and Bunbury
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	2131 Collie; 2031 Bunbury
Title information	
Boundary of Place	Follows the course of the river from the Harris River into the Collie River to Bunbury to include the estuary.
Easting (AMG)	From approx. 3 78 000, to approx. 4 39 000
Northing (AMG)	From approx. 63 14 000, to approx. 63 30 000



**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Description</b>	
History	The river system follows the path of a Dreaming character as it made its way to the coast and then returned to Minninup Pool (it is inappropriate for the specifics of this to be included in this document).
Physical Description	The watercourse from the Harris River, through the Collie River to the coast and the estuary are all part of the journey of the Dreaming character. According to local mythology the estuary was formed as the Dreaming being turned around to return back inland.
Condition and Integrity	
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	The river system is of immense spiritual and cultural importance to the Collie Noongar community because it traces the path of the journey of a Dreaming character (G.1).
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Interview with Joseph Northover (12-10-1997) O'Connor, R (1984b) Report of the Survey for Aboriginal Sites in the Vicinity of the Harris River, Collie, Western Australia, unpublished report.
<b>Values</b>	
Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	The river system is of immense spiritual and cultural importance because of its intimate connection with the journey of a Dreaming being.
Categories & Themes	
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	12 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Collie
General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 8

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Collie Spring
Place Identification	Co.A.20
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	
Related Places	
Other Listings	AAD site number S02112

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Collie
Distance	
Direction	

*All Places*

LGA	Collie
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	2131 Collie
Title information	
Boundary of Place	
Easting (AMG)	Approx. 4 22 000 as per AAD Site Register
Northing (AMG)	Approx. 63 08 000 as per AAD Site Register

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Description</b>	
History	
Physical Description	
Condition and Integrity	
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	It is important because of the mythological associations with the spring (G.1)
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Interview with Joseph Northover and Sima Khan (12-10-1997)
<b>Values</b>	
Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	The Collie Spring is culturally and spiritually valued because of the mythological associations with it.
<b>Categories &amp; Themes</b>	
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	12 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Collie
General Locality Map Source & Date	

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Cordering
Place Identification	Co.A.11
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	Natural
Group code	
Related Places	
Other Listings	

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Darkan
Distance	23 km
Direction	South west

*All Places*

LGA	West Arthur
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	2231 Darkan
Title information	
Boundary of Place	
Easting (AMG)	Approx. 4 67 200
Northing (AMG)	Approx. 62 94 200

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

**Description**

History	The bush around Cordering is a valued hunting place.
Physical Description	
Condition and Integrity	

**Significance**

Statement of Significance	The Cordering area is an important place valued as a good hunting ground and a place where traditional practices can be continued (Criterion G.1).
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**Documentation**

Bibliographic references	Interview with Joseph Northover (12-10-1997)
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**Values**

Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	Cordering is valued as a good hunting ground and a place where the traditional hunting practices of Noongars can be continued.

**Categories & Themes**

Unofficial code(s)	
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**Data Recording**

Date of Recording	12 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Collie

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Cosy Corner
Place Identification	Bu.B.10
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	Natural
Group code	
Related Places	
Other Listings	

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Augusta
Distance	17 km
Direction	North west

*All Places*

LGA	Augusta – Margaret River
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	1929 Leeuwin
Title information	
Boundary of Place	
Easting (AMG)	3 18 000 – 3 19 000
Northing (AMG)	62 07 000 – 62 08 000

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Description</b>	
History	
Physical Description	Gnamma holes and limestone outcrops. The gnamma holes provide a source of water.
Condition and Integrity	
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	The place was identified as an area of social and cultural importance because of the connections that it provides with the past (G.1).
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Busselton RFA workshop
<b>Values</b>	
Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	It is valued as a source of water (from the gnamma holes) and it is socially and culturally important as providing a connection with the past. Throughout traditional Aboriginal Australia, gnamma holes were culturally significant places because they were a source of fresh water, as a consequence these gnamma holes were frequently a locus of habitation.
<b>Categories &amp; Themes</b>	
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	6 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Busselton
General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 2

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Cowaramup Bay
Place Identification	Bu.A.8
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	Historic
Group code	HC.RE
Related Places	Gracetown burial, midden and massacre site
Other Listings	

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Gracetown
Distance	
Direction	

*All Places*

LGA	Augusta – Margaret River
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	SI 50-5 1930 Busselton
Title information	
Boundary of Place	Along the entire Cowaramup Bay
Easting (AMG)	3 12 800 – 3 14 000
Northing (AMG)	62 51 000 – 62 51 500



**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Description</b>	
History	Was and is a camping and fishing place
Physical Description	Located along the entire bay
Condition and Integrity	In good condition
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	Significant because of its social value (G.1). It is important for the local community because it is the location for social and cultural activities.
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Busselton RFA workshop.
<b>Values</b>	
Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	Valued by the community as a place to engage in social and cultural activities
Categories & Themes	HT.08.01.04 Recreating in the outdoors
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	6 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Busselton
General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 1

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Eight Mile Pool
Place Identification	Co.A.22
Other Names	Woggary Pool
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	
Related Places	Harris River and Collie River
Other Listings	AAD site number S02102

**Location**

<i>Non-urban address</i>	Where the Collie River flows over Linnot Rd
Nearest town	Collie
Distance	2 km
Direction	North

*All Places*

LGA	Collie
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	2131 Collie
Title information	
Boundary of Place	
Easting (AMG)	Approx. 4 23 000 as per AAD Site Register
Northing (AMG)	Approx. 63 12 000 as per AAD Site Register

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

**Description**

History	The place was once a ceremonial site and an area where Aborigines would camp before contact with white people took place. The corroborees took places on the high ground to the north-east of the pool. Other Aboriginal groups that moved into the area continued this pattern of habitation and ritual in later years. In more recent years the area was used as a picnic and recreation ground.
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Physical Description	
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Condition and Integrity	
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**Significance**

Statement of Significance	It is important for spiritual and mythological associations (G.1)
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**Documentation**

Bibliographic references	Aboriginal Affairs Department, Register of Aboriginal Sites, Public Policy Division. Interview with Joseph Northover and Sima Khan (12-10-1997) O'Connor, R (1984b) Report of the Survey for Aboriginal Sites in the Vicinity of the Harris River, Collie, Western Australia, unpublished report.
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**Values**

Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
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Value text	The place is valued culturally and spiritually because of its associations with the Dreaming and as a ceremonial site.
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**Categories & Themes**

Unofficial code(s)	
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**Data Recording**

Date of Recording	12 October 1997
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Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
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Workshop	Collie
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General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 8
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**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Frankland River
Place Identification	Mt.A.6
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	natural
Group code	
Related Places	
Other Listings	

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Frankland
Distance	
Direction	

*All Places*

LGA	Cranbrook
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	2329 Frankland, 2229 Tonebridge, 2228 Deep River
Title information	
Boundary of Place	
Easting (AMG)	
Northing (AMG)	

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Description</b>	
History	The Frankland River was used as a route of travel and as a fishing and camping locale.
Physical Description	
Condition and Integrity	
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	The Frankland River is valued by the lower south west Noongar community because of the associations with it as a fishing and camping area, and as a route of travel (C.2 and G.1)
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Mt Barker RFA workshop
<b>Values</b>	
Subcriterion	<i>C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia.</i>
Value text	The nature of camping and fishing activities along the Frankland River contributes to a better understanding of the history and nature of Noongar occupation of the area and the way in which this was related to the watercourses and the pattern of movement between places.
Categories & Themes	
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Subcriterion</b>	
	<i>G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	The Frankland River is valued by the Noongar community in the lower south west of WA because of the associations that people and families have with it as a former camping and fishing place.
Categories & Themes	
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	10 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Mt Barker
General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 7

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Gibraltar Rock
Place Identification	Co.A.13
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	
Related Places	AAD site numbers S00465, S00466, S0468
Other Listings	

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Collie
Distance	15 km
Direction	South east

*All Places*

LGA	Collie
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	2131 Collie
Title information	
Boundary of Place	
Easting (AMG)	Approx. 4 31 000 as per AAD site register
Northing (AMG)	Approx. 62 94 000 – 62 95 000 as per AAD site register

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

**Description**

History	Was used as a water source
Physical Description	There is artefactual material located here as well as a stone arrangement/gnamma hole and a scarred tree.
Condition and Integrity	

**Significance**

Statement of Significance	Significant for cultural reasons (G.1)
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**Documentation**

Bibliographic references	Aboriginal Affairs Department, Register of Aboriginal Sites, Public Policy Division Interview with Joseph Northover and Sima Khan (12-10-1997)
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**Values**

Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	It is valued because of the cultural associations with the place.
Categories & Themes	
Unofficial code(s)	

**Data Recording**

Date of Recording	12 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Collie
General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 8

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Gracetown burial, midden and massacre site
Place Identification	Bu.A.20
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	
Related Places	Cowaramup Bay
Other Listings	AAD site number S00238

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Gracetown
Distance	1 km
Direction	West

*All Places*

LGA	Augusta – Margaret River
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	SI 50-5 1930 Busselton
Title information	
Boundary of Place	
Easting (AMG)	3 14 000
Northing (AMG)	62 50 000 – 62 51 000



**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Description</b>	
History	It was reported that there was a massacre at this place.
Physical Description	There are shell middens on the beach and further back from the beach is a massacre site and graves.
Condition and Integrity	
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	The place is important for social and spiritual reasons (G.1)
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Busselton RFA workshop
<b>Values</b>	
<b>Subcriterion</b>	<i>G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	The place is important for social, cultural and spiritual reasons because of physical and cultural remains located there and of the massacre that is reported to have taken place there.
<b>Categories &amp; Themes</b>	
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	6 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Busselton
General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 1

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Helena Hill State Forest
Place Identification	No.C.3
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	Natural
Group code	
Related Places	
Other Listings	

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Northam
Distance	
Direction	

*All Places*

LGA	Northam
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	2133 Jarrahdale, 2134 Wooroloo, 2234 Northam
Title information	
Boundary of Place	The forested area all along the Helena River.
Easting (AMG)	
Northing (AMG)	

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

**Description**

History	The place is used as a hunting ground and recreational area.
Physical Description	Within the forest are located scarred trees
Condition and Integrity	

**Significance**

Statement of Significance	Important for social and cultural reasons, as a hunting ground and because of the shield/scarred trees that are located there (G.1). It is also valued as a place of beauty (E.1)
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**Documentation**

Bibliographic references	Northam RFA workshop.
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**Values**

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Subcriterion</b>	E.1 <i>Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.</i>
<b>Value text</b>	It is valued as a beautiful place where there is abundant wildlife.
<b>Categories &amp; Themes</b>	
<b>Unofficial code(s)</b>	

<b>Subcriterion</b>	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
<b>Value text</b>	The place is valued because of the social associations with the place, and culturally because of the location of scarred/shield.
<b>Categories &amp; Themes</b>	
<b>Unofficial code(s)</b>	

<b>Data Recording</b>	
<b>Date of Recording</b>	9 October 1997
<b>Name of Recorder</b>	Simon Choo
<b>Workshop</b>	Northam
<b>General Locality Map Source &amp; Date</b>	See Figure 6

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Hithergreen Farm
Place Identification	Bu.B.4
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	Historic
Group code	
Related Places	
Other Listings	

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Busselton
Distance	Approx. 16 km
Direction	East

*All Places*

LGA	Busselton
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	SI 50-5 2030 Donnybrook
Title information	
Boundary of Place	
Easting (AMG)	3 63 400
Northing (AMG)	62 66 400

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Description</b>	
History	It is an old Noongar campsite of spiritual significance.
Physical Description	Located along the Abbey River 1-2 km north of the Vasse Highway, partially in state forest and partially on private property
Condition and Integrity	
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	It is spiritually and socially significant because it was an old Noongar campsite and because of the connection of the local Noongar community with the place (G.1). It also contributes to a greater understanding of Noongar habitation patterns in the lower south west region of WA (C.2)
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Busselton RFA workshop
<b>Values</b>	
Subcriterion	<i>C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia.</i>
Value text	The location of the camp contributes to a greater understanding of the history and nature of Noongar occupation of the region between Nannup and Busselton.
Categories & Themes	
Unofficial code(s)	
Subcriterion	<i>G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	The place is highly valued by the Busselton Noongar community because of the associations with the place.
Categories & Themes	
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	6 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Busselton
General Locality Map Source & Date	Figure 3

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Jalbarragup Rd
Place Identification	Bu.B.6
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	
Related Places	
Other Listings	

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	
Distance	
Direction	

*All Places*

LGA	
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	
Title information	
Boundary of Place	
Easting (AMG)	
Northing (AMG)	

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Description</b>	
History	It is an old forest area, which is an important hunting area for the Busselton Noongar community.
Physical Description	Old growth forest area near Sues Bridge. There is good hunting there and wildflowers grow plentifully there.
Condition and Integrity	
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	It is of social importance as a hunting and camping area (G.1)
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Busselton RFA Workshop
<b>Values</b>	
Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	It is of high social value for Noongar people as an area in which to hunt. Culturally it is important as an area within which traditional Noongar activities take place.
<b>Categories &amp; Themes</b>	
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	6 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Busselton



ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.

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**Identification**

Place Name	Kilcarnup
Place Identification	Bu.B.15
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	HC.CB
Related Places	
Other Listings	AAD site number S02541 and S02578

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Margaret River
Distance	10 km
Direction	West

*All Places*

LGA	Augusta – Margaret River
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	1930 Busselton
Title information	
Boundary of Place	
Easting (AMG)	Approx. 3 14 500
Northing (AMG)	Approx. 62 42 200

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Description</b>	
History	'King' Bundaitch was a well known elderly Noongar person who died at the turn of the century, the grave of King Bundaitch is located near the mouth of the Margaret River. It has also been reported that there was a camp there that initiates would stay during their initiation period (Bates nd).
Physical Description	Its precise location is now not remembered by elderly Noongars because various landmarks have disappeared. There is archaeological/artefactual material located here.
Condition and Integrity	
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	King Bundaitch is an important individual for the Noongar people of the Busselton region. His burial place has immense social and cultural people value for the local Noongar community (G.1)
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Aboriginal Affairs Department, Register of Aboriginal Sites, Public Policy Division. Busselton RFA workshop Bates, D (nd) 'Unpublished notes on the camps to which initiates were taken at initiation period' Daisy Bates Collection, State Archives, Section II (Geographical), ACC 1212A. McDonald, Hales and Associates (1995a) Aboriginal Sites in the Lower Southwest Heritage Study. Unpublished report to the Gnuraren Aboriginal Corporation, National Estates Grants Program.
<b>Values</b>	
Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	Because of the associations of this place with King Bundaitch the place is of immense social value
Categories & Themes	
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	6 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Busselton

ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.

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**Identification**

Place Name	Lily Pool Camp
Place Identification	Co.A.16
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	
Related Places	
Other Listings	AAD site numbers S02487

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	
Distance	
Direction	

*All Places*

LGA	Collie
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	
Title information	
Boundary of Place	
Easting (AMG)	
Northing (AMG)	

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Description</b>	
History	The area used to be a camp-site
Physical Description	It is located on an ironstone ridge 600 yards south of the Collie Darkan Railway line, across swampy land. The ridge has white and red gum trees and low shrubs
Condition and Integrity	
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	The lily pool camp is important for cultural and social reasons (G.1)
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Aboriginal Affairs Department, Register of Aboriginal Sites, Public Policy Division. Interview with Joseph Northover and Sima Khan (12-10-1997)
<b>Values</b>	
Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	It is valued because of the social and cultural associations with the place as a camp-site.
Categories & Themes	
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	12 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	
Slide Reference	
General Locality Map Source & Date	

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Margaret River
Place Identification	Bu.A.10
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	
Related Places	
Other Listings	AAD site number S02614

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Margaret River
Distance	
Direction	

*All Places*

LGA	Augusta – Margaret River
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	SI 50-5 1930 Busselton
Title information	
Boundary of Place	Over 50 km inland from where the river enters the sea
Easting (AMG)	3 14 000 – 3 58 000
Northing (AMG)	62 39 000 – 62 50 000

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Description</b>	
History	The river is an important part of the landscape and various sections of it are associated with numerous Dreaming stories or cultural activities. The river has been used extensively by Noongar people both in the past and this continued use carries on up until the present. Daisy Bates (nd) reports that Margaret River was the location of a camp to which initiates were taken during their initiation period.
Physical Description	The river system in its entirety including its banks and immediate surrounds.
Condition and Integrity	
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	The river is extremely important to the local Noongar community because of the social and cultural value (G.1) that is placed upon it.
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Aboriginal Affairs Department, Register of Aboriginal Sites, public Policy Division. Busselton RFA workshop Bates, D (nd) 'Unpublished notes on the camps to which initiates were taken at initiation period' Daisy Bates Collection, State Archives, Section II (Geographical), ACC 1212A. McDonald, Hales and Associates (1995a) <u>Aboriginal Sites in the Lower Southwest Heritage Study</u> . Unpublished report to the Gnuraren Aboriginal Corporation, National Estates Grants Program.
<b>Values</b>	
Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	The river is highly valued by Noongar people for cultural and spiritual reasons because of its sacredness stemming from the numerous Dreaming stories and other social and cultural associations with the river.
Categories & Themes	
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	6 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Busselton
General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 1

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Measle Bridge
Place Identification	Na.A.5
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	
Related Places	
Other Listings	

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

	On the Beaufort River
Nearest town	Wagin
Distance	60 km
Direction	

*All Places*

LGA	
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	
Title information	
Boundary of Place	
Easting (AMG)	
Northing (AMG)	

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Description</b>	
History	There was a camp for people with measles at the bridge.
Physical Description	
Condition and Integrity	
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	It is of immense social, spiritual and historical significance to the local Noongar population (C.2 and G.1)
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Narrogin RFA workshop.
<b>Values</b>	
<b>Subcriterion</b>	<i>C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia.</i>
Value text	It contributes to an understanding of how the patterns of Noongar habitation were affected by the introduction of European diseases.
Categories & Themes	
Unofficial code(s)	Habitation place
<b>Subcriterion</b>	<i>G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	It is extremely important to the Noongar community because of the spiritual and social associations with the place and those people that lived and died there.
Categories & Themes	
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	9 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Narrogin
Slide Reference	
General Locality Map Source & Date	
Site Plan Source & Date	



**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Minninup Pool
Place Identification	Co.A.5
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	
Related Places	Collie and Harris Rivers
Other Listings	

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Collie
Distance	
Direction	South

*All Places*

LGA	Collie
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	2131 Collie
Title information	
Boundary of Place	
Easting (AMG)	Approx. 4 19 700
Northing (AMG)	Approx. 63 06 150

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Description</b>	
History	Minninup Pool is the resting place of a Dreaming ancestor (the details of this are not appropriate to include here).
Physical Description	
Condition and Integrity	It is of fundamental importance that this place is protected because of the potential adverse affects that could take place should a disruption to the pool take place.
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	Minninup Pool is of immense spiritual and cultural significance because it is the resting place of a Dreaming being (G.1).
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Interview with Joseph Northover (12-10-1997)
<b>Values</b>	
Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	Minninup Pool is of immense spiritual and cultural importance to the Collie Noongar community because it is the final resting place of a Dreaming character.
<b>Categories &amp; Themes</b>	
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	12 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Collie
General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 8

ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.

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Identification

Place Name	Moses Rock
Place Identification	Bu.B.1
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	Natural
Group code	HC.RE
Related Places	Moses Cave (S00243)
Other Listings	AAD site number S00666.

Location

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Yalingup
Distance	
Direction	South

*All Places*

LGA	Augusta – Margaret River
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	SI 50-5 1930 Busselton
Title information	
Boundary of Place	
Easting (AMG)	
Northing (AMG)	

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Description</b>	
History	It is named after a horse called Moses
Physical Description	An outcrop of rocks near Margaret River on the coast, there is a coastal occupation site at this place, which includes pieces of quartz, two very fine calcite choppers and granite fragments presumably used as anvils, hammers or touchstones.
Condition and Integrity	
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	It is of social and spiritual value (G.1) as an important place of spiritual significance.
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Busselton RFA Workshop
<b>Values</b>	
Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	It is of spiritual and cultural value as an important place of spiritual significance and is socially valued as a fishing spot.
Categories & Themes	HT.08.01.04
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	6 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Busselton

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Nalyerin Lake burial
Place Identification	Co.A.14
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	
Related Places	
Other Listings	AAD site number S01352

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Collie
Distance	30 km
Direction	North east

*All Places*

LGA	Collie
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	2131 Collie
Title information	
Boundary of Place	
Easting (AMG)	Approx. 4 41 000 as per AAD site register
Northing (AMG)	Approx. 63 32 000 as per AAD site register

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

**Description**

History	There is a burial located here
Physical Description	
Condition and Integrity	

**Significance**

Statement of Significance	It is important for spiritual and cultural reasons (G.1).
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**Documentation**

Bibliographic references	Interview with Joseph Northover and Sima Khan (12-10-1997)
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**Values**

Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
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Value text	The lake is important because of the spiritual and cultural associations with the burial.
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**Categories & Themes**

Unofficial code(s)	
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**Data Recording**

Date of Recording	12 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Collie
General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 8

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Nannup Scarred Trees
Place Identification	Bu.A.11
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	
Related Places	
Other Listings	

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Nannup
Distance	10 km
Direction	North-north west

*All Places*

LGA	Nannup
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	SI 50-5 2030 Donnybrook
Title information	
Boundary of Place	On either side of the Vasse Highway for approximately one kilometre, although the area may extend beyond these limits. Indeed, there are scarred trees throughout the South-West Forest region. There appears to be a concentration of the trees in the forest between Nannup and Jarrahwood
Easting (AMG)	Approx. 3 79 000 – 3 83 000
Northing (AMG)	Approx. 62 48 000 – 62 55 000

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Description</b>	
History	The forest to either side of the Vasse Highway contains scarred trees which have been scarred by the stripping of bark from them in order to make shields and so that the trees could be used as markers. The area was used in the past as a place in where the traditional practice of making shields took place, and the trees that remain there are physical evidence of the traditional activities that took place there in the past. The scarred trees were also used as markers to guide people.
Physical Description	The trees are located in the forested area on either side of the Vasse Highway, and show scars where the bark was stripped away. The pattern of the scarred trees shows the patterns of travel and the relationships between the different tribes in the area.
Condition and Integrity	
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	The area is extremely important as a demonstration of a distinctive cultural practice (B.2) and for social and cultural reasons (G.1). It is highly valued by the local Noongar community because of its representativeness of the traditional Noongar practice of shield making and provides a connection with the past. It is a visible and tangible aspect of Noongar cultural heritage.
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Busselton RFA workshop
<b>Values</b>	
Subcriterion	<i>B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest.</i>
Value text	Importance in demonstrating the distinctive traditional Noongar practice of making shields from the bark of trees. This practice is no longer practised as part of daily life and the evidence of shield making is in danger of being lost if these trees are logged or otherwise destroyed. The trees can also provide information about the travel patterns in the past and of the relationship between different tribes in the area
Unofficial code(s)	
Subcriterion	<i>G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	The place is of high social and cultural value because of the connection it forms with the traditional practices of the ancestors of the local Noongar population.
Categories & Themes	
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	6 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Busselton
General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 3



**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Naturaliste-Leeuwin Ridge
Place Identification	Bu.B.9
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	Historic
Group code	
Related Places	
Other Listings	

**Location**

*All Places*

LGA	Busselton, Augusta – Margaret River
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	1930 Busselton
Title information	
Boundary of Place	The entire ridge west of Caves Road
Easting (AMG)	
Northing (AMG)	61 94 000 – 62 88 000

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Description</b>	
History	The entire ridge is significant because of the large number of sites that are located along it. Daisy Bates (nd) writes that there was a camp at Cape Naturaliste and also at Cape Leeuwin where young initiates would camp during their initiation period.
Physical Description	The coastal strip west of Caves Road.
Condition and Integrity	
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	The entire ridge is highly socially significant because of the high frequency of Aboriginal sites in the area. The Busselton Noongar community are extremely concerned to be able to protect these sites because they form a part of their cultural heritage (G.1)
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Busselton RFA workshop Bates, D (nd) 'Unpublished notes on the camps to which initiates were taken at initiation period' Daisy Bates Collection, State Archives, Section II (Geographical), ACC 1212A. McDonald, Hales and Associates (1995) <u>Aboriginal Sites in the Lower Southwest Heritage Study</u> . Unpublished report to the Gnuraren Aboriginal Corporation, National Estates Grants Program.
<b>Values</b>	
Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	The entire Naturaliste/Leeuwin ridge is highly socially significant because of the high frequency of Aboriginal sites that are located in the area. These sites range from artefact scatters, ancient habitation sites, gnamma holes, graves, hunting, camping and fishing areas, old reserves and Dreaming places.
Categories & Themes	
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	6 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Busselton
Slide Reference	
General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figures 1 and 2.
Site Plan Source & Date	

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Pioneer Graves
Place Identification	Bu.A.5
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	HC.CB
Related Places	
Other Listings	

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Yelverton, in the township
Distance	
Direction	

*All Places*

LGA	Busselton
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	SI 50-5 1930 Busselton
Title information	
Boundary of Place	
Easting (AMG)	Approx. 3 25 500
Northing (AMG)	Approx. 62 63 800

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Description</b>	
History	Family burial
Physical Description	A number of people are buried at this place
Condition and Integrity	
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	Significant because of the social value (G.1) it has for the local Noongar community. Burials are valued extremely highly by Noongar people because of the strong spiritual associations with the place
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Busselton RFA workshop.
<b>Values</b>	
Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	The place is of spiritual and social value to the local Noongar community because of the people buried here and of the strong spiritual associations with the place
Categories & Themes	HT.09.07
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	6 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Busselton
General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 1

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Scarp Pool
Place Identification	Pi.A.2
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	Natural
Group code	HC.RE
Related Places	
Other Listings	

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Along the Scarp Rd where it intersects with the Murray River

Nearest town	Dwellingup
Distance	Approx. 9 km west
Direction	

*All Places*

LGA	It is located on the boundary of Murray and Waroona Shires (Murray River)
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	2032 Pinjarra
Title information	
Boundary of Place	
Easting (AMG)	4 06 000
Northing (AMG)	63 70 100

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Description**

History	The pool is used as a swimming and marroning place
Physical Description	It is a pool located on the Murray river
Condition and Integrity	

**Significance**

Statement of Significance	The place is valued for its social and cultural significance as a fishing, swimming and recreational place (G.1) It is also highly valued for its aesthetic attributes (E.1)
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**Documentation**

Bibliographic references	Pinjarra RFA workshop
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**Values**

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Subcriterion</b>	E.1 <i>Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.</i>
<b>Value text</b>	It is highly valued as a peaceful place of beauty, which is important as place of reflection, contemplation and thinking.
<b>Categories &amp; Themes</b>	
<b>Unofficial code(s)</b>	

<b>Subcriterion</b>	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
<b>Value text</b>	The place is of social and cultural value because it is used and valued as a place where members of the community meet, fish, swim and socialise.
<b>Categories &amp; Themes</b>	HT.08.01.04
<b>Unofficial code(s)</b>	

<b>Data Recording</b>	
<b>Date of Recording</b>	7 October 1997
<b>Name of Recorder</b>	Simon Choo
<b>Workshop</b>	Pinjarra
<b>General Locality Map Source &amp; Date</b>	See Figure 5

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Skippy Rock – Boranup Forest
Place Identification	Bu.B.14
Other Names	
Primary Class	Natural
Other Class	
Group code	HC.RE
Related Places	
Other Listings	

**Location**

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*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Augusta
Distance	7 km
Direction	South west

*All Places*

LGA	Augusta – Margaret River
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	1929 Leeuwin
Title information	
Boundary of Place	
Easting (AMG)	3 27 400
Northing (AMG)	61 96 700



**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Description</b>	
History	The area is used as a camping and fishing spot.
Physical Description	The place consists of a rock on the coast and the immediate surrounds inland
Condition and Integrity	
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	Skippy rock is a socially important place because of its association with the social activities of fishing and camping (G.1)
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Busselton RFA workshop.
<b>Values</b>	
Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	The place is valued as an important fishing and camping spot.
Categories & Themes	HT.08.01.04
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	6 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Busselton
General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 2

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Spring
Place Identification	Co.A.24
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	
Related Places	
Other Listings	AAD site number S02106

**Location**

*Non-urban address* 2.8 km upstream from where the old Williams-Collie Rd crosses the Collie River-East Branch.

Nearest town	Collie
Distance	10 km
Direction	North-east

*All Places*

LGA	Collie
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	2131 Collie
Title information	
Boundary of Place	
Easting (AMG)	Approx. 4 29 000 as per AAD Site Register
Northing (AMG)	Approx. 63 13 000 as per AAD Site Register

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

**Description**

History	The place used to be a camp.
Physical Description	
Condition and Integrity	

**Significance**

Statement of Significance	The spring is important because of the cultural and social associations with the place as a camp.
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**Documentation**

Bibliographic references	Aboriginal Affairs Department, Register of Aboriginal Sites, Public Policy Division. Interview with Joseph Northover and Sima Khan (12-10-1997)
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**Values**

Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
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Value text	The spring is valued because of the social and cultural associations with the camp.
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**Categories & Themes**

Unofficial code(s)	Habitation place
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**Data Recording**

Date of Recording	12 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Collie
General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 8

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Sues Bridge
Place Identification	Bu.B.13
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	HC.RE
Related Places	
Other Listings	

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Witchcliffe
Distance	36 km
Direction	East

*All Places*

LGA	Nannup
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	1929 Leeuwin
Title information	
Boundary of Place	
Easting (AMG)	3 51 500
Northing (AMG)	63 28 000

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Description</b>	
History	Has been an important hunting, camping and meeting place for the local Noongar community.
Physical Description	Located where Sues Rd crosses the Blackwood River.
Condition and Integrity	
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	It is socially and culturally significant as a hunting, camping and meeting place (G.1)
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Busselton RFA workshop
<b>Values</b>	
Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	Sues Bridge is used as a hunting, camping and meeting place and is highly valued by the local Noongar community for these reasons
Categories & Themes	HT.08.01.04
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	6 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Busselton
General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 2

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Telfer Pool
Place Identification	Co.A.21
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	
Related Places	
Other Listings	AAD site number S02489

**Location**

<i>Non-urban address</i>	Along Derby Rd
Nearest town	Collie
Distance	East
Direction	<1 km

*All Places*

LGA	Collie
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	2131 Collie
Title information	
Boundary of Place	
Easting (AMG)	Approx. 4 23 000 as per AAD Site Register
Northing (AMG)	Approx. 63 09 000 as per AAD Site Register

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Description</b>	
History	The place was used as a ceremonial ground.
Physical Description	
Condition and Integrity	
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	It is important for cultural reasons (G.1)
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Aboriginal Affairs Department, Register of Aboriginal Sites, Public Policy Division. Interview with Joseph Northover and Sima Khan (12-10-1997)
<b>Values</b>	
Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	The pool is reported to have been a ceremonial place and is valued for cultural reasons.
Categories & Themes	
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	12 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Collie
General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 8

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Tone River
Place Identification	Mt.A.4
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	Natural
Group code	
Related Places	Yeriminup Hill, Gordon River
Other Listings	

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	
Distance	
Direction	

*All Places*

LGA	Cranbrook
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	2229 Tonebridge
Title information	
Boundary of Place	Along the length of the Tone River including its banks and immediate surrounds.
Easting (AMG)	
Northing (AMG)	



ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.

<b>Description</b>	
History	The Tone River was used as a fishing, hunting and camping place as Noongar people travelled on their 'runs'. When moving between places Noongar people would often follow the river camping near its banks.
Physical Description	
Condition and Integrity	
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	The Tone River is significant because of the associations Noongar people have with it as a camping and fishing place (C.2 and G.1)
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Mt Barker RFA workshop
<b>Values</b>	
Subcriterion	<i>C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia.</i>
Value text	The nature of camping and fishing activities along the Tone River contributes to a better understanding of the history and nature of Noongar occupation of the area and the way in which this was related to the water courses and the pattern of movement between places.
Categories & Themes	
Unofficial code(s)	Habitation place
<b>Subcriterion</b>	
	<i>G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	The Tone River is valued by the Noongar community in the lower southwest because of the past and present associations people and families have with it as a camping and fishing place.
Categories & Themes	
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	10 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Mt Barker
General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 7

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Varis Rd Scarred Tree
Place Identification	Co.A.17
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	
Related Places	Batalling Lizard trap
Other Listings	AAD site number S02484

**Location**

*Non-urban address* Due north from Bowelling, follow a well defined road for approximately nine kilometres until you come across a road heading North-West called Varis Rd, follow this road for approximately one km, the scarred tree is on the west side of the road, 15 metres in.

Nearest town	Collie
Distance	30 km
Direction	East

*All Places*

LGA	Collie
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	2131 Collie
Title information	
Boundary of Place	
Easting (AMG)	Approx. 4 51 000 as per AAD site register
Northing (AMG)	Approx. 63 09 000 as per AAD site register

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Description</b>	
History	
Physical Description	It is a tall jarrah tree
Condition and Integrity	The tree has been damaged by fire.
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	The tree is important for cultural reasons (G.1)
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Aboriginal Affairs Department, Register of Aboriginal Sites, Public Policy Division. Interview with Joseph Northover and Sima Khan (12-10-1997)
<b>Values</b>	
Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	The Varis Rd scarred tree is important for cultural reasons.
Categories & Themes	
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	12 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Collie
General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 8

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Wuridjong Pool
Place Identification	Co.A.23
Other Names	
Primary Class	
Other Class	
Group code	
Related Places	Harris River and Collie River.
Other Listings	AAD site number S02104

**Location**

<i>Non-urban address</i>	100 metres east of the old wooden bridge crossing the swamp (which stretches from the junction of Mistle and Old Sandalwood Road to Treesville) is located the pool, which is a claypan that forms a deep pool during the winter season.
Nearest town	Collie
Distance	25 km
Direction	North

*All Places*

LGA	Collie
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	2131 Collie
Title information	
Boundary of Place	
Easting (AMG)	Approx. 4 24 000 as per AAD Site Register
Northing (AMG)	Approx. 63 31 000 as per AAD Site Register

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Description</b>	
History	The area is very significant and was tabu for children to go near.
Physical Description	
Condition and Integrity	
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	Wuridjong pool is culturally and spiritually significant (G.1)
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Aboriginal Affairs Department, Register of Aboriginal Sites, Public Policy Division. Interview with Joseph Northover and Sima Khan (12-10-1997)
<b>Values</b>	
Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	The pool is highly valued because of its associations with the Dreaming stories associated with the Harris and Collie Rivers.
<b>Categories &amp; Themes</b>	
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	12 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Collie
General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figure 8

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Yalingup Siding
Place Identification	Bu.B.8
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	HC.CB
Related Places	
Other Listings	

**Location**

*Urban address*

Street No	
Street Name	
Suburb/Town	Yalingup
Postcode	

*All Places*

LGA	Busselton
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	SI 50-5 1930 Busselton
Title information	
Boundary of Place	
Easting (AMG)	3 17 200
Northing (AMG)	62 75 200

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Description</b>	
History	There are a number of graves there.
Physical Description	
Condition and Integrity	
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	It is socially and spiritually important because it is the burial place of the ancestors of Busselton people (G.1):
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Busselton RFA workshop
<b>Values</b>	
Subcriterion	G.1 <i>Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	The place is extremely spiritually and socially important because of the burials there.
Categories & Themes	HT.09.07
Unofficial code(s)	
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	6 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Busselton
General Locality Map Source & Date	Figure 1

**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

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**Identification**

Place Name	Yeriminup/Frankland hunting and camping area
Place Identification	Mt/Na.A.2
Other Names	
Primary Class	Aboriginal
Other Class	
Group code	
Related Places	Yeriminup Hill, Tone River, Gordon River, Albany Highway Road Reserves.
Other Listings	

**Location**

*Non-urban address*

Nearest town	Frankland
Distance	
Direction	North and west

*All Places*

LGA	Cranbrook
State	WA
Area	
Map No & Name	2329 Frankland and 2229 Tonebridge
Title information	
Boundary of Place	The area is an extensive area bordered on its north by the Boyup Brook – Cranbrook Rd, on the south by Muirs Highway, Lake Muir and the Rocky Gully – Frankland Road, on the east by Rock Gully – Frankland Road and the Gordon River – Frankland Road, and on the west by the Tone River.
Easting (AMG)	Approx. 4 62 000 – 5 17 000
Northing (AMG)	Approx. 61 78 000 – 62 15 000



**ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA THAT COULD NOT BE DOCUMENTED TO THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR POSSIBLE LISTING IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.**

<b>Description</b>	
History	The whole of the area was part of a run, which included Yeriminup, Frankland, Manjimup and Kojinup. The area was used as a camping and hunting region where people would hunt for kangaroos for food and to sell the skins to supplement their income when they were not employed on the farms.
Physical Description	
Condition and Integrity	
<b>Significance</b>	
Statement of Significance	It is an important area because of the connections of a large number of people to the area, the memories associated with the place and the sense of place that derived from the area (G.1). The area contributes to a greater understanding of the nature of Noongar habitation in the region and the relationship between this pattern of habitation and the nature of seasonal employment in the region (C.2).
<b>Documentation</b>	
Bibliographic references	Mt Barker RFA workshop Narrogin RFA workshop
<b>Values</b>	
Subcriterion	<i>C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia.</i>
Value text	It contributes to a greater understanding of the history and nature of Noongar hunting and camping patterns in the region and the interrelationship between these patterns and the nature of the farming industry and seasonal employment in the region.
<b>Categories &amp; Themes</b>	
Unofficial code(s)	Habitation place
<b>Subcriterion</b>	
Subcriterion	<i>G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.</i>
Value text	The place is important because of the many associations that Noongars in the lower-south west have with the area and because of the traditional and cultural activities that took place there.
<b>Categories &amp; Themes</b>	
Unofficial code(s)	Habitation place
<b>Data Recording</b>	
Date of Recording	9 and 10 October 1997
Name of Recorder	Simon Choo
Workshop	Mt Barker RFA workshop Narrogin RFA workshop
General Locality Map Source & Date	See Figures 7