



Native Title Services Victoria

**EXPLORER'S GUIDE TO
VICTORIA'S REGIONAL
EXPLORATION ILUAS**

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PREAMBLE

It is recommended that users of the Guide seek their own independent legal advice before signing up to a Regional ILUA.

The Guide does not constitute legal advice.

As laws and government policies and procedures change, so too the text of this Guide may need to be amended from time to time. Users should make relevant enquires at the time of use of the Guide.

PART A: LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR EXPLORERS: NATIVE TITLE AND INDIGENOUS CULTURAL HERITAGE

1 Introduction to the Explorer's Guide

1.1 This Guide aims to give Explorers a snapshot of:

- **Native Title** and **Indigenous Cultural Heritage** laws and procedures in Victoria; and
- the Regional ILUAs now signed and Registered between the Dja Dja Wurrung and Wamba Wamba Barapa Barapa and Wadi Wadi People and Minerals Council of Australia (Victorian Division) ("**The Regional ILUAs**");

1.2 Explorers can shortcut Native Title statutory "right to negotiate" procedures by signing up to the relevant Regional ILUA for grant and use of exploration licences. Ideally, the Regional ILUAs will help to expedite the establishment of a positive, ongoing working relationship with the relevant **Native Title claimants**.

1.3 The Guide contains basic text relating to law and State procedures; a glossary of terms – defined terms are shown within the Guide's text in bold italics; and procedures flowcharts for ready reference. Copies of the signed Regional ILUAs and their Schedules are available on the MCA and NTSV websites.

2 Native Title

2.1 *What is "Native Title"?*

"Native title" is the name given to the pre-existing rights and interests of Indigenous people in Crown lands and waters that date back to, and precede by thousands of years, the time of first contact with the British settlers in Victoria.

2.2 *Where does Native Title exist in Victoria?*

Prior to 1992, the common law of Australia did not recognise Native Title. However, the High Court's decision in *Mabo v Queensland (No 2)* in 1992 and the subsequent **Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)** ("**NTA**") have resulted in a recognition by Australian courts and governments of a Native Title that pre-dates British arrival, a title that remains today over much of Australia.

Native Title may remain on Crown lands and waters, including unallocated Crown land, reserves and certain non-exclusive possession leases. Native Title can co-exist where others, such as explorers and miners, have titles that fall short of exclusive possession or ownership of Crown land.

However, Native Title is no longer recognised by Australian statutes and courts where there has been "**extinguishment**". Native Title is extinguished by, for example, freehold title grants and **public works**.

It is important to note that Indigenous people may perceive Native Title to still exist in areas where it is not recognised by Australian statutes and courts. In addition, *Indigenous Sites* can, and do, exist on all types of land tenure, including on freehold land.

2.3 *How is Native Title proved?*

The High Court's *Yorta Yorta* decision in December 2002 has made it difficult for Native Title claimants to prove their Native Title, particularly in the more densely settled parts of southern Australia - including Victoria - where there has been significant dislocation and dispersement of Indigenous people arising from contact since British arrival.

Native Title claimants that have lodged a **Native Title claimant application** must prove in the Federal Court that their current Native Title rights and interests are linked in an unbroken chain to the original traditional laws and customs that existed when the British first came to that part of Australia. They must show that changes to laws and customs must have been allowed for in the original laws and customs.

However, the High Court said that for Native Title to be recognised, Native Title claimants must demonstrate a connection to the land but it need not be a continuous physical connection: it can, at least in part, be a spiritual connection.

2.4 *Why do Explorers need to deal with Native Title?*

Explorers are required by law to deal with Native Title on Crown land areas where Native Title has not been extinguished. Under the NTA, Native Title claimants with a **Registered Native Title Claim** and **Native Title holders** have a "right to negotiate" with an exploration licence applicant before an exploration licence is granted.

See Part A, 4.1 of the Guide for more detail.

3 **Indigenous Cultural Heritage**

3.1 *What is "Indigenous Cultural Heritage"?*

Indigenous Cultural Heritage includes the beliefs, obligations and rights of Indigenous people associated with protection of Indigenous Sites. Both State and Federal laws apply to protect Indigenous Sites.

3.2 *Where do Indigenous Sites exist?*

Unlike Native Title rights and interests, that are restricted to certain Crown lands and waters, **Indigenous Sites** can exist anywhere and are protected under Australian law, whether on Crown land or freehold land.

3.3 *Why do Explorers need to deal with Indigenous Cultural Heritage?*

In Victoria, Indigenous Sites custodians must give consent before Indigenous Sites can be disturbed by exploration licence works.

See Parts A, 4.2 and 4.3 of the Guide for more detail.

4 Laws relating to Native Title and Indigenous Cultural Heritage

4.1 (Cth) Native Title Act 1993

Grant of an exploration licence, or mining licence, on Crown lands that may affect any remnant Native Title is called a "**future act**".

The future act provisions under the NTA (Part 2, Division 3) have to be followed before a tenement can be validly granted.

The Department of Primary Industries (DPI) requires that tenement applicants either:

- negotiate in good faith with Native Title claimants (who have a registered Native Title Claim or are Native Title holders) in order to try to reach agreement about the grant (and use) of the tenement(s); or
- reach agreement using an ILUA; or
- excise the Crown land from the application (and avoid the future act process); or
- have the tenement granted with a condition preventing any access to Crown land.

As the Department states, "*The option chosen may depend on various factors, such as the geology of the proposed tenement area, the percentage of Crown land in the tenement area, knowledge of the native title claimants, company policy or the time available*". (Department of Primary Industries, *Information Regarding the Processing of Mineral Tenements under the Native Title Act 1993*, May 2002, revised June 2004, Page 4. This document is available on the DPI website. It gives a good overview of the future act procedures and options under the NTA.)

4.2 (Vic) Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006

The Victorian parliament passed the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 on 4 May 2006.

The provisions of the new Act will come into operation on a day or days to be proclaimed. The commencement is open ended because it is intended to come into operation at the same time as Schedule 2 to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Amendment Bill of the Commonwealth, which was before the Commonwealth Parliament at the time of publication of this Guide. Once it comes into operation, Schedule 2 of the Commonwealth Bill will repeal Part IIA of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 of the Commonwealth. Part IIA of that Act contains provisions which, together with the Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972, provide the current legislative framework for the protection and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Victoria. That legislative framework is to be replaced by the one provided for in the new Act.

Among other things the Act requires Cultural Heritage Management Plans (CHMP) to be prepared which comply with prescribed standards. The Regulations that prescribe the requirement for a CHMP are not yet publicly available nor are the prescribed standards.

In the meantime the existing requirements prevail.

4.3 (Vic) *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972*

As stated above, the Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act will be repealed upon commencement of the Aboriginal Heritage Act.

If Indigenous relics are found they must be reported to Aboriginal Affairs Victoria (“AAV”).

Damage or disturbance to an Indigenous archaeological site cannot be done without the consent of the State Minister for Aboriginal Affairs.

Finally, the Minister may declare places as “archaeological areas” and such places cannot be disturbed without AAV’s consent.

The Regional ILUAs contain cultural heritage procedures that, if followed, assist in ensuring that Indigenous Cultural Heritage and Indigenous Sites are respected and not impacted by proposed works. It is important to note that both the Native Title claimants that have signed the Regional ILUAs *and* the relevant “*Local Aboriginal Community*” will need to be consulted about Indigenous Sites. Indeed, the consent of the Local Aboriginal Community is required to disturb or destroy Indigenous Sites.

4.4 (Cth) *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*

As stated above, the Commonwealth is to repeal Part IIA of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act which relates exclusively to Victoria. Once repealed, the Vic Aboriginal Heritage Act will commence. All other parts of the C’t’h Act will remain current.

The C’t’h Act provides a broader protection for Indigenous Cultural Heritage and Indigenous Sites than the State legislation. The Federal Act extends coverage to past and current archaeological and *ethnographic* sites and places.

The prior written consent of a **Local Aboriginal Community** is required to damage, deface, interfere with or endanger an Indigenous Site that exists within the geographic jurisdiction of a particular Local Aboriginal Community. It is an offence to deface, damage, interfere with or endanger an Indigenous Site without that consent. If no reply is received from the relevant Local Aboriginal Community within 30 days, then an application for permission to deface, interfere with or endanger an Indigenous Site may be made to the State Minister for Aboriginal Affairs. The Minister must consult with others and, where Crown land is involved, the Minister will at that point consult with any Native Title claimants (and the Local Aboriginal Community) when making a decision.

The Federal Act allows for emergency (up to 44 days), temporary (up to 120 days) and permanent Federal declarations that protect threatened Indigenous Sites. Such declarations are generally made by the Minister and can be requested by a Local Aboriginal Community.

The Federal Act is operated under delegated powers to the State Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and the Executive Director of AAV has administrative responsibility for the Act.

Most Explorers now undertake a **Survey** in order to locate ethnographic and archaeological Indigenous sites so that they can be avoided by ground disturbing works to be undertaken by or on behalf of the Explorer. Prior to undertaking such Surveys, notification of the Survey is given to AAV and a search of known Indigenous Sites should be made of the **AAV Register**.

Where ground disturbing works are being conducted by or on behalf of the Explorer, stop work procedures should be followed where archaeological sites such as artefacts or Indigenous skeletal remains may be or are found.

Note that the Regional ILUAs detail how Surveys and other Indigenous Site management steps are to be done. The extent to which these satisfy the new Aboriginal Heritage Act is uncertain at the time of publication of the Guide. Explorers are advised to seek independent legal advice regarding this matter.

5 Environmental Laws

- 5.1 Note that Indigenous people in Victoria may exercise rights under environmental statutes and guidelines that relate to exploration projects.
- 5.2 In Victoria, there are several key State environmental laws, and the Federal *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1990* ("**EPBC Act**").
- 5.3 Explorers should take legal advice on environment protection-related laws to find out what rights can be exercised by Indigenous people. Note that such rights by Indigenous people, and other community groups, can delay or even stop proposed projects and add extra environmental compliance conditions.

See Part B, 2.8 below.

PART B: THE ILUA

1 Background

A core 1998 amendment to the NTA was the creation of the unique “indigenous land use agreement”, or “ILUA”.

At its best, from an Explorer's perspective, the ILUA can be an efficient, all-encompassing way of dealing with native title parties and meeting their obligations under the NTA and other legislation.

The benefits for Explorers entering into the Regional ILUAs are that these agreements bind native title claim groups even where they are not parties to the agreement, compensation is capped and the future act provisions of the *Native Title Act* are excluded.

The core provisions contracted out of here are the “right to negotiate” in Subdivision P.

Unfortunately negotiating an ILUA can be a lengthy and costly process. Therefore a key advantage of the Regional ILUAs is that all negotiations have already been done and the Explorers need only to contract into the Regional ILUAs. This means that the Explorer and the claim group can get “down to business” right away with the security of a “win/win” agreement to support them both.

2 The Regional Exploration ILUAs

2.1 Statutory Compliance

The Regional ILUAs are intended to satisfy the requirements of the NTA, the Mineral Resources Development Act 1990 (“**MRD Act**”), the Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972 (Vic) and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Cth). The extent to which the Regional ILUAs satisfy the new Vic Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 once it commences is uncertain.

2.2 Structure

The Regional ILUAs are largely identical and are made up of a core agreement with various schedules.

Schedules include “Land Use Conditions” relating to compensation, claimant access to tenements, environmental management, information and communication, a liaison committee and detailed Cultural Heritage Management Procedures. Schedules 2 and 3 set out the Land Use Conditions and these are a core part of the ILUAs to be complied with by the Explorer.

Two other key schedules are a Template Monitor's Report and Deed of Assumption by which each Explorer signs up to the Regional ILUA's terms.

The Monitor's Report is to be completed by Indigenous monitors attending cultural heritage surveys and attending on-site regarding cultural heritage-related matters such as monitoring

of exploration works and discovery of Aboriginal objects, i.e., Indigenous artefacts or perhaps skeletal remains.

See Part D.

2.3 *The Regional ILUA Area*

The Regional ILUA area in each ILUA is the area bound by the Native Title claimants "country" claim and is generally inclusive of various smaller "polygon" claims.

The ILUA area includes all of the Crown land within it.

2.4 *Commencement and Term*

The Regional ILUAs took effect from the day they were executed by MCA (Victorian Division) and the two Native Title claimants groups. The ILUAs were registered by the NNTT on 5 May 2006.

The Regional ILUAs may be terminated:

- by agreement in writing of the MCA (Victorian Division) and the relevant Native Title claimants; or
- by their removal from the NNTT's Register of ILUAs due to withdrawal or cancellation of the relevant Native Title claim; or
- 5 years from the anniversary date of the expiry of the last Exploration Licence granted subject to the provisions of the relevant Regional ILUA.

There is an expectation that should the Regional ILUA terminate, the Cultural Heritage Management Procedures, scheduled to it, will continue to be observed by all signatories to the agreement.

Exploration Licences granted subject to the provisions of the Regional ILUAs continue to be subject to those provisions for the life of the Licence, irrespective of any finding on the existence or not of Native Title.

Licences may be renewed, amalgamated or varied by the Explorer pursuant to the MRD Act without the need for a new Deed of Assumption to be signed.

2.5 *Exploration Work*

For the purposes of the Regional ILUAs, the Exploration Licence applicant will become the "Explorer" once the Deed of Assumption is signed.

The provisions of the Regional ILUAs are not conditions of the grant of the Exploration Licence by the State.

In the Regional ILUAs, Exploration and Low Impact Exploration have the same meaning as in the MRD Act.

Under the Regional ILUAs, Exploration and low impact exploration on Crown land require a draft work plan to be provided to the claimant-appointed Cultural Heritage Coordinator for

assessment and determination of the need for a cultural heritage inspection of the Crown land in the work plan area.

Non-ground disturbing activities do not require a cultural heritage clearance.

Non-ground disturbing activity includes aerial surveys and ground based geographical surveys, geological surveys and survey fieldwork that does not involve clearing or the excavation of soil or rock to expose underlying strata.

2.6 *Compensation/Benefits*

Explorers signing up to the Regional ILUAs must provide drillhole-based payments to the Native Title claimants as compensation for the impact on native title rights and interests of the grant or use of the Exploration Licence on Crown land. These payments largely equate with compensation payments paid by explorers to landowners under the terms of a standard compensation agreement negotiated by the former Victorian Minerals and Energy Council with the Victorian Farmers Federation. This parity is appropriate in the context that both Native Title claimants and farmers have rights over land. The NTA too is premised upon equating native title rights and interests with those of freeholders.

The Explorer is not obliged to provide the payments until the Exploration Licence has been granted and any required consents provided. In addition, an annual access fee is due 30 days after the Exploration Licence is granted.

2.7 *Cultural Heritage Management*

See Part D for 3 flow charts setting out key components of the cultural heritage management procedures contained in the Regional ILUAs.

The claimants have appointed a Cultural Heritage Coordinator (“**CHC**”) to act on their behalf with respect to cultural heritage management. The CHC is to:

- nominate the single Monitor and provide the Explorer with the address and contact details of that Monitor;
- organise, and co-ordinate the activities of the Monitor; and
- process and invoice to the Explorer any payments to be made to the Monitor.

Cultural Induction:

As soon as reasonably practicable, the Explorer must commission an initial one-off cultural heritage induction program to be conducted by the Monitor for the Explorer and relevant contractor personnel.

Inspections:

The Explorer is required to provide the Monitor with duplicate copies of the work plan proposed to be lodged under section 40 of the MRD Act, where ground disturbing activities are planned on Crown land in the Regional ILUAs area.

Within 28 days of the draft work plan being provided to the Monitor, the Monitor will conduct the required inspections of the Exploration Licence works proposed on areas of Crown land under the draft work plan. Depending upon the findings of the inspection, the work plan will be submitted or modified before submission to the Department of Primary Industries.

Monitoring:

The CHC will appoint a Monitor if required and the Explorer will induct the Monitor as to its safety procedures. The Monitor will then be entitled to be present at the Exploration Licence works.

The Monitor is not entitled to any payments for monitoring non-ground disturbing activity.

Stop Work Consultation:

If an object suspected to be an Aboriginal object or human remains are discovered by the Explorer, its employees or contractors, the Monitor must be advised and consulted.

2.8 *Environmental Management*

The Explorer is required to conduct exploration within the Regional ILUA area in accordance with Departmental environmental guidelines and licence conditions.

2.9 *Deed of Assumption*

The Deed of Assumption must be prepared strictly in accordance with the template in Schedule 5 of the Regional ILUA. There is no scope to introduce new conditions through the Deed. The appropriate signing clause must be selected by the Exploration Licence applicant to match its corporate structure. An agreed template Deed is available on the MCA and NTSV websites.

By signing the Deed of Assumption, the Exploration Licence applicant assumes the rights and obligations of the Explorer under the Regional ILUA as if the applicant were the Explorer referred to in the Regional ILUA.

The Minerals and Petroleum Division of the Department of Primary Industries will process the Exploration Licence upon receiving a correctly completed Deed of Assumption. The Department will then advise the Native Title claimants, **Native Title Services Victoria** and MCA (Victorian Division) of the Deed and the granting of the Exploration Licence.

2.10 *Conclusion*

The Regional ILUAs are endorsed by MCA (Victorian Division), Native Title Services Victoria, the two Native Title claimants groups and the Victorian Government. They are specifically designed to “fast track” a Crown land access for exploration and hence resource development, and to operate as a model of “best practice” for developing the “on the ground” relationship as between Industry and the Indigenous community.

PART C: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AAV

Victorian State entity, Aboriginal Affairs Victoria, that is responsible for Indigenous issues, in particular management of Indigenous Cultural Heritage. AAV is within the Department for Victorian Communities.

AAV Register

AAV Register means the register of Indigenous Sites maintained by AAV.

extinguishment

The name given to the “loss” of the recognition by Australian law of Native Title rights and interests as a result of certain legislative and non-legislative acts. The Australian legal system finds extinguishment where Native Title claimants are perceived to have failed to continue to exercise their Native Title rights or to maintain a continuing connection with their country, or by their voluntary abandonment of their Native Title rights or where freehold and leasehold land grants or public works have occurred, so that the Native Title rights and interests are not recognised by a Court.

The NTA states that certain grants or legal interests, such as the grant of a freehold or commercial leasehold title, have the effect of extinguishing native title, because the exclusive rights of the holder of the title and the rights of the **Native Title holders** cannot co-exist. Native Title rights can be extinguished in whole (for example, by freehold grants) or in part (for example, the right to hunt or camp may be inconsistent with a Local Government's rights under a reserve or under local laws, but the right to retain access may *co-exist*).

future act

A legislative or non-legislative act that applies to Crown land and/or waters that may affect the recognition of Native Title by Australian law, by extinguishing or partially extinguishing Native Title rights and interests, or by creating interests that are inconsistent with the existence or exercise of Native Title. Examples of future acts – in a mining context – include the grant of an exploration licence. Other future acts are the compulsory acquisition of Native Title and conduct of public works on Crown land after 23 December 1996.

Indigenous Cultural Heritage

The beliefs, obligations and rights of Indigenous people associated with protection of their Indigenous Sites. State and Federal laws apply to protect certain aspects of Indigenous Cultural Heritage and Indigenous Sites. In Victoria, these laws are the *(Vic) Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972* and the *(Cth) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*.

Indigenous Sites

Indigenous Sites are an “archaeological area”, “archaeological relic”, or “portable relic” under the *(Vic) Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972* and “Aboriginal object” and “Aboriginal place” under the *(Cth) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*.

Local Aboriginal Community

Local Aboriginal Community means “local Aboriginal community” as defined under section 21A of the *(Cth) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*.

Part A 4.3 sets out detail about the functions of a “Local Aboriginal Community”.

Native Title

The rights and interests of Australian Indigenous people in Crown lands and waters according to their traditional laws and customs, and that are recognised under Australian law. Many Native Title claimant groups maintain that they are Native Title holders, even where that is not recognised under Australian law.

Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)/NTA

Commonwealth legislation passed by the Federal Parliament after the 1992 *Mabo* case, whose object is to provide for the recognition of Native Title, to establish ways in which future dealings affecting Native Title may proceed and to set standards for those dealings, to establish a mechanism for determining Native Title claims by the Courts, and to provide for or permit the validation of previous activities (see section 4 NTA). The NTA provides that Native Title cannot be extinguished contrary to the Act, and sets out the roles of the National Native Title Tribunal and the Federal Court in Native Title procedures.

Native Title claimants

The persons making a Native Title claimant application in the Federal Court for a Native Title determination. In parts of Victoria – and in the Melbourne area in particular – various Indigenous groups claim Native Title but have not made a formal Native Title claimant application.

Native Title claimant application

An application made by Native Title claimants for the legal recognition of the rights and interests held by a group of Indigenous people over a particular area of Crown lands and waters, according to traditional laws and customs. Native Title claimant applications are filed with the Federal Court of Australia. The Court ultimately decides whether Native Title exists or not by making a **Native Title determination**.

Native Title determination

A determination is a decision made by the Federal Court, the High Court or a recognised State/Territory body in relation to whether or not Native Title exists in a particular area (see section 13 NTA). Under section 68 NTA, there can only be one approved determination of Native Title for an area of land or waters.

Native Title holders

A group of Indigenous people that have proved to the satisfaction of the Court that they have Native Title to a particular area of Crown lands and waters.

Native Title Services Victoria

Native Title Services Victoria (“**NTSV**”) is an entity with statewide jurisdiction based in Melbourne, recognised by the Commonwealth Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs under the NTA, and funded to represent Indigenous people in Native Title issues in Victoria. NTSV has NTA future act procedural rights.

public work

The definition of a public work in section 253 NTA is comprehensive, and is for this reason reproduced in its entirety. A public work means:

- “(a) any of the following that is constructed or established by or on behalf of the Crown, or a local government body or other statutory authority of the Crown, in any of its capacities:
 - (i) a building, or other structure (including a memorial), that is a fixture; or
 - (ii) a road, railway or bridge; or
 - (iia) where the expression is used in or for the purposes of Division 2 or 2A of Part 2 - a stock-route; or
 - (iii) a well, or bore, for obtaining water; or
 - (iv) any major earthworks; or

- (b) a building that is constructed with the authority of the Crown, other than on a lease”.

Also note that under s251D NTA, land on which a public work is constructed or situated includes a reference to any adjacent land or waters the use of which is/was necessary for the construction, establishment or operation of the work.

Registered Native Title Claim

A Native Title claimant application that has undergone and satisfied the “registration test” in sections 190A, 190B and 190C NTA. The “registration test” is a set of conditions under the NTA that is applied by the National Native Title Tribunal to Native Title claimant applications. If an application meets all the conditions, it is included in the Register of Native Title Claims, and the Registered Native Title Claimants then gain interim procedural rights under the NTA's future act regime, *while* their application is being finally determined by the Courts.

If a Court ultimately determines that claimants are Native Title holders, then their future act procedural rights continue unless and until that Native Title is extinguished.

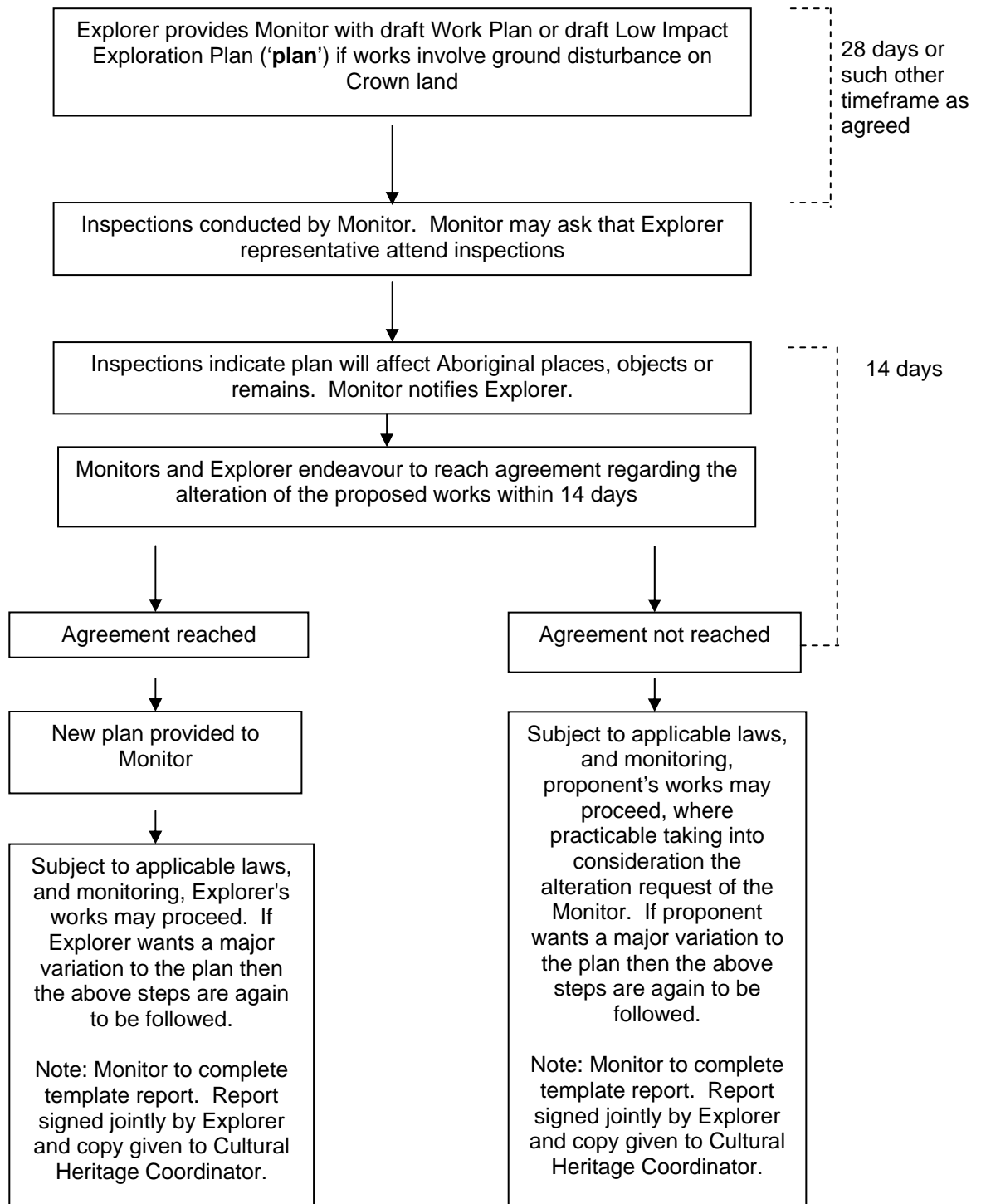
Survey

Survey means an Indigenous Cultural Heritage survey conducted by a survey team, including Indigenous Sites custodians, that aims to locate Indigenous Sites.

PART D: CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT FLOWCHARTS

ILUA SCHEDULE 3:

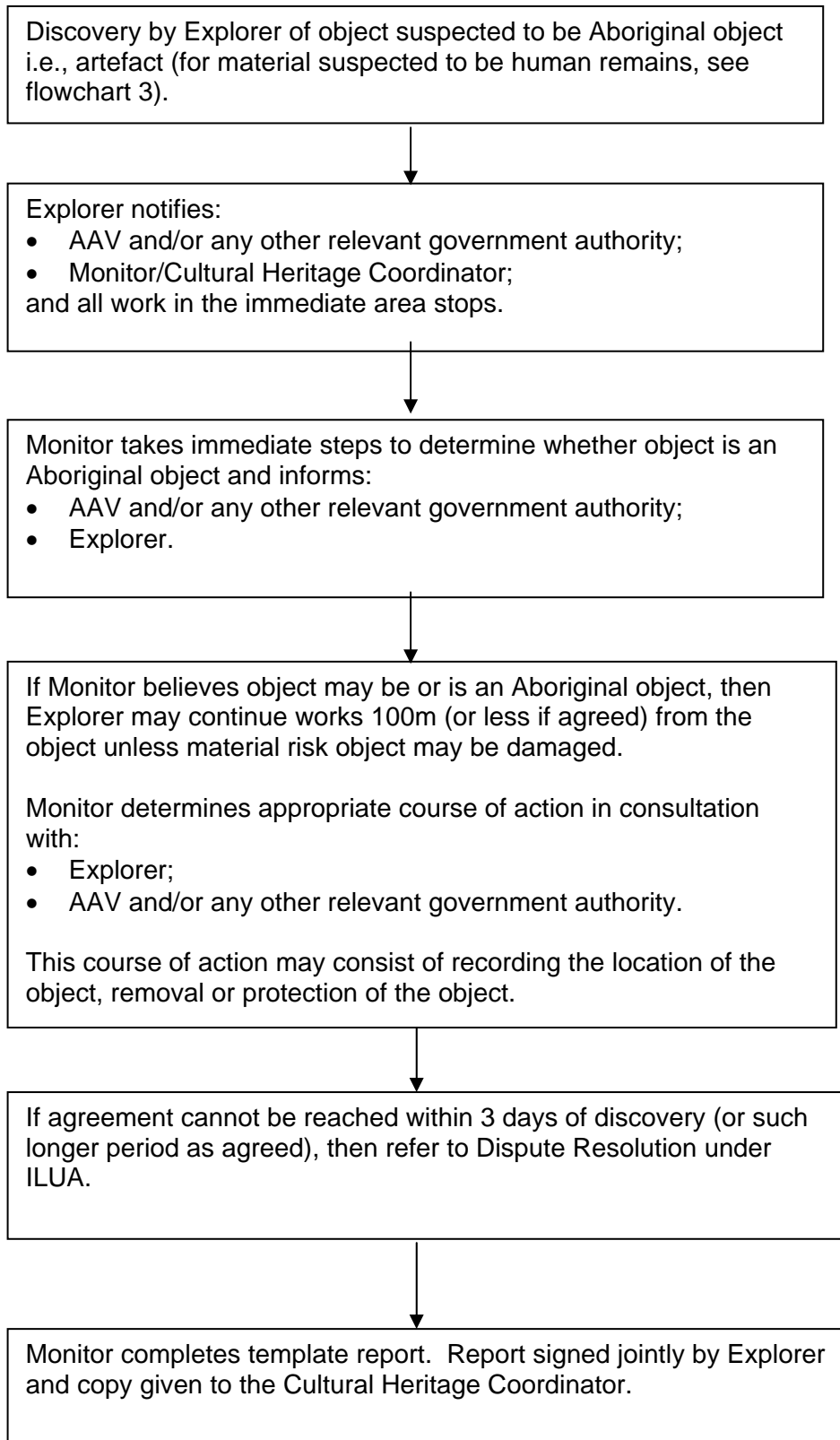
1. CONSULTATION ABOUT WORK PLAN/LOW IMPACT EXPLORATION PLAN



* Note: If the Monitor, Cultural Heritage Coordinator, Native Title Signatories and/or Native Title Group fail to comply with any timeframes, then the Explorer may proceed with works at its own risk.

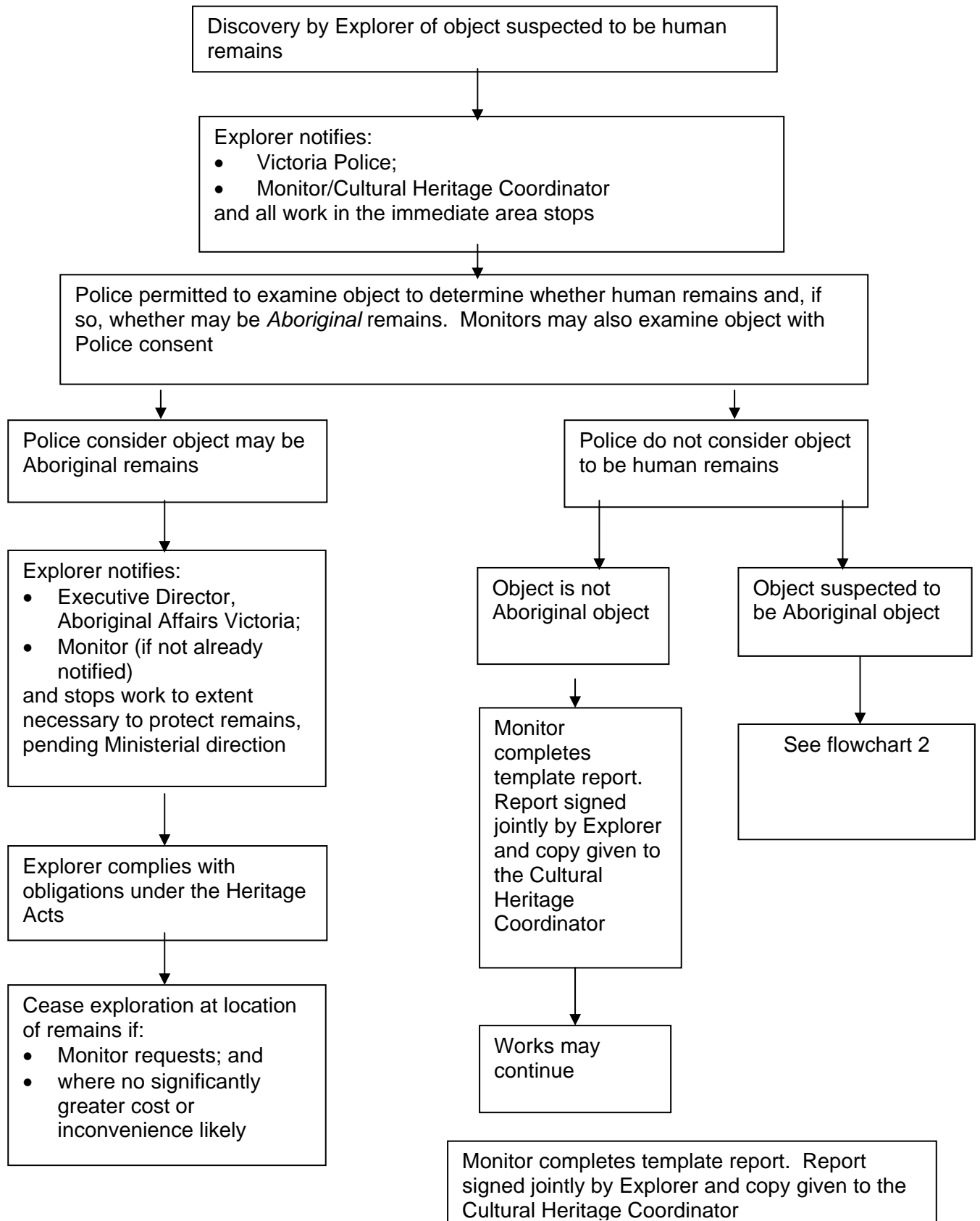
ILUA SCHEDULE 3:

2. DISCOVERY OF ABORIGINAL OBJECTS



ILUA SCHEDULE 3:

3. DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS



ANNEXURE: KEY CONTACTS

MCA

Minerals Councils of Australia
Executive Director, Victorian Division
8/51 Queen Street
Melbourne, Victoria 3000

Phone number: (03) 9629 1851
Facsimile number: (03) 9629 8603
www.minerals.org.au/victoria

Native Title Services Victoria Ltd

CEO
Level 2, 642 Queensberry Street
North Melbourne, Victoria 3051

Phone number: (03) 9321 5300
Facsimile number: (03) 9326 4075
www.nts.com.au

Department of Primary Industries

Manager
Minerals and Petroleum Tenements
1 Spring Street
Melbourne, Victoria 3000

Phone number: (03) 9658 4454
Facsimile number: (03) 9658 4460
www.dpi.vic.gov.au

**National Native Title Tribunal
(Victorian Registry)**

State Manager
Level 8, 310 King Street
Melbourne, Victoria 3000

Phone number: (03) 9920 3000
Freecall number: 1800 640 501
Facsimile number: (03) 9606 0680
www.nntt.gov.au