

Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara Indigenous Protected Area Country Management Plan 2015 to 2020



May 2015

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Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

AHA	<i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA)</i>	NTA	<i>Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)</i>
AIATSIS	Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies	PMC	Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
CDNTS	Central Desert Native Title Services	RNTBC	Registered Native Title Body Corporate also commonly referred to as a Prescribed Body Corporate or PBC. The RNTBC for Wiluna native title holders is Tarlka Matuwa Piarku (Aboriginal Corporation)
CSR	Canning Stock Route	Scope of works	Yearly work plan for the IPA management area
Parks and Wildlife	Department of Parks and Wildlife (Western Australian Government)	WLMU	Wiluna Land Management Unit
IPA	Indigenous Protected Area		
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources		
MKK IPA Management Team	Team established by TMP to implement the MKK IPA management plan		
MKK planning Group	Interim working group for the Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara area		

Martu Words

Jukurrpa dreaming

Jukurrpa tjina dreaming tracks

Tjakulukulu seven sisters

Kapi water

Gardoo creeks

Ngaparu lakes

Pilkililli claypans

Junu Soak or rockhole

Jul jul thicket

Marlu Kangaroo

Parnka Goanna

Purl purl Calcrete country

Parada Spinifex country

Wanari Mulga

Yapu Rock or hill

Yapul yapul Rocky country

Kapi warnarnba Wash country

Tali Sand dunes

Pirnki caves

Rirrau gravel country

Pikuta or gidee Common wallaroo, hill wallaroo or euro
gidee

Acknowledgements

This plan has been based on a history of relationships, research and contributions that reflect the collective partnerships that have made the plan possible. The framework on which this plan is based was conceptualized during the first Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) consultation trip to Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara in late October 2010. Consultants, Dr Bill Kruse and Sally Hodson prepared the first draft of the framework that included the first iteration of a map based planning tool.

The Australian Government's Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (PMC) have provided funding and project management over the duration of the consultation project. We would like to thank and acknowledge the efforts of Gordon Waight in particular, who provided project manager support through the duration of the consultation project.

The Department of Parks and Wildlife WA (Parks and Wildlife) staff have been major partners in the planning process. The Goldfields office staff Ian Kealley, Tjokkie Pieterse, Nigel Wessels have all made significant contributions. Neil Burrows, Stephen van Leeuwen and Peter Kendrick have also provided invaluable guidance and advice.

The Australian Institute Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS) have helped to critique the planning process and facilitate workshops in the latter stages of the draft.

The Wiluna native title holders have committed a considerable amount of their time to this plan in recognition of the importance of sharing and asserting their management aspirations. In particular the Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara planning group members: Lena Long, Roxanne Anderson, Victor Ashwin, Ivan Wongawol and Henry Ashwin. Special mention should also be made of the contribution of Robert Wongawol who has acted as liaison between the researchers and stakeholders for the duration of the consultation process. This plan is the result of the collective effort of the Wiluna native title holders, Parks and Wildlife and their partners.

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Part 1: Our vision

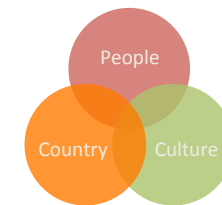
Vision

We are Martu people. We are the native title holders, the traditional owners and custodians of Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara. Martu people have been looking after country and its resources for thousands of years. When we look after country, we are keeping *Jukurrpa* (dreaming) alive and strong.

Our vision for Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara is to make sure it remains a place where Martu law and culture is practiced and that country is made healthier. Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara will be managed through progressive partnerships between the Wiluna native title holders, the Government and the broader community. Healthy partnerships will help balance Martu and Western knowledge of land management, create economically and environmentally sustainable employment and contribute to the health and wellbeing of future Martu generations.

Martu values

Martu values provide the foundation for assessing the strength and value of partnerships. The following quotes are examples of values that Wiluna native title holders hold for Wiluna Country and provide the community context for this plan.



“They have to be all together, equal these circles. They are all important. The community comes together here.”

“You got to develop a good base, good infrastructure to keep people on land, eco-tourism, looking after country, jobs, developing enterprise.”

“Younger people need to know how to keep country healthy. They can work with scientists.”

“We gotta try two-way learning more. Education is about teaching our young people bush way too. We can also teach white-fellas.”

“We gotta have jobs for people on country. Looking after land, burning country.”

Aim of the plan

The aim of this plan is to put the Martu voice for Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara in the foreground through the dedication of the area as an Indigenous Protected Area (IPA), owned and managed by the Wiluna native holders, the Martu people. It outlines how the management of Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara will be undertaken with a significant emphasis placed on understanding the landscape and land use from the perspective of the Wiluna native title holders. This perspective embraces traditional elements of Martu culture and land management but also includes recognition of the mixed European-Martu history, and the current and future partner relationships between Martu and non-Martu.

This plan will provide certainty to the Wiluna native title holders that their aspirations and priorities will be central in any decisions made in relation to land and natural resource use, the protection of sites of cultural and historical importance, the conservation of the natural environment and wildlife, the development of economic and employment opportunities and the design of programs for community benefit.

Martu want to protect natural ecosystems and use natural resources sustainably in a mutually beneficial way that is consistent with their responsibilities to take care of country. The Wiluna native title holders

have chosen to manage the majority of the area under IUCN category V¹ with the existing reintroduction enclosure as category IV² and northeast corner of Matuwa and northwest corner of Kurrara Kurrara, highly significant cultural areas, managed under category III³. See Map 2.

This plan will provide a basis for the community management of the IPA by outlining Martu understandings of and priorities for country as well as entry points for collaborations and partnerships to support the land management aspirations of the Wiluna native title holders.

Our Partners

We recognise the support and contribution made by our existing partners:

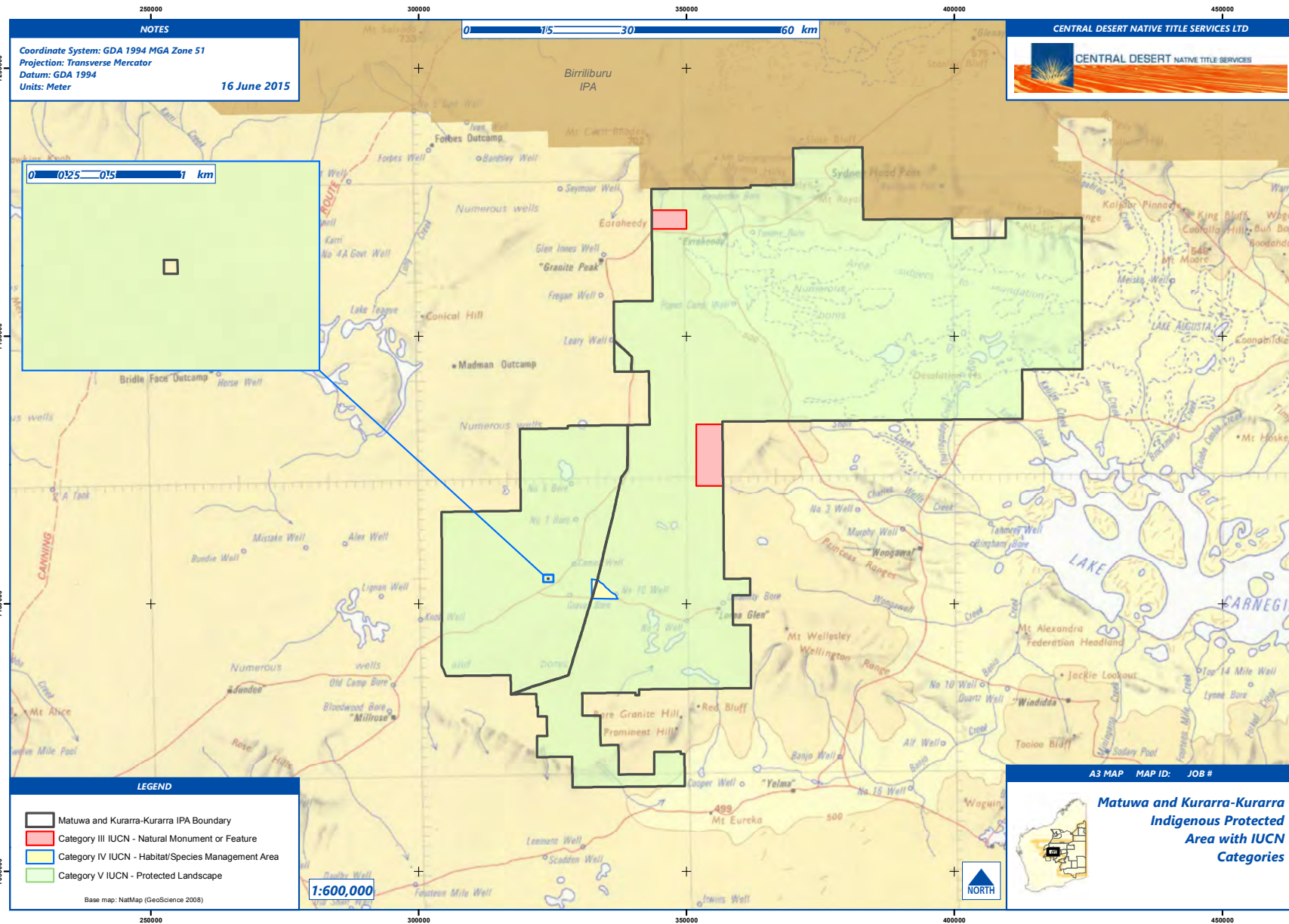
- Central Desert Land and Community (Central Desert Native Title Services)
- Mungarlu Ngurrarankatja Rirraunkaja Aboriginal Corporation (the RNTBC for Birriliburu Native Title Holders)

¹ Category V protected areas are managed for the primary objective of protecting and sustaining important landscapes/seascapes and the associated nature conservation and other values created by interactions with humans through traditional management practices.

² Category IV protected areas are managed for the primary objective of maintaining, conserving and restoring species and habitats.

³ Category III protected areas are managed for the primary objective of protecting specific outstanding natural features and their associated biodiversity and habitats.

- Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife)
- Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS)
- Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C)



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Part 2: Our story

Cultural context

Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara are some of the most valuable parcels of land in the Martu estate and their importance to Martu people cannot be overstated. Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara are spoken about as places where many major *Jukurrpa* (dreaming) sites and *Jukurrpa tjina* (dreaming tracks) are found.

The area contains many sacred sites linked to water sources, as well as other sites associated with unique environmental features. The interlinkages between ground and surface water sources have supported camping places with rich animal and plant life that carries not only ecological significance but also cultural importance.

Water (*Kapi*) is of utmost importance to Martu people and it is vital that this resource is conserved through responsible management. The unpredictable rainfall events, usually associated with tropical lows from the northwest, mean that surface water is scarce throughout Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara though creeks (*Gardoo*), lakes (*Ngaparu*) and claypans (*Pilkililli*) fill up from time to time creating a temporary but frenetic bloom of desert life. These events are celebrated by Martu

people as they allow sustained camping and provide younger generations with a much richer picture of the diversity of the area. During these events, rarely seen animals such as dinner plate turtles (*Chelodina steindachneri*) emerge, food and medicine plants flower, birds of prey circle overhead and rockholes brim over.

When the water recedes in the creeks and claypans, the rockholes and soaks act as long term water storage reservoirs. These places are well known to Martu people and feature prominently in the *Jukurrpa* songlines that link the water sources together.

Kurrara Kurrara is home to a number of men's sites as well as many known named sites and places linked to women's and men's law. In particular, the north-east of Matuwa contains a significant men's area that is known across the entire western desert and often eagerly visited by senior men visiting from other areas.

The entire area and numerous other sites on and adjacent to Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara, are linked to the *Pikuta* (euro) and *Marlu* (red kangaroo) dreaming track that is part of important men's ceremony. Ceremony associated with this and other *Jukurrpa* is routinely performed by male members of the native title holding group.

Cultural locations are associated with *Jukurrpa* (dreaming stories) and are often linked to specific Martu country types such as *Junu*, *Ngaparu*, *Pilkililli* and *Yapul yapul*⁴ and include male and female restricted areas.

⁴ see Part 3 for explanation of Martu country types

Some of these significant areas have European names, such as Earahedy Hill and No. 5 bore.



Figure 1: A typical rock hole on Matuwa

Several *Tjakulukulu* (seven sisters) dreaming sites are also located on Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara. These sites are exclusive women's *Jukurrpa* sites and are also associated with ceremony. The *Tjakulukulu* sites are extremely important given that they connect Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara to the major women's dreaming track that crosses the western desert region.

Country and people

Martu people have occupied the area around the Little Sandy, Great Sandy and Gibson Deserts for over 40,000 years. Today, Martu people remain living on country in parts of the Great Sandy Desert such as Parngurr and Punmu while others have moved into remote towns and communities such as Jigalong, Wiluna, Newman and Port Hedland.

The Martu people are connected through shared country as well as through a common language, *Martu Wangka* (Martu talk), which is a recent amalgamation of several dialects, such as Kartujarra, Putijarra, Mandiljarra, that were spoken in discrete parts of the Martu lands.

The former pastoral properties of Lorna Glen (Matuwa) and Earahedy (Kurrara Kurrara) are significant areas to the Martu people. *Matuwa* refers to a specific sacred site near the homestead on Lorna Glen station whereas *Kurrara Kurrara* is derived from the abundant *Acacia tetragonaphylla* on the former Earahedy station.

The township of Wiluna is 170 kilometres from the Lorna Glen homestead. The population of the Wiluna township fluctuates between 200 to 300 people and within the greater Wiluna shire, the population exceeds 1000 people with a large proportion of fly in fly out mine workers (ABS 2013).

There are two well-maintained dirt roads, the Gunbarrel Highway and Glenayle Road, connecting Wiluna to Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara. These

roads also link the town with mine sites (gold or uranium) and pastoral stations. Martu residents of Wiluna frequently drive out and camp on Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara to maintain their connection to the area.

The Canning Stock Route (CSR) passes by Kurrara Kurrara, some 70 kilometers to the west. As a result, the alternative Glenayle and Granite Peak routes through Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara are frequently travelled during the winter months by tourists accessing the CSR.

Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara are located at the confluence of two biogeographic regions⁵ – the Gascoyne and the Murchison regions. The Murchison bioregion is the dominant bioregion for Matuwa with low flat hills separated by alluvial plains, mulga woodlands and occluded paleodrainage channels. Kurrara Kurrara is located in the Gascoyne bioregion where the ancient drainage channels in the east of Kurrara Kurrara follow the songline of the *Pikuta* (Euro) who travelled east through the area creating the creeks as he travelled.

The influence of both the Murchison and Gascoyne bioregions is seen in the presence of dunefields and spinifex found across Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara, whereas the Gascoyne landscape consists of broad flat valleys.

The influence of two distinct bioregions on Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara is borne out most obviously through the change in the vegetation as one travels through the area. Landsystems (unique soil/flora combinations) in

⁵ see <http://www.environment.gov.au/topics/land/national-reserve-system/science-maps-and-data/australias-bioregions-ibra> for descriptions of Australia's biogeographic regions.

Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara are diverse and reflect very closely the country types described by Martu (see further discussion in Part 3).

Jukurrpa is inscribed in the land forms throughout Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara where hilly peaks (*Yapu*) signify dreamtime creatures and small caves in breakaways are storied places where dreamtime actors camped overnight, stored items of significance or had permanent camps.

The *Tali* (sand dunes) and *Parada* (spinifex country) is perfect for tracking 'bush tucker' such as bush turkey and emu and is home to burrowing animals such as the bettong, marsupial mole and the bilby. Bilby and other burrowing animals play a part in contributing to the health of soils on Lorna Glen by turning over the soil and exposing the more fertile soils beneath the less fertile overburden (Chapman 2013).

The area is described as 'fringe desert' with rainfall levels between 150 mm to 250 mm annually although rainfall is particularly unpredictable (National Land and Water Resources Audit 2009). The confluence of bioregions creates a highly biodiverse habitat with a large number of land systems, flora and fauna species concentrated in the area.

For Martu, native desert fauna are central figures in the *Jukurrpa*. They are part of the general creation story and at an individual level, they can be personal totems that connect people to land and ritual. Some native animals are companions and some act as guides in the landscape. Certain animals, *Marlu* (Red Kangaroo), *Karlaya* (Emu) or *Partata* (Bush turkey) are referred to as *Kuka* (bush meat) and are hunted by Martu on their lands.

Martu are taught to observe and learn about desert animals from an early age. Many can speak at length about the behavioural traits of certain animals and how to recognize the tracks and traces of animals present on their country.

The landscape at Matuwa and Kurrara has been shaped into its current form by Martu fire management over thousands of years and pastoralism in more recent years. The pre-European desert landscape was made up of patches of different ages of vegetation, which had been created through Martu fire management and specifically the continual lighting of smaller fires. The pattern of vegetation ages that results is referred to as the 'mosaic'. The mosaic supports the overall biodiversity of the flora/fauna population through creating a variety of habitats where multiple species can thrive.

Native Title

The Wiluna native title claim was lodged over the pastoral and mining properties surrounding and including Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara in 1998.⁶ Such is the importance of Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara to Martu people that in 2009 it was specifically chosen by them as the main location to provide "on country" evidence in their native title claim.

⁶ WF (deceased) and Ors on behalf of the Wiluna People v The State of Western Australia [2013] FCA 755 (29 July 2013).

Native title is recognised based on demonstrated laws, governance and knowledge held by Martu people over Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara. Rights and interests flowing from this recognition are centered on Martu land use and are most easily understood in terms of the holistic use and management of natural resources.

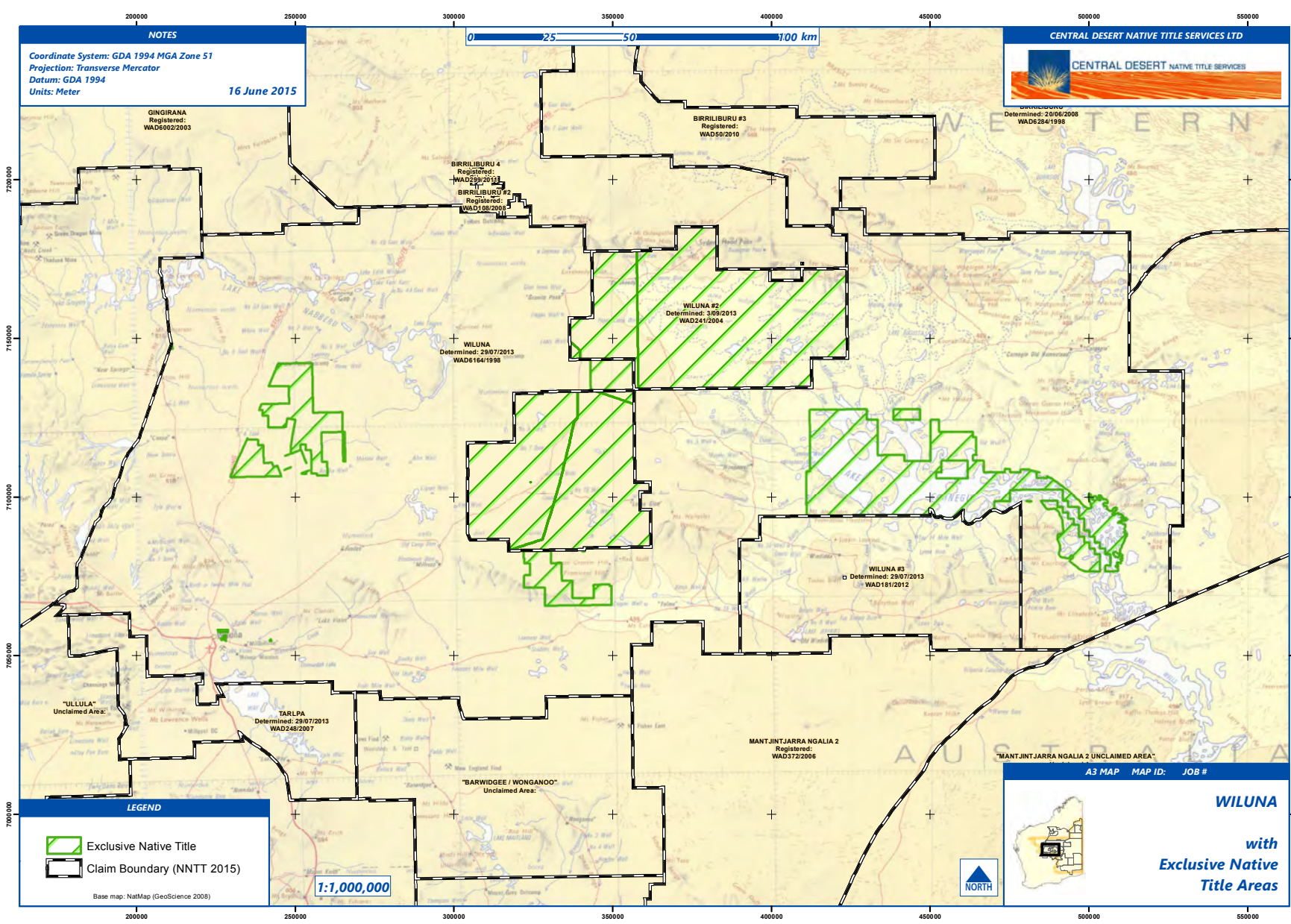
In addition, native title confirms Martu laws restricting access to sacred sites and other areas to protect Martu and others from danger arising from spiritual disturbance (usually restrictions with regard to initiated male only and female only areas). A further important set of native title rights includes being able to control which Aboriginal people can enter the country, use its resources, perform ceremony, visit sacred sites, and nominate persons with authority to speak for country and make decisions about it (including for traditional and contemporary land uses).

The Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara IPA spans nearly 600,000 hectares and includes the former Lorna Glen and Earahedy stations and contiguous lands over which the native title holders hold exclusive possession native title (i.e. other 'UCL' to the north and south and that connecting the two former stations).

The IPA is surrounded by Lake Violet, Millrose, Granite Peak and Wongawol stations. These stations are working pastoral leases running small herds of cattle.

Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara were excluded from the July 29th determination and dealt with separately as in Wiluna #2.⁷ In Wiluna #2, exclusive possession native title was determined by the Federal court

⁷ BP (deceased) and Others v State of Western Australia [2013] FCA 760 (3 September 2013).



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over both Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara on 3rd September 2013, meaning that the native title holders have the right of possession, occupation, use and enjoyment of the determination areas as against the whole world.

Evolving management of Matuwa and Kurrara

Native title recognition reflects the long association that the Martu people have had with Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara. Many life histories are tied to key locations in the area including where Martu first walked in from the desert, camped and made contact with Europeans, as well as former living areas from the period when Martu were integrated into the pastoral labour force.

Martu oral histories tell of births on Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara, work as stockmen and house servants, and witnessing family burials on the former pastoral properties. Martu also hold strong memories of participating in ceremony, camping and living in the area.

Martu elders hold important ceremonial knowledge relating to places and stories on Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara and they continue to observe customary practice about these places with the wider Martu and western desert community.

The continued cultural and community importance of the Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara area reflects how Martu connections have remained strong despite the influence of the pastoral boom of the mid-20th century.

During the pastoral boom both properties became non-indigenous controlled (Earaheedy in 1967 and Lorna Glen in 1972) and were fenced off as sheep stations and later became cattle stations until the pastoral enterprises ceased to be economically viable. During this period many Martu Traditional Owners stayed connected to Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara through taking up employment as stations hands, drovers and housemaids. As a result of remaining on country Martu were able to maintain their connections by visiting sites, hunting bush tucker, using the natural resources of the land and passing down the stories and knowledge for both places.

Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara became a vital corridor for Martu people between the non-indigenous settlements and pastoral stations and desert country. The area around Yimbin Rock Hole is talked about as a meeting place for Martu people coming in from the desert during the 1940s through to the 1960s. This history is recorded at the sign shelter at Sydney Heads Pass as an area where pastoralists would often come to recruit Martu workers from the family groups camped in the area.

From the late 1970s to early 1990s the viability of the pastoral enterprises over the two properties continued to decline. The employment of Martu people as workers on the pastoral stations had already decreased during

the 1960s and 1970s with the advent of the equal wage disputes.⁸ This, in combination with the introduction of more efficient, motorized and mechanized cattle mustering, meant that the era of Martu and non-Martu living and working on pastoral stations together came to an end.



Figure 2: Sydney Heads Pass near Yimbin

Martu have connections to specific locations that demarcate the pastoral history of the area. Historical locations generally comprise temporary or semi-permanent camping sites connected with life and work during the pastoral period (for example Pope's Well and Paddy Long's grave on Matuwa) as well as pastoral infrastructure such as the Matuwa shearing

⁸ In 1968 the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission ruling on equal wages in the cattle industry came into force. However as a result of the decision many Aboriginal families and communities were no longer able to remain on properties that they had worked on for generations.

shed and homestead. These areas are of key concern to the Wiluna native title holders who seek to maintain and/or install new infrastructure, whether it is to commemorate family members who have passed away, the former uses of sites and/or to be used as camping areas today.



Figure 3: Norman Thompson's Humpy

Martu land management aspirations for the IPA are distinct compared to other areas of 'desert country', which form a part of traditional management approaches. In addition to the confluence of bioregions in this area, Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara is also a place where Martu and non-Martu histories come together. For example, Yimbin Rock Hole is where Martu first camped on arrival from the desert and is also associated with dreaming stories yet it was the main pastoral recruitment zone for Martu station hands.

For the Martu, Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara is a shared space. The shared history of the area is perhaps best expressed in the photo below which shows a tree that has been chopped into by a steel axe wielded by a Martu station hand in the 1960s to create a *Tjarra puta* (shield) for use in ceremony.



Figure 4: Tree used to make a *Tjarra puta*

On the back of the failing pastoral industry in the area as part of the Gascoyne-Murchison Strategy, the Lorna Glen (Matuwa) lease infrastructure was acquired and the lease was surrendered to the Western Australian state government in 2000 and the Earaaheedy (Kurrara Kurrara) pastoral lease infrastructure was acquired and it was transferred

to the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM now Parks and Wildlife) and then surrendered in 2001.

In 1998, just prior to acquisition by the WA Government and surrender of the two pastoral leases, the Wiluna native title holders lodged a native title claim over the area. From 2000, Parks and Wildlife exercised defacto management over the two former pastoral leases, with the Wiluna native title claimants becoming one of two major legal stakeholders in the management of Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara.

Parks and Wildlife began active management of Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara in 2001. At the time, the pastoral infrastructure of both properties was in poor condition. Parks and Wildlife immediately invested in critical infrastructure, including the Lorna Glen homestead area, grading the access road to the Matuwa homestead, upgrading access tracks and upgrading boundary fences with neighbouring pastoral leases. Parks and Wildlife also destocked both properties, removed pastoral watering infrastructure to reduce large herbivore numbers (such as kangaroos and cattle), eradicated feral horses, and started large scale aerial predator (dog and cat) baiting with associated biological survey and monitoring.

Parks and Wildlife activities on Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara expanded as part of its Operation Rangelands Restoration Project, include the construction of a 1,100 hectare predator-proof compound on Matuwa for the reintroduction of previously occurring native animals. The reintroduced animals include brush tail possums and bilbies across the whole Matuwa area and boodies, bandicoots, mala and the Shark Bay mouse into the predator proof compound. Parks and Wildlife also has an active program of fire research and management at Matuwa in

partnership with Martu and in the adjacent Birriliburu IPA area, as well as many other small scale scientific projects.

Since 2001 Matuwa and Kurrara have evolved to become Parks and Wildlife's premier arid zone research station and the area continues to attract local, national and international research interest, as well as ongoing State government and external funding and resources.⁹

The beginnings of a co-management relationship were informally captured in the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Parks and Wildlife and the then Wiluna native title claimants in 2004. Co-management activities began on a small scale and have grown over time with a good working relationship between Parks and Wildlife and the Wiluna native title holders. The relationship has not been progressed into a formal co-management arrangement and the native title holders have had limited input into a long term vision for the management of Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara to date.

The declaration of the area as an IPA and the implementation of the IPA management plan for Matuwa and Kurrara will enable Martu people to undertake formal management and take responsibility for Matuwa and Kurrara for the first time since it was annexed by the state government interests in the early 1900s.

The Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara IPA forms a key component of a wider Martu land management initiative operating throughout the region. The

⁹ Parks and Wildlife activities on Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara are part of its Operation Rangelands Restoration Project, which has been widely publicised as "one of the world's most extensive, arid zone, wildlife reconstruction projects" (see: <http://www.Parks and Wildlife.wa.gov.au/images/documents/about/science/pubs/reports/operation-rangelands-overview.pdf>)

most significant partnership for the Wiluna native title holders is the Birriliburu Indigenous Protected Area to the north. The Birriliburu IPA is contiguous with Kurrara Kurrara and was declared in April 2012. It covers 6.6 million hectares of the Little Sandy Desert and coincides with the Birriliburu native title determination. Many of the native title holders for Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara are also native title holders for the Birriliburu area and have been active in the development and implementation of both IPA plans.



Figure 5: Martu traditional owners on the road to Matuwa

Over the past few years, the native title holders have been involved in land management work on the Birriliburu IPA that includes fire, feral animal and weed, and visitor management, the management of large scale biodiversity projects and the development of enterprise

opportunities linked to the sustainable use of natural and cultural resources in the region.

The management planning process

With native title determined over the entire claim area, the Wiluna native title holders are becoming more formally involved in the assertion and management of their rights and interests. In recent times, in addition to the work on Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara and the Birriliburu IPA, the native title holders have successfully been involved as partners on land management projects on pastoral leases and mining company held land in the determination area.

This Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara IPA Country Management Plan (the plan) draws on the collective history of research projects and planning work with the Wiluna native title holders from 2004, since the signing of the original MOU with Parks and Wildlife. Research materials include information contained within the minutes of meetings conducted since 2005 between the Parks and Wildlife and the Wiluna native title holders; a series of field trips undertaken with Martu to Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara between November 2011 and July 2012; and supplementary material provided by former and existing Central Desert Native Title Services (CDNTS) staff.

Further consultation activities have been coordinated through the Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara planning group (the MKK Planning Group)¹⁰

¹⁰ See Acknowledgements for working group member names.

The MKK Planning Group is tasked with reporting back to the community, through full meetings of Wiluna native title holders, on the progress of the planning process.

Dr Bill Kruse and Sally Hodson facilitated direct field-based consultations with the Wiluna community and identified traditional owners with the right to speak for Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara. The consultations featured discussions about Martu land types, places and land use. This process occurred over three trips and at key locations in the Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara area with male, female and mixed groups of Martu.

There was high community participation in field trips with the first trip involving 19 men and women, the second 13 women, and the third approximately 25 men and women. Of note, consultant Sally Hodson undertook consultation with a specific focus on women in order to redress under-representation and lack of substantive engagement with women over the course of previous management consultations and work.

In addition to the consultation undertaken directly for the purpose of the plan, Dr Bill Kruse who had previously occupied the role of Senior Anthropologist at Central Desert Native Title Services and had worked closely on the 'joint management' project between Parks and Wildlife and the Wiluna native title holders provided information on the history of co-management from 2004.

Supplementary to this, Central Desert's Land and Community staff provided information about the progress of Martu management at Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara since 2008.

Some of the Martu involved in the consultations at Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara have also been involved in consultations for the Birriliburu IPA. Their involvement added value to all the participants' understanding of land management concepts, including the need for a plan.

Following field based consultations, a series of workshops designed to draft the management plan were carried out in Perth and Wiluna from 2013 to 2014 with Parks and Wildlife, MKK Planning Group, CDNTS representatives and staff from AIATSIS.



Figure 6: Management plan consultations at Martu Ku Ngurra in 2011

Governance and decision making

The Registered Native Title Body Corporate (RNTBC) established to hold the native title rights and interests of the Wiluna Native Title Holders, Tarlka Matuwa Piarku Aboriginal Corporation (TMP) will govern the Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara IPA. This governance arrangement is consistent with the role the Martu have played in taking care of the Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara for thousands of years.

The overall governance of the IPA will be based on the following principles:

- 1) Right people for right decisions – the authority for and interest in decisions by native title holders can vary based on the nature of the decision and the location over which the decision is being made. Decisions about certain locations or about certain land uses may require consultation with certain native title holders, certain genders and/or a wide range of native title holders.
- 2) Best information – decisions will be based on the most complete and up-to-date information available. If there is inadequate information on which to make a decision, the decision makers may require or commission works to fill the information gaps.
- 3) Adequate time and process – big decisions will not be rushed, with enough time allowed to engage through an appropriate process and reach agreement with all of the people who need to be consulted about the decision.

- 4) Equitability and shared values – partnerships will be considered on the basis of shared values, equitability and the opportunity to derive mutual benefits.
- 5) Openness, transparency and accountability – decision-making and ensuing actions will be open and transparent to all Wiluna native title holders as well as to all partners.
- 6) Partner relationships – the strength and value of partnerships will be determined and measured against our values for the IPA (See Part 1)

By law (*Native Title Act 1993*), once native title has been determined, the native title holders are required to set up a RNTBC that will manage the native title rights and interests for the determined area. The RNTBC is an Aboriginal Corporation comprised of members of the native title holding group and must be compliant with the *Corporations (Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander Act) 2006* (Cth) (CATSI Act) and regulated by the Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations (ORIC).

TMP holds the recognised native title rights and interests of the Wiluna native title holders based on traditional law on custom and are responsible for forming an IPA management team. TMP has a governance structure that mirrors the traditional decision making structure of the native title holding group. Decisions that are made through TMP are based around collective native title rights and this entails collective decision making. All activities that impact on recognised native title rights and interests need to be presented to TMP for consideration.

Smaller management decisions (i.e. those that do not affect native title rights and interests) will be made by a Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara IPA management team. The team will report back on the management of the MKK IPA at full meetings of TMP. Representation on the IPA management

team is based on those with rights to speak for country, and the team will be responsible for implementing the IPA plan, including providing an assessment of proposed works against our governance principles as well as the following land use decision making framework.

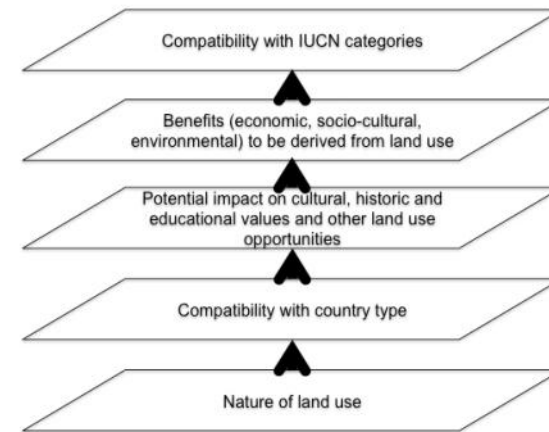


Figure 7: Diagram of IUCN decision making (see also appendix 4)

The development of the MKK IPA management team is supported as a part of the IPA planning process in order to develop decision-making processes that align both cultural and natural land management activities. Also, as a part of developing governance in the IPA area, the MKK

planning group¹¹ are responsible for the management of the Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara IPA area and support a transition to a formal MKK IPA management team.

The MKK IPA management team will meet quarterly to consider management issues, works, and proposals from external parties and to make recommendations. All annual works budgets will be reviewed and approved by the MKK IPA management team and reported on to TMP.

One of the first tasks for the MKK IPA management team will be to develop an effective system for management of requests to access and/or undertake works on MKK. The Wiluna native title holders recognize that there is significant interest and investment in MKK from researchers and other visitors and acknowledges the need for a system that encourages partnerships while at the same time respects the rights and interests of the native title holder community. This system will need to be approved by TMP prior to implementation.

Any information that is gathered during the implementation of the annual scope of works that is deemed to be gender restricted will be managed by Martu elders through TMP.

The MKK IPA management team will be comprised of a minimum of 6 members of TMP who will be selected at annual general meetings of the PBC. This will include at least one member from the Wiluna Martu Land Management Unit, which will provide for consistency between on-ground

¹¹ The MKK planning group has been in operation since the signing of the MOU with Parks and Wildlife in 2004 and have worked with Central Desert to develop this plan. Until the Wiluna RNTBC decides otherwise, Central Desert Native Title Services will provide governance support services, administration, legal, project management and meeting facilitation support to TMP.

operations and decision-making as well as provide for knowledge transfer, leadership development in and succession to the younger Martu generation. Three members of the Department of Parks and Wildlife WA will be invited to participate in an advisory committee to provide advice to the management team and, as required, be invited to management team meetings. One member from the Indigenous Protected Areas program will also be represented on the advisory committee. Central Desert Native Title Services as project managers will facilitate meetings.

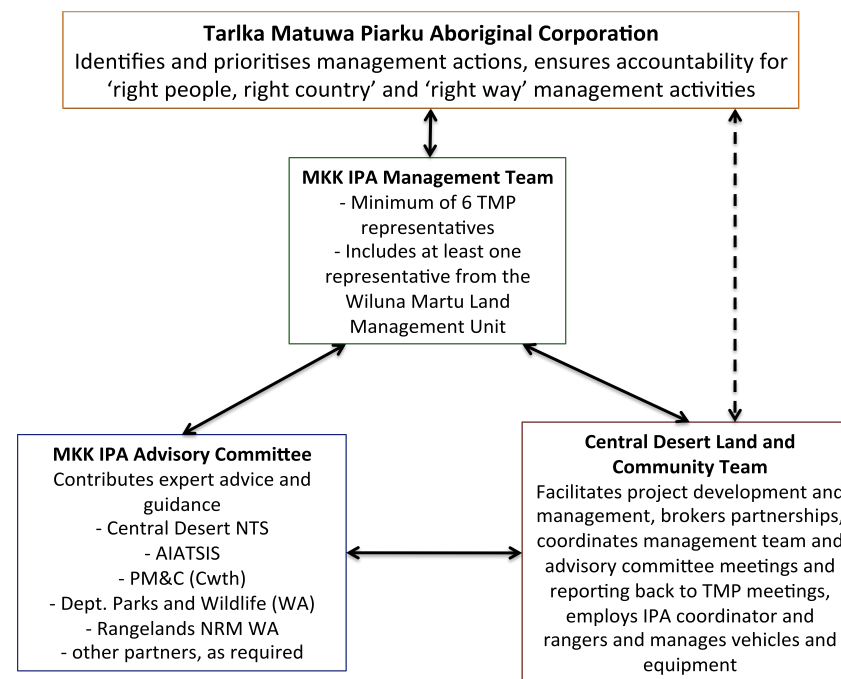


Figure 8: Diagram of governance arrangements

Part 3: Our country and places

Martu aspirations for country

Martu understandings of Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara are expressed as layers of land types, with distinctive historical, cultural and ecological associations that are linked to specific outcomes that can provide economic, educational, health and wellbeing and cultural benefits to people and country.¹² Martu view country holistically and see the protection of natural values supporting cultural, educational and economic activities in the IPA area.

Cultural

Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara are seen as a cultural resource linked to continuing traditional activities including hunting, camping, ceremonial use, and sacred site protection and maintenance. There is not a clear distinction made between seeing the land as a cultural resource and it being conceived as an environmental resource – these two concepts are fused. For example, Martu expressed a desire to manage the landscape with fire to encourage fresh growth, thereby increasing the stock of

kangaroo and other species for hunting. In addition, they speak of needing to visit and clean out rock holes and soaks to tell and preserve stories about them but also for the broader environmental reason of maintaining water sources for all animals. When discussing the land as a cultural resource Martu do not indicate that this way of seeing the land is incompatible with western land management activities, assuming that hunting activities can continue.

Historical

Martu also understand Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara as a historical resource linked to preservation of Martu historic sites. The focus is on telling the history of families and individuals who worked and lived on the properties during the pastoral era as well as stories of early contact at locations such as Yimbin Rock Hole and Sydney Heads Pass. Historic living areas such as the Pope's Well and the Martu camps at Earahedy and Lorna Glen Homestead are considered as places where Martu pastoral history could be told.

Economic

Martu also view Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara as an economic resource linked to ongoing ranger work and paid land management, research and co-management activities with the Western Australian government. There is a strong desire expressed to see the areas generate employment for youth, and more opportunities for young women in particular. Martu economic uses for the IPA area, including tourism, seed collecting and ranger work, are considered as being generally compatible with other

¹² See Appendix 3 for maps of Martu country types.

forms of existing land use in the area. Conservation needs to be supported by real economic opportunity in the form of jobs and ongoing funding and land management and research activities fulfilling Martu economic aspirations will be supported.

Educational

Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara are an educational resource: locations where educational activities linked to the IPA areas' economic, cultural and historical uses can be carried out. For example, Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara can be used to teach younger Martu and non-Indigenous people about former pastoral and traditional lifestyles and as a location where training programs for employment linked to land management and research can be held. Martu will focus on activities involving bonding between generations, education and learning, particularly with school age children.

Martu understanding of country

Martu country types guide decision making over allowable activities by providing thresholds through which activities are assessed. These thresholds are established based on holistic Martu knowledge of the ecological and cultural significance of these country types and are the foundation for the land management priorities of the Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara area. Management priorities will continue to evolve over

time, however the current identified priorities are summarised in Appendix 1.

An important concept to keep in mind when considering the country types below is that they are not necessarily understood by Martu as discrete categories but instead are ways of conceptualizing country. Country can often be identified as more than one type, for example, *Jul jul* country (thicket) can be found on *Purl purl* country (limestone) and *Tali* country (sand dunes) may occur next to a *Ngaparu* (lake).

Martu Country Types



Figure 9: *Jul jul* thicket

JJ - *Jul jul* (thicket, usually mulga)

Martu refer to country that is characterised by reasonably dense mulga (acacia) scrub as *Jul jul*, which means thicket or scrub. The term refers to the density of scrub in a certain area rather than a specific plant species, however the majority of scrub on Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara is mulga therefore the term is generally applied to mulga scrub.

Martu identified the following activities and uses for *Jul jul* country:

- hunting for kangaroo and goanna (*Marlu and Parnka*)
- gathering witchetty grubs (*Lungki*)

- a shade (*Purri*) and firewood (*Waru*) resource for camping
- a good resource for cutting trees to make artefacts (*Watja*) such as shields (*Tjarra*) and boomerangs (primarily as a teaching tool in the modern context)
- seed collection for a small business



Figure 10: *Purl purl* country

PP *Purl purl* (calcrete country)

Martu used the term *Purl purl* to describe country characterised by obvious calcrete outcroppings. *Purl purl* country can be mixed with other country types, for example, *Jul jul* (thicket). It was noted that *Diliti* or perentie goanna (*Varanus giganteus*) like *Purl purl* country but they are very hard to dig out when found there. It is also good for collecting emu

eggs and for harvesting quandong fruit from trees. *Purl purl* country is also noted for major stands of beefwood (*Grevillea striata*) trees, which are cut for boomerangs and other Martu artifacts, hence scar trees are common in this country.



Figure 11: Spinifex plain

PD *Parada* (spinifex plain)

Martu refer to country that is characterised predominantly by spinifex grass as *Parada*. An English speaker would likely describe the country as “spinifex plain”.

Martu stated that *Parada* country is frequently associated with the path travelled by the *Wati kutjarra jukurrpa* (Two goanna men dreaming).

Martu explained that it was easy to track in *Parada* country and that it was particularly good for collecting emu eggs and *Nyamka* (honey ants) and hunting *Partata* (bush turkey) and black goanna.

In the desert regions, fire is used to regenerate growth in old spinifex/ground cover or in the creation of buffers around fire sensitive habitats. One of the main reasons that Mart burn country is to ensure there is enough food for game animals (*Kuka*) that are hunted by Martu. Martu also use fire as a tool for signaling, cooking and camping and as part of ritual practice. Martu are concerned with passing down fire use and management knowledge to younger generations.



Figure 12: Mulga on country

LP - Lornpa

A special type of country called *Lornpa*, associated with the *Marlu jukurrpa* (Kangaroo dreaming). *Lornpa* is characterised by tall acacia trees that stand out in contrast to the typical mulga trees found across the Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara. *Lornpa* are good for *Ngultul* (gum), seed collection and a fruit-bearing vine grows on them. The section of *Lornpa* country identified on Kurrara Kurrara extends in an east-west belt several hundred metres wide that contains the restricted silver mulga (*Acacia sibilans*). The trees seem to line up with the sub strata geological formation known as the Leeuwin System that runs through Kurrara Kurrara.

Marlu jukurrpa follows *Lornpa* country, travelling roughly from Blue Hills in the west through to locations on Carnegie Station in the east, and is connected with the men's area located in the north-east corner of Matuwa. Mulga and silver mulga trees in this area need to be protected.



Figure 13: Yapul yapul, rocky country

YY Yapul yapul (rocky country)

Yapu means rock or hill and *Yapul yapul* means rocky. *Yapul yapul* country is good for hunting as it is easy to locate game. It was identified as country where a type of acacia called *Ilguru* (*Acacia glasbyi*, common name miniritchie) is often found and in which witchetty grubs (*Lungki* or *Bardi*) are located in the roots. Bilbies (*Marntangalku*) feed on witchetty

grubs (*Lungki*) and are associated with *Ilguru* bush and *Yapul yapul* country.

Yapu are often associated with sites and caution must be exercised when travelling in these areas. *Ilguru* bush is prevalent in this area should not be destroyed unnecessarily.



Figure 14: Wash country

KW *Kapi warnarnba* (wash country)

Kapi warnarnba is country that water drains through to connect with a creek or river, that is, wash or flood country. It is often associated with *Jul jul* (mulga thicket).



N *Ngaparu* (lakes)

Ngaparu country was said to be a good hunting area, particularly for ducks and kangaroo. Martu noted that *Ngaparu* are good for a daytime camp (a lunch spot) but not overnight due to large numbers of mosquitoes, spiders and insects as well as the cold air near lakes. Lakes also support underground fresh water obtained by digging near a salt lake. Many of the lakes of Matuwa and Kurrara Kururra have cultural sites and *Jukurrpa* associated with them. Martu noted that no significant ground disturbing activities should take place on or near the lakes although tourism would be considered on a case-by-case basis.



Figure 16: Dried river

K *Gardoo* (creeks and rivers)

The Martu term for creek or river is *Gardoo*. *Gardoo* were identified as a location where fat goanna and porcupine could be hunted. *Milyirri* (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gums) are associated with *Gardoo*. Martu say that camping beside *Gardoo* is good, but not in the creek bed itself.

Milyirri (Rivers Gums) on creeks should not be cut down without good reason. These areas have the potential to support designated camping locations for tourists with appropriate steps taken to reduce pollution.



Figure 17: Soaks and rockholes (*Junu*)

J *Junu* (soaks and rock holes)

Junu is the Martu term for rock hole or soak. Almost all *Junu* are associated with *Jukurrpa* (dreaming stories) and are considered places that should be managed through regular cleaning and by protection from damage by ground disturbing activities.

Non-Martu use and visitation should be limited in these areas and regular cleaning of *Junu* should form a part of land management activities.

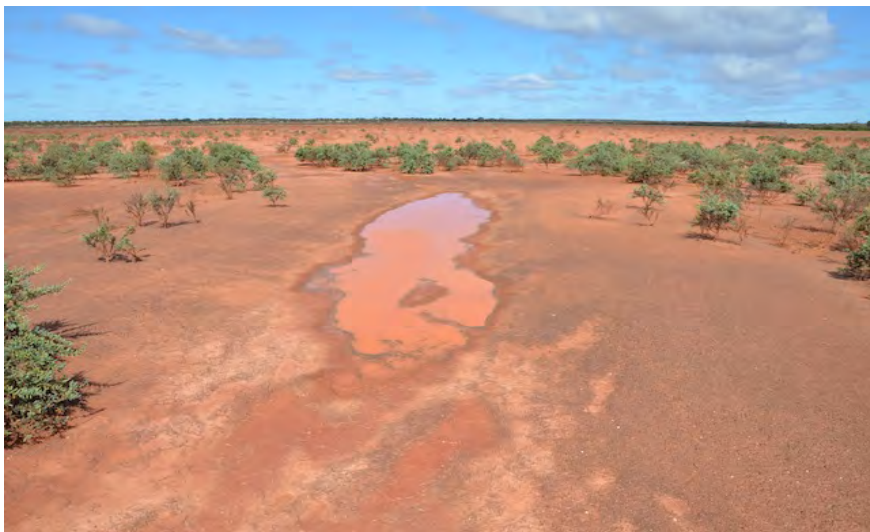


Figure 18: Clay pan

PK *Pilkililli* (Claypans)

There are several *Pilkililli* (claypans) on Matuwa including two that are very large and significant. Claypans are often associated with camping (large groups of people at ceremony time) given they hold water for a good deal of time after it rains and are often host to numerous food sources that either grow on them (flora) or feed on them (fauna).

Most *Pilkililli* (claypans) on Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara are associated with *Jukurrpa*. There should be no driving on claypans.



Figure 19: Spinifex on Tali (sand dunes)

T *Tali* (sand dunes)

Tali is sand dune country. It is as a location where the northern marsupial mole *Kakarratul* (*Notoryctes typhlops*) or southern marsupial mole *Itjaritjari* (*Notoryctes caurinus*) could be found as well as *Partata* (bustard or bush turkey). *Nalta* (Kurrajong trees) roots are a source of water and are also located in this type of country. It is good country for tracking emu and kangaroo. *Tali* country was noted as a good place to dig out a hollow rest in the shade and for camping, as the sand is soft. *Tali* are often associated with the *Warnampi jukurrpa* (two snakes and rain making ceremony). *Nalta* found in *Tali* country and must be protected.



Figure 20: Cave shelter

PI *Pirnki* (caves)

Pirnki (caves) are found scattered in various areas across Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara. Martu express caution about caves in general and there are known locations where ancestors cached sacred objects or bones of deceased relatives. *Pirnki* were also used as shelter during wet weather.

Pirnki need to be checked for contents as a part of a management strategy but generally left alone as they are often associated with the *Jukurrpa* and also provide a habitat for *Pikuta* and *Marlu*.



Figure 21: Stony break away area

R *Rirrau* (gravel country)

The Martu term *Rirrau* is not easily translatable. Martu use the term to describe elevated country covered with conglomerate laterite or iron stone and often characterised by the presence of *Pirnki* (small caves) in breakaway country below the rises and *Junu* (rock holes). The country stands out in distinction to lower lying country but is not overly hilly. Many caves (*Pirnki*) are to be found in breakaways on Matuwa and were used in pre-contact times for shelter during rainy times. Stick nest rats (*Leporillus conditor*) were once common in such caves.

Part 4: Our management priorities and actions

Martu have identified a number of key management priorities and actions they would like to take to manage and protect the natural and cultural values of Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara for community benefit (see summary table in *Appendix 2*). Like the rest of the plan, this is a living document that will continue to evolve as further information and directions come to hand.



Site and heritage management

Some place, you can't go there. It's not your territory. It's a woman's or it's a man's - Rita Cutter

Specific locations in Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara with cultural and historical significance have been mapped with identified management actions. (see *Appendix 2*)

As detailed previously, the actual physical cultural sites on both Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara are amongst the biggest and most important in the Western Desert. Ritual and ceremony are continuously practiced by both men and women in relation to these sites and it is important that access to and maintenance of the sites is facilitated.

Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara also provide a strong connection to the recent history of simultaneous indigenous and non-indigenous occupation, family camps and work life. It is important that historical sites that are already recorded, and those yet to be recorded, are conserved for their value to the shared cultural heritage.

Objectives:

- To use land for cultural purposes and to look after sites of cultural and historical importance.
- To incorporate site management as a part of a community cultural program to involve young and old Martu.

Strategies:

- In accordance with traditional law, Martu elders will take sole responsibility for determining any immediate management actions in relation to sites of cultural importance. These actions will be immediately prioritized by the MKK IPA management team for implementation.
- Management of specific cultural and historical sites will be aligned with the priority management actions table at *Appendix 2* and facilitated through an annual scope of works.
- As part of the implementation of this plan, elders will supervise any proposed scope of works and adjudicate on the likelihood of impact on any sites of cultural or historical importance.
- Strategies such as fencing off cultural or historical sites to protect from camels and putting up signage to inform visitors, removal, use of or the upgrading of historical sites will be considered by those native title holders who have the authority to make these decisions.
- Where significant sites occur on lands adjacent to the IPA, the MKK management team will work with landholders to investigate opportunities for improved management of those sites and/or potential for inclusion of the relevant land into the IPA,
- Martu understand that partner organizations may from time to time make submissions to use, visit or research sites of cultural and

historical importance. Any submissions in this area will be made through full meetings of TMP. See also “visitors” below.

- Organizations wishing to support Martu to visit and maintain these important sites will be actively sought out and encouraged to partner with TMP as a part of a broader community wellbeing project.



Community and wellbeing

You gotta pass it on, story

I learnt more from my old people than I ever learn at school.

They have to be all together, equal these circles (people, culture, country). They are all important. The community comes together here.

Martu stress the importance of integrating community benefit and wellbeing as a part and result of the management of Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara. Martu want school children to be involved in country trips that enable them to pass on knowledge and culture.

Educational overnight camps have been a focus of the IPA planning process with certain locations providing a great resource for teaching

about the history of the pastoral station and others for learning about the natural resources (food, medicine) of the area. Multi-use campsites will enable Martu people to camp with students and others and teach them about the *Jukurrpa*, Martu culture and engage them in cultural activities such as painting and crafts.



Figure 22: School kids at Matuwa

Martu have also expressed an interest in telling the story of Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara through construction of interpretative signage and the establishment of small on-country exchange facilities. This project would be extensive and time consuming yet will be considered for the valuable addition it will make to any tourism or educational camps enterprise.

The land management work generated in servicing this IPA plan is also considered as a developing enterprise. The skills and training obtained by

the WLMU in working with other experts and operationalising parts of the MKK IPA plan will be useful for supporting the unit to service a wider region and client base.

Objective:

- To facilitate health and education and community benefit from land management activities.

Strategies:

- The MKK IPA Management team will investigate options for the integration of land management work with community focused trips such as a bushrangers program
- The MKK IPA management team will develop a strategy to involve the community equitably in land management work that integrates the priorities and needs of women and children.



Geology Landforms and Soils

Yapu (rocks) tell a *Tjuma* (story) Some *Yapu* are *Tjiwa* (grindstone), some are for *tulka* (songs) - Glynnis Williams

The geology of the region is distinctive and it is no coincidence that the importance of certain sites on Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara are linked to these unique attributes.

The soils around Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara are varied as a result of the convergence of bioregions in the immediate area. Martu recognize that healthy soils mean healthy plants and animals, which means the country is healthy. The claypans in the area are large and fill with water seasonally, with the fertile clay soil supporting food plants such as *Mangkaltjarra* (*Tecticornia chartacea*). *Mangkaltjarra* plants only grow on claypans and in times of abundance, were a necessary food source for large gatherings of Martu people during ceremony.



Figure 23: Mangkaltjarra plants on No 5. Claypan

Objectives:

- To reduce damage to geological formations and to protect and restore the health of the soils to keep *Jukurrpa* strong and country healthy.
- To involve Martu in land management work in the service of these aims.

Strategies:

- Country types that have been identified as part of the plan (see Part 3) coincide with the western categorization of landforms and soils and linked to non-Martu land use and management planning. However, decision making over land use and management needs to be consistent with Martu governance principles and decision-making framework.
- Country will be assessed for soil health and condition, with particular attention to the status of natural surface water flows and need for rehabilitation of historic damage.
- The MKK IPA management team will investigate partnerships with public and private conservation agencies in support of soil/landform management priorities.
- The MKK IPA management team and/or TMP will consider partner proposals for soil and geology research or management at MKK.
- The MKK IPA management team will investigate strategies for linking soil and landform management projects that are carried out by Martu land managers on neighbouring properties (Birriliburu IPA, pastoral, mining) to the annual scope of works for MKK.



Hydrology

When it's dry, Rangers gotta clean the
junu. Keep it healthy for *Kuka*,
Tjukurr, and camping. You gotta tell
stories for *Kapi*
- Kelman Patch

Matuwa water is better than drinking
the water in town
- Annette Williams

Nyii Nyii (Zebra Finch) will lead you
to *Kapi*
- Minette Jackman

The ground water in the area is of very high quality and numerous wells and bores (some with established hand-pumps) have been sunk throughout the IPA. The hand-pump at Well 7 (an ex cattle water point) not only services the camping spot in the vicinity of the pump but is also accessible from the Glenayle road for passing travelers.

Key issues for water management of natural surface water flows are controlling erosion in the fragile paleodrainage channels and on the water

holding substrates such as the claypans. Certain country types have been identified as under threat from erosion or changes in natural surface water flows. *Kapi warnampa* (wash country), in particular, has experienced significant changes as the result of substrate damage caused by large hoofed animals during the cattle station years and requires rehabilitation work.

Ephemeral water sources such as claypans, creeks and lakes have all been identified as places to restrict access for fear that damage may be done to their water holding and groundwater recharge functions.

The cleaning of water holes has begun as a part of the work of the Wiluna Land Management Unit (WLMU). In 2009, the WLMU cleared several tonnes of dirt out of the Yimbin rockhole with funding from the Western Australian Department of Water and since that time, a regular regime of visiting and cleaning out rockholes has taken place. This seed project funding has enabled the telling of the story for the rockhole by various elders visiting the site now that it holds water again.

Objectives:

- To protect water sources, restore natural surface water flows, reduce erosion and loss of water in the landscape and keep country healthy and the *Jukurrpa* linked to *Kapi* (water) strong.
- To create work opportunities for Martu in the service of this objective.

Strategies:

- Restoration of natural water flows and erosion control work must be carried out at critical sites within the landscape. The WLMU should lead this work.
- *Junu* must be visited and cleaned out periodically by WLMU.
- Water quality testing of rockholes, hand pumps and bores should be carried out by the WLMU.
- Visitors must be deterred from driving on, camping on or impacting on or immediately adjacent to natural water sources or water gaining areas.
- The MKK IPA management team will investigate strategies for linking water management projects that are carried out by Martu land managers on neighbouring properties (Birriliburu IPA, pastoral, mining) to the annual scope of works for MKK.
- The MKK IPA management team will investigate partnerships with public and private conservation agencies in support of water management priorities.
- The MKK IPA management team or TMP will consider partner proposals for hydrological research or management at Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara.



Vegetation and flora

First thing you see is *Purri*
(shade), second thing is *Waru*
(firewood)

We get bush medicine, collect
seed, get *Mirrka* (food) from the
trees

Vegetation for Martu is at once a food source (*Mirrka*) for animals and people, a medicinal resource, a resource for creating tools. It carries fire across the landscape and is also provides firewood (*Waru*), shelter (*Purri*), It is visually rewarding and it is also one of the most obvious identifiers of the health of country. It is also linked to the *Jukurrpa* with particular flora used during ceremony while certain vegetation carry stories associated with dreamtime creatures.

The vegetation in the area is also seen as a resource that could support enterprise development for Martu people such as seed collecting.

Martu are particularly concerned that the unique flora of Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara is protected through a combination of traditional management techniques (fire) and contemporary management initiatives

such as creating management zones where vegetation is protected from impact by development on Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara.

There are more than 480 vascular plants recorded across Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara. One of the main threats to native vegetation is from non-endemic plants and weeds (e.g. buffel grass and various cacti). Management of non-endemic flora threats must be taken into account through the management plan.

Objectives:

- To protect and maintain the health of local vegetation and individual flora species. To maintain ready access to and a supply of resources linked to the vegetation and keep country healthy and the *Jukurrpa* associated with vegetation and flora species strong.
- To create work and enterprise opportunities for Martu in the service of this objective.

Strategies:

- The MKK IPA management team will incorporate the protection and maintenance of significant vegetation and flora communities into the fire management plan for MKK.
- The MKK IPA management team will support the mapping of and prioritized control of non-endemic plants and weeds.
- The MKK IPA management team will investigate the viability of setting up a seed collection enterprise at Matuwa (using the existing Lorna Glen infrastructure).
- The MKK IPA management team will continue to selectively use certain plants as medicinal and food resources.

- The MKK IPA management team will support on-country exchanges (e.g. school camps) that encourage learning about Martu knowledge and use of flora and management of country.
- The MKK IPA management team will investigate strategies for linking flora and vegetation management projects that are carried out by Martu land managers on neighbouring properties (Birriliburu IPA, pastoral, mining) to the annual scope of works for MKK.
- The MKK IPA management team will investigate partnerships with public and private conservation agencies in support of vegetation management priorities.
- The MKK IPA management team or TMP will consider partner proposals for vegetation and flora research or management at Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara.



Fauna

A lot of old animals are gone. Ferals (cats and foxes), camels and donkeys damage the water and damage the tjukurrpa (dreaming) for the native animals like the marntangalku (bilby).

Over 200 vertebrate species have been recorded over the IPA including a good number of small ground dwelling native mammals.

In the past 100 years of human settlement in the area, several animals known to Martu have either disappeared altogether or are considered threatened. Some of these animals are extremely important links back to the *Jukurrpa* and form a vital part of the Martu 'knowledge bank' about country. Martu are concerned to teach younger generations the names and ways of these animals in the hope that future Martu land managers will prioritize management activities that secure their survival. The reintroduction of previously occurring native animals to Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara can play a significant role in maintaining the Martu 'knowledge bank' and teaching younger generations about country.

Introduced predators and herbivores are equally well understood by Martu as is the threat that they pose to the health of the country and native animal populations. At Matuwa, the WLMU have conducted feral cat (pujikat) trapping workshops and performed feral cat management activities and Parks and Wildlife have undertaken a lot of research and monitoring and do annual feral predator control programmes. The WLMU have also worked with Parks and Wildlife to construct boundary fencelines aimed at protecting areas from large herbivores and wandering stock such as donkeys, camels and cattle as well as becoming qualified in humane disposal of ferals using firearms.

Objectives:

- To maintain the diversity of the fauna through effective management of the area by Martu and partners so that country remains healthy and the *Jukurrpa* for the animals remains strong.
- To create work and enterprise opportunities for Martu in the service of this objective.

Strategies:

- The MKK IPA management team will incorporate the protection and maintenance of significant fauna communities into the fire management plan for MKK.
- The WLMU will, in partnership with Parks and Wildlife, implement the fauna scope of works including control of introduced predators and pest animals. A specific mention has been made regarding Martu ladies involvement in the delivery of pest control.
- The MKK IPA management team will investigate strategies for linking fauna management projects that are carried out by Martu land managers on neighbouring properties (Birriliburu IPA, pastoral, mining) to the annual scope of works for MKK.
- Martu will conduct hunting of game animals where it is sustainable and not inconsistent with conservation efforts. All legal and OHS considerations will be taken into account.
- The MKK IPA management team will develop an educational opportunity with the Wiluna Remote Community School and other visitors to create awareness of the plight of native animals and the need to protect them.

- The MKK IPA management team will investigate partnerships with the corporate sector, public and private conservation agencies in support of the implementation of the annual scope of works.
- The MKK IPA management team or Wiluna PBC will consider partner proposals for fauna research or management at MKK.



Fire

Martu have responsibility for fire..
- Maurice Wongawol

You gotta know when to where, when and
how to burn
- Alan Ashwin

You burn something, you get more of it
afterwards
- Gladys Ashwin

Martu responsibility for fire can refer equally to individuals burning their own specific country as an assertion of property rights or to the more general use of fire as a tool for regenerating growth in particular flora populations.

In the past century, since Martu fire management has been reduced, the mosaic effect has been lost with significant areas of country being burnt in large wildfire events. In many cases, fire sensitive habitats have been destroyed, soil nutrients have been impacted and a monoculture of same aged vegetation has been created.

At Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara, the WLMU have worked alongside Parks and Wildlife on fire management activities over the past few years. Training has been provided in fire safety and contemporary fire management, aerial and prescribed burning techniques.

Objectives:

- Martu will take responsibility for reinstating a fire management regime at MKK aimed at protecting and maintaining significant flora and fauna communities, important cultural assets and infrastructure and creating a mosaic of habitats to support a healthy diversity of plants and animals.
- To create work and enterprise opportunities for Martu in the service of this objective.

Strategies:

- Martu, in partnership with Parks and Wildlife, will take responsibility for fire management at Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara in line with traditional law and in combination with contemporary fire management practices.
- The MKK IPA management team will investigate strategies for linking fire management projects that are carried out by Martu land

managers on neighbouring properties (Birriliburu IPA, pastoral, mining) to the annual scope of works for MKK.

- The IPA management team will investigate partnerships with public and private conservation agencies in support of fire management priorities.
- The MKK IPA management team or the RNTBC will consider partner proposals for fire research or management at Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara.



Research

Younger people need to know how to keep country healthy. They can work with scientists.

The high ecological value of the Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara area and the history of research and field study centre infrastructure continues to attract researchers to the region. Martu seek to continue and develop research collaborations and partnerships in order to prioritise areas of management concern and Martu input into the process.

The MKK IPA management team will engage the best arid zone scientists to aid in the development of all environmental science based plans that

provide training opportunities and increase the local labour capacity in their implementation.

Objectives:

- To promote and develop research projects and partnerships of equal benefit to the Martu community and non-Martu.
- To promote and support two-way learning opportunities and further development of contemporary skills for the WLMU that can be applied at a regional scale.

Strategies:

- Ensure that researchers develop and implement projects collaboratively with the IPA management team (including the negotiation of intellectual property).
- Develop a policy and business plan to manage existing and expanded research (such as the Operation Rangelands Restoration Project) in order to ensure long-term sustainability of project infrastructure and ensure future community benefit.
- Identify key flora, fauna, social, cultural and land management research projects and implement these.



Visitors

We welcome visitors, but play by the rules and respect our country. Visitors should always have a Martu person with them - Delvene Patch

Visitors are good. They can tell other people what we do - Rita Cutter

Visitor engagement and management is one of the key areas of management that has been put forward as an opportunity to strengthening Martu outcomes from the MKK IPA. Visitors can be guests, researchers, workers, tourists and other Martu.

Martu have indicated over time that more 'places on country' need to be built to provide amenities for visitors and Martu alike. Martu have put forward the idea of multi-use camps where visitors and Martu can camp together for a range of reasons, such as hosting on-country exchanges and school camps. Toilets, showers and shelters will be considered at camping places such as at the Matuwa homestead site, Wells 5 and 7 and at sites on Kurrara Kurrara.

Infrastructure development at designated camping areas will also enable Martu to direct visitors to specific locations. This will have the effect of

limiting impact in areas (country types and locations) that have been identified as under threat from human impact i.e. water catchments damaged through vehicle use.

For Martu, visitor engagement and management is also about providing them with high quality information about the natural, cultural and Martu history of the country as well as visitor safety. Martu will endeavour to develop good quality interpretation and signage at points throughout the IPA that engage visitors in the stories and values of the land and direct visitors on expected behaviour, access and safety.

From time to time, areas on MKK may be closed to visitor access as a result of management activity i.e. for fire management or to protect rehabilitation areas.

One of the key concerns for Martu is that visitor access to sacred sites is managed. Visitor management tools such as signs and fencing off of sites will be considered as part of this plan.

Visitors will not be permitted at Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara during law business.

Objectives:

- To manage the impact of visitors on country types and specific sites of cultural and natural significance.
- To provide opportunities for on-country exchanges with visitors to promote and build advocacy for the MKK IPA and Martu values for and management of country.

- For visitors to have a place to stay and to be safe while travelling on MKK.
- To create work and enterprise opportunities for Martu in the service of this objective.

Strategies:

- The MKK IPA management team and/or TMP will consider all visitation requests.
- Sites of historical/cultural significance have been and will continue to be mapped by Martu.
- An annual sites management work plan will be implemented by recommendation through the Priority Locations Management Actions table at *Figure 1, Appendix 1*.
- The MKK IPA management team will investigate the development of multi-use campsites.
- The MKK IPA management team will develop an interpretation and signage strategy aimed at engaging visitors in the stories and values of the land and directing visitors around the IPA.
- The MKK IPA management team will develop an external communications product to promote structured visitation opportunities and detailing what to expect when visiting the IPA and expected visitor behaviour and access conditions.
- The WLMU will implement all on ground works in relation to visitor management and monitor visitor activity.
- The MKK IPA management team will develop a visitor risk management strategy involving strategies to manage access away from sensitive locations, safety audits of campsites, facilities and visitor services.



Enterprise and Regional development

You got to develop a good base, good infrastructure to keep people on land, eco-tourism, looking after country, jobs, developing enterprise.

Martu have outlined many aspirations for enterprise development at MKK from setting up tourist enterprises to sustainable seed collecting businesses.

Given the convergence of scientific interest and Martu knowledge and interest in MKK, there is considerable scope to establish MKK as a major arid lands *two-way learning hub* where Martu and scientists work together to educate and train people in industry leading threatened species and land management practices. The potential target audiences for this training and education include young local Martu rangers, other Indigenous and non-indigenous land management groups and organisations, academics, universities and schools. Development of this concept would provide regional economic, social (especially education) and environmental benefits, but could also be influential in supporting economic development and environmental outcomes across the arid lands of Australia.

Tourism has been discussed at length and one of the key aspects of the visitor management strategy, the creation of multi-use camps, is seen as a first step in the development of visitor exchange facilities at MKK.

Martu are supportive of on-country tourist enterprises at MKK that focus on the natural, historical and cultural history of the area and are keen to lead in the guiding and hospitality aspects of such an enterprise. Martu have spoken about:

- bushtucker/bush medicine tours,
- taking visitors through a tour of the pastoral history of the station
- Introducing people to Martu culture through on country exchanges and cultural awareness activities.
- Utilizing the electric fenced enclosure as a place where visitors can view and learn about wildlife. The animals that have been reintroduced into the enclosure are a fantastic draw for tourists and students from all over the world.
- Tourism as a vehicle through which to teach young people about country and culture.
- Tapping into volunteer programs.

Many of the MKK IPA management team have participated in the Birriliburu IPA tourism project and are keen to see linkages with this project developed. The potential for camping areas on MKK to form part of an IPA nature based, cultural and eco-tour 'loop trail' into the Birriliburu IPA (e.g. linking with *Katjarra* or the Carnarvon Ranges) has been talked about and will be investigated within the life of this plan.

Objective:

- To develop profitable, sustainable and low impact Martu run enterprise projects on Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara that provide local work and partnering opportunities.

Strategies:

- The MKK IPA management team will investigate enterprise development opportunities by mapping and seeking out potential projects and partners.
- Eco-cultural tourism trials will be carried out and evaluated by participants and guides in terms of their success. An appropriately scaled business model will be built around tourism.
- Partners such as the Wiluna Remote Community School, Western Australian Universities and other education bodies will be surveyed regarding their interest in overnight on-country exchange and education camps.
- Continue to utilize MKK as a *two-way learning hub* for training and development of professional land management services by the WLMU.
- Investigate options to expand the *two-way learning hub* concept to provide education and training for other Indigenous and non-indigenous land management groups and organisations, academics, universities and schools.
- The option of transitioning to a full stewardship or formal partnership model for the management of the State Government's interests (including management of the Operation Rangelands Restoration Project and management of environmental compliance) will be

mapped and investigated with Parks and Wildlife and other relevant agencies.

- The MKK IPA management team will research the feasibility of setting up a seed collecting business.
- The idea of a tourism and education focused wildlife sanctuary utilizing the enclosed area will be investigated and evaluated for feasibility.
- The MKK IPA management team will investigate partnerships with public and private agencies that will support enterprise development at Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara.



Working with neighbours

Whitefellas and Martu been working
alongside each other for years - Allan
Ashwin

A good neighbour approach will be used to strengthen and manage relationships with pastoralists and mining companies whose leases border MKK. Martu have been living and working in the same area as some pastoralists for their entire lives and consider many of them close friends.

Access through surrounding properties using station tracks, camping and hunting is permitted as a native title right for Martu. Martu are keen to exercise these rights with greatest of respect for those with whom they share their land so as to not interfere with their neighbours land use rights and aspirations. It is expected that if respect for neighbouring property is continually shown then this courtesy will continue to be returned.

Land management practices differ between properties and certain activities can have unintended effects for bordering properties. All neighbours will be consulted where proposed management activities at MKK may affect neighbouring properties.

Objective:

- To promote mutually beneficial, multi-stakeholder relationships in the region to the benefit of MKK and other properties.

Strategies:

- The MKK management team will liaise and collaborate with neighbouring land managers whenever there is shared value in doing so.
- The sharing of resources between neighbours will be considered for the mutual benefit in creating economies of scale.
- Neighbours will be invited for overnight camps on the IPA to learn more about how the IPA is being managed.
- Joint land management projects between the MKK IPA and neighbouring properties will be actively pursued, particularly those that lead to regional improvements in landscape health and function.



Mineral exploration and development

We got land with mining tenements so we need to have a say in that. We need real things from mining like support for health and education and money for getting on and looking after country.

With mining, you gotta keep a check on it. You need to make sure that they don't do damage to sites or important country.

Mining has long been a part of the region's economic development and social history. Martu's long history of association with mining from the ground up has provided them with a deep understanding of mining related issues and the significance of the industry to the region and State.

In Western Australia, Indigenous people can engage with and take certain precautions in respect to mining activity and its impact through the

Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA) (AHA) and the Native Title Act 1993 (Cth) (NTA).

There have been occasional instances of exploration tenements being applied for over Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara and all of these applications have been dealt with through the NTA. However, Martu people have emphasized that they do not want to see mining activities compromise the cultural and ecological significance of Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara.

Objectives:

- To evaluate exploration and mining proposals for Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara on a case-by-case basis.
- To ensure that industry leading standards for the engagement with the community, management of the cultural heritage matters and environmental management and environmental impact assessment are consistently applied to any operations within the IPA.

Strategies:

- All exploration and mining proposals will be evaluated utilising the land use decision making framework and our governance principles
- Any access to the IPA for exploration or mining purposes will be subject to proponents entering into land access agreements, which will include environmental and cultural heritage protection benchmarks.
- Appropriate representatives of TMP will monitor all exploration and mining access and land uses.
- The MKK management team will liaise with the Department of Minerals and Petroleum, Parks and Wildlife and other relevant agencies to investigate opportunities for development of

environmental compliance monitoring services to the State and associated enforcement.



Infrastructure and services

We need infrastructure. We need places on country to work from, to use for tourism. We want to make roads to link up important places.

The development of Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara from a pastoral station to an area that is being managed for natural and cultural values has involved a great degree of investment in infrastructure by Parks and Wildlife such as building fencelines, removing water points and grading roads, fixing up the homestead, supply of power and water, sheds and demountables. All of these require ongoing labour and financial investment as part of maintenance and improvement.

Facilities, utilities and services such as electricity, water, telephone/internet satellite connections, and diesel delivery are expensive outgoings that must be factored in when considering the business case for running the IPA area. However, the ongoing maintenance of roads and fencelines as well as utility infrastructure is an opportunity for further employment and enterprise development for the

Wiluna native title holders when done in partnership with Parks and Wildlife and other stakeholders.

Objectives:

- To resource, maintain and where necessary improve on the infrastructure, utilities and services supporting the smooth functioning of the IPA.
- To create work and enterprise opportunities for Martu in the service of this objective.

Strategies:

- The MKK IPA management team will work together to develop an essential services and property maintenance plan that includes regular auditing of repair and maintenance work.
- A business plan for maintaining infrastructure will be developed with the view to exploring opportunities to contribute to costs through partnerships, agreements, tourism and other enterprises and/or attracting external investment. The business plan will investigate cost-effective ways of monitoring the condition and managing infrastructure.
- The option of transitioning to a full stewardship or formal partnership model for the management of the State Government's interests in infrastructure on MKK will be mapped and investigated with Parks and Wildlife.
- An annual budget will be drafted and reviewed against the plan and the MKK IPA management team will prioritize shared expenditure on work and services where necessary.

- Where services can be delivered locally, these services will be prioritized i.e. grading of roads. Where possible, TMP, through the WLMU, will provide these services.
- The MKK IPA management team will consider all requests for new infrastructure, utilities or services.

Part 5: Monitoring, evaluation and planning for the future

The plan will be reviewed against the principles of governance set out in Part 2, in collaboration with relevant partners. The review process will focus on management systems and processes as well as the delivery of the objectives of the plan and will focus specifically on:

- The health of country (protection of cultural sites, protection of country);
- The strength of partnerships (communication among parties, satisfaction with decision making); and
- The impact of community benefits (opportunities for knowledge transfer, ongoing training, employment opportunities, good infrastructure)

Implementation plans (including an annual scope of works) will be reviewed quarterly at MKK IPA management team meetings.

A comprehensive Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Improvement Plan (MERI) will be developed within the first year of operation of the management plan.

Collaborative planning and evaluation

Collaborative planning and evaluation will inform a review of the IPA plan every three years and will include stakeholders and partners in the process.

Monitoring

The success of the IPA plan in protecting the environment in line with Martu aspirations will be enabled through the use of traditional monitoring and reporting methods and supported by digital monitoring equipment such as Cybertracker. The WMLMU have been using electronic field data gathering equipment for a number of years.

Partners such as Parks and Wildlife will work with the MKK management team to develop methodology for monitoring the effects of the management plan. Central Desert Land and Community will support monitoring of employment data and training as IPA project managers.

Information management

Land management information collected in Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara will be stored as a part of the Clients Cultural Knowledge and Information service provided by CDNTS. Information will be subject to the negotiation

of an information sharing and storage agreement between the Wiluna native title holders and its partners.

This agreement will inform how information that is generated or recorded by those currently working or other parties seeking to work on Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara, will be managed. The information sharing agreement will also address access protocols, intellectual property and how culturally sensitive information will be reviewed and stored.

The evaluation process will also include reviews carried out by the MKK management team in order to determine what information is being generated by partners and projects and as well as whether the native title holders want to transition to a Martu Knowledge Bank as their capacity develops.

Reporting and communication

The Clients Cultural Knowledge and Information Service will feed into internal evaluations as well as reporting to the local community, any funding agencies and other stakeholders.

The Legislative Framework

There are five main acts under which the IPA will be managed:

- **Native Title Act (1993)** as native title holders the rights and interests of the Wiluna Native Title holders can only be dealt with in accordance to the requirements of the NTA.

- **Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)** The EPBC Act governs nationally threatened species populations and ecological communities.
- **Conservation and Land Management Act (1984) (CALM Act)** The CALM act is administered by Parks and Wildlife and sets out the terms by which flora, fauna and sites of cultural importance are protected through the reserve system of lands vested in the Conservation Commission of Western Australia. The recent amendment to section 8A makes provisions for Parks and Wildlife, who operate under the act, to enter into agreements with landholders on non-reserve lands to jointly manage the land for conservation purposes.
- **Wildlife Conservation Act (1950)** The Wildlife Conservation Act is concerned primarily with guaranteeing conservation for flora and fauna across all tenure types. This act works in concert with the CALM Act 1984
- **Aboriginal Heritage Act (1972) (AHA Act)** The AHA Act is administered by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and is primarily focused on protecting sites and areas of significance to Aboriginal people from negative impacts such as excavation, destruction, concealment or any other damage.

Appendix 1

Priority Land Use Areas linked to Country types

Country Type	Dominant Land Form	Land Access/Use Conditions	Management Actions
JJ	<i>Jul jul</i> (acacia scrub)		Protect from fire
PP	<i>Purl purl</i> (calcrete country)		
PD	<i>Parada</i> (spinifex plain)		Martu people must undertake fire Management in this area.
LP	<i>Lornpa</i>	Area is restricted to initiated men only.	Unique acacia trees in this area. <i>Lornpa</i> is associated with the <i>Jukurrpa</i> and must be protected
YY	<i>Yapul yapul</i> (Rocky country)	<i>Ilguru</i> bush is prevalent in this area should not be destroyed unnecessarily. <i>Yapu</i> are often associated with sites and caution must be exercised when travelling in these areas.	
KW	<i>Kapi warnampa</i> (wash country)		Some areas need active rehabilitation
N	<i>Ngaparu</i> (lakes)	No significant ground disturbing activities on or near lakes should occur.	Tourism near lake country to be discussed on a case-by-case basis but lakes generally considered to be unsuitable for overnight

			camping.
K	<i>Gardoo</i> (creeks and rivers)	<i>Milyirri</i> (Rivers Gums) on creeks should not be cut down without good reason.	Designated camping locations for tourists allowed on creeks and rivers, and steps taken to reduce pollution.
J	<i>Junu</i> (soaks or rockholes)	Most <i>Pilkililli</i> on Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara are associated with <i>Jukurrpa</i> . Limit non-Martu use and visitation.	Regular cleaning of the <i>Pilkililli</i> .
PK	<i>Pilkililli</i> (claypans)	No significant disturbance (such as driving) should occur on claypans.	Most <i>Pilkililli</i> (claypans) on Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara are associated with <i>Jukurrpa</i> .
T	<i>Tali</i> (sand dunes)	No general access (e.g. tourism) on <i>Tali</i> country,	<i>Tali</i> are often associated with <i>Jukurrpa</i> . <i>Nalta</i> (kurrajong trees) are found in <i>Tali</i> country and must be protected. Martu must undertake fire management in this area.
PI	<i>Pirnki</i> (caves)	No general access (e.g. tourism) on <i>Pirnki</i> country,	Caves to be checked for contents. Leave alone as often associated with the <i>Jukurrpa</i> and also a habitat for <i>Pikuta</i> and <i>Marlu</i> .
R	<i>Rirrau</i> (gravel country)		

Appendix 2

Priority Management Locations, Uses and Actions

Location	Land Access/Use Conditions	Management Actions
H Norman Thompson's Humpy, Matuwa	Not to be destroyed.	Interpretative Signage should be considered Manage weeds Preserve and maintain building Accurately map area, clean up rubbish
H Shearing Shed, Matuwa	Not to be destroyed.	This area should be considered for educational camps and cultural/historical tourism Weed control Preserve and maintain building Accurately map area, cleanup and assess for structural repairs
H Scar Trees, Matuwa and Kurrara Kurrara	Not to be destroyed.	This area should be considered for educational camps and cultural/historical tourism Archaeological assessment, identify to Parks and Wildlife to prevent damage
H Lorna Glen Homestead Area	Maintain.	Develop a business case to maintain and, where necessary, upgrade infrastructure.
H Garden Patch Bore	Not to be destroyed.	Old well is significant safety hazard and requires immediate fencing.

		Maintain access to water via hand pump
H Popes Well	Not to be destroyed.	This area should be considered for educational camps and cultural/historical tourism Signage and fencing off. Requires mapping and expert advice by archaeological team to refine management area and future uses. Restore if possible
H Paddy Long's grave	Not to be destroyed.	Requires urgent fencing and marking to protect gravesite from accidental damage.
C Kataputa Site/Earaheedy Hill	No access non Martu men	Accurately map area, prevent unauthorised access. Consider signage and/or fencing
C Unnamed Rockholes, Matuwa		Rangers to do regular rock-hole maintenance Archaeological assessment, restrict tourist access to guided access only.
C Unnamed Lake, Matuwa	No driving on the lake	This area should be considered for educational camps and cultural/historical tourism
C Purlinya Purli No.5 Claypan, Matuwa	No driving on the claypan. Females to be accompanied by initiated Martu man.	This area should be considered for educational camps and cultural/historical tourism. Multi-use campsite to be established. Maintain hand pump and bore, shed tank and camp.
C Claypan at No.9 Bore Matuwa	No driving on the claypan	This area should be considered for educational camps and cultural/historical tourism Multi-use campsite to be established.
C Matuwa Soak	No interference with site	Regular cleaning of soak. Explore site restoration options.
C Mangkurtu (and surrounding	No access non Martu men	

area)		
C Connection report sites	No access without Martu men approval	
C Tjakulukulu Sites	No access non Martu women	
C/H Martu Home Camp, Matuwa	Martu use only except under invitation	General maintenance and upkeep by ranger team. Continue to upgrade camp facilities.
C/H Electric Fenced Enclosure	Access and use to be determined by MKK IPA management team	Identify women's sites within area to avoid accidental damage
C/H Yimbin Rock Hole, Kurrara Kurrara	No access by non Martu	Accurately map area with reference to restricted Yimbin area.
C/H Sydney Heads Pass, Kurrara Kurrara	Manage the visitor site.	Maintain shed tank and interpretation shelter. Signpost and develop a designated camping area. Manage access to the lookout on the ridge.
C/H Yampi Well, Kurrara Kurrara	A Martu only campsite should be considered here	Water supply need is a consideration.
C/H Mangkaljarra Claypan, Matuwa	No driving on claypan	Accurately map area. Martu women to set up a small project to record traditional use of <i>mangkaljarra</i> grass
C/H Well 7		Multi-use campsite to be established. Maintain hand pump and bore, shed tank and camp.
C/H Tjawura Ngari		

* Please note that the site map is restricted and not attached to this plan.

Appendix 3

Country Types and Land Systems Maps

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Insert Kurrara Kurrara Land Systems Map

Insert Matuwa Land Systems Map

Appendix 4:

Topographic Maps

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Insert Matuwa Topographic Map

Insert Kurrara Kurrara Topographic Map

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