

APPENDICES

References

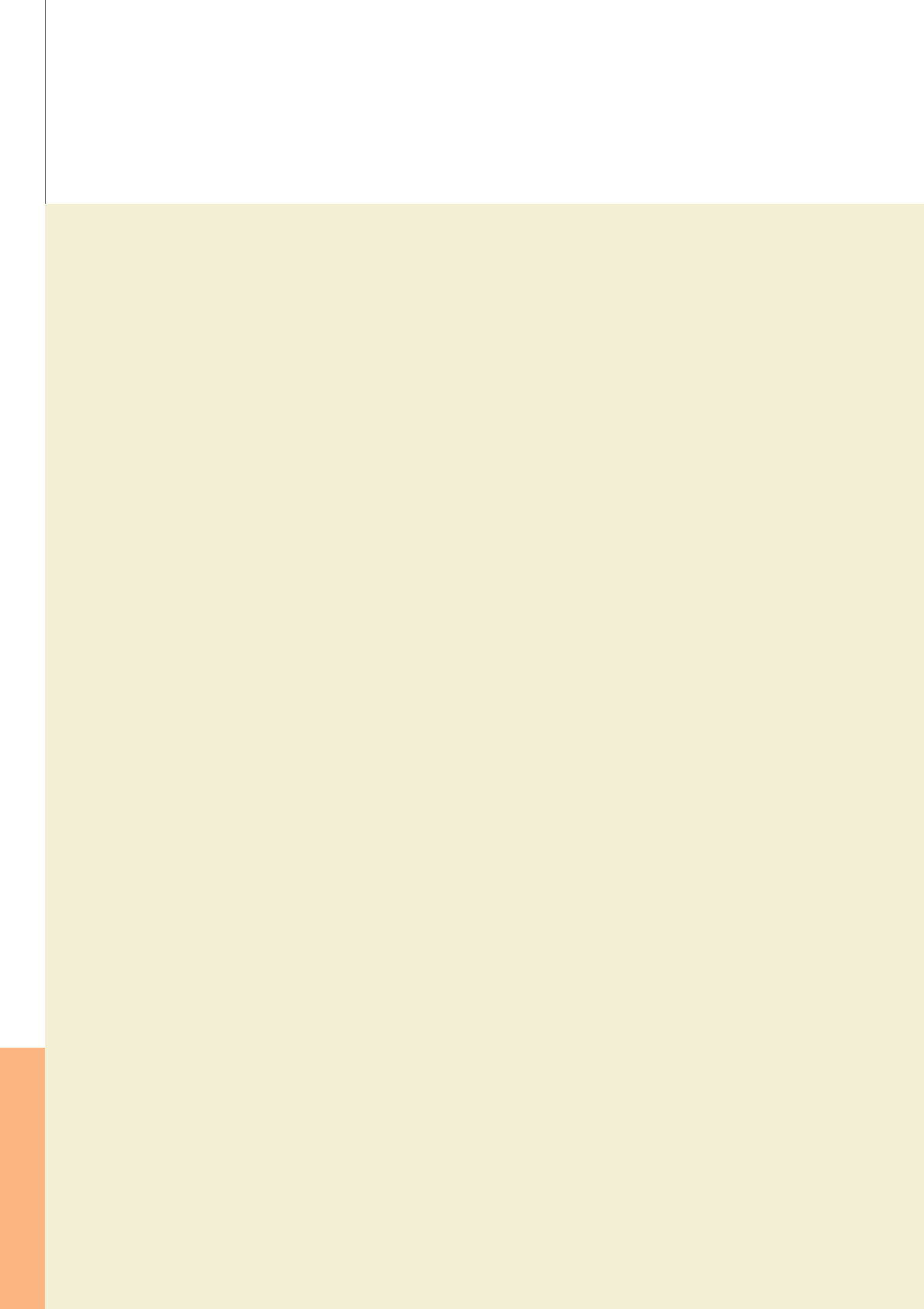
Appendix 1

Appendix 2

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Appendix 4

Glossary



References

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Appendix 1**AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH TRADITIONAL OWNERS REGARDING THEIR INTERESTS OR CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION (SINCE PARK DECLARED)**

2 April 1981	First plan of management for Kakadu comes into operation - prepared in consultation with Aboriginal traditional owners
26 October 1981	World Heritage listing of Kakadu Stage 1 (nomination prepared with the support of Aboriginal traditional owners)
November 1986	354 km ² in Kakadu Stage 2 granted to the Jabiluka Aboriginal Land Trust pursuant to the Land Rights Act
14 November 1986	Second plan of management for Kakadu comes into operation - prepared in consultation with Aboriginal traditional owners.
9 December 1987	Kakadu Stage 2 included in World Heritage list with Stage 1 (nomination prepared with the support of Aboriginal traditional owners)
26 July 1989	Kakadu Board of Management established with two to one majority representation from Aboriginal traditional owners.
27 March 1991	Lease entered into between the Jabiluka Aboriginal Land Trust and Director of National Parks and Wildlife in respect of Aboriginal land in Stage 2 of Kakadu
25 September 1991	Kakadu, including Stage 3, renominated for World Heritage listing (nomination prepared with the support of Aboriginal traditional owners)
21 January 1992	Amended lease entered into between the Kakadu Aboriginal Land Trust and Director of National Parks and Wildlife in respect of Aboriginal land in Stage 1 of Kakadu
1 April 1992	Third plan of management for Kakadu comes into operation (prepared jointly by the Kakadu Board of Management with its Aboriginal majority and the Director)
14 December 1992	Kakadu inscribed on the World Heritage list as renominated (nomination prepared with the support of Aboriginal traditional owners)
May 1995	Memorandum of Understanding Regarding the Control of Aboriginal Cultural Material in Kakadu National Park signed.
January 1996	3,310 km ² in Kakadu Stage 3 granted to the Gunlom Aboriginal Land Trust pursuant to the Land Rights Act
20 May 1996	Lease entered into between the Gunlom Aboriginal Land Trust and Director of National Parks and Wildlife
20 May 1996	Memorandum of Understanding Regarding the Control of Aboriginal Cultural Material in Kakadu National Park agreed (annexed to Gunlom lease)
8 March 1999	Fourth plan of management for Kakadu to come into operation (prepared jointly by the Kakadu Board of Management with its Aboriginal majority and the Director)

Appendix 1**PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES CONCERNING PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION IN THE PARK**

1979	Traditional owner Mick Alderson appointed as cultural adviser for the central part of the park
1979	Ubirr rock art sites opened
1979	Nourlangie art sites opened
1979	Nanguluwur art site opened
1979	Aboriginal Training program established.
1985/86	Traditional fire practices introduced into park management (a contentious issue at the time)
1986	Traditional owner Jonathon Nadgi appointed as cultural adviser for northern end of park
1988	The International Centre for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property undertook a special rock art conservation project at Nourlangie Rock.
1990	Gagugdu Association contract for artsite maintenance continued
1991/92	Cultural Resource Management Committee formed. (predecessor to the Bininj Heritage Management Committee).
November 1995	Keeping Place Museum Tour for Aboriginal traditional owners
1995	Warradjan Cultural Centre opened
1995	Full time Secretary to Board of Management position established.
May 1995	Memorandum of Understanding Regarding the Control of Aboriginal Cultural Material in Kakadu National Park signed and the formation of the Bininj Heritage Management Committee
1995	Review of cultural heritage management initiated by traditional owners.
1996	Kakadu Region Social Impact Study undertaken
1997	Jawoyn cultural adviser Roy Anderson appointed for southern end of the park
Ongoing throughout history of park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular monitoring of art sites on average over 550 sites visited per year • Emphasis on oral history recording undertaken by both park staff and consultants. • Numerous archaeology consultancies • Numerous language consultancies • Numerous specific consultancies eg Jawoyn Boundary report.

Appendix 2

EXTRACTS RELATING TO URANIUM MINING OPERATIONS FROM KAKADU NOMINATION DOCUMENTS

Kakadu National Park was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 3 stages. Separate nomination documents were prepared for each of these stages (in 1980, 1986 and 1991). Each document referred to the presence of uranium mining in the region in areas surrounded by the Park. In addition, each nomination contained maps that clearly delineated the mining lease area (Ranger and Jabiluka). In accepting each of these nominations for listing, the Committee was aware of the existence of the pre-existing lease area and mining activities within it. The relevant passages from the successive nomination documents are as follows:

1980 Nomination:

“Mineral exploration and mining have also occurred in the region. The uranium deposits are of international importance and mining of these deposits has begun recently. A number of mineral lease areas have been excluded from the Park. However the town being developed to service the mining industry (Jabiru) is situated within the Park. An area of approximately 13 square kilometres is to be leased to a Northern Territory statutory authority, the Jabiru Town Development Authority, which will develop the town.” (page 8)

“A supervising scientist is responsible for monitoring and limiting the effects of uranium mining in the Alligator Rivers Region.” (page 14)

1986 Nomination:

“The Ranger Uranium Mine in the Magela Creek catchment is a potential threat to areas downstream, but stringent environmental controls have prevented adverse effects on the Park.” (page 13)

“The Supervising Scientist established under the Environment Protection (Alligator River Region) Act 1978 is responsible for monitoring and limiting the effects of uranium mining in the Alligator Rivers Region.” (page 13)

1991 Nomination:

The Ranger Uranium Mine, in the Magela Creek catchment, operates in an area surrounded by the Park (see Figure 2). Stringent environmental controls are applied to the mine and a Commonwealth agency—the Office of the Supervising Scientist—and the Northern Territory Department of Mines and Energy monitor the mine’s operations and environmental impacts. Since the operation of the mine commenced in 1979, no significant effects on the water quality of Magela Creek have been detected” (page 76)

“The Office of the Supervising Scientist, established under the *Environment Protection (Alligator Rivers Region) Act 1978*, is responsible for monitoring the effects of mining operations in the Alligator Rivers region. In 1990–91 approximately \$6.7 million was allocated to the Office.” (page 79)

Appendix 3

ANALYSIS OF PROPERTIES INCLUDED ON THE LIST OF WORLD HERITAGE IN DANGER

Date of inscription	Property	State Party	Ascertained/potential threats
26/10/1979	Natural & Cultural-Historical Region of Kotor	Yugoslavia	An earthquake caused extensive structural damage to building stock of the towns.
17/12/1982	Old City of Jerusalem & its Walls	Jerusalem	Threats arise from severe destruction followed by a rapid urbanisation.
6/12/1985	Royal Palaces of Abomey	Benin	Threats arise from extensive tornado damage to the royal enclosure and museums.
28/11/1986	Chan Chan Archaeological Zone	Peru	Threats arise from absence of appropriate measures for conservation, restoration and management of the site.
9/12/1988	Bahla Fort	Oman	The absence of appropriate conservation measures has led to degradation of the oasis and the earth structures of the fort.
12/12/1990	Timbuktu	Mali	Threats arise from sand encroachment.
14/12/1992	Srebarna Nature Reserve	Bulgaria	A series of upstream interferences, including a dam, permanently altered the hydrology of this site, and agricultural and residential use of the surrounding areas have impacted the wetlands, leading to the decline or disappearance of passerine and water bird populations.
14/12/1992	Angkor	Cambodia	Threats arise from the effects of armed conflict.
14/12/1992	Mount Nimba Nature Reserve	Cote d'Ivoire/ Guinea	Threats, including to water quality in the region, result from a proposed iron-ore mining project and the arrival of a large number of refugees.
14/12/1992	Sangay National Park	Ecuador	Threats result from heavy poaching of wildlife, illegal livestock grazing, encroachment along the Park's perimeter, and unplanned road construction.

Appendix 3

Date of inscription	Property	State Party	Ascertained/potential threats
14/12/1992	Manas Wildlife Sanctuary	India	Political instability and military activity in and around the Park has led to damage to Park infrastructure, and an increase in poaching of rhino and other species of wildlife.
14/12/1992	Air & Ténéré Natural Reserves	Niger	Threats arise from the effects of military conflict.
11/12/1993	Everglades National Park	United States of America	Nearby urban development, pollution from fertilizers, mercury poisoning of fish and wildlife, a fall in water levels due to flood protection measures, and a hurricane have damaged the ecology of the property.
17/12/1994	Virunga National Park	Democratic Republic of the Congo	A massive influx of refugees escaping the effects of the war in a neighbouring country led to widespread deforestation and poaching at the site.
9/12/1995	Yellowstone	United States of America	Threats arise from potential impacts of adjacent mining operations on the watershed ecology, impact of sewage leakage and waste contamination; illegal introduction of non-native lake trout competitive with the endemic cut-throat trout; road construction; year-round visitor pressures, and potential threat to the bison population related to proposed control measures to eradicate brucellosis in the herds.
7/12/1996	Garamba National Park	Democratic Republic of the Congo	The population of the white rhinoceros has seriously declined and there is an ongoing threat to the species from poaching.
7/12/1996	Simien National Park	Ethiopia	The population of the Walia ibex has deteriorated, and there are ongoing threats to this and other large mammals from road construction and human population increase within the site

Appendix 3

Date of inscription	Property	State Party	Ascertained/potential threats
7/12/1996	Rio Platano Biosphere Reserve	Honduras	Threats arise from commercial and agricultural intrusions into the site, including massive extraction of valuable timber, reducing the forest area of the Reserve, uncontrolled commercial hunting of wild animals, introduction of exotic species, absence of a management plan and insufficient park management staff.
7/12/1996	Ichkeul National Park	Tunisia	Construction of three dams on rivers supplying the Lake and its marshes has cut off inflow of fresh water, resulting in increased salinity, replacement of fresh-water plant species by halophytic plants, and reduction in migratory bird populations.
6/12/1997	Butrinti	Albania	Looting of the site museum during civil disturbances in the country damaged the values of the site, and there is a continued lack of adequate protection, management, and conservation of the site.
6/12/1997	Manovo-Gounda St. Floris National Park	Central African Republic	Illegal grazing and poaching has heavily impacted on the park's wildlife.
6/12/1997	Kahuzi-Biega National Park	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Portions of the park have been deforested and hunting has been reported there. Park facilities have been looted and destroyed, and most of the park staff have left the area. The park may also be serving as a hideout for militant groups.
6/12/1997	Okapi Wildlife Reserve	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Armed conflict has led to the looting of facilities and the killing of elephants in this site. Most of the staff have fled the park. There are reports of gold mining within the park.

Appendix 4**KAKADU STATISTICAL DATA****Areas**

- Kakadu National Park 19,804 sq km
- Jabiluka Mineral Lease 73 sq km
- Jabiluka mine site (JMA option) 1.3 sq km
- Jabiluka mine site (RMAoption) 0.8 sq km
- Ranger Mineral Lease 79 sq km
- Ranger mine site 7.1 sq km
- Jabiru township 13 sq km

Populations

- Aboriginal people in Kakadu National Park in 1979—139 people
- Aboriginal people in Kakadu National Park in 1996—533 people
- Jabiru township in 1998—1480 people

Dates

- Proclamation of the three Stages of Kakadu National Park
 - Stage 1: 1979
 - Stage 2: 1984
 - Stage 3: Phase 1: 1987; Phase 2: 1989; Phase 3: 1991
- Inscription of the three Stages of Kakadu National Park on the World Heritage List
 - Stage 1: 1981
 - Stage 2: 1987
 - Stage 3: 1992
- The Ranger mine commenced—construction in 1979 and operation in 1981

Payments to Aboriginal interests

- From the Ranger mine since the 1978 agreement to allow mining—\$145.8 million
- Total anticipated from the Jabiluka mine—\$231 million

World Heritage Funding in Australia

- Annual Australian Government funding (not including State Government funding)—\$50 million.

Glossary

AAH	Australian Academy of Humanities
AAPA	Aboriginal Area Protection Authority
AHC	Australian Heritage Commission
Almudj	Rainbow Snake/creation figure
ANPWS	Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service (subsequently renamed the Australian Nature Conservation Agency, and then later renamed Parks Australia)
Arnhem Land	Aboriginal owned land adjacent to the eastern boundary of Kakadu National Park
ATSIC	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
Balanda/Mam	Non-Aboriginal
Bininj/Mungguy	Aboriginal
Boiwek/Boyweg	Sacred site—small, discrete soakage/swamp located to the west of the Jabiluka mine valley
BPT	Best Practicable Technology
COGEMA	French Government utility which presently owns the Koongarra lease
EIZ	Environmental Impact Statement
EPR	Environmental Performance Review
ERA	Energy Resources of Australia
ERISS	Environmental Research Institute of the Supervising Scientist
EZ	Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australiasia
Djang	Places that relate to creation or the Dreaming
Djang adjamun	Places that relate to creation and because of their particular religious significances are considered dangerous and require heavily restricted access
Fox Inquiry (1 & 2)	Also referred to as the Ranger Uranium Environmental Inquiry
Gundjehmi	Traditional owner—clan group
GAC	Gundjehmi Aboriginal Corporation
Gunmoggurrurr	Inherited clan group
ICOMOS	International Council for Monuments and Sites
IUCN	World Conservation Union
Jabiluka	Mining development
Jabiru	Township which serves Ranger and Jabiluka mine sites
JMA	Jabiluka Milling Alternative
JTDA	Jabiru Town Development Authority (Northern Territory government authority)

Glossary

KRSIS	The Kakadu Regional Social Impact Study Report
Mirrar	Traditional owners—clan group
NCTWR	National Centre for Tropical Wetlands Research
NLC	Northern Land Council
NTDME	Northern Territory Department of Mines and Energy
NTU	Northern Territory University
Pancontinental Mine	Now known as the Jabiluka Mine
Peko	Peko–Wallsend Operations limited
PER	Public Environmental Review
PMP	Probable maximum precipitation
Ranger Inquiry	1975 Inquiry into the Social and Environmental Impacts of the Ranger Development
RMA	Ranger Milling Alternative
SSG	Supervising Scientist Group
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
Woodward Inquiry	1973 Commonwealth Commission of Inquiry into Aboriginal land rights in the Northern Territory