

The Bundjalung of Byron Bay Arakwal people are part of the wider Bundjalung nation and lived in the area before the arrival of non-Aboriginal people. The ancestors of the Bundjalung of Byron Bay Arakwal people have passed on the traditions and cultural practices that are alive in many of their descendants today.



"We want to work as partners to help look after this country: the Bundjalung of Byron Bay Arakwal People, National Parks and Wildlife Service and the wider community working together as one. We want to repair the country so that native plants and animals continue to return and the water is clean. We want to care for it by removing the weeds and to make country safe and healthy. By doing this we will fulfil past, present and future cultural obligations."

Arakwal National Park Management Committee, 2011

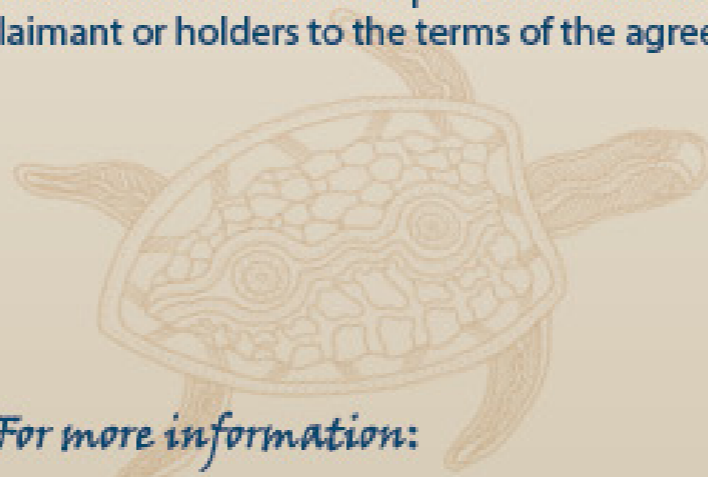


An Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) is an agreement between a native title group and others about the use and management of land and waters. These agreements allow people to negotiate flexible, pragmatic agreements to suit their particular circumstances.

An ILUA can be negotiated over areas where a native title claim has been lodged.

ILUA's can be formed on the following topics; native title holders agreeing to a future development, how native title rights coexist with the rights of other people, access to an area, extinguishment of native title and compensation.

When registered with the National Native Title Tribunal an ILUA binds all parties and all native title claimant or holders to the terms of the agreement.



For more information:



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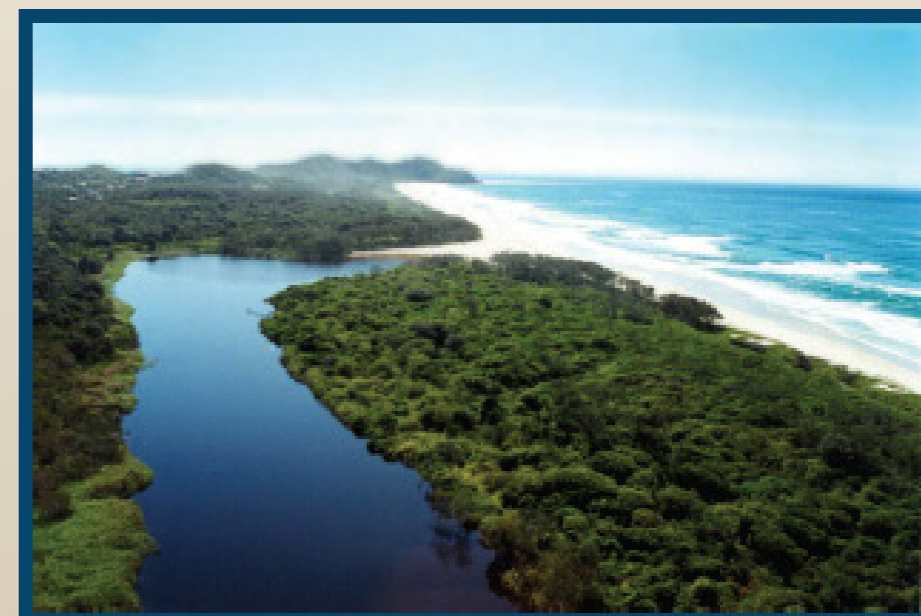


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Environment,
Climate Change
& Water

Bundjalung of Byron Bay Arakwal people



*Belonging to Country
Respecting Country
Caring for Country*

The Creator Nguthungulli created the Land and People



Julian Rocks resting place of Nguthungulli

Aboriginal people maintaining cultural traditions and practices passing them on from generation to generation



Arakwal Elders at the Cape Byron Headland Trust Reserve Agreement in 1997

1500 years ago

A midden begins creation by Aboriginal people at The Pass, Byron Bay

1770

Captain James Cook names Cape Byron

1830s

Non Aboriginal people first move into Byron Bay, Bobby of Bumberbin between 17-37 years old

Harry Bray supplies fish, game and works for local non-Aboriginal families

1850s

1880-90s

1901

The Lighthouse is opened on Cape Byron, an Aboriginal men's ceremonial ground is destroyed in the process

1907

Bobby of Bumberbin passes away

1920s

Harry and Clara Bray pass away and are buried near Broken Head Road

Jim and Linda Kay move from their Tallow Creek home to Ironbark Avenue after it burns down unexpectedly

1950s

1980s

Applications under the NSW Land Rights are made to:
- Conserve the Ti Tree Lakes
- Secure the Ironbark Avenue land for housing

1994

1995

Native Title application entered on the register on native title claims

1997

Cape Byron Headland Trust Reserve agreement between the Byron Bay Arakwal people and the NSW Government

Elder Yvonne Graham passes away

1998

Heads of Agreement with Byron Shire Council results in the creation of an Aboriginal Consultative Committee

1999

Special Places education kit for promoting Aboriginal culture launched

2001

ILUA Stage 1 entered onto the ILUA register of the National Native Title Tribunal

2002

ILUA Stage 1 celebration at Cape Byron Lighthouse with Premier and Minister for the Environment on the 1 November 2001

Arakwal National Park gazetted on the 28 October 2001

Byron Bay Arakwal people begin working for NPWS Caring for Country

Ironbark Avenue and Cultural Centre land transferred to the Arakwal Aboriginal Corporation

Arakwal National Park Management Committee is formally appointed by the Minister for the Environment

2003

Place of Plenty book on culturally valued plants launched

2005

Minister for Planning approves the zoning of the Cultural Centre site to allow for its development

2006

ILUA 2 and 3 celebration at Cape Byron Lighthouse with Premier and Minister for the Environment on 8 February 2007

2007

Memorandum of Understanding with the Marine Parks Authority

ILUA 2 and 3 entered onto the ILUA register of the National Native Title Tribunal

2008

Broken Head Caravan Park is transferred to the Bundjalung of Byron Bay (Arakwal) Corporation

2009

2010

ILUA Stage 2 additions to Arakwal NP, Broken Head NR and Cumbebin Swamp NR gazetted



Caring for Country at Ironbark Avenue



Harry, son of Bobby of Bumberbin, and Clara Bray with daughter Linda Kay



Byron Bay Arakwal ancestors: Bobby of Bumberbin (above) and Alice (right) with family



ILUA 1 celebrations at Cape Byron Lighthouse