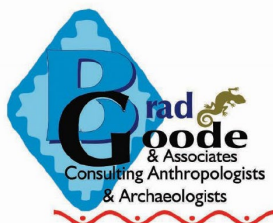




Waddi Wind Farm

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan

October 2024



Waddi Wind Farm

Document Title: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan

Revision: V5

Date: October 2024

NOTE: This Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan pertains to the lands that were subject to the Aboriginal heritage surveys as listed within this document.

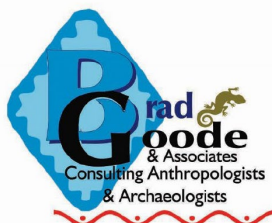


Document History and Status

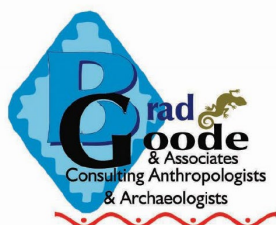
Revision	Date	Description	By	Review	Approved
V1	17.11.16	South West Aboriginal Land & Sea Council Endorsed Waddi Wind Farm Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan	Brad Goode (Brad Goode & Associates)	N/A	Tilt Renewables South West Aboriginal Land & Sea Council
V2	9.4.24	Waddi Wind Farm Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan	Brad Goode (Brad Goode & Associates)	Peta Brunel (Tilt Renewables) Marnie Tonkin (Yued Aboriginal Corporation)	Thomas de Sousa (Tilt Renewables)
V3	14.6.24	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan	Peta Brunel (Tilt Renewables)	Marnie Tonkin (Yued Aboriginal Corporation)	Thomas de Sousa (Tilt Renewables)
V4	1.7.24	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan	Peta Brunel (Tilt Renewables)	Marnie Tonkin (Yued Aboriginal Corporation)	Thomas de Sousa (Tilt Renewables)
V5	14.10.25	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan – <i>Final</i>	Peta Brunel (Tilt Renewables)	Marnie Tonkin (Yued Aboriginal Corporation)	Tilt Renewables Yued Aboriginal Corporation

Acknowledgements

Name	Organisation & Position
Mr James Beckett	Manager - Planning and Environment, Tilt Renewables
Ms Peta Brunel	Senior Environment and Development Planner, Tilt Renewables
Ms Lisa Simonsen	Environment and Development Planner, Tilt Renewables
Mr Mat Brook	Planning and Environmental Approvals Lead, GHD Pty Ltd
Mr Xavier Byrne	Project Engineer, GHD Pty Ltd
Ms Samantha Picker	Environmental Scientist, GHD Pty Ltd
Mr Phillip Patterson	Ecologist, GHD Pty Ltd
Mr James Dobson	Regional Director Kimberley - Heritage and Property Services, Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
Ms Marnie Tonkin	Heritage Officer, Yued Aboriginal Corporation
Mr Lei Zhang	Lands & Environment Manager, Yued Aboriginal Corporation
Mr Laurence Riley	Interim Chief Executive Officer, Yued Aboriginal Corporation
Ms Stephanie Mippy	Cultural Advice Committee Member, Yued Aboriginal Corporation
Ms Patricia Ranger	Senior Heritage Officer, South West Aboriginal Land & Sea Council
Mr Brendan Moore	Member, Yued Aboriginal Corporation

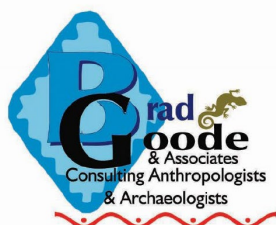


Mr Chris Shaw	Member, Yued Aboriginal Corporation
Ms Louise Huxtable	Consulting Anthropologist, Brad Goode & Associates
Ms Leah Mackie	Mapping & Research Assistant, Brad Goode & Associates
Mr Stuart Johnston	Consulting Archaeologist, Brad Goode & Associates
Ms Lee-Anne Lange	Ethnographic Assistant, Brad Goode & Associates



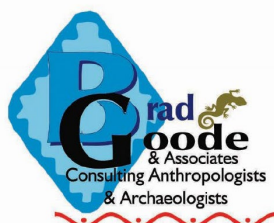
Contents

1.0	Background	7
2.0	Legislative Requirements	11
3.0	Previous Aboriginal Heritage Investigations	13
4.0	Specific Management Actions that relate to the AHA 1972	17
5.0	Specific Management Actions that relate to Agreements made with the Yued .	19
5.1	Management Actions	19
5.2	Moodjar Trees	20
6.0	Potential Risks and Management Actions	29
7.0	Accidental Discoveries	30
7.1	Suspected Artefacts or Cultural Material (excluding Skeletal Remains)	30
7.2	Suspected Skeletal Remains	30
8.0	Monitoring	32
8.1	Archaeological Monitoring	32
8.2	Cultural Monitoring	32
8.3	Monitoring Work Requirements	32
9.0	Contingency Actions & Reporting Requirements	34
9.1	Contingency Actions	34
9.2	Reporting Requirements	34
10.0	References	35
	Appendix A: Cultural Heritage Monitors Conditions of Engagement	36
	Appendix B: Obligations Relating to Sites Under the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972</i>	38
	Appendix C: Recognition of Aboriginal Sites	40
	Appendix D: Maps	43
	Appendix E: Project Plans	46



Glossary

Acronym / Term	Definition
ACHMP	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan
AHA 1972	<i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972</i> (as amended 2023)
BGA	Brad Goode & Associates Pty Ltd
Cultural Heritage Monitor	A person nominated by the Yued Aboriginal Corporation Cultural Advice Committee who represent the group in observing the contractor's activities and to protect Aboriginal heritage.
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
Extent	The DPLH boundary of Aboriginal sites and places as depicted on the Aboriginal sites and places register.
Ground Disturbing Activity	Activities that disturb the earth and activities involving the use of machinery, and include, but are not limited to, clearing, topsoil stripping and excavation.
Land	The area of land comprising the site as defined by Table 1.
Moodjar Tree	<i>Nuytsia floribunda</i> or Christmas tree
O&M Facility	Operations and Maintenance Facility
Principal Contractor	the organisation bound to execute work on behalf of the proponent and others.
Proponent	Employees, consultants and contractors engaged by Waddi Wind Farm Pty Ltd as trustee of Waddi Wind Farm Project Trust to act or advise on the project.
SWIS	South West Interconnected System
Works Site	The land where the proponent will conduct ground disturbing work relating to the project as defined by the project plans contained in Appendix E.
U/G Cable	Underground Cable
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator
Yued Noongar	The cultural group who have native title resolution over the subject lands.



1.0 Background

Waddi Wind Farm Pty Ltd as trustee for Waddi Wind Farm Project Trust (Proponent), a subsidiary of a portfolio of companies that are trading as Tilt Renewables, are proposing to construct a wind power generation facility near Cataby within the Shire of Dandaragan, Western Australia.

Specifically, the project involves the construction of the following wind farm and transmission line infrastructure:

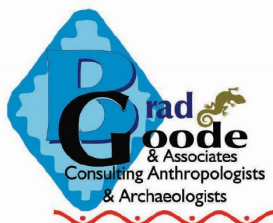
- **Wind Farm:**
 - 18 wind turbines, with a maximum turbine blade tip height of 180 metres (m). The wind turbines will have a total installed indicative capacity of approximately 108 megawatts (MW).
 - Temporary wind monitoring masts and two permanent metrological monitoring masts for wind speed verification, weather and general monitoring purposes.
 - Internal access tracks, hardstand areas and other associated on-site infrastructure.
 - Underground electrical cabling linking the wind turbines to each other and the on-site substation.
 - On-site substation.
 - Temporary construction facilities, including a concrete batching plant, construction compound,
 - Laydown areas and gravel borrow pits.
 - Minor upgrades to local roads, as required for the delivery, installation and maintenance of wind turbines and the related facilities.
 - Operations and maintenance (O&M) facility incorporating a control room and equipment storage facilities.
- **Transmission Line Infrastructure:**
 - Approximately 8 km of overhead double circuit 132 kV transmission line from the on-site substation into Western Power's existing South West Interconnected System (SWIS) transmission network, west of the Brand Highway and north of the Cataby substation.
 - Cut-in/cut-out connection arrangements to the Pinjar – Eneabba/Emu Downs Transmission Line (PJR-ENB/EMD 81) at the point of connection to the SWIS.
 - Underground optic fibre cabling of approximately 1.5km in length from the point of connection at the SWIS to the existing Western Power operated Cataby Substation.

The lots considered are detailed in Table 1.

To facilitate compliance and approvals under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (as amended 2023)¹ (AHA 1972) Brad Goode & Associates Pty Ltd (BGA) was engaged to conduct the necessary Aboriginal heritage surveys of the subject lands. These surveys took place in May 2012, June 2016, March 2022, February 2023, and March 2024.

As a result of those surveys, no archaeological sites, as defined by section 5 & 6 of the AHA 1972, were identified to be affected by the project. One ethnographic site, as defined by section 5 of the AHA 1972, Site

¹ *Aboriginal Heritage (Transitional Provisions) Regulations 2023 for the Aboriginal Heritage Legislation Amendment and Repeal Act 2023* can be found [here](#). The *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* as amended at 15 Nov 2023 can be sourced [here](#).



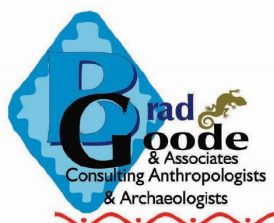
ID 4640 Mullering Brook, was identified to be potentially affected by the project.

For this project, the Proponent is responsible for the overall development, planning and approvals while the Principal Contractor is responsible for Aboriginal heritage site management during construction.

This Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP) has been completed to inform planning and to guide the Principal Contractor during the construction to remain compliant with all their obligations under the AHA 1972, and to also abide by agreements made between the Proponent and the Yued Aboriginal Corporation, as documented in this report.

Table 1: Land title details for areas of proposed new infrastructure at the Waddi Wind Farm, power substations and power transmission lines where Aboriginal heritage management is required

	Waddi Wind Farm Proposed New Infrastructure	Landowner	Land Title Details
1	On-site substation site, O&M facility, underground (U/G) cable, overhead transmission line, access tracks	Private Landowner	Certificate of Title Volume 2685 and Folio 985, Lot 105 on Deposited Plan 59027
2	Overhead transmission line route and upgrade of existing access track	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH), vested in Shire of Dandaragan	Certificate of Title Volume LR3141 and Folio 872, Lot 3901 on Deposited Plan 209568 (Reserve 27216)
3	Overhead transmission line, U/G fibre optic, access track	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions vested in Conservation and Parks Commission	Certificate of Title Volume LR2960 and Folio 642, Lot 4134 on Deposited Plan 240347 (C41986)
4	U/G fibre optic, access track	Electricity Networks Corporation (Western Power)	Certificate of Title Volume LR3161 and Folio 375, Lot 2 on Deposited Plan 408189
5	U/G fibre optic, access track	Private Landowner	Certificate of Title Volume 2906 and Folio 376, Lot 3 on Deposited Plan 408189
6	Wind Turbine Generator (WTG)s, U/G cable, access tracks and borrow pits	Private Landowner	Certificate of Title Volume 1780 and Folio 891, Lot 101 on Deposited Plan 72336
7	WTGs, U/G cable, access tracks, met masts, borrow pits	Private Landowner	Certificate of Title Volume 1604 and Folio 69, Lot 3 on Deposited Plan 8424
8	WTGs, U/G cable, access tracks and borrow pits	Private Landowner	Certificate of Title Volume 1747 and Folio 835, Lot 2 on Deposited Plan 8424
9	Access track	Private Landowner	Certificate of Title Volume 1888 and Folio 114, Lot 3805 on Deposited Plan 209083
10	WTGs, U/G cable, access tracks and borrow pits	Private Landowner	Certificate of Title Volume 1834 and Folio 391, Lot 3897 on Deposited Plan 209569



	Waddi Wind Farm Proposed New Infrastructure	Landowner	Land Title Details
11	WTGs, U/G cable, access tracks and borrow pits	Private Landowner	Certificate of Title Volume 1859 and Folio 822, Lot 3903 on Deposited Plan 209569
12	WTGs, U/G cable, access tracks and borrow pits	Private Landowner	Certificate of Title Volume 1604 and Folio 70, Lot 3846 on Deposited Plan 209083
13	WTGs, U/G cable, access tracks, met masts and borrow pits	Private Landowner	Certificate of Title Volume 1780 and Folio 892, Lot 3899 on Deposited Plan 209567

Table 1 reflects beneficial ownership of the project area pursuant to the *Land Act 1933*. Notwithstanding the provisions of the *Land Act 1993*, the Proponent acknowledges the Yued Noongar people as Traditional Owners of all of the land encompassing the project area. Nothing in this ACHMP should be interpreted as curtailing the rights of the Yued Noongar to exercise their Traditional Ownership in accordance with Australian law.

For the avoidance of doubt, this ACHMP relates to the current scope of the Waddi Wind Farm, which is limited to 18 wind turbines with a total indicative capacity of 108MW. Any future expansion or repowering of the Waddi Wind Farm site will require renegotiation of this ACHMP and/or any community benefit partnership with the Yued Aboriginal Corporation.



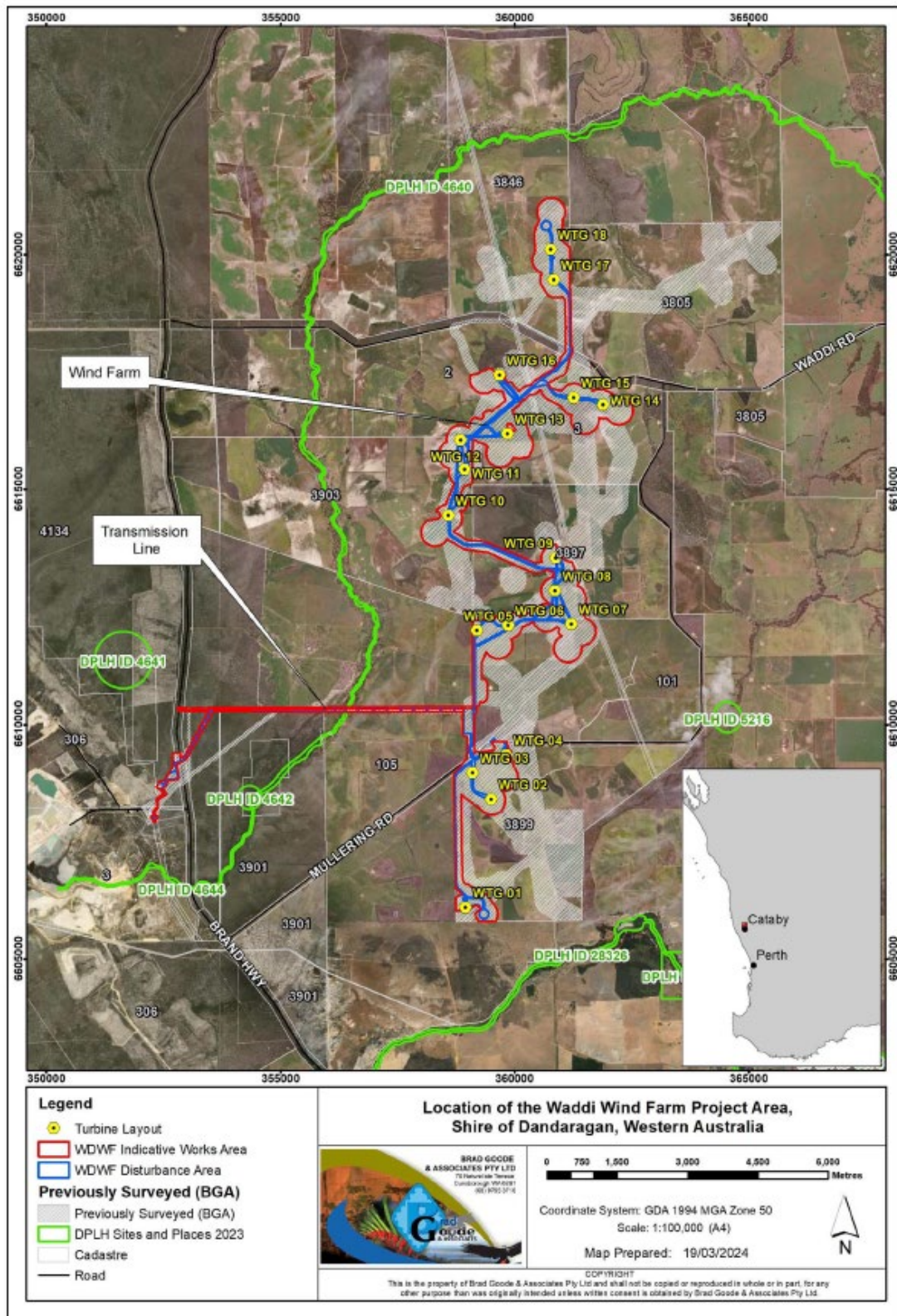
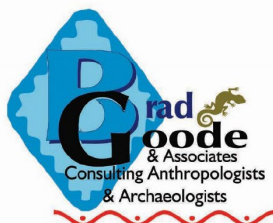


Figure 1: A Map of the project area in relation to Aboriginal heritage sites and places, as defined by section 5 of the AHA 1972



2.0 Legislative Requirements

In relation to the AHA 1972, compliance means that the proponent is obligated to identify and protect all Aboriginal heritage sites and places as defined by section 5 of the AHA 1972 prior to development occurring. If protection is not an option, then consent to use the land that contains such sites and places can be sought from the DPLH and the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs under section 16 & 18 of the AHA 1972 (see Appendix B), or under regulation 10 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations Act 1974*.

Under section 5 of the AHA 1972 an Aboriginal heritage site or place is defined as:

- a) any place of importance and significance where persons of Aboriginal descent have, or appear to have, left any object, natural or artificial, used for, or made or adapted for use for, any purpose connected with the traditional cultural life of the Aboriginal people, past or present.
- b) any sacred, ritual, or ceremonial site, which is of importance and special significance to persons of Aboriginal descent.
- c) any place which, in the opinion of the Committee, is or was associated with the Aboriginal people and which is of historical, anthropological, archaeological, or ethnographical interest and should be preserved because of its importance and significance to the cultural heritage of the State; and
- d) any place where objects to which this Act applies are traditionally stored, or to which, under the provisions of this Act, such objects have been taken or removed (see Appendix C).

Section 17 of the AHA 1972 states that 'a person who excavates, destroys, damages, conceals or in any way alters an Aboriginal site commits an offence, unless he or she acts with the authorisation of the Registrar of Aboriginal Sites (Registrar) under section 16 or the consent of the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs (Minister) under section 18. An offence under section 17 of the AHA 1972 can incur fines, remediation, compensation orders, and in some cases prison sentences (See Part 5, 7, 8 *Aboriginal Heritage Act (Transitional Provisions) Regulations 2023*). Consent can also be given by the Registrar for emergency works or works that are unlikely to alter Aboriginal heritage values under the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations Act 1974*.

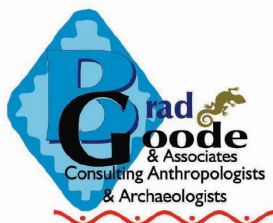
To assess the risks of a section 17 breach occurring, the DPLH Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Guidelines, set out a table that classifies types of ground disturbing activities (Schedule 1) and their effects (risks) to Aboriginal heritage values. Schedule 2 sets out a risk assessment matrix that then assesses these activities against land types where Aboriginal heritage may be present. The guidelines then determine the risk rating from low to high where the proposed activity may risk a breach of section 17 of the AHA 1972 occurring.

During construction the Principal Contractor of the Waddi Wind Farm is required to inform all project personnel of their obligation to report any unknown Aboriginal heritage or archaeological material, should this be encountered during earthmoving, as outlined under Section 15 of the AHA 1972.

To mitigate these risks the DPLH recommend various levels of heritage assessment to locate and define the Aboriginal heritage values present and to determine the effects that the project will have on these values. These assessments then form the basis of avoidance planning or provide the supporting information to seek consent under the AHA 1972 if it is required.

Such assessments can vary from desktop research, which consists of a search of the Aboriginal sites and places register at the DPLH, a search of heritage reports inventory and an analysis of their findings, to a full site identification survey, comprising of both archaeological and ethnographic field surveys augmented by literary research.

Full site identification surveys are usually required as the supporting evidence to seek ministerial consent under a section 18 application. When conducting site identification Aboriginal heritage surveys in support of



a section 18 consent notice, the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Committee will only give this notice consideration if the heritage consultant has correctly identified those who hold the knowledge of the site's heritage values and those who hold custodial rights to the area.

To meet these requirements, it is usual that the Aboriginal informants for heritage surveys are identified and chosen by contact and consultation with the legal representative bodies such as Prescribed Body Corporate Aboriginal Corporations, Aboriginal Land Councils or law firms that represent groups under the *Native Title Act 1993*.

DPLH heritage assessment policy advises that to ensure that all heritage values are correctly identified for subject lands the following categories of Aboriginal people should be consulted:

- DPLH named knowledge holders or site informants.
- Native title owners or claimants.
- Those who express an interest and those who have demonstrated heritage interest and knowledge of an area.

Prior to the settlement of native title in the South West, the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (who represented the Yued Native Title Claim group at that time) previously provided the heritage service provider (BGA) with a list and contacts for several nominated Yued to form survey teams. Each person selected fulfilled the criteria above. Due to the settlement of native title in the South West, the Yued Aboriginal Corporation is now the representative body under the Noongar Standard Heritage Agreement (see Table 7).

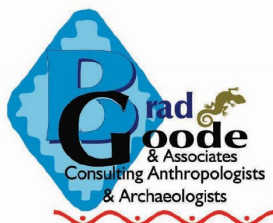
Resulting from this process full site identification Aboriginal heritage surveys were conducted in May 2012, June 2016, March 2022, May 2023, and March 2024.

The results of these surveys and subsequent discussions with the Yued Aboriginal Corporation by the Proponent are now used as a basis to inform compliance with the AHA 1972 and agreements regarding environmental and social justice issues for the project. These are now documented in this ACHMP.

This ACHMP's purpose is to provide a guide for compliance of the AHA 1972 during construction for the project, however actual compliance is the responsibility of the Proponent and the Principal Contractor.

The Proponent should treat this ACHMP as a living document and periodically review the content of this plan to account for any new information that may be reported by the Yued people regarding heritage values in the project areas or any cultural materials that may be identified because of active management strategies during construction.

Should new heritage information be reported in the project area, or should cultural materials be discovered because of active management strategies, then Tilt Renewables should seek legal advice in relation to compliance and any new approvals resulting from the amendments made to the AHA 1972 *Aboriginal Heritage Legislation Amendment and Repeal 2023*.



3.0 Previous Aboriginal Heritage Investigations

Several Aboriginal heritage investigations of the project area have been conducted by BGA (see Table 2 below). These investigations have included both archaeological and ethnographic site identification Aboriginal heritage surveys with representatives from the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council and/or the Yued Aboriginal Corporation.

These surveys identified several registered Aboriginal heritage sites and reported other heritage places located within and around the Waddi Wind Farm.

Whilst none of these Aboriginal heritage sites and places will be directly impacted upon by the project, they, along with Aboriginal heritage in the broader wind farm have been included in this section of the ACHMP for reference (see Table 3). These sites and places have been mapped for avoidance. Should site personnel require access to these areas then they are required to take all necessary steps to comply with the AHA 1972.

Note: All site personnel should seek advice from the Proponent regarding compliance before proceeding with any ground disturbing works that may affect Aboriginal Heritage.

Table 2: Aboriginal Heritage Survey Reports that consider the project area

Year	Author	Report Title
May 2012	Goode, B, and Harris J.	Report of an Aboriginal Heritage Survey of the Proposed Waddi & Yandin Wind Farms in the Shire of Dandaragan, Western Australia, prepared for Wind Prospect Pty Ltd.
June 2016	Goode, B, and Harris J.	Addendum Report of an Aboriginal Heritage Survey of the Proposed Waddi & Yandin Wind Farms in the Shire of Dandaragan, Western Australia, prepared for Wind Prospect Pty Ltd.
March 2022	Bennetts, S. and Corsini, S.	Addendum Report of an Aboriginal Heritage Survey of the Proposed Waddi Renewable Energy Project Shire of Dandaragan, Western Australia, prepared for Tilt Renewables.
May 2023	Chown, R. and Johnston, S.	Report of an Aboriginal Heritage Survey of Proposed Waddi Wind Farm Additional Survey Areas 1-5, near Cataby in Shire of Dandaragan, Western Australia, prepared for Tilt Renewables Pty Ltd.
March 2024	Goode, B. and Johnston, S	Notes of an Aboriginal Heritage Consultation for Moodjar Trees along the Transmission Line at Cataby.





Figure 2: A Map of Site ID 4640 Mullering Brook in relation to the Transmission Line Corridor and upgrade of existing access tracks

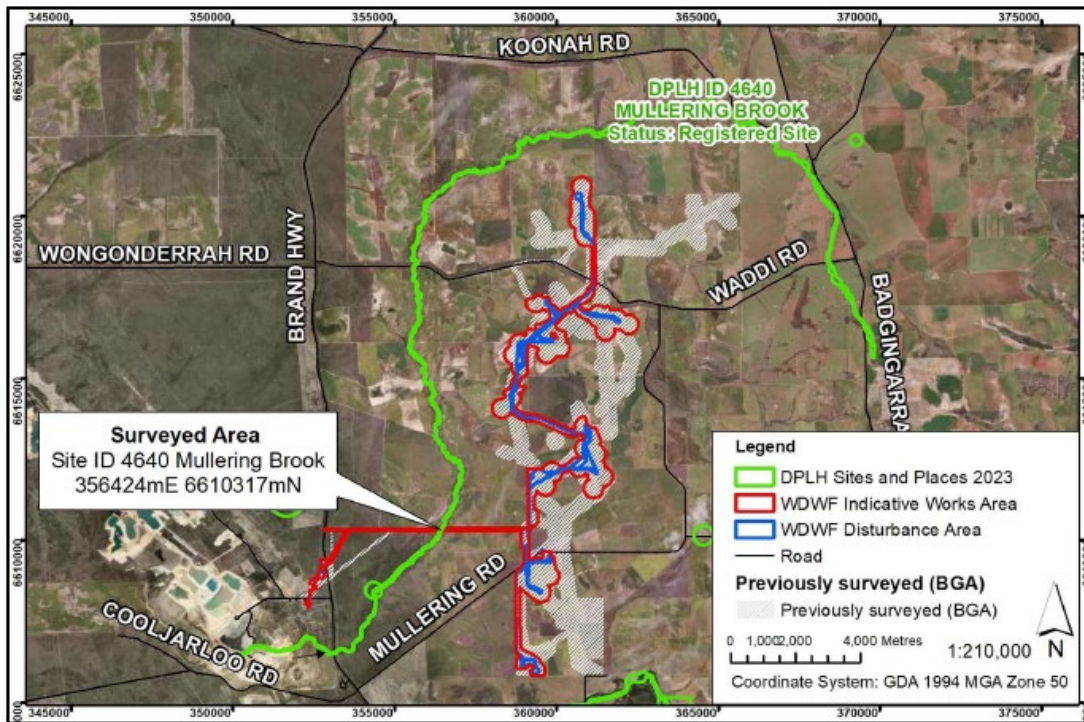
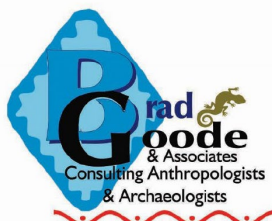


Figure 3: DPLH Site ID 4640 Mullering Brook locations in the vicinity of the project area that have not been subject to surveys

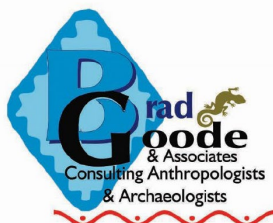


Note: DPLH Site ID 4640 Mullering Brook is also located within the northern and western vicinities of the Waddi Wind Farm project area (see Figure 3). Whilst these areas have not been subject to surveys, as no works have been proposed to occur at these locations, the proponent and contractors must be made aware of the location of this site to avoid impacting upon it and potentially breaching the AHA 1972 in relation to the site. If any works are proposed to occur within the DPLH extent of the Mullering Brook site at these locations, then further Aboriginal heritage surveys will be required to be undertaken and approvals advice should be sought from DPLH.

Table 3: Aboriginal Heritage Sites and Places not affected by the project but requiring avoidance to remain compliant with the AHA 1972 (Green polygons on the map below show the DPLH extent of the Aboriginal sites and places)

ID	Name	Comment	Centre Location (GDA 1994 MGA Z50)
4640	Mullering Brook	Mark on project plans and avoid its extent.	Between 356393mE 6610302mN & 356440mE 6610303mN (see Figure 2)
4641	Wongonderrah Camp	Mark on project plans and avoid its extent.	351639mE 6611350mN
4642	Muralang Pool Camp	Mark on project plans and avoid its extent.	354339mE 6608450mN
4644	Mullering	Mark on project plans and avoid its extent.	352873mE 6606508mN
28326	Minyulo Brook (Bilya)	Mark on project plans and avoid its extent.	361808mE 6605212mN
5216	Natgas 135 (Stored Data)	Mark on project plans and avoid its extent.	364539mE 6610150mN
5483	Gas Pipeline 80	Mark on project plans and avoid its extent.	363639mE 6604650mN
*	Mullering Brook Tributaries	Mark on project plans for avoidance.	Between 362175mE 6620657mN, 364045mE 6618415mN & 363342mE 6617123mN (see Figure 4)

* Not registered on the DPLH Aboriginal Heritage Sites and Places Register



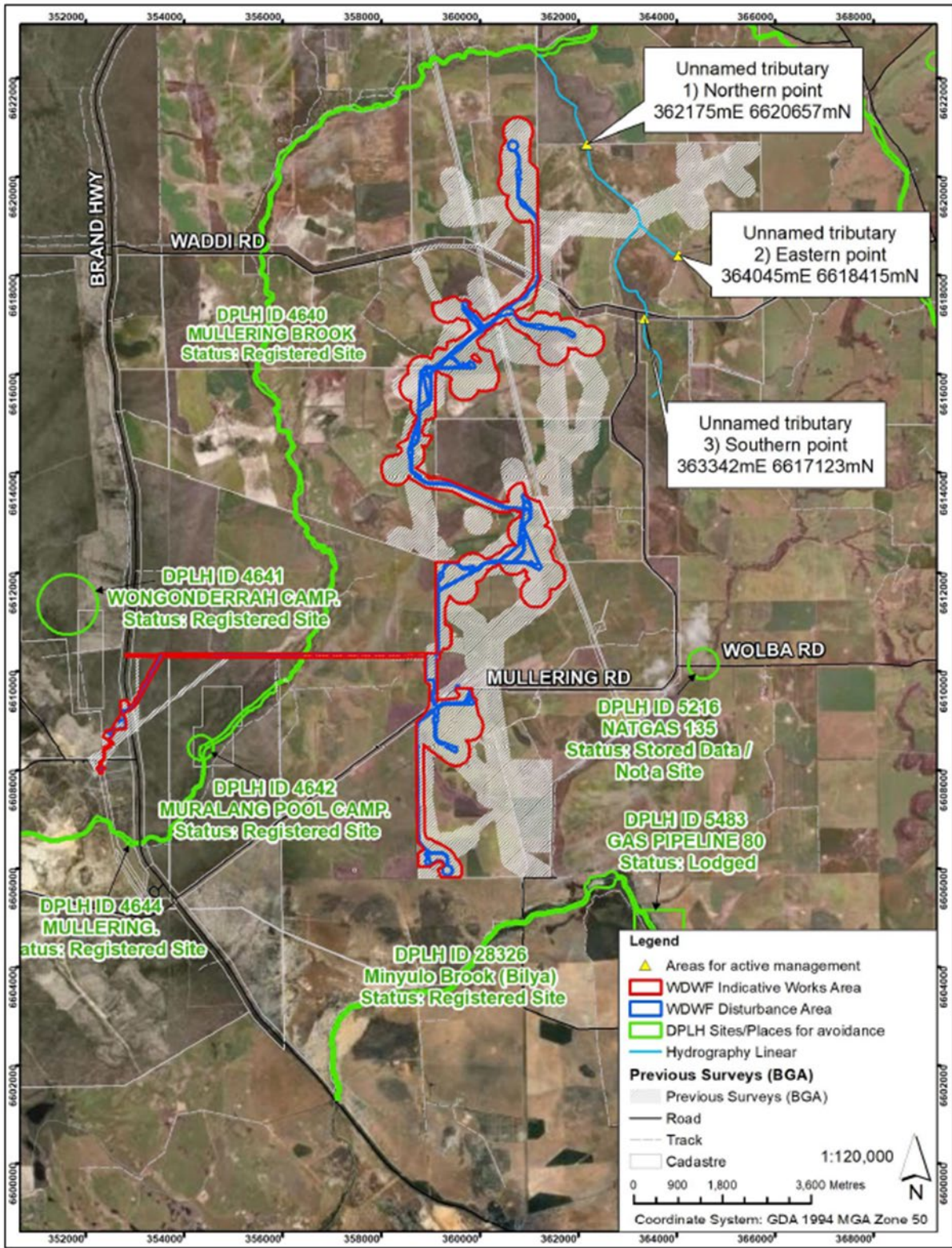


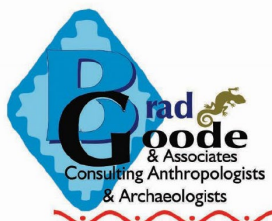
Figure 4: A Map of Aboriginal heritage sites and places (in green) and tributaries requiring avoidance



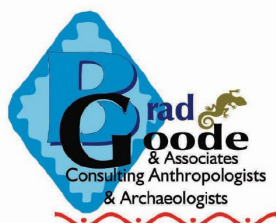
4.0 Specific Management Actions that relate to the AHA 1972

Table 4: Aboriginal Heritage Management Actions

Item	Management Action	Timing	Responsibility
1	Ensure all site personnel are aware of and are compliant with the Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP) and are aware of their obligations to remain compliant with the AHA 1972 under section 15 (report sites).	Pre-contract/ construction Reporting procedures during construction	Proponent Principal Contractor
2	Mark all project plans with the Aboriginal heritage site boundaries and make the Principal Contractor aware of any consent conditions under section 18 of the AHA 1972.	Pre contract tender documents & construction working plans	Proponent
3	Conduct cultural heritage inductions of project personnel prior to work commencing. The Yued Aboriginal Corporation Cultural Advice Committee will appoint a Yued Elder to conduct this training as a fee for service to nominated Proponent and Principal Contractor representatives, who will provide training to all site personnel through a Heritage Awareness Presentation. The induction and Heritage Awareness Presentation(s) must include information about the cultural significance of Moodjar Trees.	Prior to ground disturbance within or in proximity to registered Aboriginal sites and where the work area is in a natural state	Proponent Principal Contractor
4	Mark out Aboriginal heritage site boundaries with fencing (e.g. star pickets, signage and bunting) where these are within 50m of the indicative works area during construction and keep all project personnel, materials machinery and non-essential vehicles outside the site boundary unless authorised under section 18 of the AHA 1972.	Prior to commencement of construction (transmission line)	Principal Contractor
5	Ensure that all management actions detailed in the Construction and Operation Environmental Management Plan are in place to contain pollutants that can potentially run off into Mullering Brook and its tributaries.	Prior to commencement of construction (transmission line)	Principal Contractor
6	Retain a suitably qualified archaeologist (to be called out to attend on-site should archaeological material be identified during monitoring) and two Yued people appointed by the Yued Aboriginal Corporation Cultural Advice Committee as Cultural Heritage Monitors to monitor ground disturbance in 'Monitoring Areas' provided in Appendix D, in accordance with the processes outlined in Appendix A. Provide vehicles and PPE to Archaeologist and/or CHM if required. Note: The Yued Cultural Advice Committee meets monthly. Cultural Heritage Monitors may be appointed in advance of construction, however the Principal Contractor should ensure a minimum of one month's notice is provided to the Yued Aboriginal Corporation Cultural Advisory Committee to enable an appropriate number of monitors to be appointed and trained prior to	Initial ground clearing adjacent to Mullering Brook (transmission line pole locations either side of Aboriginal Heritage Site) and along the powerline corridor where the land is in a natural state.	Principal Contractor



Item	Management Action	Timing	Responsibility
	the first works within the 'Monitoring Areas' provided in Appendix D. A construction programme detailing dates and duration of works within the 'Monitoring Areas' should be provided to the Yued Aboriginal Corporation Cultural Advice Committee as soon as possible following contract award to assist with resource planning.		
7	Have a supply of appropriate flagging barriers/tapes to exclude impact upon or disturbance to any Aboriginal cultural material or skeletal material found during construction (proposed 20m extent).	During construction and monitoring	Principal Contractor
8	Follow the accidental discovery procedure outlined in section 7.0 should suspected Aboriginal cultural material or skeletal material be found during construction.	During construction and monitoring	Principal Contractor

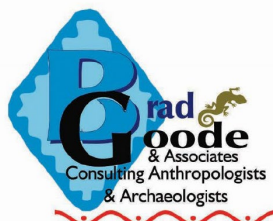


5.0 Specific Management Actions that relate to Agreements made with the Yued

5.1 Management Actions

Table 5: Aboriginal Cultural Management Actions

Item	Management Action	Timing	Responsibility
1	Mark all <i>Nuytsia floribunda</i> or Christmas Trees referred to as Moodjar Trees on maps and plans to ensure that they are protected during construction. A large scale (>A1) map showing all Aboriginal heritage sites and Moodjar trees shall be displayed in the construction compound throughout the duration of construction.	Pre-contract / construction	Proponent Principal Contractor
2	A downloadable virtual GIS map of Aboriginal heritage sites and Moodjar trees will be made available to the Principal Contractor and all subcontractors undertaking works within 50m of Aboriginal heritage sites and/or Moodjar trees. Where practicable, machinery working within 50m of all Aboriginal heritage sites and Moodjar trees will utilise virtual demarcation technology.	During construction and monitoring	Proponent Principal Contractor
3	Conduct a pre-construction induction regarding the significance of <i>Nuytsia floribunda</i> or Christmas Trees referred to as Moodjar Trees to Noongar cultural beliefs	Pre-contract tender documents & construction working plans	Principal Contractor
4	To mitigate the risk of disturbing graves, the Yued Aboriginal Corporation require Cultural Heritage Monitors to be present for any ground disturbing activities occurring in the vicinity of Moodjar trees.	During construction and monitoring	Principal Contractor
5	The Principal Contractor is to monitor compliance with the ACHMP and legislative requirements and is to report compliance and management of cultural values detailed within the ACHMP quarterly to the Proponent and Yued Aboriginal Corporation until completion of construction.	During construction and monitoring	Principal Contractor
6	Maintain rigorous environmental standards by ensuring that all management actions detailed in the Construction and Operation Environmental Management Plan are in place to protect watercourses from pollutants and physical damage from vehicles and machines. At a minimum, these measures shall include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A requirement for site drainage to be designed to accommodate run-off from all impervious and construction surfaces within the approved works area. - A requirement for fuel and other hazardous materials storage to be at least 100 metres from the Mullering Brook watercourse. - A requirement that refuelling, maintenance and washdown of mobile plant machinery and vehicles be undertaken at least 100 metres from the Mullering Brook watercourse. 	During construction and monitoring	Principal Contractor

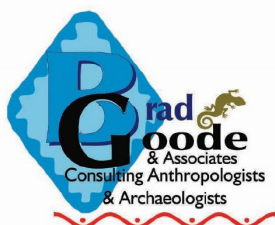


Item	Management Action	Timing	Responsibility
	- A requirement that spill kits are located within the approved works area and personnel trained in their use.		
7	Avoid unnecessary trees and vegetation clearance or destruction of habitat for birds and animals.	During construction and monitoring	Principal Contractor
8	Assist Yued people to seek employment opportunities with Principal Contractor during construction.	Pre-contract / construction	Proponent Principal Contractor
9	Assist Yued people to seek contracting opportunities on the project during operation and any future decommissioning and/or repowering of the site.	Pre-contract / construction	Proponent Principal Contractor
10	Assist Yued people to be involved in rehabilitation work if conducted.	After construction	Proponent Principal Contractor
11	The Proponent acknowledges that the Yued Noongar continue to access and move across Country. The Proponent will work with Yued Noongar to facilitate access across Country within the site wherever practicable, subject to operational safety requirements and any access restrictions imposed by landowners listed in Table 1 of this ACHMP. At all times during construction and operation of the wind farm, the Proponent will provide details of a site contact to the Yued Aboriginal Corporation to facilitate access requests.	During construction Operation	Proponent
12	Should non-compliance with any of the management measures outlined in Table 4 of 5 this ACHMP occur, the Proponent must report the incident to the Yued Aboriginal Corporation within two business days. The Proponent must investigate the incident and provide updates to the Yued Aboriginal Corporation on the investigation upon request, including any preventative and/or mitigation measures proposed.	During construction	Proponent
13	Assist the Yued people to offset the loss of any Moodjar Trees by contracting the Yued Aboriginal Corporation Ranger program to undertake seed collection and replanting as a fee for service in areas where clearing occurs near Moodjar trees.	After construction	Yued Rangers

5.2 Moodjar Trees

The Christmas tree (*Nuytsia floribunda*) is a member of the Loranthaceae family (ABC Books 2004: 266) and is known to many members of the Yued Noongar people as the 'Moodjar Tree'. The Moodjar tree is a hemiparasitic plant found in Western Australia from Esperance to Geraldton predominantly on sandplains. This species range coincides with the range of the Noongar people and as such is an important cultural maker for this Aboriginal group.

The species is a tree up to 10 metres high, or a shrub. The rough bark is grey/brown. Flowers are a vivid yellow orange, appearing between October and January. The Moodjar tree is root hemiparasitic, is



photosynthetic and mainly obtains water and mineral nutrients from its hosts. The haustoria arising from the roots of *Nuytsia floribunda* attach themselves to roots of many nearby plants and draw water and therefore nutrients from them. As such habitat around Moodjar trees are important to the species survival.



Figure 5: Moodjar tree examples

In terms of the cultural significance of the *Nuytsia floribunda* or 'Moodjar trees' to Yued people it has been reported that they 'Mark graves in their country' and when in flower 'Signify time to go to the coast for fishing' (Colin Headland per com March 2024).

More broadly many Noongar groups believe that the *Nuytsia floribunda* or Moodjar trees (after Bates 1985: 224) are spirit trees and that the souls of the dead rest on these trees on their way to 'Koorannup' the place of the dead across the western sea. (ibid: 223). Further to this belief the Red-Tailed Black Cockatoo ('Karrak' after Bates 1985:223) was thought to transport the spirit to 'Koorannup' from its resting place on the 'Moodjar tree'.

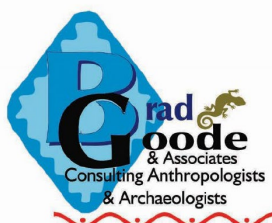
Bates (1985) has recorded that:

Nyeerganup-Koorannup was the name given to the home of the dead beyond the sea. In middle of the sea, according to Murray natives, and on the way to Nyeerganup-Koorannup, there is a 'karrak' (black cockatoo, with red tail), whose nest is built on the road under the sea which the natives must take. The cockatoo sits on its nest and waits for the spirit of the dead man. When the spirit approaches the vicinity of the nest, he dives underneath it and comes up on the Koorannup side of the nest and thus gets to his final home. Sometimes he does not dive deep enough, and then the cockatoo catches him and eats him (Bates 1985: 223).

In relation to the Christmas tree, Bates (1992:153) recorded that:

...the Christmas bush must always take first place, because it is a living memorial of our dead Bibbulmun and their religion, which was a strong faith and belief in the survival of the soul after death... The tree-Moojarr, or Moodurt [Moodjar] was to the Bibbulmun the "Kaanya Tree," "the tree of the souls of the newly dead". From time immemorial the soul of every Bibbulmun rested on the branches of this tree on leaving its mortal body for its heavenly home, Kurannup [Koorannup], the home of the Bibbulmun dead which lay beyond the western sea (Bates 1992: 153).

The Yued Noongar people also believe that the presence of Moodjar trees indicate that there may be burials in the immediate area. Culturally the Yued people are known to seek out sandy areas near Moodjar trees to



bury the deceased.

Spiritually the trees are also thought to provide repositories for souls of the deceased and as such the Yued people believe that where you find Moodjar Trees there may be graves present. To mitigate the risk of disturbing graves the Yued people require Cultural Heritage Monitors to be present for any ground disturbing work occurring in the vicinity of Moodjar trees.

Further, during the planning for the wind farm, the Yued people have recommended that where possible contractors do not disturb these trees, and that the immediate surrounds are not excavated or destroyed by activities associated with the construction of the wind farm. Disturbance, damage, and removal of Moodjar Trees is to be avoided where possible.

If avoidance of the trees is not possible, or excavation in their vicinity is required then appropriate management and mitigation actions should be taken (see Table 4). An appropriate management action for removal of any Moodjar trees or its host habitat would be some form of offset to the loss. During the Moodjar Tree survey conducted in March 2024 it was suggested that to offset the loss of any Moodjar Trees that are required to be removed the proponent should provide funding to assist the Yued people's ranger program to engage in seed collection, cultivation, and replanting of the area post construction.

Yued rangers could also protect Moodjar tree habitat by generally being involved in rehabilitation of the land after construction, thereby maintaining healthy host vegetation in the vicinity of Moodjar trees that may be at risk from clearing in the vicinity as a part of a 'caring for country program'.

As a result of the Moodjar tree survey in March 2024 it has been determined that one Moodjar Tree is required to be removed. Here the Yued people consulted approved the tree's removal subject to agreed mitigation strategies (see Figure 6).

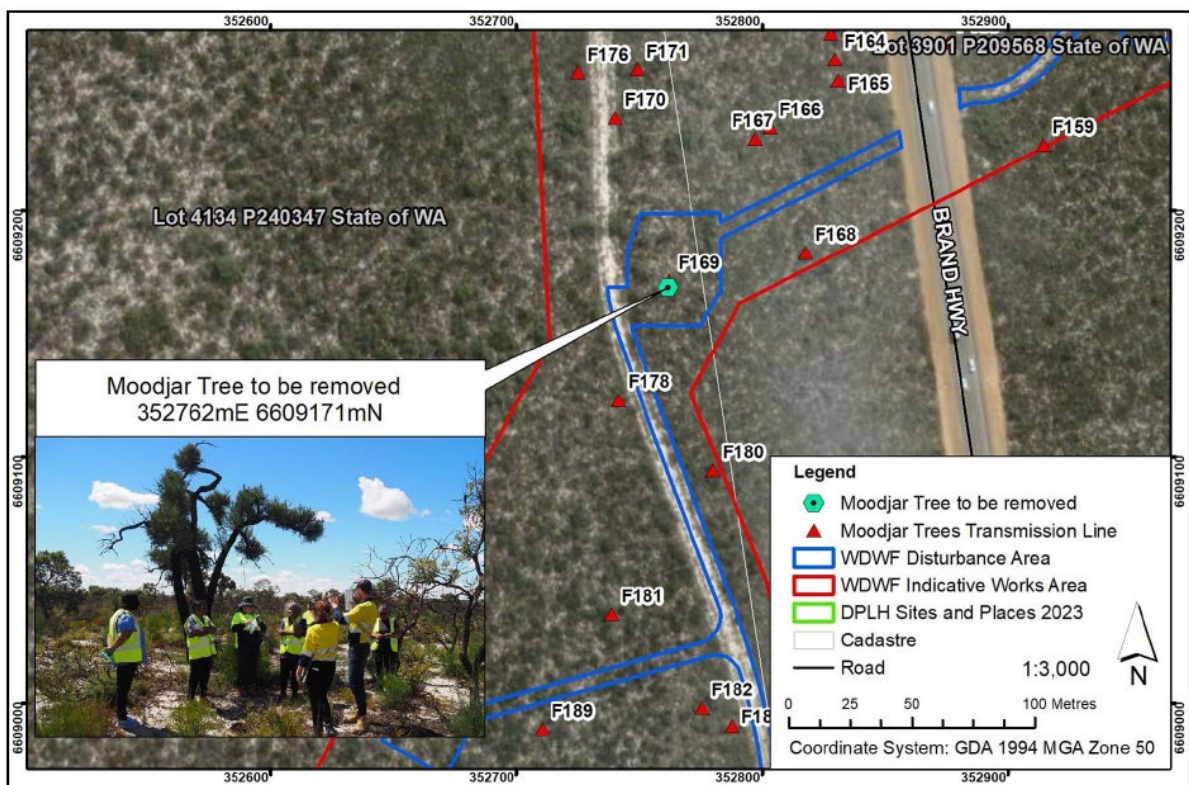
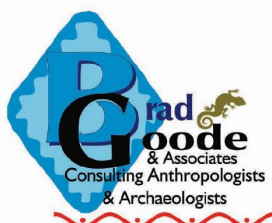


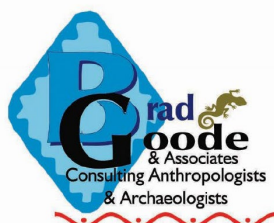
Figure 6: A map showing the location of the Moodjar tree required to be removed



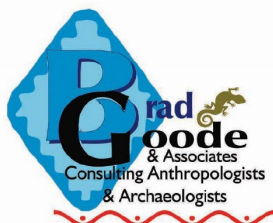
The following table and map show locations of Moodjar trees:

Table 6: Moodjar tree locations recorded during previous surveys (see also Figures 7, 8)

ID*	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	ID*	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)
Transmission Line Corridor Disturbance Area – Moodjar Tree to be Removed					
F169	352762	6609171	-	-	-
Transmission Line Corridor Indicative Works Area					
16	355507	6610339	F146	353477	6610190
17	355613	6610348	F147	353509	6610198
18	356530	6610312	F150	353413	6610016
F97	353097	6609522	F153	352979	6609376
F98	353085	6609546	F156	352889	6609290
F99	353139	6609548	F156	352926	6609294
F100	353127	6609561	F158	352876	6609268
F103	353187	6609641	F159	352914	6609227
F104	353170	6609664	F162	353011	6609314
F105	353140	6609659	F163	352828	6609272
F106	353122	6609663	F164	352830	6609261
F107	353109	6609647	F165	352831	6609253
F108	353110	6609679	F166	352803	6609234
F110	353177	6609711	F167	352797	6609229
F111	353177	6609718	F168	352818	6609183
F111	353184	6609728	F170	352740	6609238
F112	353205	6609718	F171	352749	6609257
F113	353243	6609725	F172	352946	6609308
F114	353242	6609728	F173	352706	6609346
F115	353244	6609755	F175	352710	6609315
F116	353260	6609764	F176	352725	6609256
F118	353244	6609779	F178	352742	6609123
F119	353247	6609774	F180	352780	6609094
F120	353240	6609765	F181	352739	6609036
F121	353245	6609753	F182	352776	6608998
F122	353231	6609770	F183	352788	6608991
F123	353208	6609776	F184	352811	6609006
F124	353188	6609798	F185	352786	6608961
F125	353199	6609827	F186	352724	6608914



ID*	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	ID*	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)
F127	353226	6609834	F187	352711	6608909
F128	353218	6609876	F188	352725	6608949
F130	353352	6609918	F189	352711	6608989
F131	353299	6609930	F190	352691	6608949
F132	353285	6609920	F191	352685	6608936
F133	353306	6609945	F192	352634	6608925
F134	353284	6609965	F194	352591	6608907
F137	353319	6610038	F195	352664	6608882
F138	353354	6610035	F196	352792	6608897
F139	353333	6610070	F197	352811	6608877
F140	353373	6610088	F197	352790	6608889
F142	353396	6610175	F198	352525	6608753
F143	353425	6610137	F200	352391	6608412
F144	353444	6610142	F201	352373	6608386
F145	353445	6610193	F202	352374	6608372
Waddi Wind Farm Indicative Works Area					
39	359318	6616176	41	359365	6616171
40	359330	6616186	42	359361	6616182
Waddi Wind Farm Project Area					
19	361082	6618446	78	359736	6609841
20	359638	6619149	79	359741	6609845
21	359652	6619028	80	359748	6609841
22	359628	6619022	81	360214	6610129
23	359535	6619011	82	360175	6610160
24	359526	6619015	83	360168	6610158
25	364678	6620337	84	359623	6609655
26	361484	6617394	85	359623	6609671
27	361551	6617598	86	360243	6609684
28	360950	6617942	87	360908	6605961
29	360930	6617953	88	360813	6606115
30	360928	6617952	89	360171	6609273
31	360928	6617946	90	360199	6609479
32	360924	6617947	91	360199	6609541
33	360239	6617284	92	360209	6609564

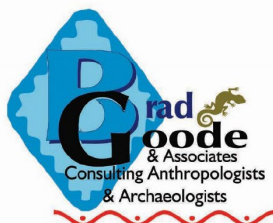


ID*	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	ID*	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)
34	359959	6617357	93	360204	6609569
35	359936	6617381	94	360204	6609573
36	359958	6617350	95	360211	6609578
37	359955	6617338	96	360209	6609583
38	359961	6617334	97	359993	6609425
43	359139	6616027	98	359872	6618880
44	359232	6615939	99	359548	6618968
45	359237	6615914	100	359583	6618978
46	359234	6615910	101	359648	6618973
47	359232	6615904	102	359647	6618976
48	359227	6615907	103	363384	6618865
49	359259	6615878	104	363505	6618829
50	359263	6615885	105	363432	6618801
51	359269	6615890	106	360899	6617930
52	359288	6615848	107	360892	6617930
53	359277	6615781	108	360896	6617946
54	359160	6615835	109	360887	6617963
55	359157	6615831	110	360871	6617971
56	359133	6615878	111	360859	6617949
57	359131	6615876	112	360839	6617981
58	359117	6615873	113	360670	6617785
59	359282	6615627	114	359317	6615948
60	359237	6615615	115	359312	6615741
61	359270	6615607	116	359310	6615740
62	359289	6615685	117	359329	6615697
63	359230	6615386	118	359341	6615694
64	359229	6615393	119	359318	6615640
65	359227	6615418	120	359314	6615634
66	359225	6615426	121	359293	6615548
67	359180	6615485	122	359322	6615558
68	359136	6615436	123	359329	6615559
69	361497	6614100	124	359346	6615463
70	359453	6609629	125	359336	6615464
71	359445	6609626	126	359341	6615405



ID*	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	ID*	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)
72	359439	6609637	127	359293	6615364
73	359660	6609719	128	361027	6613899
74	359669	6609701	129	361023	6613901
75	359665	6609728	130	361015	6613887
76	359668	6609735	131	361209	6613688
77	359708	6609825	132	361844	6615654

***Note:** Moodjar trees 1-15 are not listed in this table or on the following maps, as they are located outside of the project area. Moodjar trees commencing with an F were identified by a Flora Survey in 2024 and were the subject of an ethnographic consultation held on 14th March 2024 within the Transmission Line Corridor.



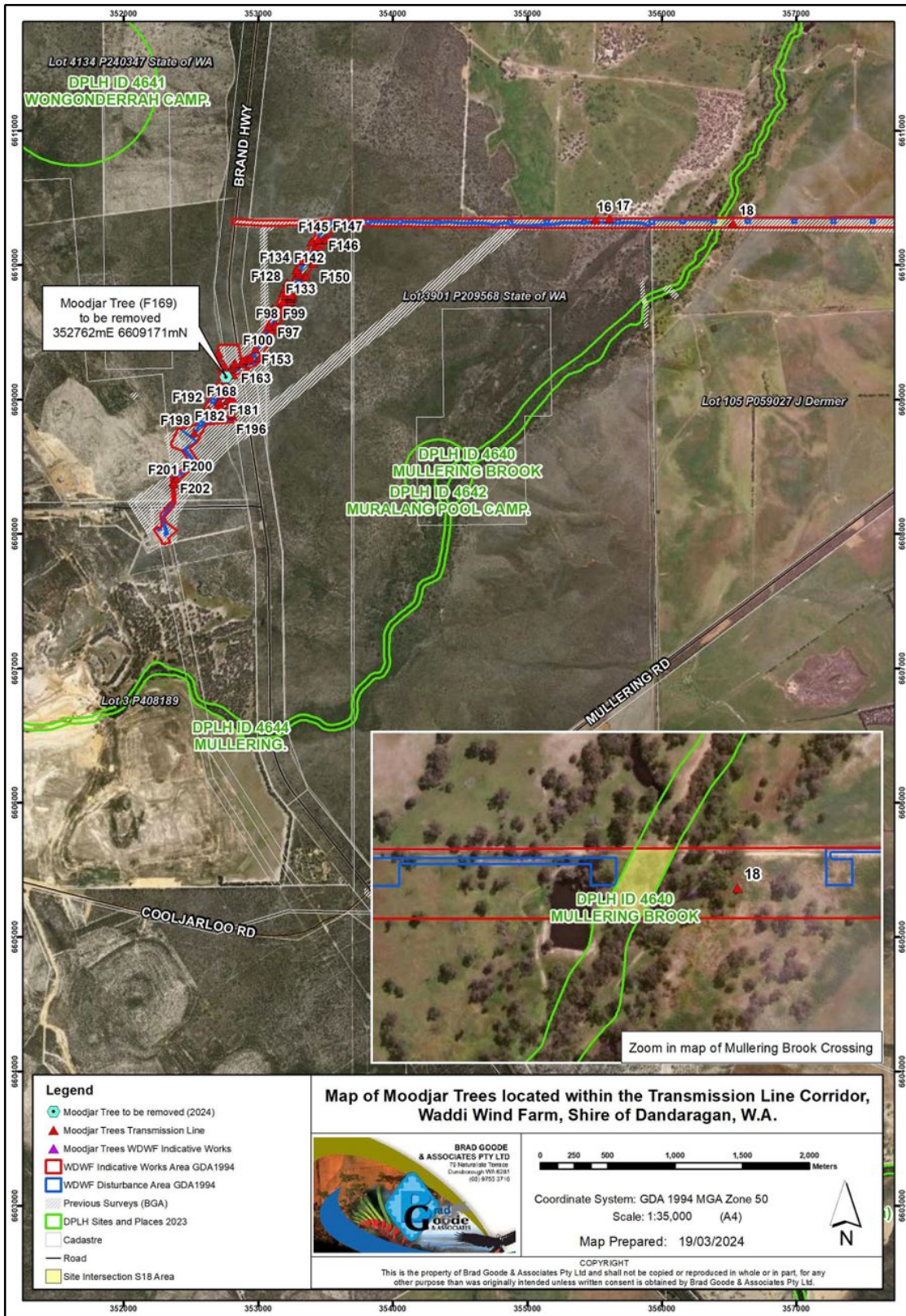
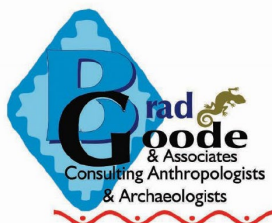


Figure 7: Map of Moodjar trees (in red) within the transmission line corridor



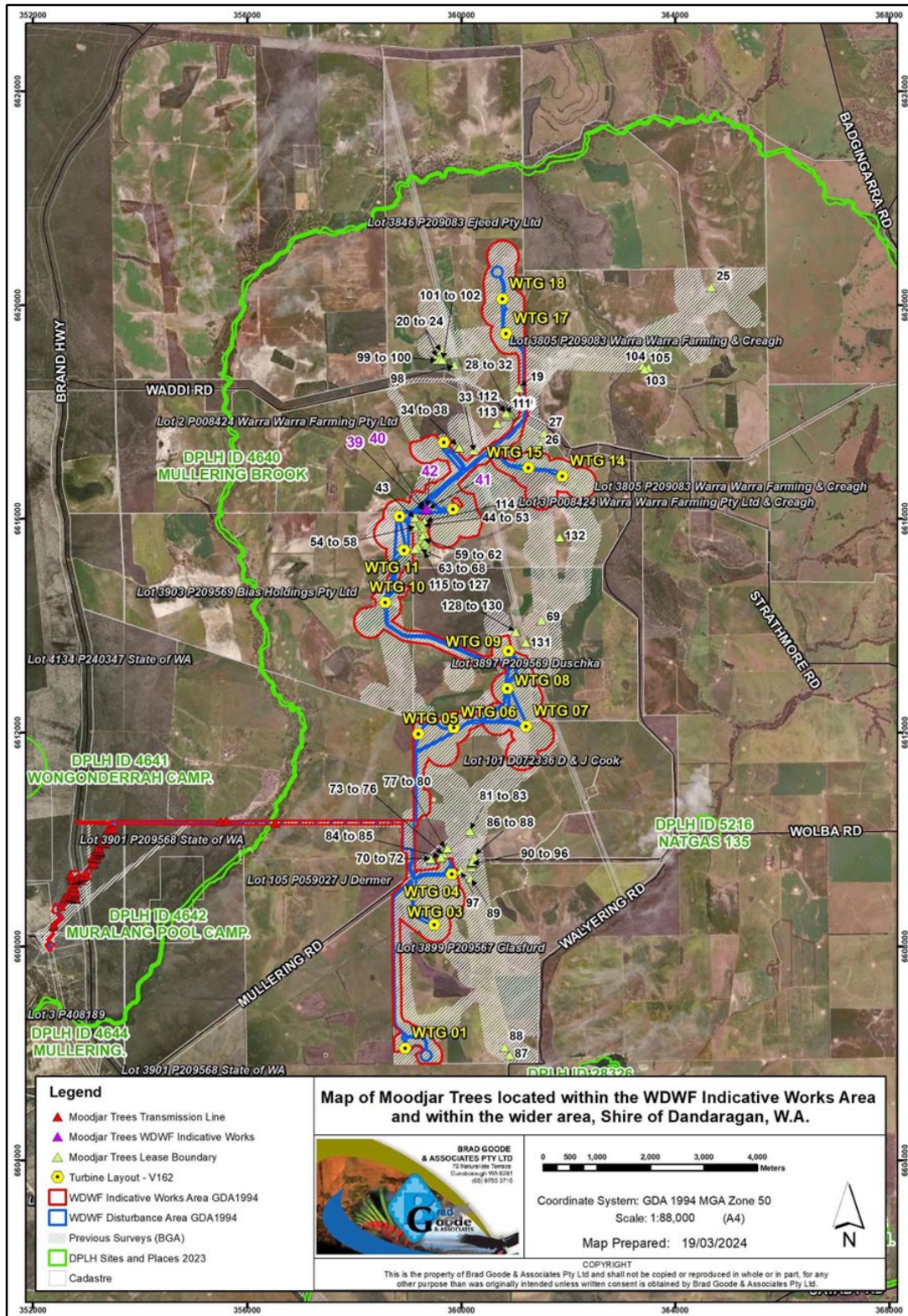
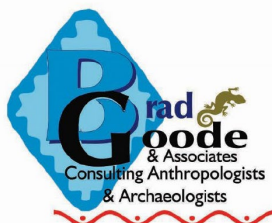


Figure 8: A map of Moodjar trees located within the Waddi Wind Farm Indicative Works Area (in purple) and within the wider area (in light green)



6.0 Potential Risks and Management Actions

Section 17 of the AHA 1972 states that 'a person who excavates, destroys, damages, conceals or in any way alters an Aboriginal site **commits an offence**, unless he or she acts with the authorisation of the Registrar of Aboriginal Sites (Registrar) under section 16 or the consent of the minister of Aboriginal Affairs (Minister) under section 18.

For this project ministerial consent under section 18 of the AHA 1972 had been sought to affect the Mullering Brook Site ID 4640, with the original planned activities to construct the power transmission line and road upgrades seen to directly affect the waterway. Within the consent notice, activities such as tree clearing and pruning, excavations to install poles, and excavations to the bed and embankments of the brook for the purpose of installing bridges, culverts and armoured crossings were specified.

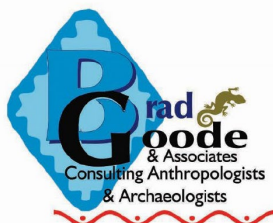
The design for the Waddi Wind Farm has since been revised to avoid impacts to this Aboriginal heritage site. The finalised design, whilst intersecting with the DPLH extent of Mullering Brook Site ID 4640, will now not impact upon the waterway which is the actual boundary of the site. Therefore, no further approvals under the AHA 1972 are required in relation to the planned activities for the transmission line, unless new information about heritage values is reported to the proponent by the Yued people.

Should the nature of these activities change then legal advice or advice from the DPLH must be sought before proceeding. This will be necessary to avoid a section 17 breach of the AHA 1972 occurring. All site personnel should be made aware of the location of the actual boundary of the Mullering Brook Site ID 4640 within the DPLH extent of the site to avoid impacting upon the site and potentially breaching the AHA 1972.

All site personnel should be made aware of section 15 of the AHA 1972 which requires that any material discovered that may be associated with the traditional life of Aboriginal people is required to be reported to the register at the DPLH. The AHA 1972 also requires that any new information regarding heritage values within the development area regardless of approvals being in place should be reported to the Registrar and advice sought before activities proceed.

During the Aboriginal heritage surveys conducted it was also noted that indirect effects (such as the leaching of pollutants) have the potential to affect ethnographic values associated with Mullering Brook. These indirect effects also have potential to breach the AHA 1972. To mitigate this risk the Principal Contractor will need to ensure that appropriate environmental controls are in place to prevent such spills. Should spills occur an appropriate clean-up plan should be in place.

During the Archaeological surveys the consultants identified some potential for sub-surface artefacts to be present near watercourses and where the land is in a natural state (not previously cleared). To mitigate this risk during all initial excavations (when the land is cleared for the first time) initial ground clearing should be monitored by two Noongar custodians appointed by the Yued Aboriginal Corporation as Cultural Heritage Monitors and supervised by an on-call archaeologist (see Monitoring Area Map 1 in Appendix D).



7.0 Accidental Discoveries

The procedure outlined in this section should be enacted to properly identify any Aboriginal artefacts that may be located beneath the ground surface.

7.1 Suspected Artefacts or Cultural Material (excluding Skeletal Remains)

Step 1: Should any suspected artefacts or cultural material be identified by site personnel or the Cultural Heritage Monitors all site personnel should cease work in the immediate area (20m around the extent) and the project archaeologist should be called in to record and provide advice as to whether this material constitutes an Aboriginal site under section 5 & 6 of the AHA 1972. In the event of a dispute between the Cultural Heritage Monitors and the project archaeologist, the Yued Aboriginal Corporation will be called in to mediate the situation and reach an agreed resolution.

Step 2: Should the archaeologist determine that the material may constitute an Aboriginal site under section 5 & 6 of the AHA 1972 then all work should remain paused in the immediate area (20m around the extent) and the material should then be reported to the Registrar at the DPLH and Yued Aboriginal Corporation Heritage Officer within 24 hours of discovery. In relation to such a site, the Registrar will provide advice as to what will be required to continue with the work and if a section 18 consent notice under AHA 1972 is required. Obviously, such a process places the work program at risk. To mitigate this risk the Proponent should make the Principal Contractor aware of such requirements so contingency plans are in place to deal with such time delays. Isolated artefacts are generally not considered a site under the AHA 1972 unless they are rare or unique or can answer research questions within the science of archaeology. Any isolated finds should be reported to the Yued Aboriginal Corporation Heritage Officer within 24 hours of discovery and inspected by an archaeologist before being relocated.

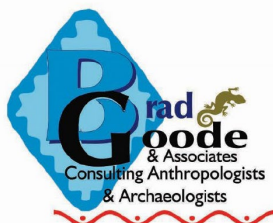
Step 3: In the event that any artefacts or cultural materials (including isolated finds) are salvaged during the course of the construction, the finds must be recorded spatially on a Finds Register. The Proponent will liaise with the Yued Aboriginal Corporation Heritage Officer for the find(s) to be repatriated to the Yued Aboriginal Corporation and stored at a suitable location, with any approvals required under the AHA 1972 to be obtained by the Proponent. The Proponent will ensure that the find(s) are appropriately stored for preservation, having regard to the nature and condition of the find, until a suitable storage location is advised by the Yued Aboriginal Corporation Cultural Advice Committee and any necessary approvals obtained under the AHA 1972. During any interim storage period, the Proponent will ensure reasonable opportunities are afforded to the Yued Aboriginal Corporation to view and/or inspect the find(s) privately upon request.

7.2 Suspected Skeletal Remains

During the ethnographic consultations with the Yued group it was identified that it is the belief amongst the native title claim group that some potential exists for skeletal material to be present near Christmas Trees (*Nuysia floribunda*) or Moodjar Trees or where excavations are required in sands near watercourses.

Step 1: Should suspected skeletal remains be unearthed all work should cease in the immediate area (20m around the extent) and the Western Australian Police Service be called (in accordance with *the Coroners Act 1996*) to determine if the remains constitute a crime scene or to determine if the remains are likely to be of Aboriginal origin (see Table 7). The Yued Aboriginal Corporation should be notified immediately after the Western Australian Police Service, and no later than 24 hours following the suspected discovery.

Step 2: In the event it is an Aboriginal set or partial set of remains, the Proponent will be required to make contact with the registrar of Aboriginal Sites at the DPLH in Perth who will request that no further work takes place within the demarcated area until the Noongar community are informed through the Yued Aboriginal Corporation and consulted regarding appropriate management of the remains. The Yued Aboriginal

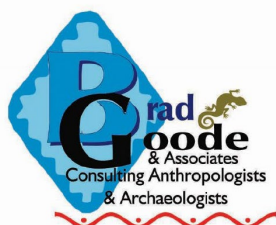


Corporation have expressed a preference for remains to be left in situ if possible.

Step 3: If the remains cannot be left in situ, the Proponent must consult with the Yued Aboriginal Corporation Heritage Officer and seek ministerial consent pursuant to a section 18 application under AHA 1972 to exhume and relocate the remains in keeping with the wishes of the Elders who have custodial rights in the area. Obviously, such a process places the work program at risk. To mitigate this risk the proponent should make the Principal Contractor aware of such requirements so contingency plans are in place to deal with such time delays.

Table 7: Contact Details

Contact	Name & Address	Contact Number
Moora Police Station	Lot 50 Roberts Street Moora WA 6510	(08) 9562 9300
Yued Aboriginal Corporation	Ms Marnie Tonkin Heritage Officer City West Lotteries House, 2 Delhi Street West Perth WA 6005	(08) 9420 7251
South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council	Central Services Corporation Level 2, 100 Royal Street East Perth WA 6004 PO Box 585 Cannington WA 6892	(08) 9358 7400
Brad Goode & Associates Pty Ltd	Mr Brad Goode (Anthropologist) Mrs Jacqueline Harris (Archaeologist) Mr Stuart Johnston (Archaeologist) C/O 79 Naturaliste Terrace Dunsborough WA 6281	0432 267 443 0419 921 905 0408 622 268
Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH)	Mr Aiden Ash (Acting Director, Aboriginal Heritage Conservation / Heritage, and Property Services) 140 William Street Perth WA 6000	(08) 6551 8040 0419 141 708



8.0 Monitoring

8.1 Archaeological Monitoring

Archaeological monitoring is required at locations where the heritage consultants have identified some potential for subsurface archaeological material to be present (see sections 4 and 5). The purpose is to identify and record subsurface artefacts or identify skeletal remains to comply with the *Coroners Act 1996* and the AHA 1972.

Monitoring of ground disturbance is generally conducted by two Yued Cultural Heritage Monitors nominated by the Yued Aboriginal Corporation Cultural Advice Committee at each location where work is occurring when the ground is being cleared for the first time. An archaeologist should be retained to be called out should the monitors identify archaeological material during monitoring.

Areas of ground disturbance activities where monitoring is required are shown in Appendix D – Monitoring Area Map 1.

8.2 Cultural Monitoring

To show respect for the Yued people's religious belief system regarding waterways the conduct of a sand throwing ritual by Elders is recommended for the crossing of the Mullering Brook for the transmission line (see sections 3 and 4). The Principal Contractor should allow Yued Elders (male and female) to conduct this ritual in private.

The Yued people have requested that cultural monitoring occur for ground disturbing activities at any natural creeklines, regardless of whether the waterways are registered as Aboriginal heritage sites under the AHA 1972 or not.

The Cultural Heritage Monitor's role is to provide advice on culturally appropriate activities. This advice relates to how things are done in terms of their impact upon what is significant to Yued people's cultural values.

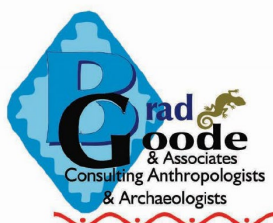
If the Yued Cultural Heritage Monitors take issue with activities, then the work should cease, and the project manager should be informed to discuss the issue with the Cultural Heritage Monitor. If the issue cannot be resolved, then the anthropologist and Yued Aboriginal Corporation Heritage Officer should be called to mediate the situation and reach an agreed resolution.

Areas of ground disturbance activities where monitoring is required are shown in Appendix D – Monitoring Area Map 1.

8.3 Monitoring Work Requirements

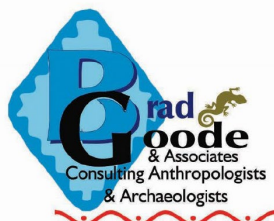
Cultural Heritage Monitoring of ground disturbance requires the Principal Contractor to provide a monitoring station (chairs, shade, and food/water) at a safe distance from where the machinery is operating but from where the Cultural Heritage Monitor can observe the work. All Cultural Heritage Monitors should have communication equipment which is to be supplied by the Principal Contractor. All Cultural Heritage Monitors should be inducted in safe work practices by the Principal Contractor at a pre-start meeting. Throughout the day the Principal Contractor should be responsible for the Cultural Heritage Monitor's participation and should keep a record of the action and advice that arises from the process.

Periodically the site supervisor should stop the machines and give the monitors the opportunity to inspect the work area as required. Monitors are required to work the hours specified by the Principal Contractor and take direction from the site supervisor and leading hand on the work crew if the supervisor is not present. Monitors are to fill out daily time sheets and comply with all relevant legal requirements. The Principal Contractor or a



suitable Aboriginal labour hire company should be responsible for the employment, payment, and insurance of the monitors and the Yued Aboriginal Corporation should be responsible for selection of candidates and contact advice.

All the monitors selected should receive a heritage induction on their role and responsibilities. As the project will take place over an unspecified amount of time, it is recommended that appropriate senior Yued Elder/s receive this heritage induction at the beginning of the program from the on-call Archaeologist and project representative responsible for implementation of the ACHMP management measures. Senior Yued Elder/s receiving the induction will receive a certificate acknowledging they have completed the induction. The Yued Elder/s can provide this training to the younger Yued people who are selected for the cultural heritage monitoring program so that they are aware of their role and responsibilities.



9.0 Contingency Actions & Reporting Requirements

9.1 Contingency Actions

Should the above management actions be unsuccessful, or not implemented, the following contingency actions will be initiated.

Table 8: Aboriginal Heritage Contingency Actions

Trigger	Action
Non-compliance with management measures detailed in ACHMP management actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Immediately investigate the cause of the non-compliance and take preventative actions to prevent further occurrences. 2. Review management measures for practicality or relevance. 3. Consider further education of staff/sub-contractors to ensure understanding and prevent any reoccurrence. 4. Notify the Yued Aboriginal Corporation within 24 hours of discovery and consult with Aboriginal community representatives where required (e.g. unauthorised disturbance of known site).
Unauthorised disturbance to known Aboriginal Heritage sites during construction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Investigate cause. 2. Implement contingency actions which may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review management measures for practicality or relevance. - Improve training and education for all personnel. - Improve and implement increased protective measures as necessary. 3. Report the incident to the Yued Aboriginal Corporation/DPLH within 24 hours of discovery regarding the disturbance and seek advice regarding compliance and mitigation. 4. Monitor the success of these actions and continue to monitor sites of Aboriginal Heritage significance.

9.2 Reporting Requirements

Table 9: Aboriginal Heritage Reporting Requirements

Parameter	Frequency	Responsibility	Report To
Aboriginal Heritage issues including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any impacts on Listed Aboriginal sites - Any newly identified Aboriginal sites - The names and dates that Yued Cultural Heritage Monitors were engaged to observe the works and record their observations 	At the end of monitoring	Archaeologist	DPLH, Yued Aboriginal Corporation & Proponent



10.0 References

Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972, Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, www.legislation.wa.gov.au

Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 Aboriginal Heritage (Transitional Provisions) Regulations 2023, www.legislation.wa.gov.au

Aboriginal Heritage Legislation Amendment and Repeal Act 2023, Government of Western Australia Department of Justice Parliamentary Counsel's Office, www.legislation.wa.gov.au

ABC Books 2004, ABC Gardening Australia Flora's Native Plants, The Definitive Guide to Australian Plants Over 1,800 Plants, Global Book Publishing Pty Ltd.

Bates, D. 1985, *The Native Tribes of Western Australia*, I. White (Ed.), National Library of Australia, Canberra.

Bates, D. 1992, *Aboriginal Perth Bibbulmun Biographies and Legends*, ed. P.J. Bridge, Hesperian Press, p.153.

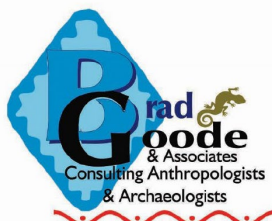
Bennetts, S. and Corsini, S.J. 2022, Addendum Report of an Aboriginal Heritage Survey of the Proposed Waddi Renewable Energy Project Shire of Dandaragan, Western Australia, report prepared for Tilt Renewables, March 2022.

Chown, R. and Johnston, S. 2023, Report of an Aboriginal Heritage Survey of Proposed Waddi Wind Farm Additional Survey Areas 1-5, near Cataby in Shire of Dandaragan, Western Australia, report prepared for Tilt Renewables Pty Ltd, May 2023.

Department of Aboriginal Affairs [DPLH] 2013, Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Guidelines, Version 3.0, Government of Western Australia, updated October 2014, <http://www.daa.wa.gov.au/globalassets/pdf-files/ddg> accessed 3rd November 2015.

Goode, B. and Harris, J. 2016, Addendum Report of an Aboriginal Heritage Survey of the Proposed Waddi Wind Farm and Solar Plant in the Shire of Dandaragan, Western Australia, report prepared for Wind Prospect Pty Ltd on behalf of Trustpower Australia Holdings Pty Ltd, July 2016.

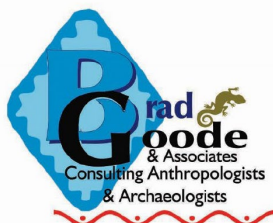
Goode, B. and Harris, J. 2012, Report of an Aboriginal Heritage Survey of the Proposed Waddi and Yandin Wind Farms in the Shire of Dandaragan, Western Australia, unpublished report prepared for Wind Prospect Pty Ltd, May 2012.



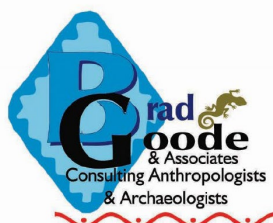
Appendix A: Cultural Heritage Monitors Conditions of Engagement

An archaeologist is to be retained to determine a monitoring program and to supervise two Yued Noongar Cultural Heritage Monitors to observe ground disturbing works for the Waddi Wind Farm Project to be conducted within monitoring areas defined in Appendix D – Monitoring Areas Map 1.

Item	Management Action	Timing	Responsibility
1	<p>Prior to the commencement of ground disturbing activities an archaeologist is to conduct a site visit with the Principal Contractor to determine a monitoring program whereby two Yued Noongar Cultural Heritage Monitors observe the earthworks as required.</p> <p>The archaeologist will induct the contractor and staff, regarding strategies to follow should monitors identify material or skeletal remains as per the ACHMP. The archaeologist's role is supervision, recording and reporting at the completion of the project.</p>	Pre-construction	Principal Contractor
2	<p>Payments to Cultural Heritage Monitors will be \$617.95 per day for monitoring, travel is \$0.78/km and meal (lunch) per day is \$19.56.</p> <p>Accommodation payments will be provided when the Cultural Heritage Monitor cannot return home safely in an 8 hour day at \$250 per night.</p>	Weekly	Principal Contractor
3	Payment for the monitoring services will be made by the Principal Contractor with time sheets to be processed for payment every second week (or as otherwise agreed by both parties).	Weekly	Principal Contractor
4	Insurance (worker's compensation, public liability, etc.) requirements for Cultural Heritage Monitors and observers shall be covered by the Principal Contractors insurance.	Weekly	Principal Contractor
5	Timesheets shall be completed by the Cultural Heritage Monitors in full and will be signed by the Principal Contractor's nominated representative and the Cultural Heritage Monitor.	Weekly	Cultural Heritage Monitors
6	Monitoring work hours will be determined by the Principal Contractor	Daily	Cultural Heritage Monitors
7	Notification to the Cultural Heritage Monitor of the works commencing will be by email and phone approximately one week prior to the commencement of the activities.	Daily	Principal Contractor
8	The failure of the Cultural Heritage Monitor to attend the Works Site after being given at least three working days' notice of their need to attend will not inhibit the construction works to proceed.	Daily	Principal Contractor
9	Cultural Heritage Monitors must be suitable to attend the Works Site in terms of their physical ability to walk and inspect the work site in safe and capable manner.	Interview	Archaeologist / Principal Contractor
10	The Cultural Heritage Monitor must comply with the Principal	Weekly	Site Supervisor



Item	Management Action	Timing	Responsibility
	Contractors' Occupational Safety and Health Policy & Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy (or equivalent policies as advised by the Principal Contractor prior to the commencement of monitoring).		
11	On days when the monitoring of ground disturbing activities is to occur the Cultural Heritage Monitor should attend the Works Site office 30 minutes prior to the Principal Contractor's start time. This will enable any pre-start briefings for the day to be arranged and safety equipment to be issued.	Daily	Cultural Heritage Monitors
12	If the Cultural Heritage Monitors do not arrive on the Works Site by the Principal Contractor's nominated start time, or if they decide to depart the site prior to the end of the working day, this will not prevent the Principal Contractor from undertaking ground disturbing activities on that day.	Weekly	Site Supervisor / Cultural Heritage Monitors
13	A Work Site-specific induction may need to be attended by the Cultural Heritage Monitors, depending on the Principal Contractor's specific Works Site requirements.	Weekly	Principal Contractor / Cultural Heritage Monitors
14	The Cultural Heritage Monitors and any observers must attend the Works Site wearing sturdy and enclosed shoes, long trousers and a long-sleeved shirt.	Daily	Cultural Heritage Monitors
15	Cultural Heritage Monitors will be supplied with the necessary Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (e.g. hard hats, high visibility vests) to enter the Works Site by the Principal Contractor.	Weekly	Principal Contractor
16	Cultural Heritage Monitors will return PPE to the Principal Contractor at the end of each working day.	Daily	Cultural Heritage Monitors
17	The Principal Contractor may at any time at its absolute discretion exclude the Cultural Heritage Monitors or the young observers from being present at the Work Site for non-compliance with safety requirements. This exclusion will not prevent the Principal Contractor from undertaking ground disturbing activities on that day.	Daily	Principal Contractor / Cultural Heritage Monitors
18	Cultural Heritage Monitors may advise the Principal Contractor on ways to minimise disturbance within the affected site.	Weekly	Archaeologist / Cultural Heritage Monitors
19	Should the Cultural Heritage Monitor choose not to be present for the entire day (Principal Contractor's normal working hours), then for safety reasons they must advise the Principal Contractor Site Supervisor on arrival and prior to leaving the Works Site so that the Principal Contractor is aware of who is on the Works Site and that ground disturbing activities can take place without the presence of Cultural Heritage Monitor.	Daily	Principal Contractor / Cultural Heritage Monitors
20	The Principal Contractor will provide safe passage for Cultural Heritage Monitors to travel around the Site, or elect to provide an escort for the Cultural Heritage Monitors.	Construction	Principal Contractor



Appendix B: Obligations Relating to Sites Under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972

Section 15. Report of findings

Any person who has knowledge of the existence of any thing in the nature of Aboriginal burial grounds, symbols or objects of sacred, ritual or ceremonial significance, cave or rock paintings or engravings, stone structures or arranged stones, carved trees, or of any other place or thing to which this Act applies or to which this Act might reasonably be suspected to apply shall report its existence to the Registrar, or to a police officer, unless he has reasonable cause to believe the existence of the thing or place in question to be already known to the Registrar.

Section 16. Excavation of Aboriginal sites

- (1) Subject to section 18, the right to excavate or to remove any thing from an Aboriginal site is reserved to the Registrar.
- (2) The Registrar, on the advice of the Committee, may authorise the entry upon and excavation of an Aboriginal site and the examination or removal of any thing on or under the site in such manner and subject to such conditions as the Committee may advise.

Section 17. Offences relating to Aboriginal sites

A person who –

- (a) excavates, destroys, damages, conceals or in any way alters any Aboriginal site; or
- (b) in any way alters, damages, removes, destroys, conceals, or who deals with in a manner not sanctioned by relevant custom, or assumes the possession, custody or control of, any object on or under an Aboriginal site,

commits an offence unless he is acting with the authorisation of the Registrar under section 16 or the consent of the Minister under section 18.

Section 18. Consent to certain uses

- (1) For the purposes of this section, the expression “the owner of any land” includes a lessee from the Crown, and the holder of any mining tenement or mining privilege, or of any right or privilege under the Petroleum Act 1967, in relation to the land.

(1a) A person is also included as an owner of land for the purposes of this section if –

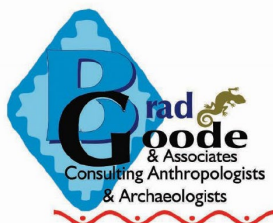
(a) the person –

(i) is the holder of rights conferred under section 34 of the Dampier to Bunbury Pipeline Act 1997 in respect of the land or is the holder's nominee approved under section 34(3) of that Act; or

(ii) has authority under section 7 of the Petroleum Pipelines Act 1969 to enter upon the land; or

(b) the person is the holder of a distribution license under Part 2A of the *Energy Coordination Act 1994* as a result of which the person has rights or powers in respect of the land.

- (2) Where the owner of any land gives to the Committee notice in writing that he requires to use the land for a purpose which, unless the Minister gives his consent under this section, would be likely to result in a breach of section 17 in respect of any Aboriginal site that might be on the land, the Committee shall, as soon as it is reasonably able, form an opinion as to whether there is any Aboriginal site on the land, evaluate the importance and significance of any such site, and submit the notice to the Minister together with its



recommendation in writing as to whether or not the Minister should consent to the use of the land for that purpose, and, where applicable, the extent to which and the conditions upon which his consent should be given.

(3) Where the Committee submits a notice to the Minister under subsection (2) he shall consider its recommendation and having regard to the general interest of the community shall either -

(a) consent to the use of the land the subject of the notice, or a specified part of the land, for the purpose required, subject to such conditions, if any, as he may specify; or

(b) wholly decline to consent to the use of the land the subject of the notice for the purpose required, and shall forthwith inform the owner in writing of his decision.

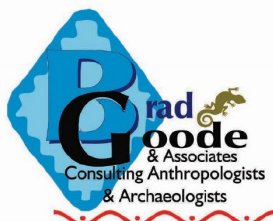
(4) Where the owner of any land has given to the Committee notice pursuant to subsection (2) and the Committee has not submitted it with its recommendation to the Minister in accordance with that subsection the Minister may require the Committee to do so within a specified time, or may require the Committee to take such other action as the Minister considers necessary in order to expedite the matter, and the Committee shall comply with any such requirement.

(5) Where the owner of any land is aggrieved by a decision of the Minister made under subsection (3) he may apply to the State Administrative Tribunal for a review of the decision.

[(6) repealed]

(7) Where the owner of any land gives notice to the Committee under subsection (2), the Committee may, if it is satisfied that it is practicable to do so, direct the removal of any object to which this Act applies from the land to a place of safe custody.

(8) Where consent has been given under this section to a person to use any land for a particular purpose nothing done by or on behalf of that person pursuant to, and in accordance with any conditions attached to, the consent constitutes an offence against this Act.



Appendix C: Recognition of Aboriginal Sites

Section 4 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 defines the meaning of "Aboriginal Site" as a place to which this Act applies by the operation of section 5 (see below).

Section 5. Application to places

This Act applies to –

- (a) any place of importance and significance where persons of Aboriginal descent have, or appear to have, left any object, natural or artificial, used for, or made or adapted for use for, any purpose connected with the traditional cultural life of the Aboriginal people, past or present;
- (b) any sacred, ritual or ceremonial site, which is of importance and special significance to persons of Aboriginal descent;
- (c) any place which, in the opinion of the Committee, is or was associated with the Aboriginal people and which is of historical, anthropological, archaeological or ethnographical interest and should be preserved because of its importance and significance to the cultural heritage of the State;
- (d) any place where objects to which this Act applies are traditionally stored, or to which, under the provisions of this Act, such objects have been taken or removed.

The following notes were taken from 'Notes on the Recognition of Aboriginal Sites' published by the W.A. Museum as a guide to the recognition of Aboriginal sites.

Habitation Sites (Artefact Scatters)

These are commonly found throughout Western Australia and usually contain evidence of tool-making, seed grinding and other food processing, cooking, painting, engraving or numerous other activities. The archaeological evidence for some of these activities is discussed in detail under the appropriate heading below.

Habitation sites are usually found near an existing or former water source such as a gnamma hole, rock pool, spring or soak. They are generally in the open, but they sometimes occur in shallow rock shelters or caves. It is particularly important that none of these sites be disturbed as the stratified deposits which may be found at such sites can yield valuable information about the inhabitants when excavated by archaeologists.

Seed Grinding

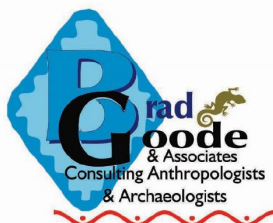
Polished or smoothed areas are sometimes noticed on/near horizontal rock surfaces. The smooth areas are usually 25cm wide and 40 or 50cm long, they are the result of seed grinding by the Aboriginal women and indicate aspects of past economy.

Quarries

When outcrops of rock suitable for the manufacture of stone tools were quarried by the Aborigines, evidence of the flaking and chipping of the source material can usually be seen in situ and nearby. Ochre and other mineral pigments used in painting rock surfaces, artefacts and in body decoration are mined from naturally occurring seams, bands and other deposits. This activity can sometimes be recognised by the presence of wooden digging sticks, or the marks made by these implements.

Habitation Structures

Aboriginal people sheltered in simple ephemeral structures, generally made of branches and sometimes of grass. These sites are rarely preserved for more than one occupation period. Occasionally rocks were pushed aside or used to stabilise other building materials. When these rock patterns are located, they provide



evidence for former habitation sites.

Middens

When a localised source of shellfish and other foods has been exploited from a favoured camping place, the accumulated ashes, hearth stones, shells, bones and other refuse can form mounds at times several meters high and many meters in diameter. Occasionally these refuse mounds or middens contain stone, shell or bone tools. These are most common near the coast, but examples on inland lakes and river banks are not unknown.

Stone Artefact Factory Sites

Pieces of rock from which artefacts could be made were often carried to camp sites or other places for final production. Such sites are usually easily recognisable because the manufacturing process produces quantities of flakes and waste material which are clearly out of context when compared with the surrounding rocks. All rocks found on the sandy coastal plain, for example, must have been transported by human agencies. These sites are widely distributed throughout the State.

Marked Trees

Occasionally trees are located that have designs in the bark which have been incised by Aborigines. Toeholds, to assist the climber, were sometimes cut into the bark and sapwood of trees in which possums and other arboreal animals sheltered. Some tree trunks bear scars where sections of bark or wood have been removed and which would have been used to make dishes, shield, spear throwers and other wooden artefacts. In some parts of the state wooden platforms were built in trees to accommodate a corpse during complex rituals following death.

Burials

In the north of the state it was formerly the custom to place the bones of the dead on a ledge in a cave after certain rituals were completed. The bones were wrapped in sheets of bark and the skull placed beside this. In other parts of Western Australia the dead were buried, the burial position varying according to the customs of the particular area and time. Natural erosion, or mechanical earthmoving equipment occasionally exposes these burial sites.

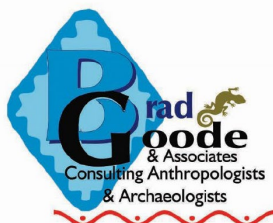
Stone Structures

If one or more stones are found partly buried or wedged into a position which is not likely to be the result of natural forces, then it is probable that the place is an Aboriginal site and that possibly there are other important sites nearby. There are several different types of stone arrangements ranging from simple cairns or piles of stones to more elaborate designs. Low weirs which detain fish when tides fall are found in coastal areas. Some rivers contain similar structures that trap fish against the current. It seems likely that low stone slab structures in the south west jarrah forests were built to provide suitable environments in which to trap some small animals. Low walls or pits were sometimes made to provide a hide or shelter for a hunter.

Elongated rock fragments are occasionally erected as a sign or warning that a special area is being approached. Heaps or alignments of stones may be naturalistic or symbolic representations of animals, people or mythological figures.

Paintings

These usually occur in rock shelters, caves or other sheltered locations which offer a certain degree of protection from the weather. The best-known examples in Western Australia occur in the Kimberley region but paintings are also found throughout most of the state. One of several coloured ochres as well as other coloured pigments may have been used at a site. Stencilling was a common painting technique used



throughout the state. The negative image of an object was created by spraying pigment over the object which was held against the wall.

Engravings

This term describes designs which have been carved, pecked or pounded into a rock surface. They form the predominant art form of the Pilbara region but are known to occur in the Kimberley's in the north to Toodyay in the south. Most engravings occur in the open but some are situated in rock shelters.

Caches

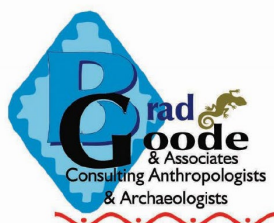
It was the custom to hide ceremonial objects in niches and other secluded places. The removal of objects from these places, the taking of photographs of the places or objects or any interference with these places is not permitted.

Ceremonial Grounds

At some sites the ground has been modified in some way by the removal of surface pebbles, or the modeling of the soil, or the digging of pits and trenches. In other places there is no noticeable alteration of the ground surface and Aborigines familiar with the site must be consulted concerning its location.

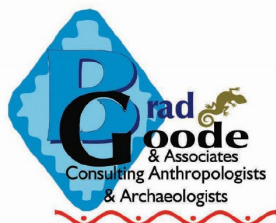
Mythological Sites

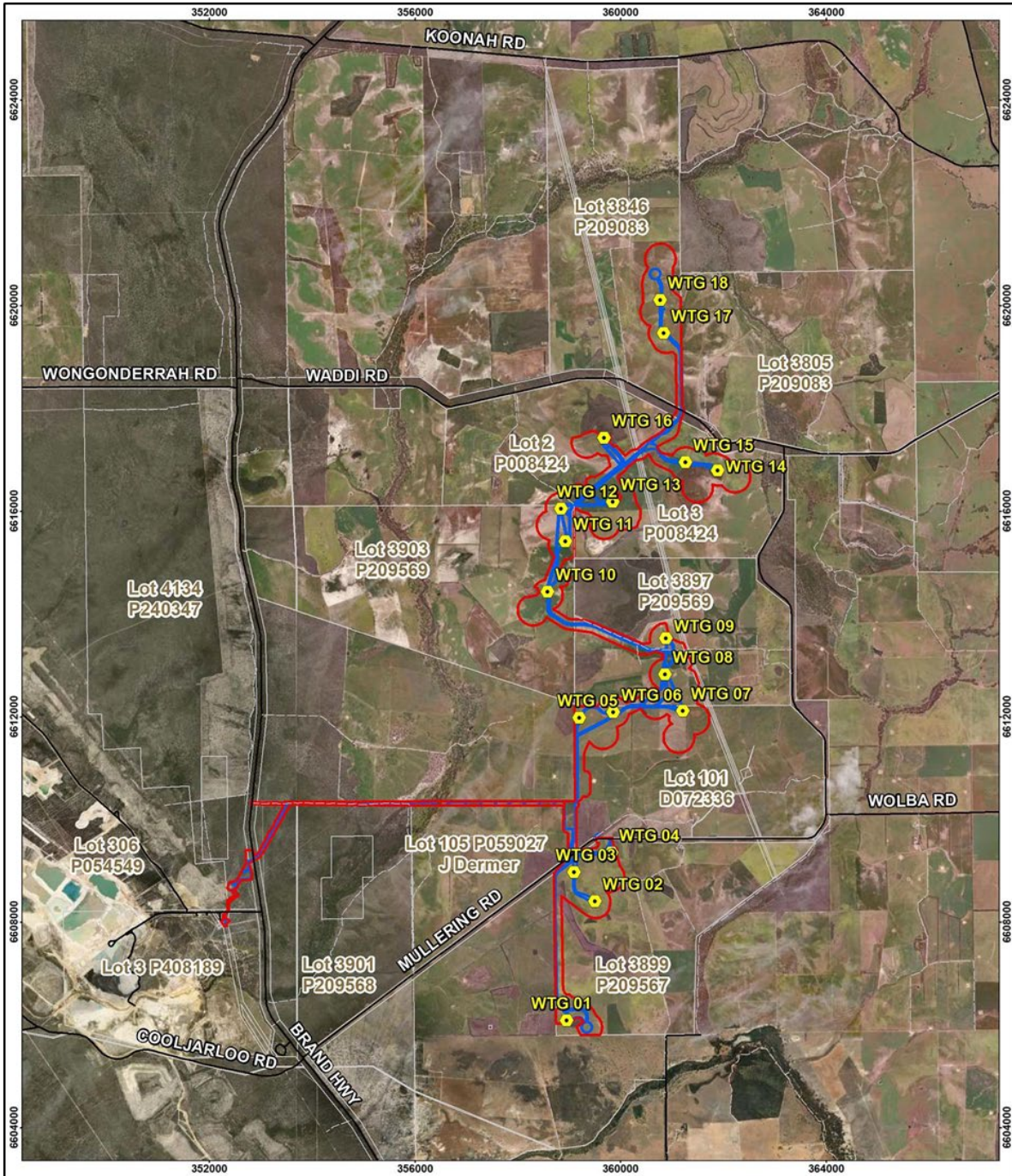
Some of the types of sites already described have a place in Aboriginal mythology. In addition there are many Aboriginal sites with no man-made features which enable them to be recognised. They are often natural features in the landscape linked to the Aboriginal account of the formation of the world during the creative "Dreaming" period in the distant past. Many such sites are located at focal points in the creative journeys of mythological spirit beings of the Dreaming. Such sites can only be identified by Aboriginal people who are familiar with the associated traditions.



Appendix D: Maps

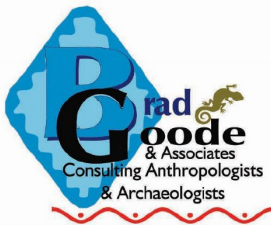
Map Title	Page Number
Map of Cadastral Information in relation to the Waddi Wind Farm Works and Disturbance Areas, Shire of Dandaragan, W.A.	
<u>Monitoring Areas Map 1</u> – Transmission Line Corridor, Mullering Brook crossing and Upgrade of Existing Access Track along the Mullering Brook	

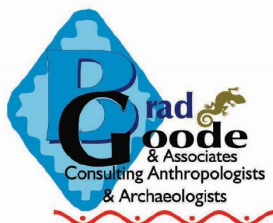
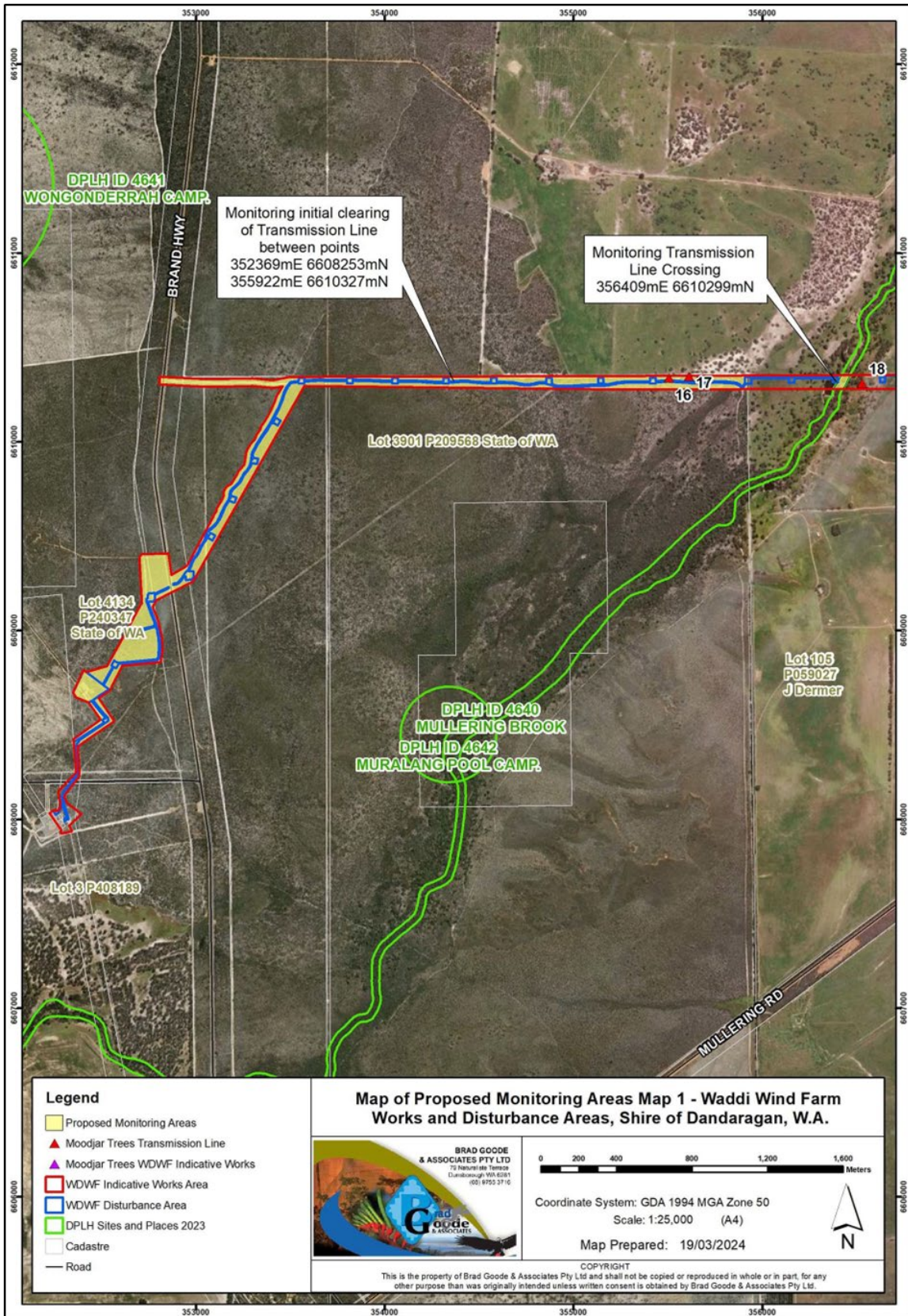




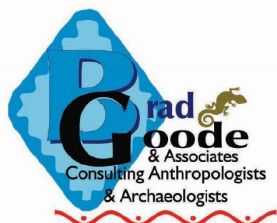
Map of Cadastral Information in relation to the Waddi Wind Farm Works and Disturbance Areas, Shire of Dandaragan, W.A.

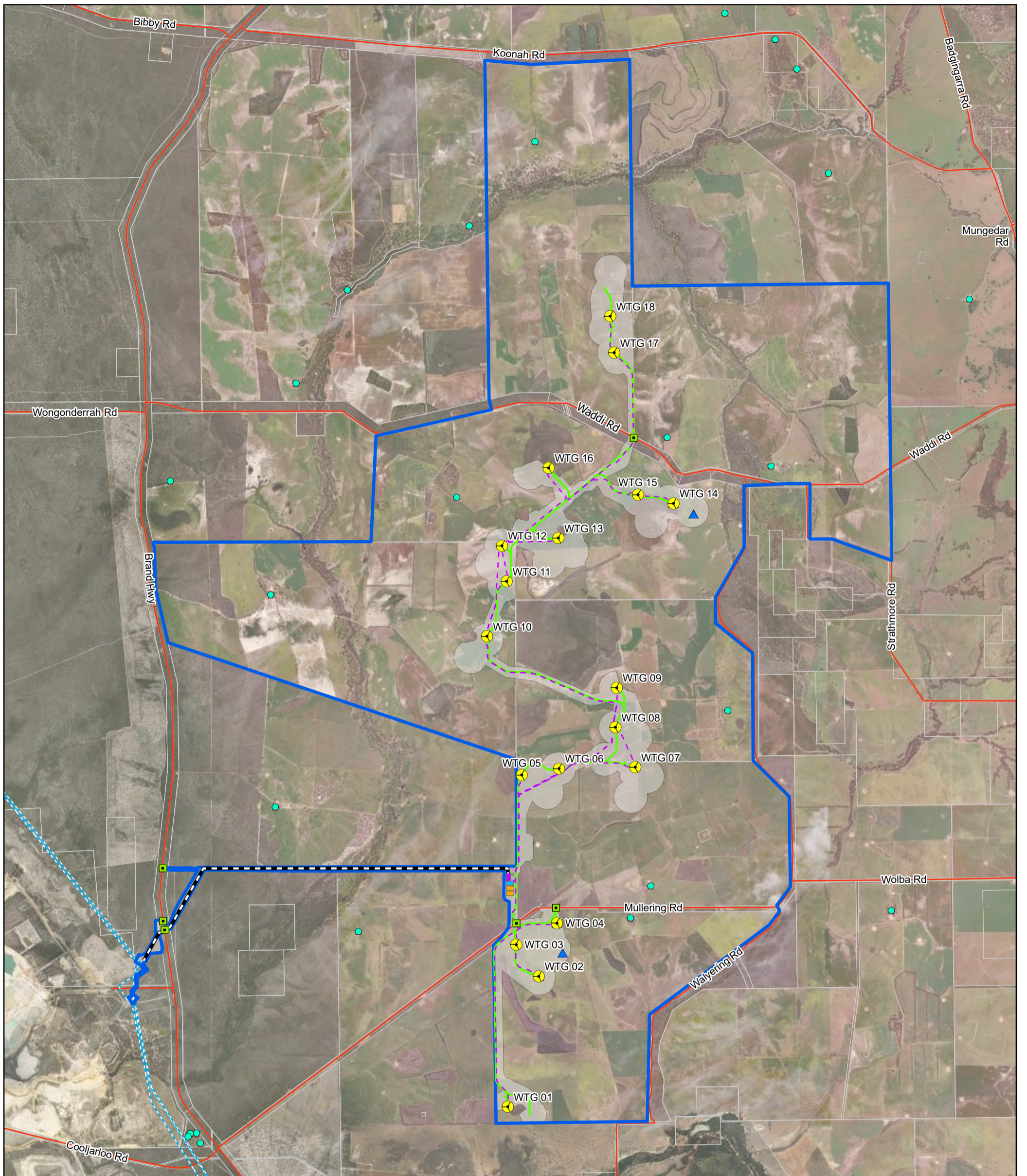
<p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Turbine Layout - V162 WDWf Indicative Works Area WDWf Disturbance Area Cadastre Road Track 	<p style="text-align: center;">0 750 1,500 3,000 4,500 6,000 Metres</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50 N A4 Print - Scale: 1:100,000 Map Prepared: 9/04/2024</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">COPYRIGHT Property of Brad Goode & Associates Pty Ltd (BGA) and shall not be copied or reproduced for any other purpose than was originally intended unless written consent is obtained from BGA.</p>		





Appendix E: Project Plans





Legend

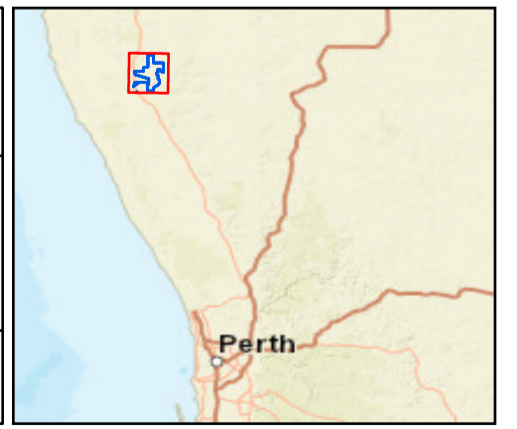
Project Area	Public Roads
Indicative Works Area	Access Tracks
Indicative Turbine Layout	Underground Cable
Met Masts	Temporary Construction Area
Dwellings	Operations & Maintenance Facility
Site Access Point	Western Power Switch Station Laydown
Transmission Line (Indicative 132 kV)	Western Power Switching Station/Wind Farm Substation
Existing Western Power Transmission Line	Cadastre

N

Date: 2/04/2024
Version: C

0 1 2 3
Kilometers

GDA2020 MGA Zone 50
1:65,248



Document Path: G:\GIS\Project Data\Development\WAWaddi\Maps\Working\WDFW_41A_GC_Indicative Project Layout_20240304.aprx

Waddi Wind Farm

Indicative Project Layout

