



Woodside Power Solar Facility

Social Surrounds (Cultural Heritage) Management Plan

Woodside Power Pty Ltd

September 2022 – Revision 2

Contents

1.	SUMMARY	3
2.	CONTEXT, SCOPE AND RATIONALE	5
2.1	Introduction	5
2.2	Summary of the Proposal.....	5
2.3	Overview.....	8
3.	EXISTING ENVIRONMENT	9
3.1	Maitland Strategic Industrial Area and Karratha Station	9
3.2	Historical Heritage	10
3.3	Key Environmental Factors	10
4.	REGULATORY MECHANISMS.....	13
4.1	Internal Management Mechanisms Relevant to this CHMP.....	13
4.2	Regulatory Management Mechanisms Relevant to this CHMP	13
5.	MANAGEMENT PROVISIONS.....	15
5.1	Management Based Provisions Summary	15
5.2	Management Actions	18
6.	Adaptive Management and Review of the CHMP	25
7.	Stakeholder Consultation.....	26
8.	References.....	27
9.	TERMS	28

Tables

Table 1-1:	CHMP Summary Table	4
Table 3-1:	Summary of Aboriginal Heritage Registered and Lodged Sites	11
Table 5-1:	Management-based Provisions.....	15

1. SUMMARY

This Social Surrounds (Cultural Heritage) Management Plan (CHMP) has been developed to minimise the impacts of the proposed Woodside Power Solar Facility (the Proposal) on Aboriginal cultural heritage. This CHMP details the measures required to manage the potential impacts to Social Surroundings (Cultural Heritage) from the Proposal. This CHMP addresses potential impacts on cultural heritage including through ground disturbance and loss of/restricted Traditional Owner access.

Woodside Power Pty Ltd (Woodside) is proposing to develop a Woodside Solar Facility (the Proposal), approximately 15 kilometres (km) south-west of Karratha, Western Australia (WA).

In summary, the Proposal is to generate electricity from a large-scale solar photovoltaic farm (Solar PV Farm), complemented by energy storage (battery) infrastructure. The energy storage infrastructure is proposed to be located at the Maitland Strategic Industrial Area (MSIA) with the Solar PV Farm located on the adjacent MSIA Industry Buffer Special Control Area (Buffer Area).

Woodside proposes to commence construction of the Proposal in 2022, subject to required approvals being secured, commercial arrangements being finalised and a positive final investment decision.

This CHMP was prepared in accordance with the 'Instructions on how to prepare *Environmental Protection Act 1986* Part IV Environmental Management Plans' published by the Western Australian (WA) Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) (EPA, 2018).

Table 1-1 summarises the information contained in this CHMP.

Table 1-1: CHMP Summary Table

Title of Proposal	Woodside Solar Facility
Proponent Name	Woodside Power Pty Ltd
Purpose of the CHMP	To identify management and mitigation measures that could be implemented over time to reduce potential impacts to heritage features over the Proposal development envelope.
Key Environmental Factor/s and Objective/s	<p>Key Environmental Factor: Social Surroundings (Heritage) EPA Objective: To protect social surroundings from significant harm</p>
Key Provisions in the CHMP	<p>Management of any:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct, physical disturbance of Aboriginal and municipal heritage features from construction and operational activities • Constraints on access to heritage features or use of land for traditional activities • Disturbance to flora that will result in impacts to species used for cultural purposes <p>Through the implementation of the following key provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting pre-construction heritage surveys to define acceptable disturbance zone within the development envelope • Implement a <i>Chance Find Procedure</i> if Aboriginal heritage features are accidentally uncovered during construction. • Ensuring all personnel employed or engaged to undertake work, or otherwise accessing sites in respect to the proposed Woodside Power Project are made aware of their obligations under the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA)</i> and this CHMP. • Providing access for Traditional Owners to Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within the Proposal development envelope, subject to safety and operational requirements, when requested • Prior to undertaking clearing activities, provide opportunities for Traditional Owners to collect traditional resources within the planned disturbance zone. • Reporting compliance of this CHMP at the end of construction to ensure management targets have been met.

2. CONTEXT, SCOPE AND RATIONALE

2.1 Introduction

Woodside Power Pty Ltd (Woodside) is proposing to develop a Woodside Solar Facility, approximately 15 kilometres (km) southwest of Karratha, Western Australia (WA). This will generate electricity from a large scale solar photovoltaic farm (Solar PV Farm), complemented by energy storage (battery) infrastructure (the Proposal). The Proposal will supply renewable energy for use by industrial customers, expected to include the Woodside operated Pluto LNG Facility.

Woodside is referring this Proposal to the WA Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) under Part IV (Section 38) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA) (EP Act), as a Proposal that has potential to have a significant impact on the environment.

The Proposal is described in its entirety in Section 3 of the Woodside Power Woodside Solar Facility Referral Supporting Document (Woodside, 2021) and is summarised in Section 2.2 of this CHMP.

This Social Surrounds (Cultural Heritage) Management Plan (CHMP) has been prepared to support environmental referrals for the Proposal under the WA *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). This CHMP demonstrates to the WA Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) how Woodside plans to manage the potential impacts and risks to Social Surroundings (Heritage) in a way that is consistent with the relevant EPA Factor guideline. The document addresses management provisions relating to both the construction and operational phases of the Proposal.

This CHMP has been prepared in accordance with the EPA 'Instructions on how to prepare EP Act Part IV Environmental Management Plans' (EPA, 2018) and will be implemented following receipt of approval under the EP Act.

2.2 Summary of the Proposal

Woodside proposes to implement the Proposal through a phased approach, expanding the development as additional customer demand arises. Initially, it is expected that the Proposal will consist of the following key elements allowing for the generation of up to 100 MW of renewable energy, through the installation of one or more of the following key infrastructure elements:

- Solar PV Farm: Capable of generating up to 100 MW_{AC} (instantaneous); and
- Battery Storage: Capable of storing up to 400 MWh.

The Proposal is scheduled to commence construction in 2022 and be ready for start-up (RFSU) by approximately 2023, with an intended operating life of approximately 30 years.

As additional customer demand is realised, the Proposal may be expanded, in one or more phases.

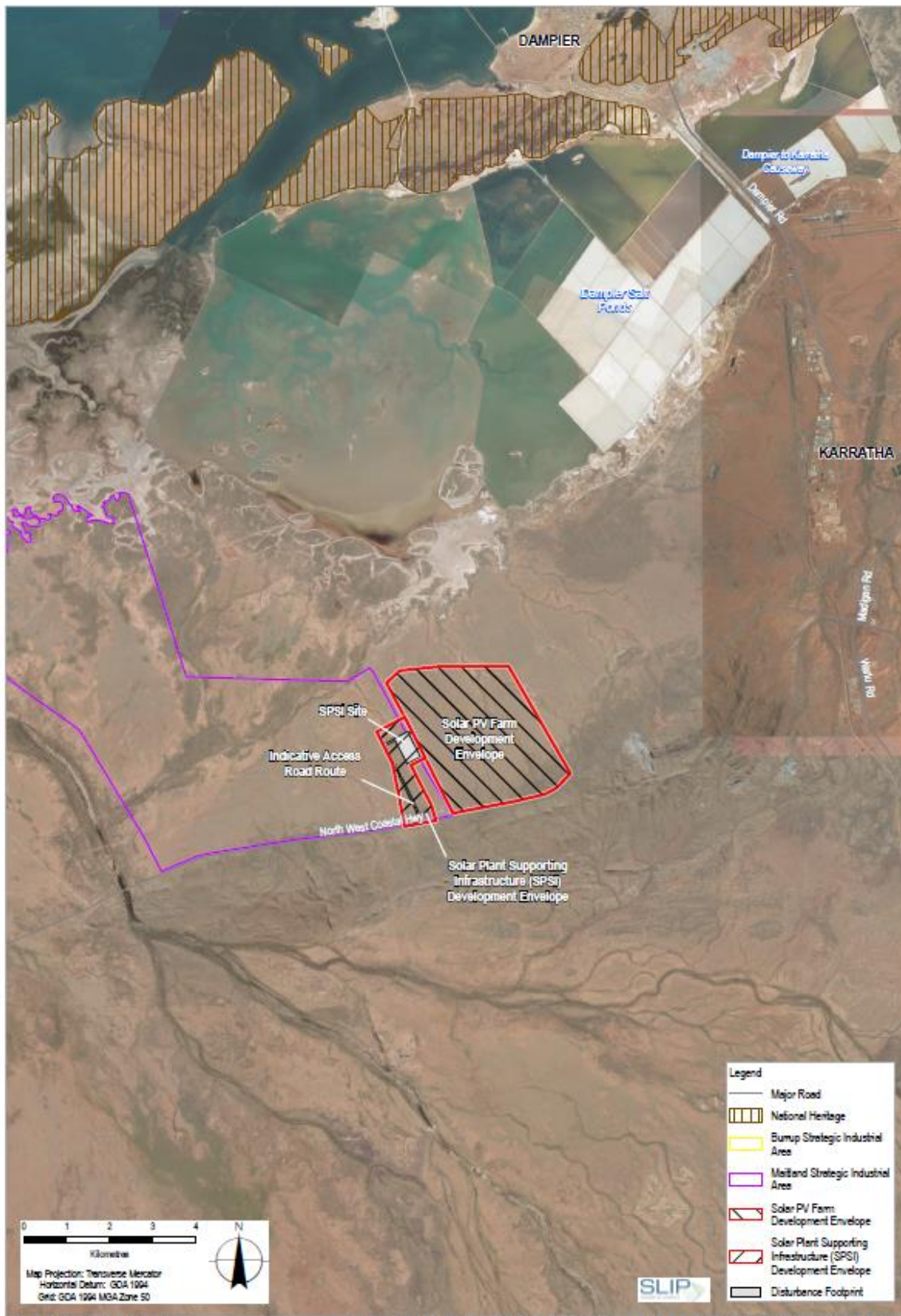
The maximum expansion of the Proposal is expected to be capable of generate up to 500 MW_{AC} of electricity from Solar PV as follows:

- Solar PV Farm: Capable of generating up to 500 MW_{AC} (instantaneous).
- Battery Storage: Battery storage capacity is estimated to be a maximum of 200 MWh for each 50MW_{AC} of solar generation capacity.

Subject to various factors, such as the customer's existing electricity source and demand profile, the initial phase of the Proposal has the potential to reduce up to 100 kt of greenhouse gas emissions per annum. Through future expansions of electricity generation and storage capability, the Proposal provides a potential pathway for further de-carbonisation of customers electricity needs. The Proposal may also lead to reductions in other potentially harmful emissions, such as NO_x and SO_x, which is particularly relevant to potential customers on the Burrup Peninsula.

The project will be developed in close consultation with Traditional Owners and will lead to shared benefits to native title holders. Woodside acknowledges the Ngarluma People, the Traditional Owners of the land on which the Proposal is planned to be developed.

Figure 2-1 Proposal Location



2.3 Overview

2.3.1 Purpose of Management Plan

This Social Surrounds (Cultural Heritage) Management Plan (CHMP) has been developed to assist with the management of cultural heritage values associated with the construction and operation of the Woodside Power Woodside Solar Facility Proposal, as described in **Section 2.1**.

This CHMP has been prepared to ensure construction and operation of the Woodside Solar Facility does not compromise the social values of the area and to manage potential impacts of the Proposal on cultural heritage. The approach to managing the Proposal in a way that achieves the objective of avoiding significant harm to social surroundings is based on a combination of impact assessment (refer to **Section 8** in the Woodside Solar Facility - Environmental Referral Supporting Document (Woodside, 2021), early response indicators and adaptive management.

This CHMP outlines how aspects of the Proposal that have the potential to impact heritage places and objects (referred herein as heritage features) will be monitored and managed so that the relevant environmental values are protected. The provisions of this CHMP manage the potential impacts of the activities from the Proposal that are not otherwise managed under other regulatory instruments, including other Proposal management plans.

2.3.2 Scope of Management Plan

This CHMP applies to both construction and operational activities of the Proposal that have the potential to impact cultural heritage features within and adjacent to the Proposal development envelope (DE), as defined in **Figure 2-1**. The Woodside Solar Facility – Environmental Referral Supporting Document (Woodside, 2021) assesses the potential impacts and risks to the social surroundings (Heritage) from the following activities:

- clearing of native vegetation, earthworks and installation of infrastructure
- presence and activity of people, vehicles, and equipment

Therefore, the scope of this CHMP addresses the following:

- Direct, physical disturbance of heritage features from construction and operational activities
- Disturbance to flora and vegetation that will result in impacts to species used for cultural purposes
- Constraints on access to heritage features or use of land for traditional activities

The potential impacts of the Proposal to the visual amenity of heritage places are outside the scope of this CHMP.

3. EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Maitland Strategic Industrial Area and Karratha Station

The Maitland Strategic Industrial Area (MSIA) is located approximately 15 km south west of Karratha and comprises of approximately 2,500 ha of land strategically located to promote and facilitate processing of the Pilbara region's resources. The MSIA has a substantial buffer to sensitive land uses being over 14 km west of Karratha town, over 16 km south of Dampier town and over 16 km south-west of Murujuga National Park. Under the City of Karratha Local Planning Scheme No. 8, the MSIA is provided with a 2 km Industry Buffer Special Control Area, which restricts development of sensitive land uses.

Approximately 1,100 ha of the MSIA and adjacent Industrial Buffer Area is proposed to be utilised for the Solar PV Farm. This area is connected to the North West Coastal Highway with close access to the Dampier and Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline and major road connections to Dampier Port.

The MSIA is subject to non-exclusive Native Title rights of the Ngarluma people which were recognised under the Native Title Claim WCD2005/001. The Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC (NAC) is the relevant Registered Native Title Body Corporate.

Karratha Station pastoral lease surrounds [and currently includes part of] the MSIA and is leased by Rio Tinto and sub-leased and operated by NAC. The station extends north from the MSIA to the Dampier Salt Ponds, which were established in the 1960s. The portion of Karratha Station between the MSIA and Dampier Island causeway is traversed by gas, power and transport infrastructure, including Rio Tinto's 220 kV transmission lines and freight railway linking the Port of Dampier with iron ore mines in the Pilbara region. Karratha Station has been subject to historical grazing by stock animals.

The MSIA and Karratha Station sits within the Roebourne Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) subregion of the Pilbara IBRA region. This landscape consists primarily of Quaternary coastal and sub-coastal plains divided by active floodplains from larger river systems with igneous extrusions and ranges and metamorphosed sedimentary rock hills. This landscape provides a range of source materials for stone tools including banded ironstones (or BIF), BIF derived cherts and shales, diagenetic (chalcedonic) cherts, igneous basalts, dolerites, rhyolites, dacites, stratified tuffs, siltstones, mudstones, and agglomerates.

The vegetation of the Roebourne subregion falls within Beard's Fortescue Botanical District (1979 & 1990). A basic spatial analysis query of Beard's Vegetation Classification (WA) and the Ngarluma portion of the subregion establishes that there are four different vegetation systems within the subregion. The major vegetation classification of the subregion consists of Mixed shrubland; Mosaic: Bunch-grass-spinifex. This vegetation unit is principally associated with the coastal and sub-coastal plains.

A flora and vegetation survey conducted by Vicki Long (2019) over the Proposal DE describes the vegetation within Karratha Station and the MSIA as predominately grassland areas with mostly annual species. The area is characterised by areas of hummock grassland, areas of sandy surfaced alluvial soils and tussock grasslands over weakly gilgaied clays, intersected by both shallow grassy and deeper incised wooded drainage lines.

Sporadic heritage surveys have been conducted over parts of Karratha Station and MSIA since at least 1979. One of the earlier surveys highlighted some mound middens and a historic pearling camp. The Department of Resources Development and Landcorp commissioned heritage surveys of the proposed MSIA, and island areas affected by the proposals.

In 2019, Woodside commissioned new surveys over a portion of the Proposal DE to identify any heritage values that may be impacted by the Proposal. These surveys included flora and fauna surveys to identify natural resources of importance to Traditional Owners as well as archaeological and ethnographic site-avoidance surveys. All surveys were conducted with the input of Ngarluma

participants. A supplementary vegetation survey was conducted in 2020 to capture differences present in post-rain conditions.

The archaeological surveys to date have identified three sites across the MSIA and Industrial Buffer Area likely to be protected under the *WA Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (AH Act) and a further four other “places” unlikely to meet the standards of a site under Section 5 of the AH Act but which will be avoided at the request of NAC. These sites and places included a combination of stone tools, grinding patches, plant resources, quarries and middens. Further surveys are required to complete coverage of the development entire envelope.

Review of the archaeological information undertaken as part of the archaeological surveys and assessment places the inhabitation of the MSIA and Karratha Station in the broader context of Pilbara occupation dating back to the Pleistocene at least 45,000 - 50,000 years ago, with a possible sudden population increase and introduction of new tool types in the Holocene.

The ethnographic survey sought the input of Traditional Owners on the broader landscape for heritage values but did not identify any new sites in the landscape. The survey also conducted specific ethnographic assessments of all archaeological places known in the Proposal DE, including those discovered in Woodside-commissioned surveys.

The environmental review of Ngarluma Country presented here was concluded to demonstrate that past Indigenous people who utilised the local landscape had sufficient supplies of raw materials for the production of stone tools, reasonable supplies of water in the major river catchments after seasonal rains and natural springs and gorges to rely on in drier times. The vegetation species noted in the local landscape also could provide wood for implements, and seeds and fruits for food. The grassland environments would also support both small and large game.

3.2 Historical Heritage

There are no sites in the vicinity of the Proposal DE that have statutory heritage listings or protection under the *Heritage Act 2018* (WA). The closest State Heritage sites are located in the vicinity of Roebourne and Cossack, to the east of Karratha.

The Proposal DE lies in proximity to two Municipal Inventory heritage sites:

- De-Grey – Mullewa Stock Route No. 9701 (Place No. 05113, City of Greater Geraldton, Category 3). This is a historic stock route and wells extending from the Midwest Region, east of Geraldton, to the Pilbara, terminating west of Pardoo.
- Old Stock Route Wells (Place No. 25267, City of Karratha Category B/D). These are isolated sites in various condition that may contain water tanks, troughs, fences and camping areas.

3.3 Key Environmental Factors

This CHMP relates to the ‘Social Surroundings’, specifically Aboriginal heritage and culture, a Key Environment Factor identified within the Woodside Solar Facility referral Supporting Documentation. The EPA objective for this environmental factor is:

To protect social surroundings from significant harm

This objective is intended to ensure that social surroundings are not significantly affected by a proposal.

The Environmental Factor Guideline – Social Surroundings (EPA, 2016) acknowledges that social surroundings include: Aboriginal heritage and culture; natural and historical heritage; amenity; and economic surroundings. For the purpose of this CHMP, the only aspect of the social surroundings environmental factor that is relevant to the Proposal is Aboriginal heritage and culture.

As part of the social surroundings environmental factor and specifically in relation to Aboriginal heritage and culture, the EPA states that the EP Act complements the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*

(WA) to preserve Aboriginal heritage sites, particularly when ‘actual physical protection of the environment is required to protect sites of heritage significance’ (EPA, 2016).

EPA guidance also states that in addition to Aboriginal heritage, ‘matters of Aboriginal cultural associations, including traditional Aboriginal customs, directly linked to the physical or biological aspects of the environment, may also be considered significant.’

3.3.1 Proposal Activities Potentially Affecting Key Environmental Factors

3.3.1.1 Clearing of Vegetation, Earthworks and Installation of Infrastructure

Direct, Physical Disturbance of Heritage Sites

The Proposal DE lies within the vicinity of Aboriginal heritage sites registered and lodged with the Registrar of Aboriginal Sites under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (AH Act). A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System (AHIS) was conducted for the Proposal DE in November 2019. In summary, there were no registered heritage sites listed and 7 lodged heritage places were identified as within the Proposal DE (**Table 3-1**) (BWA, 2019 and DB-Consulting, 2019).

Table 3-1: Summary of Aboriginal Heritage Registered and Lodged Sites

Proposal Component	Registered Sites	Lodged Sites	Type of Sites
Solar PV Farm	0	4	Artefacts/Scatters, Grinding Patches/Grooves, Quarries
Solar PV Farm - Ancillary and Supporting Infrastructure	0	3	Artefacts/Scatters, Grinding Patches/Grooves, Shell Middens
Total	0	7	

Physical disturbance of heritage sites may occur from any clearing or ground disturbance activities which have the potential to unearth objects and/or move them across the landscape. Uncontrolled vehicle movement, for example where tracks are not already in place, can have similar impacts. In addition to potentially impacting the spiritual values of the heritage (Traditional Owners often caution against disturbing some objects in case spirits or other entities follow people home), this can impact the scientific and academic values of these places by removing them from their original context. Even minimal movement of artefacts may completely disrupt the ability to distinguish a site from a background scatter or the natural environment, erasing sites from the landscape and their historic, archaeological or anthropological significance as evidence of past human behaviour.

These activities also have the potential to damage some objects such as shells and fragile stone artefacts causing disruption to heritage values of a similar nature to that outlined above but of a greater magnitude.

Woodside has conducted Aboriginal ethnographic and archaeological surveys with full support and participation from NAC. Extrapolating from the surveys to date these surveys have targeted proposed disturbance sites associated with initial phases of the Proposal (approximately 100MW) within the DE. Based on the heritage surveys, Woodside have undertaken design and construction planning to avoid all identified heritage sites within the surveyed portion of the DE. This will ensure that direct impacts are avoided and the maintenance of 50 m working buffers from sites will minimise the risk of indirect impacts occurring during construction. The surveys cover, approximately 62% of the Solar Plant Supporting Infrastructure (SPSI), and approximately 100ha (~10%) of the Solar PV Farm.

Woodside will work with NAC to conduct surveys of all remaining unsurveyed impact footprints to identify any un-recorded Aboriginal Heritage sites and undertake appropriate design and construction planning to avoid any identified sites. Based on the surveys undertaken to date, it is expected that unsurveyed portions of the Proposal DE on the Roebourne Plains will have limited occurrence of

heritage sites and there will be ample opportunity to adjust the Solar PV Farm layout as required to avoid sites.

The Proposal is not expected to result in impacts to European heritage sites listed on Municipal Inventories. There is potential for isolated structures (e.g. water tanks, troughs, fences) associated with Old Stock Route Wells to be present in the stock route to the north of the SPSI and Solar PV Farm DEs, which are not expected to be subject to indirect impacts from construction or operation of the SPSI or Solar PV Farm.

Disturbance to flora and vegetation that will result in impacts to species used for cultural purposes

Some native plants found in the DE are used by Aboriginal people, including *Acacia coriacea*, *A. pyrifolia*, *Avicennia marina*, *Ficus brachypoda* and various *Solanum* species (City of Karratha 2013). The Murujuga Cultural Management Plan (MAC 2016) identifies heritage values of vegetation on the Burrup Peninsula (which may also occur within the DE) including tree species that provide medicine for colds and flus, shade for shelter, and ceremonial tools; use of mangroves for fishing; and use of spinifex seeds for damper.

Clearance of vegetation has the potential to remove these plants from the area, or at least those examples most easily accessible to Traditional Owners.

3.3.1.2 Physical Presence of Infrastructure, Vehicles and Equipment in the Development Envelope

Constraints on access to or use of land for traditional activities

Infrastructure proposed to be constructed on the MSIA and adjacent Buffer Area requires that some areas be closed to the public for safety reasons. This includes the Solar PV Farm and any ancillary infrastructure, which will be fenced. Although fencing will be limited, there is the potential that this may create physical barriers to Traditional Owners seeking to access traditional areas or places favourable for hunting or gathering bush tucker.

Traditional Owners have advised that the Solar PV Farm location, in particular, may limit land used for grazing cattle under NAC's current sub-lease of the Karratha Station pastoral lease.

4. REGULATORY MECHANISMS

4.1 Internal Management Mechanisms Relevant to this CHMP

4.1.1 Woodside Management System

The Woodside Management System (WMS) defines how Woodside delivers its business objectives and the boundaries within which all Woodside employees and contractors are expected to work. Environmental and cultural heritage management are components of the overall WMS.

The overall direction for management of Aboriginal heritage is set through Woodside's corporate Indigenous Communities Policy. The policy provides a public statement of Woodside's commitment to building long-lasting relationships with Indigenous communities in which Woodside operates and to demonstrate respect and act with integrity as we generate positive economic, social and cultural outcomes. It sets out the principles for achieving the objectives and how these are to be applied. The policy is applied to all Woodside activities, and employees, contractors and Joint Venture partners engaging in activities under Woodside's operational control.

4.1.2 Cultural Heritage Management Procedure

Woodside's Cultural Heritage Management Procedure (Woodside ID WM0000PG10178231) defines:

- requirements to meet statutory obligations and commitments for cultural heritage
- requirements for stakeholder engagement, cultural heritage assessment and cultural heritage management
- accountabilities for reputation, cultural risk assessments, cultural heritage assessments and cultural heritage management
- processes for escalating and reporting non-compliance with the requirements.

4.1.3 Incident Reporting

An incident is defined as any event that breaches or threatens the ability of any person or company to meet the objectives or management actions listed in this CHMP.

Specifically, an incident is defined as one or a combination of the following:

- Non-compliance with this CHMP
- Unexpected damage or loss to any heritage site or item within the DE
- Discovery of a new heritage site within the DE
- Discovery of skeletal remains within the DE
- Any trespass outside of the operational area of the DE without appropriate authorisation.

Incidents are reported to Woodside's Senior Heritage Adviser or equivalent corporate heritage representative and in accordance with the Health Safety and Environment Event Reporting and Investigation Procedure (Woodside ID WM0000PG9905421). Community grievances are handled through Woodside's Community Grievance Mechanism Procedure (Woodside ID WM0000PG9539696). Non-compliances with this CHMP will be reported as outlined in **Section 5.1**.

4.2 Regulatory Management Mechanisms Relevant to this CHMP

The following pieces of Commonwealth and State (WA) legislation contain provisions for the protection of Aboriginal heritage.

4.2.1 Commonwealth Legislation

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

The *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (ATSIHP Act) provides a mechanism for the Commonwealth Environment Minister to make declarations regarding the protection of an Aboriginal site when the Minister is satisfied that, under State or Territory law, there is ineffective protection of the area from a threat of injury or desecration. Declarations made under this Act may involve restricting activities and/or access to an Aboriginal site.

If the requirements of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (WA) are adhered to, the ATSIHP Act is unlikely to have relevance for Aboriginal sites found to exist within the DE.

Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)

The Native Title Act 1993 (NT Act) adopts the common law definition of native title, defined as the rights and interests that are possessed under the traditional laws and customs of Aboriginal people in land and waters, and that are recognised by the common law. These rights may exist over Crown Land but do not exist over land held as freehold title.

The NT Act recognises the existence of an Indigenous land ownership tradition where connections to country have been maintained and where acts of government have not extinguished this connection.

4.2.2 State Legislation

Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA)

The *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (WA) (AH Act) is the principle legislation for providing protection and preservation of all Aboriginal cultural heritage places and objects within WA. This Act is currently administered by the WA Department of Planning, Lands, and Heritage (DPLH). Under Section 17 of the AH Act it is an offence to excavate, destroy, damage, conceal, or in any way alter any Aboriginal site or artefact, unless conducted with the authorisation of the Registrar of Aboriginal Sites under Section 16 or with the consent of the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs under Section 18 of the AH Act.

The AH Act is the most relevant piece of Aboriginal heritage legislation to consider when planning ground disturbance activities. Aboriginal heritage features are protected regardless of whether they have been previously identified and recorded or not. Archaeological and ethnographic field surveys will record all visible Aboriginal heritage features within a proposed disturbance area and any unplanned discovery of unrecorded (buried/obscured) features are covered by the legal mechanisms of the AH Act.

5. MANAGEMENT PROVISIONS

This section describes the provisions of this CHMP which, when implemented, achieve the objective of the Social Surroundings (Heritage) environment factor and the objective of the CHMP, to uphold the relevant environmental values and avoid potential impact to heritage values from the Proposal.

Table 5-1 lists the management-based provisions that will be implemented with the Proposal. These are based on the rationale and approach described in **Section 5.2**.

5.1 Management Based Provisions Summary

Table 5-1: Management-based Provisions

Management Actions	Targets	Monitoring	Reporting
MA 1: Conduct pre-design heritage surveys in collaboration with Traditional Owners, to define non-disturbance zones.	<p>All infrastructure will be designed to have no planned impact to any known Aboriginal heritage sites.</p> <p>Surveys of all planned disturbance areas will be conducted in association with nominated Traditional Owners from Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation, to identify potential Aboriginal Heritage Sites or other non-disturbance zones.</p>	Heritage survey reports and resulting maps of Proposal infrastructure demonstrate no direct impacts to known heritage features as far as practicable and subject to the AH Act and all other relevant regulatory requirements.	Pre-design heritage surveys used to prepare and maintain a register of non-disturbance zones within the DE.
MA 2 All construction and operational activities to be contained within defined disturbance zones unless specifically authorised, to avoid direct, physical disturbance to identified Aboriginal heritage features.	<p>No disturbance to Aboriginal heritage features.</p> <p>No unauthorised disturbance zone boundary transgression.</p>	<p>To be supervised by project manager and/or Senior Heritage Adviser or their delegate(s).</p> <p>Heritage monitors authorised by NAC to be invited to be present during all ground disturbing works.</p>	<p>Sites to be re-inspected after construction to confirm no impacts have occurred subject to all relevant regulatory requirements.</p> <p>Transgression of disturbance zone boundary to be reported through Woodside's Health, Safety and Environment Event Reporting and Investigation Procedure.</p> <p>Post construction compliance report to be issued to relevant regulating agencies.</p>

Management Actions	Targets	Monitoring	Reporting
MA 3: Implement Chance Find Procedure agreed with NAC if Aboriginal heritage features are accidentally uncovered during construction or operational activities	No accidental disturbance to heritage features.	Heritage monitors authorised by NAC to be invited to be present during all ground disturbing works.	Report any Aboriginal heritage features identified during construction activities to the DPLH and in accordance with Section 15 of the AH Act.
MA 4: All persons employed or engaged to undertake work or otherwise accessing Woodside Power sites shall be made aware of their obligations under the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972</i> and this CHMP	100% compliance with legal obligations and this CHMP. All personnel entering the Project facilities attend relevant inductions.	Induction attendance is recorded and confirmation that all personnel have attended as required. Senior Heritage Advisor to undertake review of compliance with this CHMP at conclusion of construction.	Post construction compliance report to be issued to relevant regulating agencies. Records of induction attendance.
MA 5: Prior to undertaking clearing activities, provide opportunities for Traditional Owners to collect traditional resources within the planned disturbance zone.	Traditional Owners provided opportunity to collect traditional resources from DE prior to any clearing or construction.	Requests for access and outcomes to be recorded in a register and monitored for unaddressed/unmet requests.	Record of instances of Traditional Owners requests for access and outcomes of those requests reported in post-construction CHMP compliance report.
MA 6: Provide access for Traditional Owners to traditional areas within the developed site, subject to safety and operational requirements, when requested	Access provided to the Woodside Power Project Area to Traditional Owners when requested. TO's will be able to access non-restricted areas within the DE at any time.	Requests for access and outcomes to be recorded in a register and monitored for unaddressed/unmet requests.	Record of instances of Traditional Owners requests for access and outcomes of those requests are maintained and reported in post-construction CHMP compliance report.

Management Actions	Targets	Monitoring	Reporting
<p>MA 7: Establish a commitments register for this CHMP to ensure compliance against management targets during construction and operations.</p>	<p>100% compliance with this plan.</p>	<p>Senior Heritage Advisor to undertake reviews of compliance with this plan after construction and regularly during operations, and record findings in commitments register.</p>	<p>Post construction compliance report to be issued to relevant regulating agencies.</p>

5.2 Management Actions

5.2.1 MA1 – Conduct pre-design heritage surveys in collaboration with Traditional Owners, to define non-disturbance zones.

In WA, Aboriginal Objects and Places are protected under the AH Act. It is an offence under Section 17 of the AH Act to excavate, destroy, damage, conceal or in any way alter any Aboriginal site without the authorisation of the Registrar of Aboriginal Sites under Section 16 of the AH Act or the consent of the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs under Section 18 of the AH Act.

The location of all infrastructure associated with the initial phase of the Proposal will be designed to avoid any sites identified as requiring protection during extensive cultural heritage surveys conducted across the DE, incorporating Traditional Owner advice and requests. The Proposal's final disturbance zone will not interfere with any Aboriginal Objects or Places protected under the AH Act. Areas outside of this area that require particular care, (i.e. as they are in close proximity to construction or operational areas) may be permanently or temporarily cordoned off, as addressed in **MA2** (See **Section 5.2.2**).

To avoid these sites, cultural heritage surveys have been conducted across the locations within the Proposal DE that are expected to be disturbed through construction works associated with the initial phase of the Proposal. These surveys included both archaeological (BWA 2019) and ethnographic (DB-Consulting 2019) components. An overview of the locations in which heritage surveys have been completed to date are outlined in **Figure 5-1**. Further details of areas to be identified is within the survey reports, that are not provided attached to this plan to protect sensitive locations but have been provided to the EPA with submission of this plan for verification.

Archaeological surveys of the Solar Farm DEs were conducted by the Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation's preferred consultants and Ngarluma participants through pedestrian transect and in-field recording to a 'site identification' level. This involved a determination of any site boundaries and sufficient information to make assessments of significance and management recommendations. Ethnographic survey over these areas involved on-country discussions regarding the landscape generally as well as seeking comment on any archaeological sites or landscape features identified as important by the participants.

Reports for the heritage surveys were produced by the heritage consultants and approved by NAC prior to being provided to Woodside. The cultural heritage information collected remains the intellectual property of the Ngarluma participants, and the reports provided to Woodside are stored in the company's secure document management system at the 'Confidential' level with access available only to Woodside's Indigenous Affairs and Heritage, Environment, Senior Project Management, Corporate Affairs and Project Design staff. They are not included as appendices to this management plan.

Should disturbance to an object or place be identified as being unavoidable as a result of heritage surveys or further engineering design work, the disturbance will be planned and executed in accordance with the AH Act and this management plan will be updated to describe the planned disturbance and management process. No such disturbance has been identified as being necessary at the time of preparation of this plan. Woodside will not submit any applications under S18 of the AH Act, without the consent of NAC.

Prior to any further expansion of the Solar PV farm beyond the initial phase, any areas in which disturbance is planned will be subject to heritage surveys, which will be performed in collaboration with NAC. Any non-disturbance zones will then be avoided, as managed through MA 2.

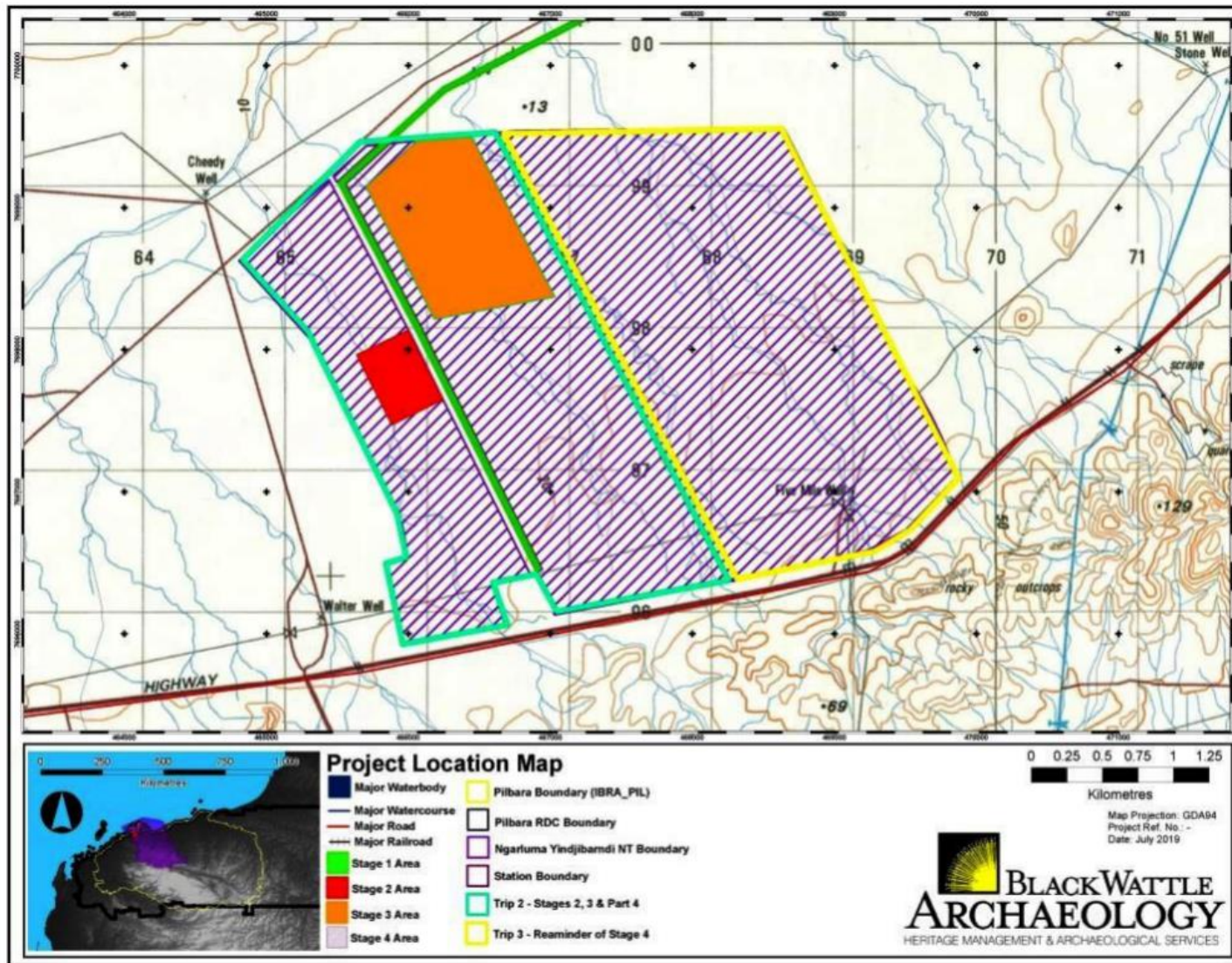


Figure 5-1 – Excerpt from heritage survey report (BWA 2019) showing locations in which heritage survey have been completed to date.

5.2.2 MA2 – All construction and operational activities to be contained within defined disturbance zones unless specifically authorised, to avoid direct, physical disturbance to identified Aboriginal heritage features.

Woodside has developed a spatial register of all identified cultural heritage sites within the Proposal DE informed by cultural heritage surveys, including the disturbance zones agreed with Traditional Owners. All construction activities will be planned to not intersect with cultural heritage sites or to occur outside of disturbance zones. Any location within the DE which has not yet been subject to a heritage survey will be considered a non-disturbance zone until surveys (as per MA 1) have been completed.

Before any construction activities begin in close proximity to a cultural heritage site, the site will be visually marked and construction personnel will be informed. Ensuring protection of a cultural heritage site during construction may include erecting temporary barriers or fences beyond a designated buffer zone. All activities must remain within the designated disturbance zones unless a heritage permit has been provided.

A Heritage Permit must be obtained before any deployment of personnel or issue of a 'Contractor Direction' (CD) notice to access areas outside of a designated disturbance zone. To obtain a Heritage Permit, the proponent of the proposed access must provide a completed Heritage Permit Application Form (Woodside ID 1401317357) to Woodside's Senior Heritage Adviser with the following information:

- a description or map indicating the area for which access is requested;
- the start and end dates for access;
- the names and contact details of the Woodside or contractor employee responsible for the works; and
- confirmation that access is required for a Woodside Power site or, if access is required for a third-party lease, the name of the lessee and contact within the lessee's organisation.

After receiving the above information and before issuing a Heritage Permit, the Senior Heritage Adviser must:

- assess the potential or impact to heritage values from the execution of the proposed activity;
- document the Heritage Permit conditions required to prevent disturbance to heritage values;
- ensure compliance with government issued heritage approvals (including heritage consents and environmental approval conditions where relevant/applicable);
- ensure that access to gender restricted areas is managed; and
- update the register of heritage permits.

A Heritage Permit will take the form of a permit signed by the Senior Heritage Adviser, Woodside's on-site contact, VP Technology and the proponent undertaking the activity.

The Heritage Permit shall require the proponent to provide a log of their activities outside of the designated disturbance zone to the Senior Heritage Adviser on a weekly basis (time in and out, location of activities outside of the disturbance zone boundary).

The Senior Heritage Adviser must be notified when the activity has been completed in order to formally close the Heritage Permit and confirm that all conditions of the Heritage Permit have been met.

5.2.3 MA3 – Implement Chance Find Procedure agreed with NAC if Aboriginal heritage features are accidentally uncovered during construction or operational activities.

Although pre-construction heritage surveys have been conducted to identify cultural heritage features within the DE, there is always the possibility that previously unrecorded or unidentified features may be discovered during construction work.

In the event there is a discovery of heritage features during construction works, the following relevant procedures must be followed.

5.2.3.1 Procedure if Skeletal Remains are discovered

In the unlikely event that human remains are discovered during any stage of the works, the following steps must be followed:

1. Personnel must cease all works in the vicinity immediately. Best efforts should be made to preserve any human remains in situ and to cordon off the area from other works. No photographs of the remains may be taken except under the instruction of the Western Australian Police Service or (in connection with a suspected traditional burial) with the permission of Traditional Owners (e.g. to provide to a consultant archaeologist for advice).
2. The work supervisor must inform the Western Australian Police Service and Woodside's Senior Heritage Adviser, who must notify the Traditional Owners, the Registrar of Aboriginal Sites and a qualified archaeologist if not already present. When informing Police of a suspected traditional burial, indicate that the remains are likely to be of Aboriginal origin and that an archaeologist and Traditional Owner representatives should be present during any handling of the remains. All Woodside personnel and contractors must comply with any reasonable instruction from the Western Australian Police Service. Notification must also be given to the Minister responsible for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984. At present this is the Minister for Environment.
3. Where the Western Australian Police Service is satisfied that the remains do not constitute a crime scene, the qualified archaeologist must record the find (if still in situ). Traditional Owners, the archaeologist and Woodside's Senior Heritage Adviser must meet and discuss the find and the management measures required.
4. Work must not recommence in the area until approved by Woodside's Senior Heritage Adviser on the advice of Traditional Owners, the Registrar of Aboriginal Sites (in writing) and the qualified archaeologist.

5.2.3.2 Procedure if a new heritage feature is located

In the event of the discovery of archaeological materials (e.g. intact subsurface deposits including midden lenses, sacred items, buried/covered petroglyphs etc.) within a designated disturbance zone during any stage of works, the following steps must be followed:

1. Personnel must cease all works in the vicinity immediately. Where practicable, the work area must be cordoned off from other works.
2. The work supervisor must inform Woodside's Senior Heritage Adviser, who must notify Traditional Owners, the Registrar of Aboriginal Sites and a qualified archaeologist.
3. A qualified archaeologist must record the find and Traditional Owners, the archaeologist and Woodside's Senior Heritage Adviser must meet and discuss the find and the management measures required.

4. Work must not recommence in the area until approved by Woodside's Senior Heritage Adviser on the advice of Traditional Owners, the Registrar of Aboriginal Sites (in writing) and the qualified archaeologist.

5.2.3.3 Incident Management

Heritage incidents, including near misses, must be reported to the Indigenous Affairs team through Woodside's Health Safety and Environment Event Reporting and Investigation Procedure. The Indigenous Affairs team will inform the Traditional Owners of any actual impacts on heritage sites or values and organise an inspection with Traditional Owners and a qualified heritage consultant to:

- Ascertain the extent of any damage;
- Determine what cultural procedures, if any, are required; and
- Establish what steps, if any, must be taken to rehabilitate the area.

A heritage incident is defined as any event that breaches or interferes with compliance with this CHMP. An 'incident' may include any of the following:

- Non-compliance with this CHMP,
- Unexpected damage or loss to any heritage site, object or values,
- Discovery of a new heritage site or object,
- Discovery of human remains,
- Any trespass outside of the disturbance zone without a signed permit, or
- A 'near miss' that threatened to cause any of the above.

5.2.4 MA4 – All persons employed or engaged to undertake work, or otherwise accessing Woodside Power sites shall be made aware of their obligations under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA)* and this CHMP.

All personnel, including third party contractors and visitors are required to undertake cultural awareness and heritage induction training. The induction must inform personnel of the values, sensitivity and appearance of the cultural heritage features within the Proposal DE and their obligations under this CHMP and the AH Act.

Induction attendance is to be recorded and confirmation that all personnel have attended is required prior to accessing any of the Woodside Power sites.

5.2.5 MA5 – Prior to clearing for construction, provide opportunities for Traditional Owners to collect traditional resources within the planned disturbance zone.

Traditional Owners have requested that Woodside provides opportunity for the harvesting of traditional resources within the planned disturbance zone prior to any native vegetation clearing. Woodside supports this request and agrees to facilitate access subject to site access protocols, operational and HSE considerations. Harvesting of traditional resources such as seeds and plants will only be permitted within the approved disturbance zone where Woodside are legally authorised to undertake native vegetation clearing.

To ensure this request is met, Woodside will issue notifications detailing when and where clearing will take place no less than one month prior to any work starting. Woodside will provide administrative support where possible to facilitate site access.

To arrange access, Traditional Owners may contact Woodside's Karratha or Roebourne offices. Woodside endeavours to meet each request, noting that on-site activities may influence the timing, number of visitors and/or duration of any visit.

Requests by Traditional Owners to access the planned disturbance zone for harvesting traditional resources should be communicated to Woodside's Senior Heritage Adviser. Access must be facilitated by the Senior Heritage Adviser (or nominee) who must:

- confirm the area to be visited, duration of the visit and the names of people attending,
- develop a Job Hazard Analysis prior to the visit in accordance with Woodside's Golden Safety Rules, WMS and take appropriate steps to manage gender restrictions using archaeological and ethnographic survey reports, and
- be present during the visit as safety focal point but must comply with any request from the Traditional Owners not to enter a heritage area or that they be allowed to discuss any heritage matter in private. However, the Senior Heritage Adviser or nominee is to stay in visual contact with the visiting party to ensure safety obligations are met and an immediate response can be enacted in the case of an emergency.

5.2.6 MA6 – Provide access for Traditional Owners areas within the Proposal facilities.

Infrastructure proposed to be constructed on the MSIA and adjacent Buffer Area, requires that some areas be closed to the public for safety reasons, but way of a fence or secure gates. Although fencing will be limited, there is the potential that this may create physical barriers to Traditional Owners and Custodians seeking to access traditional areas or places favourable for hunting or gathering bush tucker.

Only areas within the DE that have been required for facility infrastructure (and a reasonable buffer) will be fenced. Traditional Owners have requested ongoing access to fenced areas within the DE, to visit heritage sites and other areas of cultural significance. Woodside supports this request and agrees to facilitate access subject to site access protocols, operational, security and Health, Safety and Environment considerations.

To arrange access, Traditional Owners may contact Woodside's Karratha or Roebourne offices. Woodside endeavours to meet each request, noting that on-site activities may dictate the timing, number of visitors and/or duration of any visit.

Requests by Traditional Owners to access any heritage place should be communicated to Woodside's Senior Heritage Adviser. Access must be facilitated by the Senior Heritage Adviser (or nominee) who must:

- confirm the area to be visited, duration of the visit and the names of people attending,
- develop a Job Hazard Analysis prior to the visit in accordance with Woodside's Management System and take appropriate steps to manage gender restrictions using archaeological and ethnographic survey reports, and
- be present during the visit as safety focal point but not attend cultural areas unless permitted by the Traditional Owners. However, the Senior Heritage Adviser or nominee is to stay in visual contact with the visiting party to ensure safety obligations are met and an immediate response can be enacted in the case of an emergency.

5.2.7 MA7 – Establish a commitments register for this CHMP to ensure compliance against management targets during construction

Woodside's Senior Heritage Adviser or equivalent corporate heritage representative will conduct annual reviews of compliance with this CHMP throughout the construction phase of the Proposal. Once construction has been completed, Woodside will prepare a report detailing compliance against the management provisions outlined in this plan. Any incidents impacting on heritage prior to the completion of the construction phase will be reported to relevant authorities and stakeholders.

Incidents defined as a non-compliance with this CHMP include;

- Unplanned/unauthorised damage or loss to any heritage feature within the DE
- Lasting negative impact on intangible heritage values reported by stakeholders
- Discovery of a new heritage feature within the DE
- Discovery of skeletal remains within the DE
- Any trespass outside of the operational area of the DE without appropriate authorisation
- A “near miss” or activity that threatens the occurrence of an incident listed above.

6. Adaptive Management and Review of the CHMP

In line with the concept of adaptive management, the management actions presented in this CHMP shall be monitored, reviewed, evaluated and updated, as required, considering:

- new and relevant data/information gained as a result of implementing this CHMP, or from external sources.
- changes in State or Commonwealth legislation or policy.

Relevant updates will be included in a revised CHMP.

In addition, this CHMP may be reviewed:

- based on EPA requirements identified during assessment of the project in accordance with the EP Act.
- if a significant incident occurs related to the protection of Aboriginal heritage.
- if Traditional Owners reasonably request that a review is undertaken.
- if relevant legislative requirements are updated or amended in relation to Aboriginal heritage.

Technical review and evaluation of the management actions outlined in this CHMP will be conducted at least every five years (if not initiated prior to that time) to ensure the management actions are adequately addressing the key risks and meeting EPA objectives. If, as a result of any review, significant changes are required to be made to this CHMP, a revised CHMP will be provided to the EPA for approval.

When the five-yearly review cycle is triggered, or if a significant change to either the facility, activity, or risk is identified, a revised CHMP will be submitted to the EPA. When approved, the revised plan will be made publicly available.

7. Stakeholder Consultation

This CHMP is included as an appendix to the referral for the Proposal (Woodside, 2021) and therefore will be reviewed by the EPA and other designated stakeholders at the request of EPA. Prior to referral, comments on the CHMP have been sought from the Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation. Their feedback has been incorporated into this document.

Stakeholder consultation and engagement is an integral component of the environmental impact assessment and environmental approvals process. This section describes Woodside's approach to stakeholder consultation broadly and for the Proposal specifically.

Woodside's objectives for stakeholder consultation are to:

- improve stakeholder awareness and understanding of the Proposal
- provide stakeholders with opportunities to obtain information about the Proposal including the physical, ecological, socio-economic and cultural environment that may be affected, the potential impacts that may occur, and the prevention and mitigation measures proposed to avoid or minimise those impacts
- gain feedback from stakeholders on their concerns in regard to the Proposal and, where possible, address stakeholder concerns through further activities, or by implementing additional mitigation measures.

Stakeholder engagement in relation to this Proposal includes engagement with identified stakeholders undertaken specifically in relation to the Proposal including engagement undertaken as part of development of the Woodside Power Project Social Surrounds (Cultural Heritage) Management Plan.

8. References

Black Wattle Archaeology Pty Ltd (BWA) 2019, Archaeological Site Avoidance Survey for Woodside Power Project, Stages 1, 2 & 3 the Pilbara, Western Australia, November. Prepared for the Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation & Woodside Energy Limited.

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9. TERMS

Terms	Definitions
AER	Annual Environment Report
AH Act	<i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA)</i>
AHIS	Australian Heritage Inquiry System
ATSIHP Act	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Cth)</i>
Buffer Area	The 2 km 'Industry Buffer Area' surrounding the Maitland Strategic Industrial Area
CALM Act	<i>Conservation and Land Management Act 1984 (WA)</i>
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
DBCA	Western Australian Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
Development Envelopes (DE)	The Development Envelopes represent the area within which development of the Proposal is to occur. The two Development Envelopes for this Proposal include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solar PV Farm • Solar Plant Supporting Infrastructure (SPSI)
DMA	Decision-making Authority
DPLH	Western Australian Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
DWER	Western Australian Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EP Act	<i>WA Environmental Protection Act 1986 (EP Act)</i>
EPA	Western Australia Environmental Protection Authority
EPBC Act	<i>Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
EQMF	Environmental Quality Management Framework
ha	Hectares
km	Kilometre
kV	Kilovolt
MA	Management Action
MAC	Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation
MSIA	Maitland Strategic Industrial Area
Murujuga	Traditional name for the Burrup Peninsula and surrounding islands of the Dampier Archipelago
MW	Megawatt
NAC	Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation
National Heritage Place	National Heritage Place – Dampier Archipelago (including Burrup Peninsula)
NEPM	<i>Commonwealth National Environmental Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure 2016</i>
NT Act	<i>Native Title Act 1983 (Cth)</i>
RNTBC	Registered Native Title Body Corporate

Terms	Definitions
WA	Western Australia
WMS	Woodside Management System
Woodside	Woodside Power Pty Ltd

Woodside Solar Facility Social Surrounds (Cultural Heritage) Management Plan

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