



# Yathroo Wind Farm

Desktop Aboriginal and Historical Heritage Due Diligence Assessment

**Final**

June 2025

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Diligence Assessment

### Final

Prepared by  
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Report No.: R08/31165  
Date: June 2025



This report was prepared using  
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# Acknowledgement of Country

Umwelt acknowledges the Traditional Owners of Country throughout Australia and their continuing values, culture and connection to the land, waters and sky.

We pay our respects to Elders past and present.

The below image is from the artwork *Yapung Maryiyang* (Pathway Forward) by Saretta Fielding.



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## Document Status

Rev No.	Reviewer Name	Date	Approved for Issue Name	Date
V1	Jill Reid	20/06/2025	Cormac Collins	20/06/2025
V2	Jill Reid	25/06/2025	Cormac Collins	25/06/2025

# Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
ACH	<p>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. means the tangible and intangible elements that are important to the Aboriginal people of the State, and are recognised through social, spiritual, historical, scientific or aesthetic values, as part of Aboriginal tradition; and (b) includes the following — <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. an area (an Aboriginal place) in which tangible elements of Aboriginal cultural heritage are present.</li> <li>ii. an object (an Aboriginal object) that is a tangible element of Aboriginal cultural heritage.</li> <li>iii. a group of areas (a cultural landscape) interconnected through tangible or intangible elements of Aboriginal cultural heritage.</li> <li>iv. the bodily remains of a deceased Aboriginal person (Aboriginal ancestral remains), other than remains that are buried in a cemetery where non-Aboriginal persons are also buried or remains that have been dealt with or are to be dealt with under a law of the State relating to the burial of the bodies of deceased persons.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
Aboriginal Site means	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any place of importance where persons of Aboriginal descent have left any object, or have used, in connection with the traditional cultural life of the Aboriginal people, past or present.</li> <li>• Any sacred, ritual or ceremonial site, which is of importance and special significance to persons of Aboriginal descent.</li> <li>• Any place which is, or was, associated with Aboriginal people and which is of historical, anthropological, archaeological or ethnographical importance to the State.</li> <li>• Any place where objects to which the Act applies are stored.</li> </ul>
ACHIS	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System that functions under the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972</i> .
ACHknowledge Portal	Files and heritage survey reports can be accessed electronically upon request through the ACHknowledge portal.
ACH Permit	An ACH Permit is required for a Tier 2 Activity where it will impact identified ACH.
ACH Plan	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan.
AHA	<i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972</i> .
DDA	Due Diligence Assessment.
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage.
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent.
Harm	In relation to Activity impacting ACH, including destroying or damaging ACH – except where that harm relates to an Aboriginal person acting in accordance with the person’s traditional rights, interests and responsibilities.

Abbreviation	Definition
Knowledge Holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. In relation to an area, means an Aboriginal person who –               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. in accordance with Aboriginal tradition, holds particular knowledge about the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the area.</li> <li>ii. has traditional rights, interests and responsibilities in respect of Aboriginal places located in, or Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal ancestral remains located in or reasonably believed to have originated from, the area.</li> </ul> </li> <li>b. In relation to Aboriginal cultural heritage, means an Aboriginal person who –               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. in accordance with Aboriginal tradition, holds particular knowledge about the Aboriginal cultural heritage.</li> <li>ii. has traditional rights, interests and responsibilities in respect of the Aboriginal cultural heritage.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
LACHS	Local Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Services or Local ACH service.
NHL	National Heritage List.
Study Area	Entire area subject to the due diligence assessment, including the proposed Activity Area.
WHL	World Heritage List Declared property: The World Heritage Committee has inscribed the property in the World Heritage List.

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### Appendix A ACHIS Results

# 1.0 Introduction

Umwelt was engaged by Neoen Australia Pty Ltd (Neoen) to undertake a Desktop Aboriginal and Historical Heritage Due Diligence Assessment (Assessment) for the Yathroo Wind Farm (the Project), located near Cataby, approximately 170 km north of Perth, Western Australia.

## 1.1 Project Background

The primary infrastructure of the Project is likely to include wind turbine generators (WTGs), an electrical substation, switch yards, a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), access roads, office and maintenance buildings, overhead and underground cabling, as well as other types of ancillary construction and operational infrastructure.

## 1.2 Project Area

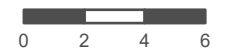
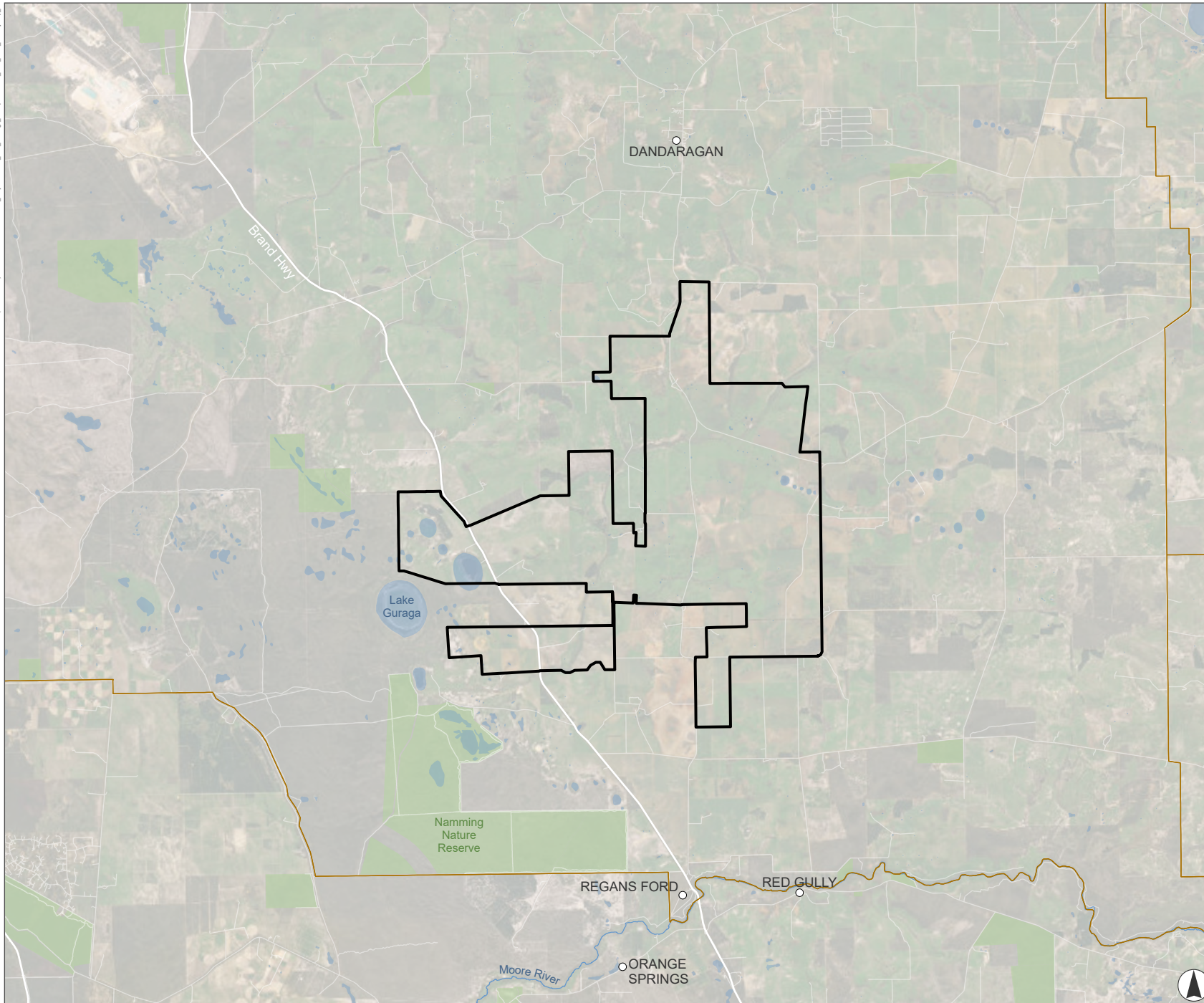
The Project Area is situated approximately 170 km north of Perth within the Shire of Dandaragan. Located in the Wheatbelt region of Western Australia, the Shire of Dandaragan comprises an area of approximately 6,716 km<sup>2</sup>. The Shire is bounded in the east by the Shires of Moora and Victoria Plains; in the north by the Shire of Coorow; in the south by the Shire of Gingin, and in the west by the Indian Ocean.

The Shire of Dandaragan depends primarily on agriculture, fisheries and services. Local farming includes the production of cereal crops (wheat, canola, lupins, oats) and livestock (sheep and cattle). The fisheries sector is focused on a large, although now declining, western Rock Lobster industry (NACC 2021).

**Figure 1.1** below shows the Project Area covering approximately 17,213 ha. The Project Area is covered by the South West Settlement Indigenous ILUA – the Yued Indigenous Land Use Agreement (**Figure 1.2**).

**FIGURE 1.1**  
**Project Study Area**

- Legend**
- Populated Place
  - Watercourse
  - Major Road
  - ▭ Local Government Area
  - ▭ Project Boundary
  - Waterbody
  - National Park, Reserves and State Forests



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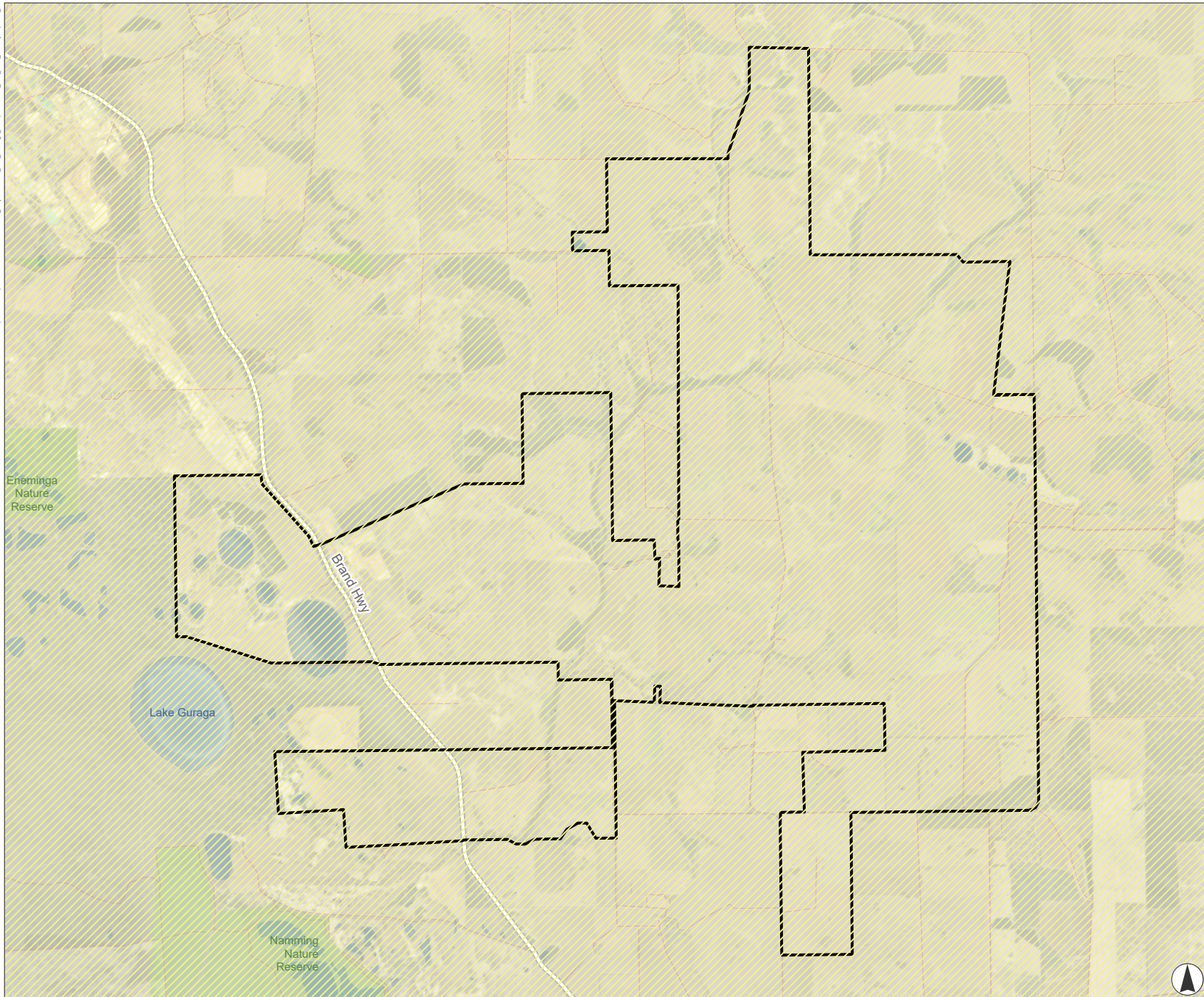
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**FIGURE 1.2**

**Project Area - The Yued Indigenous Land Use Agreement**

**Legend**

- Project Boundary
- Local Government Area
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Waterbody
- National Park, Reserves and State Forests
- Yued Indigenous Land Use Agreement



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## 1.3 Scope

This Assessment has been prepared to provide known and potential cultural heritage constraints that will assist with informing early Project design choices, and to help Neoen understand additional studies, agreements, and engagements needed to achieve legislative compliance.

## 1.4 Methodology

The preparation of this Assessment has included searches and review of the following:

- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Information System.
- Relevant Commonwealth and State historical heritage legislation and associated guidelines and practice codes.
- Desktop review of available historic aerial photography for the Project Area to identify structures or other features which may have potential for historic heritage values.
- Review of relevant statutory and non-statutory Commonwealth, State and Local government databases and mapping systems including the following:
  - World Heritage List
  - National Heritage List
  - Commonwealth Heritage List
  - Register of the National Estate (non-statutory archive)
  - Shire of Dandaragan Planning Scheme No.7
  - InHerit portal
  - State Records Office, State Library of WA, Local Heritage Survey and National Library of Australia (Trove) search
  - Review of available literature and other information, if available, about Aboriginal and historical cultural heritage in the region and local area.

## 1.5 Limitations

This Assessment is limited to desktop assessment only and no physical investigation has been undertaken. Search records from the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System (ACHIS) are valid for 12 months and are required to be updated once 12 months has passed.

While several cultural heritage surveys have been undertaken within and in proximity to the Project Area, not all reports were able to be provided by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH). Reports with a closed or restricted access status were not provided. As a result, three of the five requested reports were provided as part of the request for access.

The ability to identify specific structures or features that may have historic heritage value was limited by available historical aerial imagery. Several 1943 images were sourced but these did not provide complete coverage of the Project Area.

## 2.0 Legislative Context

### 2.1 Commonwealth Legislation

#### 2.1.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

*The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) (Cth) is the principal piece of Commonwealth legislation in Australia for environmental protections. The EPBC Act definition of environment includes heritage values of places. The EPBC Act protects and provides a management framework for places of World Heritage value as declared under the World Heritage Convention. It establishes a National Heritage List (NHL), and a Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) that includes places owned by the Commonwealth, as statutory lists of natural, Indigenous, and historic heritage places which have been assessed as having National and/or Commonwealth heritage values.

For projects that may impact on places listed on World, National or Commonwealth Heritage lists, several controlling provisions under the EPBC Act apply. These provisions define approval requirements for activities that may have a significant impact on such properties. Offences apply (to individuals and organisations) if impacts occur without approval.

The following matters must be considered when proposing any activity for a project as a referral to the Commonwealth under the EPBC Act:

- Part 3, Division 1 – Requirements relating to matters of national environmental significance:
  - Subdivision A Section 12 – World Heritage
  - Subdivision AA Section 15B – National Heritage.

### 2.2 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984

The *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (ATSIHP Act) enables government intervention to protect areas and objects of significance to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people from harm. An application to protect places and objects can be made by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to the commonwealth minister, who can make a declaration to protect an area or object for a specific period of time. The ATSIHP Act provides for four different types of declarations:

#### Section 9 applications (30-day emergency declarations)

These applications are for emergency protection of areas when the threat of injury or desecration is serious and immediate for up to 30 days (which may be extended to a maximum of 60 days). These applications can take a minimum of 1–2 months to process, depending on the urgency of the application and are decided by the minister.

### **Section 10 applications (long-term declarations)**

A Section 10 application is for protection for a specified period of time of a significant Aboriginal area that is under threat of injury or desecration. Applications can take a minimum of 6–9 months to process because the minister must ask for a detailed report on the application to be developed by an independent reporter. Time required is also dependent on the completeness of the application and starts from when all necessary information has been provided by the applicant.

### **Section 12 applications (long-term declarations)**

These applications are for protection for a period of time of an object or class of objects (which can be a fixed object, such as particular trees) under threat of injury or desecration. Decided by the minister, these applications can take a minimum of 4–6 months to process. Time required is also dependent on the completeness of the application and starts from when an application is finalised.

### **Section 18 applications (48-hour emergency declarations)**

This application can be used for emergency protection of areas or objects when injury or desecration is imminent and provides protection for up to 48 hours (cannot be extended). The application is usually processed within days of receipt and decided by an authorised officer. The authorised officer must be satisfied that another section 18 declaration has not been made in the previous three months.

## **2.3 Native Title Act 1993**

The South West Native Title Settlement (the Settlement) between the Noongar people and the Western Australian Government covers approximately 200,000 square kilometres of the south-west region of Western Australia. The Settlement, in the form of six Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) was negotiated between the Noongar people and the WA Government. The Settlement commenced on 25 February 2021. From 13 April 2021 the *Native Title Act 1993* ceased to apply over the Settlement area - meaning future act processes no longer occur. The settlement includes the six groups that comprise the Noongar Nation, including the Yued People, Gnaala Karla Booja People, Karri Karrak People, Wagyl Kaip Southern Noongar People, Ballardong People, and the Whadjuk People.

- The ILUAs set out the way in which each of the six Settlement groups require the management of their cultural heritage. The ILUAs are further supported by specific policy documents for each Settlement group.

## **2.4 State Legislation**

### **2.4.1 Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA)**

Following the repeal of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2021 (WA)*, the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA)* (the Act) was reinstated as the primary piece of legislation for the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage in WA on 15 November 2023 with amendments. The Act is administered by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH).

The amended Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 includes the following amendments:

- Proponents and Native Title parties will have the same right of review for Section 18 decisions via the State Administrative Tribunal, with clear timeframes and an ability for the Premier to call-in a decision of ‘State or regional significance’, to act in the interests of all Western Australians.
- When a Section 18 Consent has been granted by the Minister, the landowner will be required to notify the Minister of any new information about an Aboriginal site – an important reform to help prevent another Juukan Gorge tragedy.
- Section 18 Consents will transfer where there is a change in land ownership.
- A new statutory Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Committee, with majority Aboriginal representation and male and female Aboriginal co-chairs, will make recommendations on Section 18 Notices to the Minister.
- All landowners are required to not knowingly damage an Aboriginal cultural heritage site.
  - Landowners can make applications for a Section 18 Consent and other approvals through <<https://www.wa.gov.au/government/document-collections/achknowledge-portal> – a dedicated Aboriginal cultural heritage portal> (Government of Western Australia 2017–2024).

Information about heritage places and their legal status is available through ACHIS. There are three categories which can be searched online including:

- Registered Aboriginal Sites
- Lodged places
- Historic records.

DLPH have published two documents, the *Consultation Policy* and the *Guidelines* to assist proponents meet the requirements of the Act. The Consultation Policy outlines the Government’s expectations of proponents to undertake consultation with Aboriginal people prior to submitting a Section 18 Notice. The *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 Guidelines* provide practical guidance to assist landowners where their proposed use of land may affect Aboriginal sites or objects. They are not legally binding, and their purpose is to assist landowners in determining whether the intended land use poses a risk of committing an offence under the Act.

- Step 1: Assess the likelihood of there being an Aboriginal site on the land.
- Step 2: Consider potential for any harm to that Aboriginal site.
- Step 3: Determine the nature and level of potential harm.
- Step 4: What happens if there is an Aboriginal site.
- Step 5: Section 18 application.

## 2.5 Heritage Act 2018

Places of cultural heritage significance under the *Heritage Act 2018* are identified in the State Register of Heritage Places. The Heritage Council of Western Australia, via the DPLH, provides advice to the decision-making authority on proposals that may affect a registered place. The *Heritage Act 2018* provides no allowance for the discovery or protection of underwater cultural heritage artefacts and is not included under the s.7 definition of a place.

## 2.6 Planning and Development Act 2005

The *Planning and Development Act 2005* (PDA) lays down specific controls over planning and development at a metropolitan and local level as well as establishing more general controls over the subdivision of land. The Act also establishes the Western Australian Planning Commission, which is responsible for overseeing the planning and development process in the state.

Section 73 of the *Heritage Act 2018* sets out that any development proposal that is likely to affect a Registered place must be referred to the Heritage Council for advice. Further, Section 75 asserts the importance to comply with advice received from the Heritage Council so that a registered place is not adversely affected. Under the PDA, the definition of development means ‘the physical development and the use of the land’.

## 2.7 Shire of Dandaragan Local Planning Strategy 2020

Section 4.12 of the Planning Strategy sets out the Strategic directions and Actions for Native Title and Historic / Cultural Heritage. The long-term strategic directions and actions, which have been defined below are based on the investigations and analyses that form Part Two of the Strategy.

Strategic Directions:

- Establish a list of places and areas of cultural heritage significance in which development will be subject to assessment in terms of its impact on heritage values of the place or area.
- Recognise and take into account sites of historical heritage significance in the consideration of rezoning, subdivision, and development in both the urban and rural sectors.
- Acknowledge the Yued Noongar people as the designated Native Title holders following the determination of the South West Native Title Agreement

Strategic Actions:

- Review the existing Heritage List as per clause 8 of the deemed provisions of the regulations and incorporate into the Scheme.
- Introduce provisions into the Scheme to facilitate protection of places and areas identified on the Shire’s Heritage List.
- Ensure sites of cultural significance are reflected in the Scheme and provide guidance concerning land use planning requirements for these sites.
- Acknowledge and work with the Yued Noongar people as designated Native Title holders to understand their requirements in regard to land use planning.

## 2.8 Non-Statutory Considerations

### 2.8.1 A Way Forward Report

The Way Forward Report was prepared as a result of the federal parliamentary inquiry into the 2020 destruction of the Juukan Gorge Aboriginal heritage sites. National condemnation of Rio Tinto's actions facilitated action to address the legislative failings that allowed the destruction of the Juukan Gorge sites—and similar sites around the nation. The report makes a number of recommendations aimed at preventing future destruction.

### 2.8.2 UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIP)

The Declaration is the most comprehensive instrument detailing the rights of Indigenous peoples in international law and policy, containing minimum standards for the recognition, protection and promotion of these rights. It establishes a universal framework of minimum standards for the survival, dignity, wellbeing and rights of the world's indigenous peoples (OHCHR 2007).

The Declaration addresses both individual and collective rights; cultural rights and identity; rights to education, health, employment, language, and others. It outlaws discrimination against indigenous peoples and promotes their full and effective participation in all matters that concern them. It also ensures their right to remain distinct and to pursue their own priorities in economic, social, and cultural development. The Declaration explicitly encourages harmonious and cooperative relations between States and Indigenous peoples (OHCHR 2007). The key provisions relevant to development in Australia concerning Aboriginal people's rights include the right to:

- i. Practice and revitalise their cultural traditions and customs, and states shall provide redress for cultural property taken without free, prior, and informed consent (Article 11).
- ii. Practice their spiritual and religious traditions, customs, and ceremonies, maintain sites, control ceremonial objects and repatriate human remains, and states shall seek to enable the access and/or repatriation of ceremonial objects and human remains (Article 12).
- iii. Maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions and intellectual property over such heritage, knowledge and culture, and states shall, in conjunction with Indigenous peoples, take effective measures to recognize and protect the exercise of these rights (Article 31).
- iv. Determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources, and states shall consult and cooperate with Indigenous peoples in order to obtain their free and informed consent before the approval of any project affecting their lands, territories and resources, provide effective mechanisms for redress for any adverse impact from such activities (Article 32).
- v. A core principle of UNDRIP is the right of Indigenous people to make decisions about development proposals that have the potential to impact their land and culture from an informed position that is free from coercion, intimidation, or manipulation (Joint Standing Committee on Northern Australia, 2021). To uphold these principles, Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) has been recognised as the best practice approach for engaging with Indigenous people when seeking consent for projects or activities that affect Indigenous people's culture or country (Kemp and Owen, 2014).

## 2.9 Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)

Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) is a specific right granted to Indigenous Peoples recognised in the UNDRIP, which aligns with their universal right to self-determination. FPIC allows Indigenous Peoples to provide or withhold/ withdraw consent, at any point, regarding projects impacting their territories. FPIC allows Indigenous Peoples to engage in negotiations to shape the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of projects.

FAO's Policy on Indigenous Peoples aligns with the UN and the international legal framework, prioritising the inclusion and promotion of Indigenous Peoples' issues in its work. The FAO Policy upholds core principles such as self-determined development, respect for Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, cultures, and traditional practices and FPIC. The Indigenous Peoples Unit (PSUI) has the corporate responsibility for implementing the FAO Policy and the FAO manual on FPIC providing technical support to other units and projects. The principles are as follows:

- **Free** – The consent is free, given voluntarily and without coercion, intimidation, and manipulation. The process is self-directed by the community from whom consent is being sought, unencumbered by coercion, expectations or timelines that are externally imposed.
- **Prior** – The consent is sought in advance of activities.
- **Informed** – The engagement and type of information that should be provided prior to seeking consent and as part of the ongoing consent process.
- **Consent** – A collective decision made by the right holders and reached through customary decision-making processes of the communities.

### 2.9.1 The 'Darwin Statement' – Implementing Best Practice Cultural Heritage Principles

Representatives from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage organisations joined the annual meeting of the Heritage Chairs and Officials of Australia and New Zealand for the first time in 2018 and were invited to become permanent members of the forum. The forum, which includes the Chair of the Australian Heritage Council, issued the 'Darwin Statement'. The statement affirms the need to include, engage and collaborate with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and share their cultural heritage stories (DCCEEW 2018).

### 2.9.2 UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage 2003

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage has not only introduced a conceptual and applicative expansion of the interdisciplinary subjects applied to cultural heritage, but it has also increasingly encouraged an integrated planning of sustainable development policies for territories and communities that convey and shape their relative cultural and anthropomorphic identity, along with the re-thinking of the collective dimension of heritage in terms of rights to creation and fruition as well as the related cultural management.

### **2.9.3 Ask First: A Guide to Respecting Indigenous Heritage Places and Values**

The *Ask First: A Guide to Respecting Indigenous Heritage Places and Values* (Australian Heritage Commission 2002) (Ask First Guidelines) are regarded as best practice guidelines for undertaking Indigenous community consultation. They require that the relevant Indigenous community or communities are identified and consulted about the management of their heritage values. The relevant Indigenous representatives should then be invited to be actively involved in the process of identifying and assessing their heritage values, places, and objects. They should also be provided with the opportunity to have meaningful input into the management of those values, places, and objects.

The Ask First Guidelines states that Indigenous people:

- Are the primary source of information on the value of their heritage and how this is best conserved.
- Must have an active role in any Indigenous heritage planning process.
- Must have input into primary decision-making in relation to Indigenous heritage so they can continue to fulfil their obligations towards this heritage.
- Must control intellectual property and other information relating specifically to their heritage, as this may be an integral aspect of its heritage value.

When identifying and managing Indigenous heritage:

- Uncertainty about Indigenous heritage values at a place should not be used to justify activities that might damage or desecrate this heritage.
- All parties having relevant interests should be consulted on Indigenous heritage matters.
- The process and outcomes of Indigenous heritage planning must abide by customary law, relevant Commonwealth and State/Territory laws, relevant international treaties and covenants and any other legally binding agreements.

### **2.9.4 Engage Early: Guidance for Proponents on Best Practice Indigenous Engagement for Environmental Assessment under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999**

These guidelines aim to improve how proponents engage and consult with Indigenous peoples during the environmental assessment under the EPBC Act. It provides guidance on when Indigenous communities should be consulted and the expectations on how engagement should occur.

The Australian Government considers that best practice consultation includes:

- Identifying and acknowledging all relevant affected Indigenous peoples and communities.
- Committing to early engagement at the pre-referral stage.
- Building trust through early and ongoing communication for the duration of the project, including approvals, implementation, and future management.
- Setting appropriate timeframes for consultation.
- Demonstrating cultural awareness.

## 2.9.5 Australian Natural Heritage Charter

The concept of natural heritage is founded on an understanding of natural significance, both of which are defined in the Australian Natural Heritage Charter 2003.

Natural significance means the importance of ecosystems, biodiversity, and geodiversity for their existence value or for present or future generations, in terms of their scientific, social, aesthetic and life-support value.

Natural heritage is considered to mean:

- Natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which demonstrate natural significance.
- Geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas that constitute the habitat of Indigenous species of animals and plants, which demonstrate natural significance.
- Natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas which demonstrate natural significance from the point of view of science, conservation, or natural beauty.

Determining the natural heritage values requires an understanding of the natural significance of a place, or elements of a place. These values associated with a natural heritage place may include, but may not just be limited to, the following considerations, as summarised from the Protecting Natural Heritage: Using the Australian Natural Heritage Charter:

- Biodiversity, and its value in terms of species diversity, ecosystem diversity, and/or community diversity, presence, or absence of rare or endangered elements, and presence or absence of particular species.
- Ecosystems, particularly the presence of intact examples of intact ecological processes and systems, and/or how such ecosystems contribute to important ecological occurring between communities and the non-living environment.
- Existence, being does the living organism, process and/or ecosystem have value in of itself?
- Geodiversity, being the presence of important geological, geomorphological, soil features, assemblages, systems, and processes, and if they are rare, endangered, diverse, or exemplars.
- Scientific importance, due to the rarity, quality, or representativeness of the natural features present, and the degree to which they may contribute further substantial information.
- Aesthetics, in terms of form, colour, scale, texture and material fabric present.
- Social values, in terms of how valued by the community are the natural features present?
- Historic importance, with special attachment to important historical events, processes, and patterns of natural or cultural history.

## **2.9.6 The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013**

The recommendations and procedures provided by the Burra Charter are recognised as best practice for heritage conservation in Australia. The charter contains seven guiding principles, which form the basis of management and conservation processes:

- The place is important.
- Understand the significance of the place.
- Understand the fabric.
- Significance should guide decisions.
- Do as much as necessary, as little as possible.
- Keep records.
- Do everything in a logical order.

## 3.0 Project Area Context

In assessing the potential nature, survival, and integrity of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage it is important to understand the environmental context of an area including past land use and disturbance.

### 3.1 Environmental Background

#### Geology and Soils

The coastline of the Dandaragan Shire is dominated by the Lancelin formation, formed from the volcanic and sedimentary rock that overlies the Perth Basin and consisting of glauconite chalk, marl, and calcareous mudstone. Inland areas are dominated by the Osbourne formation, formed from volcanic and sedimentary rock and interbedded with sandstone, siltstone, shale, and claystone. To the east, the Leederville formation is interbedded with sandstone, siltstone, and minor conglomerate over thin beds of coal seams and the Coolyena group which consists of chalk interspersed with greensand, glauconitic, siltstone, sandstone and marl. The landscape inland is characterised by rolling hills interspersed with rocky outcrops and low-lying floodplains. Soils are deep, pale, siliceous sands, and gravels.

#### Flora and Fauna

The Project Area is located within the Dandaragan Plateau (SWA01) and Perth Swan Coastal Plain (SWA02) IBRA sub-regions and is characterised by Jarrah and Marri woodlands and Banksia heath on sandy soils. Four Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) are found in the shire. These are two national TECs, the vulnerable Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh and the endangered Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain, as well as the Stromatolite Community of Lake Thetis and the Lesueur-Coomallo Floristic Community D1. The Lesueur-Coomallo region is extremely floristically diverse, supporting ~1,000 plant species, and an important breeding ground for endangered Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo *Calyptorhuncus latirostris*.

#### Hydrology

The Swan Coastal Plain Bioregion comprises the Dandaragan Plateau and the Perth Coastal Plain.

More than a quarter of the Perth subregion's land area comprises wetlands. A large proportion of the wetlands on the Swan Coastal Plain have been lost or degraded due to human activities (Hill et al. 1996a). The Moore/Gingin, Hill, Swan, Serpentine, Murray, Harvey, Collie, Preston, Capel and Wellesley rivers flowthrough the Swan Coastal Plain. Vegetations associated with these rivers and catchments are in poor to fair condition, with further decline in vegetation quality expected.

Threatening processes affecting riparian vegetation include:

- Broadscale vegetation clearing.
- Increasing fragmentation.
- Changes in hydrology caused by salinity and altered flow regimes.
- Grazing pressure.

- Exotic weeds and feral animals.

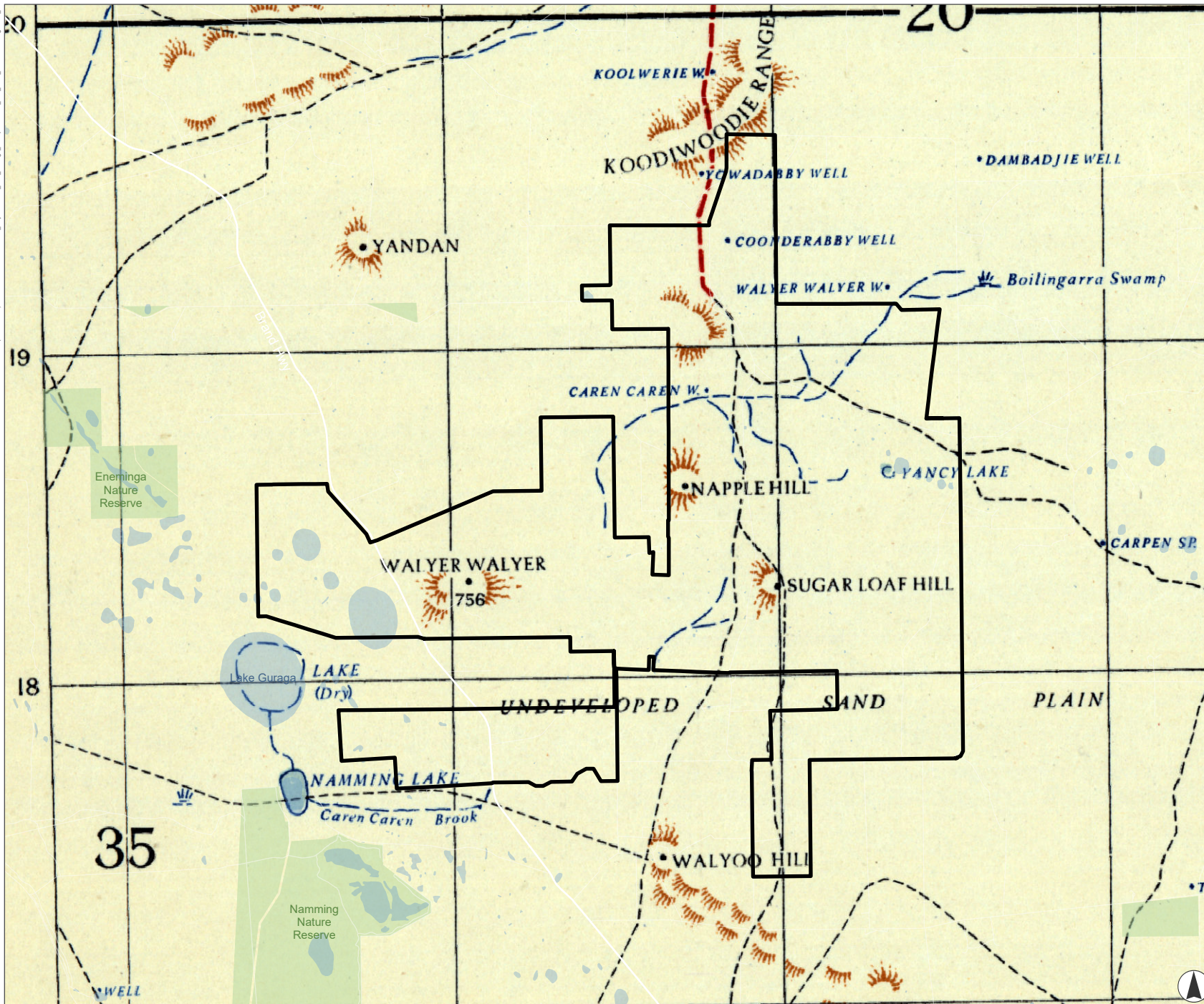
The Hill River is an ephemeral river located in the Moore-Hill Basin. It is 124 km long and has a catchment of 3,721 km<sup>2</sup>. The river system starts east of Badgingarra and flows into the ocean at the Hill River Estuary halfway between Cervantes and Jurien Bay in The Shire of Dandaragan. The estuary is ~7 km long and only opens to the ocean during higher river flows in winter. The main waterway traversing the Project Area is Caren Caren Brook (**Figure 3.1**).

FIGURE 3.1

1942 Map - Waterways within the Project Area

Legend

- Major Road
- Project Boundary
- Waterbody
- National Park, Reserves and State Forests



Scale 1:150,000 at A4  
GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

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## 3.2 Aboriginal Background

### 3.2.1 Ethno-historical Background

The following information has been extracted from South West Aboriginal Land & Sea Council 2024 unless otherwise cited.

The foothills of the Darling Scarp, piedmont alluvial plain, coastal sand plain, aeolian limestone, and coastal dunes of the Swan Coastal Plain are features important to the Noongar people. Yued (also spelt Juat, Yuat and Juet) is a region inhabited by the Yued people, one of the fourteen groups of Noongar Aboriginal Australians (**Figure 3.1**). Coastal dunes throughout the region were used as burial sites and skeletal remains have, on occasion, been exposed by dune blowouts. River mouths and estuaries have cultural and spiritual significance as ceremonial and initiation sites, traditional hunting and gathering grounds and as boundary markers (NACC 2021).



**Figure 3.2 Noongar Nation Language Groups, Highlighting the Yued People's Country**

(Source: Yued Aboriginal Corporation)

#### Pre-European Contact

The south west region of Aboriginal groups shared flexible boundaries. This made it possible for groups to share and trade commodities, regularly moving for the purpose of trade. Ochre was predominantly traded for ceremonial purposes and spears (De Gand Ltd 2013).

*Waugal*, the Rainbow Serpent shaped the landscape and created plants, animals and humans (NACC 2021). Noongar people believe that the *Waugal*, the water serpent who created waterways during the *Nyitting* (Dreaming), rose up from the earth and began his long journey from the north. He came down through Watheroo and Moora, carving out the bed of the river as he went. On his back he carried fish, water snakes, gilgie, turtles and all the creatures of the river. When the *Waugal* got to *Warraminga* or Mogumber, he turned sharply west, gouging out deep holes which today are the deepest pools in the river, and what Noongar people call ‘Mur’.

The connection between snake and rainbow suggests the cycle of the season and the significance of them in human life (NACC 2021). Its connection with water means the Rainbow Serpent is the life-giver and is both a symbol of unity and peaceful cooperation and of creation and destruction (NACC 2021). It is believed that the creation stories associated with the Rainbow Serpent, known as The Dreaming, are among the oldest continuing religious beliefs in the world (NACC 2021). In oral history, the waterways are associated with the *Wagyl* (the Rainbow Serpent’s name in the south west) and the physical elements of nature – fire, water, the sky, the earth. Dwelling within watercourses, waterholes, rivers and rock pools, the Serpent preserves the quantity and the quality of the drinking water. The Serpent may disappear if a waterway is damaged or violated, with repercussions against the perpetrator and the land left to suffer (Horizon 2020).

## Contact

Information about Noongar social and cultural organisation is limited due to the intensity of European settlement in the region – between 1829 and 1841. Ethnocentric observations and journal entries are the primary sources of information however documentation is primarily about the perceived threats of the Noongar people within the newly established settlement (De Gand Ltd 2013).

Historically, the Yued People were instrumental in the establishment of the pastoral industry in the region. Their knowledge of waterholes and expertise in equestrian and shepherding enabled survey of large areas of land. Yued men were often responsible for the labour in digging and lining the wells for the farming settlers, clearing the land and building fences (Human Terrains 2013).

In 1836, George Fletcher Moore sailed north of modern-day Perth following a large freshwater stream which he named after himself – the Moore River. He documented extensive grassy fertile plains, and a ‘fine’ pool named by local Noongars ‘Koondaby’ or ‘Candoby’.

## Post Contact

In 1845, a conflict occurred in the Moora area between European pastoralists and Noongar people. A local Noongar guide, Kabinger fatally speared Johnston Drummond at Victoria Plains. Johnston’s brother and Police Inspector, John Drummond shot Kabinger dead in retaliation.

In 1846, the Mission at New Norcia, located in New Norcia, on the western banks of the Moore River, 120 km North of Perth was established to ‘Christianise and civilise’ Noongar people. New Norcia Mission was the collective name for the St Mary’s Mission (from 1848) and the St Joseph’s Native School and Orphanage (from 1861) which were ‘segregated’ and run as separate institutions by the Benedictine monks and nuns at New Norcia.

Two years later in 1848, Bishop Rosendo Salvado undertook a census of ‘known Aborigines’ from local camping grounds. The census listed 92 Noongar people within the New Norcia area, 59 at Walebing and 63 within Berkshire Valley.

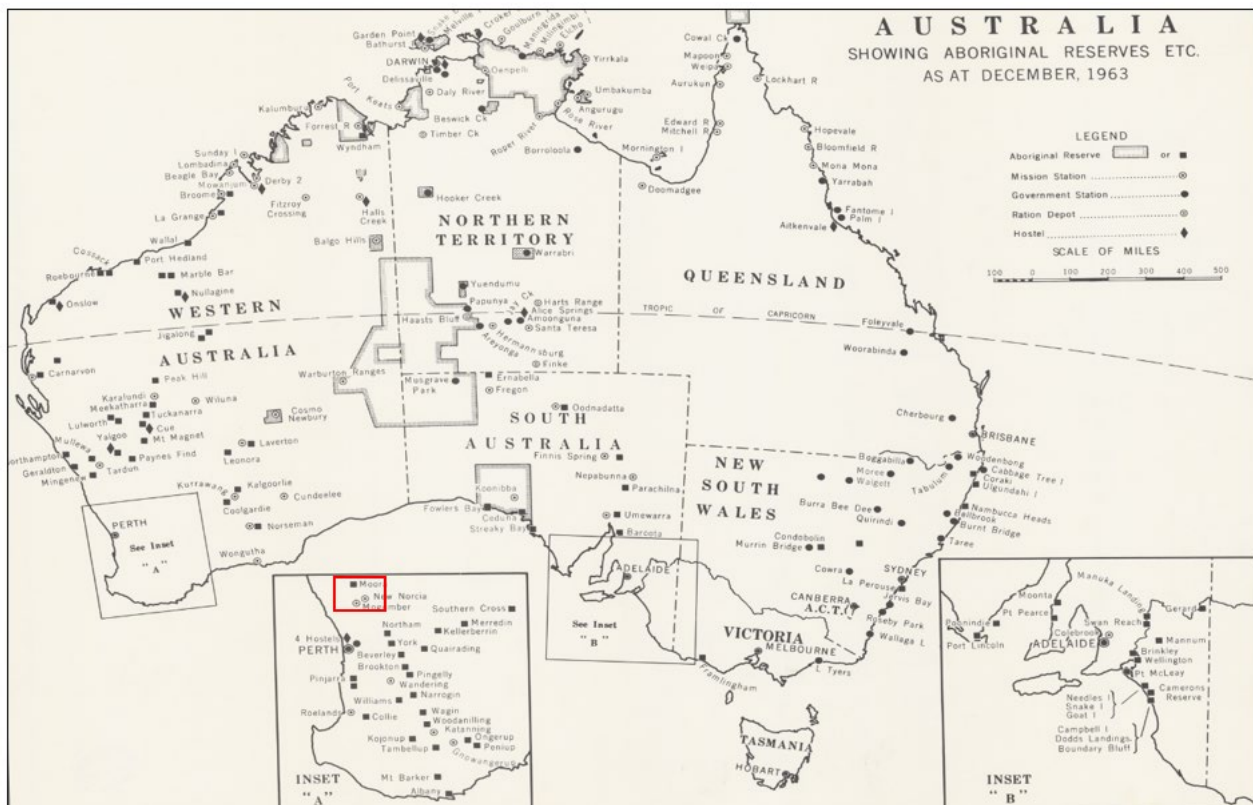
The site of Moora was gazetted in 1895 and with the rapid increase in the Moora region's pastoral and agricultural sector, Noongar people from the area provided labour to the pioneer farmers clearing land, fencing, shearing, cooking, sowing, and harvesting crops. The Noongar people were becoming further marginalised with the advent of railway construction. The railway company received 12,000 acres of land for every one mile of railway.

With the introduction of the Aborigines Act in 1905 that was meant to 'protect' Aboriginal people, Noongar people were forced off their Country and ordered onto town reserves, such as the reserves at Moora, Walebing and Mogumber Mission. The purpose of the Aborigines Act (continued from the earlier 1886 Act) was the 'protection, control and segregation of Aboriginal people'. Unlike the earlier legislation, the impact of the 1905 Act was far-reaching, establishing an administrative regime under the control of a Chief Protector that invaded every aspect of Noongar people's lives. The Act assumed that Aboriginal people were a 'dying race' in its objective of forced assimilation of future generations.

Noongar people attacked the New Norcia Mission in 1907 objecting to the changes enacted by Father Torres who replaced Bishop Salvado. Torres failed to recognise the cultural needs and expectations of its Indigenous people with new policies impacting the local Noongar people, their work and rights to their children. Three Noongar people were jailed for planning the attack at New Norcia. By 1911, New Norcia only employed ten Noongar people, and others were not welcome there at all. This resulted in the movement of Noongar people away from New Norcia to Moora, Northam and Walebing. Moora attracted the largest concentration of people in the south of Western Australia. With medical attention, rations, sporting activities, railway yard and farm work, the population of Moora increased from 60 in 1911 to 240 inhabitants in 1913. However, the reserve at Moora soon became overcrowded and Noongar people's occupation was short lived due to opposition from the police and residents.

It is estimated more than 2,000 Indigenous children passed through the New Norcia mission schools from the 1860s until the early 1970s. Aboriginal children, aged under 18, were on its burial register dating back to 1851. It is not known what they died of, but diseases including measles and bronchitis are reported to have decimated the mission's population in the late 1800s (Moodie 2021).

The Moore River Native Settlement established at Mogumber, south of Moora, was opened by the Chief Protector of Aborigines in 1918 (**Figure 3.3**). Established for 200 marginalised Noongar people living around urban centres in the south west, the Settlement was intended as a self-supporting farming settlement with health facilities, schooling, and employment opportunities. However, it was chronically under-funded, and was later used to accommodate Aboriginal people from all over the state. In the 1920s, the Settlement became a place of internment for Aboriginal people from all over Western Australia. Children termed as being 'half-caste' were brought there to be trained as domestic servants for white society, often removed from their parents without consent – now called 'The Stolen Generations'. The Moore River Native Settlement expanded into an orphanage, rations depot and home for old persons, unmarried mothers, and the ill. Many older Aboriginal people who were considered too dark to be absorbed into white society were expected to live out their days there.



**Figure 3.3 Showing Aboriginal Reserves, 1963. Refer Inset A for Project Area**

(Source: National Library of Australia)

In 1922, as a result of local Moora residents’ complaints, police ordered the Noongar people to move to Carramarra. Although there was general resistance, many Noongar people moved – but to Walebing instead, which was preferred as a traditional camp and seasonal work could be found nearby. Like most other reserves, it lacked basic amenities. By this time conditions had declined considerably at the Moore River Native Settlement. Many health problems were reported due to poor sanitation and overcrowding. To compound declining health, Noongar people were refused entry to the Moora hospital and medical treatment by the local doctor. By 1924, the Moore River Native Settlement had a population of 300, and its buildings were becoming dilapidated.

In 1930, complaints from property owners adjoining the Walebing Reserve resulted in Noongar residents being ordered by the Chief Protector to move to the Moore River Native Settlement. Already forced out of Moora, the Walebing residents resisted leaving. In 1932, rations were restricted to pressure the Walebing Reserve residents to relocate to the Moore River Native Settlement. The risk of starvation eventually forced many Noongar people to leave. Police refused requests for rail passes to travel to the Moore River Native Settlement, and so they had to walk to Moora.

Noongar people were the first to be laid off during the Depression and the associated decline in rural economy. As a result, they were forced to rely on rations and subjected to the increasing powers of the police and the Aborigines Department.

By 1933, the Aboriginal population at the Moore River Native Settlement had risen to over 500 despite the allocated camp funds decreasing. Conditions deteriorated, including the quality of food.

Camping at Walebing was prohibited in 1936, in an effort to stop Noongar residents harbouring female escapees from the Moore River Native Settlement. The ‘escapees’ were young Noongar girls making their way home to see their families. Despite the pressure, some Noongar people remained there, as it was a significant camping place.

In 1940, the anthropologist Norman Tindale, produced a map of the ‘Tribes of Aboriginal Australia’, rejecting the common dialogue of Aboriginal people being nomadic. The map established Noongar people as having territory and country. Tindale recorded the local Noongar people living along the Moore River as ‘Yuat’ – a dialectal group of the Noongar Nation.

The government handed the Moore River Native Settlement to the Methodist Church in 1951, and it was re-named the Mogumber Native Mission. A reserve located 3 km south of Moora was established in 1953 for Noongar families displaced from the Moore River Native Settlement.

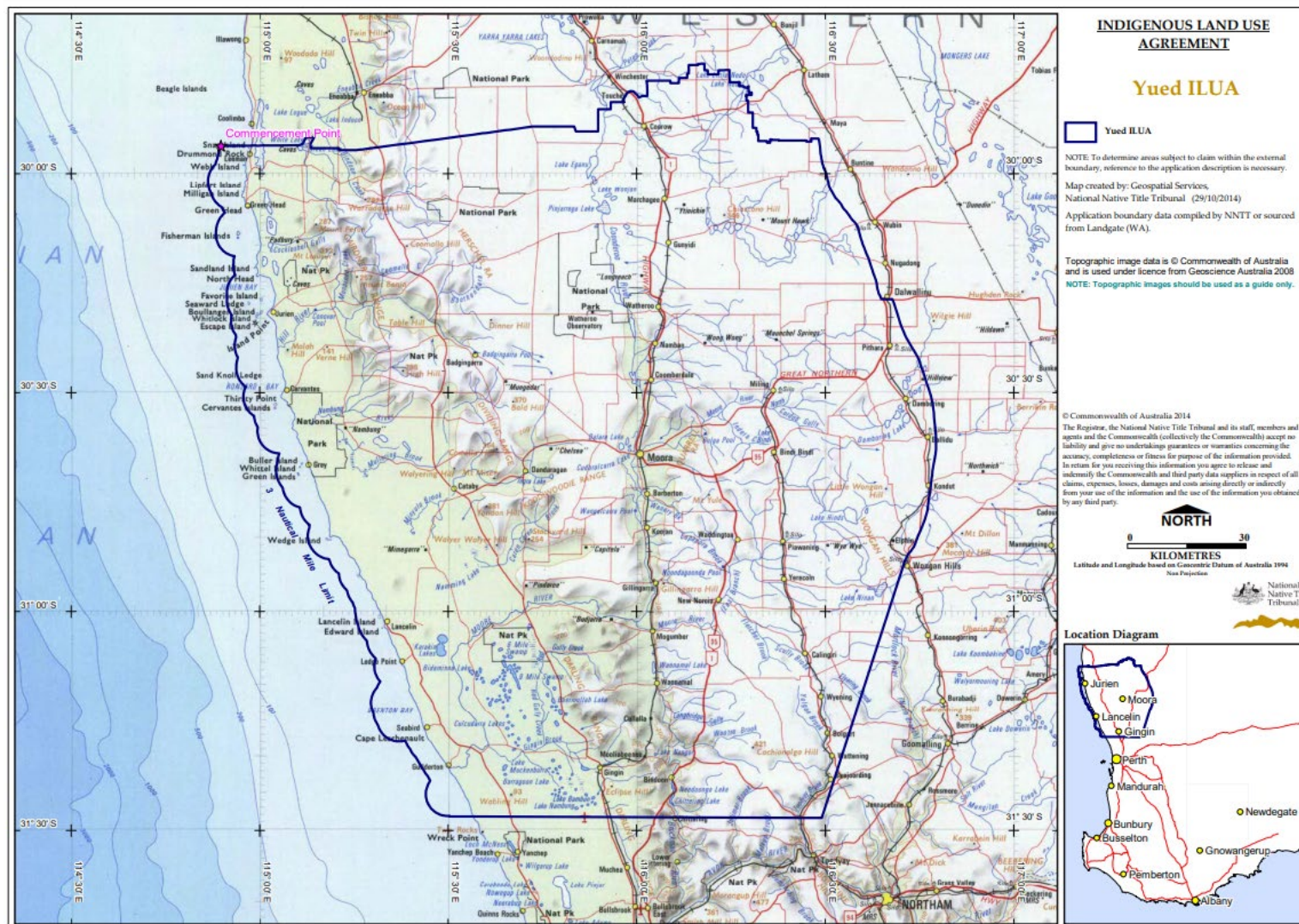
Overall, 346 deaths were recorded at the Moore River Native Settlement between 1918 and 1952, with 42 per cent being children aged between one to five years old. Many of those died of preventable respiratory disease and infections.

Between the 1960s and 1970s, the Central Midlands Aboriginal Progress Association was created to promote the development of Aboriginal communities, including self-support programs. This incorporated economic and health projects, as well as building trust between Noongar people and Europeans. In 1978, the Moora out of town reserve was closed and people were moved into Moora.

In the 1990s, the Yuat community artefacts group was established in Moora. The vision of its creators was to preserve Indigenous cultural identity, create employment, and provide a solution to racial tension and social problems.

In 1997, Noongar people united to lodge a Native Title Claim over 29,253 square kilometres, including the town of Moora and in 2006 the Supreme Court ruled the Noongar people and their customary title to land had survived, despite disruption and government policy. The map of the Yued ILUA area is provided in **Figure 3.4** below.

It is understood that all lands and waters are culturally important to the Yued people regardless of its history, tenure or current condition. Protecting Noongar heritage is an important part of maintaining Noongar culture. Noongar heritage is of immense cultural, scientific, educational and historic interest to the whole community. It provides Noongar people of today with an important link to their present and past culture (Yued Aboriginal Corporation Cultural Advice Policy 2021).



**Figure 3.4 Yued Country**

(Source: National Native Title Tribunal)

### 3.3 Historical Background

The name ‘Dandaragan’ was first recorded in 1850 as the name of a nearby gully and spring or watering hole known as ‘Dandaraga Spring’. A Noongar word in origin, it translates to ‘good kangaroo country’ (Turquoise Coast Visitor Centre 2024).

#### Yathroo

The town that developed into Yathroo, was named after the Yathroo Pastoral Station and Homestead located within the Dandaragan region. A brief historical timeline for the development of the region is provided in **Table 3.1** below.

The Gregory Settlers Expedition of 1848 described the Yathroo region as having good pastoral potential (**Figure 3.5** and **Figure 3.6**). The original Yathroo lease was taken up in the late 1840s by W. L. Brockman. Edward Conlin took over the lease in 1851 and purchased 10 adjoining acres at Yathroo Spring. In 1855, Walter Padbury bought the property and built it up to become one of the Colony’s leading cattle and horse producers. Padbury’s brother-in-law, Charles Nairn, Joseph Hunt (ticket-of-leave convict) and Edward Roberts ran the property (**Figure 3.7**). Buildings were constructed by a number of ticket-of-leave convicts (**Figure 3.8**). Padbury spent considerable time developing the property. While beef was the main concern, butter, bacon and salted pork were also produced. Padbury needed an all-weather crossing so that his bullock teams could carry produce from Yathroo south to market and return with stores and other needs.

Yathroo station was considered the focal point of the community and by the early 1860s accommodated a small school and wayside Post Office. Local settlers brought their wheat to be ground at the mill and regular church services were conducted at the property. Edward Regan who lived on the nearby property, ‘Happy Valley’, built a stone crossing with the help of a group of local Aboriginal people in 1876.

Having managed the property since 1868, Edward Roberts purchased the property in 1892. The Western Mail reported in 1898 (October 7, p.23) that:

Yathroo extends over an area of 25,000 acres, of which 15,000 acres are freehold. When fully stocked it will carry about 900 cattle, but at the time of my visit there were only 700, though Mr. Roberts informed me that it would not be long before he would be full. One can appreciate the amount of labour and money that has been expended on the property, when it is considered that there are 100 miles of fencing, dividing the estate into 14 paddocks. Mr. Roberts has done everything possible to conserve the rainfall. There are 17 splendid tanks on the estate. Instead of leaving the tanks open for the cattle to water, they are all fenced, with syphons to troughs outside, connected with piping, so that the stock can always drink without disturbing the water in any way. The water thus comes to them fresh and clean.

On Edward’s death in 1916, the property was passed on to his son Maitland, who in 1919 sold it to the New Zealand and Australian Land Company (State Library of Western Australia n.d.) (**Figure 3.9**). While there is a large gap in the understanding of ownership of the property, The Northern Cattle Company purchased it from Dalgety’s in 1971. In 2016 the property was sold by Yacoub Yousef Al-Homaizi to Mat and Jade Stoney for cropping and cattle production (The West Australian 25 May 2016).



**Figure 3.5 Cattle Pastures at Yathroo Station n.d.**

*(Source: SLWA b2799569\_1)*



**Figure 3.6 Native Grass at Yathroo Station n.d.**

*(Source: SLWA b2799569\_2)*



**Figure 3.7** Yathroo Station c.1892. Building on Right – The Homestead; Building on left – The Storeroom; Edward Roberts in Foreground

*(Source: History West Photograph P999.1071)*



**Figure 3.8** Yathroo, 1898

*(Source: Trove)*



**Figure 3.9** 'The Old Homestead', Yathroo, 1937

(Source: Trove)

**Table 3.1** Historical Timeline of Development in the Dandaragan Region

Year	Event
1658	The first Europeans visitors to the Dandaragan region were Abraham Leeman and a small party who came ashore in the vicinity of Jurien Bay to search for survivors of the 'Vergulde Draeck'.
1696	The coastline between the Swan River and Shark Bay is documented by Willem de Vlamingh.
1801	A French naval expedition comprising Nicolas Baudin, Charles Jurien (French naval administrator), Charles Lesueur (the expedition's artist) and Francois Peron (the expedition's zoologist) travelled along the west coast from Cape Leeuwin to Shark Bay.
1820s	British Captain Phillip Parker King surveyed the coast mapping Island Point and North Head. Establishment of the Swan River Colony (1829).
1830	William Preston undertook preliminary mapping of the area for the British.
1830s	Limitations in and around the Swan River for farming land realised, however the prospects of wool production looked promising. Search for suitable pastoral land commenced.
1836	George Fletcher Moore, the Advocate-General, journeyed north from the Swan River to explore land in the vicinity of the Moore River, which was subsequently named after him.
1839	Lt. George Grey and party were shipwrecked at Gantheume Bay during an exploration expedition. Walking 350 miles back to the Swan River Colony, they became the first Europeans to traverse the Dandaragan region.

Year	Event
1846	The Benedictines settled on the Victoria Plains where they established New Norcia on the banks of the Moore River.
1848	First de-pasturing licence in the Dandaragan region taken out by William Brockman for a 4,000-acre lease around what is known as ‘Yathroo Spring’. A pastoral lease was awarded to Edward Conlin in the area adjoining the Moore River. Conlin later took over Brockman’s ‘Yathroo’ lease. The Drummonds at Dandaraga Spring, Ewen MacKintosh at Noondel and John Davidson on the Moore River also secured pastoral leases in the area.
1849	Augustus Charles Gregory surveyed locations in the district and named Dandaraga Spring and the general area of Dandaraga, as well as other locations. The expedition established a route linking the Swan River Colony, via Gingin Dandaragan, to Champion Bay.
1850	Thomas and James Drummond selected the first freehold land in the district consisting of two ten-acre blocks adjacent to Dandaraga Spring. They already held 40,000 acres of leasehold land.
1850s	The Champion Bay district was opened up and settled. Livestock were herded via Dandaraga Spring to the new farming district on what was to become an established stock route. A number of leaseholders acquired land in the south-eastern portion of the Dandaragan district, including pastoral land for the Benedictine Mission at New Norcia. A police station was established at Dandaraga Spring. The policeman was also responsible for delivering the mail.
1855	Yathroo lease purchased from Walter Padbury from Edward Conlin. Padbury acquired 2,000 acres of freehold land in the Dandaragan district by 1870.
1860s	The Dandaragan Catholic Cemetery was surveyed and set aside for burial services (c.1860). Dandaraga police station closed, and district responsibilities relocated to Gingin. The Drummonds and Ewan MacKintosh purchased a number of watering holes within their large leasehold areas. William Brockman established himself as a major landowner in the Dandaragan district.
1862	The stock route along the coastal plain was officially gazetted and became the main north/south route. It was more direct and did not contain as many poisonous plants as other possible routes.
1863	A small school and a post office were established at Yathroo Station.
1870s	Pastoralists and smaller landholders forced to relinquish their properties while others consolidated and extended their landholding during worldwide recession. The first government school in the Dandaragan area opened at Yathroo.
1876	Walter Padbury had an all-weather crossing constructed over the Moore River at what became known as Regan’s Ford.
1880s	A group of settlers applied for land at Dandaragan for the purpose of a church and school. St Anne’s school and church commenced operations on a site where the Dandaragan township now stands.

Year	Event
<b>1890s</b>	<p>The Dandaraga Road Board was established. Its area was delineated as being bound on the north by a line starting from the sea and passing eastwards through the summit of Mt Lesueur; on the south by a line from the Moore River passing through the south-west corner of the Melbourne Location 93, at Gillingarra, to the seacoast including islands adjacent; and by a line joining the eastward points of these two boundaries.</p> <p>The first election of the Dandaraga Road Board took place 26 June.</p> <p>The Catholic Cemetery, surveyed in 1860, was formally opened.</p>
<b>1894</b>	<p>Work was completed on the Midland Railway line which passed through the nearby town of Moora. Moora emerged as a focal point for the Dandaragan District for the procuring of supplies and access to the railway line. Similarly, the move to develop Jurien Bay as a port lost momentum.</p> <p>Sheep and horses were introduced into the Dandaragan district.</p>
<b>Early 1900s</b>	<p>A twice weekly mail service commenced between Moora and Dandaragan.</p> <p>Noongar people relocated to Moora area because of social and economic reasons associated with the railway between positioned at Moora.</p>
<b>1905-1918</b>	<p>Government sets aside 67,000 acres of land to encourage agricultural development in the area. Land predominantly purchased by the larger pastoralists in the district although a number of smaller farmers were also attracted by the offer.</p>
<b>1910</b>	<p>Dandaragan was officially classed as one of the first vermin districts in the State as the Government passed the Vermin Board Act. Dingoes and rabbits were a major problem in the area.</p>
<b>1919</b>	<p>Dandaragan district appoints a vermin inspector to deal with the problem of rabbits, dingoes, eagles, foxes and parrots.</p> <p>Maitland Roberts sold Yathroo to the New Zealand and Australian Land Company.</p>
<b>1920s – 1930s</b>	<p>Gradual shift to corporate ownership of land in the district and expansion of the large pastoralists.</p> <p>New settlers were encouraged to take up land on the basis of attractive commodity prices.</p> <p>Significant shift away from traditional production (horses, beef, and dairy cattle), toward a greater reliance on sheep.</p> <p>Ongoing investigation of soil deficiencies and the development of phosphates and nitrogen fertilisers.</p> <p>European migrants, such as Italians and Yugoslavs, provided labour in the district.</p>
<b>1930s</b>	<p>The Worldwide Depression had a varying impact on Dandaragan farmers. Some failed to establish viable farming properties and there was a high turnover of property ownership. The smaller landholders were the worst affected. Cattle prices declined.</p> <p>Sheep numbers more than doubled, totally 49,000 by the end of the period. Sown pastures were also introduced into the district.</p>
<b>1932</b>	<p>Dandaragan was adopted as the official name of the district. The area was previously referred to in a number of ways, including Dandaragan, Dundarragan and Dandaraga.</p>
<b>1939</b>	<p>115 miles of road had now been constructed in the Dandaragan region. The slow progress was due to the lack of funds.</p> <p>Discovery of soil deficiencies.</p>
<b>1939-1945</b>	<p>World War II.</p>

Year	Event
	<p>The Dandaragan area was used for training personnel. The Agricultural Hall and Road Board house were used by the army for administration and accommodation. An airstrip, radar bunkers, gunnery emplacements and telephone lines were constructed. Jurien Bay was considered to be a likely landing point for a Japanese invasion and therefore coastal defence was upgraded POWs were employed in some instances.</p> <p>By 1942, 20,000 troops of the 4th Division were stationed in the Dandaragan area. Land ownership increased gradually, while leasehold land declined. Rural production slowed. Large leasehold pastoral areas on the Coastal Plain were temporarily vacated for security reasons.</p>
1950s	<p>Opening up and development of the sandplains for broadacre farming. This was assisted by the development of land clearing implements and increased mechanisation. Although initially reserved for War Service Land Settlement, land around Badgingarra was released for sale. Badgingarra was also referred to as “Hill River” by the Government in the land release program.</p> <p>In 1958, the Dandaragan Township was officially gazetted.</p>
1961	<p>The Dandaragan Road Board became the Dandaragan Shire.</p> <p>The Dandaragan Shire Council Offices and Chambers were officially opened by L.A. Logan MLC, Minister for Local Government</p>
1989	<p>Mineral sands mining commenced at Cataby.</p>

### 3.4 Archaeological Background

Noongar and Yamatji People have occupied the coastline of the region for thousands of years. Stone artefacts have been found in caves around Jurien Bay, and the area between Green Head and Jurien Bay is home to the largest number of midden deposits in Southwest Australia (NACC 2021).

Substantial disturbance has occurred to the Swan Coastal plain as a result of activities arising since colonisation and European settlement of the area. Primarily exploited for pastoral use, the landscape was also subsequently utilised for agricultural purposes. While significant disturbance directly impacts the potential for extant Aboriginal cultural heritage, understanding the original environmental context, known and potential sites and previous research and assessment within proximity to the Project Area can assist with predictive modelling.

Previous archaeological investigations in the Swan Coastal Plain date human occupation to the Pleistocene. The oldest recorded site (Upper Swan - DPLH ID 4299) is a large, open artefact scatter site located on a terrace of the Swan River dating from 39,733 cal BP to 44,348 cal BP.

Due to limited surveys being undertaken in the area, opportunities for regional synthesis or predictive modelling for the region are limited. In lieu of predictive modelling, Anderson (1984, p.37) provides a seasonal model of human movement between the Swan Coastal Plain, the Darling Scarp and the Darling Range as follows:

- Groups essentially based on the Swan Coastal Plain, and the Darling Plateau were associated with specific core territories within those zones and had stronger cultural ties within four larger units such as Tindale (Tindale, 1974b) outlined.

- In summer and autumn, the plains groups concentrated in larger numbers on the coast, estuaries and larger inland water bodies to collect fish, waterfowl and other water-based resources. The very large archaeological sites on the plain are the result of repeated visits to such venues, probably over long periods of time.
- In winter and early spring, when the coastal resources were less abundant, some of the plain based people moved into the jarrah forest in the Darling Range to relieve the pressure on available food sources; the remainder of the people fragmenting and ranging more widely. The extent of penetration into the densest and most uniform stands of the forest zone was only about 30-35 km. The predominantly small sites throughout the jarrah forest are evidence of the mobility necessitated by less prolific resources and the pursuit of game.
- In late spring there was a gradual movement of people back toward the coast.
- The western plateau area of the scarp is seen as having a less distinctly seasonal pattern of movement. The groups would possibly have been more nomadic and moved over wide ranges, taking advantage of the large mammal population and plant foods in the open woodlands.
- The eastern jarrah forest (i.e. that portion more than 30 km east of the escarpment and gradually grading into wandoo woodland) was exploited by plateau groups, some of whose ranges penetrated well into the jarrah zone. More extensive swamps in the eastern jarrah forest may have allowed use of the area for a greater part of the year, especially if belowground water was tapped.
- There was also some less patterned movement, more direct and rapid, through the forest zone from plain to plateau and vice versa by individuals and groups of varying sizes, for specific trade, social and ritual purposes.

### **3.4.1 Archaeology of the Project Area**

The Project Area is predominantly used for agricultural land; however, it includes waterways and remnant vegetation areas which have the potential to be archaeologically sensitive. Review of previous reports within and in proximity to the Project Area indicates there is potential (particularly within vicinity of waterways), to discover historical sites and artefact scatters/ isolated artefacts, scarred trees and water sources.

## 4.0 Desktop Review

### 4.1 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

A search of ACHIS was undertaken on 5 September 2024. The search identified the Aboriginal party for the area, and the registered Aboriginal sites and places within the Project Area. The findings from the ACHIS search and other desktop information deemed relevant to the Project Area are presented below.

#### 4.1.1 Aboriginal Party

Noongar boodja (Country) covers the entire south-western portion of Western Australia (NACC 2021). The Project Area is covered by the South West Settlement Indigenous ILUA - the Yued Indigenous Land Use Agreement. The South West Native Title Settlement came into effect on 25 February 2021 and is the largest native title settlement in Australian history (NACC 2021). The Settlement affects an estimated 30,000 Noongar People and encompasses approximately 200,000km<sup>2</sup> (NACC 2021). The boundary commences on the west coast north of Jurien Bay, proceeds roughly easterly to a point approximately north of Moora and then roughly south-east to a point on the southern coast between Bremer Bay and Esperance (NACC 2021).

The ILUA binds the parties (being 'the State' of Western Australia, which encompasses all State Government Departments and certain State Government agencies) to enter into a Noongar Standard Heritage Agreement (NSHA) when conducting Aboriginal Heritage Surveys in the ILUA areas, unless they have an existing heritage agreement.

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#### Contact Details

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#### 4.1.2 Previous Survey Reports

The following heritage survey reports for within and in proximity to the Project Area were requested through the ACHknowledge portal on 2 September 2024.

There are six previous survey reports for the Project Area, however two reports were not accessible due to their 'restricted' / 'closed' status. It is noted that report #23017 some report content has been redacted.

**Table 4.1 Previous Survey Reports within the Project Area**

Heritage Survey Area #	Summary
24136	<p data-bbox="392 344 1428 412"><b>Human Terrains, 2013. A Women Only Open Report on Ethnographic Sites at Minyulo Brook, Near Cataby, Western Australia.</b></p> <p data-bbox="392 423 1428 524">The survey was undertaken within the Project Area and the resultant report is entitled ‘A Women Only Open Report on Ethnographic Sites at Minyulo Brook, Near Cataby, Western Australia’.</p> <p data-bbox="392 535 1428 781">The report was provided as an addendum to the Ethnographic Aboriginal Heritage Study which was conducted over a proposed mine site for Iluka Resources at Cataby. Yued women's information regarding Minyulo Brook (site ID 20781, 28326, 20224-20234) was provided so that Minyulo Brook could be registered to the DAA Sites Register under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972. The status of the site was pending assessment by ACMC as a ceremonial, mythological, modified trees, artefact scatters and water source ethno- archaeological site.</p> <p data-bbox="392 792 1428 1072">Minyulo Brook is noted in the report that is considered its entirety a place that was a place of traditional, ceremonial, ritual and historical importance to Yued people particularly Yued women. The report noted that the Yued women believe that the plans for the diversion of Minyulo Brook to mine mineral sands over the next decade will "break the living legend": severing dreaming narratives, song lines and pathways that have been continuing along the waterway for tens of thousands of years. The report demonstrates the importance of continuing those dreaming narratives today and for future generations of Yued women.</p> <p data-bbox="392 1084 1428 1397">The traditional Yued people of the Beemarra Clan state that Beemara is also the word used by the Amangu and Naaguja in the midwest for the dreaming serpent that created their landscape and resides in the waterways of their country. The word Minyulo is derived from Minyaal (coloured snake) and Youlaart (lizard). The Minyulo Brook traced by Yued women travels from the lakes at Moora underground emerging past Kolburn Farm and Chelsea Farm, to the back of Yere Yere Farm then the brook travels near Dandaragan and heads out to Cataby and beyond. It is believed to feed into the Hill River catchment and is connected via song lines and waterholes.</p> <p data-bbox="392 1408 1428 1547">Minyulo Creek, Caren Carn Brook, Hill River, Moore River, Malling Brook, Nambung Brook and Gingin Brook are all major tributaries and represent Dreaming pads or pathways in Yued Country Minyulo Brook is the only place with known birth and burial sites along it, making it of ethnographic significance.</p>
23017	<p data-bbox="392 1565 1428 1666"><b>Artefax Pty Ltd, 2008. Aboriginal Heritage Study for 330kV Transmission Line Upgrade Pinjar Substation to Eneabba Substation. Prepared for Western Power.</b></p> <p data-bbox="392 1677 1428 1845">Western Power proposed upgrading the existing transmission line between Pinjar Substation (east of Yanchep) and Eneabba Substation (south of Eneabba) as part of a broader initiative to enhance electricity supply to the Mid West region. The project involves replacing the current line with a new 190 km transmission line supported by steel pylons.</p> <p data-bbox="392 1856 1428 1935">Research identified several registered heritage sites within the survey corridor, including:</p> <ul data-bbox="392 1946 711 1975" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site #4464 'Mullering'</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="392 1986 711 2016">Ethnographic waterways:</p>

Heritage Survey Area #	Summary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• #4640 'Mullering Brook'</li> <li>• #20008 'Gingin Brook Waugal Site'</li> <li>• #20749 'Moore River Waugal'</li> <li>• #21617 'Wallering Brook'</li> </ul>	<p>An archaeological survey conducted from 22–26 January 2007 included 35 Yued informants. Each group was driven through their Native Title Claim (NTC) area to inspect the transmission route, with particular focus on river and creek crossings due to their archaeological sensitivity. Representatives also requested that the survey pay particular attention to all waterways within the 60-metre survey corridor.</p> <p>No new heritage sites were identified beyond those already registered. Isolated artefacts were found along the corridor. The registered site 'Mullering' (#4464) could not be located during the survey. Yued representatives requested that pylons be placed as far as practicable from rivers, creeks, and drainage lines, with a minimum 30-metre setback from the winter high water mark. The survey results were consistent with findings from other surveys conducted in the district. An additional 19 registered archaeological sites are located within 5 km of the survey area. These typically feature small to medium artefact scatters, mostly quartz, with some chert, chalcedony, glass, mylonite, and silcrete. Few formal tools were found, likely due to the poor quality of raw materials. Several scarred trees were recorded in the region, with oval or square scars located approximately 1 metre from the base. These trees are generally found on cleared agricultural land. A small number of artefacts were identified on sandy ground near watercourse margins, likely evidence of transient hunting and gathering. No rock shelters, rock holes, or suitable stone outcrops for quarrying and knapping were found. While some hills offer natural vantage points, they are not near water sources. Potable water is available from creeks, rivers, claypans, and small lakes intersecting the corridor—areas most likely to contain artefact scatters.</p>
24188	<p><b>De Gand Pty Ltd., 2013. <i>Report on an Aboriginal Site Identification Heritage Survey of a Proposed Mineral Sands Mine, Near Cataby, in Western Australia.</i></b></p> <p>The survey was undertaken within the Project Area and resultant report is entitled 'Report of a Consultation over Impact of Iluka Resources Cataby Project on Site Id 20781 Minyulo Brook'.</p> <p>The access status of this report was '<b>restricted</b>' by DPLH and unable to be provided as part of this assessment.</p>
19019	<p><b>A Summary report on Aboriginal heritage investigations proposed Dampier to Bunbury natural gas pipeline corridor widening project.</b></p> <p>The survey was undertaken outside the Project Area and resultant report is entitled 'A Summary report on Aboriginal heritage investigations proposed Dampier to Bunbury natural gas pipeline corridor widening project'.</p> <p>The access status of this report was 'closed' by DPLH and unable to be provided as part of this assessment.</p>

**Table 4.2 Previous Survey Reports Outside (Within Proximity) the Project Area**

Heritage Survey Area #	Summary
24189	<p>The survey was undertaken partly within the Yathroo Project Area and the resultant report is entitled ‘Archaeological Survey of Proposed Cataby Mineral Sands Mine’.</p> <p>The archaeological survey of the proposed Cataby Mineral Sands Mine was undertaken by representatives of the Yued Native Title Claimant Group in 2012. The survey area encompassed the ‘preliminary site layout’ which covered 13 km<sup>2</sup> extending along a narrow section adjacent to the Brand Highway, 170 km north of Perth and 16 km west of Dandaragan.</p> <p>Caro swamp, lakes and claypans are situated west of the survey area. Likely an Aboriginal settlement, the wetlands provided an abundance of water and food resources, and the survey area visited for hunting activities. Minyulo Brook is the largest extant watercourse passing through the survey area, with the minor drainage lines cleared of vegetation, ploughed and trampled by stock. Clearing has facilitated erosion and subsequently flooding will have impacted the potential for archaeological material that may have once been extant in proximity to the watercourses. The area was unsuitable for flaked tool manufacture due to the sandy sediments of the Perth Basin – stone for tools was typically sourced from the hills to the east. The absence of stone tools in the archaeological record within and in proximity to the survey area is indicative of the absence of appropriate stone resources. Further, granite domes or overhangs suited for occupation do not exist within the survey area.</p> <p>A portion of Minyulo Brook is a registered site (DIA ID#28326) and three other registered sites near the Brook were recorded; these comprising of an artefact scatter (DIA ID#20225) and two scarred trees (#20224 and #20227). Objectives of the survey were to locate, identify and record existing and any newly identified Aboriginal cultural heritage sites, provide descriptions of sites and recommend avoidance/ management strategies. It is noted that these recorded sites are outside of the proposed Yathroo wind farm project area and likely no longer exist due to the development that has since occurred.</p> <p>The report identified that several previous archaeological surveys had been conducted within and adjacent to the survey area. These surveys were generally carried out for infrastructure developments including pipelines and roads. A 2003 survey of the Cataby Mine Sands Project area carried out by Quartermaine identified and recorded several isolated artefacts and 12 archaeological sites comprising scarred trees, small artefact scatters and a rockhole. A 1987 survey undertaken by O’Connor and Quartermaine north west of the Cataby Project Area identified and recorded one artefact scatter. Further, a 1982 survey carried out for the Dampier to Perth natural gas pipeline (west of the survey area subject of this report) identified eight small artefact scatters.</p> <p>Overall, the survey established that few features within the survey area would have attracted Aboriginal occupation and no stone resources available for tool manufacture. Further, the wetlands to the west would have been the primary place of occupation due to the vicinity of food and water resources.</p>

**24191**

The survey was undertaken within the Project Area and resultant report is entitled 'Report on an Aboriginal Site Identification Heritage Survey of a Proposed Mineral Sands Mine, Near Cataby, in Western Australia'.

The report details the results and recommendations of an Aboriginal heritage site identification assessment at Cataby, 170 km north of Perth and 16 km west of the township of Dandaragan. The Project /survey area encompassed 13 km<sup>2</sup> extending along a narrow strip of the Brand Highway. The survey was conducted on behalf of the South West Land and Sea Council in 2012.

Religious and sacred connections embedded in sacred sites and places of historic importance to an individual, family or group are crucial to the identity and society of the Noongar people (De Gand Pty Ltd 2013). Pre contact, the sand plain between Moore River and Hill River was populated by Yued people. Scarred trees, camps, water sources, ceremonial sites, hunting places, birthplaces and artefact scatters are evidence of the Yued occupation of the area for tens of thousands of years. Minyulo Brook (meaning 'clear water')

The Swan Coastal Plain, containing extensive lakes and swamps is traversed by major rivers and is divided into a number of environmental units differentiated by topographic character, resources and habitats. Pre settlement, the coastal plain's open forest and grassland was maintained by Noongar people. The forest was plentiful and grassland provided abundant pasture for kangaroos and the landscape facilitated the movement of people. Due to the abundance of food resources on the Coastal Plain, the population in the region was strong. The abundance of food resources including fish at the estuaries and inlets that the Noongar people came from surrounding regions to the Swan Coastal Plain annually to fish, harvest and attend meetings (De Gand Pty Ltd 2013).

Objectives of survey were to locate, identify and record existing and new Aboriginal cultural heritage sites, provide descriptions of sites and recommend avoidance/ management strategies. Existing roads and tracks determined as being important by the Aboriginal heritage consultants and the section of Minyulo Brook proposed for deviation were surveyed. No new archaeological sites were identified during survey. Previously recorded scarred tree sites were also visited. The report documented previously recorded sites within the region of the Project Area and within the Project Area itself, as provided below.

Previously recorded Aboriginal Sites within and in proximity to the Cataby Project Area:

- Iluka Cataby 01 – (Site 20224) is a scarred or marked tree located near Minyulo Brook.
- Minyulo Brook – (Heritage Place 28326) has mythological significance because of the associations with the Waugal (ancestral serpent being). The brook contains a number of significant locations. Yued people believe that the Waugal who created the waterways during Nyitting (Dreaming), rose up from the earth and began its long journey from the north. It journeyed through Watheroo and Moora, carving out the bed of the river carrying fish, water, snakes, gilgie and turtles on its back. When the Waugal reached Warraminga or Mogumber, he turned sharply west, gouging deep holes, which are the deepest pools of the river, what the Yued call 'Mur'.
- Iluka Cataby 04 - (Site 20227) is a scarred or marked Blackbutt Gum tree situated near Minyulo Brook.

Heritage	Summary
Survey Area #	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Muduldo Myer (Site ID 24662) - artefact scatter of cutting stones and grindstones. Assessed as being associated with camping ground because of the proximity to water and food sources.</li> <li>• Yuccan Djoorly aka Prickle Lake (Site ID 19735) – ceremonial site in a lake constituting an important food source for the Yued.</li> <li>• Dwert Djoorly aka Dog Hole (Site ID 19736) – significant ceremonial site and location of significant food sources and animals hunted by the Yued people.</li> <li>• Iluka Cataby 02 - (Site 20225) was recorded in 2003, but likely no longer exists. The site was an artefact scatter.</li> </ul>

### 4.1.3 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage – Previously Recorded Sites and Potential Sites

**Table 4.3** below provides the results of searches for previously recorded registered, lodged and historic sites within and in proximity to the Yathroo Project Area. Searches identified that there are two lodged artefacts/ scatter sites within the Project Area and 10 sites outside (within 10 km) of the Project Area boundary. **Figure 4.1** below shows the locations of these ‘known’ sites within and outside of the Project Area boundary. Further, aerial imagery of the Project Area was reviewed to determine areas of potential Aboriginal cultural heritage. Areas identified as having potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage are predominantly alongside waterways and areas indicating undisturbed contexts and remnant vegetation areas. Potential Aboriginal cultural heritage areas can be seen in **Figure 4.2** below.

**Table 4.3 Known Aboriginal Heritage Places within Proximity of the Project Area**

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	DPLH Status	Within or Outside Project Study Area?
<b>ACH-00020234</b>	<b>Iluka Cataby 12</b>	<b>Artefacts / Scatter</b>	<b>Lodged</b>	<b>Within</b>
<b>ACH-00020233</b>	<b>Iluka Cataby 11</b>	<b>Artefacts / Scatter</b>	<b>Lodged</b>	<b>Within</b>
ACH-00020008	Gingin Brook Waggy Site	Camp; Creation / Dreaming Narrative; Historical; Hunting Place; Plant Resource; Water Source	Register	Outside, within 10 km
ACH-00004572	Marri Dale	Artefacts / Scatter; Camp; Water Source	Register	Outside, within 10 km
ACH-00005878	Dandaragan	Camp	Lodged	Outside, within 10 km
ACH-00020749	Moore River Waugal	Creation / Dreaming Narrative	Register	Outside, within 10 km
ACH-0003409	Moore River/Palm Flats	Camp; Other	Lodged	Outside, within 10 km
ACH-0005484	Gas pipeline 81	Artefacts / Scatter	Lodged	Outside, within 10 km
ACH-00018083	Moore River Pools (PCE-06)	Hunting Place; Plant Resource; Water Source	Historic	Outside, within 10 km
ACH-0005214	NATGAS 133	Artefacts / Scatter	Lodged	Outside, within 10 km
ACH-0005875	Caro Well/Winooka Hill	Artefacts / Scatter; Camp	Lodged	Outside, within 10 km
ACH-0005876	Caro-Minor Blowouts	Artefacts / Scatter; Camp	Lodged	Outside, within 10 km

**FIGURE 4.1**

**Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Search Results - Known Places**

**Legend**

- Populated Place
- ▭ Project Boundary
- National Park, Reserves and State Forests
- Waterbody
- Watercourse
- Major Road
- Minor Road

**Known Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Places**

**ACH Register**

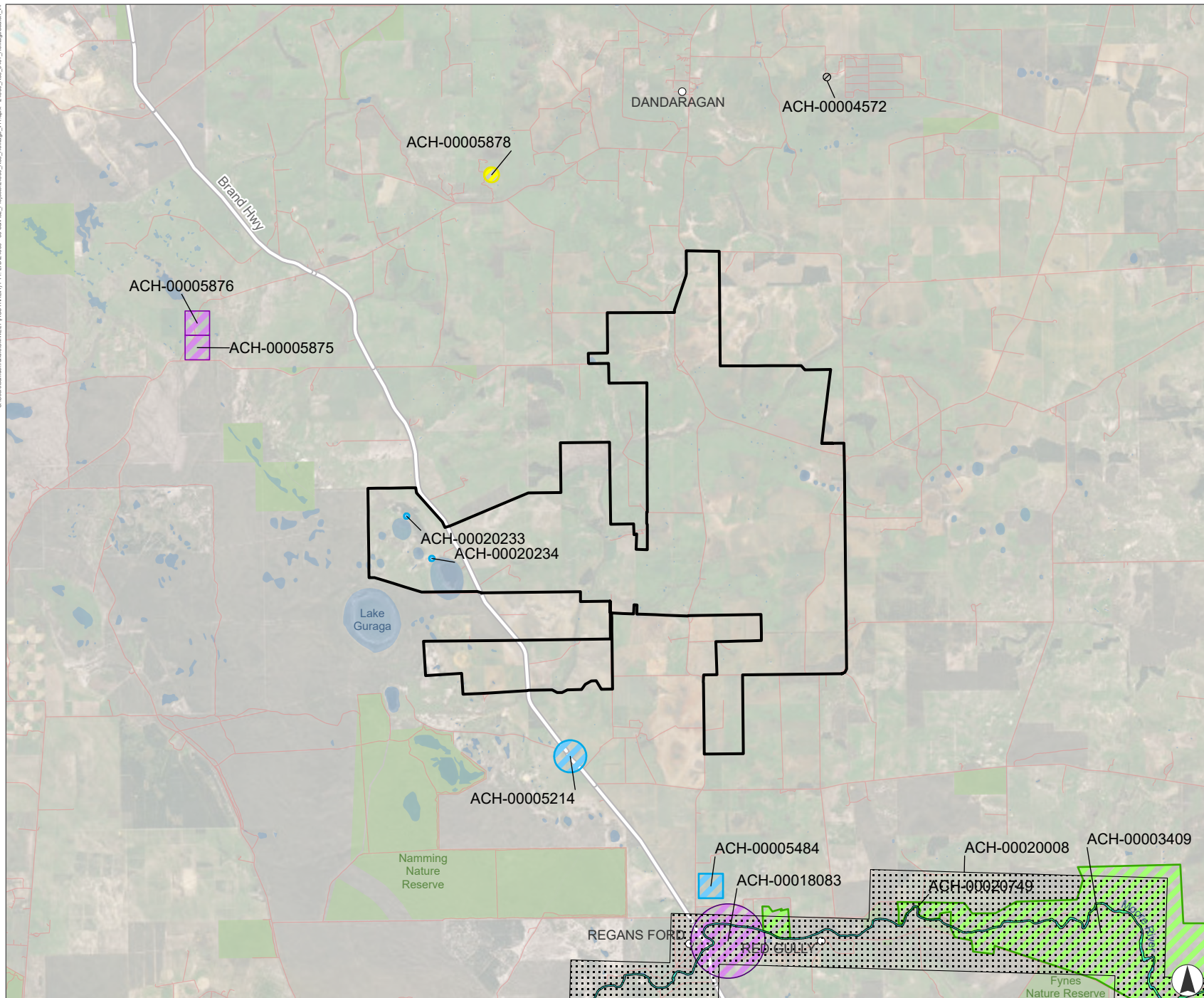
- ▨ Artefacts / Scatter; Camp; Water Source
- ▨ Camp; Creation / Dreaming Narrative;
- ▨ Historical; Hunting Place; Plant Resource; Water Source
- ▨ Creation / Dreaming Narrative

**ACH Lodged**

- ▨ Artefacts / Scatter
- ▨ Artefacts / Scatter; Camp
- ▨ Camp; Other
- ▨ Camp

**ACH Historic**

- ▨ Hunting Place; Plant Resource; Water Source



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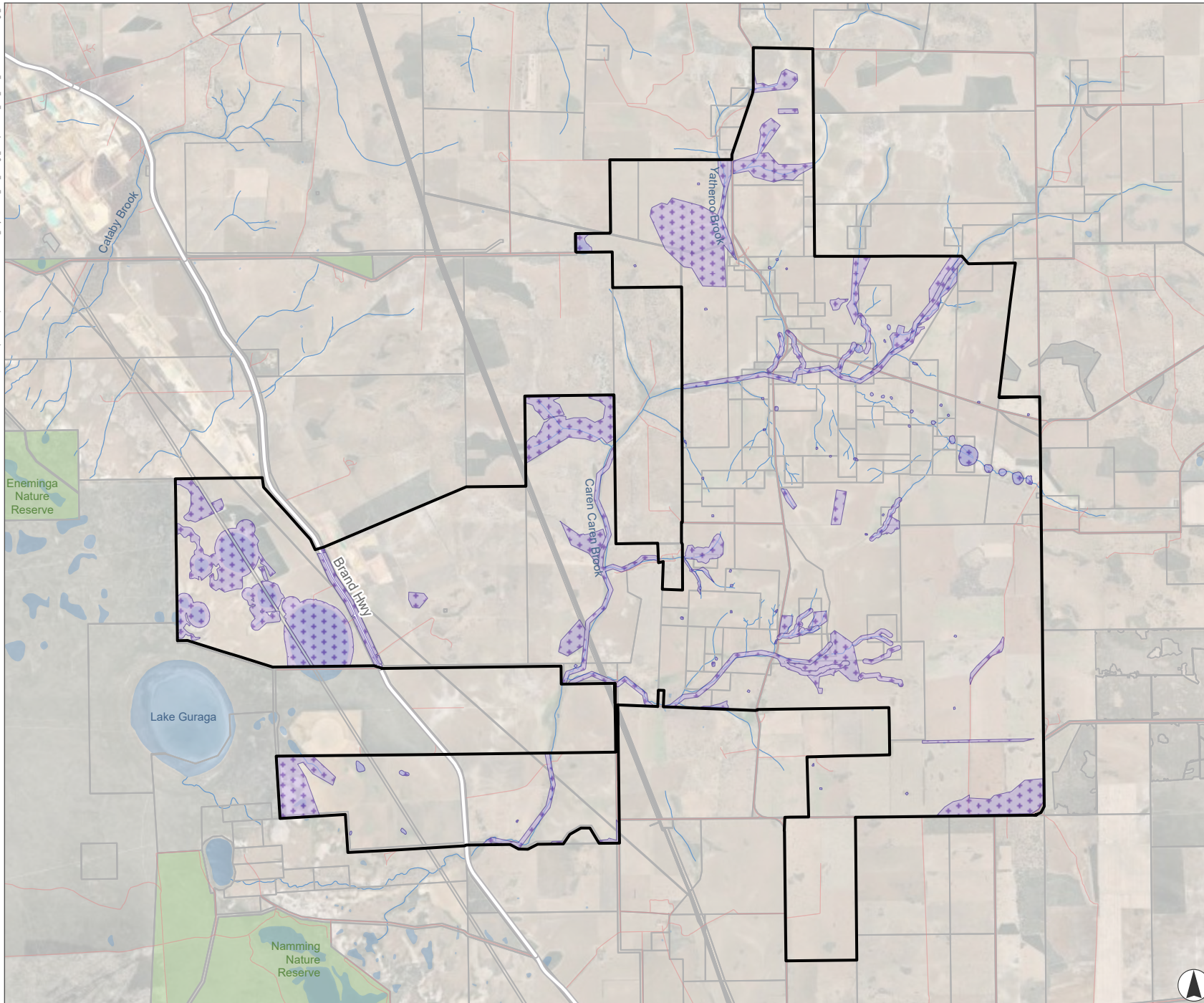
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**FIGURE 4.2**

**Potential Aboriginal Cultural Heritage**

**Legend**

- Project Boundary
- Potential ACH Areas
- Cadastre
- Waterbody
- National Park, Reserves and State Forests
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Watercourse



Scale 1:122,000 at A4  
GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

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## 4.1.4 Landforms

The *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 Guidelines* (2023), provide a list of landforms that are more likely to contain Aboriginal sites and objects. The presence or absence of specific landscape and environmental features can potentially indicate an elevated risk for Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Previous reports prepared for within and adjacent to the Project Area have identified that areas of cultural heritage have mostly been located within proximity to waterways. **Table 4.4** below outlines the predicted presence or absence of particular landforms within or in proximity to the Project Area that have potential to contain Aboriginal sites and objects **Figure 4.2**.

The predicted landforms for the Project Area are based upon the data provided in previous surveys within an in proximity to the Project Area and analysis of the environmental context of the Project Area.

**Table 4.4 Sensitive Landscape Features within the Project Area**

Landform	Present in / Proximity to Project Study Area?
Rock Outcrop and/or rock shelters	Unlikely to occur, although requires survey to confirm absence or presence
Waterways	<b>Yes.</b> <b>Caren Caren Brook – a significant waterway - bisects the Project Area terminating outside the Project Area boundary at the south west into Namming Lake</b>
Coastal waters	No
Other water sources (e.g. springs, wetlands)	<b>Yes</b> <b>The western area of the Project Area was historically a wetland</b>
Foreshores	No
Dunes	No

## 4.2 Historical Heritage

### 4.2.1 Known Sites

A desktop review for any historical heritage places within or in proximity to the Project Area was undertaken as part of this assessment. Searches of The InHerit portal, State Library of WA, Local Heritage Surveys, Local Government Heritage List and Trove assisted to understand the past use of the area. The InHerit portal contains all listings under Australian law, from world heritage sites to places on the Local Heritage Survey including the Commonwealth, National and World Heritage Lists.

In addition to the above, the Shire of Dandaragan Local Planning Scheme No. 7 and Local Planning Strategy 2020, Historical stock routes, historical maps, and any publicly available aerial photographs were also investigated.

The InHerit portal search undertaken on 2 September 2024 identified the following results (**Table 4.5** and **Figure 4.3**).

- There is one registered site **within** the Project Area boundary – Yathroo Homestead and Outbuildings.
- There are two registered historic heritage sites **outside** the boundary, located within proximity to the Project Area boundary.

**Table 4.5 Known Historical Heritage within and in Proximity to the Project Area**

Place Name	Place #	Location	Source	Within Project Area	Notes
<b>Yathroo Homestead and Outbuildings (Yatheroo)</b>	5805	Dandaragan Road, Dandaragan	InHerit	<b>Yes</b> In the northern portion of the Project Study Area (Lot 48 P22801148)	Constructed from 1855 Listed in municipal Inventory 1996 (Shire of Dandaragan)
Significance: The place is one of the oldest pastoral properties in the district and has a high degree of authenticity and integrity. The large complex of buildings (most dating from the 1850s) has the ability to demonstrate the management and operation of pastoral properties from this time.					
<b>Regan's Ford – River Crossing and Tennis Court Site</b>	05823	Brand Hwy Dandaragan	InHerit	No.	Brand Hwy Dandaragan
Significance: Regan's Ford is a rare, intact low-level river crossing that retains existing fabric from its earliest stages of development and reflects the early nature of crossings prior to the transition to more engineered crossings.					
<b>Farmhouse Site</b>	05824	Loc 547 East of Regan's Ford, off Brand Hwy Dandaragan	InHerit	No.	Farmhouse Site
Significance: The Farmhouse Site has local historic significance only for its association with early farming operations in the district including market gardening.					

## 4.2.2 Potential Sites

A detailed contextual history was out of scope for this assessment. However, according to Menck (2022:19-21) the region has historically had an early association with pastoral activity and a long agricultural history as part of the Wheatbelt Region of WA. The former Yathroo Pastoral Station, located in the northern portion of the Project Area, was established in 1855 and is representative of early colonisation of the region by European settlers for the purpose of pursuing pastoral production.

Agricultural activity spread across the region from the late 1890s, coinciding with extensive land clearing, including periods of slowed expansion due to droughts and war, with soldier settlement schemes post-1917 recommencing expansion and many failed dairy farming attempts. The Great Depression of the 1930s also caused major disruption to farming industries, with many farmers losing their properties. Markets improved in the mid-1930s, post-World War Two incentives including more soldier settlement schemes took effect across the region, and improvements to fertilizers boosted production in marginal soils. A comprehensive agricultural water scheme was also introduced, and increasing mechanisation saw intensification of farming activity across the Wheatbelt.

Limited historic aerial imagery for the Project Area was available. This was limited to selected images from 1943, which illustrated some evidence of pastoral activity and agricultural land use. Large parts of the Project Area remained heavily vegetated, compared to contemporary imagery which shows extensive areas under current or past cultivation.

Using contemporary and the limited set of 1943 images, several structures and features were identified within the Project Area which may have historic heritage values. This included extant farmhouses, yards and ancillary farm structures such as sheds (Table 4.6 and Figure 4.4).

**Table 4.6 Structures and Features with potential historic heritage value**

ID	Features	Description	Latitude	Longitude	Notes
1	Unknown Structure	Appears to be farm shed or similar structure	-30.856	115.663	Unknown date
2	House	Farmhouse / complex of structures	-30.856	115.668	Unknown date
3	House	Farmhouse / complex of structures	-30.877	115.718	Unknown date
4	House	Farmhouse / complex of structures	-30.826	115.764	Post-1943 construction
5	Yards	Yards and fences	-30.829	115.767	Post-1943 construction
6	House	Farmhouse / complex of structures	-30.845	115.623	Unknown date

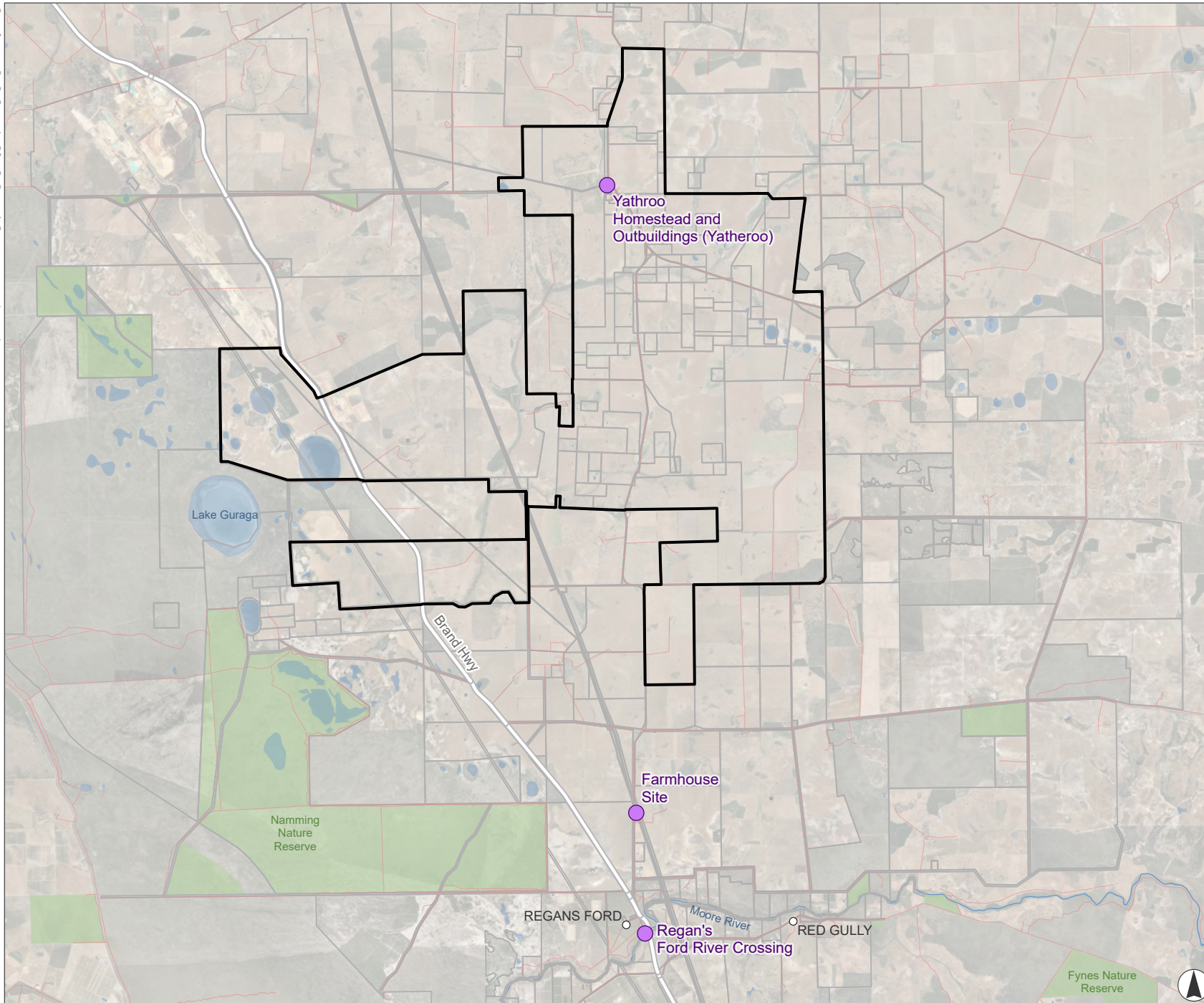
As the Project Area has been subjected to past pastoral and agricultural activity, further material remains of historical activity may also remain including historic dump sites associated with discard activity from domestic, agricultural, and / or pastoral activities, remains of former structures including ancillary or out-buildings, and early road or track alignments and markers, and abandoned or discarded farming equipment.

**FIGURE 4.3**

**Known Historic Heritage Sites within and in Proximity to the Project Area**

**Legend**

- Populated Place
- Historical Heritage Sites
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Watercourse
- ▭ Project Boundary
- ▭ Cadastre
- Waterbody
- National Park, Reserves and State Forests



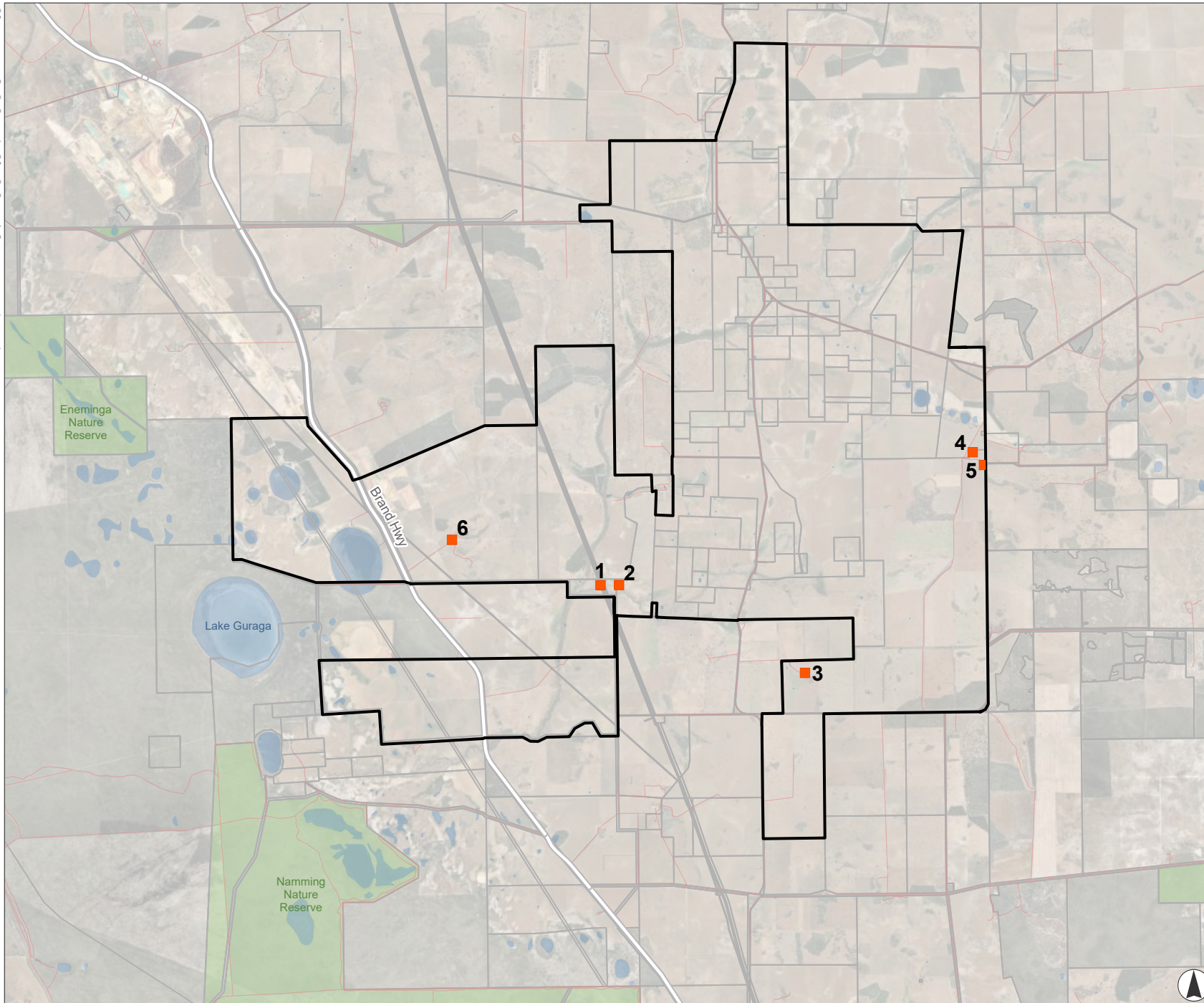
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**FIGURE 4.4**  
**Potential Historical Heritage Sites**

**Legend**

- Potential Historical Heritage Sites
- Project Boundary
- Cadastre
- National Park, Reserves and State Forests
- Waterbody
- Major Road
- Minor Road



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## 4.3 Summary of Findings

Based on the desktop analysis of the Project Area, the key cultural heritage constraints are set out in **Table 4.7** below.

**Table 4.7 Summary of Findings**

Aspect	Relevance
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two DPLH lodged places within the Project Area (artefact / scatters).</li> <li>• Ten DPLH register, lodged and historic places outside the Project Area, within 10km. These sites include artefacts / scatter, camp, water source, creation/ dreaming narrative, hunting place, plant resource.</li> <li>• A number of potential Aboriginal cultural heritage places identified- mostly associated with waterways and undisturbed contexts.</li> </ul>
Historic Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One WA Heritage listed place is located within the Project Area – the Yathroo Homestead and Outbuildings, a place of exceptional cultural heritage significance to the Shire of Dandaragan and the state of Western Australia (Place Number 05805).</li> <li>• Two listed places outside the Project Area (within 10km) - Regan's Ford – River Crossing and Tennis Court Site (05823) and Farmhouse Site (Place Number 05824)</li> <li>• Several structures and features, including farmhouses, ancillary structures and yards, which may have historic heritage potential.</li> <li>• Potential archaeological evidence associated with historic pastoral and agricultural activities, surface artefact scatters and dump sites associated with discard from domestic, agricultural, and / or pastoral activities, former homesteads, houses, sheds, huts, cattle yards and pens, and other ancillary buildings, stock route and early road alignment markers and abandoned or discarded farming equipment.</li> </ul>

## 5.0 Due Diligence Assessment

### 5.1 Preliminary Predictive Statements

The following predictive statements are based on review of the environmental background, past land use, previous assessments, and Aboriginal and historical heritage contexts set out above.

Based upon the predictive statements made in **Table 5.1** below, there is a **high** potential for the discovery of artefact scatters/ isolated artefacts, water sources, historical sites, and scarred trees. There is a low potential for the discovery of all other site type within the Project Area.

**Table 5.1 Predictive Statements for the Project Area**

Site Type	Site Description	Landform / Environment	Predictive Statement
Artefact Scatters / Isolated Artefacts	Stone flakes, cores, and debris from stone artefact manufacture. Some flakes may show signs of having been used. Tools that have been deliberately shaped (formal tools) may include scrapers, backed blades and adzes.	Found in both surface and subsurface contexts across many different landforms, including around creek lines, gravel flats, plains and rock shelters.	Artefact scatters are a common site type within the Project Area region, as evident in previous assessments. Artefact scatters preserve well over a prolonged period of time in both surface and subsurface contexts. There is <b>high</b> potential for the discovery of this site type within the Project Area.
Scar Trees	Modified trees relating to Aboriginal use of trees including the removal of bark from the main trunk to manufacture utilitarian items or shields. Tree scarring also occurs because of honey extraction.	Site type occurs in locations of mature trees more than 150 years old.	Scarred trees have been found within proximity to the Project Area. There is <b>high</b> potential for the discovery of scarred trees in any remnant vegetation contexts within the Project Area.
Grind Stones / Grinding Patches	Stones that have been used for grinding seeds or sharpening stones, resulting in a distinctive abraded surface. Grinding patches are similarly utilised patches of bedrock.	Grinding patches occur on suitably flat areas of bedrock, whereas Grindstones can be found throughout the landscape, but are often associated with water sources.	Due to the sandy sediments of the Perth Basin – there would be low potential for grind stones or grinding patches within the Project Area.

Site Type	Site Description	Landform / Environment	Predictive Statement
Potential Archaeological Deposits (PAD)	Potential archaeological deposits may contain cultural material and could possibly be dated if charcoal or other dateable organics are present. Preservation of any organic material may vary depending on the soil type.	These types of sites are generally found in rock shelters where sediment builds up overtime. Outside of rock shelters, in open air artefact scatters, sites are usually contained to the surface where the artefacts build up in a single palimpsestic deposit which rarely extends below the surface.	Given that the Project Area was an abundant food and water resource area, there is low potential for the discovery of PADs.
Rock Art	Rock art may be in the form of engravings or paintings. There are many different styles of engravings, including incised, pecked, grooved and abrasion.	These types of sites are generally found in rock shelters where sediment builds up overtime. Outside of rock shelters, in open air artefact scatters, sites are usually contained to the surface where the artefacts build up in a single palimpsestic deposit which rarely extends below the surface.	Rock formations are not understood to be located within the Project area. Therefore, the potential for rock art sites is considered low.
Quarries	These types of sites consist of stone sources, either in the form of bedrock or large nodules that are in their primary context. Quarries may be classed as stone procurement sites that usually have an associated artefact scatter containing stone reduction/knapping areas.	Located in areas where there are suitable outcrops of stone	Further, granite domes or overhangs suited for occupation do not exist within the survey area and are considered low potential.
Burials	Burial site may comprise isolated bone fragment/s, complete individual or multiple burials.	Occur along creek banks and areas where the ground is soft.	Burials have not been previously recorded within or in proximity to the Project Area. However, low potential exists for the Project Area given the undisturbed nature of the waterways.

Site Type	Site Description	Landform / Environment	Predictive Statement
Rock Shelters	Rock shelters were used for shelter and other purposes by Aboriginal people. They may have conducted certain activities while in a shelter, such as making stone tools or caching items.	These occur where there is suitable bedrock present and may include overhang and cave formations.	Granite domes or overhangs suited for occupation do not exist within the Project Area.
Human-Made Structures	Human-made structures include remnant structures used for housing, stone arrangements or other. House structures possibly constructed from branches, stone, corrugated iron, mud or other materials most likely in the historic period. Stone arrangements may include semi-circular rings of stacked stone, lizard traps, cairns, hunting hides, and standing stones.	The preservation of remnant structures, particularly those used for housing, may depend on the materials used, exposure to the elements and land use activities. Stone arrangements are present in areas where suitable rock is present; however, these types of sites are not common overall.	The Project Area is known for soft sandy sediments and an absence of rock. Therefore, there is low potential for structures to be discovered within the Project Area.
Ethnographic sites, including Mythological / Aboriginal Ceremony and Songlines	These types of sites are places of significance to Aboriginal people and may be connected to ceremonial activities and/or spiritual stories. In addition, there may be ethnographic information related to the historic use of the area by Aboriginal people.	These may be present across a range of different landscapes. Certain natural features may be considered a part of these types of sites, including specific landforms, rock formations, water sources, and plant or animal concentrations.	The waterways within the Project Area have high cultural and spiritual significance as traditional hunting and gathering grounds and their association with the oral history of the Rainbow Serpent. There is <b>high</b> potential for ethnographic / mythological/ songline sites within the Project Area.
Water Sources	These types of places include rock holes, natural springs, creeks, pools, and soaks that were an important source of water for Aboriginal people and later on the early settlers.	These are mostly located in low-lying areas where water collects along creeks and in soaks, or they may be associated with rock formations.	Previous assessments within and in proximity to the Project Area have identified water sources. The Project Area has known waterways and <b>high</b> potential for water sources.

Site Type	Site Description	Landform / Environment	Predictive Statement
Historic Sites	Historic sites may or may not have a shared history between Aboriginal people and early settlers. Historical sites may include homesteads, stockyards, building ruins, stone walls, wells, fences, bridges, small camps, old tracks, blazed trees, and other farm infrastructure.	These may be located anywhere across the landscape but especially in and around previously recorded historical heritage sites and Aboriginal sites (such as reserves of farm camps) that have a known historic component.	A number of potential historic sites have been identified as part of this assessment. The potential for the discovery of historical heritage items is considered <b>high</b> for the Project Area.

## 5.2 Risk Assessment

A risk assessment is provided in **Table 5.3** below to assess the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage risk profile for the Project Area. The risk assessment framework is set out by the Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Guidelines (Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Department of the Premier and Cabinet, 2013) and assesses:

- the landscape where an activity is to take place; and
- the proposed activity and the potential impact on the landscape.

Previous assessments have identified Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within and in proximity to the Project Area. These sites included artefact scatters/ isolated artefacts, scar trees, ethnographic sites including mythological, ceremony and songline sites, water sources and historic sites, and were generally located within vicinity to waterways. Given that some areas of the Project Area are undisturbed (waterways and some sections of remnant vegetation), the Project Area has high potential for discovery of the above site types.

This assessment is based upon results of the known and potential Aboriginal cultural heritage and the land activity assessment set out in **Table 5.2**.

- It is noted that at the time of preparing this report, the primary and supporting infrastructure of the Project had not been finalised, therefore, an assessment of the high risks for the overall Project Area is provided. It is understood, however that the proposed impacts of the proposed wind farm will likely fall between significant (e.g. new roads or tracks, land clearing, intensive soil or core sampling) and major disturbance (e.g. soil excavation, major construction works, mechanical earthmoving and trenching). Further, desktop assessment has identified that there is potential for areas of minimally altered and unaltered environments where there is a higher potential for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage to be extant that may be detrimentally impacted as a result of the proposed works.

**Figure 5.1** below compiles the areas of high risk for the Project Area encompassing the known and potential Aboriginal and historical cultural heritage.

**Table 5.2 Disturbance Gradings Source: Department of Aboriginal Affairs & Department of the Premier and Cabinet 2013**

Assessment of Disturbance	Level of Disturbance	Activities may include:
	Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Walking, photography, filming</li> <li>• Aerial surveying/magnetic surveys</li> <li>• Use of existing tracks, water course</li> <li>• Environmental monitoring</li> <li>• Water and soils sampling</li> <li>• Fossicking using handheld instruments</li> <li>• Spatial measurement</li> <li>• Scientific research, using handheld tools</li> <li>• Cultivation/grazing in areas previously cultivated/grazed</li> <li>• Maintenance of existing paths, walls, roads, tracks, bridges, public infrastructure (e.g. electrical, water, sewage) and community utilities within the existing footprint and adjacent service areas</li> <li>• Feral animal eradication, weed, vermin and pest control, vegetation control and fire control</li> <li>• Light vehicular access and camping</li> </ul>
	Minimal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultivation/grazing in areas previously cultivated/grazed</li> <li>• Maintenance of existing paths, walls, roads, tracks, bridges, public infrastructure (e.g. electrical, water, sewage) and community utilities within the existing footprint and adjacent service areas</li> <li>• Feral animal eradication, weed, vermin and pest control, vegetation control and fire control</li> <li>• Light vehicular access and camping</li> </ul>
	<b>Moderate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work program clearance</li> <li>• Sampling using handheld rig or rig mounted on a light vehicle</li> <li>• New fire breaks</li> <li>• Re-vegetation</li> <li>• Temporary power lines</li> <li>• Temporary gravel or soil stockpile</li> <li>• Temporary camps.</li> <li>• Creation of new roads or tracks</li> <li>• New public access ways, bridges, culverts, flood remediation and erosion levies</li> </ul>

Assessment of Disturbance	Level of Disturbance	Activities may include:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land clearing over more than a small area</li> <li>• Intensive soil/core sampling</li> <li>• New pipelines</li> <li>• Significant reclamation works</li> <li>• Major landscaping/contouring</li> </ul>
<b>X</b>	Significant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Creation of new roads or tracks</b></li> <li>• New public access ways, bridges, culverts, flood remediation and erosion levies</li> <li>• Land clearing over more than a small area</li> <li>• Intensive soil/core sampling</li> <li>• New pipelines</li> <li>• Significant reclamation works</li> <li>• Major landscaping/contouring</li> </ul>
<b>X</b>	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Large-scale land clearing</b></li> <li>• Exploration drilling</li> <li>• <b>Bulk sampling, soil excavation</b></li> <li>• <b>Mechanical earthmoving</b>, blasting</li> <li>• <b>Major construction works</b></li> <li>• Open cut mining</li> <li>• Large scale changes to waterways</li> <li>• Industrial development</li> </ul>

Table 5.3 Aboriginal Heritage Risk Matrix. Source: Department of Aboriginal Affairs & Department of the Premier and Cabinet 2013

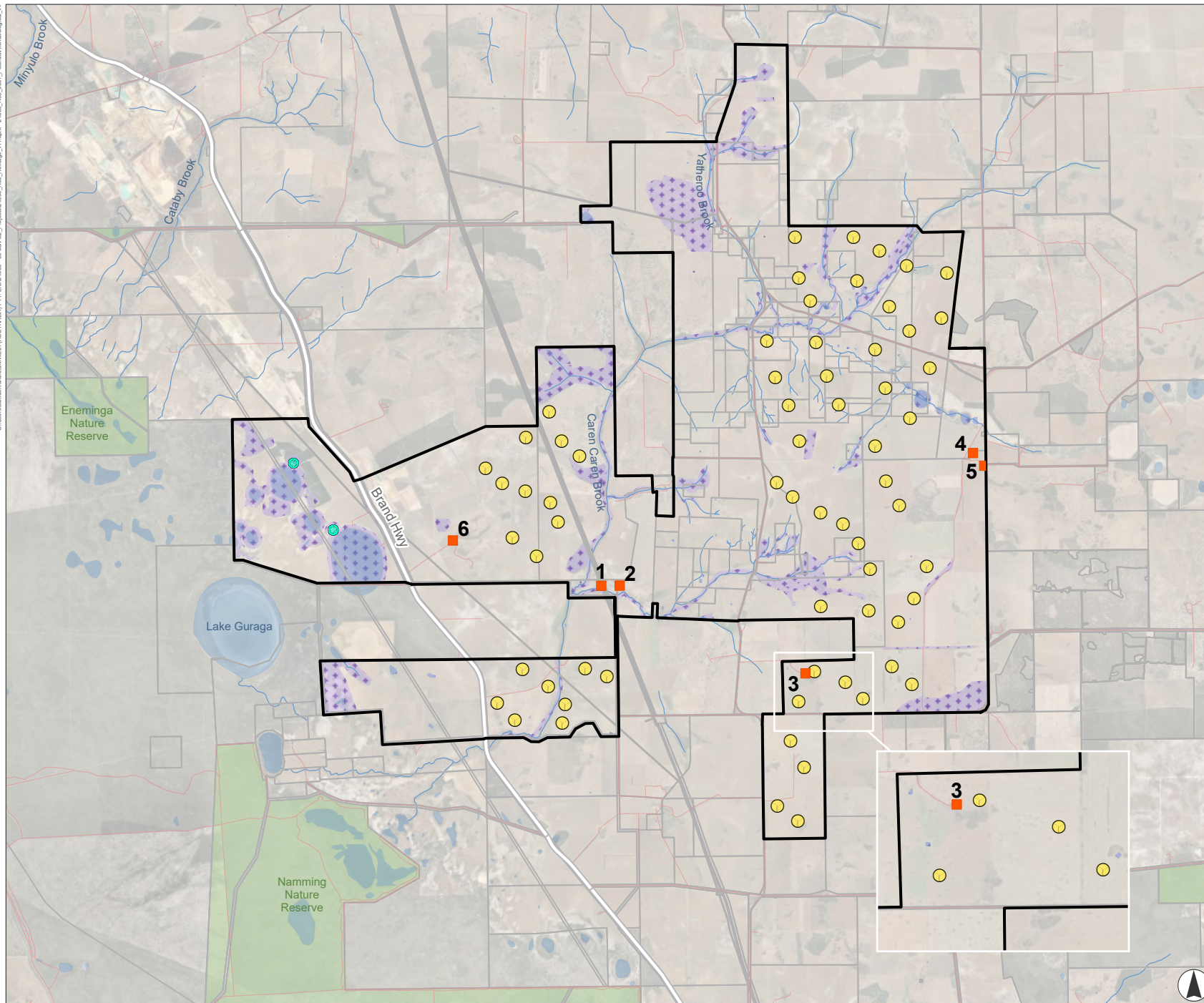
		Land Activities – Categories 1-5				
		1. Negligible disturbance	2. Minimal disturbance	3. Moderate disturbance	4. Significant disturbance	5. Major disturbance
Previous Land Use	<b>Built Environment</b> - e.g. urban environment, towns, metropolitan region	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium
	<b>Significantly Altered Environment</b> - e.g. cultivated and cleared land	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High
	<b>Moderately Altered Environment</b> - e.g. partially cleared lands, re-vegetated landscape	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High
	<b>Minimally Altered Environment</b> - e.g. urban bush land, regrowth areas	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High
	<b>Unaltered Environment</b> - e.g. protected areas or pristine environment	Low	Medium	High	High	High
<b>Risk Assessment</b>	<b>Actions</b>					
Low Risk (Review)	Review the landscape and proposed activity (see sections 2.4 - 2.8 of the Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Guidelines - assessing the landscape and the activity). Refer to the AHIS.					
Medium Risk (Review / Exercise Caution)	<b>Review the landscape and proposed activity (as above). The precautionary principle (see page 2 of the Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Guidelines) applies. Refer to the AHIS and contact the DAA. A range of actions may be recommended, including: no action, consultation with the relevant Aboriginal people, an Aboriginal heritage survey or modification of the proposed activity to avoid or minimise site impact.</b>					
High Risk (Consult / Survey / Approvals)	<b>Refer to the AHIS. Consult with the DAA and the relevant Aboriginal people. Dependent on consultation outcomes you may need to include: an Aboriginal heritage survey, modification of the proposed activity to avoid or minimise (see sections 2.24 - 2.28 of the Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Guidelines) impact to the site and/or other heritage management strategies. The land user may also need to apply for approval or consent (see section 2.26) to the activity.</b>					
For major development projects refer to sections 2.10 - 2.12 for further advice	For major development projects refer to sections 2.10 - 2.12 of the Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Guidelines for further advice.					

**FIGURE 5.1**

**Zones of High Archaeological Potential- Potential Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and Historical Heritage**

**Legend**

- Project Boundary
- Potential ACH Areas
- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Lodged
- Waterbody
- National Park, Reserves and State Forests
- Watercourse
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Potential Historical Heritage Sites
- Turbine Locations



Scale 1:140,000 at A4  
GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

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## 5.3 Identified Risks

The below presents the desktop findings from the sections set out above. Noting the limitations of this being based on desktop information and in lieu of Yued people's information on significant cultural values, and lack of a physical assessment of the impact area.

### 5.3.1 Aboriginal and historical cultural heritage

Failure to adequately identify Aboriginal and historical cultural heritage due to:

- Deficiencies in fieldwork and consultation by key knowledge-holders for Country on which the Project is being proposed.
- Deficiencies in information for significant Aboriginal areas and objects to Aboriginal people, because of Aboriginal tradition, and/or the history, including contemporary history.
- No or insufficient assessment to identify and record evidence of Aboriginal occupation of the Project Area which may be of archaeological and/or historical significance.
- No regard to authoritative anthropological, biogeographical, historical, and archaeological information about significant Aboriginal areas.
- Failure to adequately consider tangible values (e.g., archaeological, built, landscape features) and intangible values (e.g., stories, special associations, cultural landscapes) within the Project Area.
- Failure to meaningfully engage with the Yued people to best understand their knowledge and cultural associations with the Project Area.
- Failure to adequately consider the views of the Yued people on any activity likely to impact on their heritage. This includes activities which excavate, relocate, remove, or indirectly cause harm to Yued people's cultural heritage.
- A breach of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* or other heritage legislation which may lead to prosecution. Typical breaches include, but are not necessarily be limited to:
  - Failure to meet one's obligations under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 Guidelines* resulting in harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.
  - Undertaking harmful activities that do not comply under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*

### 5.3.2 Historical Heritage

The historical archaeological potential of the Project Area is linked to its past agricultural and pastoral land uses. There is a possibility of encountering surface artefact scatters and dump sites associated with domestic, agricultural, and pastoral activities. These may include remnants from former homesteads, houses, sheds, huts, cattle yards and pens, as well as other ancillary structures or discarded farming equipment.

Risks associated with historical heritage include:

- A breach of relevant heritage legislation which may lead to prosecution. Typical breaches include, but are not necessarily be limited to:
- Damaging a registered historical place under the *Heritage Act 2018*.

## 5.4 Management Strategies

The following section provides preliminary advice on management strategies and risk mitigation measures to achieve future compliance.

### 5.4.1 Survey and Consultation

#### 5.4.1.1 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

The pedestrian field surveys should be targeted and based on a desktop analysis of the Project Area, and the likely impact footprint. Yued people representatives should participate in the pedestrian field surveys and to provide input for areas of likely Aboriginal cultural heritage. This ensures the views of Aboriginal knowledge holders is appropriately considered and actual effort is focused on heritage that is either of particular significance to Aboriginal people, as well as for heritage that is considered of scientific or historical significance. Further, Yued people participation ensures their knowledge about Country and their concerns about the Project and its impacts are addressed.

Pedestrian surveys are recommended to be undertaken, prior to works such as geotechnical testing, or concurrently as a minimum. Tangible cultural heritage sites predicted to be found within the Project Area include artefacts / scatters associated with past activities within proximity to waterways. Previous surveys undertaken within the region note that there is potential for the discovery of historical sites and artefact scatters/ isolated artefacts, scarred trees and water sources. Intangible cultural heritage sites have also been previously recorded in the region, including creation / dreaming narratives. Consultation and survey with Yued people representatives will be required to document intangible cultural values.

#### 5.4.1.2 Historical Heritage

Based on the brief review of historical information and modern and limited historical aerial imagery of the Project Area, there is potential for additional structures and features with historical heritage values to be located within the Project Area. Sites may include homesteads, houses, sheds, huts, cattle yards and pens, and other ancillary buildings, and archaeological evidence of past land uses.

In order to manage this potential, validation of the findings of this assessment, including physical investigation of the structures and features identified, is recommended. Discussions with landowners would assist in determining the history of the structures and features and help understand historic heritage values and potential for constraints.

## 5.5 Next Steps

This assessment has identified known and potential Aboriginal cultural heritage and potential historical heritage within the Project Area. Consultation and field survey with Yued people representatives for Aboriginal cultural heritage can be undertaken concurrently with historical heritage survey to 'ground truth' the desktop findings.

It is also recommended that Neoen enters into a Yued Heritage Protection Agreement (YHPA) with the Yued Aboriginal Corporation (YAC) and commits to undertaking works in accordance with the YHPA. The YHPA may include details on:

- Types of works that require Activity Notices and the associated notification process.
- Information to be contained in Activity Notices and process for issuing them.
- Timeframes for assessing Activity Notices.
- Undertaking heritage surveys and suitable providers.
- Heritage monitoring requirements.
- Requirement for a cultural heritage management plan.

## 5.6 Conclusion

- The key Aboriginal stakeholder group for the Project Area is the Yued people and is covered by the Yued Indigenous Land Use Agreement.
- Two registered Aboriginal cultural heritage sites (Artefacts/ Scatter) are recorded within the Project Area.
- Ten registered Aboriginal cultural heritage sites are recorded outside of the Project Area boundary, but within 10 km of the Project Area and include artefacts / scatters, camps, creation / dreaming narratives, hunting places, plant and water sources. Given the number of sites and proximity to the Project Area, contemporary Yued people are likely to hold knowledge of tangible and intangible cultural values associated with the area.
- Six previous surveys have been conducted within the Project Area. The site types found during previous surveys included ethnographic sites, including mythological/ Aboriginal ceremony and songlines, artefacts / scatter, camp, water source, creation/ dreaming narrative, hunting place, and plant resource.
- Caren Caren Brook bisects the Project Area terminating at Namming Lake in the south east, outside the Project Area. The brook, and it's connecting lake are important landscape features to the Yued people. The margins of the waterway are predominantly undisturbed landscape features and have the potential to contain cultural material or sites. The lakes system of the Swan Coastal Plain connected with the Moore River is an important oral history of the Yued associated with the Noongar oral history of the Rainbow Serpent.
- Based upon previous assessments within the region, Aboriginal cultural heritage site types that have the potential to be discovered within the Project Area include artefact scatters/ isolated artefacts, scar trees, ethnographic sites including mythological, ceremony and songline sites, water sources and historic sites.
- Desktop research identified that there is one registered historical heritage site within the Project Area - Yathroo Homestead and Outbuildings. Potential historical heritage sites identified throughout the Project Area include former homesteads, houses, sheds, huts, cattle yards and pens, and other ancillary buildings, abandoned or discarded farming equipment, surface artefact scatters and dump sites associated with discard from domestic, agricultural, and pastoral activities.

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Appendix A

# ACHIS Results



## List of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Historic

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### Search Criteria

No Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Historic in Shapefile - BOUND\_Umwelt\_StudyArea\_241120\_GDA20z50

### Disclaimer

Aboriginal heritage holds significant value to Aboriginal people for their social, spiritual, historical, scientific, or aesthetic importance within Aboriginal traditions, and provides an essential link for Aboriginal people to their past, present and future. In Western Australia Aboriginal heritage is protected under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*.

All Aboriginal cultural heritage in Western Australia is protected, whether or not the ACH has been reported or exists on the Register.

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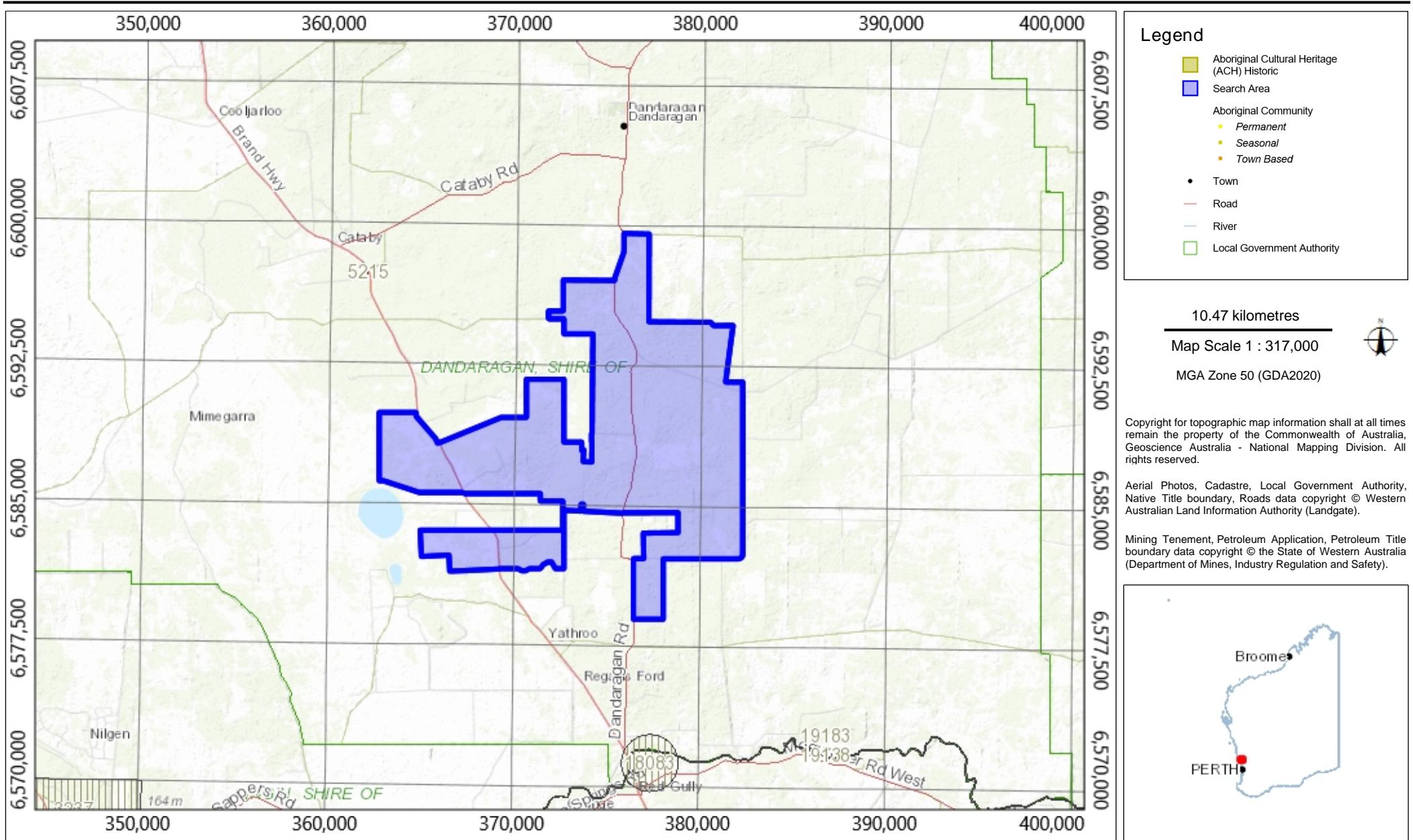
Satellite, Hybrid, Road basemap sources: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community.

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# Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System

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## Map of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Historic



### Search Criteria

2 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Lodged in Shapefile - BOUND\_Umwelt\_StudyArea\_241120\_GDA20z50

### Disclaimer

Aboriginal heritage holds significant value to Aboriginal people for their social, spiritual, historical, scientific, or aesthetic importance within Aboriginal traditions, and provides an essential link for Aboriginal people to their past, present and future. In Western Australia Aboriginal heritage is protected under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972.

All Aboriginal cultural heritage in Western Australia is protected, whether or not the ACH has been reported or exists on the Register.

The information provided is made available in good faith and is predominately based on the information provided to the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage by third parties. The information is provided solely on the basis that readers will be responsible for making their own assessment as to the accuracy of the information. If you find any errors or omissions in our records, including our maps, it would be appreciated if you provide the details to the Department via <https://achknowledge.dplh.wa.gov.au/ach-enquiry-form> and we will make every effort to rectify it as soon as possible.

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### Terminology

ID: ACH on the Register is assigned a unique ID by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage using the format: ACH-00000001. For ACH on the former Register the ID numbers remain unchanged and use the new format. For example the ACH ID of the place Swan River was previously '3536' and is now 'ACH-00003536'.

#### Access and Restrictions:

- Boundary Reliable (Yes/No): Indicates whether to the best knowledge of the Department, the location and extent of the ACH boundary is considered reliable.
- Boundary Restricted = No: Represents the actual location of the ACH as understood by the Department.
- Boundary Restricted = Yes: To preserve confidentiality the exact location and extent of the place is not displayed on the map. However, the shaded region (generally with an area of at least 4km<sup>2</sup>) provides a general indication of where the ACH is located. If you are a landowner and wish to find out more about the exact location of the place, please contact the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage.
- Culturally Sensitive = No: Availability of information that the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage holds in relation to the ACH is not restricted in any way.
- Culturally Sensitive = Yes: Some of the information that the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage holds in relation to the ACH is restricted if it is considered culturally sensitive information. This information will only be made available if the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage receives written approval from the people who provided the information. To request access please contact via <https://achknowledge.dplh.wa.gov.au/ach-enquiry-form>.
- Culturally Sensitive Nature:
  - No Gender / Initiation Restrictions: Anyone can view the information.
  - Men only: Only males can view restricted information.
  - Women only: Only females can view restricted information.

#### Status:

- Register: Aboriginal cultural heritage places that are assessed as meeting Section 5 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972.
- Lodged: Information which has been received in relation to an Aboriginal cultural heritage place, but is yet to be assessed under Section 5 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972.
- Historic: Aboriginal heritage places assessed as not meeting the criteria of Section 5 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972. Includes places that no longer exist as a result of land use activities with existing approvals.

Place Type: The type of Aboriginal cultural heritage place. For example an artefact scatter place or engravings place.

Legacy ID: This is the former unique number that the former Department of Aboriginal Sites assigned to the place.

#### Coordinates

Map coordinates are based on the GDA 2020 Datum.

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# Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System

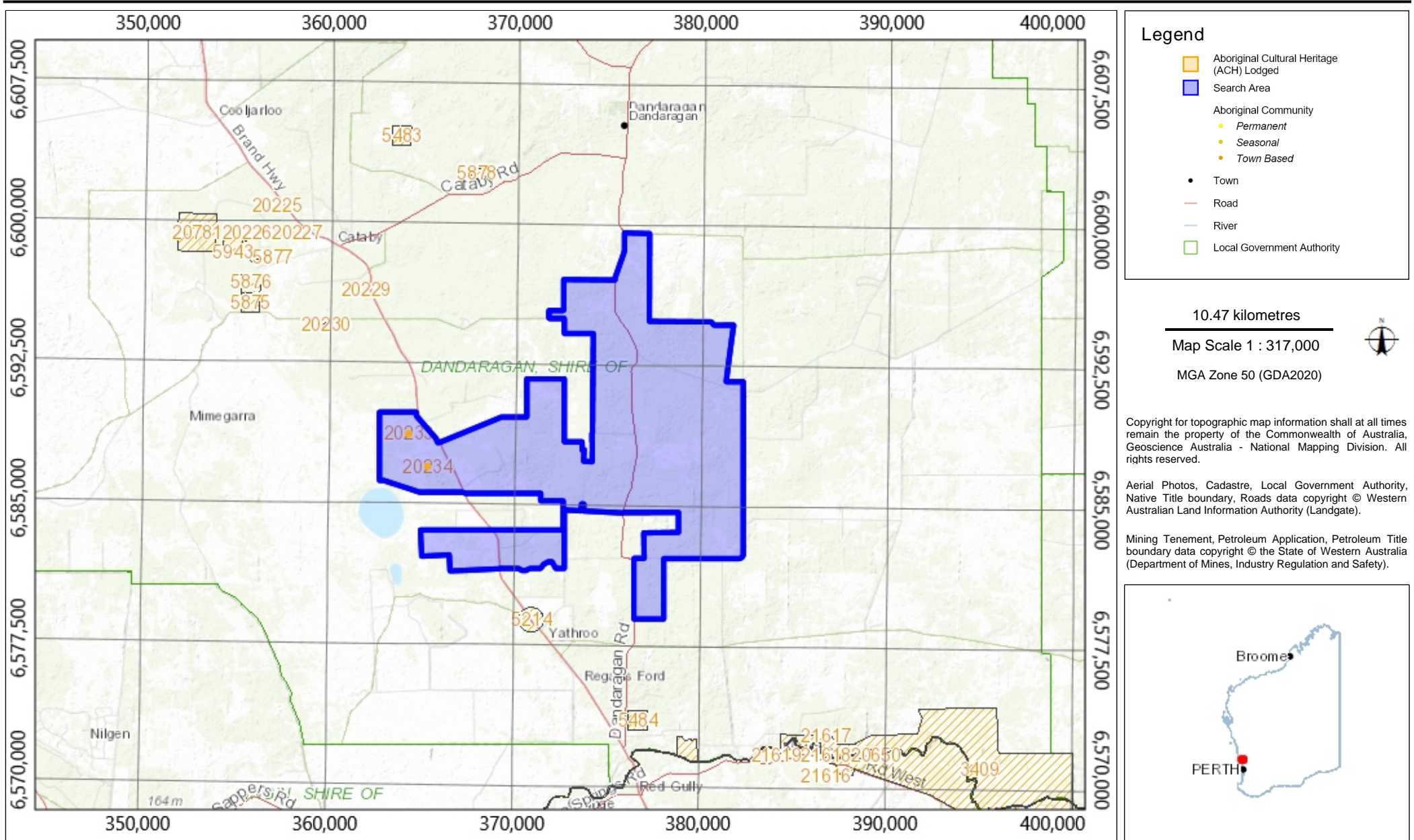
## List of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Lodged

ID	Name	Boundary Restricted	Boundary Reliable	Culturally Sensitive	Culturally Sensitive Nature	Status	Place Type	Knowledge Holders	Legacy ID
20233	Iluka Cataby 11	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Lodged	Artefacts / Scatter	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	
20234	Iluka Cataby 12	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Lodged	Artefacts / Scatter	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	

# Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System

## Map of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Lodged

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### Search Criteria

No Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Register in Shapefile - BOUND\_Umwelt\_StudyArea\_241120\_GDA20z50

### Disclaimer

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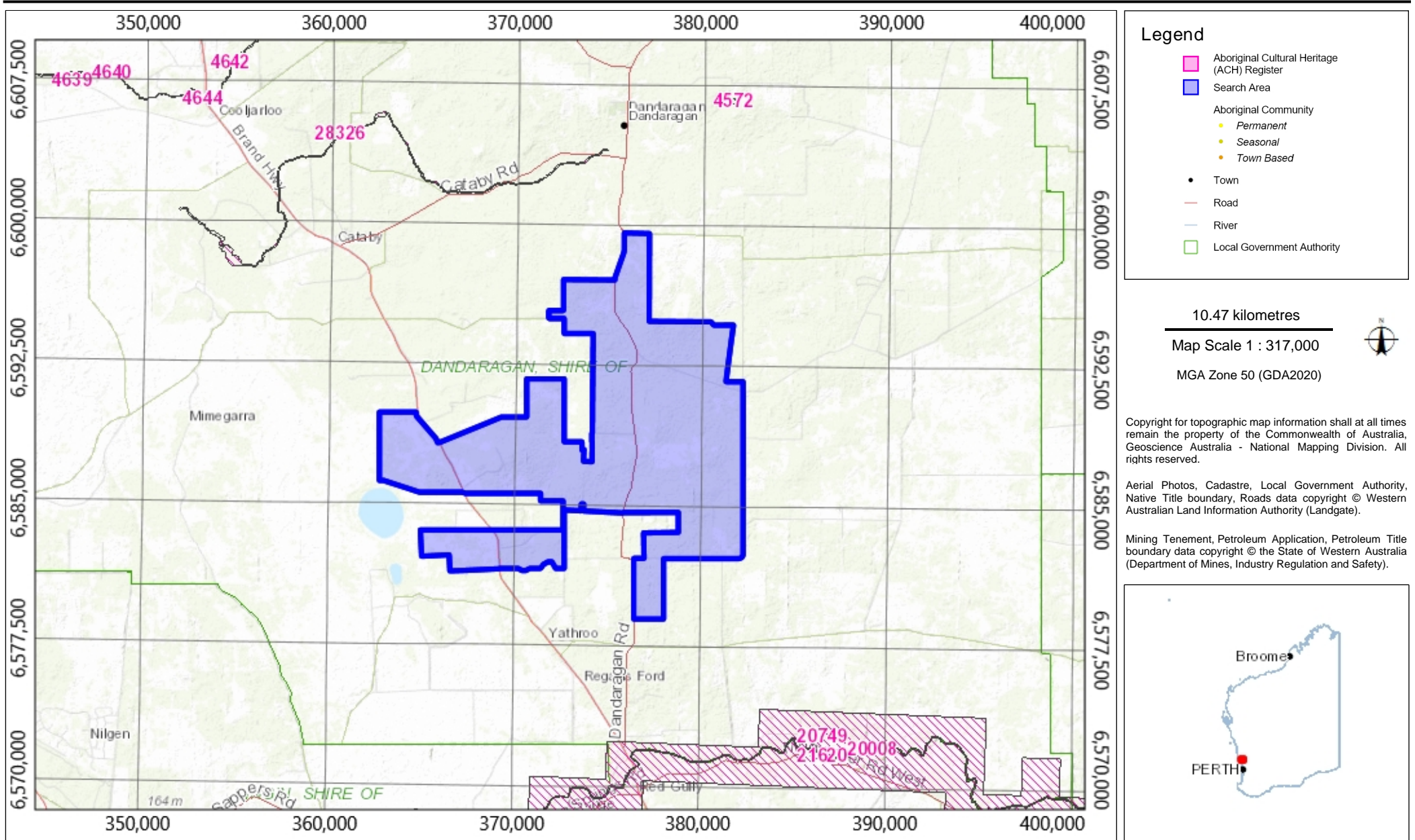
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# Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System

## Map of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Register

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## List of Heritage Surveys

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### Search Criteria

11 Heritage Surveys containing 11 Survey Areas in Shapefile - BOUND\_Umwelt\_StudyArea\_241120\_GDA20z50

### Disclaimer

Heritage Surveys have been mapped using information from the reports and / or other relevant data sources. Heritage Surveys consisting of small discrete areas may not be visible except at large scales. Reports shown may not be held at the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH). Please consult report holder for more information. Refer to <https://www.wa.gov.au/organisation/departments-of-planning-lands-and-heritage/aboriginal-heritage> for information on requesting reports held by DPLH.

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### Access

Some reports are restricted.

### Spatial Accuracy

The following legend strictly applies to the spatial accuracy of heritage survey boundaries as captured by DPLH.

Very Good	Boundaries captured from surveyed titles, GPS (2001 onwards) submitted maps georeferenced to within 20m accuracy.
Good / Moderate	Boundaries captured from GPS (pre 2001) submitted maps georeferenced to within 250m accuracy.
Unreliable	Boundaries captured from submitted maps georeferenced to an accuracy exceeding 250m.
Indeterminate	Surveys submitted with insufficient information to allow boundary capture.

## List of Heritage Surveys

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## List of Heritage Surveys

Survey Report ID	Survey Area ID	Report Title	Report Authors	Survey Program	Survey Type	Area Description	Spatial Accuracy	Field / Desktop
17059	13207	Dampier to Perth Natural Gas Pipeline Route: A Survey for Aboriginal Sites. March 1979.	Dept of Aboriginal Sites.		Archaeological/ Ethnographic	The survey area consists of the 1486km preferred route of the Dampier to Perth Natural Gas Pipeline. The survey extended from Dampier to Wagerup. The width of the survey corridor is not known. A default 5m width, either side of the centreline is assumed.	Unreliable	Field and Desktop
19019	18666	Summary report on Aboriginal heritage investigations proposed Dampier to Bunbury natural gas pipeline corridor widening project : prepared to assist the Aboriginal Cultural Material Committee	McDonald, Hales and Associates.		Archaeological/ Ethnographic	The survey area consists of an extension (widening) of the Dampier to Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline corridor.	Good	Field and Desktop
19023	15500	Report on Aboriginal heritage investigations : proposed DBNGP pipeline corridor widening project	McDonald, Hales and Associates.		Archaeological/ Ethnographic	DBNGP pipeline corridor widening project. Widening on each side of existing easement and proposed deviations as shown in Fig. 1	Good	Field and Desktop
23017	19632	Aboriginal Heritage study for 330kV Transmission Line upgrade Pinjar Substation to Eneabba Substation	Mattner, Joe		Archaeological/ Ethnographic	Upgrade 190km long and 60m width of transmission line from Pinjar to Eneabba.		Field and Desktop
24136	16857	A Women - Only Open Report on Ethnographic Sites at Minyulo Brook, Near Cataby, Western Australia	Williams, Roina		Ethnographic	Minyulo Brook, Near Cataby, Western Australia	Moderate	Field only
24188	17527	Report of a Consultation over Impact of Iluka Resources Cataby Project on Site Id 20781 Minyulo Brook	Venz, Theresa		Ethnographic	Iluka Resources Pty Ltd are proposing to develop a mineral sands mine at Cataby, located approximately 150km north of Perth.	Good	Field only
24189	17466	Archaeological Survey of Proposed Cataby Mineral Sands Mine	Lenihan, O		Archaeological	The Cataby Project Area is approximately 170 km north of Perth and 16km west of Dandaragan.	Very Good	Field only
24191	18154	Report on an Aboriginal Site Identification Heritage Survey of a Proposed Mineral Sands Mine, Near Cataby, in Western Australia	De Gand, Daniel		Archaeological/ Ethnographic	The project area has been subject of an Ethnographic and an Archaeological survey and covers 13 square Kilometres of land that extends in a narrow strip along the Brand Highway.	Very Good	Field only

# Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System

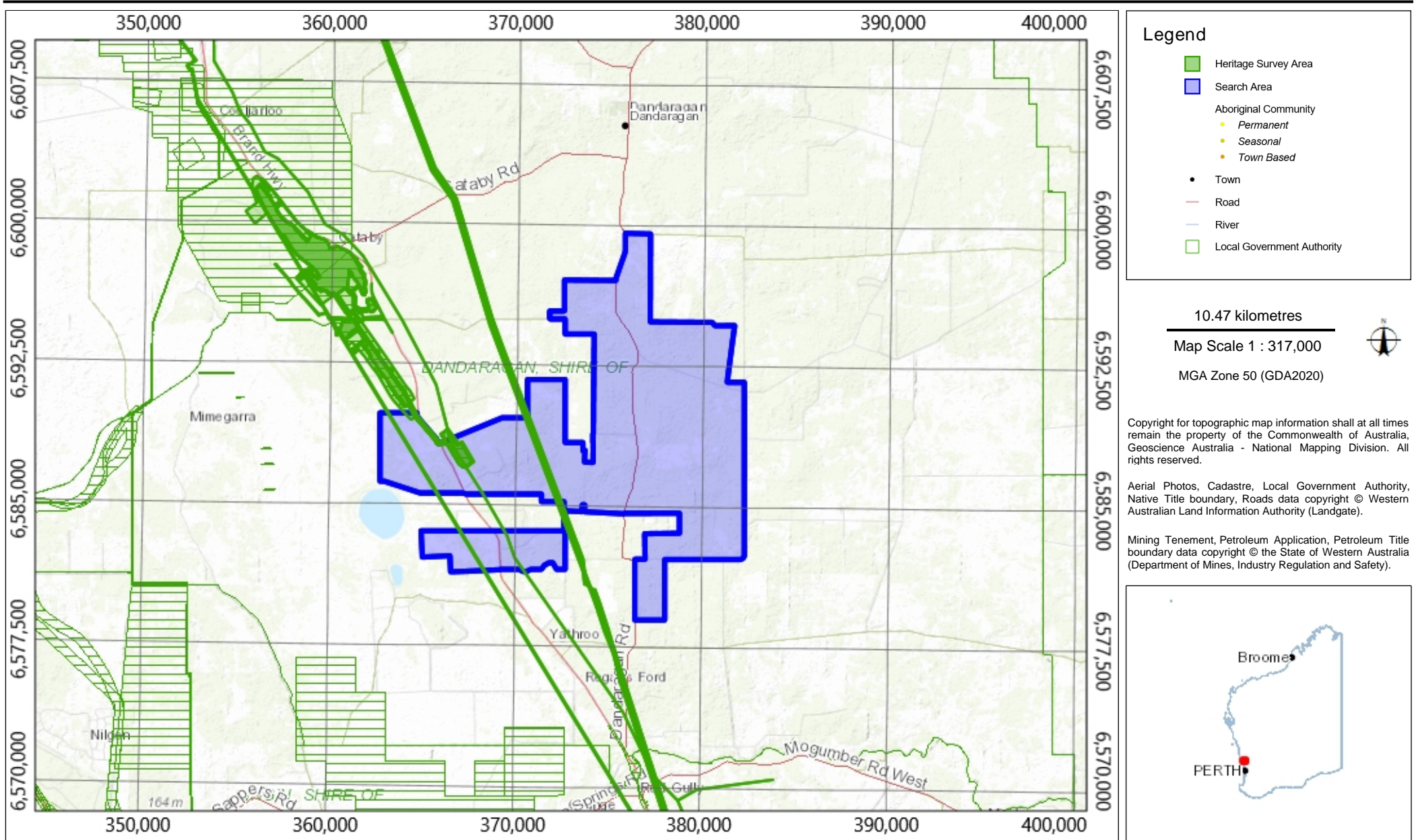
## List of Heritage Surveys

Survey Report ID	Survey Area ID	Report Title	Report Authors	Survey Program	Survey Type	Area Description	Spatial Accuracy	Field / Desktop
104086	14018	An archaeological survey of the Dampier to Perth natural gas pipeline route : section 5 Irwin River to Muchea	Pickering, Michael		Archaeological	Dampier to Perth Natural Gas Pipeline Route, Irwin River to Muchea. Section of the pipeline route between the 1045km point, 10 km south of the Irwin River and 18km southeast of Dongara, through to the 1314 km point, 6 km southwest of Muchea, a distance of	Unreliable	Field and Desktop
104162	14281	Report on an ethnographic survey of the proposed Telcom Australia optic fibre cable route : Perth/Geraldton region	O'Connor, R		Ethnographic	Optic fibre cable route, Perth/Geraldton region. From Perth to Binu as shown in Fig. 1	Unreliable	Field and Desktop
200259	19768	Report of an Aboriginal Heritage Survey for Iluka Resources : at Cataby, Western Australia : August 2014. [TBD]	Goode, Brad ; Harris, Jacqueline		Archaeological	Report of an Aboriginal Heritage Survey for Iluka Resources : at Cataby, Western Australia : August 2014. [TBD]	Good	Field and Desktop

# Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System

## Map of Heritage Survey Areas

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