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URBIS

HERITAGE DUE DILIGENCE ANALYSIS

Tathra Wind Farm,
Shire of Carnamah
Yamatji Nation

Prepared for
SYNERGYRED
18 August 2025

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Project Code P0056935
Report Number Draft 1 – 25 July 2025
 Draft 2 – 5 August 2025
 Draft 3 – 8 August 2025
 Final 1 – 14 August 2025
 Final 2 – 18 August 2025



Acknowledgement of Country

Urbis acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the lands we operate on.

We recognise that First Nations sovereignty was never ceded and respect First Nations peoples continuing connection to these lands, waterways and ecosystems for over 60,000 years.

We pay our respects to First Nations Elders, past and present.

The river is the symbol of the Dreaming and the journey of life. The circles and lines represent people meeting and connections across time and space. When we are working in different places, we can still be connected and work towards the same goal.

Title: Sacred River Dreaming
Artist Hayley Pigram
Darug Nation
Sydney, NSW

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Urbis has been engaged by Synergy Renewable Energy Developments Pty Ltd trading as SynergyRED to provide a Heritage Due Diligence Assessment (DDA) for a proposed onshore wind farm, located within the Shire of Carnamah, WA (the 'Project Area'). This assessment involves a detailed desktop analysis of both Aboriginal and historic (non-Indigenous) heritage within and around the Project Area. The assessment also reviews previous archaeological and ethnographic surveys conducted in the Project Area and surrounds and analyses the impact of the proposed project footprint on areas of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) risk.

The Project Area is located in the Mid West region of Western Australia approximately 15 km east of the Eneabba townsite. The area primarily consists of cleared agricultural land interspersed with patches of remnant native vegetation and is categorised as a 'significantly altered environment' according to the *Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Guidelines (2013)*.

The Project Area is located within the Yamatji Nation Southern Regional Agreement (YNSRA) area subject to the Yamatji Nation Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA), which was authorised by the native title claim groups on 9 December 2019. Yamatji Southern Regional Corporation (YSRC) represents the interests of the Yamatji people with cultural links to the Project Area.

SynergyRED has engaged in a series of structured consultations with the YSRC regarding the proposed wind farm development, including met masts and geotechnical investigations. Beginning with an introductory meeting in December 2023, key discussions and heritage surveys were conducted, including an Aboriginal Heritage Survey in March 2024 and another in February 2025, both finding no heritage sites and allowing works to proceed with monitors present. Subsequent meetings provided project updates, discussed heritage activities, and addressed monitor costs. Activity Notices were lodged in February 2024, November 2024, and May 2025, each recommending heritage surveys.

A survey of the proposed project footprint was completed over an eight-day period that commenced on 4 August. The ensuing report, expected to be finalised later in 2025 will inform the nature and location of any previously unidentified ACH that may be present, as well as measures for management of Aboriginal cultural heritage throughout the life of the project.

These meetings, surveys and monitoring engagements demonstrate SynergyRED's commitment to respecting the cultural and environmental values of Yamatji Country.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

This assessment has concluded that:

- There are zero (0) Registered, Lodged or Historic ACH sites within the Project Area.
- Previous Aboriginal heritage surveys undertaken in small areas of the Project Area have identified no ACH and a low potential for the identification of unknown archaeological and ethnographic sites. However, there remains potential for ACH to exist above and below the significantly disturbed surface.
- Aboriginal heritage surveys in the surrounding region have indicated the potential for ACH near water sources and creek lines.
- SynergyRED has planned the project so that key infrastructure, such as turbines, are located at least 100 m from wetlands and major waterways. However, existing creek crossings may require upgrades in a manner that will maintain waterflow.
- The proposed ground disturbance works as assessed under the *Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Guidelines 2013* are considered high risk (major disturbance works in a significantly altered environment), though are concentrated away from native vegetation in cleared agricultural land and utilise existing watercourse crossings, presenting a low to medium risk of impact to unrecorded ACH.
- Areas of proposed project footprint that have not been the subject of previous Aboriginal heritage surveys have the potential to contain unidentified ACH sites and values. However, it is noted that a heritage survey was completed in August 2025 in consultation with YSRC with a report outlining the results and recommendations of the survey expected to be finalised later in 2025.
- Yamatji representatives have previously recommended the adoption of a 'Site Discovery Procedure' and the engagement of heritage monitors for ground-disturbing works in the Project Area.

Prior to any ground disturbing works, Urbis recommends the following:

Recommendation 1 – Record Keeping

This assessment and its findings should be kept as evidence of the Due Diligence Process having been applied to the Project Area and, in particular, the proposed project footprint.

Recommendation 2 – Conduct Survey of Proposed Project Footprint

Urbis understands that an Aboriginal heritage survey of the proposed project footprint was completed in August 2025 with knowledge holders nominated by YSRC, and previous Aboriginal heritage surveys were conducted prior to meteorological mast construction and geotechnical investigations.

Adhering to the findings of the archaeological and ethnographic survey of the proposed project footprint conducted in collaboration with YSRC nominated knowledge holders is crucial to identify any ACH values and risks and ensure that the project does not breach section 17 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*.

Recommendation 3 – Consider Recommendations of Survey Report

Carefully consider the recommendations from the heritage survey outcomes provided by YSRC nominated knowledge holders and heritage professionals. This will ensure that any identified ACH sites and values deemed significant by the YSRC are protected from harm.

Recommendation 4 – Continued Engagement with YSRC

Maintain ongoing engagement with the YSRC, keeping them informed of progress and outcomes related to the development of Tathra Wind Farm. Regular communication and collaboration will ensure that the project aligns with the cultural and environmental values of Yamatji Country.

Recommendation 5 – Compliance with legislation

In the event that ACH is located within the project area, SynergyRED seek the relevant approvals under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* and Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 1974, should the proposed works intend to impact that heritage.

Historic Heritage

This assessment has concluded that:

- There are zero (0) State Registered Heritage Places, and zero (0) places protected on the Shire of Carnamah Heritage List within the Project Area.
- The Project Area contains one (1) site included on the Shire of Carnamah Local Heritage Survey – *Original Eneabba Springs - site (Homestead, Horse Yards & House)* (P6179).
- The current proposed layout of wind turbines and roads encroach on the boundaries of the Shire of Carnamah LHS place: *Original Eneabba Springs - site (Homestead, Horse Yards & House)*.
- As a Category D listed place, the Heritage survey recognises that the place is of little cultural heritage significance to the Shire and there are no statutory constraints for development within the heritage listing boundary.
- There is an opportunity to retain the site through ensuring that windfarm infrastructure and construction is located outside of the heritage curtilage.

Urbis recommend the following:

Recommendation 1 – Avoidance of the Heritage Place

Despite the site being listed as Category D and wind farm infrastructure already appearing not to impact the site, SynergyRED is prepared to commit to retaining the heritage site through avoidance, such as through implementing a nominal 10 m buffer protection zone from the heritage curtilage. This is a simple and proactive solution that will ensure avoidance of the heritage place. Given the unclear extent of heritage fabric still located on the site, this may require further identification prior to detailed design.

Recommendation 2 – Archival Record

An Archival record may be considered and prepared in accordance with the guidance by the HCWA titled - *Guide to Preparing an Archival Record*, prior to any development on the site. The archival record will capture the existing condition of the place in detail, ensuring that all significant elements are thoroughly documented. This record will not only serve as a critical resource for future heritage assessments but also provide an invaluable reference for the interpretation and understanding of the site's historical and cultural context.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PURPOSE

Urbis has been engaged by Synergy Renewable Energy Developments Pty Ltd trading as SynergyRED ('the Proponent') to provide a Heritage Due Diligence Assessment (DDA) for a proposed onshore wind farm, located within the Shire of Carnamah, WA (the 'Project Area') (Figure 1).

SynergyRED has engaged in a series of consultations with the YSRC relating to the proposed wind farm development, including met masts and geotechnical investigations. A survey of the proposed project footprint was conducted in August 2025 and will inform the nature and location of any previously unidentified ACH.

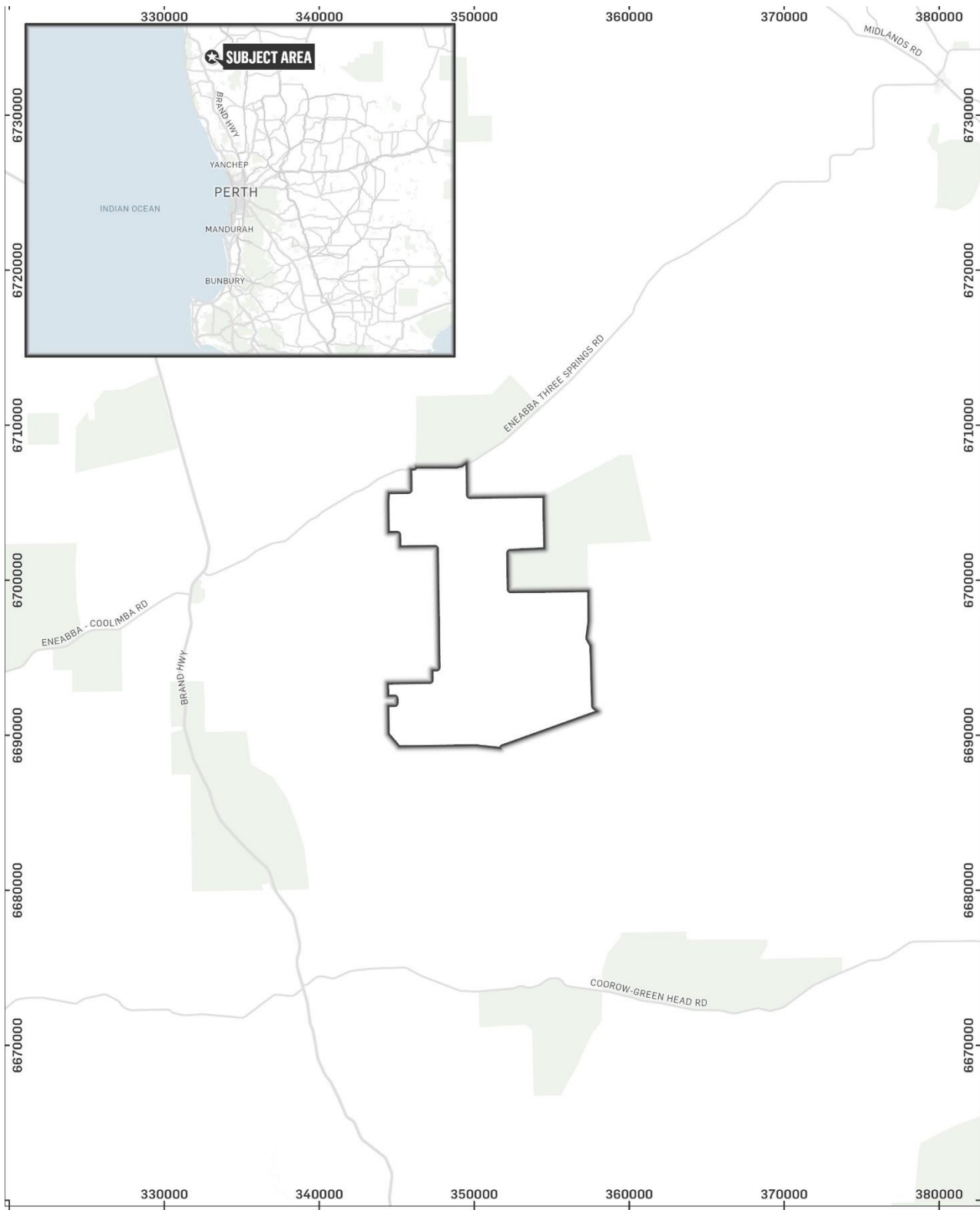
To support SynergyRED's progression through the Aboriginal heritage due diligence process, this report includes the following:

- Summary of background information related to the Project Area.
- Detailed desktop analysis of Aboriginal and historic (non-Indigenous) heritage within and around the Project Area.
- Review of previous archaeological and ethnographic surveys conducted within and around the Project Area.
- Analysis of the impact of the proposed project footprint on areas of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) risk.
- Description of steps that have already been taken by SynergyRED to minimise impact to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.
- Recommendations for mitigating impacts on potential ACH.

1.2. PROJECT AREA

The Project Area is located in the Mid West region of Western Australia within the Shire of Carnamah on Yamatji Country. It is located approximately 15 km east of the Eneabba townsite and Brand Highway. The Project Area borders Three Springs – Eneabba Road to the north and Tathra National Park to the east.

The Project Area is within land zoned as 'Rural' in the Shire of Carnamah Local Planning Scheme No.2 and encompasses approximately 15,830 ha (Figure 2).



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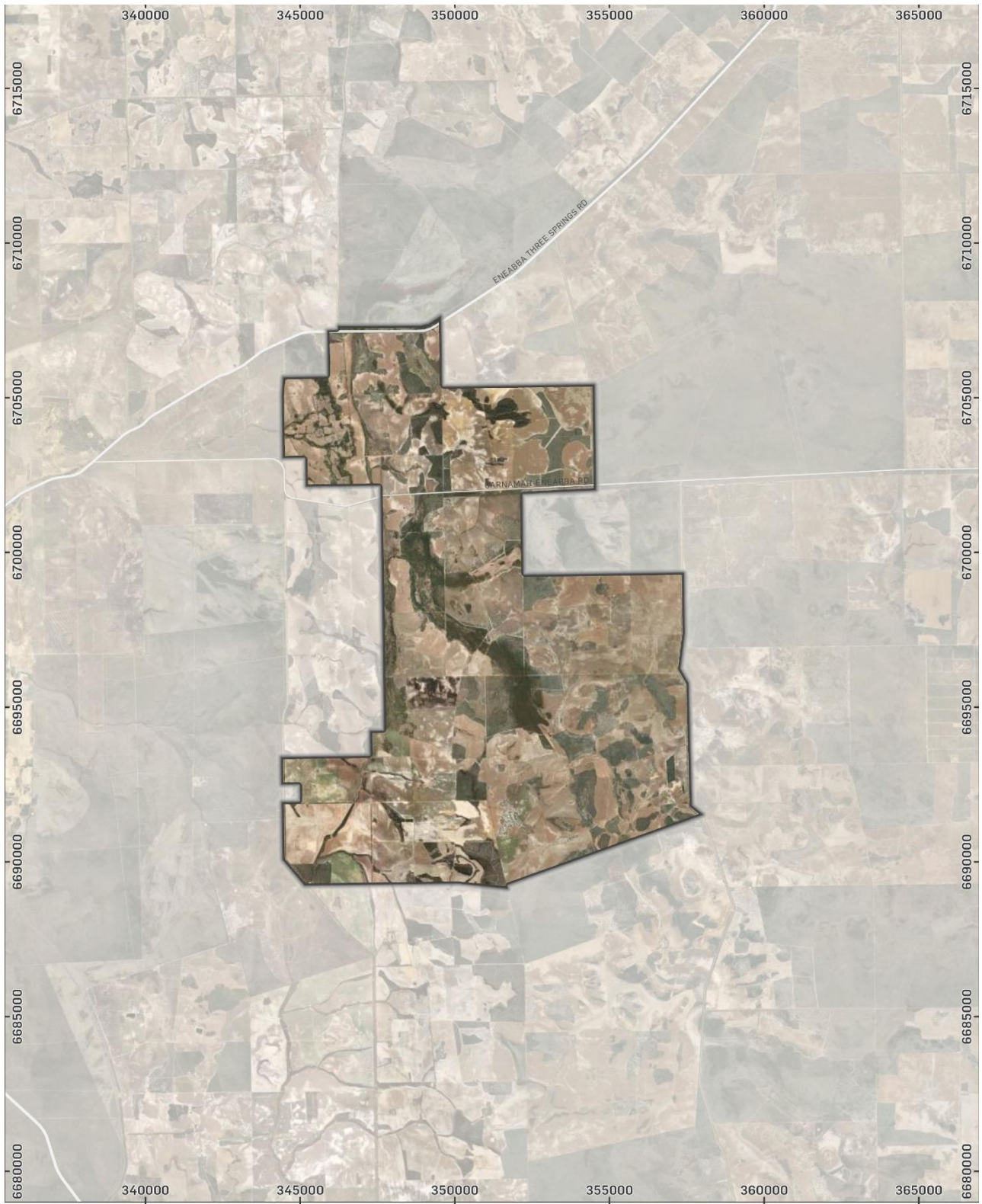
GDA2020 MGA Zone 50
 0 3 6 9 12 KM

Project No: P0056935
 Project Manager: Marc Beattie

REGIONAL LOCATION
 Project Name: Tathra Wind Farm

- Subject Area
- Subject Area

Figure 1 – Regional location of Project Area.
 Source: Urbis, 2025



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1 2 3 4 KM

Project No: P0056935

Project Manager: Marc Beattie

SUBJECT AREA
Project Name: Tathra Wind Farm

Subject Area

Figure 2 – Location of Project Area.
Source: Urbis, 2025

1.3. PROPOSED WORKS

The proponent is seeking to develop a renewable energy project comprising up to 140 wind turbine generators (WTGs) (total capacity up to 1,000MW across the site), 500MW in solar and 500MW in battery storage with associated infrastructure. The final location of the turbines and associated infrastructure will be confirmed by the proponent through the detailed design process.

The proposed works will include the following:

- Installation of up to one hundred and forty (140) wind turbine generators, each up to 250 m tall.
- Development of up to 500MW of solar and up to 500MW of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), including associated roads, foundations and drainage.
- Associated turbine foundations and hard stand areas.
- Site entrances from public roads and internal access roads between wind turbines and supporting infrastructure.
- Overhead transmission poles or towers and power lines, and underground electrical cables.
- Electrical substations and switchyards, including ancillary electrical equipment (e.g. STATCOM).
- Operations and maintenance buildings, workshops, and associated car parking.
- Temporary construction facilities, including site offices, construction compounds, laydown areas, gravel borrow pits and concrete batching plant.
- Water abstraction bore(s) for construction activities and associated infrastructure (dams/turkey's nests).
- Fire water tanks.
- Communication towers and monitoring masts (meteorological masts) up to 150m tall.

1.4. KEY ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDERS

1.4.1. Yamatji Southern Regional Corporation

The Project Area is located within the Yamatji Nation Southern Regional Agreement (YNSRA) area. The Yamatji Southern Regional Corporation (YSRC) represents the interests of the Yamatji people from the Hutt River, Mullewa Wadjari, Southern Yamatji, and Widi Mob claim groups.

Negotiations for the YNSRA began on 6 November 2017, culminating in an agreement on 27 December 2019. This agreement, known as the Yamatji Nation Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA), was authorised by the native title claim groups on 9 December 2019. The YNSRA covers an area of 48,000 km² and is illustrated in Figure 3.¹

Due to the nature and extent of the proposed Tathra Wind Farm works, this assessment has determined that there is a potential risk for harm to unknown Aboriginal heritage. Consequently, further on-ground Aboriginal heritage assessment is required, including archaeological and ethnographic surveys. The results of these investigations will inform the design and layout of the proposed works to avoid or minimise impacts on Aboriginal heritage places.

Aboriginal community consultation is currently being undertaken with the Yamatji Southern Regional Corporation (YSRC). This engagement process complies with the Yamatji Nation ILUA and aims to ensure that the heritage and cultural values of the Yamatji people are respected and preserved.

¹ "Our Nation History," Yamatji Southern Regional Corporation, accessed June 9, 2025 <https://www.ysrc.com.au/our-nation>.

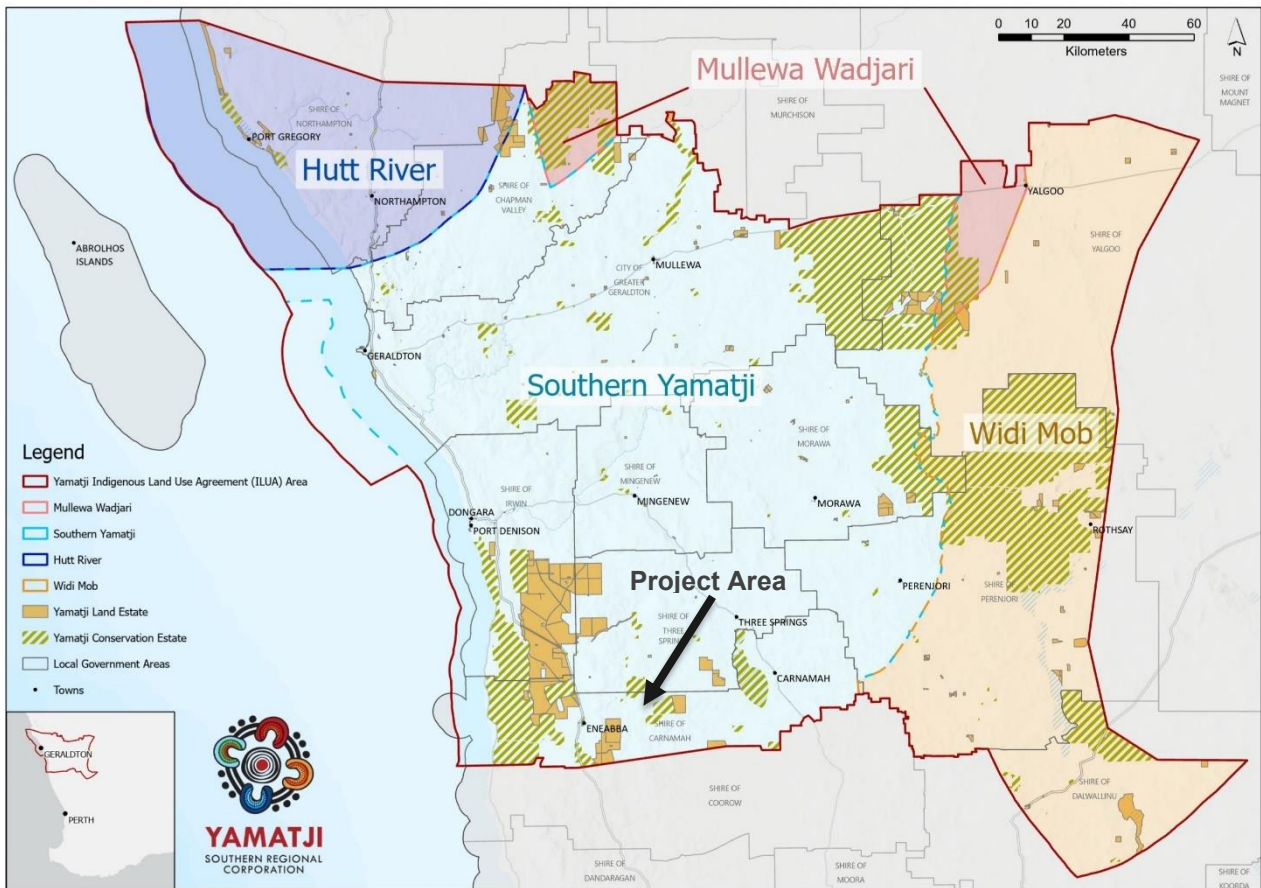


Figure 3 – Map of the Hutt River, Mullewa Wadjari, Southern Yamatji, and Widi Mob lands. The extent of the Yamatji Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) Area is outlined in red.

Source: YSRC, 2025

1.4.2. Aboriginal Consultation

SynergyRED has engaged in a series of consultations with YSRC related to the proposed wind farm development, including the installation of met masts and geotechnical investigations:

- The engagement process began with an introductory meeting on 20 December 2023. On 22 February 2024, discussions with the YSRC Heritage Team focused on the project, survey approach, and the upcoming Met Mast Activity Notice. The Activity Notice for the Met Mast was lodged on 28 February 2024, recommending a heritage survey.
- An Aboriginal Heritage Survey on 22 March 2024 for three Met Mast locations identified no heritage sites, allowing works to proceed with monitors present. Subsequent meetings provided project updates and discussed heritage activities, including a meeting on 30 August 2024 and another on 4 November 2024, which included discussions on the process for engaging monitors.
- An Activity Notice for geotechnical investigation locations was lodged on 20 November 2024, again recommending a heritage survey. The survey conducted on 11 February 2025 found no heritage sites, allowing works to proceed with monitors present. Monitoring commenced on 12 March 2025 with four YSRC monitors attending.
- Further meetings on 14 May 2025 and 15 May 2025 discussed upcoming activities and social impact assessments. An Activity Notice for the wind farm project development was lodged on 20 May 2025, recommending another heritage survey. A final meeting on 13 June 2025 with the YSRC Heritage Team discussed the upcoming Aboriginal heritage survey.
- An Aboriginal heritage survey of the project footprint coordinated through YSRC was completed on 4 to 10 August 2025.

These meetings also included discussions for opportunities for Yamatji people to be engaged in the project and sharing of information relating to the renewable energy transition, demonstrating SynergyRED's commitment to respecting the cultural and environmental values of Yamatji Country. Ongoing consultation with YSRC is understood to be planned through the design development of the project.

1.5. HERITAGE CONTROLS

The protection and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage places and objects within Western Australia is governed by the relevant State legislation. These are discussed below in relation to the present Project Area.

1.5.1. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

Aboriginal heritage in Western Australia is protected and managed by the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (AHA). The AHA has been under review since 2016 as it lacks alignment with modern best practice heritage principles. Over the last five years Aboriginal heritage legislation in Western Australia has been in a state of revolving change following the introduction of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2021* (ACHA) and the subsequent co-design of its regulations and statutory guidelines. However, after only six weeks of being in effect, the ACHA was repealed and amendments to the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* were passed through Parliament. The amended AHA became fully operational on 15 November 2023. The amendments include a right of appeal to section 18 approvals for affected Native Title parties, and a requirement for proponents to report to the Minister any new information in relation to Aboriginal heritage places located within an existing section 18 consent. An 'Aboriginal Site' is defined under section 5 as the following:

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

All reported Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) places are assessed by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Committee (ACHC) in accordance with section 5 and 39(2).

In assessing significance under section 39(2) the ACHC must consider:

- *any existing use or significance attributed under relevant Aboriginal custom.*
- *any former or reputed use or significance which may be attributed upon the basis of tradition, historical association, or Aboriginal sentiment.*
- *any potential anthropological, archaeological, or ethnographical interest.*
- *aesthetic values.*

The ACHC must also prioritise any "associated sacred beliefs, and ritual or ceremonial usage", under section 39(3) of the AHA.

Under section 17 of the AHA it is an offence to disturb, damage, alter or conceal an Aboriginal Site without the permission of the Registrar of Aboriginal Sites under section 16 or the consent of the Minister under section 18.

The *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 1974* have also been updated to complement the restored AHA 1972. To assist proponents determine if their activities could adversely impact an Aboriginal site, DPLH has created the *Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Guidelines (2013)*, which have been taken into account when preparing this report.

1.5.2. State Register of Heritage Places

Western Australia's historic heritage legislation is the *Heritage Act 2018* (the Act). This Act ensures that places of cultural heritage significance to the State are included on the State Register of Heritage Places and protected under governance of the Heritage Council of Western Australia (HCWA). The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) is responsible for managing the process under the Act. Other points to note include:

- i. Places included on the State Register of Heritage Places may include values which also relate to Aboriginal cultural significance but must not be exclusively of Aboriginal significance.
- ii. The Act governs the management of historic heritage and archaeological resources and places of significance (historical heritage) included on the State Register of Heritage Places.
- iii. Where development has potential to affect State Registered heritage places a development application is required to be submitted to the determining authority which must be referred to the Heritage Council of Western Australia (HCWA).

After a thorough review of the State Register of Heritage Places, it has been confirmed that there are no sites included on this list within the proposed works area.

1.5.3. Local Heritage List

The *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* (Regulations) are prepared under the *Planning and Development Act 2005*. Part 3 of the deemed (obligatory) provisions for local planning schemes of the *Regulations 2015* mandates that a local government must establish and maintain a heritage list to identify places within the planning scheme area that are of cultural heritage significance and worthy of built heritage conservation.

Places included under a local government heritage list are protected under the provisions of the local planning scheme and are likely to require a development application for all changes to the exterior of the place. Where an interior is identified as being significant, internal changes may also require development application.

After a thorough review of the Local Heritage List, it has been confirmed that there are no sites included on this list within the proposed works area.

1.5.4. Local Heritage Survey

The *Heritage Act 2018* requires each local government to identify places of cultural heritage significance in a Local Heritage Survey (LHS). The LHS has no direct statutory role in respect of the *Planning and Development Act 2005*, and in particular should not be used as the basis of decision making for development or subdivision proposals. This function is served by a heritage list or heritage area. The Act identifies that the purposes of the LHS include:

- a. *identifying and recording places that are, or may become, of cultural heritage significance in its district; and*
- b. *assisting the local government in making and implementing decisions that are in harmony with cultural heritage values; and*
- c. *providing a cultural and historical record of its district; and*
- d. *providing an accessible public record of places of cultural heritage significance to its district; and*
- e. *assisting the local government in preparing a heritage list or list of heritage areas under a local planning scheme.*

Local government decisions that could be informed by the LHS might include activities to interpret or promote heritage places or provide material for information or education. Examples are assembling a local history or archive; informing a thematic study of the area; providing educational material for school programs; or developing a heritage trail.

Existing Municipal Inventories (MIs) are taken for the purposes of the *Heritage Act 2018* to be a local heritage survey. No specific action is required to amend existing MIs for this purpose.

The Project Area includes one site included on the Shire of Carnamah's Municipal Heritage Inventory – *Original Eneabba Springs - site (Homestead, Horse Yards & House)* (P6179) this is described in more detail in section 2.1.2.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1. SITE DESCRIPTION

The Project Area is part of the Mid West region of Western Australia and characterised by its rural landscape, primarily consisting of cleared agricultural land interspersed with patches of remnant native vegetation.

The Project Area is surrounded by significant areas of remnant native vegetation, with Tathra National Park bordering the eastern boundary, large areas of remnant native vegetation outside the northern and western boundaries, and Alexander Morrison National Park approximately 11 km to the south.

Most of the road networks in the Project Area consist of dirt roads and tracks, with the exception of Three Springs-Eneabba Road to the north and Carnamah-Eneabba Road, which runs east-west through the Project Area, both of which are asphalt roads.

Based on aerial imagery, transmission lines run northeast-southwest through the Project Area. There are also houses and outbuilding sparsely scattered throughout the area, likely associated with agricultural/farming operations.

The elevation above sea level varies across the Project Area and can extend up to 320m above sea level (asl). There are some ephemeral drainage lines in the western extent of the Project Area with a lower elevation of 190 m asl.

A perennial stream called Warradarge creek runs north-south along the western boundary, with several tributaries running through the Project Area.

Refer to Figure 4 to Figure 7 for the Project Area context and setting images.



Figure 4 – Cropped field at proposed met mast location in Project Area.

Source: Daniel Puletama, 2024



Figure 5 – Street view from northern section of Project Area, facing south.

Source: Google Earth, 2025



Figure 6 – Street view from northern boundary of Project Area, facing south.

Source: Google Earth, 2025



Figure 7 – Street view from western boundary of Project Area, facing northeast.

Source: Google Earth, 2025

2.2. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The environmental context of a Project Area is relevant to its potential for Aboriginal heritage places. Aboriginal Sites can be associated with certain landscape features (e.g., rivers and rock shelters) that played a part in the everyday lives and traditional cultural activities of Aboriginal people. An analysis of the landscape within and near to the Project Area is provided below.

2.2.1. Topography

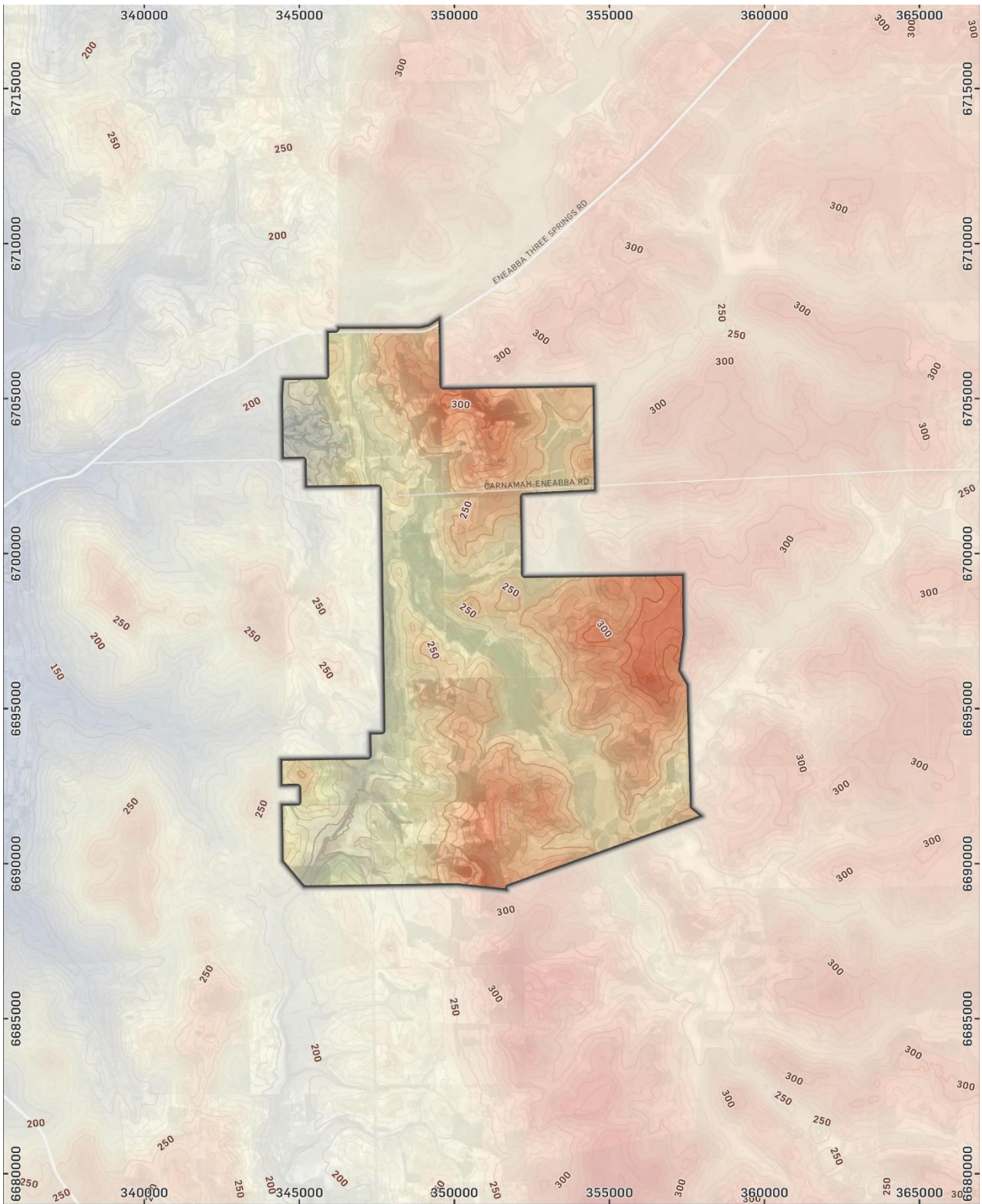
Certain landform elements have a greater potential for Aboriginal archaeological heritage. Areas that are located on sand dunes, ridge tops, ridge lines, within 200 m of a watercourse and on sandy hills or areas of exposure/erosion are considered sensitive areas for Aboriginal heritage.

There are multiple landforms in the Project Area. These include:

- Plains, low hills and gravelly rises
- Narrow drainage lines
- Sand filled alluvial plains and colluvial slopes
- Gently inclined hillslopes and footslopes

- Dissected breakaways
- Playa lake

The Project Area is located on the edge of a region of low hills, sloping downwards to the west (Figure 8). As hills are considered to have archaeological sensitivity, especially if in proximity to water, the topography of the Project Area is therefore indicative of the potential for Aboriginal heritage.



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TOPOGRAPHY
Project Name: Tathra Wind Farm

Project No: P0056935
Project Manager: Marc Beattie

Subject Area
 Contour (10m)

Elevation
 High
 Low

Figure 8 – Topography of the Project Area.
Source: Urbis, 2025

2.2.2. Soil Landscape and Geology

Certain soil landscapes and geological features have a greater potential for Aboriginal archaeological heritage. For example, sand dune systems are associated with the potential presence of burials, middens, and sub-surface archaeological deposits. The depth of natural soils is also relevant to the potential for archaeological materials to be present, especially in areas where disturbance is high. In general, as disturbance depth increases, the integrity of potential archaeological resources decreases. However, it should be noted that existing ground disturbance does not necessarily mean that there is no archaeological potential, as archaeological deposits can be present below the ground surface. Further, heritage values may still exist in a place that has been previously disturbed.

The WA Web Mapping Service (WMS)² provides information on expected soil landscapes within WA. The WMS identifies the Project Area as containing several different soil landscapes (Table 1, Figure 9).

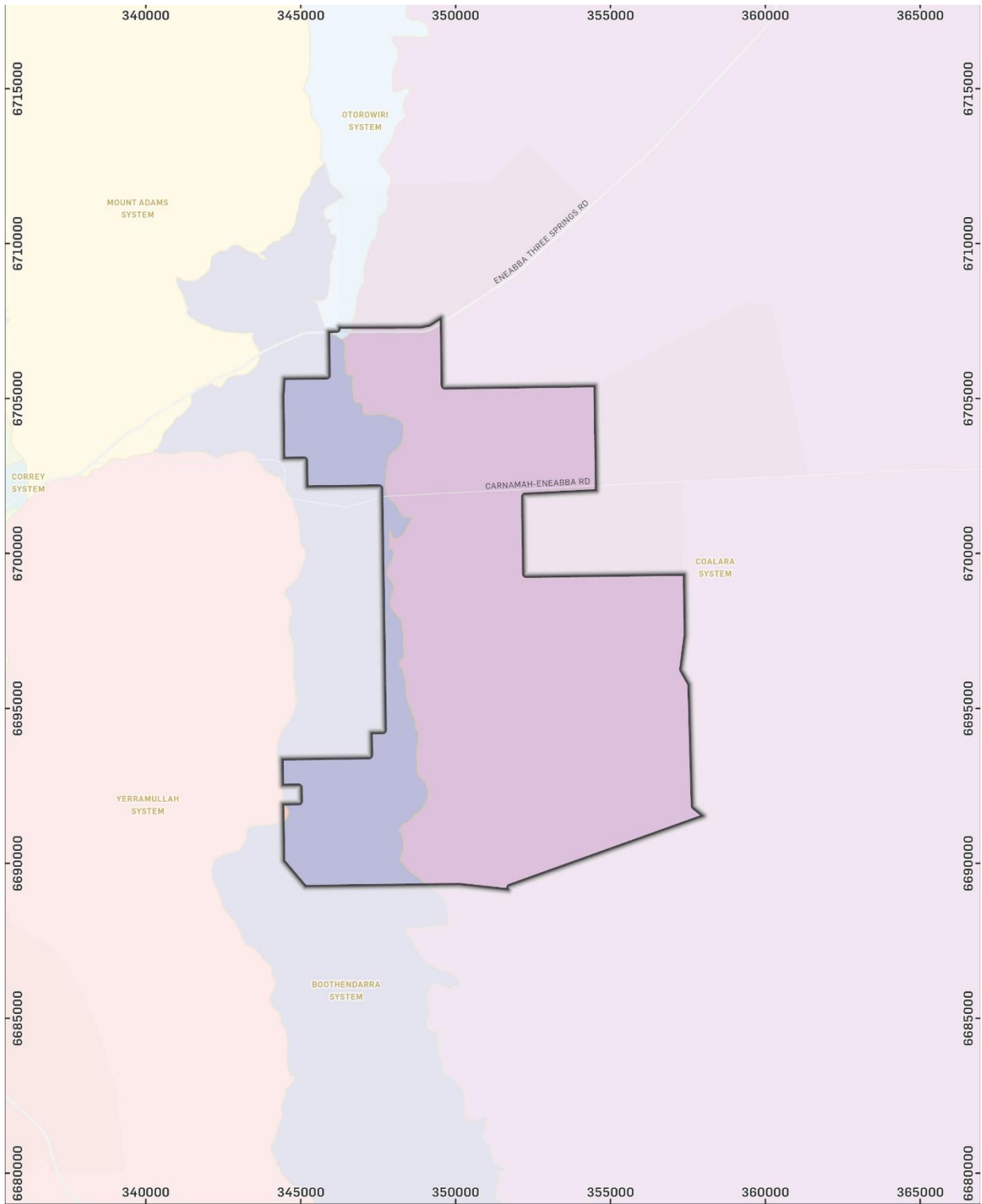
Taking into consideration the soil landscape of the Project Area, there is some potential for Aboriginal heritage, including archaeological surface and sub-surface heritage, to be located within the Project Area.

Table 1 – Soil landscapes and descriptions within the Project Area

System	Sub-system	Soil Description
Coalara	Coalara 1 subsystem	Sand filled alluvial plain, low dunes common; pale and yellow deep sands, some playa soils
	Coalara 2 subsystem	Long, gently inclined slopes and undulating rises with gravelly ridge crests and minor lateritic outcrops; Sandy gravels and gravelly pale, pale and yellow deep sands
	Coalara 3 breakaway phase	Gently to moderately inclined minor breakaway slopes; sandy gravels, sandy duplexes (over pallid zone clays)
	Coalara 3 powder-bark phase	Gently inclined upper hillslopes and crests; sandy and shallow gravel with pale sands, duricrust common
	Coalara 3 subsystem	Plateau remnants, hillcrests and very gently to moderately inclined hillslopes, some moderately inclined breakaway slopes; shallow and deep sandy gravel
	Coalara 4 bog iron phase	Plain, bog iron ore accumulations contained by Co1; red shallow sands and loams over bog iron
	Coalara 4 playa phase	Playa lakes contained by Co1; shallow loams, sandy and loamy duplexes all over pans (clay, silcrete or diatomite)
	Coalara 6 subsystem	Colluvial slopes, very gently to gently inclined hillslopes, minor drainage lines; yellow and pale deep sands
	Coalara 3 subsystem	Plateau remnants, hillcrests and very gently to moderately inclined hillslopes, some moderately inclined breakaway slopes; shallow and deep sandy gravel

² Data WA, 2024. National Map, available at <https://nationalmap.gov.au/#hideExplorerPanel=1&share=s-la9tAHdceNth0OuDsbg7db4wp7q>

System	Sub-system	Soil Description
Boothendarra	Boothendarra 1 subsystem	Crests and upper slopes of undulating low hills and gravelly rises; Sands, sandy gravels and sandy duplexes with occasional loams and clays
	Boothendarra 2 subsystem	Dissected breakaways, incised gullies and lateritic outcrops; sandy and loamy gravels, loamy duplexes and some clays
	Boothendarra 10 subsystem	Narrow drainage lines and lower footslopes with sandy duplexes and earths and wet soils
	Boothendarra 11 subsystem	Gently to very gently inclined hillslopes and footslopes with sands, sandy gravels and sandy duplexes with occasional loams
Yerramullah	Yerramullah 3 subsystem	Colluvial slopes and some plateau remnants, very gently to gently inclined hillslopes and sand filled minor valleys; pale and yellow deep sands, pale sandy gravels, shallow gravel over duricrust, some sandy duplexes and sandy earths
Otorowiri	Otorowiri 2 subsystem	Hillslopes with low rises, below scarp; Pale and Yellow deep sands and sandy duplexes



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1 2 3 4 KM

Project No: P0056935

SOIL LANDSCAPES
Project Name: Tathra Wind Farm

Project Manager: Marc Beattie

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Subject Area ■ Boothendarra System ■ Coalara System | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Correy System ■ Eneabba Plain System ■ Mount Adams System | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Otorowiri System ■ Yerramullah System |
|---|---|--|

Figure 9 – Soil landscapes present within the Project Area.

Source: Urbis, 2025

2.2.3. Hydrology

Proximity to a body of water is a significant factor in identifying archaeological potential. Areas within proximity to the whole or any part of a river, stream, lake, lagoon, swamp, wetlands, natural watercourse, or the high-tide mark of shorelines (including the sea) are considered sensitive areas for Aboriginal heritage.

The Project Area contains one (1) major and one (1) minor tributary of the perennial Warradarge Creek, which runs north-south through the western section of the Project Area. The Project Area also contains a significant stream (Eneabba Creek) that flows into Lake Logue, west of Eneabba townsite (see Figure 12).

The creation/dreaming narrative seascape site, Yarra Yarra Lakes, located 22 km east of the Project Area (ACHIS ID# 24382, Registered ACH), is the nearest Registered ACH site to the Project Area. The hydrology of the Project Area is therefore indicative of the potential for Aboriginal heritage.

2.2.4. Vegetation

The presence of certain types of vegetation within an area can be indicative of the potential for certain types of Aboriginal heritage, such as culturally modified trees, or more generally of the habitability of an area for Aboriginal peoples.

The Project Area is located within the Geraldton Sandplains bioregion, which primarily consists of proteaceous scrub-heaths that are rich in endemic species.³ A high-level examination of native vegetation within the Project boundary suggests that it predominantly consists of wattle, casuarina, and teatree thickets (*Acacia*, *Allocasuarina*, *Melaleuca* alliance), mixed scrub-heath with scattered tall shrubs (*Acacia* spp., *Proteaceae*, and *Myrtaceae*), and heaths of low shrubs of mixed composition.

The Project Area is adjacent to (west of) Tathra National Park, which contains a significant diversity of endemic wildflower species and is considered a biodiversity hotspot. The park is characterised by open sand country called 'kwongan,' which is an Indigenous term for low, hard scrub and heathland.⁴ Due to its proximity, the Project Area is likely to contain many endemic species with cultural importance for Aboriginal peoples. The Project Area also borders the southern and eastern edges of White Gums Nature Reserve and the southern border of Wotto Nature Reserve, which form parts of the Yamatji conservation estate.⁵⁶

Although large sections of the Project Area have been historically cleared for agricultural purposes, there are pockets of remnant native vegetation that survive, covering approximately 4,064 ha. The vegetation of the Project Area is therefore indicative of potential for culturally modified trees, and other types of habitation places.

2.2.5. Historical Ground Disturbance

Historical ground disturbance, either through human activity (e.g. soil ploughing, construction of buildings/structures and clearing of vegetation) or natural processes (e.g. erosion) can potentially reduce the potential for locating surface archaeological materials and may reduce the spatial and physical integrity of surface and/or sub-surface archaeological features of Aboriginal heritage places.

The history of ground disturbance within the Project Area is summarised as follows:

- The area surrounding the Project Area was first visited by Europeans in 1839 during George Grey's expedition along the coast of Western Australia.⁷

³ Anthony Desmond and Alanna Chant, "Geraldton Sandplains 2 (GS2 – Geraldton Hills subregion," in *A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographical Subregions in 2002*, (November 2001).

⁴ "Tathra National Park," Australia's Coral Coast, accessed June 11, 2025 <https://www.australiascoralcoast.com/see-do/national-parks/tathra-national-park>.

⁵ "White Gums Nature Reserve," NARvis, accessed June 11, 2025 <https://narvis.com.au/asset/white-gums-nature-reserve/>.

⁶ "Wotto Nature Reserve," NATvis, accessed June 11, 2025 <https://narvis.com.au/asset/wotto-nature-reserve/>.

⁷ George Grey, *Journals of two expeditions of discovery in North-West and Western Australia, during the years 1837, 38, and 39*, Vol. 2. (London: T. and W. Boone, 1841), 56.

- In 1846, government Assistant Surveyor Augustus Charles Gregory, Francis Thomas Gregory, and their brother Henry Churchman Gregory camped at Eneabba Springs, 14 km east of Eneabba, during an expedition to find new agricultural land.⁸
- Non-Indigenous occupation of the Eneabba area began around 1870, with people engaged in shepherding, trapping horses, pigs, and dingoes, and subsisting on wild game.⁹
- The broader Eneabba townsite area was developed in the late 1950s to support local farming initiatives.¹⁰
- The Eneabba townsite, gazetted in 1961, takes its name from nearby springs, with 'Eneabba' meaning 'small water' in the local Aboriginal language. Early settlers referred to the spring as 'Pocket Knife Spring,' sharing tales of a pocket knife's magical power when dropped into the water.¹¹
- The agricultural land use of the Project Area has continued to the present day. As a result, there has not been any significant changes or developments, apart from further land clearing and the construction of new residential/agricultural structures.
- Aerial imagery demonstrates a slight increase in land use from 1984 to 2024 (see Figure 10 to and Figure 15).

⁸ Gregory, Augustus Charles, and Francis Thomas Gregory. *Journals of Australian Explorations*. (Brisbane: James C. Beal, Government Printer, 1884), accessed June 11, 2025 <https://www.gutenberg.org/files/10461/10461.txt>.

⁹ "Eneabba – Western Australia," Wilkins Tourist Maps, accessed June 11, 2025 <https://www.wilmap.com.au/wa/watowns/eneabba/default.htm>.

¹⁰ "Town names," Landgate, accessed June 11, 2025 <https://web.archive.org/web/20220314101618/http://www0.landgate.wa.gov.au/maps-and-imagery/wa-geographic-names/name-history/historical-town-names#E>.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

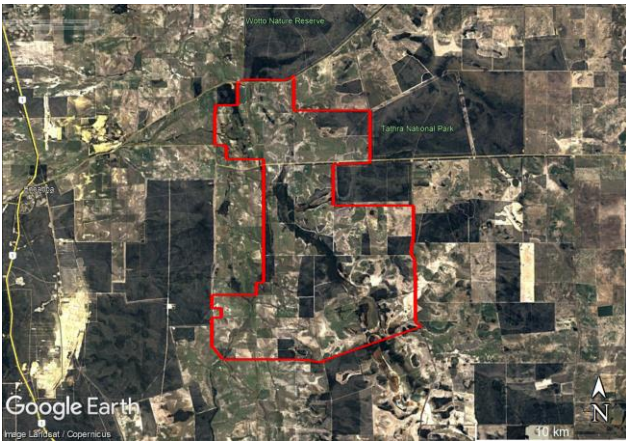


Figure 10 – Aerial image of Project Area in 1984.

Source: Google Earth, 2025

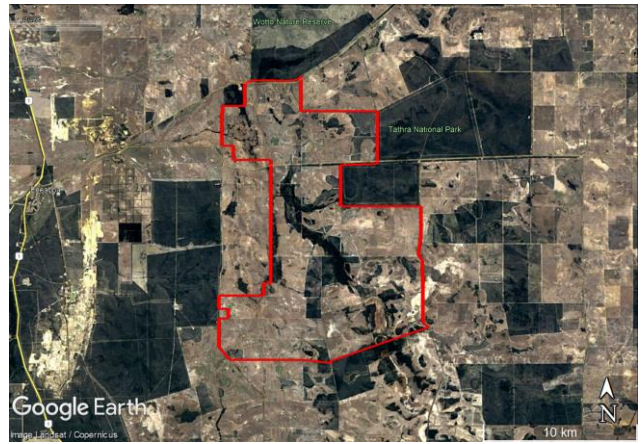


Figure 11 – Aerial image of Project Area in 1996.

Source: Google Earth, 2025

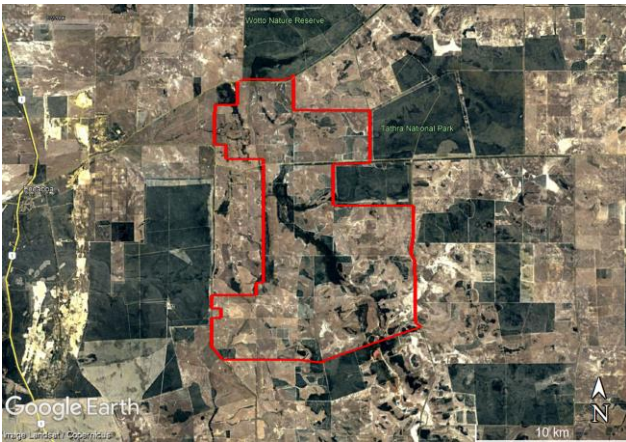


Figure 12 – Aerial image of Project Area in 2006.

Source: Google Earth, 2025

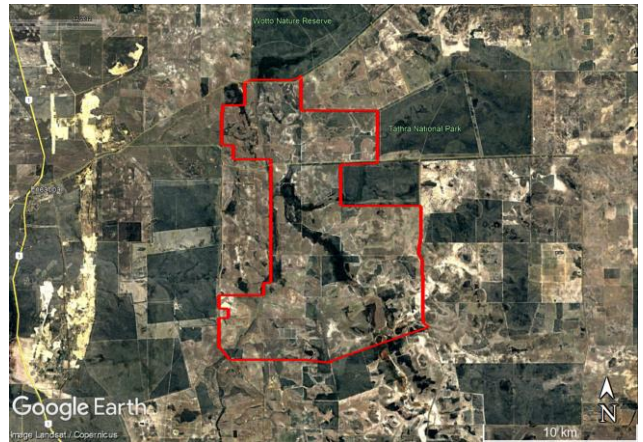


Figure 13 – Aerial image of Project Area in 2012.

Source: Google Earth, 2025

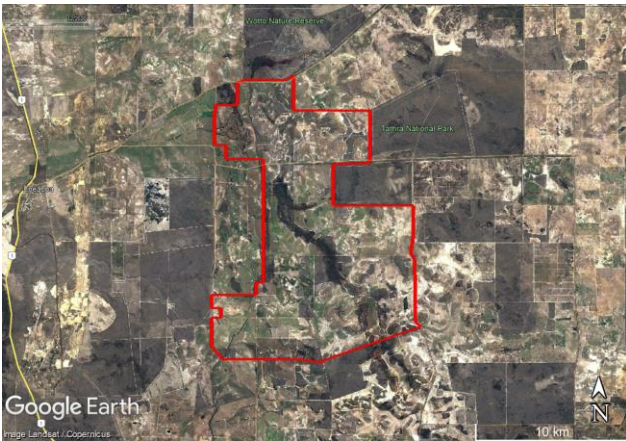


Figure 14 – Aerial image of Project Area in 2020.

Source: Google Earth, 2025

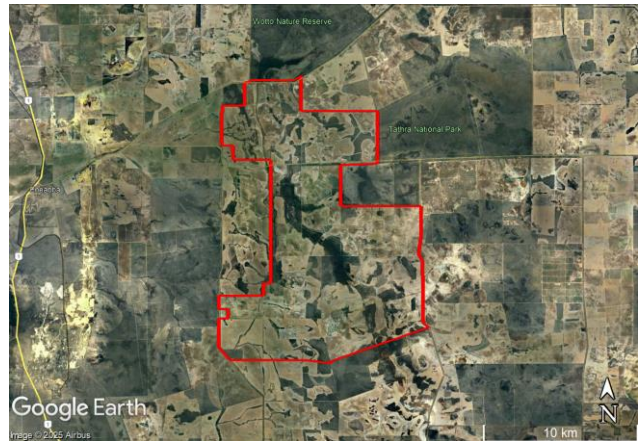


Figure 15 – Aerial image of Project Area in 2024.

Source: Google Earth, 2025

2.3. ETHNOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

The ethnographic context for the Yamatji people in relation to the Project Area will be derived from the forthcoming results of the August 2025 heritage survey conducted in collaboration with YSRC nominated knowledge holders.

3. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED HERITAGE

This section outlines the Aboriginal and historic heritage places which have previously been recorded within the Project Area to understand what risk, if any, the proposed activities may pose to the known Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) and historic heritage in the area.

3.1. ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE INQUIRY SYSTEM (ACHIS)

The Register of Aboriginal Heritage Places is maintained by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH), through its digital interface the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System (ACHIS). The ACHIS includes Registered ACH, which are places that have been assessed by the ACHC as meeting section 5 of the AHA, Historic ACH (places assessed as not sites), and Lodged ACH (places that have been lodged but not yet assessed). The ACHIS also includes information about previous heritage surveys that have been conducted, and their associated reports. A request can be made to view any unrestricted site files and reports.

It should be noted that the ACHIS is not necessarily a comprehensive record of all Aboriginal Sites or Other Heritage Places (OHP) that exist in an area. It represents what is currently known which is largely dependent on whether any heritage investigations have been conducted within the area and if that information has been submitted to DPLH.

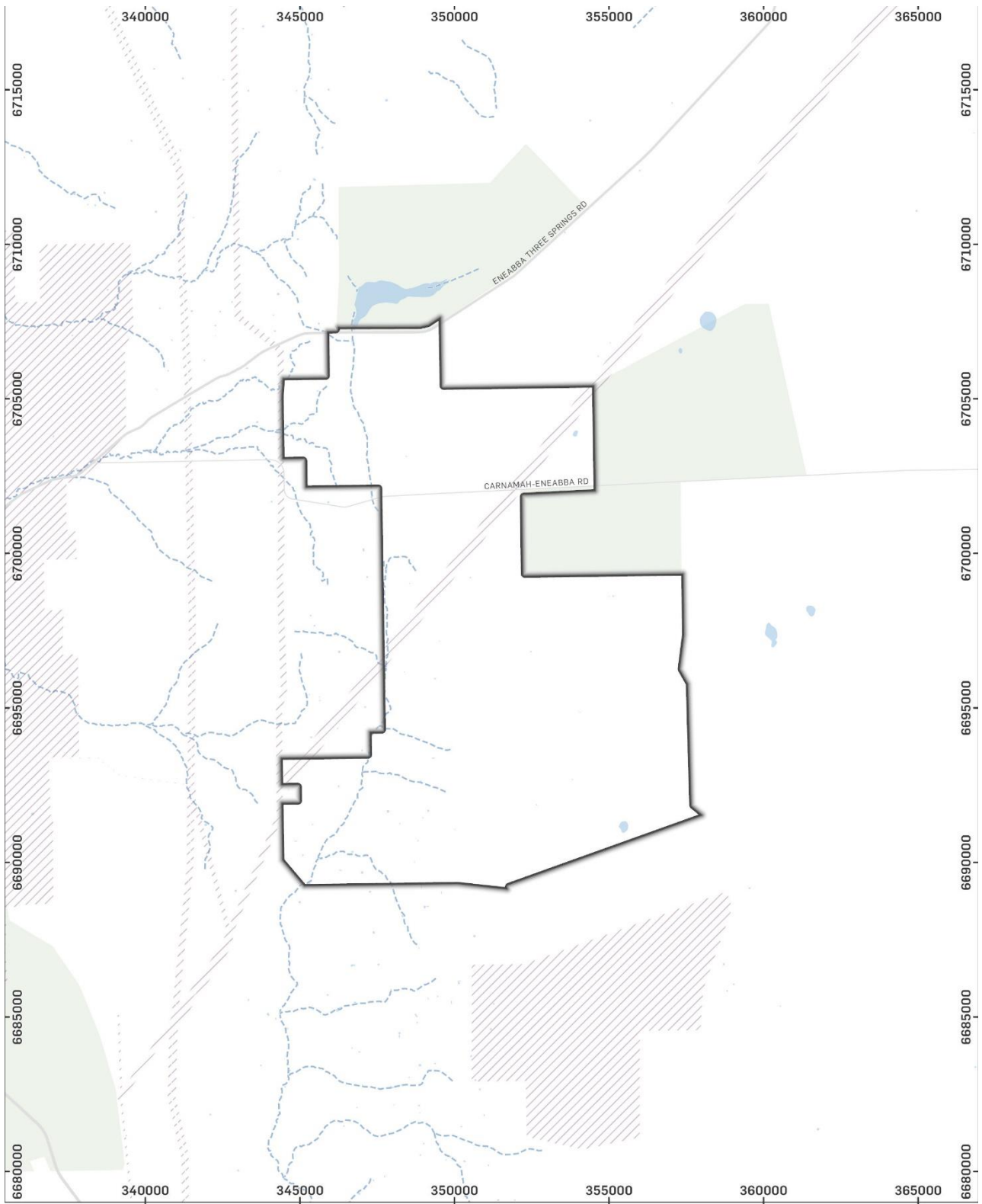
As part of this DDA, Urbis conducted a search of the ACHIS that encompassed a 10 km buffer from the boundary of the Project Area, to gather information about the types of Aboriginal Sites and OHPs that are currently known and recorded in the area. The ACHIS search indicated that there are zero (0) Registered ACH, zero (0) Lodged ACH, and zero (0) Historic ACH (Figure 16). The results of the ACHIS searches are provided in Appendix A.

Outside the Project Area, the broader landscape contains sparse Registered and Lodged ACH, including two (2) lodged artefact scatter sites (ID# 28132 and ID# 28218) located 10 km west and 14 km southwest of the Project Area, as well as the Registered ACH site Yarra Yarra Lakes (ID# 24382) located 22 km east of the Project Area, which is registered for its connection to creation and dreaming narratives as well as being a significant landscape and seascape feature.

The western artefact scatter (ID# 28132), comprising approximately 100 quartz artefacts, was identified on a sandy rise bordering an ephemeral wetland, which had been truncated by previous mining activities, with some artefacts identified along a vehicle track.¹² The southwestern scatter (ID#28218) is located in proximity to a creek, with four additional isolated artefacts identified within and beside the creek during a 2009 heritage survey, comprising chalcedony, chert and quartz flakes.¹³ These sites underscore the potential for unrecorded ACH within the Project Area boundary, even within areas of ground disturbance, reinforced by the multiple watercourses within the Project Area, which are likely to contain Aboriginal sites nearby according to the *Aboriginal Due Diligence Guidelines (2013)*.

¹² Wright, G. and Murphy, A.M. "Report of an Archaeological and Ethnographic Survey for Aboriginal Sites, AMC Mineral Sands Project, Eneabba." Unpublished report, 1992, pp. 7-8.

¹³ Anthropos Australia Pty Ltd. "The Report of an Aboriginal Heritage Survey of the Proposed Southern Drill Extension & Power Station Site for the Central West Coal Mine and Coolimba Power Station Project Areas, Central West Region, Western Australia." Unpublished report, 2009, pp. 29, 31.



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1 2 3 4 KM

Project No: P0056935

Project Manager: Marc Beattie

-  Subject Area
-  Aboriginal Cultural Heritage - Survey Areas
-  Streams
-  Hydrology

ACH SITES & LODGED
Project Name: Tathra Wind Farm

Figure 16 – Aboriginal heritage places in proximity to the Project Area.
Source: DPLH information, with Urbis overlays

3.2. HISTORIC HERITAGE LISTINGS

The purpose of identifying State Registered and Local Heritage Listed places is to identify potential impact on historical heritage values caused by the proposed works. The Project Area contains one (1) site included on the Shire of Carnamah Local Heritage Survey – *Original Eneabba Springs - site (Homestead, Horse Yards & House)* (P6179). As a Category D listed place the Heritage survey recognises that the place is of little cultural heritage significance to the Shire and there are no statutory constraints apply in line with the following levels of significance (Table 2).

There are no State Registered Heritage Places identified within the Project Area nor are there any places protected on the Shire of Carnamah Heritage List. The Local Heritage Survey site located within the Project Area is listed below in Table 3 and illustrated in Figure 17.

Table 2 – Shire of Carnamah Levels of Significance

Levels of Significance	Description	Desired Outcome
Category A Exceptional significance	Essential to the heritage of the locality Rare or outstanding example.	HERITAGE LIST Register of Heritage Places The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place). Refer to Heritage Council. Planning Scheme provisions
Category B Considerable significance	Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.	HERITAGE LIST Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Category C Some/Moderate significance	Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.	NO CONSTRAINTS Conservation of the place is desirable. Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.

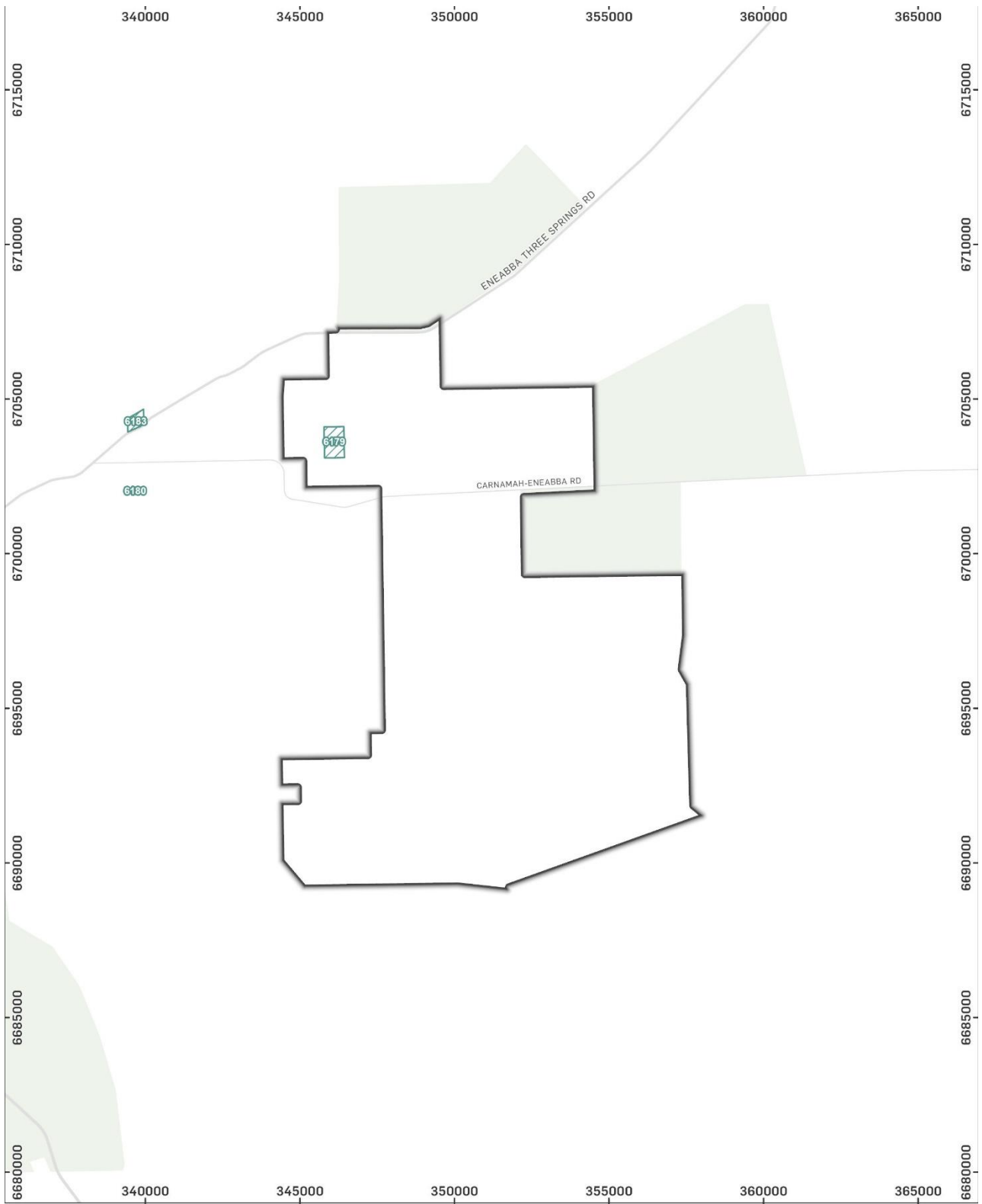
Levels of Significance	Description	Desired Outcome
		Original fabric should be retained where possible.
Category D Little significance	Some community interest to the history/heritage of the locality	NO CONSTRAINTS Contributes to the history of the locality. Photographically record prior to any major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site.

Source: Shire of Carnamah Local Heritage Survey 2021

Table 3 – Historic Heritage Listings

No.	Site	Significance Category	Notes/description
Shire of Carnamah Local Heritage Survey			
6179	Eneabba Springs	D: SITE no constraints	<p><i>On the property there are two sites of interest, these being the site of the original homestead and the site of the horse yards. Situated about 100 metres southwest of the springs, the homestead site shows a beer bottle lined path and some foundations, a tree is growing in one section of the foundations. The bush timber posts of the horse yards (about 200 metres northwest of the springs) are still standing with the wire loops used to hold the rails in evidence. The rails themselves are no longer in place. A tree was used as a living fence post (to the south) and had been carved out to support the rails.</i></p> <p><i>The second house on the property is still standing. Some of the material used to construct it came from the original homestead. It is a timber framed and fibro clad with a corrugated iron roof, and verandah to the west, the roof has recently been replaced after it was damaged in a storm.</i></p>

Source: DPLH inherit



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Project No: P0056935

Project Manager: Marc Beattie

HISTORIC SITES
Project Name: Tathra Wind Farm

- Subject Area
- Local Heritage Survey

Figure 17 – Map of historic heritage places within and around the Project Area.
Source: DPLH information, with Urbis overlays

3.2.1. Heritage Status and Significance

The statement of significance for the Heritage Place identified within the Project Area is presented in Table 4.

Table 4 – Statement of Significance

Heritage Place	Statement of Significance
6179 Eneabba Springs	<i>The sites around Eneabba Springs have local significance for homestead and outbuildings and the representation of the horse trapping industry since c.1870 for grazing and the trapping of horses that were and broken-in at these yards before being sent to India for use by the Indian Army. The area has high historic significance for its association with the early settlement of the area.</i>

3.3. PREVIOUS ABORIGINAL HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

This section reviews previous Aboriginal heritage investigations, which may identify unregistered Aboriginal sites within a Project Area or provide information on the spatial distribution of Aboriginal sites in the region.

A search of the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage's (DPLH's) Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Information System (ACHIS) shows that 21 heritage surveys have been carried out within a 10 km buffer of the Project Area (see Appendix A), with seven (7) surveys intersecting the Project Area (Table 2). The table also includes two (2) recent cultural heritage surveys undertaken within the Project Area at the request of the Proponent. These relate to potential met mast locations and geotechnical investigation locations.

Table 5 – Aboriginal heritage surveys intersecting the Project Area

Report ID	Title	Authors	Survey Type	Spatial Accuracy
-	Synergy Renewable Energy Developments Pty Ltd Wind Farm Project near Eneabba: Cultural Heritage survey of Five Potential Meteorological Mast Location	Daniel Puletama	Archaeological/Ethnographic	High
-	Synergy Renewable Energy Developments Pty Ltd TTWF near Eneabba: Cultural Heritage survey of Thirty-five proposed Geotechnical Investigation Locations	Daniel Puletama	Archaeological/Ethnographic	High
23015	Aboriginal heritage study for 330kV transmission line between Eneabba Substation & Moonyoonooka Substation	Joe Mattner	Archaeological/Ethnographic	Moderate
23287	A report of an Archaeological Section 18 Survey of Karara Mining Limited's Proposed Linear	Scott B Chisholm	Archaeological	n/a

Report ID	Title	Authors	Survey Type	Spatial Accuracy
	Infrastructure Corridor from Lake Weelhamby to Mount Karara near Morawa Western Australia			
23495	A Report of an Archaeological Section 18 Survey of Karara Mining Limited's Proposed Linear Infrastructure Corridor from Lake Weelhamby to Mount Karara near Morawa Western Australia	Alec H Chisholm	Archaeological	n/a
23496	A report of an Ethnographic Survey of Karara Mining Limited's Karara Iron Ore Project and Mungada Iron Ore Project Proposed Linear Infrastructure Corridor with the Widi Binyardi Native Title Claimant Group	Tony Doulman	Ethnographic	n/a
28646	Site Identification Heritage Survey Report of the Proposed Western Power Transmission Line, Koolanooka to Three Springs, Western Australia (2010)	Australian Interaction Consultants	Archaeological	n/a
28647	An Aboriginal Archaeological Site Identification Survey and Recording for the Karara Power Line Upgrade Project, North-eastern Wheatbelt, Western Australia: Southern Section (ET119-ET03)	Richard Everett Cameron	Archaeological	Moderate
28652	Ethnographic Heritage Survey Report- Amangu Traditional Owners- Take Off Point to Three Springs Central Section (ET119 - TK129)	Big Island Research Pty Ltd	Ethnographic	n/a

3.3.1. Project Area Surveys

Daniel Puletama (2024). Synergy Renewable Energy Developments Pty Ltd Wind Farm Project near Eneabba: Cultural Heritage survey of Five Potential Meteorological Mast Location.

- Sticks and Stones Cultural Resources Management Pty Ltd was engaged by SynergyRED to undertake a site identification survey along with YSRC representatives for five potential met mast locations in the Project Area.
- The archaeological and ethnographic survey utilised a radial transect method of 10-15 m spacing between participants on cropped fields to cover 100% of the survey area. Archaeological ground surface visibility ranged from 80-100%.
- Survey results concluded that due to the significant disturbance of the subject areas, there was very low potential for the identification of unknown heritage sites. However, heritage management strategies should consider the potential for sub-surface sites, as well as sites comprising of features above the disturbed surface (such as trees). Additionally, the relatively uniform landscape did not provide an opportunity for an ethnographic understanding of the area.
- The Yamatji representatives on the survey team stated that the project will not impact on known heritage values and the project can proceed with the engagement of heritage monitors. The report findings confirmed that the construction of a met mast will not impact heritage features and recommended the adoption of a 'Site Discovery Procedure' and the engagement of heritage monitors for ground-disturbing works.

Daniel Puletama (2025). Synergy Renewable Energy Developments Pty Ltd TTWF near Eneabba: Cultural Heritage survey of Thirty-five proposed Geotechnical Investigation Locations.

- Sticks and Stones Cultural Resources Management Pty Ltd was engaged by SynergyRED to undertake a site identification survey along with YSRC representatives for thirty-five proposed geotechnical investigation locations in cleared farm land within the Project Area.
- The archaeological survey utilised a radial transect method of 10-15 m spacing between participants on cropped fields to cover 100% of the survey area. Archaeological ground surface visibility ranged from 80-100%. The ethnographic survey method included discussions on Synergy RED's proposed activities, consultations with YSRC representatives about the Aboriginal heritage values of the area, and broader conversations about the stories, histories, songlines, and totemic landscape of the surrounding countryside for contextual understanding.
- The report concluded that heritage management strategies should consider that the potential for Aboriginal sites to persist is influenced by post-depositional activities. Areas with significant disturbance, such as intensive agriculture, have a negligible potential for site preservation. Conversely, areas below the disturbance have a meaningful potential for site persistence. Additionally, surface features above the disturbance, such as trees, should be regarded as having significant potential for preserving Aboriginal sites.
- The Yamatji representatives on the survey team stated that the geotechnical investigations will not impact on known heritage values and the project can proceed with the engagement of heritage monitors.

3.3.2. Transmission Line Surveys

The following heritage surveys relate to the existing 330kV power lines that traverse the Project Area, comprising the Western Power Eneabba to Three Springs transmission lines (approximately 400 m corridor) and the Eneabba to Moonyoonooka substation transmission line.

Scott Chisholm (2008). A Report of an Archaeological Section 18 Survey of Karara Mining Limited's Proposed Linear Infrastructure Corridor from Lake Weelhamby to Mount Karara Near Morawa Western Australia

- Yamatji Communications Pty Ltd conducted an archaeological Section 18 survey of Karara Mining Ltd's proposed power line and haul road expansion. The proposed powerline runs northeast to southwest through the Project Area.
- The corridor has previously been surveyed as part of a wider infrastructure corridor survey. Eight (8) Registered ACH sites located northeast of the Project Area, including a soak, waterway, quartz quarry, lizard traps, and artefact scatters, were further recorded and assessed. No sites were identified within the Project Area.

Tony Doulman (2008). A Report of an Ethnographic Survey of Karara Mining Limited's Karara Iron Ore Project and Mungada Iron Ore Project Proposed Linear Infrastructure Corridor with the Widi Binyardi Native Title Claimant Group.

- Yamatji Communications Pty Ltd were engaged by Karara Mining Limited to undertake an ethnographic survey, along with 6 Widi Binyardi Native Title Claimant group representatives, for their proposed linear infrastructure corridor. The survey included a proposed power line that runs northeast to southwest through the Project Area.
- One Registered and one new ethnographic site were identified, neither of which are within or near the Project Area.

Australian Interaction Consultants (2010). Site Identification Heritage Survey Report of the Proposed Western Power Transmission Line, Koolanooka to Three Springs, Western Australia.

- Australian Interaction Consultants (AIC) were engaged by Western Power to undertake ethnographic and archaeological surveys for the construction of a proposed 330 kV transmission line (50 m wide corridor) alongside the existing 132 kV transmission line between Eneabba and Koolanooka, running northeast to southwest through the Project Area.
- During the ethnographic survey, Widi Mob consultants emphasised the significance of all waterways, which should be managed with sensitivity. They also requested monitoring of work at areas of significance, including undisturbed bushland, waterways, and the vicinity of heritage sites.
- The archaeological surveys consisted of pedestrian and vehicle transects, targeting native vegetation, watercourses, and other significant landscape features.
- The archaeological survey identified four (4) new archaeological sites, one (1) previously recorded site, and two (2) culturally modified trees. None of the sites intersect or are in proximity to the Project Area.
- Widi Mob representatives did not oppose the proposed powerline but made recommendations to avoid land that has not been surveyed.

Richard Everett Cameron (2010). An Aboriginal Archaeological Site Identification Survey and Recording for the Karara Power Line Upgrade Project, North-eastern Wheatbelt, Western Australia: Southern Section (ET119-ET03).

- Eureka Archaeological Research & Consulting (UWA) was engaged by Big Island Research Pty Ltd and the Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation (YMAC) undertook an Aboriginal archaeological Site Identification (Section 18) survey and recording of the southern section of Karara Mining Ltd's (Karara) Power Line Upgrade route, which extends from Three Springs to Eneabba.
- No Aboriginal archaeological sites were identified in the disturbance footprint.
- Amangu Traditional Owners noted that Aboriginal archaeological sites may exist on unsurveyed existing tracks, including new tracks anticipated to cross ploughed fields.
- Traditional owners recommended that Aboriginal monitors are engaged for all ground disturbance activities and that Traditional Owners are immediately notified if archaeological or skeletal material is encountered during ground disturbing work.

Guy Wright and Klim Gollan (2010). Ethnographic Heritage Survey Report. Amangu Traditional Owners. Karara Take-Off Point to Three Springs, Central Section (ET119-TK129).

- Big Island Research was engaged by Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation (YMAC) to conduct a complementary Work Area Clearance (WAC) survey for Karara Mining Ltd. to support a Section 18 application for the construction of a powerline from Karara's substation at Eneabba to Lochada Road at Karara's mine take-off point.
- The Amangu survey team members noted that the survey area intersecting and surrounding the Project Area appeared to contain sand dunes with potential ethnographic sensitivity, while the rest of the land was noted as largely agricultural and did not require comment from an ethnographic point of view.

- The Amangu survey team members emphasised their desire to protect archaeological sites within the powerline corridor and encouraged Karara to find engineering solutions to limit the impacts on artefact scatters within the Koolanooka Hills alignment.
- The Amangu native title claim group supported the use of the land to develop power line footings. They also recommended that Aboriginal monitors are engaged for all ground disturbance activities within the ethnographic sites northeast of the Project Area and any areas that possibly contain subsurface archaeological material.

Joe Mattner, Bob Chown, Trudy White & Tristan Bergin (2008). Aboriginal Heritage Study for 330kV Transmission Line between Eneabba Substation & Moonyoonooka Substation.

- Artefaxion Pty Ltd were engaged by Western Power to conduct ethnographic and archaeological surveys of a 60 m wide corridor running 175 km for a 330 kV transmission line between Eneabba Zone Substation (south of Eneabba) and the proposed Moonyoonooka Terminal Substation (east of Geraldton).
- The survey corridor intersects the western extent of the Project Area.
- Ethnographic survey involved 57 Aboriginal informants across 9 different survey parties. Survey consisted of driving along roads and tracks and visiting key topographic features, with emphasis on river crossings. No new ethnographic or historical sites identified, and Traditional Owners did not know of any heritage sites close to proposed transmission line.
- Archaeological survey involved pedestrian transects and vehicle inspections, with areas of archaeological potential searched on foot. No new archaeological sites or artefacts identified within survey area, reflecting high levels of land disturbance.
- Traditional Owners happy to proceed with works but requested that pylons be located as far from rivers, creeks and drainage lines as practical (minimum 30 m away from high water level).

3.3.3. Other

G. Wright & A.M. Murphy (1992). Report of an archaeological and ethnographic survey for Aboriginal sites, AMC Mineral Sands Project, Eneabba.

- McDonald, Hales and Associated were commissioned by AMC Mineral Sands to conduct an Aboriginal cultural heritage survey prior to the proposed development of the Eneabba Mineral Sands Project. The survey area is located 5 km west of the Project Area and is approximately equivalent in size.
- One site was recorded: a quartz artefact scatter bordering a wetland. The proposed development was recommended to proceed, provided the site was not impacted.
- The report indicated the general absence of archaeological materials in the area. The results suggest that where ACH materials are likely to exist, they are likely to be near water sources and creek lines.
- The report concluded that there do not appear to be any features of ethnographic significance, and the areas can be considered free of sites of ethnographic significance.

3.3.4. Conclusions

The following conclusions are drawn from the review of the archaeological background information and relevant regional archaeological investigations:

- Heritage surveys in the Project Area for proposed met mast construction and geotechnical investigations identified no ACH and indicated a very low potential for the identification of unknown heritage sites. Heritage management strategies should still consider the potential for sub-surface sites and above-surface sites (such as culturally modified trees).
- Yamatji representatives stated that the met mast construction and geotechnical investigations will not impact on known heritage values and can proceed with the engagement of heritage monitors. The reports recommended the adoption of a 'Site Discovery Procedure' and the engagement of heritage monitors for ground-disturbing works.
- Further heritage surveys within and around the Project Area have underscored the lack of ACH in the area, as well as a lack of areas of ethnographic significance.

- Heritage surveys of the proposed wind farm project footprint are underway, which will determine the presence of unrecorded ACH, particularly in areas adjacent to watercourses and containing remnant native vegetation.

4. PREDICTIVE MODEL

A predictive model may be used to estimate the nature and distribution of evidence of Aboriginal Heritage in the Subject Area. A predictive model is not a firm determination of the presence or lack thereof of Aboriginal Heritage within a given area – it is a suggestive tool only and does not replace the need for further investigation, consultation, or a heritage survey.

The predictive model presented in this section considers variables that may influence the location, distribution, and density of Aboriginal Heritage within the Subject Area. These variables are drawn from the Environmental Context (Section 2.2), Previously Recorded Heritage (Section 3) and Previous Aboriginal Heritage Investigations (Section 3.3) sections of this report.

It should be noted that the predictive model utilised in this section captures the Project Area as a whole and includes all land units and vegetation types within the cadastral lots where the project is located. Therefore, the model includes features such as waterways and remnant native vegetation that SynergyRED has removed from its project footprint as a measure to reduce the potential to harm ACH. The impact assessment as it relates to the disturbance footprint itself is discussed in Section 6 below.

The general process archaeologists employ to determine the likelihood of any particular site type (artefact scatter, shelter, midden etc) occurring within a given area requires the synthesis of information for general distribution of archaeological sites within the wider area including:

- Detailed analysis of previous archaeological investigations and previously recorded Aboriginal Heritage within the same region.
- Presence or absence of landscape features that present potential for archaeological resources (human occupation, use) such as raised terraces adjacent to permeant water.
- Analysis of the geology and soil landscape within the subject area which allows for a determination to be made of the type of raw material that would have been available for artefact production (silcrete, tuff, quartz etc) and the potential for the accumulation of archaeological resource within the subject area.
- Investigation of and determination of the level of disturbance/historical land use within the subject area which may impact on or remove entirely any potential archaeological material.

An indicative process of determining the likelihood of a given site occurring within a subject area is provided in Table 6 below.

Table 6 – Indicative process for determining the potential presence of ACH.

Likelihood	Indicative Project Area context	Indicative action
High	Low level of ground disturbance in combination with at least one archaeologically sensitive landscape feature or Aboriginal object (either registered or newly identified) within the Project Area.	Detailed archaeological investigation including but not limited to survey, shovel testing, test excavation and potentially (depending on density and/or significance of archaeological deposit) salvage excavation.
Moderate	Moderate level of ground disturbance in combination with at least one archaeologically sensitive landscape feature or Aboriginal object (either registered or newly identified) within the Project Area.	Detailed archaeological investigation including but not limited to survey, shovel testing, test excavation.
Low	High level of ground disturbance in combination with at least one archaeologically sensitive landscape feature or Aboriginal object (either registered or newly identified) within the Project Area.	Sub-surface testing via shovel testing or test excavation, depending on the particular type and depth of disturbance.

Likelihood	Indicative Project Area context	Indicative action
Nil	Complete ground disturbance (i.e. complete removal of natural soil landscape); or no archaeologically sensitive landscape features and no archaeological sites within Project Area.	Employ chance finds procedure, and/or monitoring, and works can continue without further archaeological investigation.

4.1. TYPICAL SITE TYPES

A range of Aboriginal site types are known to occur within Western Australia. Site types that are typically encountered in the Mid West region in WA are described below.

Artefact Scatters are indicative of past Aboriginal habitation, characterised by the presence of concentrations of artefacts such as stone tools, grinding material and shell fragments. Found in both surface and sub-surface contexts across many different landforms, including along creek lines, gravel flats, plains and rock shelters. Artefact scatters are the most abundant archaeological site type in the Mid West region and are most frequently found on flatter low ridges and level ground.¹⁴

Culturally Modified Trees are trees that have been modified through the removal of bark or other markings or modifications made by Aboriginal people for various reasons, including tool making, ceremonial practices, water capture and storage, or as landmarks. They are typically found in forested areas and serve as tangible reminders of Aboriginal cultural practices and interactions with the environment.

Potential Archaeological Deposits (PAD) are subsurface deposits with a high likelihood of containing buried artefacts or other evidence relating to past human occupation at that location, even when little or nothing is visible on the ground surface.¹⁵ PADs could possibly be dated if sediment, 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 sand dunes or alluvial settings in WA.

Rock Art may be in the form of engravings, including incised, pecked, grooved and abrasion. Rock art sites hold significant cultural and spiritual value for Aboriginal communities, serving as repositories of traditional knowledge and stories. This site type is found on bedrock outcrops of different sizes and formations. The surface is mainly flat. Paintings are mostly found in sheltered contexts such as rock shelters or overhangs providing good conditions for the preservation of the pigment used in the art. Engravings can be found in both open and closed contexts.

Quarries 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. They are located in areas where there are suitable outcrops of stone.

Burials are where Indigenous people laid their deceased to rest, often marked by burial mounds, stone arrangements, or other culturally significant features. Burials may include isolated bone fragment or could include complete individuals or multiple burials. Skeletal material generally occurs in areas where the ground is softer such as along creeks banks or in dunes.

Rock Shelters are natural caves or overhangs that 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, grinding, or caching items. Rock shelters often have an associated archaeological sub-surface deposit.

Built Structures include structures made from stone, wood, fibre, metal, sediment or other materials, for a wide variety of purposes. Includes habitation structures or stone arrangements, such as semi-circular rings of stacked stone, lizard traps, cairns, hunting hides, walled niches, and sanding stones.

¹⁴ DPLH, "Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System," accessed June 12, 2025
<https://espatial.dph.wa.gov.au/ACHIS/index.html?viewer=ACHIS>.

¹⁵ Burke, H., Morrison, M., & C. Smith, 2017. The Archaeologist's Field Handbook. Crows Nest: Allen & Unwin p. 145

Ethnographic sites, including Mythological / Aboriginal Ceremony and Songlines are places of cultural 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.

Water Sources include rock holes, natural springs, creeks, pools, gnamma holes, 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 among creeks and in soaks, or they may be associated with rock formations.

Historic Sites may or may not have a shared history between Aboriginal people and early settlers. Historic sites may include homesteads, stockyards, building ruins, stone walls, wells, fences, bridges, small camps, old tracks, blazed trees, and other farm infrastructure. Historic Sites can also be places of association with Aboriginal historical figures or events.

4.2. ASSESSMENT OF ABORIGINAL HERITAGE POTENTIAL

The likelihood of the site types described in Section 4.1 above occurring within the present Project Area is assessed in Table 7 below. The likelihood of impact to such site types is also included in this table.

Table 7 – Predictive Model of the Project Area

Site type	Assessment	Potential
Artefact Scatters	Given the flat landscape, watercourses, and gravelly soil landscapes within the Project Area, there is a high likelihood of artefact scatters in the areas with remnant native vegetation. This includes surface and sub-surface sites.	High
Culturally Modified Trees	Culturally modified trees are a rarer archaeological site type in the Mid West. However, given the presence of scattered tall shrubs and thickets of vegetation towards the centre of the Project Area with low levels of disturbance, and the recognition in previous surveys that above-surface features such as trees may contain ACH, ¹⁶ there is a High potential for this site type.	High
Potential Archaeological Deposits (PAD)	The Project Area contains a variety of different soil landscapes with varying depths. Sandy deposits are more likely to retain subsurface cultural material. There is therefore a moderate to high potential for PADs to occur.	Moderate-High
Rock Art	Given the lack of stone outcrops, sheltered contexts and overhangs, there is a low chance of finding engravings or rock paintings in the Project Area.	Low
Quarries	Given the soil description and landforms present within the Project Area, as well as the noted absence of stone, there is a low potential for rocky outcrops and associated quarries.	Low
Burials	Considering the presence of deep sands, colluvial sediments, and creek banks, there is a moderate potential for burials within the Project Area.	Moderate

¹⁶ Daniel Puletama, 2025. Synergy Renewable Energy Developments Pty Ltd TTWF near Eneabba: Cultural Heritage survey of Thirty-five proposed Geotechnical Investigation Locations.

Site type	Assessment	Potential
Rock Shelters	Rock shelters in the Mid West are typically located on ridges and breakaways in the northern extent off the region. ¹⁷ There are no major rock formations in the Project Area, there is a low chance for the presence of this site type.	Low
Built Structures	Although typically a rare site type in the Mid West, the presence of a stone arrangement approximately 30 km southwest of the Project Area (Registered Site ID# 4760) indicates a low-moderate potential for built structures in undisturbed areas.	Low-Moderate
Ethnographic sites, including Mythological / Aboriginal Ceremony and Songlines	Given the presence of watercourses like Eneabba Creek and tributaries of Warradarge Creek within the site boundaries, there is a high chance that this type of heritage is located within the Project Area. However, previous surveys undertaken in the Project Area have indicated a low potential for this type of site.	Moderate
Water Sources	Most sites in the Mid West region are located on major water sources, including the Arrowsmith and Lockier rivers, Mongers Lake, and Yarra Yarra Lakes. The latter is Registered as a site with Creation and Dreaming significance and as a significant landscape and seascape feature. Given the presence of Eneabba Creek and tributaries of Warradarge Creek within the site boundaries, and nearby springs, there is a high chance that ethnographic ACH sites are located within the Project Area.	High
Historic Sites	There is a moderate chance that there are historic features that are related to the early phases of settlement in the Project Area.	Moderate

4.3. PREDICTIVE HEAT MAP

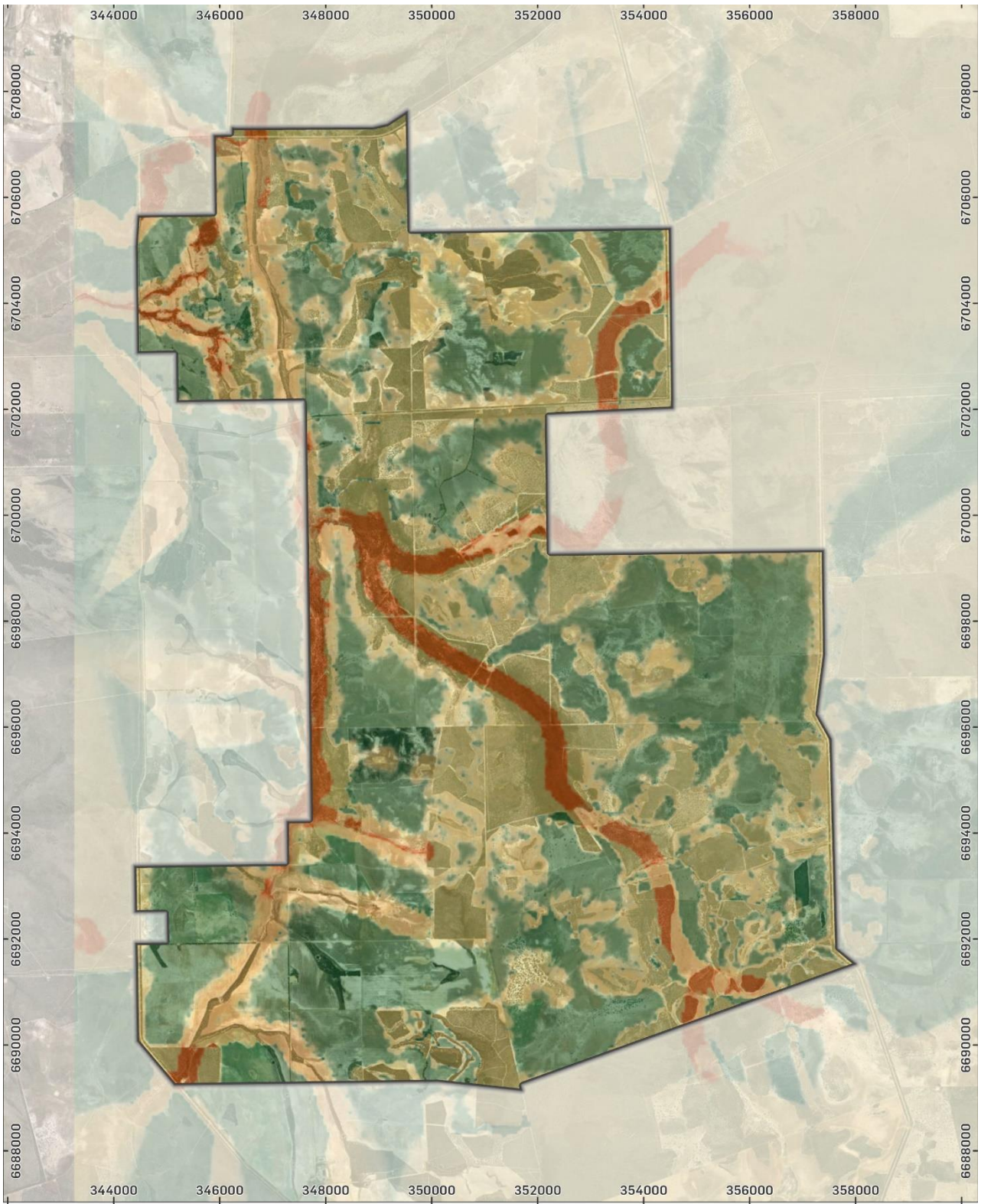
Considering the results from this Desktop Assessment, the assessment of archaeological potential, and risk assessment, a predictive map highlighting areas with potential for finding new ACH is presented in Figure 18. The predictive map was developed by overlaying various spatial layers, each assigned a weighting from 1 to 3, to reflect the potential of each landscape feature to contain ACH material. The resulting heat map visually represents this potential, with higher values indicating areas of greater likelihood, shown in red. The specific landscape characteristics and their respective weightings are detailed in Table 8.

Table 8 – Predictive map landscape characteristics and associated weighting

Characteristic	Weighting	Explanation
Land containing rocky outcrops	1	Generalised layer. Associated with quarries, rock shelters, and artefact scatters.
Land containing sandy soils	1	Generalised layer. Associated with PADs and burials.
Native vegetation	2	Indicates minimal disturbance. Potential to contain CMTs and other site types.

Characteristic	Weighting	Explanation
Streams (buffered 200 m)	2	Generally associated with human activity in the past, as well as ethnographic significance.
Water polygons	2	Generally associated with human activity in the past, as well as ethnographic significance.

Source: *Urbis*, 2025



GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

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Project No: P0056935

Project Manager: Marc Beattie

ACH PREDICTIVE HEAT MAP

Project Name: Tathra Wind Farm



Figure 18 – ACH predictive heat map.
Source: Urbis, 2025

5. OPPORTUNITIES AND KEY CONSIDERATIONS

Cultural heritage opportunities and key considerations of the assessment are outlined below and are based on the archaeological potential of the Project Area, including surveyed, un-surveyed and sub-surface areas.

5.1. ABORIGINAL HERITAGE KEY CONSIDERATIONS

- Large portions of the Project Area have been historically cleared and used for agricultural purposes. These areas are determined to have moderate surface Aboriginal archaeological potential due to the clearing that has occurred. Within these, and other areas, there is also potential for sub-surface Aboriginal heritage to exist in the Project Area.
- The remaining pockets of remnant vegetation and areas in proximity to natural water sources within the Project Area are determined to have high Aboriginal archaeological potential. It should be noted that SynergyRED has designed the project footprint to avoid pockets of native vegetation and waterways, other than using existing creek crossing for transportation purposes.
- Due to the lack of large-scale Aboriginal heritage surveys within the Project Area, there is a high potential of previously unreported cultural heritage sites/places being located within the proposed project footprint, and a high risk these may be harmed. These risks are being mitigated through SynergyRED conducting an Aboriginal heritage survey of the proposed project of the proposed project footprint of the project in consultation with YSRC.
- An assessment using the heritage risk matrix from the *Aboriginal Due Diligence Guidelines (2013)* was conducted by Urbis to ensure compliance and respectful consideration of Aboriginal cultural heritage. The assessment identified that the proposed development has a high risk of impacting Aboriginal heritage where the proposed works constitute major disturbance in a significantly altered environment (Figure 19). Despite the convenience of risk matrix, it suffers some theoretical flaws, such as the oversimplification of the characteristics of a project area and of proposed works, therefore making application of this matrix difficult for areas that have complex histories or are extremely large, such as the Project Area. Also, this matrix is over ten years old and was created before the advent of the Yamatji Nation ILUA. The risk matrix is therefore used only as a guide.

5.2. ABORIGINAL HERITAGE OPPORTUNITIES

- An Aboriginal heritage survey of the proposed project footprint was completed with YSRC nominated knowledge holders in August 2025.
- Opportunities exist for continued engagement with Aboriginal community members through meaningful consultation to inform the future use and management of cultural heritage values within the Subject Site.
- Ongoing consultation with Traditional Owners presents opportunities to strengthen the relationship between the Proponent and local Aboriginal peoples to continue to create positive experiences in post-contact Australia. This type of engagement also presents opportunities for Traditional Owners to engage in continuation of their culture.

5.3. HISTORICAL HERITAGE KEY CONSIDERATIONS

- The current proposed layout of wind turbines and roads encroach the boundaries of the Shire of Carnamah LHS place: *Original Eneabba Springs - site (Homestead, Horse Yards & House)* (P6179). It is unclear the extent of extant heritage fabric still located on the site but indicative turbine and access road are in cleared farmland and do not appear to impact any built heritage fabric.

5.4. HISTORICAL HERITAGE OPPORTUNITIES

- This place is listed as a Category D (little significance). While the Shire's LHS encourages the retention of Category D places there are no statutory requirements to do so. There is an opportunity to retain this place through ensuring that windfarm infrastructure and construction is located outside of the heritage curtilage.
- The interpretation of the Shire of Carnamah LHS place: *Original Eneabba Springs - site (Homestead, Horse Yards & House)* offers a valuable community benefit as part of the proposed project. This could be achieved through informative signage, interactive displays, or other recognised heritage interpretation

methods. By incorporating interpretation elements, the project can enhance public understanding and appreciation of the site's historical significance.

SCHEDULE 2 – THE ABORIGINAL HERITAGE RISK MATRIX

Previous Land Use	LAND ACTIVITIES – CATEGORIES 1-5					
		1. Negligible disturbance	2. Minimal disturbance	3. Moderate disturbance	4. Significant disturbance	5. Major disturbance
	Built Environment - e.g. urban environment, towns, metropolitan region.	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium
	Significantly Altered Environment - e.g. cultivated and cleared land.	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High
	Moderately Altered Environment - e.g. partially cleared lands, re-vegetated landscape.	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High
	Minimally Altered Environment - e.g. urban bush land, regrowth areas	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High
	Unaltered Environment - e.g. protected areas or pristine environment.	Low	Medium	High	High	High
Risk Assessment	Actions					
Low Risk (Review)	Review the landscape and proposed activity (see sections 2.4 - 2.8 - assessing the landscape and the activity). Refer to the AHIS.					
Medium Risk (Review /Exercise Caution)	Review the landscape and proposed activity (as above). The precautionary principle (see page 2) 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.					
High Risk (Consult / Survey / Approvals)	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) 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.					
For major development projects refer to sections 2.10 - 2.12 for further advice.						

Figure 19 – DPLH Aboriginal Heritage Risk Matrix. The red outline indicates the level of risk relevant to the Project Area

Source: Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Department of the Premier and Cabinet, 2013, p. 15

6. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The total land within the Project Area estimated to be impacted by ground disturbing activities is approximately 1,600 ha. While the proposed project disturbance footprint is indicative, key potential impact points and the locating of project infrastructure of areas of lower risk will not change, hence an on-site archaeological and ethnographic survey has been conducted with YSRC nominated knowledge holders.

The proposed development works are considered to be category 5 (major disturbance) according to Schedule 1 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Guidelines* (2013). The proposed works include:

- Drilling via drill rigs for bore creation and earthing.
- Excavating using excavators for footings (turbines, buildings, solar panels), roads, pads and other infrastructure, as required and for gravel borrow areas.
- Stripping with graders and excavators as part of earthworks to create infrastructure pads and road.
- Travel of light vehicles and specialist transport delivery trucks.
- Use of loaders and haul trucks for earthworks.

6.1. ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

Figure 20 illustrates SynergyRED's proposed layout, including turbine locations, access roads, and associated wind farm infrastructure, in relation to areas of ACH risk. The layout is primarily situated on cleared farmland (low risk), deliberately avoiding watercourses and native vegetation, which are identified as high-risk areas on the ACH predictive heat map.

The proposed infrastructure is generally located at least 100 m from wetlands and major watercourses and follows existing track crossings or crossings that are located in cleared land used for farming.

The proposed infrastructure avoids all areas of native vegetation, as confirmed with aerial imagery analysis, with slight overlays on the outer buffers of swept paths located along Carnamah-Eneabba Road and the eastern transmission line area.

While the proposed ground disturbance works are considered to have a high risk of impacting Aboriginal heritage when considered under the *Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Guidelines* (major disturbance works in a significantly altered environment; see Section 5.1), the proposed works are concentrated in cleared agricultural land and utilise existing watercourse crossings, presenting a low to medium risk of impact to unrecorded ACH.

This impact assessment is preliminary and subject to change depending on the results of the completed archaeological and ethnographic survey with YSRC nominated knowledge holders, which has targeted proposed ground-disturbance areas.

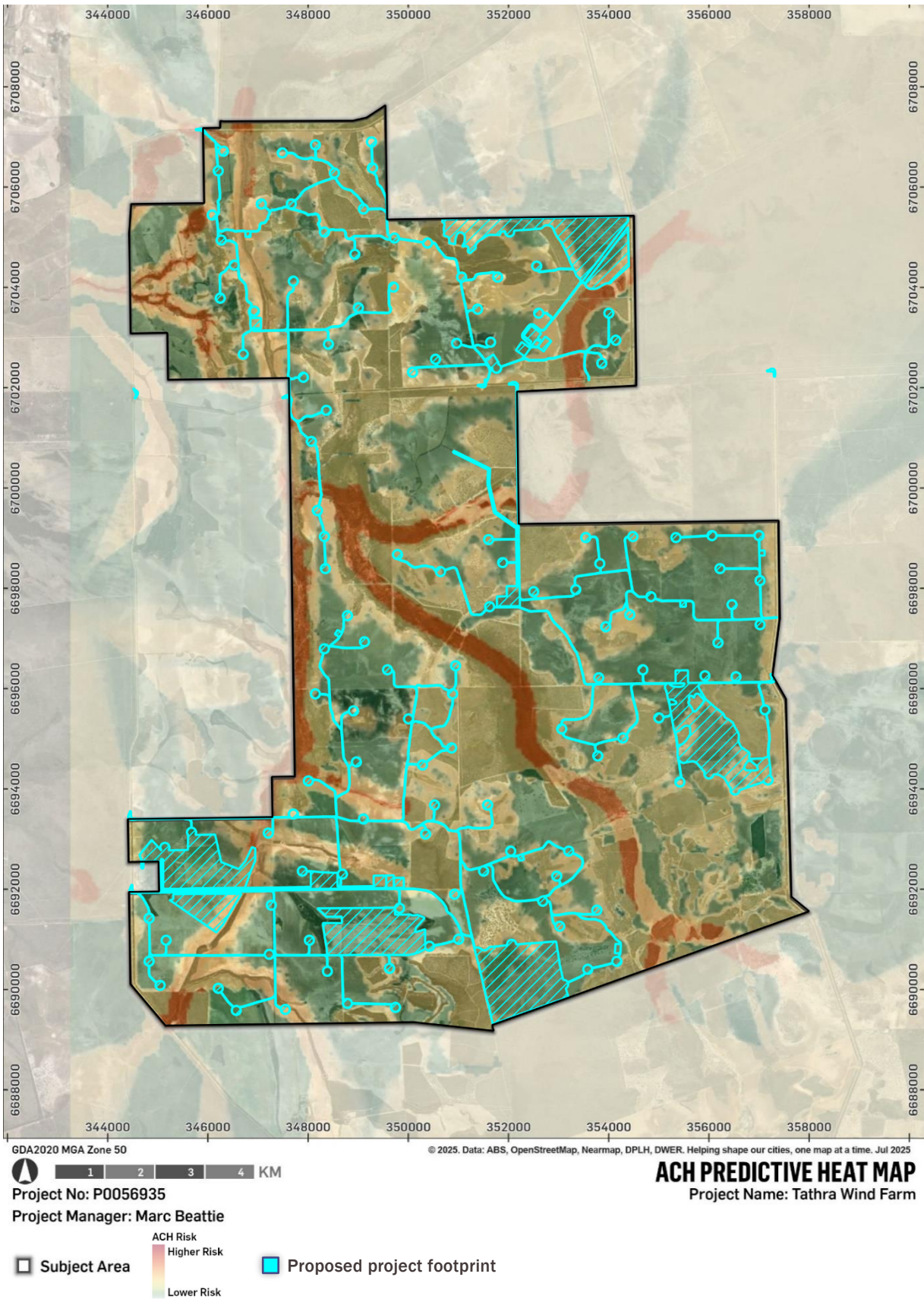


Figure 20 – Proposed project footprint overlaying areas of ACH risk.
 Source: Urbis, 2025

6.2. HISTORIC HERITAGE

There are no State Registered Heritage Places identified within the Project Area, nor are there any places protected on the Shire of Carnamah Heritage List. However, the Project Area contains one (1) site included on the Shire of Carnamah Local Heritage Survey: *Original Eneabba Springs - site (Homestead, Horse Yards & House)* (P6179). As a Category D listed place, the Heritage Survey recognises that the site is of little cultural heritage significance to the Shire, and there are no statutory constraints that apply.

The current proposed layout of wind turbines and roads encroach the boundaries of the Shire of Carnamah LHS place: *Original Eneabba Springs - site (Homestead, Horse Yards & House)* (P6179). The extent of heritage fabric still located on the site is unclear. However, the indicative turbine and access road are located in cleared farmland and do not appear to impact any built heritage fabric.

Direct impacts to the heritage site can generally be mitigated by:

- Excluding construction within the allocated heritage curtilage of the site's heritage places.
- Archival survey of the sites prior to any construction to record their existing condition.
- Preparation of a Construction Management Plan prior to any works detailing protection methods for the heritage places during the undertaking of works. This may include a nominal buffer protection zone of approximately 10 m from the heritage curtilage.

Indirect impacts to the Project Area's historic heritage places may include:

- Vibrations from the construction of footings, roads, structures etc that may affect the foundations and structural integrity of nearby heritage structures.
- The visual impact of the wind farm including met masts, roads, and other associated infrastructure. The project will change the visual context and built landscape aesthetic of the place. Wind farm infrastructure may obstruct established views and vistas of the site's heritage places.
- Noise and ground vibrations from the operation of wind turbines.
- Accumulation of dust and pollution from the construction of the wind farm on the heritage sites.

7. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Urbis has been engaged by SynergyRED to provide a DDA for a proposed onshore wind farm, located within the Shire of Carnamah, WA. This assessment has considered the potential impact to Aboriginal and historic (non-Indigenous) heritage places, located within the Project Area, and potential archaeological constraints in view of relevant heritage controls.

7.1. ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

This assessment has concluded that:

- There are zero (0) Registered, Lodged or Historic ACH sites within the Project Area.
- Previous Aboriginal heritage surveys undertaken in small areas of the Project Area have identified no ACH and a low potential for the identification of unknown archaeological and ethnographic sites. However, there remains potential for ACH to exist above and below the significantly disturbed surface.
- Aboriginal heritage surveys in the surrounding region have indicated the potential for ACH near water sources and creek lines.
- SynergyRED has planned the project so that key infrastructure, such as turbines, are located at least 100 m from wetlands and major waterways. However, existing creek crossings may require upgrades in a manner that will maintain waterflow.
- The proposed ground disturbance works as assessed under the *Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Guidelines 2013* are considered high risk (major disturbance works in a significantly altered environment), though are concentrated away from native vegetation in cleared agricultural land and utilise existing watercourse crossings, presenting a low to medium risk of impact to unrecorded ACH.
- Areas of proposed project footprint that have not been the subject of previous Aboriginal heritage surveys have the potential to contain unidentified ACH sites and values. However, it is noted that a heritage survey was completed in August 2025 in consultation with YSRC with a report outlining the results and recommendations of the survey expected to be finalised later in 2025.
- Yamatji representatives have previously recommended the adoption of a 'Site Discovery Procedure' and the engagement of heritage monitors for ground-disturbing works in the Project Area.

Prior to any ground disturbing works, Urbis recommends the following:

Recommendation 1 – Record Keeping

This assessment and its findings should be kept as evidence of the Due Diligence Process having been applied to the Project Area and, in particular, the proposed project footprint.

Recommendation 2 – Conduct Survey of Proposed Project Footprint

Urbis understands that an Aboriginal heritage survey of the proposed project footprint was completed in early August 2025 with YSRC nominated knowledge holders, and previous Aboriginal heritage surveys were conducted prior to meteorological mast construction and geotechnical investigations.

Adhering to the findings of the archaeological and ethnographic survey of the proposed project footprint conducted in collaboration with YSRC nominated knowledge holders is crucial to identify any ACH values and risks and ensure that the project does not breach section 17 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*.

Recommendation 3 – Consider Recommendations of Survey Report

Carefully consider the recommendations from the heritage survey outcomes provided by YSRC nominated knowledge holders and heritage professionals. This will ensure that any identified ACH sites and values deemed significant by the YSRC are protected from harm.

Recommendation 4 – Continued Engagement with YSRC

Maintain ongoing engagement with the YSRC, keeping them informed of progress and outcomes related to the development of Tathra Wind Farm. Regular communication and collaboration will ensure that the project aligns with the cultural and environmental values of Yamatji Country.

Recommendation 5 – Compliance with legislation

In the event that ACH is located within the project area, SynergyRED seek the relevant approvals under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* and *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 1974*, should the proposed works intend to impact that heritage.

7.2. HISTORIC HERITAGE

This assessment has concluded that:

- There are zero (0) State Registered Heritage Places and zero (0) places protected on the Shire of Carnamah Heritage List within the Project Area.
- The Project Area contains one (1) site included on the Shire of Carnamah Local Heritage Survey – *Original Eneabba Springs - site (Homestead, Horse Yards & House)* (P6179).
- The current proposed layout of wind turbines and roads encroach on the boundaries of the Shire of Carnamah LHS place: *Original Eneabba Springs - site (Homestead, Horse Yards & House)*.
- As a Category D listed place, the Heritage survey recognises that the place is of little cultural heritage significance to the Shire and there are no statutory constraints for development within the heritage listing boundary.
- There is an opportunity to retain the site through ensuring that windfarm infrastructure and construction is located outside of the heritage curtilage.

Urbis recommend the following:

Recommendation 1 – Avoidance of the Heritage Place

Despite the site being listed as Category D and wind farm infrastructure already appearing not to impact the site, SynergyRED is prepared to commit to retaining the heritage site through avoidance, such as through implementing a nominal 10 m buffer protection zone from the heritage curtilage, as described in Section 6.2. This is a simple and proactive solution that will ensure avoidance of the heritage place. Given the unclear extent of heritage fabric still located on the site (per Section 5.3), this may require further identification prior to detailed design.

Recommendation 2 – Archival Record

An Archival record may be considered and prepared in accordance with the guidance by the HCWA titled - *Guide to Preparing an Archival Record*, prior to any development on the site. The archival record will capture the existing condition of the place in detail, ensuring that all significant elements are thoroughly documented. This record will not only serve as a critical resource for future heritage assessments but also provide an invaluable reference for the interpretation and understanding of the site's historical and cultural context.

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APPENDIX A

ACHIS SEARCH RESULTS



Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System

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List of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Register

Search Criteria

No Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Register in Shapefile - Buffered boundary - 10 km

Disclaimer

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Coordinates

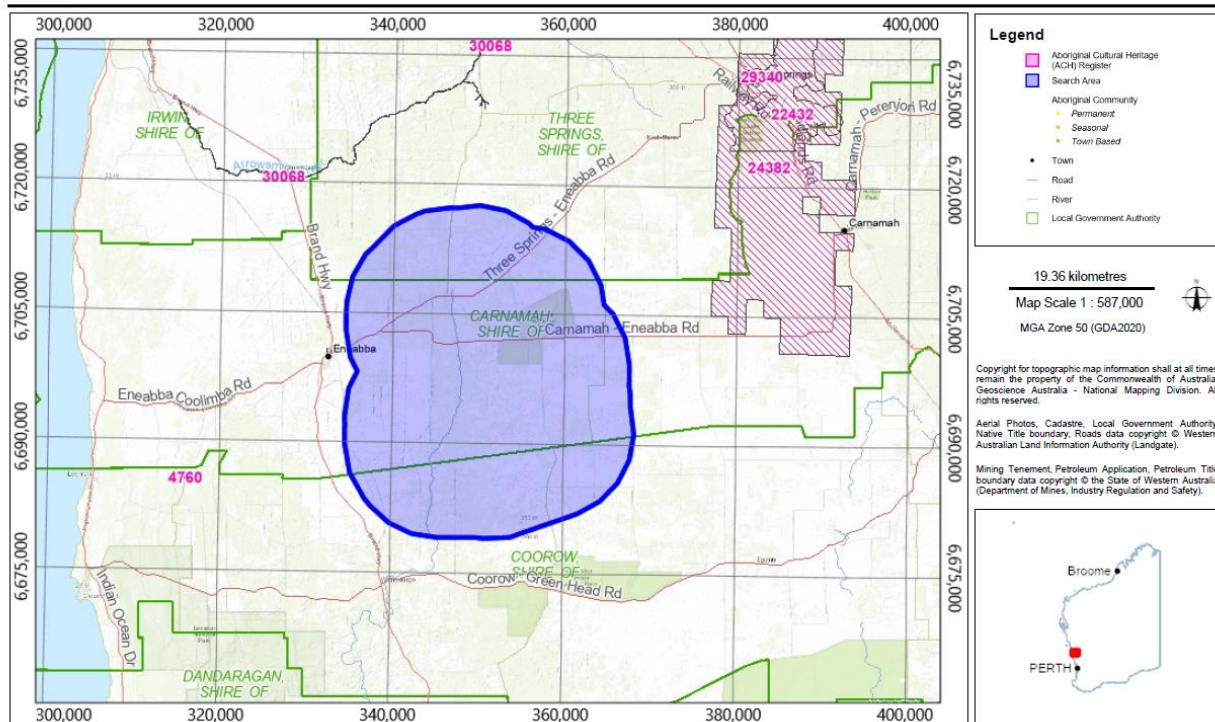
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Search Criteria

No Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Lodged in Shapefile - Buffered boundary - 10 km

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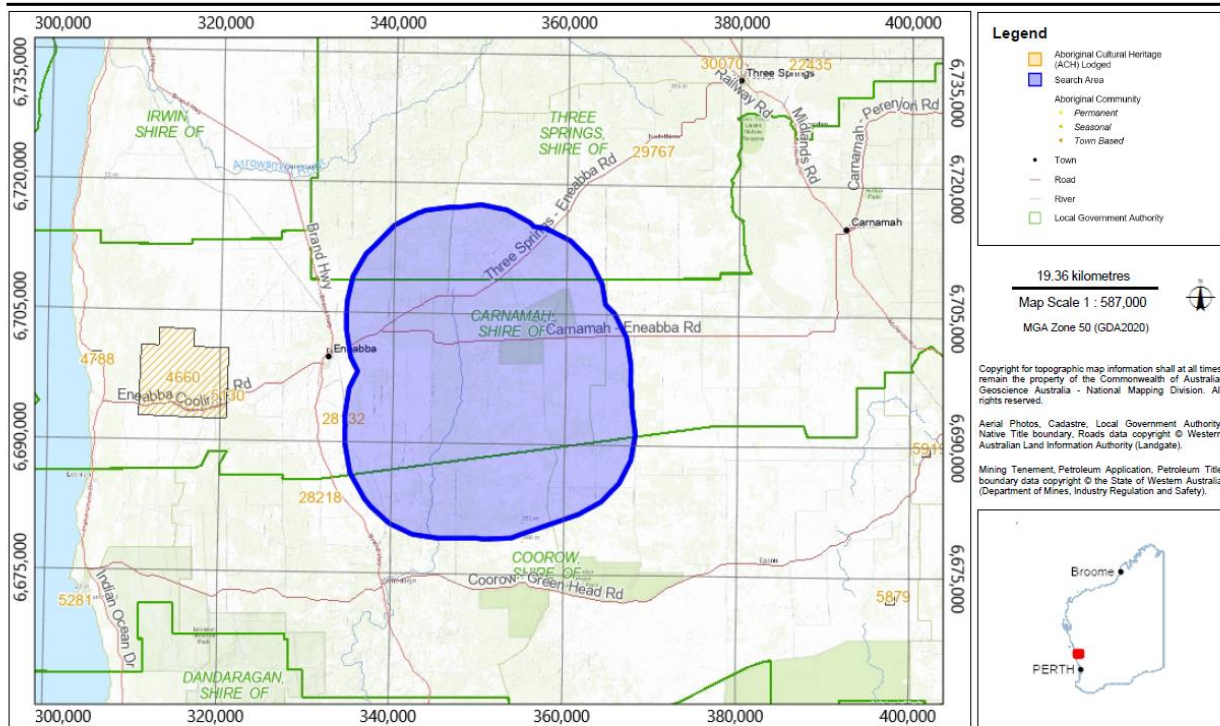
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Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System

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Map of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Lodged



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List of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Historic

Search Criteria

No Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Historic in Shapefile - Buffered boundary - 10 km

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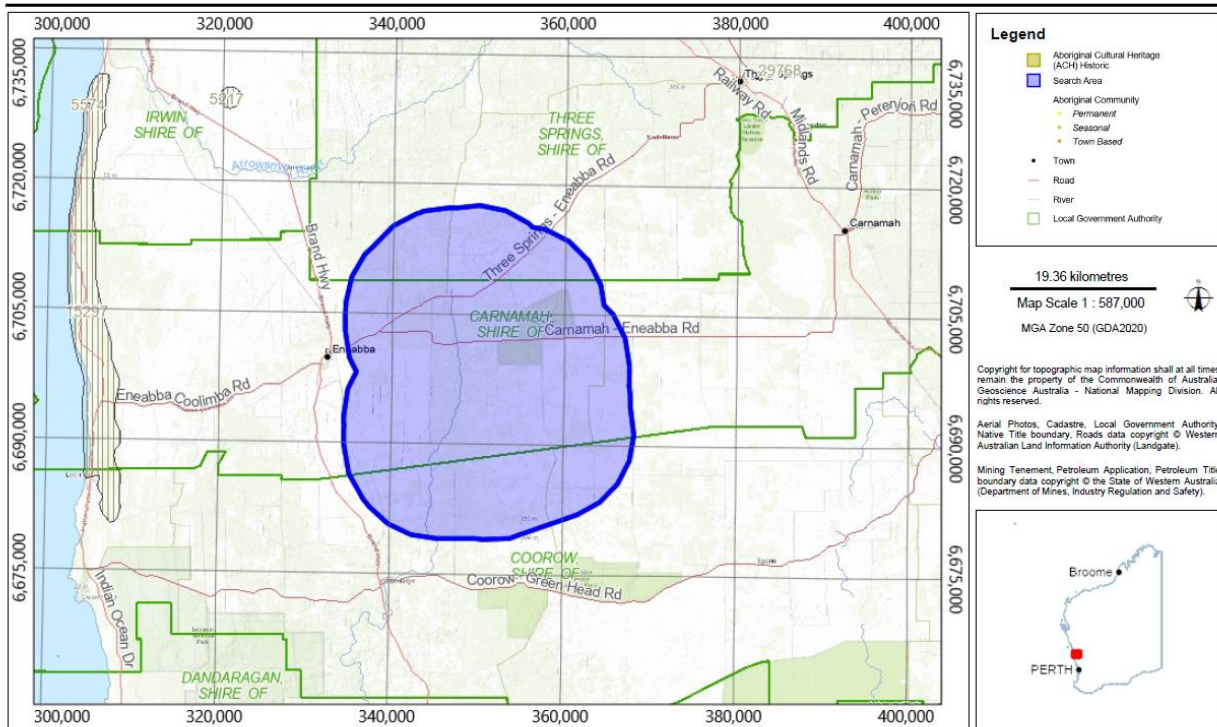
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Search Criteria

21 Heritage Surveys containing 21 Survey Areas in Shapefile - Buffered boundary - 10 km

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/department-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.

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Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System

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List of Heritage Surveys

Survey Report ID	Survey Area ID	Report Title	Report Authors	Year of Publication	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
21089	15445	Aboriginal Heritage Assessment report mining lease 70/879 Iluka Midwest Limited Eneabba	Clark, John			Archaeological/ Ethnographic	Mining lease 70/879 at Eneabba as shown in Fig. 1	Very Good	Field only
23015	15814	Aboriginal heritage study for 330kV transmission line between Eneabba Substation & Moonyoonooka Substation	Mattner, Joe			Archaeological/ Ethnographic	Transmission line between Eneabba SZone ubstation (south of Eneabba) & Moonyoonooka Terminal Substation (east of Geraldton).	Moderate	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
23287	19755	A report of an Archaeological Section 18 Survey of Karara Mining Limited's Proposed Linear Infrastructure Corridor from Lake Weelhamby to Mount Karara near Morawa Western Australia	Chisholm, Scott B			Archaeological	Karara mining Ltd's proposed power line and haul road expansion		Field and Desktop

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List of Heritage Surveys

Survey Report ID	Survey Area ID	Report Title	Report Authors	Year of Publication	Survey Program	Survey Type	Area Description	Spatial Accuracy	Field / Desktop
23495	19324	A Report of an Archaeological Section 18 Survey of Karara Mining Limited's Proposed Linear Infrastructure Corridor from Lake Weelhamby to Mount Karara near Morawa Western Australia	Chisholm, Alec H.			Archaeological	A Report of an Archaeological Section 18 Survey of Karara Mining Limited's Proposed Linear Infrastructure Corridor from Lake Weelhamby to Mount Karara near Morawa Western Australia		Field and Desktop
23496	19679	A report of an Ethnographic Survey of Karara Mining Limited's Karara Iron Ore Project and Mungada Iron Ore Project Proposed Linear Infrastructure Corridor with the Widi Binyardi Native Title Claimant Group	Doulman, Tony			Ethnographic	Proposed Linear Infrastructure Corridor, NE of Morawa to Karara.		Field and Desktop
23526	15716	Report of an Archaeological and Ethnographic Survey for Aboriginal Sites AMC Mineral Sands Project Eneabba	Wright, G.			Archaeological/ Ethnographic	This area is located in the northern Perth Basin, the eastern boundary of the basin lies along the Darling Fault with the western boundary offshore.	Good	Field and Desktop
28646	19663	Site Identification Heritage Survey Report of the Proposed Western Power Transmission Line, Koolanooka to Three Springs, Western Australia	Australian Interaction Consultants	2010		Archaeological	Koolanooka to Three Springs, Western Australia		Field only
28647	18744	An Aboriginal Archaeological Site Identification Survey and Recording for the Karara Power Line Upgrade Project, North-eastern Wheatbelt, Western Australia: Southern Section (ET119-ET03)	Cameron, Richard Everett			Archaeological	Karara Mining Ltd's (Karara) Power Line Upgrade between Three Springs and Eneabba	Moderate	Field and Desktop
28652	20388	Ethnographic Heritage Survey Report- Amangu Traditional Owners- Take Off Point to Three Springs Central Section (ET119 - TK129)	Big Island Research Pty Ltd			Ethnographic	Take Off Point to Three Springs Central Section (ET119 - TK129)		Field only
103274	18444	Survey for Aboriginal archaeological sites in the vicinity of proposed gas pipeline routes south of Eneabba	Veth, P M			Archaeological	The survey area consists of three phases (sections) of proposed road. Phase 1 is .3km long and lies mainly in the A.M.C. plant site and mining areas. Phase 2 is 3.5km long and follows the existing WA Natural Gas pipeline easement. Phase 3 is 7.4km in leng	Unreliable	Field and Desktop



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List of Heritage Surveys

Survey Report ID	Survey Area ID	Report Title	Report Authors	Year of Publication	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
105175	13443	Report on an ethnographic study of three sections of the expanded Dampier to Bunbury Gas Pipeline corridor	O'Connor, Rory.			Ethnographic	The survey area comprises the proposed expanded Dampier to Bunbury gas pipeline corridor, particularly those sections which lie within the native title claim applications of the Wong-Goo-Tt-Oo, Mullewa Wadjari and Franks Claimants. The width of the corridor	Good	Field and Desktop
106028	14794	Site avoidance survey under the Aboriginal Heritage Act (1972) of proposed deviations to the extended Dampier to Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline Corridor	Sauman, Donald V			Archaeological/ Ethnographic	Proposed deviations to the extended Dampier to Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline Corridor. 4 deviations were examined with a corridor of 100m as shown in Maps 1-4	Very Good	Field and Desktop
106136	14061	Archaeological Survey Report Duplicate Dampier - Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline Dongara Deviation & Eneabba Deviation Western Australia	Corsini, Stephen.			Archaeological	Duplicate Dampier - Bunbury natural gas pipeline. Dongara Deviation and Eneabba Deviation. Surveys over two short corridors on the route. Each survey corridor is 100m wide and comprise a) a section 19km long located southeast of Dongara and b) a deviation	Good	Field and Desktop
106137	14485	Report of an ethnographic survey of two proposed deviations to the Dampier to Bunbury Gas Pipeline Route	O'Connor, R			Ethnographic	Two proposed deviations to the Dampier to Bunbury gas pipeline route. The two pipeline realignments will have a width of 100 metres from the central line. The southern deviation involves a realignment of the pipeline for some four kilometres to the south	Good	Field and Desktop



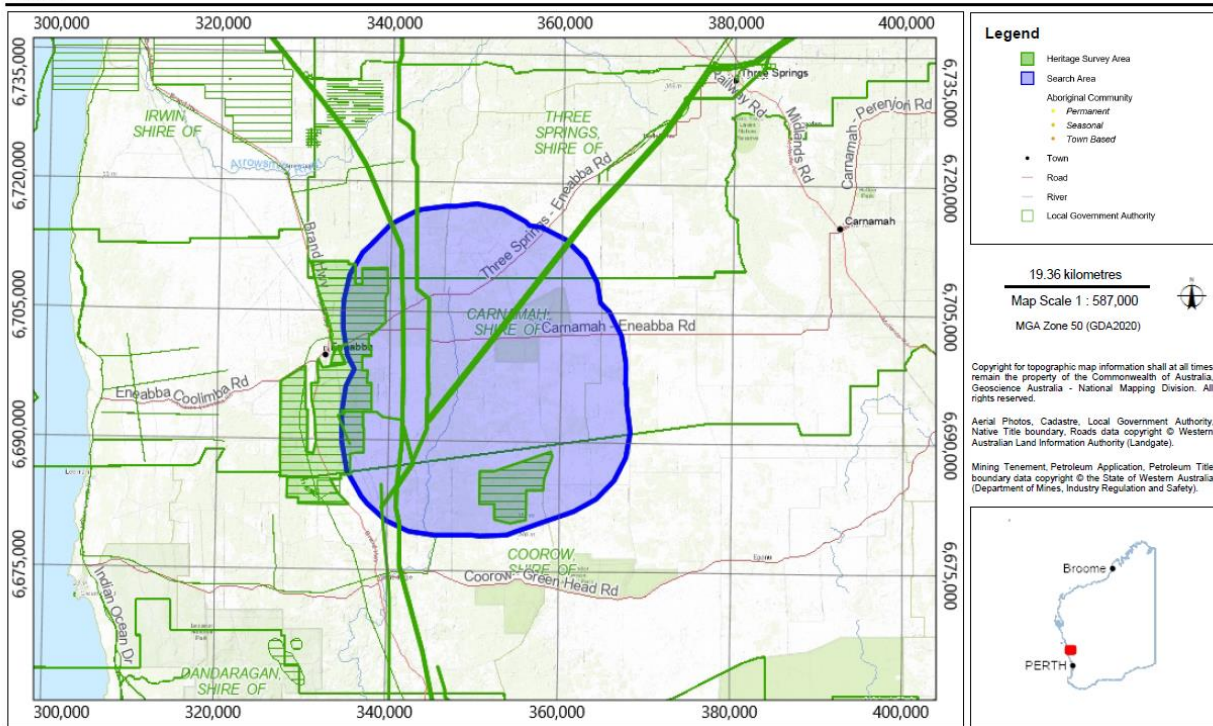
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List of Heritage Surveys

Survey Report ID	Survey Area ID	Report Title	Report Authors	Year of Publication	Survey Program	Survey Type	Area Description	Spatial Accuracy	Field / Desktop
106213	18224	Ethnographic site avoidance survey under the Aboriginal Heritage Act (1972) of the proposed widening of the Dampier - Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline Corridor (DBNGP) at Dongara and Eneabba, Western Australia - volume 2 of 2 - Pandawn representatives	Parker, Ronald T			Ethnographic	The survey area consists of the widening of the DBNGP, 30m to the east and 40m to the west of the existing 30m corridor, apart from a 20km section at Beharra Springs and a 3km section at Eneabba, where the 70m corridor widening deviates from the existing	Unreliable	Field and Desktop
200839	12014	Aboriginal Ethnographic and Archaeological Survey Report Warradarge Wind Farm	Aaron Rayner, Dr Kathryn Przywolnik and Margot Barefoot	2018		Archaeological/ Ethnographic	Warradarge Wind Farm		Field and Desktop

Map of Heritage Survey Areas



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