

REPORT ON AN ETHNOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF

THE PROPOSED FLAT ROCKS WINDFARM SITE

BETWEEN KOJONUP AND BROOMEHILL

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September 2010

This report is subject to the provisions of the *Australian Copyright Act (Cth) 1968*.

The coordinates listed in this report are MGA Zone 50.

The author has not been advised by the Aboriginal people who participated in this survey that the information given by them is to be treated as confidential.

ABSTRACT

Moonies Hill Energy Pty. Ltd. proposes to establish a windfarm at Flat Rocks in the Shire of Kojonup, in the Great Southern region of Western Australia. In August 2010 that Company commissioned R. & E.O'Connor Pty. Ltd. to carry out ethnographic and archaeological surveys of the Project area, in order to ensure that all obligations arising from the provisions of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* are complied with prior to construction commencing.

The ethnographic survey comprised research into the ethnographic database relevant to the area in which the windfarm is to be located, research into relevant Site Files at the Department of Indigenous Affairs, consultation with the relevant officer at the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council, and a field inspection of the area of proposed works with representatives of the Wagyl Kaip and Southern Noongar native title claimant groups and also with members of the Kojonup Aboriginal Progress Association.

As a result of the ethnographic survey it has been established that there are no known sacred or significant Aboriginal sites within the proposed windfarm site. Likewise, the archaeological survey did not identify any archaeological sites.

It is therefore a recommendation of this report that Aboriginal heritage issues should not be deemed an impediment to the development of the proposed Flat Rocks Windfarm, as delineated in Figures One to Three of this report.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Moonies Hill Energy Pty. Ltd. (“MHE”) proposes to establish a windfarm at Flat Rocks in the Shire of Kojonup, in the Great Southern region of Western Australia (“the Project”). In August 2010 MHE commissioned R. & E.O’Connor Pty. Ltd. to carry out ethnographic and archaeological surveys of the Project area, in order to ensure that all obligations arising from the provisions of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* are complied with prior to construction commencing. The archaeological survey, which was carried out by archaeologist John B.Cecchi in August-September 2010, is reported upon in a separate document. This present report details the conduct, methodology and results of the ethnographic survey, which was undertaken in September 2010.

1.2 Research Brief

The location of the Project, approximately midway between the Great Southern townships of Kojonup and Broomehill, is shown on Figure One. Its northern boundary is the Kojonup-Broomehill Road; its southern boundary lies some five hundred metres south of the Tambellup West Road. Figure Two shows details of the Project area, with the local road network overlaid. It comprises several hundred hectares of farm land

dedicated currently to the grazing of sheep and cattle and crop growing (mainly oats, canola and wheat). It includes paddocks belonging to four individual land owners, inside a polygon measuring approximately six kilometres (6kms) east-west by fifteen kilometres (15kms) north-south. Figure Three shows the current conceptual layout of the wind turbines. This report notes that the current plan is conceptual only and may change as the Project develops. Accordingly, the survey considered the four areas marked 1-4 on Figure Three, rather than the locations of individual turbines shown. Within that survey area, the research brief required the following actions:

- Undertake consultation with people who have a valid interest in, are knowledgeable about and/or who have traditional rights and obligations in the Project area;
- Provide the above people with details of the Project and the findings of the archaeological survey;
- Document all discussions or decisions by groups and individuals, including any limitations to information;
- Identify any Aboriginal sites within the Project area (subject to any confidentiality issues);
- Document any recommendations or conditions voiced by the Aboriginal consultants;
- Document any other relevant Aboriginal heritage issues;
- Analyse the above information against the works proposal to provide a basis for the recommendations in the final report and for an application pursuant to Section 18 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* in respect of the Project, should such an

application be necessary;

- Collate all information required for the purpose of reporting a site to the Aboriginal Site Register (if applicable).

2.0 SOCIAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.

2.1 Anthropological Considerations

The Aboriginal political geography of Southwestern Australia has been described in O'Connor (1984), O'Connor, *et al.*, (1985) and O'Connor and Quartermaine (1986 and 1987). The following summarised points are relevant to the present exercise.

- 2.1.1 Southwestern Aborigines were a distinct sociocultural group in pre-contact times.
- 2.1.2 Dialectal variation occurred within a single southwestern language family.
- 2.1.3 A regional system of land tenure, based on either kinship or dialectal units existed.
- 2.1.4 As contemporary accounts of this system are internally inconsistent and sometimes contradictory, it is now impossible to reconstruct the pre-contact political geography of the region.
- 2.1.5 Territorial separateness disappeared soon after European settlement, due to population movements, deaths and the development of fringe camps (and later settlements and "missions").
- 2.1.6 The development of a widely-scattered population of people of mixed-ethnic background, who live in the southwest of this State, see themselves as sharing a common identity and refer to themselves as "Nyungars", occurred during the nineteenth century.
- 2.1.7 Continuity with the traditional past, knowledge of regional mythology and knowledge of areas of religious significance were passed to the present senior adult generation of Nyungars by a pivotal generation of culture transmitters. Among these, in the Metropolitan Region, were Maitland Sandy, Chitty Headland, Daglish Granny, Sam Broomhall, Herbert Dyson, Bulyil, Wandil, Lottie Harris; Ollie Worrell, George Winjan

and Kitty in the Peel Region; and members of the McVee, Riley and Michael families in the Kojonup area.

2.1.8 There is now a determination among the present senior adult generation to protect remaining areas of significance from development.

2.2 Significance

Significance is attributed by Aboriginal people to areas in the South West Region of WA on the basis of former or current domestic usage, or on the basis of relevance to traditional ritual or mythology. Broadly speaking, this distinction can be viewed as a series of dichotomies between historical and mythological, human and supernatural, or mundane and sacred areas. Thus, one area may be viewed as significant from a historical/human/mundane viewpoint, and another from a mythological/sacred viewpoint.

In addition to the above, a substantial number of Aboriginal sites are mentioned in Hammond (1933), Moore (1885), Bates (numerous dates) and other historical sources. Any sites not known to contemporary Aborigines cannot reasonably be classified as "sites of significance to living Aborigines". However, rediscovery or realisation of the existence of such sites could lead to an attribution of significance. Thus, the neat compartmentalisation resulting from European academic disciplines may not fit absolutely the Aboriginal models; any archaeological or historical site in the survey region could also be potentially significant to Aboriginal people.

In the course of a previous survey in the Mandurah area, however, a further aspect of significance, which the present author terms "generalised significance" was encountered. This has been touched upon in O'Connor and Quartermaine (1989), but not

considered there in detail. The Aboriginal elders from the Mandurah area referred to the undeniable fact that the region's wetlands and rivers were Aboriginal food and water resources, access tracks and campsites. They also pointed out that those areas were spiritual repositories, not in the sense of the ubiquitous Waugal myth, which has been previously recorded in relation to the Murray and Serpentine Rivers, but in a more general sense which draws on the fundamentals of Aboriginal philosophico-religious belief. In this belief system all living creatures, including humans, share a common spiritual essence and therefore, by extension, every living being represents a part of the wider spiritual universe. The region's wetlands, as breeding grounds for numerous living creatures, are therefore repositories of this spiritual essence realised generationally by individuals.

The above concept is clearly a development from the commonly held notion that significance is only attributable specifically. However, if Section Five of the AHA is carefully considered, it is clear that it would be difficult to argue that areas to which this generalised significance is attributed are not Aboriginal sites within the meaning of the Act, as they are clearly being described by the Aboriginal people concerned as "sacred" places "of importance and special significance to persons of Aboriginal descent". Nonetheless, the author has been notified by the Department of Indigenous Affairs that the Aboriginal Cultural Material Committee has received legal advice that an attribution of generalised significance by Aboriginal people is insufficient to meet the requirements of Section 5 (b) of the Act. There is therefore a potential dissonance between "Aboriginal sites", as defined by Aboriginal people, and "Aboriginal sites", as defined by the Act.

2.3 Native Title Matters

The Project is covered by two applications for determination of native title, namely the Wagyl Kaip claim, Number WC98/70 (Federal Court File Number WAD6286/98) and the Southern Noongar claim WC96/109 (Federal Court File Number WAD6134/98). Both applications have been found to satisfy the requirements of Section 190A of the *Native Title Act 1993*, and are therefore included on the Register of Native Title Claims. Details of the applications are included below in Appendix Five. They have amalgamated with a number of other native title applications in the Southwest of WA to form the Single Noongar Claim. However, from the point of view of heritage surveys the amalgamation has no effect, as local family groups from the larger claim area still carry out heritage surveys within their own areas of traditional knowledge and expertise. The two claims are represented by the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council and administered by Working Groups, which meet regularly within the Council. The Council requires organisations carrying out heritage surveys in the area of the Wagyl Kaip and Southern Noongar claims to notify its appropriate officers of the proposed survey and to consult regarding the individuals and families who will be involved.

There is also an active Aboriginal Progress Association in Kojonup, whose members should be consulted regarding heritage surveys such as that herein reported. There is overlap between members of the native title claimant groups and the Progress Association.

3.0 THE SURVEY

3.1 Methodology

The survey included four separate stages, as follows:

- (i) examination of existing ethnographic database;
- (ii) consultation with relevant Aboriginal organisations and individuals;
- (iii) inspection of designated survey area by Aboriginal spokespersons;
- (iv) report preparation.

The field methodology adopted, with the approval of the Aboriginal people, was that of a *Site Identification Survey*, described in the *Aboriginal Heritage Procedures Manual (2002)* as follows.

Ethnographic research involves the identification and recording of Aboriginal sites, as defined under the Aboriginal Heritage Act, through interviews and field inspections with Aboriginal Consultants. This process has been termed a "site identification survey" During the ethnographic research process, the Aboriginal Consultants are asked about their associations with the area under consideration and whether they know of the existence of any places that might be considered Aboriginal sites. If such places are identified, the Aboriginal Consultants are asked to provide details of their nature and extent. Although the ethnographer may record detailed cultural information about the place(s), this will not necessarily be communicated to the proponent, as it may be deemed highly culturally sensitive by the Aboriginal Consultants.

Aboriginal Liaison Consultant T.Hart liaised with the Senior Field Officer at the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council, in order to ensure that the representatives

of the native title claimants involved in the survey were authorised by the Council to participate.

3.2 Desk Top Study of Ethnographic Database

A search of the register of Aboriginal Sites for the polygon described by the following coordinate sets was carried out: (MGA Zone 50): 525000E 6234000N; 525000E 6253000N; 538000E 6253000N; 538000E 6234000N. One Aboriginal site has been previously recorded within this polygon, as follows:

- Site Number 5354, “Tambellup Gnamma”, a water source site listed on the Permanent Register under Open Access.

The individual Site File for Aboriginal Site Number 5354 was inspected at the Department of Indigenous Affairs. The site is located outside and to the southeast of the Project, and therefore requires no further consideration in this report.

3.3 The Field Survey – Justification for Consultation

In accordance with the discussion in 2.3 above, representatives of the native title claimant groups and members of the Kojonup Aboriginal Progress Association were invited to attend the consultative meetings at the Project area. As also noted above, representatives of these groups who attended were identified with the assistance of the

South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council. The list of names obtained from that organisation was checked against previous ethnographic surveys in the Kojonup-Broomehill region carried out by this Company and was found to correspond with those previously supplied and also with the families identified by the present author as appropriate before the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council represented those families.

3.4 The Field Survey Results

In general, all of the parties consulted claimed to have both the authority to speak for the Project area and also to have traditional knowledge of that area. It is the author's opinion that all do have authorisation from their respective family groups to represent them at consultative meetings such as that herein reported. All parties, in the author's opinion, also appear to have detailed knowledge of material pertaining to Aboriginal sites in the survey area. The data reported in this document can therefore be taken as accurate and it is unlikely that additional information pertaining to Aboriginal heritage sites in the Project area could be gleaned by the inclusion of other persons in the consultative process.

The field survey with the Kojonup representatives of the native title claimant groups and the Kojonup Aboriginal Progress Association took place on 4 and 5 September 2010. R. & E. O'Connor Pty. Ltd. was represented by Mr Ted Hart and the

Aboriginal groups were represented by Mr Trevor Eades, Mr Stephen Michael, Ms. Patsy Michael, Ms. Elvie Riley, Ms. Rose McVee and Ms. Sasha Dixon. The first day was devoted to traversing the Project area by vehicle, using existing roads and farm access tracks, in order to enable the indigenous representatives to form a mental picture of its extent and location. Discussions regarding the findings of the archaeological survey and also regarding which parts of the project area the representatives wished to inspect in detail were held on the morning of the second day and the nominated areas were then visited.

As a result of the inspections the indigenous representatives were satisfied that the Project area contains no sacred or significant Aboriginal heritage sites. Accordingly, they signed a form approving the Project, a copy of which is included in this report in Appendix Three, along with receipts for consultancy fees paid.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Moonies Hill Energy Pty. Ltd. proposes to establish a windfarm at Flat Rocks in the Shire of Kojonup, in the Great Southern region of Western Australia. In August 2010 that Company commissioned R. & E.O'Connor Pty. Ltd. to carry out ethnographic and archaeological surveys of the Project area, in order to ensure that all obligations arising from the provisions of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* are complied with prior to construction commencing.

The ethnographic survey comprised research into the ethnographic database relevant to the area in which the windfarm is to be located, research into relevant Site Files at the Department of Indigenous Affairs, consultation with the relevant officer at the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council, and a field inspection of the area of proposed works with representatives of the Wagyl Kaip and Southern Noongar native title claimant groups and also with members of the Kojonup Aboriginal Progress Association.

As a result of the ethnographic survey it has been established that there are no known sacred or significant Aboriginal sites within the proposed windfarm site. Likewise, the archaeological survey did not identify any archaeological sites.

It is therefore a recommendation of this report that Aboriginal heritage issues should not be deemed an impediment to the development of the proposed Flat Rocks Windfarm

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Figure One:

Location of Project

MAP 13

Western Australia Road Atlas

JOINS MAP 11

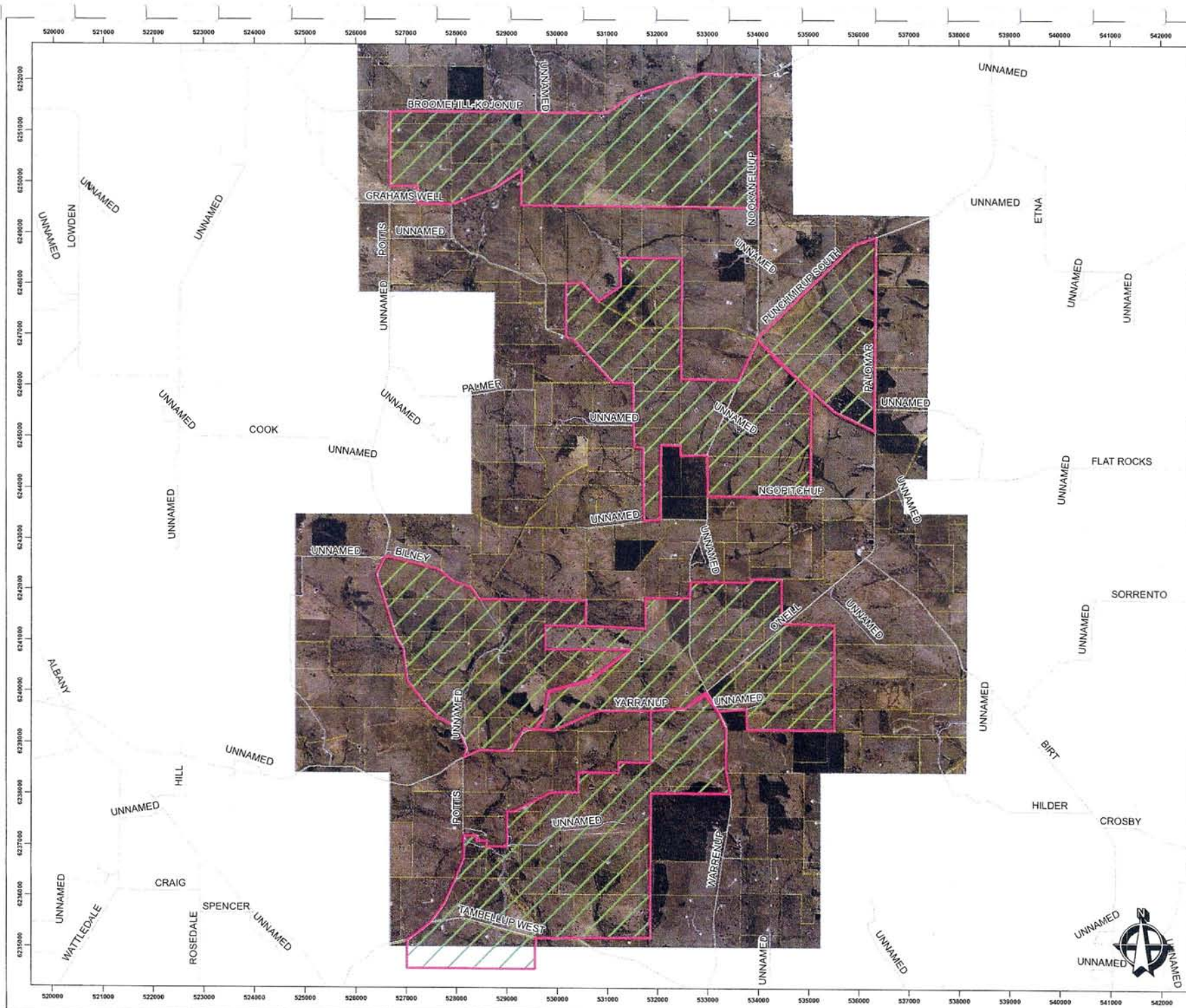
1
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SOUTHERN

Figure Two:

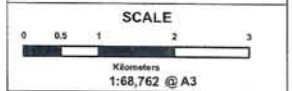
Details of Project Area



Legend

-  Survey Area
-  Roads
-  Cadastral Boundaries

NOTE THAT POSITION ERRORS CAN BE +5M IN SOME AREAS
 -AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY SOURCED FROM LANDGATE 2009
 -LOCALITY MAP SOURCED FROM LANDGATE 2008



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Moonlies Hill Energy
 KOJONUP REGION


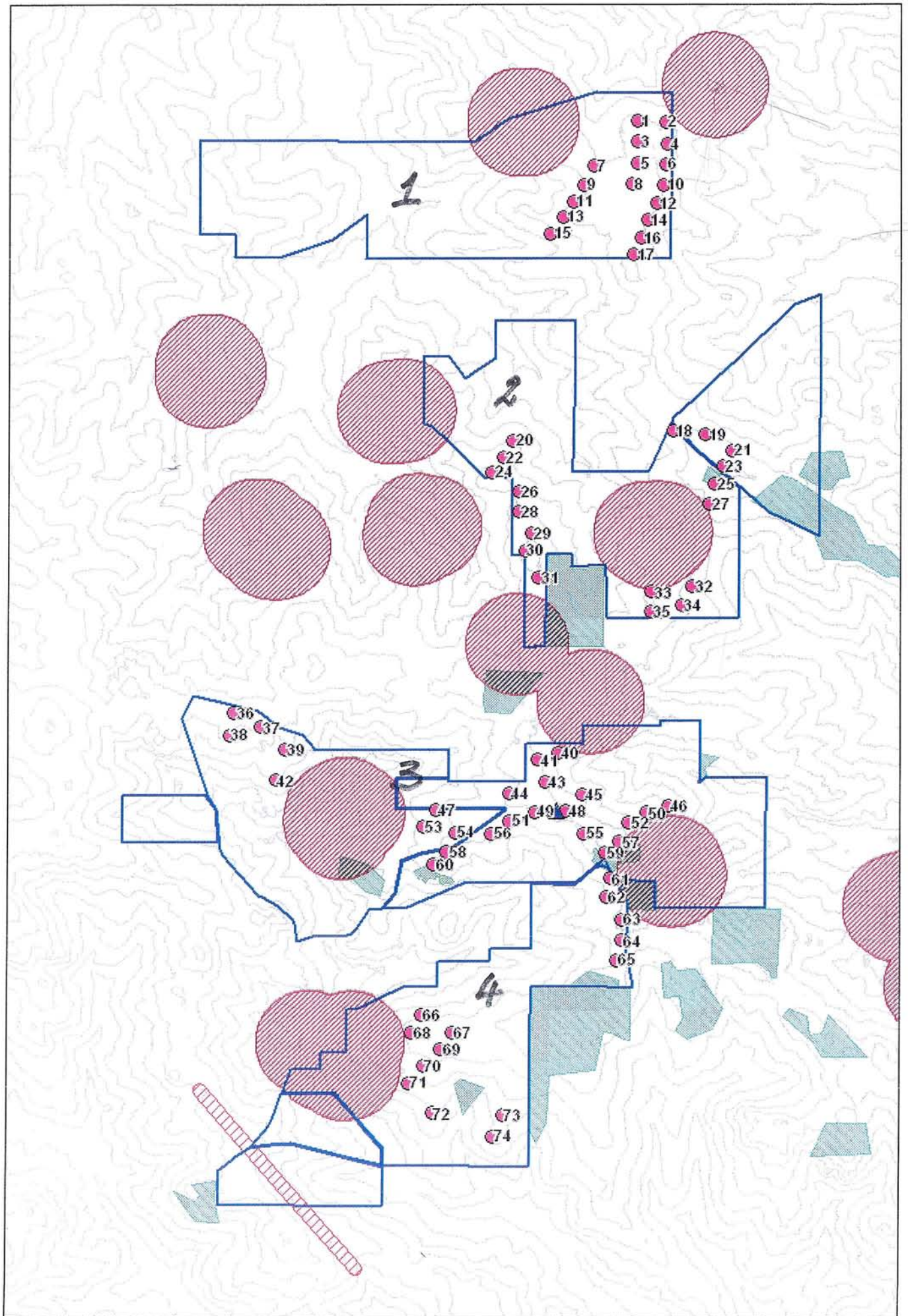



Figure Three:

Current Conceptual Plan of Turbine Locations



Appendix One:
Notes on the *Aboriginal Heritage Act*

and

Appendix Two:
Notes on the Recognition of Aboriginal Sites.

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APPENDIX 1

OBLIGATIONS RELATING TO SITES UNDER THE ABORIGINAL HERITAGE ACT, 1972

Report of Findings

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

Excavation of Aboriginal Sites

"16. (1) Subject to Section 18, the right to excavate or to remove any thing from an Aboriginal site is reserved to the Registrar.

(2) The Registrar, on the advice of the Committee, may authorise the entry upon and excavating of an Aboriginal site and the examination or removal of any thing on or under the site in such manner and subject to such conditions as the Committee may advise."

Offences Relating to Aboriginal Sites

"17. A person who-

(a) Excavates, destroys, damages, conceals or in any way alters any Aboriginal site; or

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

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

Consent to Certain Uses

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

(2) Where the owner of any land gives to the Trustees notice in writing that he requires to use the land for a purpose which, unless the Minister gives his consent in this Section, would be likely to result in a breach of Section 17 in respect of any

APPENDICES

Aboriginal site that might be on the land, the Committee shall, as soon as they are reasonably able, form an opinion as to whether there is any Aboriginal site on the land, evaluate the importance and significance of any such site, and submit the notice to the Minister together with their recommendations in writing as to whether or not the Minister should consent to the use of the land for that purpose, and, where applicable, the extent to which and the conditions upon which his consent should be given.

(3) When the Committee submit a notice to the Minister under subsection (2) of this section he shall consider their recommendation and having regard to the general interest of the community shall either -

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

(b) Wholly decline to consent to the use of the land the subject of the notice for the purpose required,

and shall forthwith inform the owner in writing of his decision.

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

(5) Where the owner of any land is aggrieved by a decision of the Minister made under subsection (3) of this section he may, within the time and in the manner prescribed by the rules of court, appeal from the decision of the Minister to the Supreme Court which may hear and determine an appeal.

(6) In determining an appeal under subsection (5) of this section the Judge hearing the appeal may confirm or vary the decision of the Minister against which the appeal has been made or quash the decision of the Minister, and may make such order as to the costs of the appeal as he sees fit.

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

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

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APPENDIX 2

Notes on the Recognition of Aboriginal Sites

There are various types of Aboriginal Sites, and these notes have been prepared as a guide to the recognition of those types likely to be located in the survey area.

An Aboriginal Site is defined in the Aboriginal Heritage Act, 1972, in Section 5 as:

"(a) Any place of importance and significance where persons of Aboriginal descent have, or appear to have, left any object, natural or artificial, used for, or made for or adapted for use for, any purpose connected with the traditional cultural life of the Aboriginal people, past or present;

(b) Any sacred, ritual or ceremonial site, which is of importance and special significance to persons of Aboriginal descent;

(c) Any place which, in the opinion of the Committee is or was associated with the Aboriginal people and which is of historical, anthropological, archaeological or ethnographical interest and should be preserved because of its importance and significance to the cultural heritage of the state;

(d) Any place where objects to this Act applies are traditionally stored, or to which, under the provisions of this Act, such objects have been taken or removed."

Habitation Sites

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

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

Seed Grinding

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

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Habitation Structures

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

Middens

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

Stone Artefact Factory Sites

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

Quarries

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

Marked Trees

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

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Burials

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

Stone Structures

If one or more stone are found partly buried or wedged into a position which is not likely to be the result of natural forces, then it is probable that the place is an Aboriginal site and that possibly there are other important sites nearby. There are several different types of stone arrangements ranging simple cairns or piles of stones to more elaborate designs.

Low weirs which detain fish when tides fall are found in coastal areas. Some rivers contain similar structures that trap fish against the current. It seems likely that low stone slab structures in the south west jarrah forests were built to provide suitable environments in which to trap some small animals. Low walls or pits were sometimes made to provide a hide or shelter for a hunter.

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

Paintings

These usually occur in rock shelters, caves or other sheltered situations which offer a certain degree of protection from the weather. The best known examples in Western Australia occur in the Kimberley region but paintings are also found through most of the states. One of several coloured ochres as well as other coloured pigments may have been used at a site. Stencilling was a common painting technique used throughout the state. The negative image of an object was created by spraying pigment over the object which was held against the wall.

Engravings

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

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Caches

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

Ceremonial Grounds

At some sites the ground has been modified in some way by the removal of surface pebbles, or the modeling of the soil, or the digging of pits and trenches. In other places there is not noticeable alteration of the ground surface and Aborigines familiar with the site must be consulted concerning its location.

Mythological Sites

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

Appendix Three:

Signed Statements

4-5/9/2010
Date.....

The proposed wind farm at Flat Rocks project has been
discussed by elders of the WAEVLE KIAP
group and has been:

Approved ✓

~~Approved subject to the following conditions~~

~~Not approved for the following reasons~~

Signed: Lynn Eades
[Signature]
P. Michael
Elvie Riley
Rose McVee

TREVOR EADES
STEPHEN MICHAEL
PATSY MICHAEL
ELVIE RILEY
ROSE McVEE
SASHA DIXON
[Signature]

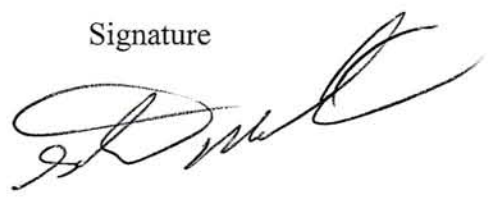
Date..... 4-5-9-2010.....

The following members of the WAGYLE KIAP

Group have received the sum of ~~\$400~~ ^{\$800} per person for attending a community meeting and Aboriginal heritage survey of the proposed..... Wind Farm at Hot Rocks project.

Name Rosa Eder

Signature



Stephen Michael
S. Michael
R. McVee

Shirley Riley

Sasha Dixon
S. Dixon

Appendix Four:

Register of Aboriginal Sites Extract



Search Criteria

1 sites in a search polygon. The polygon is formed by these points (in order):

MGA Zone 50	
Northing	Easting
6234000	525000
6253000	525000
6253000	538000
6234000	538000



Disclaimer

Aboriginal sites exist that are not recorded on the Register of Aboriginal Sites, and some registered sites may no longer exist. Consultation with Aboriginal communities is on-going to identify additional sites. The AHA protects all Aboriginal sites in Western Australia whether or not they are registered.

Copyright

Copyright in the information contained herein is and shall remain the property of the State of Western Australia. All rights reserved. This includes, but is not limited to, information from the Register of Aboriginal Sites established and maintained under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (AHA).

Legend

Restriction

- N** No restriction
- M** Male access only
- F** Female access

Access

- C** Closed
- O** Open
- V** Vulnerable

Coordinate Accuracy

Accuracy is shown as a code in brackets following the site coordinates.

[Reliable] The spatial information recorded in the site file is deemed to be reliable, due to methods of capture.

[Unreliable] The spatial information recorded in the site file is deemed to be unreliable due to errors of spatial data capture and/or quality of spatial information reported.

Status

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| L Lodged | IR Insufficient Information (as assessed by Site Assessment Group) |
| I Insufficient Information | PR Permanent register (as assessed by Site Assessment Group) |
| P Permanent register | SR Stored data (as assessed by Site Assessment Group) |
| S Stored data | |

Site Assessment Group (SAG)

Sites lodged with the Department are assessed under the direction of the Registrar of Aboriginal Sites. These are not to be considered the final assessment.

Final assessment will be determined by the Aboriginal Cultural Material Committee (ACMC).

Spatial Accuracy

Index coordinates are indicative locations and may not necessarily represent the centre of sites, especially for sites with an access code "closed" or "vulnerable". Map coordinates (Lat/Long) and (Easting/Northing) are based on the GDA 94 datum. The Easting / Northing map grid can be across one or more zones. The zone is indicated for each Easting on the map, i.e. '5000000:Z50' means Easting=5000000, Zone=50.



Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System

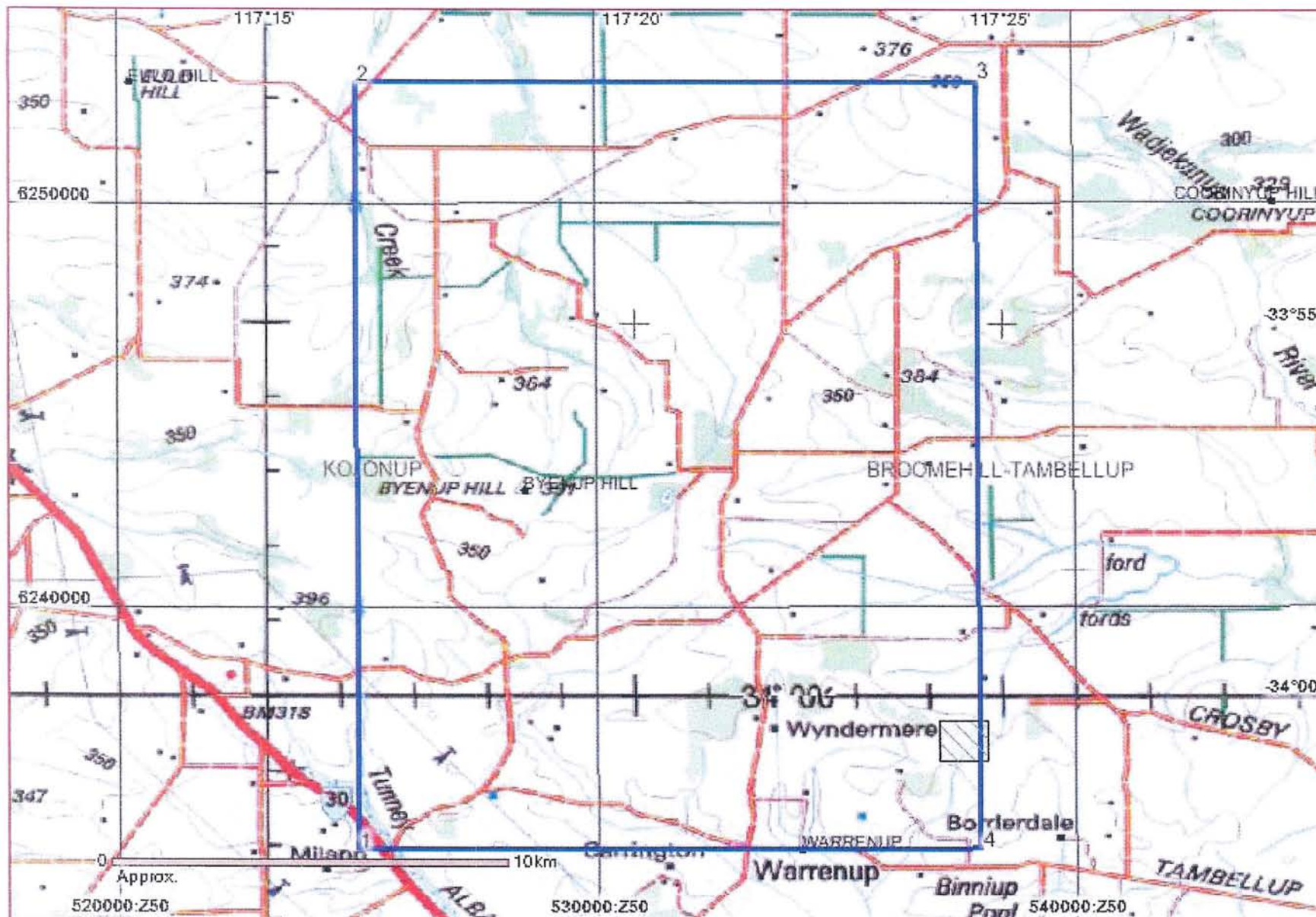
Register of Aboriginal Sites

Site ID	Status	Access	Restriction	Site Name	Site Type	Additional Info	Informants	Coordinates	Site No.
5354	P	O	N	Tambellup Gnamma.		Water Source		537640mE 6236647mN Zone 50 [Unreliable]	S00958



Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System

Register of Aboriginal Sites



Legend

- Highlighted Area
- Town
- Map Area
- Search Area


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Copyright for Native Title Land Claim, Local Government Authority, Mining Tenement boundaries shall at all times remain the property of the State of Western Australia, All rights reserved.

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Appendix Five:

National Native Title Register Extracts

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Federal Court file numbers for native title determination applications

Search determinations**Search registration test decisions****Information material****How to apply****Tribunal assistance****Claimant application summary - Wagyl Kaip**Text size [A](#) | [A](#) | [Printer friendly](#) 

Application name:	Wagyl Kaip
Application type:	Claimant application
State or Territory:	Western Australia
Date filed:	29/09/1998
Register of Native Title Claim status:	Registered
Federal Court file no:	WAD6286/98
Tribunal file no:	WC98/70
Status:	Active
Area description:	South West and Great Southern WA
Approximate area size:	52,246 sq kms
Representative A/TSI body area (s):	South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council
Local government region(s):	City of Albany Shire of Boyup Brook Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes Shire of Broomehill Shire of Cranbrook Shire of Denmark Shire of Dumbleyung Shire of Gnowangerup Shire of Jerramungup Shire of Katanning Shire of Kent Shire of Kojonup Shire of Lake Grace Shire of Manjimup Shire of Plantagenet Shire of Ravensthorpe Shire of Tambellup Shire of Wagin Shire of Woodanilling
Applicants' representative:	South West Aboriginal Land & Sea Council
Notification status:	Notification Complete
Notification closing date:	17/04/2001
In mediation:	Yes
Case manager:	Karen Holmes
Member:	D O'Dea

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Applications and determinations

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Claimant application summary - Southern Noongar

Procedures and guidelines

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Information material

How to apply

Tribunal assistance

Application name:	Southern Noongar
Application type:	Claimant application
State or Territory:	Western Australia
Date filed:	18/11/1996
Register of Native Title Claim status:	Registered
Federal Court file no:	WAD6134/98
Tribunal file no:	WC96/109
Status:	Active
Area description:	Southern SW Region of WA
Approximate area size:	50,296 sq kms
Representative A/TSI body area (s):	South West Aboriginal Land and S
Local government region(s):	City of Albany Shire of Boyup Brook Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes Shire of Broomehill Shire of Cranbrook Shire of Denmark Shire of Dumbleyung Shire of Gnowangerup Shire of Jerramungup Shire of Katanning Shire of Kent Shire of Kojonup Shire of Lake Grace Shire of Manjimup Shire of Plantagenet Shire of Ravensthorpe Shire of Tambellup Shire of Wagin Shire of Woodanilling
Applicants' representative:	SW Aboriginal Land & Sea Council
Notification status:	Notification Complete

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Notification closing date: 23/06/1997
In mediation: Yes
Case manager: Karen Holmes
Member: D O'Dea

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