

Consultation Information Pack

Goyder North Wind Farm Project

Application for authorisations under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988 (SA)

Applicant	Neoen Australia Pty Ltd
Application type	Sections 21 and 23 of the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988</i> (SA)
Application area	An area of land comprising around 17,700 hectares (ha) in the Goyder region in South Australia, north of Burra, south-east of Hallett and east of Mount Bryan.
Proposed activities	Ground disturbing works and other supporting works within the Application Area to enable the construction of up to 99 wind turbines; two battery storage facilities and substations; and an approximately 48 km long overhead transmission line.



INTRODUCTION

The Minister for Aboriginal Affairs (Minister), who is responsible for the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988* (SA) (Act), has received an application for authorisations under sections 21 and 23 of the Act from Neoen Australia Pty Ltd (Applicant).

The Applicant proposes to construct a large-scale wind farm and battery storage facility known as the Goyder North Wind Farm Project (Project) within an area of land comprising approximately 17,700 hectares (ha) located north of Burra and east of Mount Bryan in South Australia's Mid North (Application Area). A map of the Application Area is at Attachment 1.

The Application Area mostly lies within the native title boundary of the Ngadjuri People, whose native title rights and interests are represented by Ngadjuri Nation Aboriginal Corporation (NNAC). A small portion of the Application Area lies within the native title claim area of the First Peoples of the River Murray and Mallee Region #2 (FPRMMR #2). The Application Area is known to contain Aboriginal sites as well as areas described in recent heritage survey reports as cultural heritage sites.

Section 21 of the Act makes it an offence to excavate land to uncover Aboriginal sites, objects and/or remains (heritage) without the Minister's authorisation, while section 23 of the Act makes it an offence to damage, disturb or interfere with Aboriginal heritage without the Minister's authorisation.

The Project would involve ground disturbing works and other supporting works within the Application Area to enable the construction of up to 99 wind turbines; two battery storage facilities (also referred to as 'Battery Energy Storage Systems' or 'BESS') and substations; and a 48 km long overhead transmission line.

As the Project would potentially involve ground-disturbing works that may impact, or require excavation of, heritage, the Applicant has sought authorisations under sections 21 and 23 of the Act.

Prior to considering whether to grant an authorisation, section 13 of the Act requires the Minister to understand and consider the views of a range of interested Aboriginal parties. Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation (AAR) conducts this consultation on the Minister's behalf, seeking the views of Traditional Owners, the State Aboriginal Heritage Committee (Committee) and other Aboriginal parties that the Minister considers may have an interest in the matter.

Details about the Project and the Applicant's proposed heritage management measures in this document are based on information provided by the Applicant.

BACKGROUND

Project background

The Goyder Renewables Zone

The Applicant is a Canadian-owned company that proposes to establish renewable energy facilities in the Goyder region of South Australia within a large area the Applicant calls the 'Goyder Renewables Zone' (GRZ). Through these facilities, the Applicant proposes to supply continuous green energy to its industrial customers and electricity retailers as well as into the South Australian grid.

The GRZ is made up of two large facilities – the Goyder North Renewable Energy Facility and the Goyder South Hybrid Renewables Energy Project, which are proposed to be constructed in multiple stages and substages.

The Goyder South Hybrid Renewables Energy Project

This project is a large wind, solar and battery facility located approximately 5 km south of Burra. The Applicant advises that construction of the first stage of this project is nearing completion. The Minister granted authorisations under sections 21 and 23 of the Act to the Applicant for this project in July 2022. A portion of the Goyder South Hybrid Renewables Energy Project authorisation area overlaps with the Application Area where the overhead transmission line corridor is proposed. Traditional Owners and interested Aboriginal parties seeking to learn more about the Minister's sections 21 and 23 authorisations for the Goyder South Hybrid Renewables Energy Project may contact AAR (details on page 24).

The Goyder North Renewable Energy Facility

The Goyder North Renewable Energy Facility aims to establish up to 135 wind turbine generators and up to 900MW of battery storage within the GRZ.

The Goyder North Wind Farm Project (i.e. the Project that is the subject of this application) is the first stage of the Goyder North Renewable Energy Facility. The Project comprises 99 wind turbines and two battery storage facilities totalling around 750MW, as well as other infrastructure works such as an overhead transmission line. Detailed information about the Project can be found from page 11 and at Attachment 7.

For a more detailed overview of the GRZ, refer to the AAR's website: agd.sa.gov.au/heritage-applications.

Anticipated Project benefits

According to the Applicant, the Project benefits include:

- generation of clean energy

- support for South Australia's renewable energy targets
- enhanced reliability of electricity supply due to the inclusion of batteries
- supporting agriculture by providing diversified revenue to farmers involved
- community benefits including for the Aboriginal communities
- employment opportunities
- use of local materials and skills, wherever possible.

In addition, the Applicant advises that it has established an internal target for 5% of the total balance of plant labour hours to be undertaken by First Nations People and another 5% by apprentices, cadets and/or trainees and through other workforce training. The Applicant has also committed to spend over \$1,000,000 with First Nations businesses or direct engagements during delivery of the Project.

APPLICATION AREA

The Application Area is mostly rural land located within South Australia's Mid North Region, around 5.5 km north-east of Burra. The area lies entirely within the Regional Council of Goyder and comprises mainly freehold farmland, some Crown land parcels, and road reserves.

The existing land use is predominantly dryland cropping and grazing, with some remnant native vegetation across varied, but mostly hilly, terrain.

The Mokota Conservation Park and the Tiliqua Nature Reserve fall entirely within the Application Area (see Attachment 1). The Applicant advises that no activities are proposed within these areas, as they will be treated as strict exclusion zones and wind turbine setbacks have been implemented to ensure that impacts to native vegetation and wildlife are minimised.

Most of the Application Area falls within NNAC's native title lands. A smaller portion, in the southeastern corner, comprising approximately 235 ha, lies within FPRMMR #2 native title claim area. Approximately 330 ha of the Application Area lies outside of any native title area. The Application Area in relation to native title interests is shown on the map at Attachment 2.

The Applicant advises that the Application Area covers a total area of approximately 17,700 ha, however the total Project disturbance footprint is expected to be around 558 ha.

In relation to landowner consent, the Applicant advises that it is engaging with over 30 freehold landowners to enter into agreements to use their land for the Project. The Applicant advises that it is also working with the Department for Environment and Water (DEW) to access any Crown land within the Application Area that is required for the Project as well as seeking consent from NNAC for access to Crown land parcels where non-exclusive native title has been determined to exist.

The Applicant states that it selected the Application Area for several reasons, including:

- the region's high-quality supply of wind
- the region's landscape, which is well-suited for wind infrastructure
- its proximity to the SA-NSW interconnector and the existing Bunday substation
- the low density of dwellings which provides adequate setbacks from residences and sensitive ecological areas.

ABORIGINAL HERITAGE

AAR holds records for four Aboriginal sites within the Application Area¹. AAR is also aware of four additional areas within the Application Area described as cultural heritage sites in a report prepared by South Australian Native Title Services (SANTS) following an anthropological heritage survey with Ngadjuri Traditional Owners in March 2024.

The Applicant has committed to implementing heritage avoidance areas around these eight locations so that they are not impacted during Project works. The Applicant's heritage avoidance areas are coloured in blue on the maps at Attachments 3 and 4.

Table 1 below lists Aboriginal heritage that is known to AAR within the Application Area.

Table 1 - Known Aboriginal heritage within the Application Area

Site Number	Site Name	Type/Description	Site Status
6630-312	Upper Baldina Creek Engraving Site 1	Engraving	Determined
6630-1410	Upper Baldina Creek Engraving Site 2	Engraving	Determined
ID726	Upper Baldina Creek Surface Site 1	Archaeological	Reported
ID727	Upper Baldina Creek Surface Site 2	Archaeological	Reported
ID763	GN_CH01	Cultural	Reported

¹ Geospatial records held on AAR's central archives vary in accuracy. Many site locations were recorded prior to modern GPS technology. The precise location, full geographic extent, or on-ground orientation of Aboriginal heritage sites may not be reflected accurately on the attached maps. For these reasons, the site locations and boundaries on the attached maps should be considered indicative only.

ID764	GN_CH02	Cultural	Reported
ID765	GN_CH03	Cultural	Reported
ID766	GN_CH04	Cultural	Reported

The area surrounding the Application Area is known to contain multiple Aboriginal sites. Outside the Application Area, but within 2 km of it, AAR is aware of ten Aboriginal sites – four are engraving sites, four are archaeological sites and two are described as cultural heritage sites.

Site 6630-312 (Upper Baldina Creek Engraving Site 1)

Originally reported to the South Australian Museum in 1971 by the then landowner, site 6630-312 was recorded in 1984 by Vlad Potezny and Phil Fitzpatrick of the then Aboriginal Heritage Branch. The site was described as a small sloping rock pavement on the southern bank of Baldina Creek containing engravings that had been subject to erosion. The site was determined under the Act in 1990.

The general location of the site, as recorded on AAR's central archives, is depicted as a green square on the maps at Attachments 3 and 4.

The site was inspected during SANTS' anthropological heritage survey in March 2024. In relation to this site, SANTS' heritage report notes that:

- the site is located approximately 100 m south of the site's location as recorded by AAR
- the "engravings appear to be heavily weathered"
- the site is associated with Ngadjuri Dreaming stories.

Site 6630-1410 (Upper Baldina Creek Engraving Site 2)

This site was also reported to the South Australian Museum in 1971 by the then landowner and recorded as site 6630-140 in 1984 by Potezny and Fitzpatrick. The site was described as a rock pavement on the southern side of Baldina Creek that contains engravings. Information about this site on AAR's central archives indicates that the site has been subjected to water erosion. The site was also determined under the Act in 1990.

The general location of the site, as recorded on AAR's central archives, is depicted as a green square on the maps at Attachments 3 and 4.

The site was also inspected during SANTS' anthropological heritage survey in March 2024. In relation to this site, SANTS' report notes that:

- the site's location is generally consistent with the site's location as recorded by AAR
- the "engravings appear to be heavily weathered"

- the site is associated with Ngadjuri Dreaming stories.

ID726 (Upper Baldina Creek Surface Site 1) and ID727 (Upper Baldina Creek Surface Site 2)

These sites were recorded in 1999 during archaeological surveys over parts of Ngadjuri Country and documented in a heritage assessment report titled 'Archaeological Site Survey of the Mid-North of South Australia' by archaeologist, Sue Anderson, dated February 2000 (see report summary at Attachment 5). In that report, Anderson refers to these sites as surface scatters "recorded at the Upper Baldina Creek engraving sites". Given the report contains limited information about these archaeological sites, their exact location and extent are unknown to AAR. Using the geospatial information from the report, AAR has estimated their approximate location each within a 100 m radius area.

The approximate location of each of these archaeological sites is shown as purple hatched circles on the maps at Attachments 3 and 4. Consistent with Anderson's report, the approximate location of each of these sites aligns with the engraving sites discussed above.

Cultural heritage sites

During an anthropological heritage survey over parts of the Application Area in March 2024, SANTS heritage consultants together with NNAC representatives recorded four areas described as cultural heritage sites within the northern part of the Application Area (i.e. the proposed wind farm area).

AAR notes that the precise location of these areas has not been depicted on the attached maps. Instead, the Applicant's heritage avoidance areas for these cultural heritage sites are shown coloured in blue on the maps at Attachments 3 and 4.

ID763 (GN_CH01)

The report describes this as an area on the northern banks of Wandilla Creek, some 170 m downstream from site 6630-140 and described as a "small rock overhang with a bedrock base". At least one large stone artefact was discovered within the shelter as well as yellow ochre deposit in one wall and black staining on the slopes of the overhang, which suggested evidence of continual fire use. Ngadjuri representatives considered that the rock shelter was a location for meaningful cultural practices as it was not far from the engraving sites. The SANTS report notes that the overhang has "no potential for burial archaeological deposits".

ID764 (GN_CH02)

This area is north of Wandilla Creek and described in the report as an area of Ngadjuri habitation and likely ochre extraction. It is located within the intersection of two large hummocks, with drainage flowing to the west. A number of quartz flakes were discovered on the hilltop. Ngadjuri representatives identified the area as being important for particular Ngadjuri traditions.

ID765 (GN_CH03)

This area located along an unnamed tributary that includes a spring-fed creek, and which holds high cultural significance for the Ngadjuri People given its association with a Ngadjuri Creation story.

ID766 (GN_CH04)

The report describes this area as a site located at the intersection of several creek lines. The site includes a large ceremony ground, two water holes and geological patterns that have connections to Ngadjuri Dreaming stories.

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

AAR is aware of previous heritage surveys and studies that have been conducted over parts of the Application Area since at least the 1990s. A non-exhaustive summary of relevant reports is provided at Attachment 5.

The Applicant has commissioned a desktop heritage assessment and two anthropological heritage assessments in relation to the Application Area, which are summarised below.

Further, the Applicant states that as part of its ongoing engagement with NNAC and FPRMMR #2, it has committed to undertaking archaeological surveys of the Application Area to further inform the Project design and its heritage management measures.

Independent Heritage Consultants 2023 Goyder North Renewable Energy Project – Desktop Heritage Assessment. Unpublished report for Neoen Australia Pty Ltd

The Applicant engaged Independent Heritage Consultants (IHC) to undertake a desktop heritage assessment in relation to the Application Area (IHC Assessment), which considered both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage within the northern part of the Application Area.

The IHC Assessment considered:

- a search of AAR's central archives, which flagged the two determined engraving sites (mentioned above)
- a review of relevant Aboriginal and historic background information
- an environmental landform analysis.

The IHC Assessment states that:

- there is a 'low risk' that unknown Aboriginal sites and objects would be discovered in previously developed soils and a 'moderate risk' in undeveloped soils
- consultation with the relevant Aboriginal group is necessary to ascertain whether any culturally significant Aboriginal sites would be impacted by the Project

- there is a 'low risk' of encountering surface archaeological heritage in areas where long-term farming has occurred
- Baldina Creek runs through the Application Area, noting that water bodies are associated with increased archaeological and anthropological heritage
- there is a 'moderate risk' of cultural material being encountered in the vicinity of waterways within the Application Area "and in the eastern part of the alignment that traverses the Mount Lofty Ranges"
- ridgelines may hold anthropological significance
- burials have been discovered along Baldina Creek, but the exact location is unknown.

The IHC Assessment considered numerous academic articles and previous Aboriginal heritage reports documenting archaeological and anthropological research in the area. It notes that there are generally accepted principles of association between environmental landforms and Aboriginal sites, such as the correlation between Aboriginal archaeological sites and water courses. Aboriginal site types (such as rock shelters, painting and engraving sites, camp sites, hunting hides and culturally modified trees) could be expected to be more prevalent near more permanent water sources.

The IHC Assessment notes that given the prevalence of rock engravings in the region the section of Baldina Creek extending into the Application Area may contain rock engravings. Further, areas with remnant vegetation and limited disturbance from farming or mining may contain surface archaeological features.

The IHC Assessment recommended the following heritage management measures to mitigate risks to heritage during Project works:

For low risk areas:

- implementation of a heritage discovery procedure
- heritage site inductions for Project personnel
- archaeologist to be on call to identify potential heritage discoveries.

For moderate areas:

- in addition to the measures for low risk areas, the IHC Assessment recommended consultation with the relevant Aboriginal group to access site card information to assist with site avoidance.

In a separate draft heritage assessment summary dated November 2023 in relation to the proposed overhead transmission line corridor, IHC concluded that there are no known Aboriginal sites intersecting the corridor. That summary also states that there is a 'low risk' that unknown Aboriginal sites and objects would be discovered in previously disturbed soils and a 'moderate risk' in undeveloped soils.

South Australian Native Title Services June 2024 Ngadjuri Ethnographic Survey Report – Neoen Goyder North Wind Farm Project, Burra, South Australia. Unpublished report for Neoen Australia Pty Ltd

The Applicant engaged SANTS' heritage personnel, who, together with Ngadjuri representatives, conducted an anthropological survey over the Application Area in March 2024.

The outcomes and recommendations of the survey are documented in a report dated June 2024. The SANTS report states that the survey methods employed included travel to various locations throughout the Application Area. Archaeological features were also observed during the survey however it considers comprehensive surveys are required to accurately identify all archaeological features that may exist within the Application Area. Further, the Ngadjuri survey team advised that the Application Area contains several topographical features with cultural significance.

Six areas described in the report as cultural heritage sites were identified. Four of these sites intersect the Application Area (described above). The two sites outside the Application Area, i.e. an area that includes a spring fed creek and a large waterhole containing cultural material, were also identified as being culturally significant.

In addition, the survey team re-visited previously recorded sites, two of which are the determined engraving sites within the Application Area (also described above).

The report recommended, among other things, that the Applicant:

- implements avoidance areas around the two determined engraving sites as well as the cultural heritage sites identified and recorded during the survey
- undertakes further heritage surveys in all areas where ground disturbance is proposed by the Project as well as all major creek lines.

South Australian Native Title Services December 2024 First Peoples of the River Murray Mallee Region #2 Ethnographic Survey Report – Neoen Goyder North BESS, Substation Extension and Overhead Transmission Line Project, Bunday, South Australia. Unpublished report for Neoen Australia Pty Ltd

In October 2024, SANTS anthropologists, conducted an anthropological survey, together with FPRMMR #2 representatives, over portions of the Application Area relevant to the FPRMMR #2 native title claim area. In particular, the survey covered a portion of the proposed overhead transmission line corridor, as well as the proposed Goyder battery site and disturbance footprint at the Bunday substation. The survey was conducted to assess any impacts by the Project to any anthropological sites.

In its report dated December 2024, SANTS refers to previous studies and cultural heritage survey work conducted in areas close to the Application Area, as well as information about three previously recorded archaeological sites (stone artefact scatters) close to, but outside of, the Application Area.

In addition, potential Aboriginal objects within the proposed footprint of the battery storage facility at the Bunday substation were identified and it was noted that there is potential for additional heritage to be discovered in the area.

No anthropological sites were identified during the survey; although, FPRMMR #2 representatives noted the overall cultural significance of the surrounding landscape.

The report recommended, among other things, that the Applicant:

- undertakes further heritage surveys over the Application Area within FPRMMR #2's native title claim area, including the overhead transmission line corridor, any minor creek lines and areas adjacent to major excavation
- engages FPRMMR #2 representatives to monitor ground disturbing Project works
- carefully considers avoiding the Aboriginal site closest to the Application Area, particularly in regard to water-run off and machinery access.

PROJECT DETAILS

Summary

The Project involves the construction of up to 99 wind turbines, two battery storage facilities (or 'BESS'), a substation and an extension of the existing Bunday substation. The diagram in Figure 1 below and the concept plans at Attachment 6 show the indicative location and layout of Project components including batteries, substations, and overhead transmission line construction compound.

Transmission lines and/or underground cables of approximately 500 m in length would connect each battery storage facility to its adjacent substation.

The construction of an overhead transmission line (also referred to as 'OTL') measuring approximately 48 km in length, running from the northern part of the Application Area down to its southern-eastern boundary is also proposed – see Figure 1.

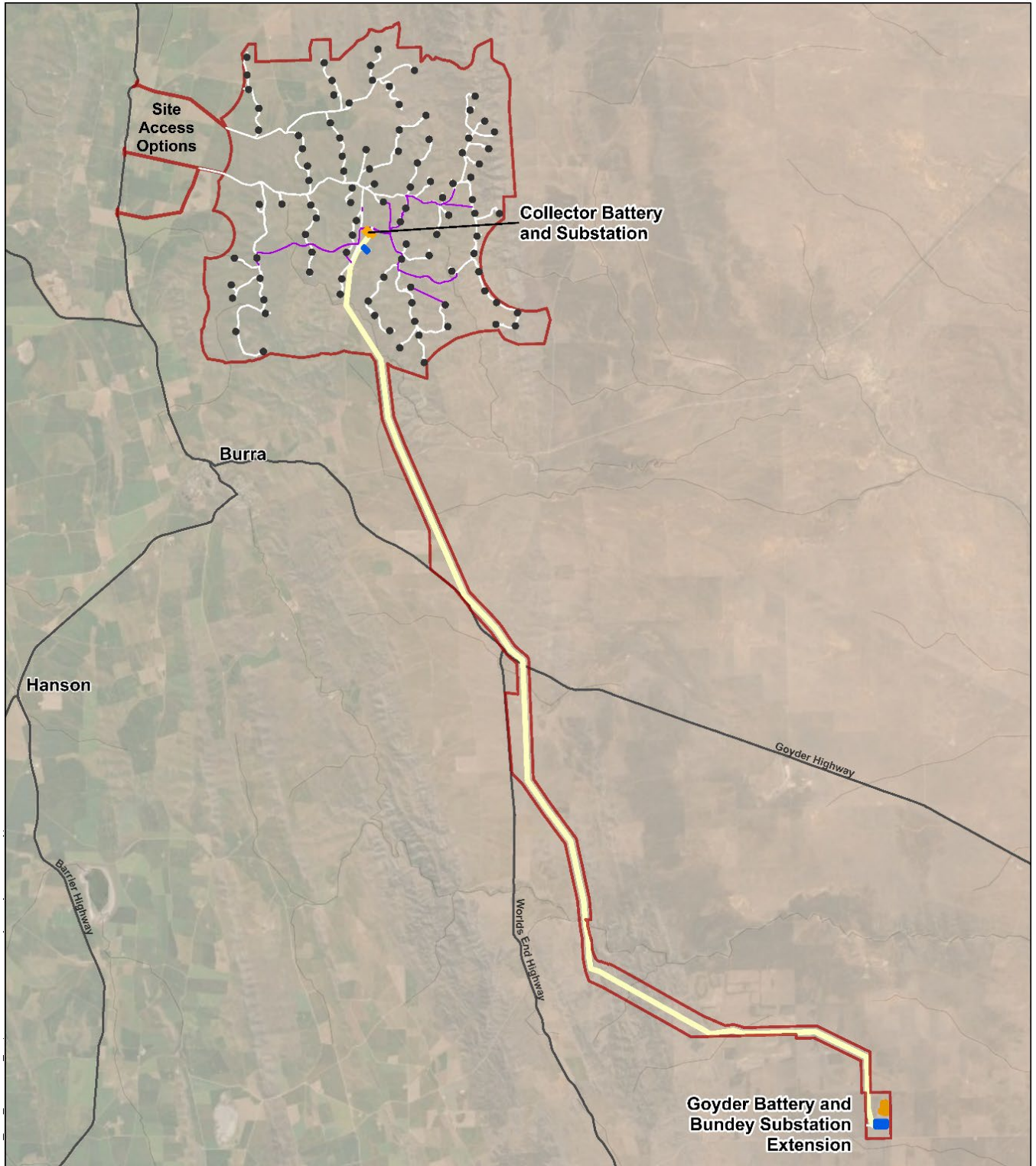
The Applicant advises that access into the wind farm area would be from the Barrier Highway via three potential options that are currently under consideration – all options would use existing roads or tracks. Road or track widening, and some vegetation management will be required in some locations. All three options are incorporated into the Application Area. The Applicant advises that as design develops, two of the three proposed routes will be selected.

Other Project works include geotechnical investigations, surveying and site preparation; the construction of access tracks, crane pads, helipads, and temporary and permanent operations and maintenance compounds including site offices and laydown areas; trenching for underground cabling and services; installing meteorological masts; vegetation clearing; landscaping; works associated with the decommissioning of Project components; and other supporting works that may be required to undertake, operate, maintain, and ultimately decommission the Project.

The Project is expected to commence in early 2026 and be completed by late 2029/early 2030.

The key components of the Project are outlined below, with further detail provided in Attachment 7. The Applicant's Project Description includes even further detail about the proposed Project works and is available on AAR's website at: agd.sa.gov.au/heritage-applications. Traditional Owners and interested Aboriginal parties may contact AAR to request a hardcopy of the Applicant's Project Description.

Figure 1 - Indicative Project layout (courtesy of the Applicant)



- | | |
|--|---|
| Goyder North Wind Farm Application Area | Underground Electrical Cable (not road-aligned) |
| OTL | Roads |
| Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) | • Wind Turbine Generator Hardstand |
| Substation | |

Key Project components

The key Project components have been broadly separated into 'permanent' and 'temporary' categories. Detailed information about the key proposed permanent and temporary facilities and supporting works, including expected ground disturbance depths, is set out in Attachment 7.

Permanent structures

Wind turbines

The wind turbines are proposed in the northern part of the Application Area (see Figure 1), which the Applicant refers to as the 'wind farm area'. The Applicant states that the permanent footprint of the wind farm area is expected to account for approximately 1.8% of the total Application Area. Figure 2 below shows some of the wind turbines within the Goyder South Hybrid Renewables Energy Project area and is provided by way of example.

Figure 2 - Wind turbines in the Goyder South Hybrid Renewables Energy Project area (courtesy of the Applicant)



Battery storage facilities (or 'BESS')

The Applicant proposes to construct two battery storage facilities. One is proposed in the northern part of the Application Area within the wind farm area (i.e. the collector battery or 'BESS') and the other is proposed in the far southeastern corner of the Application Area next to the existing Bunday substation (i.e. the Goyder battery or 'BESS'). The battery storage facilities are proposed close to substations so that they can reliably and stably support the electricity network. Each battery storage facility would be connected to its adjacent substation

by overhead transmission lines and/or underground cabling. Their indicative locations are shown in Figure 1 and at Attachment 6.

The Applicant says that by placing the proposed Goyder battery close to the Bunday substation, the Applicant would be able to connect them using a short overhead transmission line and/or underground cable. The Applicant would need to carry out very little native vegetation clearance because the location is already used for energy infrastructure.

In relation to the collector battery, the Applicant says that its layout would be substantially the same as the Goyder battery. The collector battery would be located within the wind farm area, reducing the need for additional connection infrastructure.

Substations and operations and maintenance (O&M) facilities

The Project includes the construction of a substation in the middle of the wind farm area (i.e. collector substation) and an extension of the existing Bunday substation (i.e. the Bunday substation extension). The indicative locations of the substations are shown in Figure 1 and at Attachment 6.

These substations would include a range of electrical equipment that manages and controls the supply of electricity, such as a control/switch room and other supporting equipment.

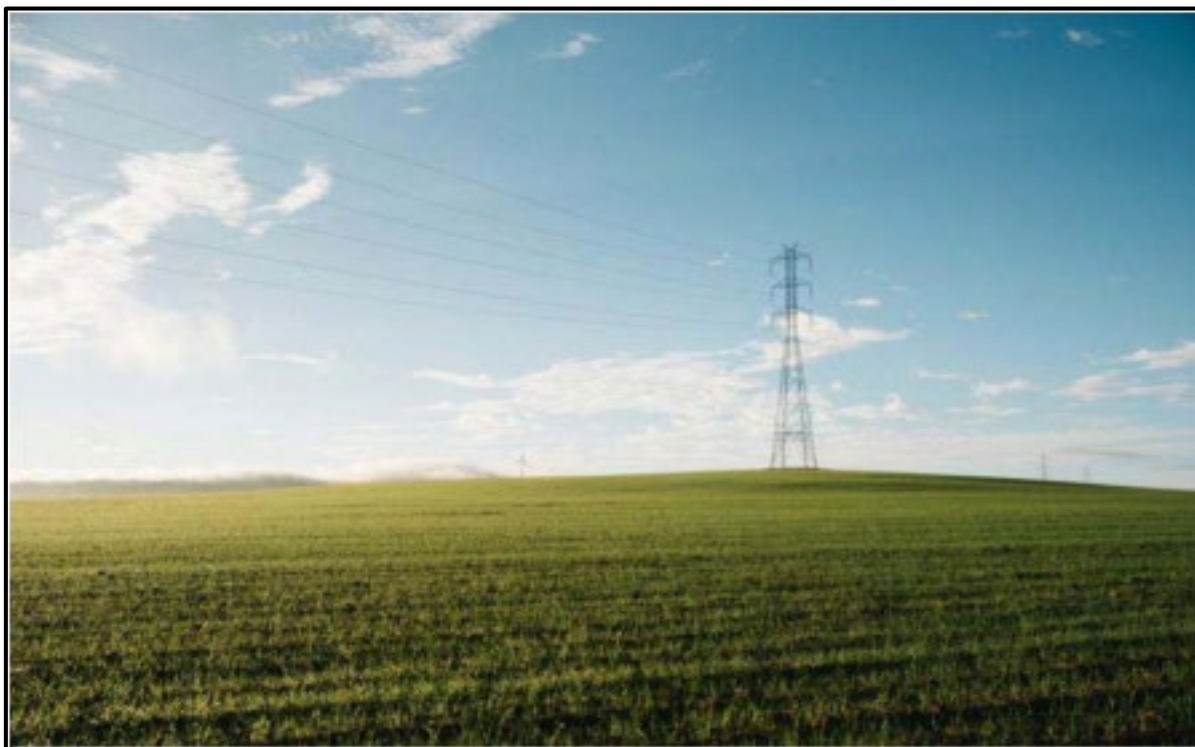
Operations and maintenance (O&M) facilities would be co-located at the collector substation and battery sites. The O&M facilities would provide an operational base to support maintenance and repair activities across the Project on an on-going basis. The O&M facilities would include an office with staff amenities (i.e. kitchenette and bathroom), car park, workshop/shed and laydown/temporary storage.

Overhead Transmission Line and transmission towers

The Applicant advises that an approximately 48 km long overhead transmission line would connect the collector substation to the grid at the Bunday substation. This would involve the construction of around 118 transmission towers – the indicative route is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 3 below shows a typical example of transmission lines and lattice towers and is provided by way of example.

Figure 3 - Typical example of transmission line and lattice towers (image courtesy of the Applicant)



Temporary Structures

The Applicant contemplates some minor ground-disturbing works to establish temporary facilities within the Application Area required to support the construction of the Project. These include areas for:

- construction compounds (including site offices and facilities)
- construction equipment and fill material laydown areas, and
- concrete batch plants.

The Applicant advises that the temporary facilities would be decommissioned and the affected land rehabilitated, once the relevant construction stage has concluded.

Supporting works

Works in addition to those outlined above may also be required to help deliver the Project. These works include, but are not limited to:

- trenching for underground cabling and connections
- piling for security fencing and signage
- vegetation clearing (as approved)
- upgrade and maintenance of local roads
- landscaping (as required)
- rehabilitation and re-vegetation, and
- importation of fill material sourced from local quarries.

In relation to the use of water during Project construction, the Applicant advises that it has commissioned a construction water sourcing assessment to ensure that any groundwater used during construction is done so sustainably to not materially disrupt the natural flow of water through the area. Where suitable, groundwater would be sourced through existing and new bores.

Project flexibility

The Applicant advises that the plans in this document are indicative only and are provided for illustrative purposes only. The location and layout of Project components as shown in these plans may change by up to 200 m as detailed designs for construction purposes are finalised.

The Applicant notes that the exact scope of Project works, including the full extent of excavation activities that may be required, would be confirmed as the Project design is finalised. Changes to the Project layout may be required as a result of detailed site investigations, approvals, licences, permits and negotiations with landowners to enable the Project to proceed, including to avoid discoveries of Aboriginal heritage, where possible (see Proposed Heritage Management below from page 19).

Other approvals and consents in relation to the Project

The Applicant advises that prior to commencing construction, it is required to satisfy assessment and approval requirements, some of which are required by legislation. The Applicant states that it has commissioned a range of detailed specialist reports including flora and fauna assessments, a landscape and visual impact assessment, a shadow flicker and blade glint assessment, an environmental noise assessment, a traffic impact assessment, an electromagnetic interference assessment, an aeronautical impact assessment (including aviation and obstacle lighting impact assessments) and heritage assessments (both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal).

The Applicant states that the findings of these studies have resulted in changes to the Project layout including the reduction of wind turbines, the implementation of buffers and setbacks and the relocation of other infrastructure to avoid impacts. The studies have also identified mitigation practices which the Applicant is prepared to implement to further reduce impacts.

Through this process, the Applicant advises that it has reduced the overall footprint by over 10% from the original design in mid-2024 and continues to look for design improvements.

Information about specialist reports undertaken by the Applicant in relation to the Project can be accessed via AAR's website: agd.sa.gov.au/heritage-applications.

Other legislation in relation to the Project

In addition to satisfying the requirements of the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* (SA), the Applicant advises that it is also addressing requirements under other legislation:

- the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) which addresses the protection and management of nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places. The Applicant advises that it has commenced this process by submitting its referral in July 2024 and expects an outcome in late 2025.
- the *Native Vegetation Act 1991* (SA) protects native vegetation in South Australia. The Applicant advises that it has undertaken investigations and has submitted an application to DEW seeking approval to clear native vegetation. The Applicant says that it will ensure all reasonable efforts are taken to minimise the impacts on native vegetation. The Applicant notes that the Application Area has a long history of grazing and cropping and, as such, the Project footprint would be on land where vegetation is already degraded.

The Applicant states the approval to remove native vegetation for the Project typically includes a requirement for the Applicant to provide a 'Significant Environmental Benefit' as an offset for the vegetation removal. The Applicant states that it has committed to on-ground offsets where possible. To achieve these offsets, the Applicant states that it has secured around 1,100 ha of land north of the Application Area and intends to transform it into a permanent conservation reserve in consultation with DEW, NNAC and other stakeholders. The Applicant states that it is also committed to achieving additional on-ground offsets and is in the process of identifying land that is both suitable and available to be placed under permanent conservation.

Decommissioning and rehabilitation

The Applicant states that the Project components are expected to have an economic life of approximately 25 to 35 years. Following this, the Applicant states that it may choose to decommission the Project permanently or to remove the old turbines and replace them with new and upgraded models. If a decision is made to decommission the Project, a decommissioning plan would be implemented, including the following:

- removal of aboveground infrastructure and equipment
- rehabilitation of disturbed land
- recycling of recyclable materials (including batteries).

The Applicant expects that after removal, over 90% of materials in the turbines would be recycled.

To avoid additional ground disturbance, decommissioning would not typically include the removal of infrastructure that is located more than 0.6 m below ground level, in line with industry standard. The Applicant advises that infrastructure remaining underground would not cause harm to the environment or disrupt agricultural activities. Other infrastructure may also remain when the Project ceases to operate, such as access tracks, if requested by the relevant landowners.

Aboriginal engagement

The Applicant advises that it is working with both NNAC and FPRMMR #2 about the Project, noting it already had an existing relationship with NNAC through the Hornsdale Wind Farm and Power Reserve, as well as the recent Goyder South Hybrid Renewables Energy Project, which also intersects the traditional lands of the Ngadjuri People.

The Applicant notes that engagement has generally consisted of presentations at board meetings as well as dedicated workshops to provide each party with sufficient time to discuss the Project and its interactions with Aboriginal heritage.

The Applicant says that, to date, the consultation with NNAC and FPRMMR #2 regarding the Project has primarily focused on:

- the avoidance and preservation of any cultural heritage that may exist across the Application Area
- broad benefit-sharing arrangements through training and employment opportunities for Aboriginal people, especially for Ngadjuri and FPRMMR #2.

Regarding benefit-sharing, the Applicant advises that it intends to set binding best-practice Aboriginal participation targets for the Project. The Applicant states that it has identified that benefit-sharing will be determined in consultation with the respective boards.

The Applicant has engaged SANTS, NNAC and FPRMMR #2 to undertake archaeological surveys of the Application Area to help inform the placement of infrastructure and appropriate heritage management measures described above. The Applicant advises that it remains committed to continue its engagement with NNAC and FPRMMR #2 prior to construction commencement.

PROPOSED HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

The Applicant acknowledges that any excavation of land during construction has the potential to identify and/or uncover Aboriginal heritage. While the Applicant states that it does not intend to damage, disturb, or interfere with Aboriginal heritage and is taking steps to ensure this does not occur, it acknowledges that some impacts may occur during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project.

The Applicant states that it is working with NNAC and FPRMMR #2 to ensure that potential impacts to Aboriginal heritage are managed in a culturally appropriate manner. The Applicant has committed to continue undertaking cultural heritage surveys with Traditional Owners to help inform Project planning and design.

The Applicant advises that a micro-siting process should be sufficient to avoid most Aboriginal heritage identified through current and future heritage surveys. 'Micro-siting' means relocating a Project component to avoid heritage, where possible. The Applicant has committed to a 200 m micro-siting allowance.

Given the size of the Application Area and that the Project would be carried out across multiple stages, the Applicant has committed to carrying out detailed on-ground archaeological surveys with NNAC and FPRMMR #2 for all key Project components, as the Project moves to subsequent stages. The Applicant has agreed a Heritage Survey Framework with NNAC, which includes provisions on how and when an archaeological survey will be undertaken with NNAC. The Applicant is also working with FPRMMR #2 to finalise an Aboriginal Heritage Protection Agreement, which similarly will include provisions on how and when an on-ground archaeological survey will be undertaken with FPRMMR #2.

Avoidance of known heritage

The Applicant has committed to implementing avoidance areas around all known Aboriginal sites and areas described as cultural heritage sites during an anthropological survey undertaken by the Applicant in March 2024 (discussed above). The Applicant's proposed heritage avoidance areas in relation to each known Aboriginal site/area within the Application Area is listed in Table 2 below, noting that some fall within the same heritage avoidance area. The Applicant's proposed heritage avoidance areas are shown coloured in blue on the maps at Attachments 3 and 4.

Table 2 – the Applicant's proposed Heritage Avoidance Areas

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Heritage Avoidance Area
6630-312	Upper Baldina Creek Engraving Site 1	Engraving	12.5 ha
6630-1410	Upper Baldina Creek Engraving Site 2	Engraving	12.5 ha
ID726	Upper Baldina Creek Surface Site 1	Archaeological	12.5 ha

ID727	Upper Baldina Creek Surface Site 2	Archaeological	12.5 ha
ID763	GN_CH01	Cultural	3.1 ha
ID764	GN_CH02	Cultural	4.3 ha
ID765	GN_CH03	Cultural	3.1 ha
ID766	GN_CH04	Cultural	10 ha

Cultural heritage management plans (CHMPs)

The Applicant intends to manage Aboriginal heritage within the Application Area in accordance with CHMPs to be developed in consultation with NNAC and FPRMMR #2.

Broadly, the CHMPs would include provisions for:

- managing Aboriginal heritage that may be encountered during Project works in compliance with AAR's Aboriginal Heritage Discovery Protocols
- how and when heritage monitors would be engaged during ground Project disturbing works
- developing methods for reporting, recording, salvaging and otherwise managing heritage where it cannot be avoided, and
- the delivery of heritage and cultural awareness inductions.

The draft CHMP with NNAC also includes provisions on avoiding known Aboriginal sites and the areas identified as cultural heritage sites during SANTS' March 2024 anthropological survey during the Project.

The Applicant has committed to comply with AAR's Aboriginal Heritage Discovery Protocols² and would incorporate these protocols into its CHMP. These protocols outline the steps to be followed if Aboriginal heritage is discovered during the Project and include mandatory reporting of heritage to the Minister (through AAR).

Visit agd.sa.gov.au/heritage-applications for a copy of AAR's current Aboriginal Heritage Discovery Protocols. If you would like a hardcopy of these documents posted to you, please contact AAR.

² AAR's Aboriginal Heritage Discovery Protocols may be amended periodically.

Specific methods for recording, excavating and relocating heritage

The Applicant advises that if the relocation of Project components is not feasible, and any discovered heritage cannot be avoided, the Applicant will consult with Traditional Owners to determine the appropriate course of action. Traditional Owners would be invited to collect the discovered heritage, supported by the Applicant's archaeologist. The methodology for this work will be developed at the time in consultation with Traditional Owners, based on the nature and extent of the site, object, or remains, and in accordance with conditions of any authorisation granted for the Project.

The Applicant advises that if salvage is required, it would temporarily store heritage on-site in a secure facility within the Application Area. In the case of ancestral remains, all handling will be undertaken in consultation with Traditional Owners and in accordance with applicable legal requirements, including the conditions of any authorisations granted.

If reburial of any discovered heritage within the Application Area is requested by Traditional Owners, the Applicant says that it would work with the relevant Traditional Owner group to identify suitable land for this purpose. Alternatively, any discovered heritage may be returned directly to the relevant Traditional Owner group, if that is consistent with their wishes.

Other heritage management measures

The Applicant is prepared to implement the following heritage management measures, most of which would be addressed by the CHMP:

- consulting with Traditional Owners to mitigate against impacts to identified potential heritage
- employing an 'impact mitigation hierarchy' that prioritises avoiding impacts to heritage, followed by minimising impacts, wherever possible
- ensuring that all contractors and workers are aware of heritage risks and how to manage them appropriately through site inductions
- implementing a site discovery procedure to manage heritage encountered during Project works, and
- having an archaeologist on call to assist in identifying any heritage found during Project works.

Traffic Management

The Applicant acknowledges the risk of damage to Aboriginal heritage because of traffic movement during Project construction. To mitigate against this risk, the Applicant has committed to developing a Construction Traffic Management Plan prior to Project construction commencing. The selection of appropriate routes for light and heavy construction vehicles

would consider any known or potential heritage located along haul routes. Areas for parking would also be identified away from areas that have the potential to contain heritage.

Scope of Authorisation Sought

The Applicant is seeking that the authorisations extends to:

- itself
- any related entities and any related bodies corporate as defined in the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) of the Applicant
- any person or entity to whom the whole or part of an interest in all or any part of the Applicant is transferred or assigned (Permitted Assign)
- any person or entity who acquires an interest in the Project
- any person or entity to whom the whole or part of an interest in any agreement dealing with heritage matters relating to the Project, and to which an Aboriginal organisation/Traditional Owners is/are a party, is assigned
- any director, employee and agent of the Applicant or a Permitted Assign from time to time, and
- any contractor and subcontractor engaged by or through the Applicant or a Permitted Assign, and the employees of those contractors and subcontractors.

If the authorisations are granted, the authorised activities would be permitted only to the extent reasonably necessary to construct, operate, maintain and decommission the Project.

SECTION 13 CONSULTATION

Before considering whether to grant any authorisation under the Act, section 13 of the Act requires the Minister to take all reasonable steps to consult with the Committee, Traditional Owners, and any other Aboriginal parties that he considers may have an interest in the matter.

Aboriginal Community Consultation Meeting

An Aboriginal Community consultation meeting will be held for Traditional Owners and any other interested Aboriginal parties from **10:00 am on Monday 8 September 2025** at the **Mawson Lakes Hotel (Varsity Room), 10 Main Street, Mawson Lakes.**

Please RSVP for catering purposes

To RSVP to attend the Aboriginal Community consultation meeting, please call (08) 8429 9419 or email aar.heritagesubmissions@sa.gov.au.

Invitation for submissions from interested Aboriginal parties

Verbal and written submissions are now invited from all Traditional Owners and interested Aboriginal parties about the Project. Consultees may make a submission to AAR in person, or by phone, letter or email. Anyone in receipt of this consultation information pack is encouraged to share it with other Aboriginal parties who may have an interest in the Project.

This document is also available online at: agd.sa.gov.au/heritage-applications

CONSULTATION CLOSES ON THURSDAY 2 OCTOBER 2025.

The Committee will consider all submissions received by the due date.

Aboriginal people with an interest in this matter are encouraged to contact AAR to learn more about the Project and to lodge a submission. AAR is available to assist you if you have difficulty recording a submission.

All consultation feedback, RSVPs, submissions and/or requests for further information should be addressed to:

Peter Kapisiris

Acting Principal Project Officer (Heritage), AAR

Mail: GPO Box 464, ADELAIDE SA 5001

Email: aar.heritagesubmissions@sa.gov.au

Telephone: (08) 8429 9419

When making a submission, consultees should consider and respond to at least the following questions:

- 1. Should the authorisations sought by the Applicant be granted? Why or why not?**
- 2. If the authorisations are granted, what conditions (if any) should be imposed on them?**
- 3. Will the Project provide you with any direct or indirect benefits (e.g. cultural, financial or personal)?**
- 4. Are there any other matters the Minister should consider when deciding this application?**

Consultees may request AAR to keep any cultural information in their submission confidential. Where possible AAR will accommodate that request; however, procedural fairness considerations may require that the Applicant be provided with a right of response to information that is relevant (or at least so much of the information as is relevant).

Otherwise, all submissions will be forwarded to the Applicant in full for comment. Consultee submissions and the Applicant's comments about them will then be forwarded to the Committee, and the Committee's advice will then be sought.

AAR will collate all submissions, the Applicant's responses to them, the Committee's advice, and its own recommendations to the Minister to assist them to make a final decision about the application.

AAR is available to answer questions or provide further information about the application at any time prior to consultation closing on **Thursday 2 October 2025**.

Thank you for taking the time to consider this document.

Attachments:

Attachment 1: Map of Application Area

Attachment 2: Map of Application Area in relation to native title interests

Attachment 3: Maps of Application Area in relation to known Aboriginal heritage and heritage avoidance areas

Attachment 4: Maps of Application Area in relation to known Aboriginal heritage, heritage avoidance areas and proposed Project disturbance footprint

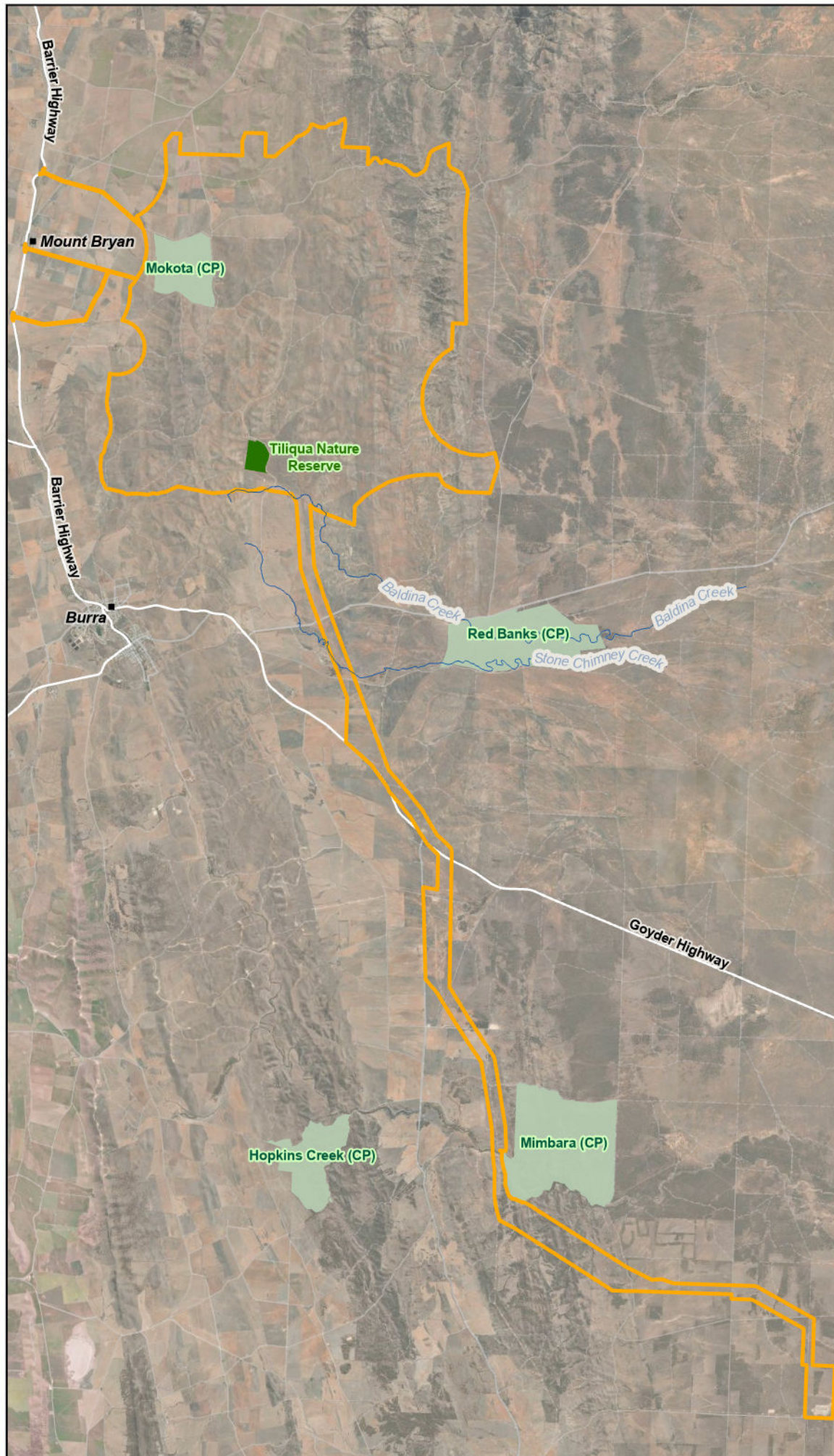
Attachment 5: Summary of relevant Aboriginal heritage reports and studies

Attachment 6: Concept plans of indicative location and layout of Project components including batteries, substations, and OTL construction compound (provided by the Applicant)

Attachment 7: Project component details (provided by the Applicant)

Attachment 1: Map of Application Area

Sections 21 and 23 Application Area – Neoen Australia Pty Ltd Goyder North Wind Farm Project



Burra

Goyder North Wind Farm Project

Application Area

National Parks & Reserves

Conservation Park (CP)

Tiliqua Nature Reserve

Town

Town

Roads

Highway

Main

Local

Track

Watercourses

Creek



1:200,000

0 1.5 3 4.5
Kilometres



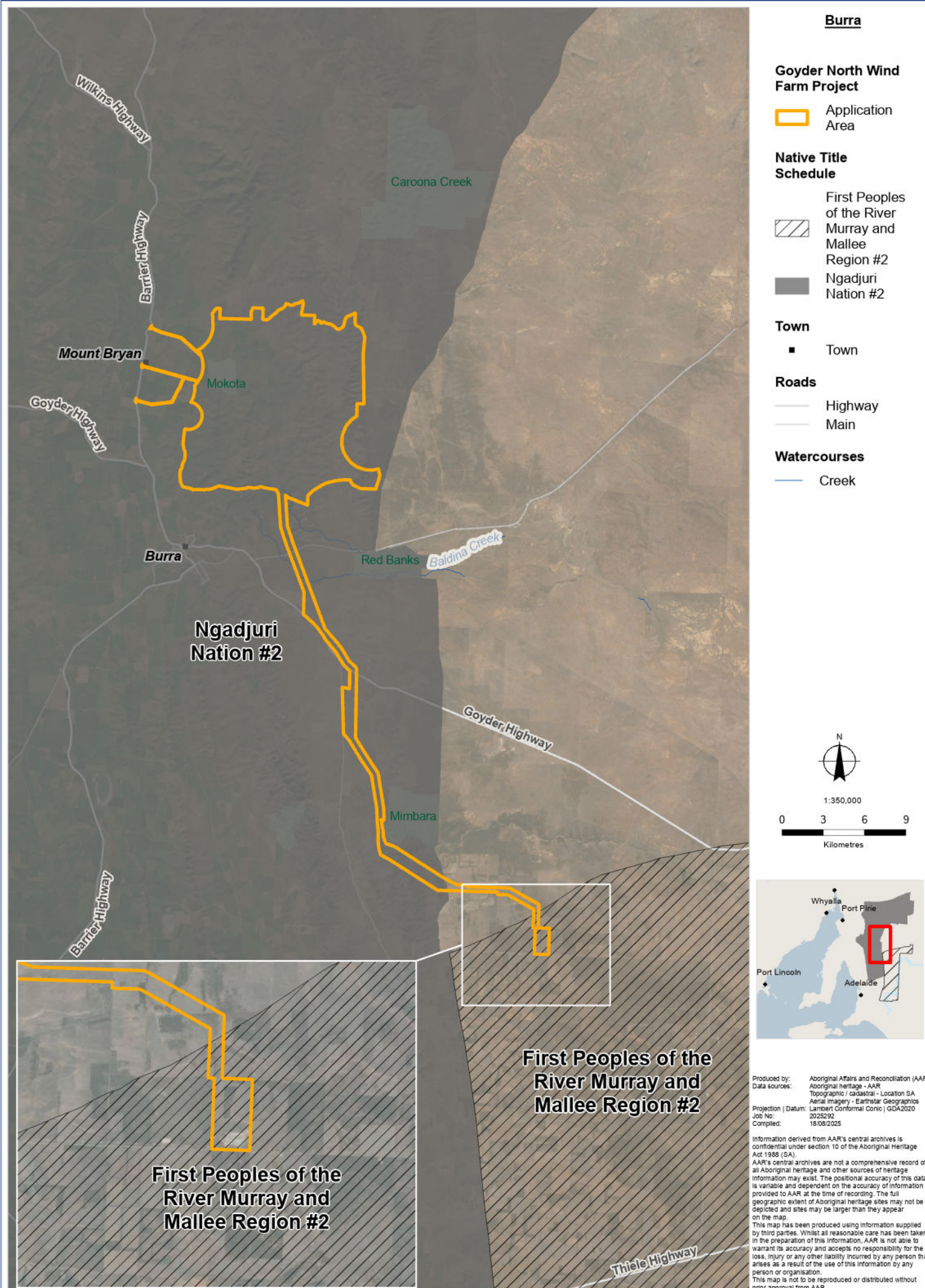
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Data sources: Aboriginal Heritage - AAR
Topographic / cadastre - Location SA
Aerial Imagery - Earthstar Geographics
Projection | Datum: 2025/2025 | GDA2020
Job No: 2025/2025 | Application Area
Compiled: 18/08/2025

Information derived from AAR's central archives is confidential under section 10 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988 (SA).
AAR's central archives are not a comprehensive record of all Aboriginal heritage and other sources of heritage information may exist. The positional accuracy of this data is variable and dependent on the accuracy of information provided to AAR at the time of recording. The full geographic extent of Aboriginal heritage sites may not be depicted and sites may be larger than they appear on the map.
This map has been produced using information supplied by third parties. Whilst all reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this information, AAR is not able to warrant its accuracy and accepts no responsibility for the loss, injury or any other liability incurred by any person as a result of the use of this information by any person or organisation.
This map is not to be reproduced or distributed without prior approval from AAR.

Attachment 2: Map of Application Area in relation to native title interests

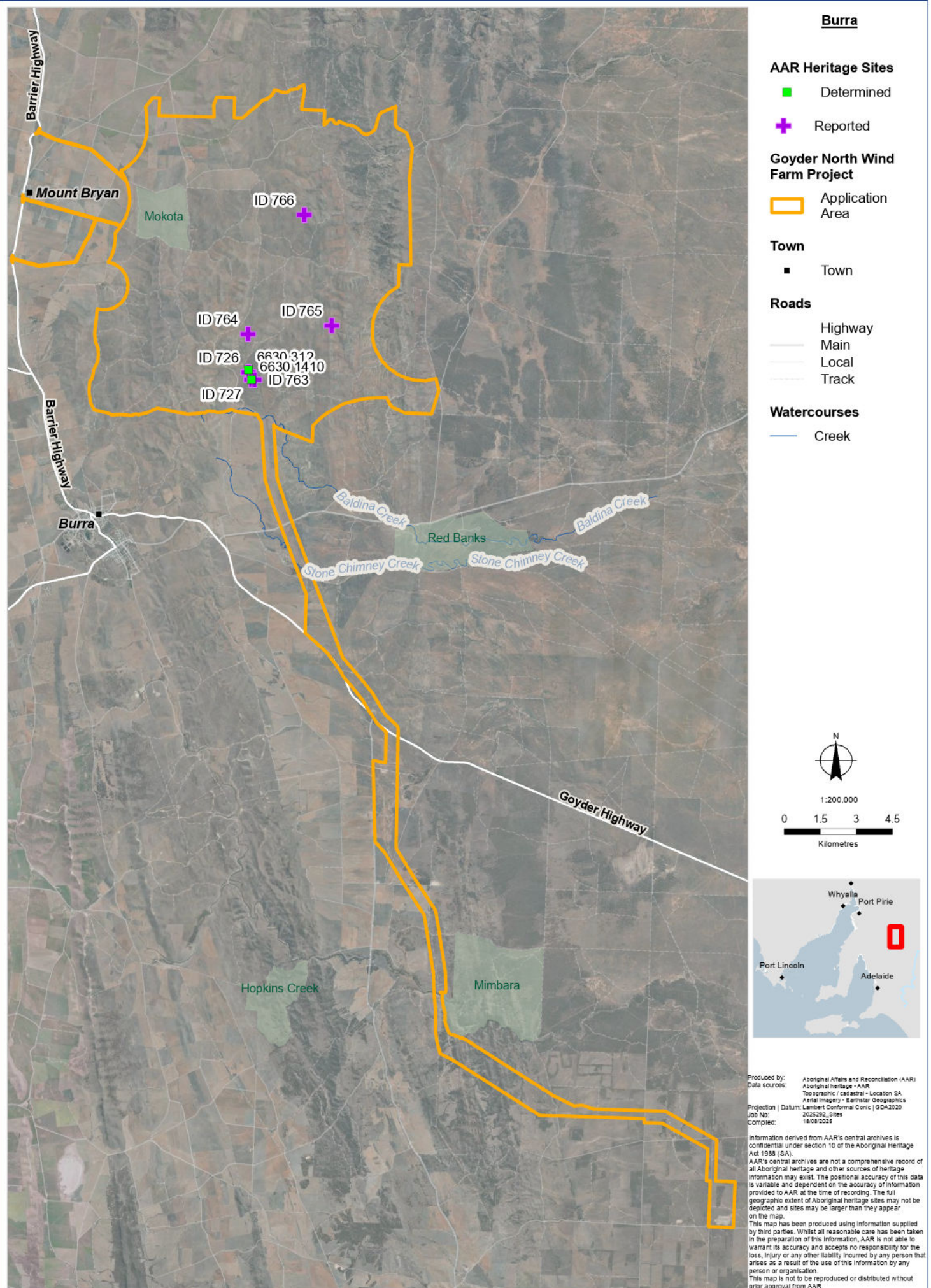
Sections 21 and 23 Application Area – Neoen Australia Pty Ltd

Goyder North Wind Farm Project



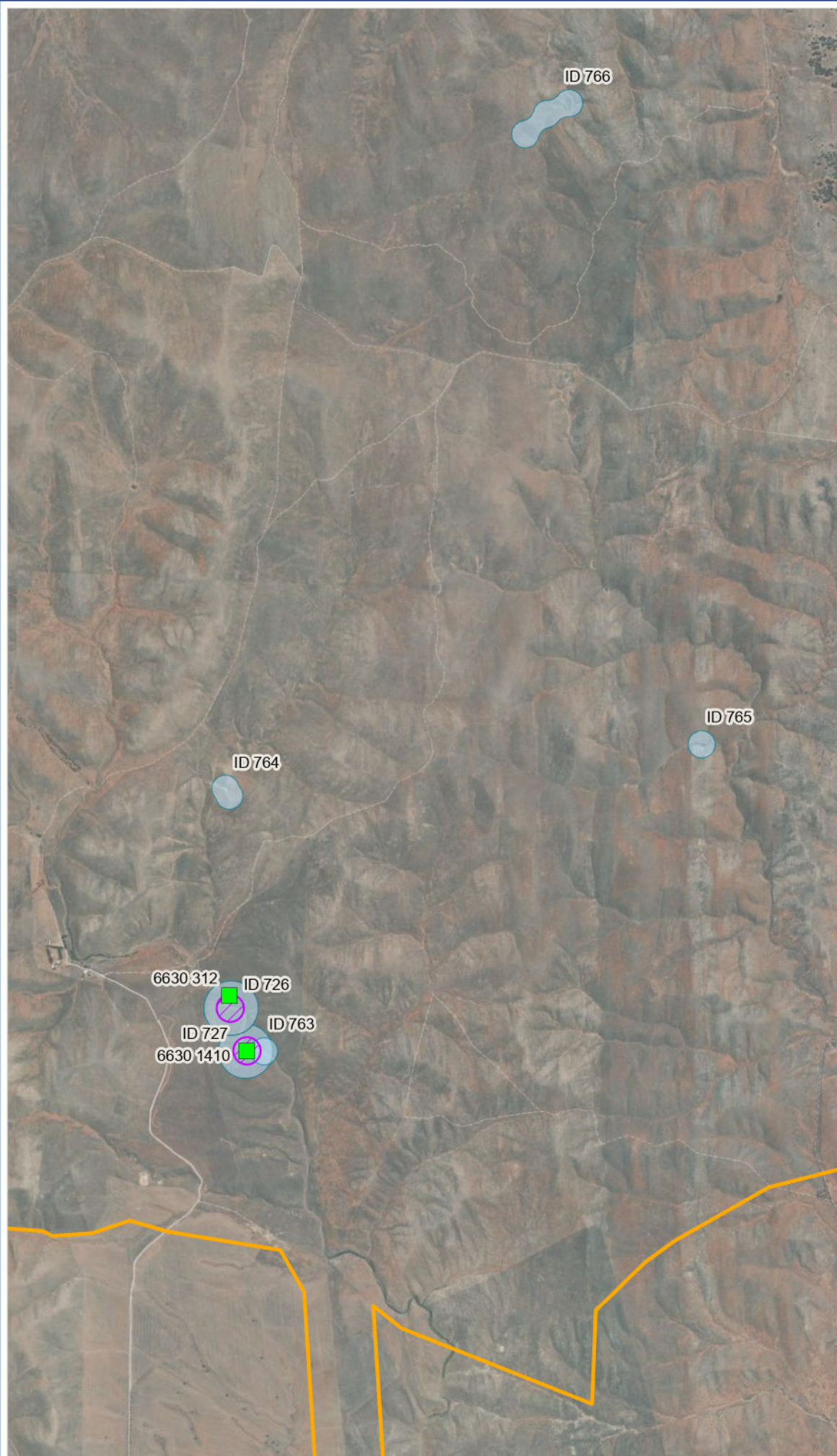
Sections 21 and 23 Application Area – Neoen Australia Pty Ltd

Goyder North Wind Farm Project

Government of South Australia
Attorney-General's Department

Sections 21 and 23 Application Area – Neoen Australia Pty Ltd

Goyder North Wind Farm Project



Burra

AAR Heritage Sites

■ Determined

■ Heritage Avoidance Areas

■ Reported

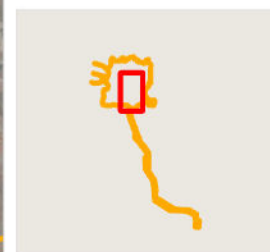
Goyder North Wind Farm Project

■ Application Area



1:40,000

0 400 800 1,200
Metres



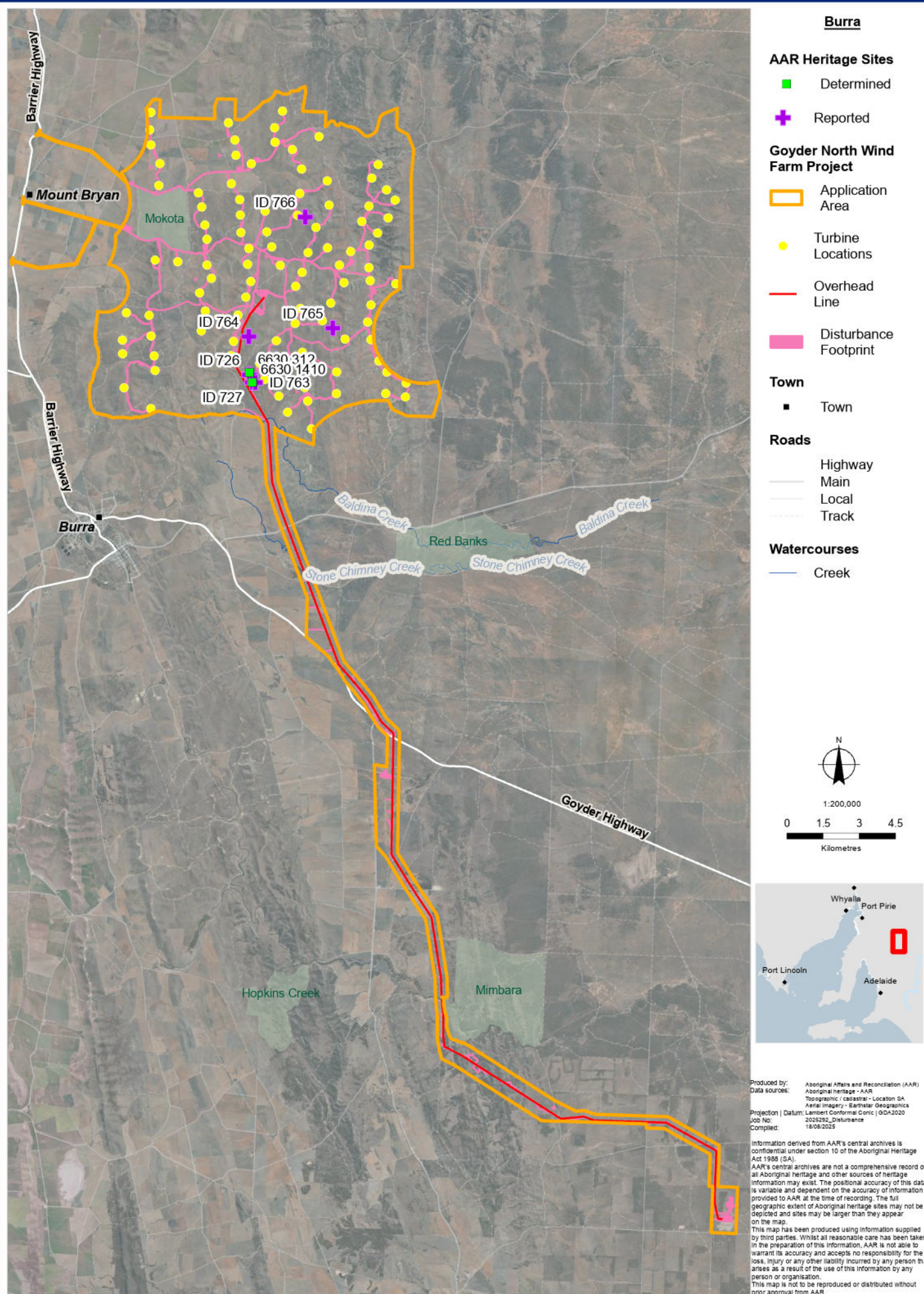
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Data sources: Aboriginal heritage - AAR
Topographic / cadastral - Location SA
Aerial imagery - Earthstar Geographics
Projection | Datum: Lambert Conformal Conic | GDA2020
Job No: 2022/292
Compiled: 15/08/2025

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Attachment 4: Maps of Application Area in relation to known Aboriginal heritage, heritage avoidance areas and proposed Project disturbance footprint

Sections 21 and 23 Application Area – Neoen Australia Pty Ltd

Goyder North Wind Farm Project



Sections 21 and 23 Application Area – Neoen Australia Pty Ltd

Goyder North Wind Farm Project

Burra

AAR Heritage Sites

■ Determined

▨ Reported

■ Heritage
Avoidance
Areas

Goyder North Wind Farm Project

▭ Application
Area

● Turbine
Locations

— Overhead
Line

— Disturbance
Footprint



1:30,000

0 300 600 900
Metres

6630 312

ID 726

ID 727

6630 1410

ID 763

6630 312

ID 726

ID 727

ID 763

6630 1410

Produced by: Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation (AAR)
Data sources: Aboriginal heritage - AAR
Topographic / cadastral - Location SA
Aerial imagery - Maxar
Projection | Datum: Lambert Conformal Conic | GDA2020
Job No: 2025292_DisturbanceZoomed
Compiled: 15/08/2025

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Attachment 5 – Summary of relevant Aboriginal heritage reports

Below is a broad overview of relevant heritage surveys and studies that have been conducted over parts of the Application Area, or in nearby areas.

AAR notes that this Attachment 5 refers to some Aboriginal sites on AAR's central archives that are not depicted on AAR's maps attached to the Consultation Information Pack as they are outside the Application Area.

Traditional Owners who wish to know more about nearby sites may contact AAR to request further information.

A non-exhaustive summary of relevant reports is provided below:

A survey for Aboriginal heritage sites between Morgan and Burra, South Australia - Final Report (unpublished) August 1995, Department of Transport; Stockton, J

In 1995, the Department of Transport (DoT) planned to complete a sealed road between Morgan and Burra. In preparation, DoT commissioned a pedestrian archaeological survey of the intended road corridor commencing 21 km west of Morgan and extending to the outskirts of Burra, a distance of some 61 km. The survey area also included a number of areas outside the road reserve and locations where material would be quarried for making the first stage of the road.

A preliminary search of the central archives did not reveal any records of Aboriginal heritage for the search area.

The survey was undertaken with the assistance of representatives of the Kaurna Heritage Committee.

In contemporary terms, the survey area intersects the native title lands of the Ngadjuri Nation; the area that is subject to The River Murray and Crown Lands Indigenous Land Use Agreement and the lands subject to the First Peoples of the River Murray and Mallee Region #2 native title claim.

The survey report indicates that the inclusion of Kaurna representatives in the survey team was likely informed by the approach to the administration of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988* (SA) (Act) at the time, which relied on the establishment of local heritage organisations for consultation under the Act:

Consultation with the Traditional owners would be difficult, as [there is] no recognised Heritage Organisation for this area.

The survey recorded five Aboriginal heritage sites. Each was a scatter of worked quartz. Most of the sites were located within undulating plains with one on a ridge above a valley.

All the sites had been disturbed by clearing, ploughing, road works and natural erosion. The report concludes that four of the sites would be destroyed by the proposed road,

with the fifth, 7 km east of Burra, only affected should DoT undertake rehabilitation work to stabilise gully erosion in the vicinity of the site.

None of the sites are within the Application Area.

Archaeological site survey of the Mid-North of South Australia – Final report (unpublished) 2000, Department of Environment and Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs and the Ngadjuri Peoples Council; Anderson, S

In 2000, a project sponsored by a grant from the National Estates Program began with an archival search for records of archaeological sites in the Mid-Morth of South Australia. The project, initiated by the Ngadjuri People's Council, aimed to document sites of significance to provide Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people with a better understanding of Ngadjuri culture and new nominations of sites of national significance for the Register of the National Estate.

A search of the central archives identified two engraving sites on Baldina Creek that are within the Application Area (i.e. sites 6630-312 and 6630-1410).

The report describes the engravings as being in the Panamarittee style, which is prevalent within Ngadjuri Country and elsewhere within South Australia. The style features close proximity to water; association with occupation sites; advanced weathering and surface patination and consistent relative frequencies of designs.

During fieldwork that covered the extent of Ngadjuri lands as identified by Dr Norman Tindale, four surface scatter sites were also recorded at the Upper Baldina Creek engraving sites, two of which AAR has assessed lie within the Application Area (i.e. IDs 726 and 727).

The report suggests a cultural link between the sites within the Application Area and the Baldina Creek complex, which is outside the Application Area. The report describes the complex as likely a major meeting place. Given that there are no engravings associated with the complex, the report proposes that the engravings may have been "executed in a private rather than a public manner."

The report does not provide detail about the location and dimensions of the archaeological scatters.

The association between engraving sites and occupation sites appears to have been well understood from early on. A 1925 report by JPH Biddle records his discovery of an engraving site which is southwest of the Application Area on Stone Chimney Creek (site 6730-327). On discovering the site, Biddle immediately went in search of any associated campsite where the implements used in the engravings may be found.

Australian Cultural Heritage Management (ACHM) 2005 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Survey of the Proposed Worlds End Windfarm, Worlds End SA

In 2005, a survey was conducted in association with Ngadjuri representatives for a proposed windfarm development.

The then proposed project area intersects with a section of the Application Area that is intended to accommodate the proposed overhead transmission line corridor.

The survey report is confidential.

A search of the central archives did not reveal any records for Aboriginal heritage within the proposed project area, though sites were identified in the vicinity of the project. No Aboriginal heritage sites were recorded during the survey.

Landscape Archaeology and Indigenous Nation Building on Ngadjuri Country – Master of Archaeology Thesis, Flinders University; Lower, K, 2009

Amongst other considerations, the thesis studied the records of 265 Aboriginal heritage sites within Ngadjuri Country and analysed site type and location as a means to anticipate where further Aboriginal heritage may be located.

The study concluded that, subject to variations based on individual site type, the majority of known Ngadjuri heritage is commonly located on plains, or on associated hill slopes and rocky outcrops, and within 500 m of an intermittent water source. Sites in the region have regularly been recorded in chenopod shrublands or acacia woodlands.



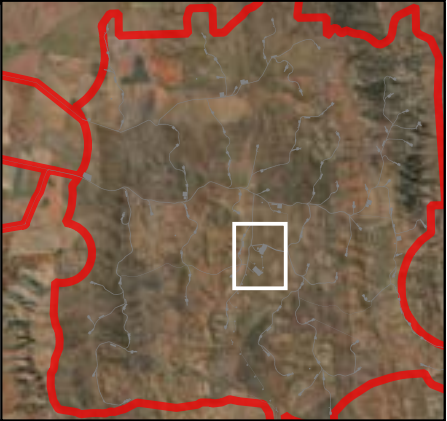
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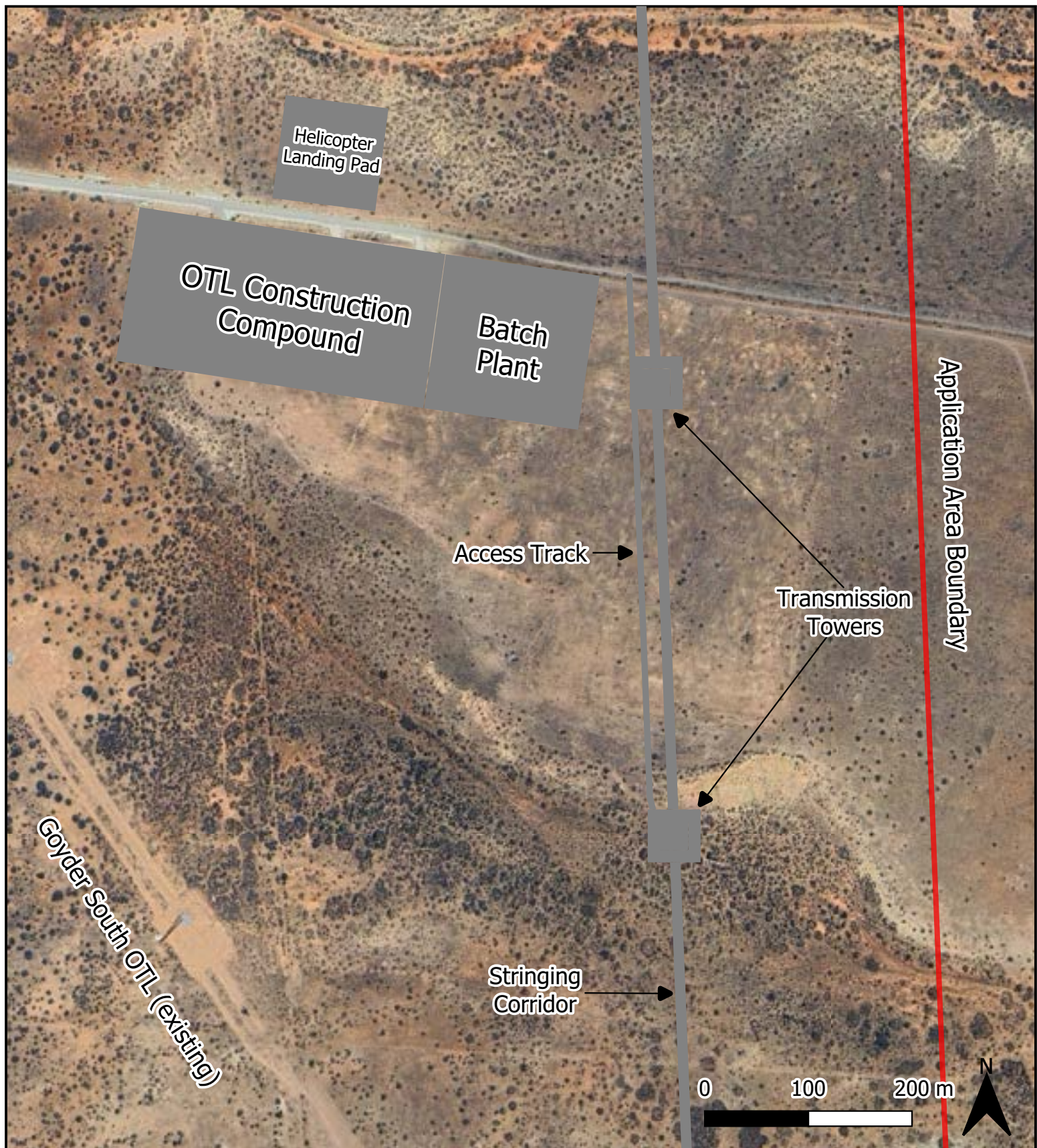
**Goyder North
Wind Farm**

**Attachment 1: Project
Map Series**

**PLAN001 - Collector Site
Plan**

Collector Substation and
Collector Battery Layout





NEOEN

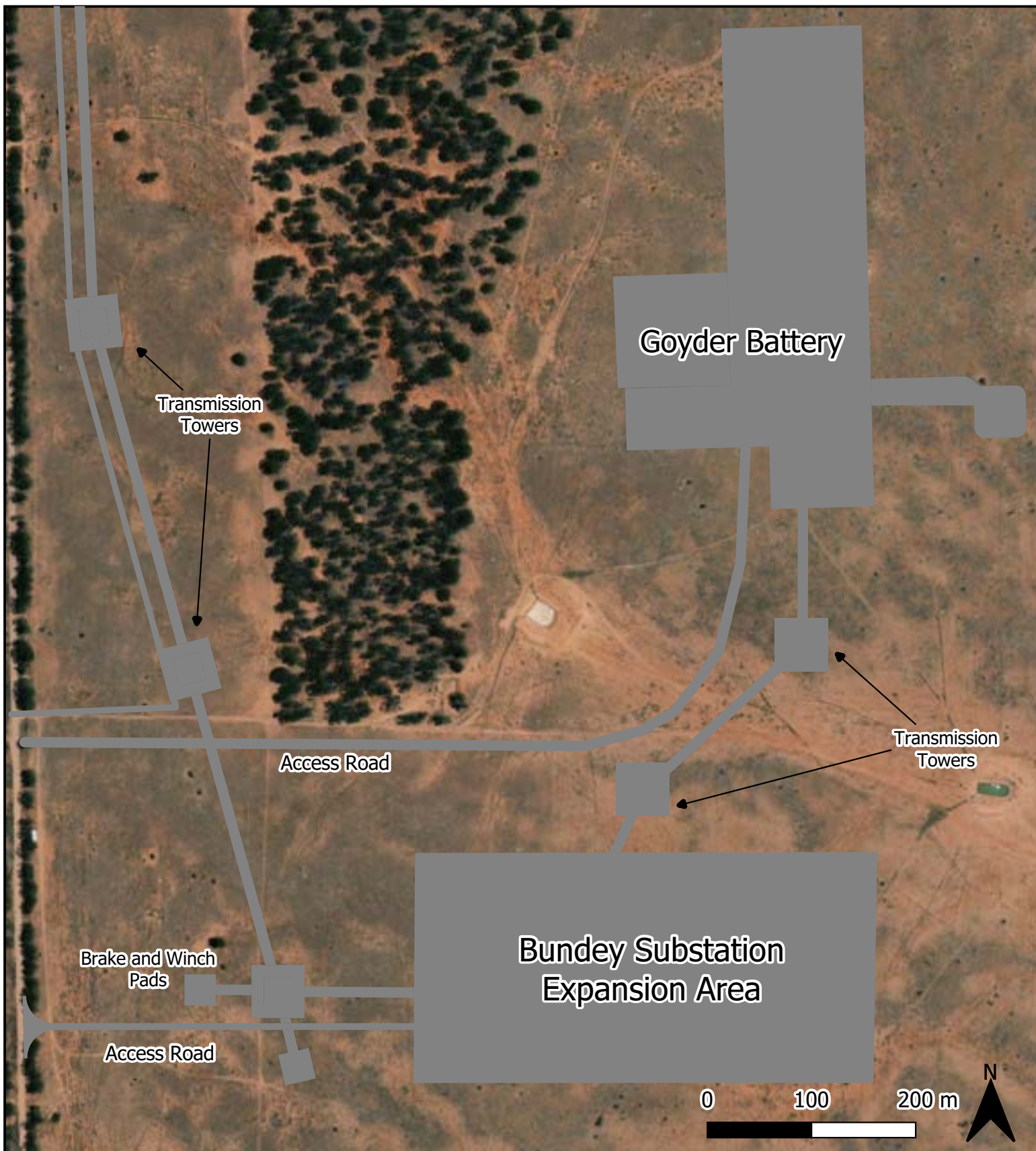
**Goyder North
Wind Farm**

**Attachment 1: Project
Map Series**

**PLAN002 - Overhead
Transmission Line
Compound**

GNWF Overhead Transmission
Line (OTL) Construction
Compound and Indicative
Layout





NEOEN

Goyder North Wind Farm

**Attachment 1: Project
Map Series**

PLAN003 - Bunday Site Plan

Bunday Substation Expansion
Area, Goyder Battery and
GNWF Overhead Transmission
Line



Attachment 7 – Project component details (provided by the Applicant)

Permanent Structures

Component	Description	Depths of ground-disturbing works
Wind turbines	- Up to 99 Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) - Maximum turbine tip height of 240 m - Wind turbines would be generally 500 to 1000 m apart - Blades would be up to 95 m in length and would have low-reflective coating - Turbine tower base diameter would be around 6 m - Foundation would be approximately 30 m in diameter and may be either concrete footings, rock anchors or a combination of both and would mostly be buried with part of the foundation just above ground level. - Hardstand area at the base of each turbine would be approximately 78 x 48 m - Laydown area at the base of each turbine would be approximately 90 x 20m - Crane boom area at the base of each turbine would be approximately 140 x 17 m Main types of machinery used for the preparation, construction, and installation of WTGs includes: - Excavators: 5-tonne to 75-tonne tracked excavators (general earthworks, trenching, foundation excavation) - Bulldozers: D6 to D10 class for topsoil stripping and site preparation - Graders: 12-foot to 16-foot blade graders for access road and hardstand formation - Rollers: Smooth drum and padfoot rollers (6–28 tonne) for compaction - Water carts: 10,000L to 40,000L capacity for dust suppression and compaction	- Per hardstand, laydown and crane boom area: typically 7 m with the potential for approximately 15 m (in hilly areas where a substantial volume of cut and fill may be required) - Per foundation: typically 3-4 m beyond the hardstand excavation depth (excluding rock anchors, if required) <i>N.B.: rock anchors are unlikely to be used on the Project. If required, approximate diameter would be 15cm diameter sunk vertically in a circular pattern around the turbine tower base, to a depth of around 20m.</i>

Component	Description	Depths of ground-disturbing works
	• Rock breakers: Hydraulic hammer attachments used where required • Mobile Concrete Batching Plants • Concrete Agitator Trucks: 6–10 m³ capacity • Concrete Pumps: Boom pumps (36–60m reach) and line pumps • Prime Movers with Extendable Trailers: Capable of transporting tower sections, blades (up to 90 m), and nacelles • Platform Trailers: For nacelle, hub, and heavy-load transport • Pilot and Escort Vehicles: For all oversize loads as per regulatory requirements • Main Erection Cranes: Crawler cranes up to 750 tonne capacity (e.g. Liebherr LR 1750 or equivalent) • Tail Cranes: Hydraulic assist cranes in the 100–300 tonne range • Mobile Cranes: All-terrain cranes (25–100 tonne) for electrical infrastructure and general lifts • Elevated Work Platforms (EWP): Scissor lifts and boom lifts up to 100 m • Telescopic handlers: With attachments for handling palletised and oversized components	
Battery storage facilities	• Collector BESS: a compound of approximately 7 ha with a 3.5 m high fence containing batteries, switchyard and associated equipment, underground cabling, overhead transmission lines, access road, security, lighting and an O&M facility. • Goyder BESS (at Bunday): a compound of with a similar layout to the Collector BESS, but a slightly larger compound of 10 ha (including access road, and O&M facility and grid connection via overhead transmission line and/or underground cable). See the concept plans at Attachment 6 that show the indicative location and layout of some of these Project components.	Excavations for foundations are expected to be around 1-2 m. Excavation for cut and fill could be between 3-8 m depending on the slope of the land.

Component	Description	Depths of ground-disturbing works
	Main types of machinery used for the preparation, construction, and installation of battery storage facilities includes: • Excavators and graders for pad preparation and stormwater drainage • Piling rigs and augers for transformer/inverter skid footings • Cranes (including truck-mounted and rough terrain) for containerised unit installation • Cable trenchers and conduit laying plant • EWPs and service platforms for inverter and switchgear installation • Delivery vehicles and forklifts for auxiliary component handling	
Substations	• Collector substation: two fenced compounds of 150 x 150 m and 80 x 180 m adjacent to each other. Access would be via Gum Hill Road. It is proposed to be located centrally within the wind farm area. • Bunday substation: an extension of ElectraNet's existing Bunday Substation of approximately 220 x 440 m. • O&M facility: a fenced compound of 50 x 70 m co-located with the collector substation which would comprise of buildings (office and staff amenities), car park, workshop and laydown area • Supporting services would be small scale and involve standard electricity supply, water tanks and wastewater disposal. See the concept plans at Attachment 6 that show the indicative location and layout of some of these Project components. Main types of machinery used for the preparation, construction, and installation of substations and O&M facilities (at Collector substation) is similar to the battery storage facilities detailed above.	Excavations for foundations are expected to be around 1-2 m. Excavation for cut and fill could be between 3-8 m depending on the slope of the land.

Component	Description	Depths of ground-disturbing works
Transmission lines / towers	- Approximately 118 transmission line lattice towers up to 65 m in height, each with a footprint of 27 x 27 m. - Each transmission tower would have 4 footings, each with a typical diameter of 1.5 m, but sometimes around 5 m in diameter. - Towers will be spaced approximately 300 to 500 m apart. - Length of overhead transmission line is approximately 48 km. - Access tracks to each transmission tower would have a width of approximately 6 m. Additional transmission lines and/or underground cables (approximately 500 m in length) are proposed to connect each battery storage facility to its adjacent substation. Main types of machinery used for the preparation, construction, and installation of transmission lines and towers is similar to the wind turbine generator equipment detailed above.	Excavations expected to be around 6-15 m per footing.
Meteorological masts	15 meteorological masts may be required, each with a base footing and anchored guy wires - Approximately 140 m in height - Each mast would have a central foundation of around 1.5 x 1.5 m. - Each mast would have up to 9 footings, each approximately 1 x 1 m and spaced at a radius of around 120 m from the centre pole - The specific locations are yet to be identified as their location depends on final micro-siting of wind turbines Main types of machinery used for the preparation, construction, and installation of meteorological masts is similar to the battery storage facilities detailed above.	Per central foundation: approximately 2 m Per footing: approximately 2.5 m
Access roads (incl. any kerbing, drainage,	- Access tracks during the construction phase would be around 11 m wide - Following construction, these tracks would be rehabilitated and reduced to the minimum widths requested by the Country Fire Service (around 7m)	For access roads within the wind farm area: typically 7 m, with the potential for approximately 15 m (in hilly areas where

Component	Description	Depths of ground-disturbing works
runoff, bridges and culverts etc.)	- Upgrades to existing construction entry point intersections to enable access for heavy vehicles are also required Main types of machinery used for the preparation, construction, and installation of WTG's includes: - Excavators: 5-tonne to 75-tonne tracked excavators (general earthworks, trenching, foundation excavation) - Bulldozers: D6 to D10 class for topsoil stripping and site preparation - Graders: 12-foot to 16-foot blade graders for access road and hardstand formation - Rollers: Smooth drum and padfoot rollers (6–28 tonne) for compaction - Water carts: 10,000L to 40,000L capacity for dust suppression and compaction - Rock breakers: Hydraulic hammer attachments used where required	a substantial volume of cut and fill may be required) - For access points / intersections: approximately 2 m - For construction entry points: approximately 2 m - For access roads to each transmission tower: approximately 5 m
Underground cabling	- Underground cabling for transmission and communications to be installed - These would preferentially be placed adjacent to access roads and primarily within the battery storage facilities - Trenches could be around 35 m wide where multiple cables are accommodated Main types of machinery used for underground cabling include: - Excavators: 5-tonne to 35-tonne tracked excavators (general earthworks, trenching, foundation excavation) - Bulldozers: D6 to D10 class for topsoil stripping and site preparation - Graders: 12-foot to 16-foot blade graders for access road and hardstand formation - Rollers: Smooth drum and padfoot rollers (6–28 tonne) for compaction - Water carts: 10,000L to 40,000L capacity for dust suppression and compaction - Rock breakers: Hydraulic hammer attachments used where required	Trenching: approximately 2 m

Component	Description	Depths of ground-disturbing works
	Rock saws / trenchers: used for excavating cable trench prior to MV cable installation	
Other associated works	- Security fencing - Landscaping (if required) - Network signal repeater infrastructure (if required) with a footprint of around 10 by 10m - Water tanks placed on circular pads around 10m in diameter Covered in sections above.	- Piling for fencing: approximately 1 m - Piling for signage/landscaping: approximately 0.5 m - Installation of repeater infrastructure: approximately 2 m - Installation of water tanks: approximately 0.5 m

Temporary Structures

Component	Description	Depths of ground-disturbing works
Wind construction compounds, laydown areas, stockpiles and site security	- Construction compounds: three fenced compounds located around the wind farm construction site. Approximately 150 x 150 m in size and include (but not limited to) site office and staff facilities, staff toilets and change rooms, workshops, car park and laydown area. - Laydown areas: one main laydown of 150 x 150 m in size and four others of 100 x 100 m located around the wind farm construction site. - Stockpiles: 16 stockpiles of 200 x 50 m located along access roads within the wind farm area to allow temporary storage of fill material. - Site security: one fenced compound of 100 x 100 m located near the construction site entrance providing an easily accessible location for site workers to check in.	Minimal excavation is contemplated as the compound areas and laydown areas would simply be hardstand laid over existing ground, or in a few cases (such as demountable buildings) with shallow footings typically 1 m in depth. The compound areas would be returned to their former land use after completion of the works.
Laydown areas for battery storage and substation facilities	A laydown area of 100 x 100 m to be located adjacent to the proposed battery storage and substation facilities	
Transmission line construction areas, construction compound, brake and winch sites and helicopter landing pads	- Temporary construction area: located around the base of each transmission tower to be used for the assembly and installation of each tower. Approximately 50 x 50 m in size (overlapping with the 27 x 27 m permanent clearance). - Construction compound: an area of 300 x 150 m to be located along the transmission line. This compound will include (but not limited to) site office and staff facilities, staff toilets and change rooms, workshops, car park and laydown area. - Brake and Winch sites: two 30 x 30 m pads and two 10 x 60 m stringing corridors at each turn greater than 30 degrees or at a minimum of every	

	7 km. The brake and winch work together to control the tension of the transmission line (or ‘conductor’) during the stringing process. • Helicopter landing pads: two 100 x 100 m pads to be used in the case that the transmission line is strung with the utilisation of helicopters. See the concept plans at Attachment 6 that show the indicative location and layout of some of these Project components.	
Batch plants	• Five areas of 150 x 150 m including (but not limited to) mobile batch plant, office, lab, staff amenities, washdown area, storage and materials stockpile bays • Batch plants would be at least 50 m from a watercourse	Excavations expected to be approximately 0.5 m