

## Appendix D Cultural Heritage Risk Assessment



## Beerburrum to Nambour Rail Upgrade Project

Cultural Heritage Risk Assessment

Sunshine Coast Local Government Area

Prepared for SMEC Australia and Building Queensland | 20 November 2019





## Document control

Project number	Client	Project manager	LGA
5013	SMEC Australia and Building Queensland	Josephine Wood	Sunshine Coast

Version	Author	Review	Status	Date
D01	Jessica Cuskelly	Jill Reid	Draft	08/10/2019
F01	Jessica Cuskelly		Final	20/11/2019

© Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd (ACN 137 111 721) 2018

Copyright protects this publication. All rights reserved. Except for purposes permitted by the Australian Copyright Act 1968, reproduction, adaptation, electronic storage, transmission and communication to the public by any means is prohibited without our prior written permission. Any third party material, including images, contained in this publication remains the property of the specified copyright owner unless otherwise indicated, and is used subject to their licensing conditions.

### Disclaimer

While Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd uses care and diligence in the preparation of this report, it is not responsible or liable for any mistakes, misprints, omissions or typographical errors. None of Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd, nor its editors or authors are responsible for the results of any actions taken on the basis of information in this publication. Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd and its editors and authors expressly disclaim all and any liability and responsibility to any person or organisation in respect of, or as a consequence of, anything done or omitted to be done by any person or organisation in reliance, whether wholly or partially, upon the whole or part of any of the contents of this publication, including any photographs, statements or descriptions. No representation is made as to the suitability of this publication for any particular purpose. The views expressed in this publication are not necessarily endorsed by this publication, its editors or authors, or the owners or management of Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd.

### Enquiries should be addressed to:

Sydney Head Office  
Niche Environment and Heritage  
02 9630 5658  
info@niche-eh.com  
PO Box 2443 North Parramatta  
NSW 1750 Australia

## Executive summary

Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd (Niche) was commissioned by SMEC Australia and Building Queensland (SMEC) on behalf of Building Queensland, to prepare this Cultural Heritage Risk Assessment (CHRA) for the proposed Beerburrum to Nambour Rail Upgrade Project proposal (the Project), in southeast Queensland. The Project area included a 39 km long section of the existing North Coast Rail Line, proposed areas for rail corridor realignment, station upgrades and proposals for associated road works (including grade separation options) between Beerburrum and Nambour train stations. The Project is located solely within the Sunshine Coast Council (SCC) area.

The assessment was required to inform the completion of a Business Case proposed under the Queensland Government's Project Assessment Framework. The results of the CHRA will be used to inform future design works through the identification of potential impacts to places of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance within the Project area.

The aim of the CHRA was to identify areas where Aboriginal cultural heritage is known to exist and determine areas where the potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage values to exist and high risk areas may be situated.

Several places of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance were identified within the Project area. Impacts will be both direct and indirect. The key results and recommendations of this CHRA are:

### Key results

The Aboriginal Party for the Project area is the Kabi Kabi First Nation People. Cultural Heritage Database and Register (#59762, #59762 and #59762).

No previously recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage sites are located within the Project area.

However, seven (7) sites have been recorded within 500 m of the Project area.

- KC-0002-1 – Artefact Scatter.
- KC-0002-2 – Artefact Scatter.
- KC:G76 – Burial(s).
- KC:E28 – Artefact Scatter.
- KC:F56 – Artefact Scatter.
- KC:F51 – Artefact Scatter.
- KB:D96 – Artefact Scatter.

Additionally, within 5 km of the Project area, 87 previously recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage sites were identified.

Areas of high risk for Aboriginal cultural heritage exist within the current rail alignment in the Project area, including at those locations requiring works in and around creek crossings (e.g. for the construction of new passing loops, extension of existing passing loops, and ancillary works sites).

Additionally, areas of high archaeological potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage exist outside the current rail alignment, but within the Project area. This includes areas where no known or significant previous ground surface disturbance has been undertaken, such as in areas of remnant vegetation and in areas where works may be required in and around creek crossings.

Duty of Care categories vary across the Project area, including areas of Categories 3, 4 and 5.



Recommendations:

- If the scope of the Project changes, this CHRA will need to be reviewed and updated.
- A targeted Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Field Assessment of areas where proposed works will occur in areas of Category 4 and 5 should be undertaken.
- High risk areas include:
  - All creek crossings where works will impact the ground surface within the current rail alignment.
  - All creek crossing where works will occur outside the current rail alignment.
  - All areas of previously remnant vegetation within the Project area.
  - Areas where works will be occurring within proximity of the seven Aboriginal cultural heritage sites (KB:D96; KC:F56; KC:F51; KC:E28; KC:G76; KC-0002-1 and KC-0002-2) located within 500 m of the Project area.

## Glossary and list of abbreviations

The glossary below contains definitions sourced from the DATSIP website, the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* and the *Duty of Care Guidelines 2004*. Definitions were collated verbatim to avoid presenting any interpretation of the meanings.

Term or abbreviation	Definition
Aboriginal cultural heritage (Section 8 ACHA)	<p>Anything that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A significant Aboriginal area in Queensland.</li> <li>• A significant Aboriginal object.</li> <li>• Evidence, of archaeological or historic significance, of Aboriginal occupation of an area of Queensland.</li> </ul>
Aboriginal cultural heritage body	<p>An entity registered under part 4 (of the ACHA) as an Aboriginal cultural heritage body for the area. The sole function of a cultural heritage body is to identify the Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander parties for an area and serves as the first point of contact for cultural heritage matters.</p>
Aboriginal cultural heritage database	<p>The purpose of the cultural heritage database is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assemble information about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage in a central and accessible location.</li> <li>• Provide a research and planning tool to help Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander parties, researchers and other persons assess the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage values of particular areas.</li> </ul> <p>The database is not publicly available.</p>
Aboriginal cultural heritage register	<p>The cultural heritage register holds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information regarding cultural heritage studies under Part 6 of the ACHA.</li> <li>• Information regarding Designated Landscape Areas.</li> <li>• Information about whether a particular area has been the subject of a cultural heritage management plan under Part 7 of the ACHA.</li> <li>• Information on cultural heritage bodies.</li> <li>• Details of statutory Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander parties.</li> </ul> <p>The register is available to the public.</p>
Aboriginal human remains	<p>Burials are highly significant to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and it is important not to interfere with human remains.</p> <p>All burials in Queensland are regulated under the <i>Criminal Code Act 1899</i>, <i>Coroners Act 2003</i>, <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>, <i>Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>, and local government by-laws.</p> <p>DATSIP is responsible for administering the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage legislation.</p> <p>See also Burials.</p> <p>For information regarding the Handling and Management of human remains, follow this link: <a href="https://www.datsip.qld.gov.au/resources/datsima/people-communities/cultural-heritage/guidelines-human-remains.pdf">https://www.datsip.qld.gov.au/resources/datsima/people-communities/cultural-heritage/guidelines-human-remains.pdf</a></p>
Aboriginal Party	<p>In the event that there is no native title party for an area, the ACHA recognises the Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander party for an area as being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The person recognised in accordance with tradition/custom as being responsible for the area.</li> </ul>



Term or abbreviation	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person/family/clan group with particular knowledge about traditions, observances, customs or beliefs associated with the area.</li> </ul>
ACHA	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
Areas of biogeographical significance, such as natural wetlands	A landscape feature as listed in Section 6.2 of the Duty of Care Guidelines. Meaning is context dependant.
Burials	Pre-contact Aboriginal burials are commonly found in caves and rock shelters, midden deposits and sand dunes. Burial sites are sensitive places of great significance to Indigenous people. Also see Aboriginal Human Remains.
Cave	A landscape feature as listed in Section 6.2 of the Duty of Care Guidelines. May mean any natural underground chamber in a hillside or cliff that is suitable for human habitation.
Ceremonial places	The material remains of past Aboriginal ceremonial activities may come in the form of earthen arrangements or bora grounds and their associated connecting pathways, and stone circles, arrangements and mounds. Indigenous people used these places for ceremonies, including initiation and inter-group gatherings.
Contact Site	The material remains of Indigenous participation in the development of Queensland after the arrival of European settlers. These include former or current Aboriginal missions, native mounted police barracks and historical camping sites.
Cultural heritage duty of care	A person who carries out an activity must take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure the activity does not harm Aboriginal cultural heritage.
Cultural heritage duty of care guidelines	Gazetted guidelines identifying reasonable and practicable measures for ensuring activities are managed to avoid or minimise harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage. For information regarding the Cultural Heritage Duty of Care Guidelines, follow this link: <a href="https://www.datsip.qld.gov.au/resources/datsima/people-communities/cultural-heritage/duty-of-care-guidelines.pdf">https://www.datsip.qld.gov.au/resources/datsima/people-communities/cultural-heritage/duty-of-care-guidelines.pdf</a>
Cultural heritage find	A significant Aboriginal object or, evidence of archaeological or historic significance of Aboriginal occupation of an area of Queensland, or Aboriginal human remains, found in the course of undertaking an activity covered by the Duty of Care Guidelines.
Cultural heritage management plan	<p>A CHMP is an agreement between a land user (sponsor) and Traditional Owners (endorsed party) developed under Part 7 of the ACHA.</p> <p>The plan explains how land use activities can be managed to avoid or minimise harm to Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage.</p> <p>For information regarding the Cultural Heritage Management Plans, follow this link: <a href="https://www.datsip.qld.gov.au/resources/datsima/people-communities/cultural-heritage/chmp-guidelines.pdf">https://www.datsip.qld.gov.au/resources/datsima/people-communities/cultural-heritage/chmp-guidelines.pdf</a></p>
Cultural heritage study	<p>A comprehensive study of Aboriginal cultural heritage in an area conducted under part 6 of the ACHA for the purpose of recording the findings of the study on the Cultural Heritage Register.</p> <p>For information regarding the Cultural Heritage Studies, follow this link: <a href="https://www.datsip.qld.gov.au/resources/datsima/people-communities/cultural-heritage/cultural-heritage-studies.pdf">https://www.datsip.qld.gov.au/resources/datsima/people-communities/cultural-heritage/cultural-heritage-studies.pdf</a></p>
DATSIP	Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships

Term or abbreviation	Definition
Designated landscape areas	Under the repealed <i>Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987</i> , an area was declared a 'designated landscape area' (DLA) if it was deemed necessary or desirable for it to be preserved or to regulate access. For information regarding Designated Landscape Areas, follow this link: <a href="https://www.datsip.qld.gov.au/people-communities/aboriginal-torres-strait-islander-cultural-heritage/designated-landscape-areas">https://www.datsip.qld.gov.au/people-communities/aboriginal-torres-strait-islander-cultural-heritage/designated-landscape-areas</a>
Developed Area	Means that the area is developed or maintained for a particular purpose such as use as a park, garden, railway, road or other access route, navigation channel, municipal facility or infrastructure facility, such as power lines, telecommunication lines or electricity infrastructure.
DoC Guidelines	Duty of Care Guidelines 2004
Fish Traps and Weirs	Fish traps and weirs are stone or wooden constructions designed to capture aquatic animals, predominantly fish. Traps are considered as structures made predominantly from stone to form a type of pen or enclosure. Weirs are constructions designed to block the natural flow of water in creeks, streams and other watercourses.
Foreshores and coastal dunes	A landscape feature as listed in Section 6.2 of the Duty of Care Guidelines. May mean beach or inlet, lake shores and the dunes associated with coastal and lacustrine environments.
Grinding Groove	Grinding grooves represent the physical evidence of past tool making or food processing activities. They are generally found near water sources. The presence of long thin grooves may indicate where the edges of stone tools were ground. Food processing activities such as seed grinding can leave shallow circular depressions in rock surfaces.
Harm	Damage or injury to, or desecration or destruction of, the cultural heritage.
Hearth	Fire-pit or fireplace.
Land user	A person carrying out, or proposing to carry out, activities on land likely to materially affect the land.
Native Title Party	<p>The native title party for an area is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Native title holders – that is where native title has been recognised by the Federal Court of Australia.</li> <li>Registered native title claimants – native title claims currently before the Federal Court of Australia.</li> <li>Previously registered native title claimants (the 'last claim standing') – native title claims that have been removed from the Register of Native Title Claims administered by the National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT).</li> </ul> <p>Previously registered native title claimants will continue to be the native title party for that area providing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no other registered native title claimant for the area.</li> <li>There is not, and never has been, a native title holder for the area.</li> </ul> <p>The native title party maintains this status within the external boundaries of the claim even if native title has been extinguished.</p>
Occupation sites	These are places where the material remains of human occupation are found. Such sites contain discarded stone tools, food remains, ochre, charcoal, stone and clay hearths or ovens, shell middens and shell scatters, including deposits found in rock shelters and caves. These deposits may be buried. Other evidence of occupation sites includes the remains of Aboriginal dwellings or "gunyahs".



Term or abbreviation	Definition
Particular types of native vegetation	A landscape feature as listed in Section 6.2 of the Duty of Care Guidelines. Native vegetation are plants that occur naturally within the region. Particular types of native vegetation may mean plants that are rare or have economic and/or social value to Aboriginal people.
Permanent and semi-permanent waterholes, natural springs	A landscape feature as listed in Section 6.2 of the Duty of Care Guidelines. Waterholes (natural or cultural) and natural springs.
Project	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A development or proposed development.</li> <li>• An action or proposed action.</li> <li>• A use or proposed use of land.</li> </ul>
Project area	In relation to a project, means the area the subject of the project, whether in construction or operational phases.
Quarry	Quarries are places where raw materials such as stone or ochre were obtained through either surface collection or sub-surface quarrying. Stone collected or extracted from stone quarries was used for the manufacture of stone tools. Ochre, a type of coloured clay, was utilised by Indigenous people in rock art and for body and wooden tool decoration.
Registered significant area	Means an area recorded in the cultural heritage register as a significant Aboriginal area
Registered significant object	Means an object recorded in the cultural heritage register as a significant Aboriginal object.
Rock Art	Queensland has a rich and diverse rock art heritage. Rock art sites can include engravings, paintings, stencils and drawings. Paintings, stencils and drawings may have been done for everyday purposes, but are often used for ceremonial and sacred functions. Engravings include designs scratched, pecked or abraded into a rock surface.
Rock outcrop	A landscape feature as listed in Section 6.2 of the Duty of Care Guidelines. May mean a prominent boulder or cluster of boulders or a rock with an overhang suitable for human shelter.
Sand hills	A landscape feature as listed in Section 6.2 of the Duty of Care Guidelines. May mean sand dunes associated with coastal and lacustrine environments or inland dune systems.
Scarred or carved trees	Scars found on large mature trees often indicate the removal of bark by Indigenous people to make material items like canoes, containers, shields and boomerangs. Carved trees generally feature larger areas of bark that have been removed and carved lines deeply etched into the timber. Carvings include geometric or linear patterns, human figures, animals and birds.
Significant Aboriginal area (Section 9 of ACHA)	An area of particular significance to Aboriginal people because of either or both of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aboriginal tradition.</li> <li>• The history, including contemporary history of any Aboriginal party for the area.</li> </ul>
Significant Aboriginal object (Section 10 of ACHA)	An object of particular significance to Aboriginal people because of either or both of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aboriginal tradition.</li> <li>• The history, including contemporary history of any Aboriginal party for the area.</li> </ul>

Term or abbreviation	Definition
Significant Ground Disturbance	Means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disturbance by machinery of the topsoil or surface rock layer of the ground, such as by ploughing, drilling or dredging.</li> <li>The removal of native vegetation by disturbing root systems and exposing underlying soil.</li> </ul>
Some hill and mound formations	A landscape feature as listed in Section 6.2 of the Duty of Care Guidelines. Possible links to intangible cultural heritage values (e.g. story places, dreaming places, etc).
Stone artefact	A stone artefact usually refers to flaked stone tools. Technologically, this would include cores, flakes and retouched flakes. Other classes of artefacts such as hammerstones are often included in this term.
Stone artefact scatter	A group of stone artefacts clustered together. Stone artefact scatters are described by their size (area), density (artefacts per m2) and diversity (frequency of different artefact types and materials).
Surface Disturbance	Means any disturbance of an area which causes a lasting impact to the land or waters during the activity or after the activity has ceased.
Well	Rock wells are reliable water sources that have been altered by Indigenous people for the storage of water. The presence of wells often indicates the location of routes frequently travelled by Indigenous people in the past.



## Table of Contents

<b>Executive summary .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>Glossary and list of abbreviations .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>1. Introduction .....</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1 Background and need for the project .....	3
1.2 Assessment overview .....	3
1.3 Project location and description.....	4
1.4 Author and Quality Control .....	5
1.5 Limitations .....	5
<b>2. Statutory controls.....</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1 Commonwealth legislation.....	2
2.2 State legislation .....	2
2.3 Local planning scheme.....	2
<b>3. Aboriginal heritage desktop review .....</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1 DATSIP Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Database and Register Search Result.....	3
3.2 Local archaeology and land use history.....	13
<b>4. Landscape and land history context .....</b>	<b>16</b>
4.1 Geographic context .....	16
4.2 Archaeological relationship between sites and water .....	16
4.3 Soils and geology .....	16
4.4 Botanical context.....	17
<b>5. Past Land Use .....</b>	<b>19</b>
5.1 Previous Surface Disturbance and/or Significant Ground Disturbance .....	19
5.2 Project area potential .....	20
<b>6. Duty of Care Category and Risk assessment.....</b>	<b>22</b>
6.1 Duty of Care Category .....	22
6.2 Summary.....	22
<b>7. Conclusions and recommendations .....</b>	<b>30</b>
7.1 Conclusion .....	30
<b>References.....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Annex 1 DATSIP Search Results.....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Annex 2 Historical Aerials.....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>List of Figures</b>	

Figure 1: Project area. ....	1
Figure 2: DATSIP sites within 5 km of Project area: overview.....	6
Figure 3: DATSIP sites within 5 km of Project area: Area A.....	7
Figure 4: DATSIP sites within 5 km of Project area: Area B.....	8
Figure 5: DATSIP sites within 5 km of Project area: Area C.....	9
Figure 6: DATSIP sites within 5 km of Project area: Area A.....	10
Figure 7: DATSIP sites within 5 km of Project area: Area B.....	11
Figure 8: DATSIP sites within 5 km of Project area: Area C.....	12
Figure 9. Areas of high risk Aboriginal cultural heritage – Overview.....	23
Figure 10. Areas of high risk Aboriginal cultural heritage – Beerburrrum.....	24
Figure 11. Areas of high risk Aboriginal cultural heritage – Beerwah.....	25
Figure 12. Areas of high risk Aboriginal cultural heritage – Eudlo.....	26
Figure 13. Areas of high risk Aboriginal cultural heritage – Glasshouse Mountains.....	27
Figure 14. Areas of high risk Aboriginal cultural heritage – Landsborough.....	28
Figure 15. Areas of high risk Aboriginal cultural heritage – Palmwoods.....	29

## List of Tables

Table 1 Project Elements.....	4
Table 2: Results of DATSIP searches.....	3
Table 3: DATSIP registered Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within 500 m from the Project area. ....	4
Table 4. Aboriginal Party for the Project area.....	5
Table 5: Types of Disturbance as defined in Section 3 of the Duty of Care Guidelines. ....	19
Table 6. Predictive model for the probability of the existence of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the Project area. ....	20

## 1. Introduction

---

### 1.1 Background and need for the project

Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd (Niche) was commissioned by SMEC on behalf of Building Queensland, to prepare this Cultural Heritage Risk Assessment (CHRA) for the proposed Beerburrum to Nambour Rail Upgrade Project proposal (the Project). The Project involves a 39 km section of the North Coast Line. The existing railway line consists of a single bi-directional line, with passing loops at stations.

This CHRA aims to identify whether the Project area has the potential to contain Aboriginal cultural heritage or cultural heritage values which could be harmed as a result of the proposed Project activities. The CHRA has been written to ensure compliance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (ACHA).

#### 1.1.1 Aboriginal cultural heritage

Section 23 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (ACHA) states a person who carries out an activity must take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure the activity does not harm Aboriginal cultural heritage. Section 23(3) of the ACHA identifies that following the assessment process outlined in the Duty of Care Guidelines is a pathway to achieving compliance with the ACHA.

The aim of this CHRA is to assist SMEC/Building Queensland in evaluating whether the Project has the potential to cause harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

This is achieved through the identification of any previously recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage, the extent of previous disturbance and an assessment of the archaeological potential of the Project area. By undertaking these tasks, this CHRA addresses Section 23(2) a, d, e and g of the ACHA. The CHRA will also identify any additional assessments or other management strategies that should be implemented if the Project was to occur as planned.

### 1.2 Assessment overview

The scope of this CHRA includes:

- Desktop searches of registers, inventories and relevant lists for cultural heritage, including:
  - DATSIP Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Database.
  - National Heritage List.
  - Commonwealth Heritage List.
  - Queensland Heritage Register.
  - LGA's local heritage register and planning scheme.
- A desktop review of cultural heritage studies of relevance to the Project area (Aboriginal and historical studies) to determine the local archaeological history and archaeological potential of the Project area.
- A desktop review of environmental studies of relevance to the Project area to determine the local environment history.
- A desktop analysis of available historical aerial photographs of the Project area to establish the extent of disturbance caused by past land use activities. In addition, the review will aim to identify any high risk landscapes and/or geographic areas.
- Preparation of all information to consolidate findings in this report.
- Inclusion of recommendations based on an understanding of the risk of Aboriginal cultural heritage being present and the requirements and obligations under the ACHA.
- Provision of a draft report to the SMEC/Building Queensland for review and finalisation.

### 1.3 Project location and description

The Project is located in the Sunshine Coast Hinterland, shown in Figure 1. It involves the following:

- Duplication of the North Coast Line between Beerburrum and Glasshouse Mountains Station, utilising a predominantly new corridor (approximately 6.7 km).
- Duplication of the North Coast Line between Glasshouse Mountains Station and Landsborough Station, utilising predominantly the existing corridor (approx. 10 km).
- Elimination of the level crossing at Barrs Road and Caloundra Street.
- Road realignments including realignment of sections of the Steve Irwin Way.
- Expansion of the park and ride facilities at Beerburrum, Landsborough, Palmwoods and Nambour Stations.
- Extension of passing loops north of Landsborough Station, south of Eudlo Station and south of Woombye Station.
- Potential station upgrades at Mooloolah, Eudlo, Palmwoods and Woombye Stations.

The rail components of the Project will be accommodated within the gazetted ‘future railway land’ from Beerburrum to Landsborough. Between Landsborough and Nambour, Project elements (passing loops and station upgrades), will be located within the existing North Coast Line corridor and station areas, leaving the protected Landsborough to Nambour Future Passenger Transport Corridor available for implementation at a time when costs and benefits of its development can be justified. Road realignments proposed between Beerburrum and Landsborough extend beyond the protected corridor. These include realignments at Beerburrum Street / Red Road / Steve Irwin Way, and also Berteaus Road / Caves Road (near the Matthew Flinders Rest Area and State Forest Nursery). The Steve Irwin Way is also proposed to be realigned to the east between the Matthew Flinders Rest Area and Moffats Road. Additional car parking capacity has also been considered at Beerburrum, Woombye and Nambour Stations.

The Project will require new or extended crossings of waterways including Tibrogargan, Coonowrin, Coochin, Blue Gum, Mellum and Addlington Creeks. Further detail of Project elements is provided in Table 1.

**Table 1 Project Elements.**

Location	Project Elements
Beerburrum Station	Park and ride expansion.
Beerburrum to Glasshouse Mountains Station	Duplication within the protected corridor. Road realignments at Beerburrum Street / Red Road / Steve Irwin Way, Berteaus Road / Caves Road and the Steve Irwin Way between the Matthew Flinders Rest Area and Moffats Road. Bridges / structures at Tibrogargan Creek. Grade separation at Barrs Road, with a new option crossing Coonowrin Creek, approximately on the western side of the railway. Reconstruction of the Burgess Street road over rail bridge immediately south of its current location.
Glasshouse Mountains to Landsborough	Duplication following the existing rail corridor, within the protected corridor, reducing the footprint of the original land requirements identified.
Landsborough Grade separation	Several grade separation options have been considered. The preferred option crosses to the south of the existing level crossing, crossing old Landsborough Road and connecting back to Maleny Street, near Stephens Street.
Landsborough Park and Ride	Park and ride expansion on eastern side of Station.



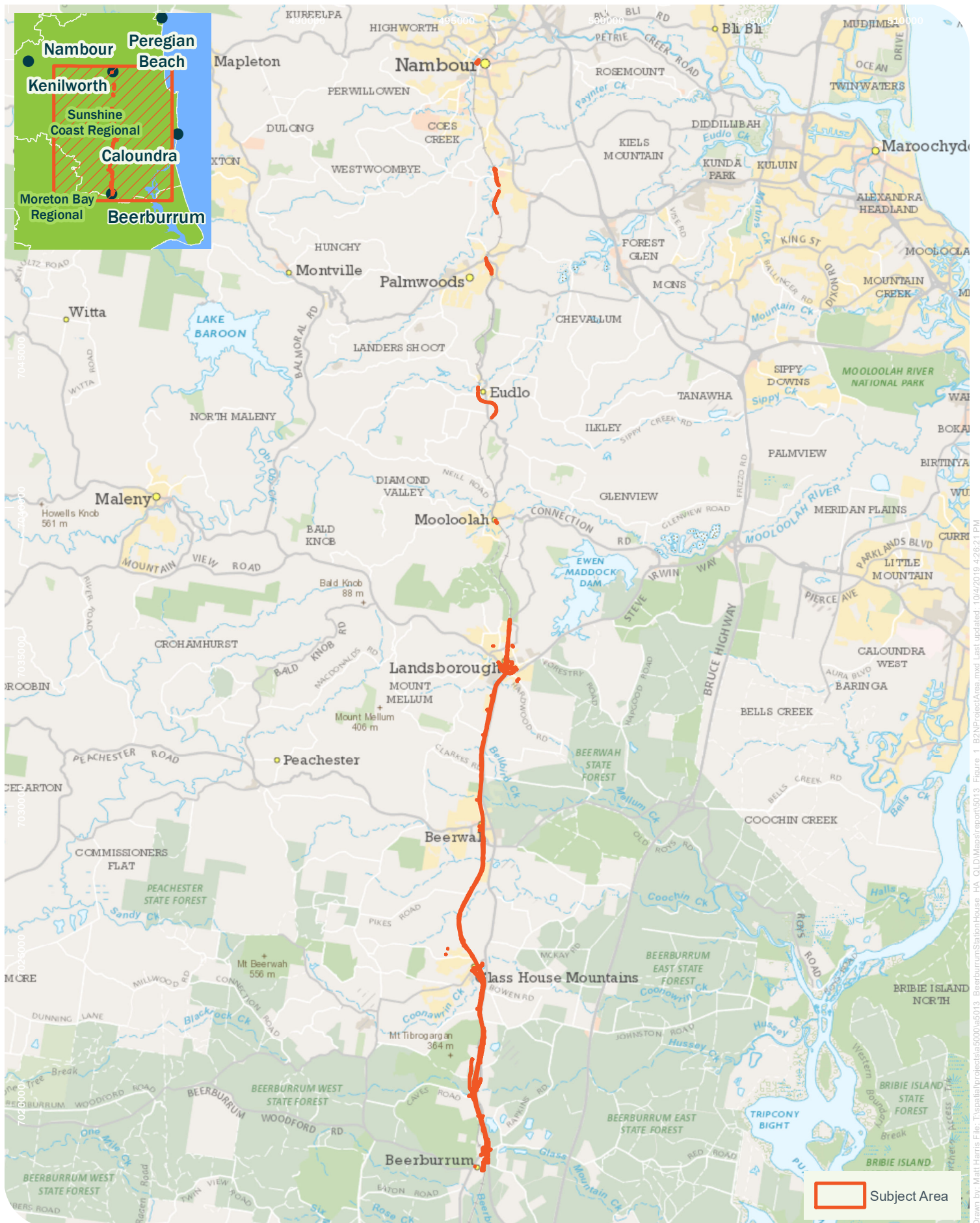
Landsborough Passing Loop	Extension of the duplicated track (passing loop) from Gympie Street North for approximately 850 m, entirely within the existing rail corridor. A new / extended crossing of Addlington Creek will be required. Passing loop works end at a point between the two sections of Dularcha National Park (no intrusion into the National Park).
Mooloolah Station	Station upgrade: new dual platform, including lifts and overbridge. The existing timber pedestrian overbridge is assumed to remain <i>in situ</i> .
Eudlo bridge replacement and Passing Loop	Extension of the passing loop south of Eudlo Station, and replacement / duplication of the Highland Road / Acrobat Creek rail bridge.
Eudlo Station	Station upgrade: new dual platform, with lifts and overbridge.
Palmwoods	Minor track works south of the Station.
Palmwoods Station	Station upgrade: new dual platform, with lifts and overbridge.
Woombye Passing Loop	Extension of the passing loop south of the Station, to integrate with the new Woombye stabling yard.
Woombye Station	Station upgrade: new island platform, with lifts and overbridge.
Back Woombye Road	Closure of eastern section of Back Woombye Road, and extension of Barts Street to connect at road underpass (height restricted bridge remains).
Nambour	Park and ride expansion, on the western and eastern sides of Nambour Station.

#### 1.4 Author and Quality Control

This CHRA was prepared by Jessica Cuskelly (Heritage Consultant, Niche) and has been internally reviewed by Jill Reid (Team Leader, Niche) for consistency and accuracy. Further, the CHRA has also been reviewed by Nirvana Searle (SMEC).

#### 1.5 Limitations

For historical heritage, a separate Historical Heritage Assessment has been prepared. Both documents should be read together to gain a full appreciation of heritage constraints and recommendations.



Drawn by: Matt Harris File: T:\spatial\projects\5000\5013\_Beerburum\StationHouse\_HA\_OLD\MapReport\5013\_Figure\_1\_B2NProjectArea.mxd Last updated: 10/4/2019 4:26:21 PM

## 2. Statutory controls

---

### 2.1 Commonwealth legislation

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC) provides protection for important heritage places by establishing the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL), which applies only to those places owned by the Commonwealth, and the broader National Heritage List (NHL). Both lists may include places of natural, Aboriginal and historical heritage significance to the nation. The Commonwealth also continues to hold the Register of the National Estate (RNE) as a non-statutory archive of places of potential national heritage significance. There are no management constraints associated with a listing on the RNE unless the place is owned by a Commonwealth agency. The CHL, NHL and RNE are all searchable via the Australian Heritage Database (<https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl>).

The *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Protection Act 1984* (ATSHP) can protect areas and objects that are of particular significance to Aboriginal people in accordance with Aboriginal tradition. When it was introduced, it was intended that an Australian Government Minister would make declarations as a last resort in cases when state or territory laws do not provide effective protection. Declarations can stop activities and override other approvals, but cannot order people to carry out activities such as conservation, or repairs, to damaged areas.

### 2.2 State legislation

The *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (ACHA) recognises Aboriginal people as the primary authority on Aboriginal cultural heritage, aiming to facilitate the continuation of Aboriginal culture, traditions and customs. The ACHA places all persons in Queensland under a Duty of Care to take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure they do not harm Aboriginal cultural heritage whenever they undertake an activity. A cultural heritage database and cultural heritage register have been established under Part 5 of the ACHA and the *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003*. The cultural heritage register and database are searchable by registered users via the DATSIP online portal (<https://culturalheritage.datsip.qld.gov.au/achris/public/home>).

### 2.3 Local planning scheme

Local governments maintain local heritage registers (including those established under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*) and/or use their own specific planning schemes to identify and manage places considered to be of local heritage significance (local heritage places). Schedules of local heritage places, heritage overlays, or local heritage registers are viewable on individual local government websites.

#### 2.3.1 Sunshine Coast Council Planning Scheme 2014

The Sunshine Coast Council includes cultural heritage within Part 6 Zones; Environmental management and conservation zone code. An overlay code (8.2.9 Heritage and character overlay code) has been developed specifically for heritage which aims to ensure that development on or adjoining an identified heritage place is compatible with the heritage significance of the place at both State and local levels.

### 3. Aboriginal heritage desktop review

#### 3.1 DATSIP Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Database and Register Search Result

Three searches of the Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships (DATSIP) Cultural Heritage Database and Register (#59762, #59762 and #59762) were undertaken on 23 September 2019 (Annex 1). Search details are included in the following tables and figures (Table 2 and Figure 2 - Figure 8).

A wider search was conducted to gain a broader understanding of the archaeological context of the site and to guide recommendations for the potential of vehicle movement during construction and maintenance work. There are 7 previously recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage sites or registered places within 500 m of the Project area (Table 3).

**Table 2: Results of DATSIP searches.**

Source	Result	Notes
Australian Heritage Database	<b>National Heritage List – 1 Place</b>	Glasshouse Mountains National Landscape (NHL ID 105815) – located within 500 m of proposed works – see Figure 3c.
	<b>Commonwealth Heritage List - Nil</b> <b>Register of the National Estate – 5 places</b>	Glasshouse Mountains Area (RNE ID 100412) – located within 500 m of proposed works. Glasshouse Mountains National Parks (RNE ID 8708). Indigenous Place, Beerburrum (RNE ID 8714) – located within 5 km of proposed works. Indigenous Place, Glasshouse Mountains (RNE ID 8713) – Location and information not available - located within 5 km of proposed works. Indigenous Place, Landsborough (RNE ID 8712).
State Heritage	QHR	Glasshouse Mountains National Park and Beerburrum Forest Reserve 1 (QHR ID 602494) – located within 500 m proposed works.
Local planning schemes	Sunshine Coast Council - Nil	Nil.
DATSIP (within proposed alignment)	DATSIP - Nil	There are no previously recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within the existing rail corridor.
DATSIP (outside proposed alignment, but within 5 km). Within Project area	DATSIP - 87 previously recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage sites	There are 87 previously recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage sites located within 5 km of the existing rail corridor (Figure 4). Places include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Intangible places (n=3).</li> <li>▪ Artefact Scatters (n=23).</li> <li>▪ Burials (n=6).</li> <li>▪ Cultural sites (n=2).</li> <li>▪ Earthen Arrangements (n=6).</li> </ul>



Source	Result	Notes
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grinding Grooves (n=9).</li> <li>Hearth/Oven (n=1).</li> <li>Isolated find (n=6).</li> <li>Landscape Feature (n=2).</li> <li>Pathway(s) (n=1).</li> <li>Quarry(s) (n=1).</li> <li>Scarred/Carved Tree (n=18).</li> <li>Stone Arrangement(s)/Features (n=7).</li> <li>Story Place (n=1).</li> </ul>
DATSIP (outside proposed alignment, but within 500 m)	DATSIP - Seven (7) previously recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage sites	There are 7 (seven) previously recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage sites located within a 500 m distance of the existing rail corridor (Figure 3a- 3c).

**Table 3: DATSIP registered Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within 500 m from the Project area.**

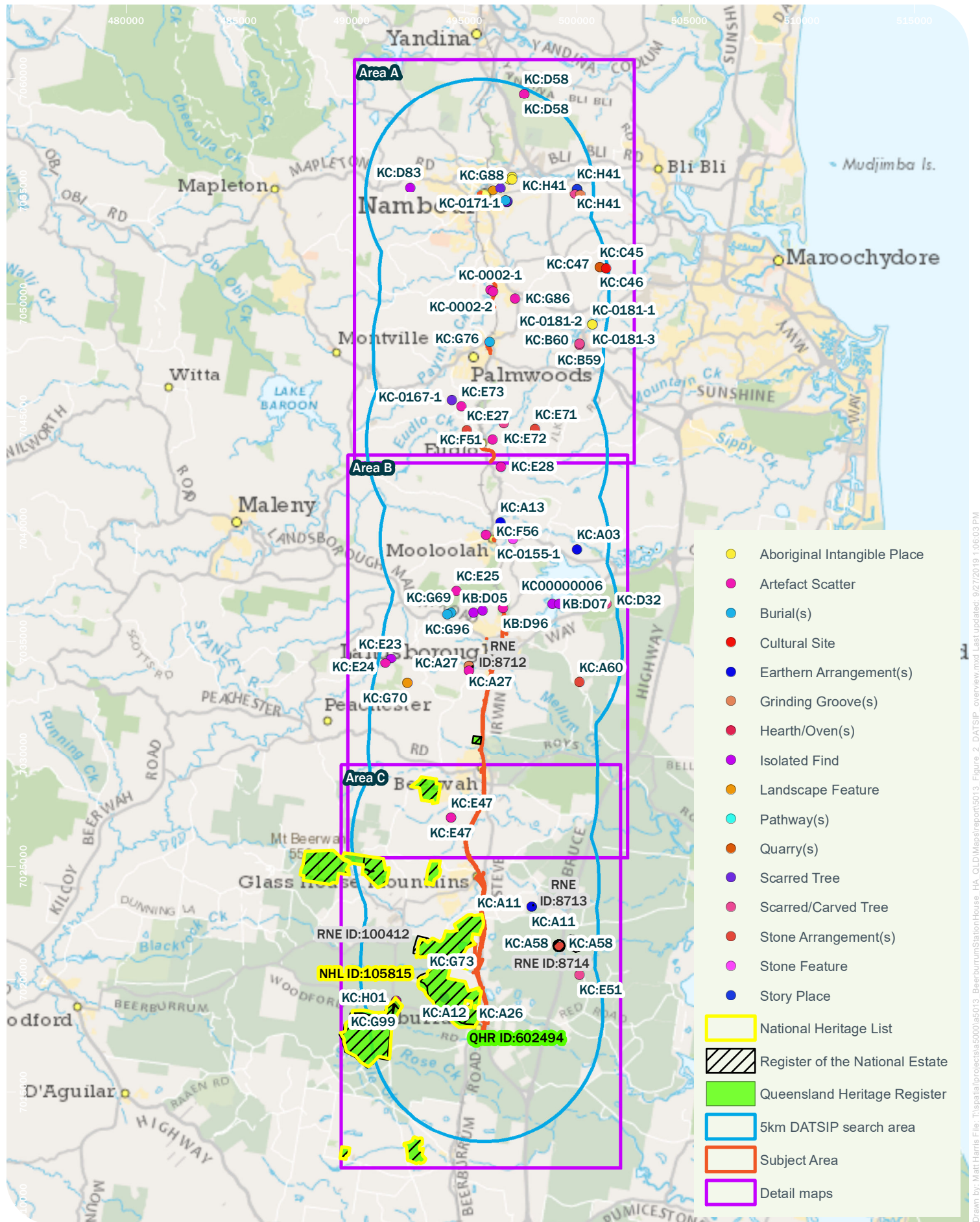
Site_ID	Latitude	Longitude	Attribute	Aboriginal Party
KC-0002-1	-26.66543	152.96146	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation
KC-0002-2	-26.666071	152.962555	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation
KC:G76	-26.686179	152.960951	Burial(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation
KC:E28	-26.736201	152.966116	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation
KC:F56	-26.763574	152.959309	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation
KC:F51	-26.72541	152.962349	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation
KB:D96	-26.793037	152.966854	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation

### 3.1.1 Aboriginal Party for the Project area

The Aboriginal Party for the Project area is the Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group. Their contact details are presented in Table 4.

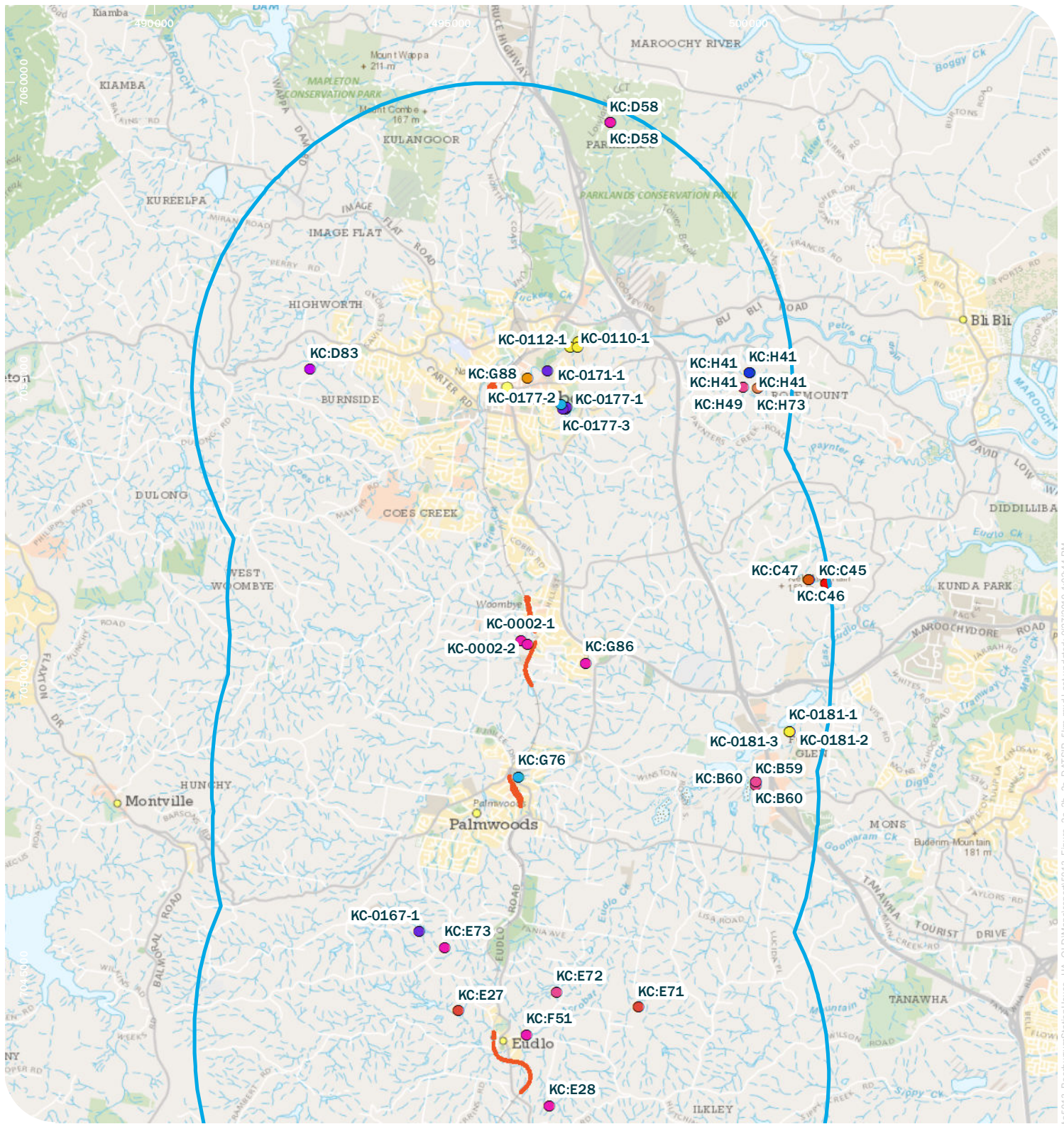
**Table 4. Aboriginal Party for the Project area.**

QC Ref Number	QUD Ref Number	Party	Contact Details
QC2018/007	QUD20/2019	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group	Andrea Olsen Queensland South Native Title Services Limited Level 10, 307 Queen Street BRISBANE QLD 4000  Phone: (07) 3224 1200 Fax: (07) 3229 988



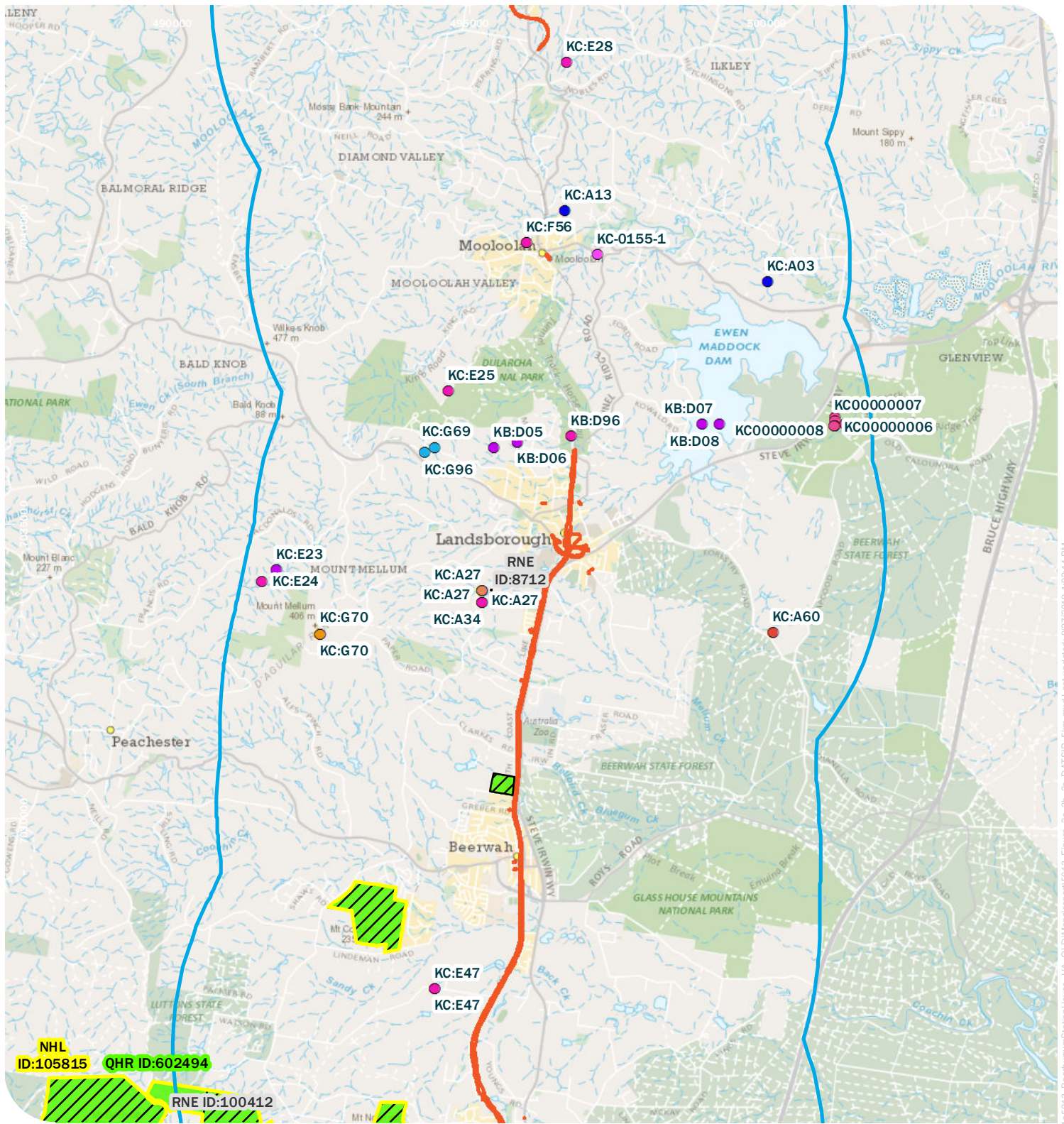
Drawn by: Matt Harris File: T:\spatial\project\5000\5013\_Beerburum\StationHouse\_HA\_QLD\Map\report\5013\_Figure\_2\_DATSIP\_overview.mxd Last updated: 9/27/2019 1:06:03 PM





- |                             |                    |                      |             |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 5km DATSIP search area      | Cultural Site      | Pathway(s)           | Story Place |
| Subject Area                | Grinding Groove(s) | Quarry(s)            |             |
| Aboriginal Intangible Place | Hearth/Oven(s)     | Scarred Tree         |             |
| Artefact Scatter            | Isolated Find      | Scarred/Carved Tree  |             |
| Burial(s)                   | Landscape Feature  | Stone Arrangement(s) |             |



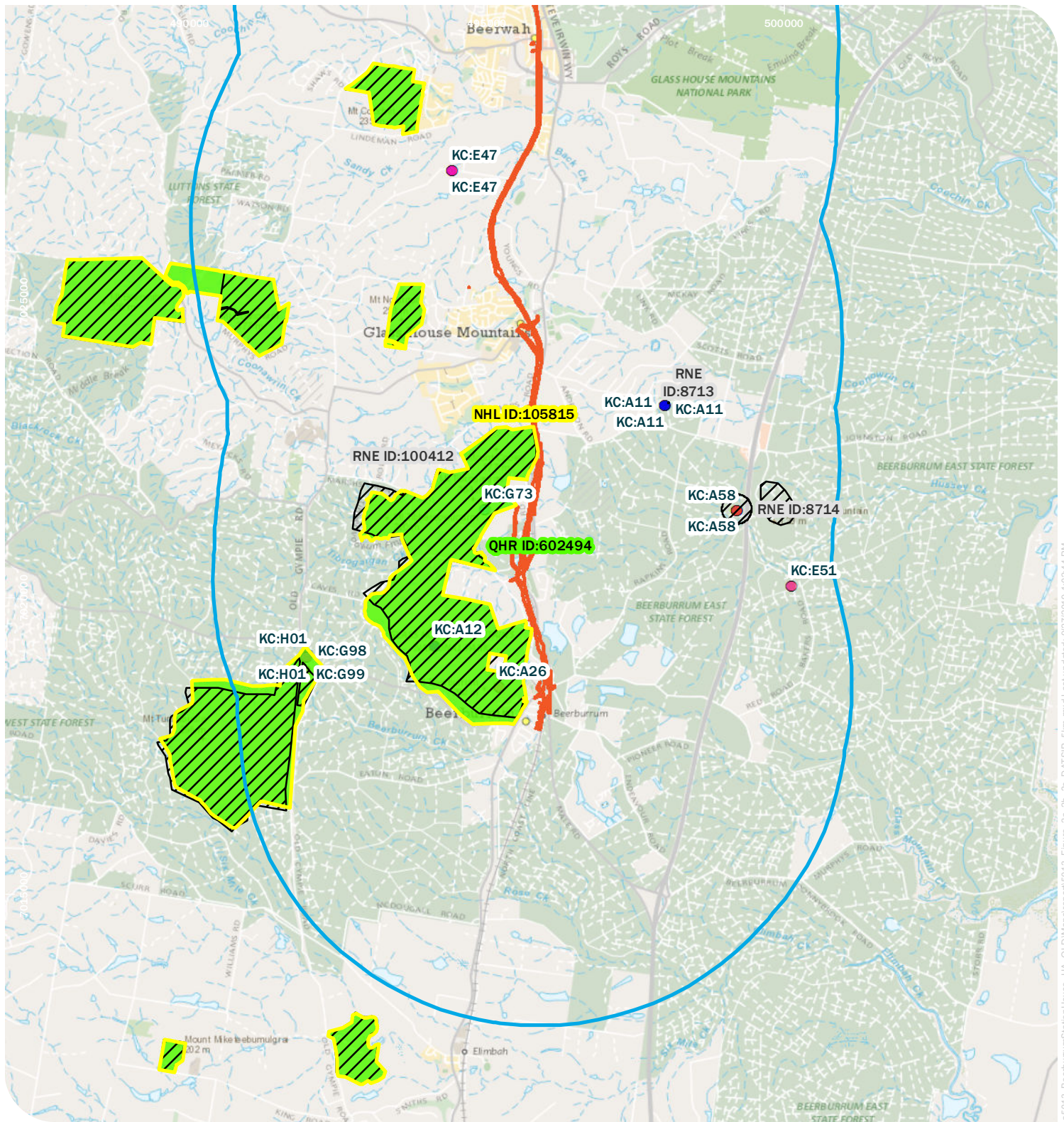


- 5km DATSIP search area
- National Heritage List
- Register of the National Estate
- Queensland Heritage Register

- Subject Area
- Artefact Scatter
- Burial(s)
- Cultural Site
- Earthen Arrangement(s)

- Grinding Groove(s)
- Isolated Find
- Landscape Feature
- Scarred/Carved Tree
- Stone Arrangement(s)
- Stone Feature





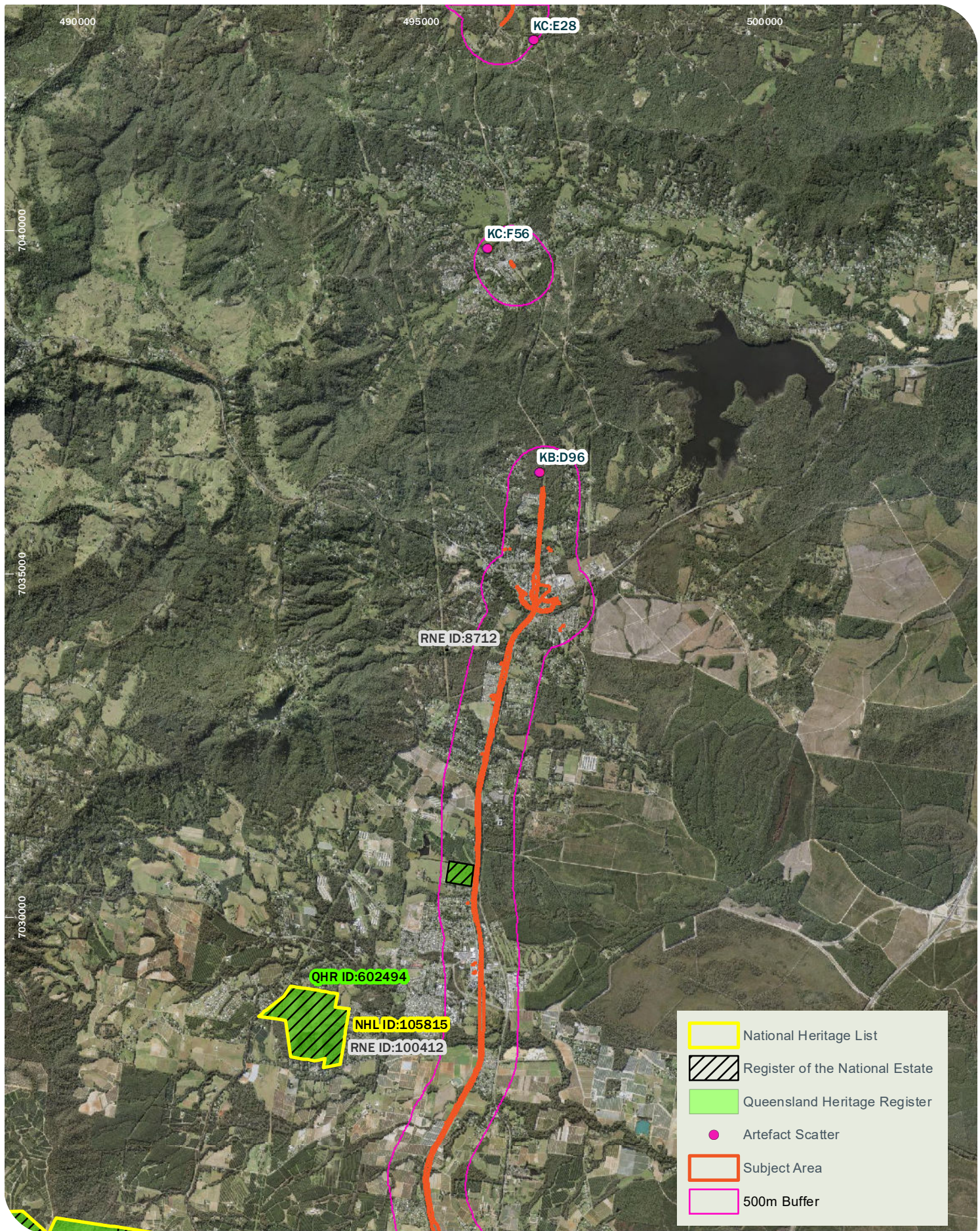
- |                                 |                        |                      |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 5km DATSIP search area          | Subject Area           | Scarred/Carved Tree  |
| National Heritage List          | Artefact Scatter       | Stone Arrangement(s) |
| Register of the National Estate | Burial(s)              |                      |
| Queensland Heritage Register    | Earthen Arrangement(s) |                      |
|                                 | Grinding Groove(s)     |                      |



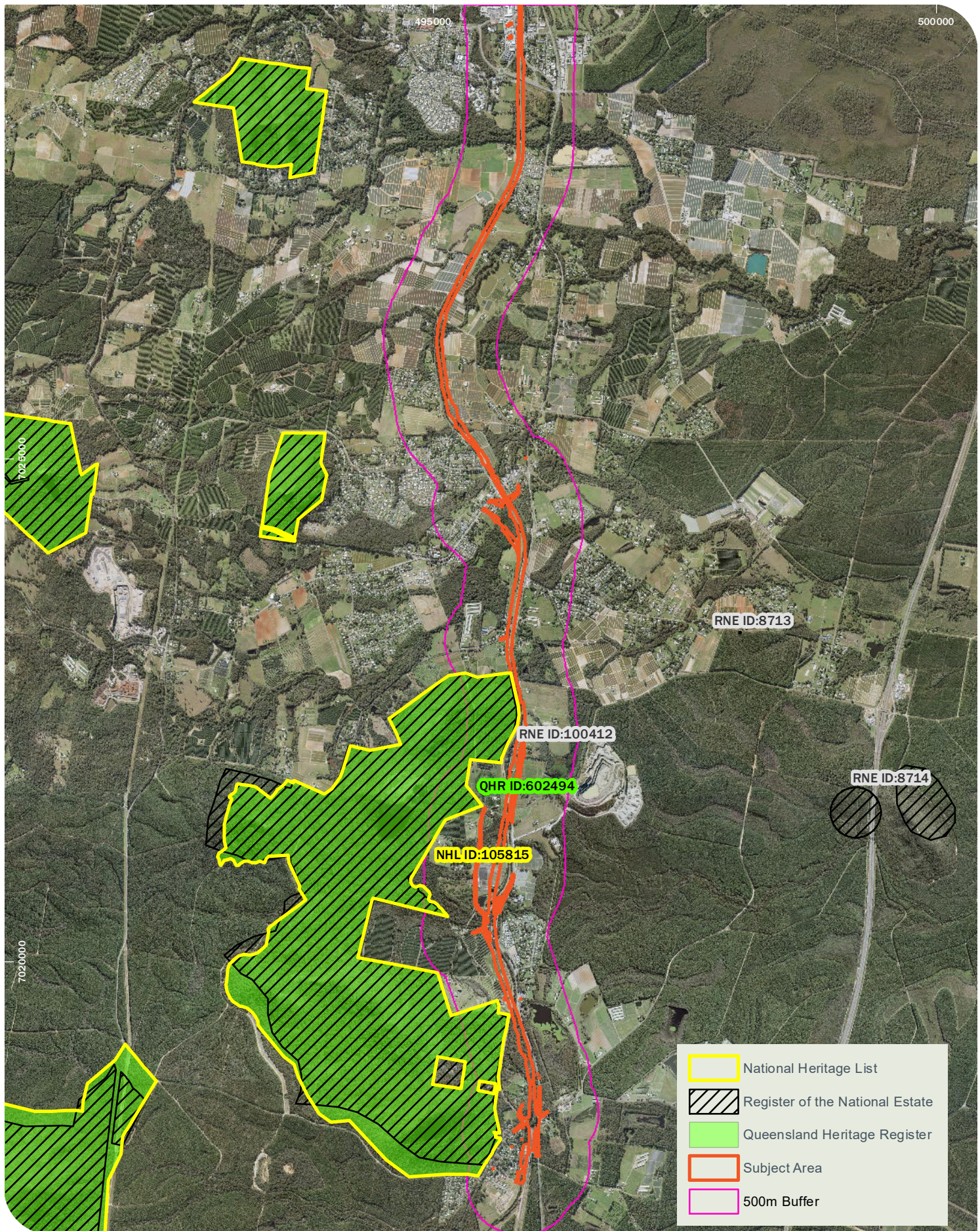


Drawn by: Matt Harris File: T:\spatial\projects\450000a5013\_BeerburumStationHouse\_HA\_QLD\Mapreport\5013\_Figure\_3a\_3c\_DATSIP\_500m.mxd Last updated: 9/27/2019 1:12:02 PM









Drawn by: Matt Harris File: T:\spatial\projects\450000a5013\_Beerburrum\Stationhouse\_HA\_QLD\Map\report\5013\_Figure\_3a\_3c\_DATSIP\_500m.mxd Last updated: 9/27/2019 1:12:02 PM



## 3.2 Local archaeology and land use history

### 3.2.1 Ethnographic context

Large social gatherings were a feature of Aboriginal life in the region of the Project area. Interactions between coastal and inland groups seem to have occurred on a regular basis for the purposes of conducting initiation ceremonies, trade of goods and settling disputes. Resource rich areas such as the Blackall Ranges and coastal plains were able to support large gatherings, such as the Bunya Festival, on a seasonal rotation.

Bora rings (also known as earthen circles) were a physical focus of these events (Satterthwait and Heather 1987). Bora rings are thought to have been created by digging out dirt from within a circle and piling it on top of the dugout area, thus creating a 'ring' which was then compacted (Petrie 1904). Over 120 bora rings are recorded throughout southeast Queensland. In the region surrounding the Project area, a bora ring has been recorded at Sippy Creek, at the junction the Mooloolah River. Steele (1984) reports that the Sippy Creek ring measuring 21 x 16 m is poorly preserved, difficult to locate and rather inaccessible to the public. A large gathering was recorded by missionaries Nique and Hartenstein in 1841 at the Toorbul Point Bora Ground where approximately 2,000 men, women and children were seen at the battle ground (Steele 1984:170). Oyster middens associated with a bora ring were reported in the 1930s along the banks of the Mooloolah River, Mooloolah. Although now destroyed, this bora ring was important as it marked the location where several tribes would gather before heading to the Bunya Festival. It is also likely that Tom Petrie camped at this particular bora ring before going to the Bunya Festival in 1845. Bora rings are also known to exist at Lake Cooroiah (Steele 1984:161), Yandina, Mudjimba (Davies 1995), Caloundra (Wensley 1977:2), Doonella (Bull 1982:28), and at Lake Weyba (Monks 2000:21). Bora rings have also been recorded at Toorbul Point, Bribie Island, Glass Mountain Creek, Glasshouse Mountains, Coochin Creek, Mellum Creek, Bell's Creek and at Landsborough (Steele 1984:161-174). The presence of these sites supports the premise of inter-group social interactions.

Earliest contact with European people in the area seems to have been with escaped convicts. In 1823, Pamphett, Parsons and Finnegan were shipwrecked ticket-of-leave convicts living with Aboriginal people in the area. Numerous other convicts were recording living around Maroochy and Noosa between 1827 and 1842 (McNiven 1990:57). James Davies was a convict who escaped from Brisbane and lived with Aboriginal people from 1829-1842 (Steele 1984:160). Tom Petrie also stayed in the area in 1845 when he camped at Mooloolah on his way to the Blackall Range (Steele 1984:175).

Native Police were active in the Maroochy region in the 1860s (Gregory 1991:8). There are several recorded places where massacres and killings took place. At Murdering Creek, numerous Aboriginal people were ambushed and killed (Bull 1982:33). It is reported Aboriginal people were given poisoned flour at Nendery cattle run (Heap 1966:10), and were shot by non-Indigenous settlers on the banks of the Maroochy River (Gregory 1991:7). These activities decimated the local Indigenous population. As such Aboriginal groups became fringe dwellers around townships and stations.

In 1872, a Methodist mission station was established by Edward Fuller on the eastern side of Weyba Creek, bordered to the north by the Noosa River and Laguna Bay and including all of Noosa Heads and Lake Weyba. An area of 10,000 acres was gazetted as a reserve for Aboriginal Mission Purposes in 1882. The mission was unsuccessful, not lasting more than six months and the reserve was cancelled in 1878 (Pedley 1979:44).

In 1877, another Aboriginal Reserve was gazetted near White Rock on Bribie Island. Around 1880, Durundur was also established as a Reserve. However, after 1887, most Aboriginal people in southeast Queensland

were removed to Barambah (Cherbourg). Through these actions, traditional life in the region was severely impacted.

### 3.2.2 Archaeological context

A range of different archaeological projects have been undertaken in southeast Queensland, with most focused on the islands of Moreton Bay and the coastal fringe. This research indicates that initial Aboriginal occupation dates to around 22,000 years ago (Neal and Stock 1986). The evidence of this earliest occupation is provided by the excavation of the site of Wallen Wallen Creek on the west coast of North Stradbroke Island (Neal and Stock 1986). The stratified archaeological deposit of Wallen Wallen Creek demonstrates human occupation in the region dates from the late Pleistocene to early Holocene. Wallen Wallen Creek remains the only Pleistocene-aged site recorded in southeast Queensland. One reason for this is the dynamism of the Australian coast line during the Holocene (Hall and Lilley 1987). Rises in sea level greatly altered the shape of the coast line and changed settlement patterns (Hall and Hiscock 1988). Sea levels rose to near current levels during the mid-Holocene c.6,000 years ago (Hall and Hiscock 1988), and by around 2,500 years ago, the entire region was populated by numerous groups with diverging languages, similar to those recorded historically (Hall 1999; Ulm and Hall 1996; McNiven 2006; Ulm and Reid 2000).

McNiven (1989) excavated two of four shell middens identified on the northern bank of the mouth of the Maroochy River. The sites date to the mid-late 18th century at the time of initial European contact in the area. The middens contained estuarine shell fish taxa sourced from the mudflat and mangrove forests flanking the Maroochy River (McNiven 1989:46). Stone artefacts were also identified at the midden sites. These artefacts were manufactured from ten different raw material types, all available within 50 km of the sites (McNiven 1989:47).

### 3.2.3 Previous heritage assessments

Most archaeological investigations in the Ipswich region have resulted from development in residential estates, road and rail corridors, utility upgrades and industrial estates.

#### ***Environmental Planning Study and Cultural Heritage Review for the Beerburrum to Landsborough Project***

In 2007, ARCHAEO Cultural Heritage Services undertook a Cultural Heritage Review for Trackstar Alliance, which focussed on the section of rail between Beerburrum and Landsborough. At the time of the review, the Gubbi Gubbi People and Jinibara People were the relevant Aboriginal party for the area. The review identified places of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance through a desktop review and survey of the project area. The desktop review identified three (3) sites of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance that were identified on the Register of the National Estate: at Landsborough (Place ID 4/01/089/0007), Glasshouse Mountains (Place ID 4/01/189/0008) and Beerburrum (Place ID 4/01/089/009) (the exact locations of these places are not publicly available). A search of the former Department of Natural Resources and Water (NRW) database identified four places: earthen and stone axes (ID KC:A11), a stone and axe grind (ID KD:A58); a shell midden and artefact (ID KC:A95) and tree (ID KC:E51).

Survey of the project area was hampered by poor ground surface visibility and access limitations to parcels of land. No further Aboriginal sites or places were identified during the survey. However, areas of archaeological potential were considered to be those areas where land clearing had occurred – making artefacts visible on the surface; and those areas in close proximity to creek lines and waterways. Due to the poor ground surface visibility, it was recommended that monitoring of ground surface disturbance be undertaken for all vegetation clearing and earth moving activities.

## ***Stage 2 Corridor Assessment Report - An options analysis assessment of the proposed Caboolture to Maroochydhore Corridor Study area***

An assessment of the Aboriginal and historical heritage values that could be impacted by the Caboolture to Maroochydhore Rail project was undertaken by Arup in 1998. Desktop study and consultation with the Gubbi Gubbi Land Council, the Undumbi Corporation, the Turrbal Corporation and the Gubbi Gubbi Land and Cultural Association identified places of significance to those parties who had traditional land interests.

Places of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance within 5 km of the Project area include:

- Site ID CF5 (~3.9 km away) - A scarred tree off Old Caloundra Road, Landsborough (exact location restricted). Mature stringybark with coolamon shaped scar located in area adjacent to two creeks.
- Site ID CF6 (~3.9 km away) - A scarred tree off Old Caloundra Road, Landsborough (exact location restricted). Mature stringybark with large well defined deep scar, associated with CF5.

It was acknowledged that there was potential for previously unidentified Aboriginal cultural heritage objects, sites or values to exist within the proposed project area. Recommendations for managing the scarred trees included taking a resin cast of the scars, and undertaking a detailed inspection of the area surrounding the trees to determine whether any other objects of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance were located nearby.

## ***Caboolture to Landsborough Rail Upgrade Study: Beerburrum to Landsborough Corridor Report Addendum***

ARCHAEO Cultural Heritage Services undertook a review of cultural heritage issues for Arup within the study area and performed a drive through of areas identified as having a higher potential for containing Aboriginal cultural heritage. Ground Surface Visibility (GSV) and Ground Integrity (GI) were the two factors used to refine the predictions made on for potential sites. It was acknowledged that the archaeological record is fragile and non-renewable, therefore landscape modifications that cause major disturbance to the environment pose a threat to Cultural Heritage.

## 4. Landscape and land history context

---

### 4.1 Geographic context

Through an understanding of the geology of the Project area, predictions can be made regarding what types of raw materials were available for use by Aboriginal people. Similarly, an understanding that soils are derived from the underlying geology, or from fluvial or alluvial processes, reveals their potential to cover or expose cultural heritage sites. As Hughes and Sullivan (1984:35) note:

*The results of numerous investigations throughout Australia have shown that the nature and distribution of archaeological sites across the landscape are generally very strongly influenced by environmental factors such as bedrock geology, landforms and associated soils and vegetation, and climate.*

These factors influenced the organic raw materials, water, raw materials for stone artefacts, suitable campsites, and landforms and rock surfaces upon which rock art could be executed. They also affected the ease with which people could travel across the land.

### 4.2 Archaeological relationship between sites and water

In 2002, a study conducted by Rowland and Connolly identified that nearly 50% of inland sites are situated within 200 m of water and that 91.5% are situated within 700 m of water. This indicates a strong correlation between the intensity of Aboriginal occupation of an area, the presence of certain physical evidence of such occupation (e.g. camp sites, stone artefact scatters, middens) and distance to water sources be they permanent or ephemeral. The Rowland and Connolly (2002) paper was the first and only study of its kind for Queensland archaeological sites and their relationship to water. It is a definitive study and the most relevant paper of its kind in a Queensland context. Through an understanding of the current and past environment, certain predictions can be made on the likelihood of occurrence for certain types of cultural heritage within the Project area. The presence or absence of certain environmental factors – in particular water - have been shown, through numerous investigations throughout Australia, to correlate with the nature and distribution of certain archaeological site types (Hughes and Sullivan 1984:35). The presence of certain water bodies or features within the Project area may provide insight into the potential for certain types of cultural heritage places to be present. Numerous studies have shown that there existed a direct correlation between the intensity of human occupation of an area, the presence of and distance to water sources, and the nature of those water sources.

The increased potential to encounter Aboriginal cultural heritage within proximity to water is limited by the land use activities which have occurred on the site subsequently. Previous cultural heritage investigations in the local area have identified a range of different types of cultural heritage which may be present in the Project area. These include artefact scatters, quarries, and landscape features (i.e. rocky outcrops). Scarred trees are also a common site type, although extensive clearing in the southern end of the Project area reduces the probability of such sites occurring. Sites such as shell middens, stone arrangements and hearths are less common than artefact scatters, but are documented to exist in the wider region.

### 4.3 Soils and geology

The 1:100,000 scale Nambour geological map sheet indicates that the Project area is underlain by Triassic Landsborough Sandstone. Where drainage channels occur, some areas of quaternary alluvium and colluvium are shown. Alluvium is typically associated with low lying, low relief, wetlands, while the sandstone is typically associated with moderate relief terrain with some higher relief ridges.



The alluvial material is described as clay, silt, sand, gravel flood plain alluvium. Considering the transient nature of alluvial deposition processes, considerable variability in terms of grain size, distribution and grading should be expected. This material is generally underlain by the Landsborough Sandstone.

Some localised colluvium is mapped in the project area and is generally associated with the alluvium and lower lying areas at the base of slopes. It is described as residual deposits and pediment slope wash, clay scree and soil. As the colluvium occurs at relatively low elevation in the landscape, it is expected to comprise finer grained materials (sands/silts/clays). This material is generally underlain by the Landsborough Sandstone.

In the broader landscape, the Glasshouse Mountains are comprised of Miocene volcanic plugs of rhyolite, trachyte, trachyrhyolite and Landsborough Sandstones that form dome shaped hills and conical peaks that rise up to 400 m above the lower landforms. Each feature is the remnant structure of former volcanoes that align along an east west and south east formation, suggesting control by intersecting joint sets. The igneous rocks intrude into the Landsborough Sandstones. Rock types in this region are characteristically bluish grey rhyolite, with some darker trachytes from Mt Beerwah, Mt Beerburum and Mt Miketeebumulgrai. Other rock types within the Glasshouse Mountains region suitable for stone artefact manufacture include dacite and fine grained basalt, both are igneous rocks with very good flaking qualities (Stevens 1984:57–59).

From south to north, the topography of the Project area traverses low hilly areas through alluvial plains around Landsborough, before passing through further hilly areas, with hillslopes and rises towards Nambour. Soils are largely Dermosols in the south and Kandosols of yellows, browns, and reds to the north.

The most likely Aboriginal cultural heritage within these soils and across such geological formations would be surface or sub-surface stone artefacts made of volcanic stones such as basalt and dacite, and any other stone types that may have been transported through the large creek systems in the region. In areas where exposed sandstone may be present, grinding grooves for axe manufacture may also be present.

## 4.4 Botanical context

By understanding the vegetation communities that are present in the Project area, predictions can be made regarding what plants species were available in the past for exploitation by Aboriginal people.

### 4.4.1 Vegetation

Based on the Vegetation Management Supporting Map, the Project area from south to north is comprised largely of a cleared rail corridor with some areas that will encroach on vegetation that is a combination of remnant and revegetation. Near Beerburum, vegetation communities are largely mapped as *Eucalyptus racemosa* subsp. *racemosa* woodland on remnant Tertiary surfaces (R.E. 12.3.4) and *Melaleuca quinquenervia*, *Eucalyptus robusta* woodland on coastal alluvium (R.E. 12.5.3). Towards Beerwah, riverine wetlands supporting *Eucalyptus grandis* tall open forest on alluvial plains (R.E. 12.3.2) and sedimentary rocks (R.E. 12.9-10.14) are mapped intersecting the project area. Closed heathland on seasonally waterlogged alluvial plains is usually observed near the coast occur around Beerwah (R.E. 12.3.13). In the vicinity of Landsborough, R.E. 12.3.4 and 12.9-10.14 are mapped with pockets of Araucarian microphyll to notophyll vine forest on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments (R.E. 12.9-10.16) in some areas north of the Landsborough Station. Around Mooloolah Gallery rainforest (notophyll vine forest) on alluvial plains (R.E. 12.3.1) are mapped which give way to swamps with *Cyperus spp.*, *Schoenoplectus spp.* and *Eleocharis spp.* (R.E. 12.3.8) around Eudlo. The project area then passes through mapped tall open forest often with *Eucalyptus resinifera*, *E. grandis*, *E. robusta*, *Corymbia intermedia* on sedimentary rocks (R.E. 12.9-10.1) and *Eucalyptus pilularis* tall open forest on sedimentary rocks (R.E. 12.9-10.14) around Palmwoods Station.

Continuing north, the project area passes through *Eucalyptus pilularis* tall open forest on sedimentary rocks (R.E. 12.9-10.14) and *Melaleuca quinquenervia* open forest on coastal alluvium (R.E. 12.3.5) before reaching Woombye Station.

The most likely evidence of past Aboriginal utilisation of these vegetation communities would be the presence of scarring on trees, particularly on mature Eucalypts in remnant vegetation. Species used for food or medicine may also exist within the Project area.

## 5. Past Land Use

### 5.1 Previous Surface Disturbance and/or Significant Ground Disturbance

Section 23(2) (g) of the ACHA requires land users to consider the nature and extent of past uses in the area affected by the activity. The DoC Guidelines provide definitions for the following:

**Table 5: Types of Disturbance as defined in Section 3 of the Duty of Care Guidelines.**

Type	Meaning
Surface Disturbance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Means any disturbance of an area which causes a lasting impact to the land or waters during the activity or after the activity has ceased.</li> </ul>
Significant Ground Disturbance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disturbance by machinery of the topsoil or surface rock layer of the ground, such as by ploughing, drilling or dredging.</li> <li>The removal of native vegetation by disturbing root systems and exposing underlying soil.</li> </ul>

The Project area has been subject to varying levels of disturbance in the past. Each road reserve and private land within the Project area and its previous level of disturbance is listed in Section 5.1.2. The areas which are listed as ‘significantly disturbed’, have been previously cleared of trees and therefore meet the definition of ‘Significant Ground Disturbance’ and/or ‘Surface Disturbance’. The areas listed as ‘not disturbed’, have not been cleared or developed in the past, aside from the tracks which exist in those areas.

#### 5.1.1 Local Environmental Context

A review of vegetation data available on Queensland Globe demonstrates that the Project area contains a mixture of areas of regrowth and remnant vegetation. Remnant vegetation is an important indicator of a more intact land surface. An intact land surface retains higher potential to contain evidence of Aboriginal cultural heritage.

#### 5.1.2 Historical land use in the Project area

The Project area is largely contained within the current North Coast Line alignment. The amount of disturbance within this section varies between heavily disturbed, through the construction of the current rail infrastructure, culverts, bridges and station infrastructure, and moderately disturbed, where the rail line is the only introduced feature. However, some sections of previously undisturbed lands and areas currently under cultivation or used for dwellings are also included in the Project area.

An analysis of historical aerial photos dating from 1956 to the present indicates the amount of disturbance varies between heavily disturbed sections of the northern portion of the Project area, to less disturbed sections such as those areas in the central and southern sections (refer to Annex 2 for the detail). Results of the historical aerial analysis have identified two areas of remnant vegetation. Those areas include the area immediately north and east of Beerburrum Station, and the area on the west as the alignment approaches Landsborough Station.

- Remnant Vegetation Area 1: The area north and east of Beerburrum Station contains remnant vegetation. Clearing has not previously been undertaken in the area between Steve Irwin Way and the rail alignment.
- Remnant Vegetation Area 2: An area of remnant vegetation also exists at the approach to Landsborough Station. Clearing has not previously been undertaken in the area to the west of the rail alignment in a creek or drainage area.

## 5.2 Project area potential

### 5.2.1 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Predictive model

The region has a rich Aboriginal history. The results of the database and register searches demonstrate the diversity of previously recorded, sites within 5 km of the Project area and are an indicator of the types of sites that could be identified in areas of high potential within the Project area (Table 6). Those areas adjacent to sites identified on the DATSIP database should also be considered to have high potential for further finds. Parts of the Project area have undergone a significant amount of disturbance through the original construction of the rail alignment, however there are areas where works are proposed that have not previously been subject to land disturbance. Areas of remnant vegetation and creek crossings have high archaeological potential.

**Table 6. Predictive model for the probability of the existence of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the Project area.**

Location	Level of Prior Disturbance	DATSIP Results	Commonwealth Heritage Registers	Comment
<b>Project area – current rail alignment</b>	Varied. Construction of railway and vegetation clearing activities have disturbed the majority of the Project area.	No previously identified Aboriginal cultural heritage sites are recorded within the Project area.  However, there are seven (7) Aboriginal sites within 500 m of the project area, and 87 Aboriginal sites within 5 km of the Project area.	This desktop assessment has identified three (3) places of Aboriginal heritage significance listed on the Register of the National Estate.  No location data is provided for any of the three places.	There is a low potential to encounter Aboriginal cultural heritage within the majority of the Project area.  There is a high probability of encountering Aboriginal cultural heritage in vegetated area associated with water features within the current rail alignment portion of the Project area*.
<b>Project area – outside current rail alignment</b>	Varied. Some parts have been under cultivation or are current dwellings. Other areas contain remnant vegetation.	No previously identified Aboriginal cultural heritage sites are recorded within the Project area.  However, there are seven (7) Aboriginal sites within 500 m of the Project area, and 87 Aboriginal sites within 5 km of the Project area.	This desktop assessment has identified three (3) places of Aboriginal heritage significance listed on the Register of the National Estate.  No location data is provided for any of the three places.	There is a low potential to encounter Aboriginal cultural heritage within the majority of the Project area.  There is a high probability of encountering Aboriginal cultural heritage in vegetated area associated with water features and areas of

				remnant vegetation within Project area*.
--	--	--	--	--

\*Aboriginal burials can exist in many environments and are usually unmarked. Burials may exist in the Project area and are an important consideration in regards to harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage where ground disturbance works will be undertaken.

### ***'Intangible' cultural heritage***

The potential for areas of significant intangible Aboriginal cultural heritage values to exist within the Project area can only be ascertained through consultation with the Aboriginal Party. However, watercourses are identified in the DATSIP Duty of Care guidelines as having potential for intangible cultural heritage values.



## 6. Duty of Care Category and Risk assessment

---

### 6.1 Duty of Care Category

In accordance with the ACHA, all persons in Queensland have a Duty of Care to take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure they do not harm Aboriginal cultural heritage whenever they undertake an activity. The ACHA provides a number of processes that allow a person undertaking an activity to meet their Duty of Care, including an assessment of the proposed activity against the Duty of Care Guidelines (undertaking a cultural heritage risk assessment).

Through consideration of the following information, a Duty of Care category under the ACHA is able to be made:

- Searches of relevant registers to identify any previously identified Aboriginal cultural heritage in the project area (Section 3.1).
- The environmental context (Section 4.0).
- Past land use of the project area (review of historical aerial photos – Section 5.1.2 and Annex 2).

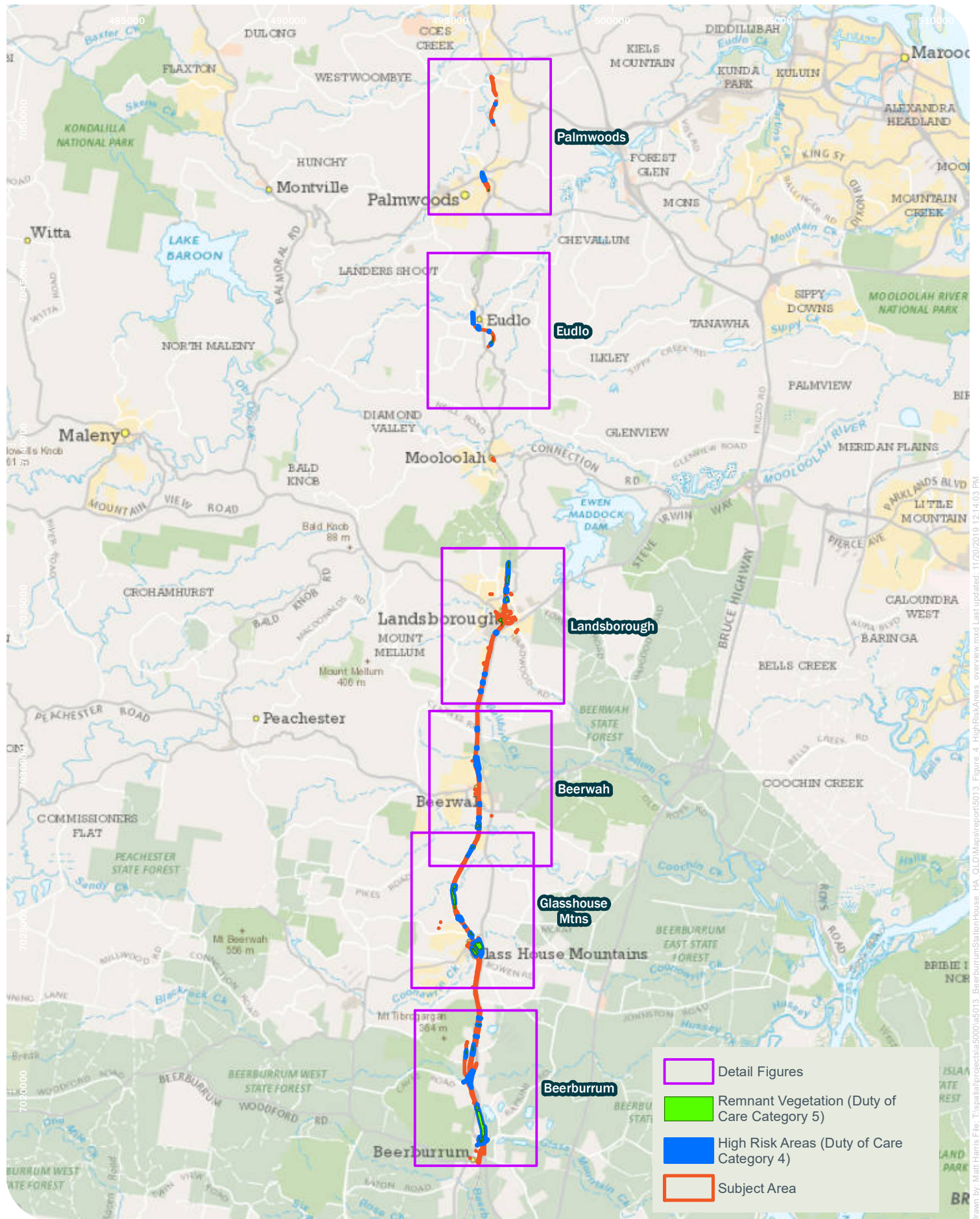
The majority of the Project area has been subject to Significant Ground Disturbance in the past and the proposed Project activities are considered to be consistent with the levels of past disturbance. Accordingly, the majority of the Project area is a 'Developed Area'. This means that it is generally unlikely that the activity will harm Aboriginal cultural heritage, no additional assessment is required, and the activity can proceed in compliance with the Duty of Care Guidelines.

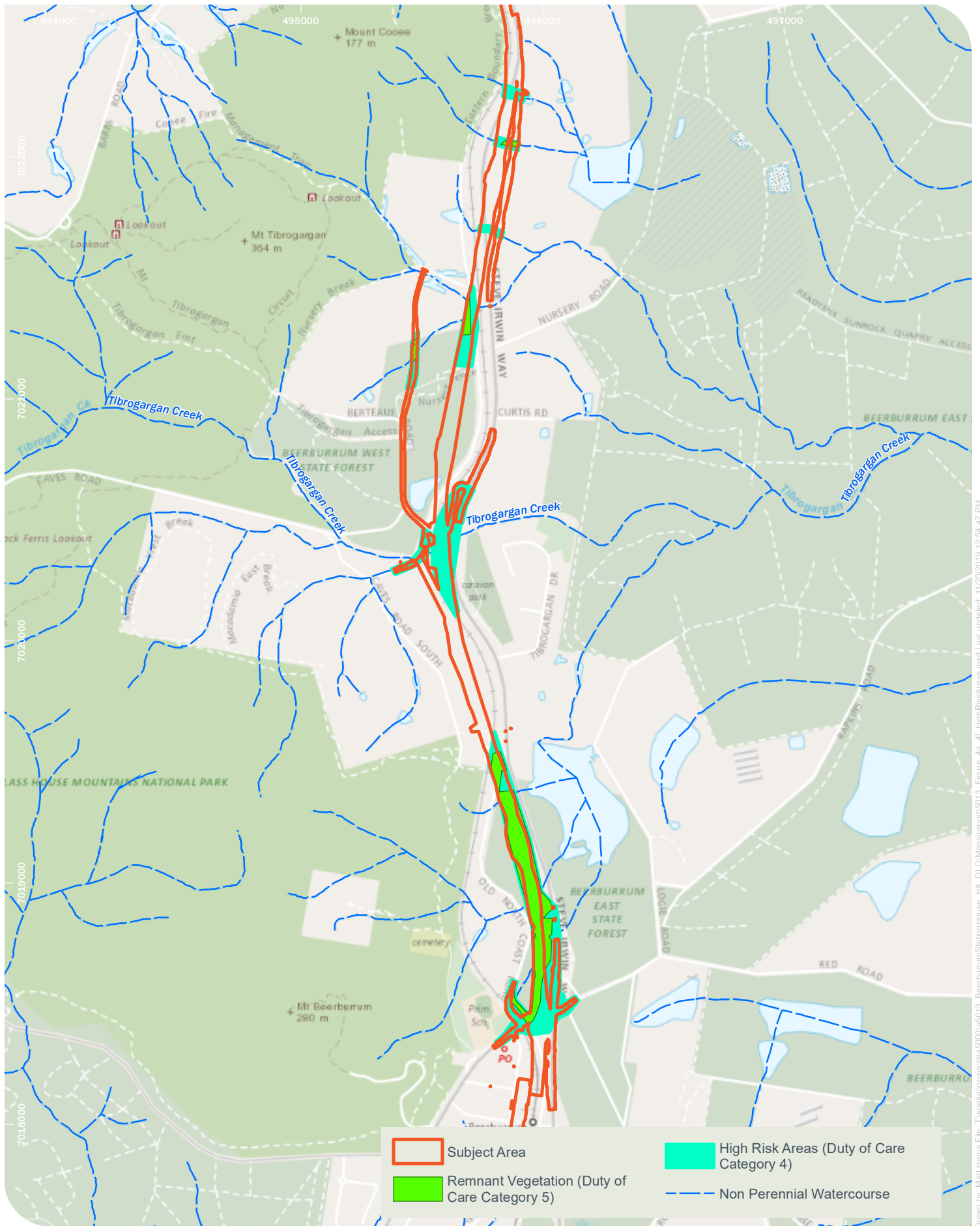
Two areas of the Project area have not been subject to Significant Ground Disturbance or Surface Disturbance in the past (Remnant Vegetation Areas 1 and 2) As this CHRA has been a high level assessment, it is considered likely that additional areas of remnant vegetation could exist within the Project area, however these will only be identified during on the ground investigations. **ANY** areas of remnant vegetation pose a Cultural Heritage risk to the Project and should be identified via Project Environmental/Ecological studies and further assessed by a cultural heritage expert as high priority areas for targeted field inspections. Project activities proposed to occur in areas of remnant vegetation are **Category 5** activities in accordance with the Duty of Care Guidelines. This means there is a high risk that activities could harm Aboriginal cultural heritage and further assessment is required.

Additionally, the proposed Project activities will traverse, or be in close proximity to, landscapes which have a higher risk of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage being present. High risk landscapes include those where natural landscape features are present, such as rock outcrops, caves, wetlands, permanent water holes, creeks, springs, hills and mound formations. These areas are considered to be Category 4 areas 'previously subject to Significant ground Disturbance'.

### 6.2 Summary

Within the Project area there are various levels of ground disturbance and have been identified as Category 3, Category 4 and Category 5. Category 3. This is a result of the construction of the current rail infrastructure, culverts, bridges and station infrastructure, and moderately disturbed, where the rail line is the only introduced feature. However, some sections of previously undisturbed lands and areas currently under cultivation or used for dwellings are also included in the Project area.



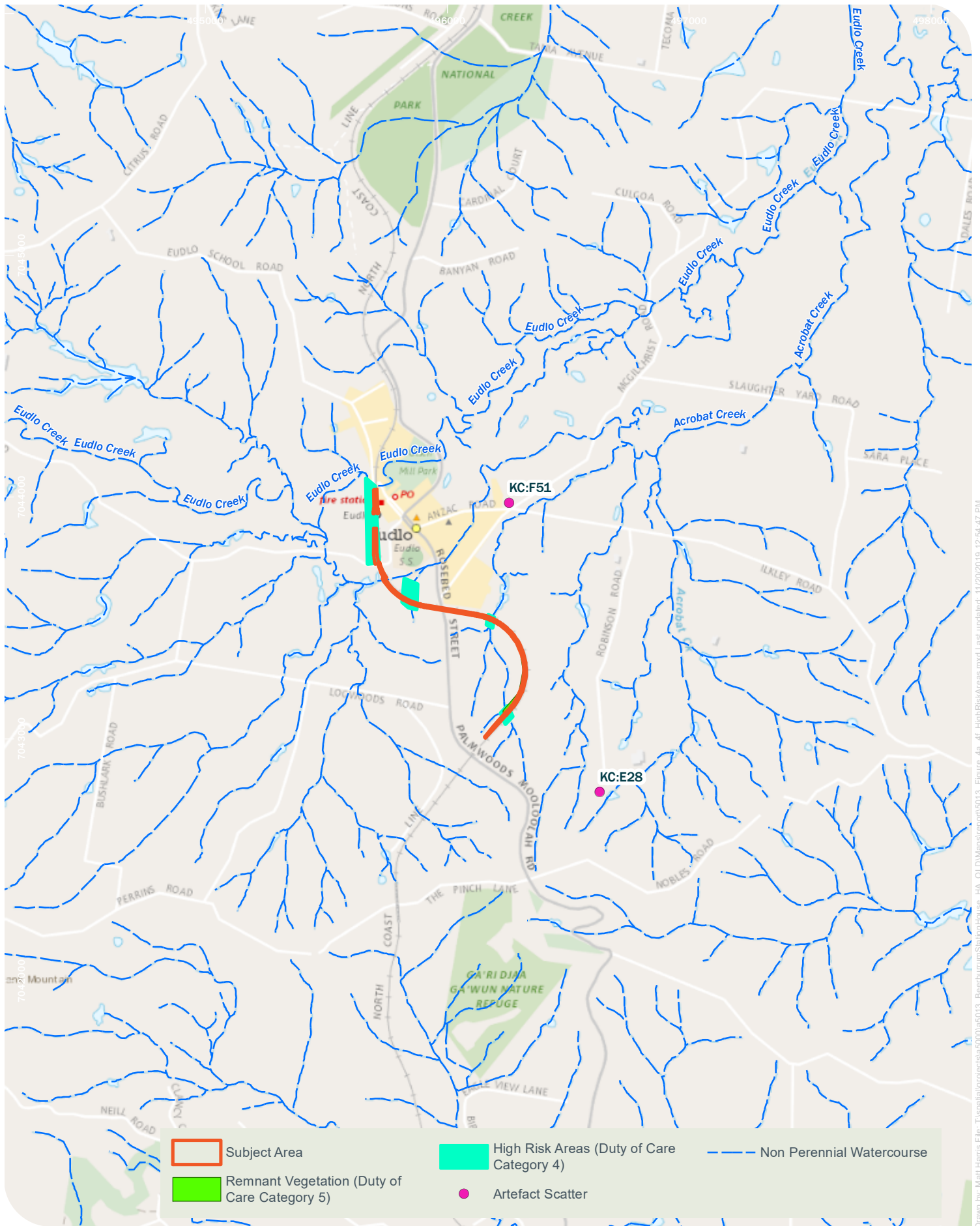


Drawn by: Matt Harris File: T:\spatial\projects\5000\5013\_Beerburum\StationHouse\_HA\_OLD\MapArea.mxd Last updated: 11/20/2019 12:54:47 PM









Drawn by: Matt Harris File: T:\spatial\projects\5013\_Beerburum\StationHouse\_HA\_QLD\Map\report5013\_Figure\_4a\_4f\_HighRiskAreas.mxd Last updated: 11/20/2019 12:54:47 PM

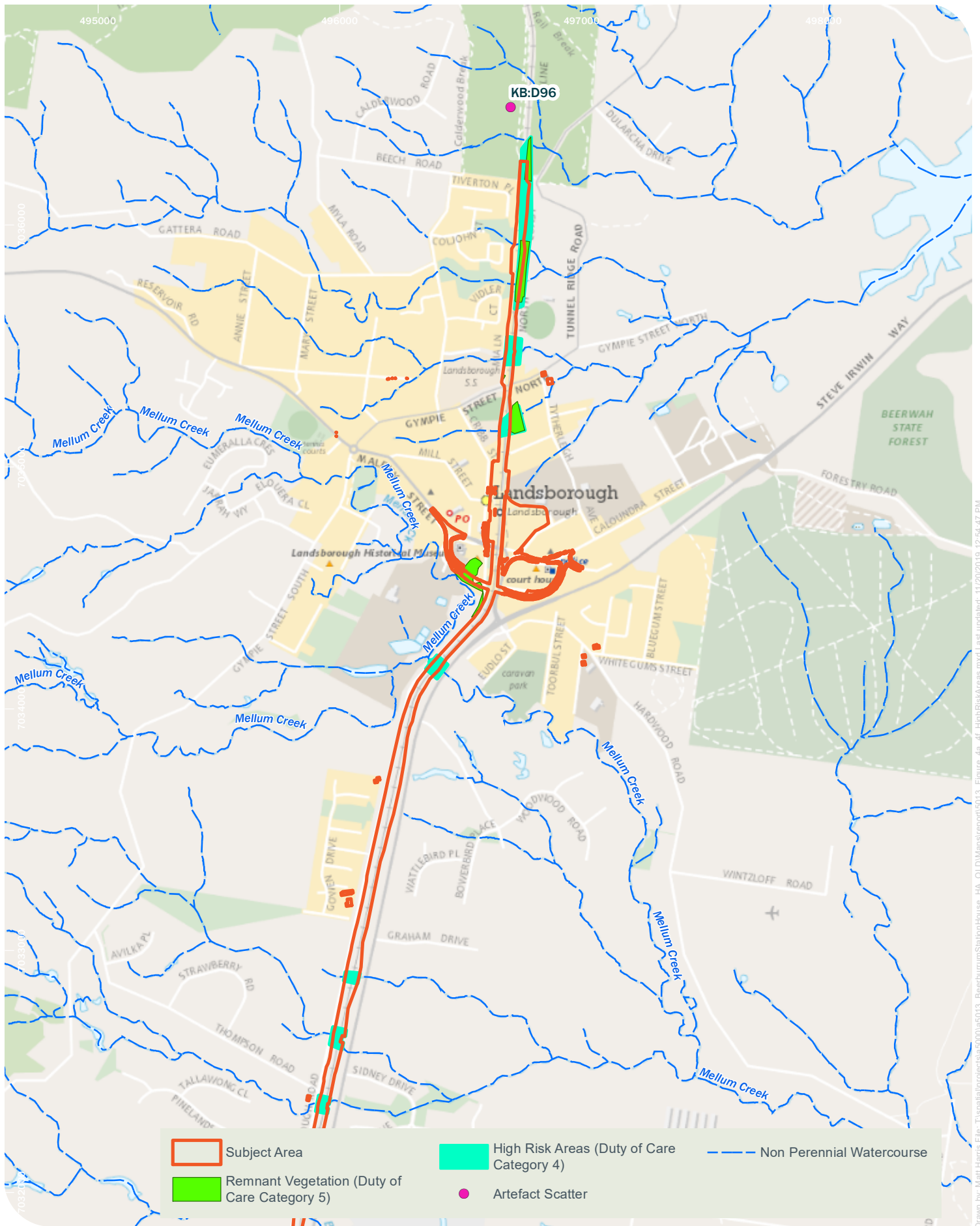
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

**Areas of high risk Aboriginal cultural heritage: Eudlo**  
**Beerburum to Nambour Rail Upgrade Project:**  
**Cultural Heritage Risk Assessment**

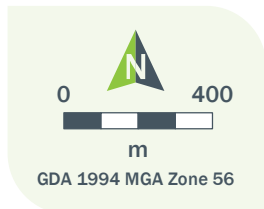
Niche PM: Josephine Wood  
 Niche Proj. #: 5013  
 Client: SMEC Australia and Building Queensland

**Figure 4b**





Drawn by: Matt Harris File: T:\spatial\projects\5000\5013\_Beerburum\StationHouse\_HA\_OLD\Mapreport5013\_Figure\_4a\_4f\_HighRiskAreas.mxd Last updated: 11/20/2019 12:54:47 PM



### Areas of high risk Aboriginal cultural heritage: Landsborough

#### Beerburum to Nambour Rail Upgrade Project: Cultural Heritage Risk Assessment

Niche PM: Josephine Wood  
Niche Proj. #: 5013  
Client: SMEC Australia and Building Queensland

**Figure 4c**





## 7. Conclusions and recommendations

---

### 7.1 Conclusion

Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd (Niche) was commissioned by SMEC Australia and Building Queensland (SMEC) on behalf of Building Queensland, to prepare this Cultural Heritage Risk Assessment (CHRA) for the proposed Beerburrum to Nambour Rail Upgrade Project proposal (the Project), in southeast Queensland. The Project area included a 39 km long section of the existing North Coast Rail Line, proposed areas for rail corridor realignment, station upgrades and proposals for associated road works (including grade separation options) between Beerburrum and Nambour train stations. The Project is located solely within the Sunshine Coast Council area.

The assessment was required to inform the completion of a Business Case proposed under the Queensland Government's Project Assessment Framework. The results of the CHRA will be used to inform future design works through the identification of potential impacts to places of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance within the Project area.

The aim of the CHRA was to identify areas where Aboriginal cultural heritage is known to exist and determine areas where the potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage values to exist and high risk areas may be situated.

Several places of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance were identified within the Project area. Impacts will be both direct and indirect. The key results and recommendations of this CHRA area:

#### Key results

The Aboriginal Party for the Project area is the Kabi Kabi First Nation People. Cultural Heritage Database and Register (#59762, #59762 and #59762).

No previously recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage sites are located within the Project area.

However, seven (7) sites have been recorded within 500 m of the Project area.

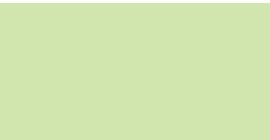
- KC-0002-1 – Artefact Scatter.
- KC-0002-2 – Artefact Scatter.
- KC:G76 – Burial(s).
- KC:E28 – Artefact Scatter.
- KC:F56 – Artefact Scatter.
- KC:F51 – Artefact Scatter.
- KB:D96 – Artefact Scatter.

Additionally, within 5 km of the Project area, 87 previously recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage sites were identified.

Areas of high risk for Aboriginal cultural heritage exist within the current rail alignment in the Project area, including at those locations requiring works in and around creek crossings (e.g. for the construction of new passing loops, extension of existing passing loops, and ancillary works sites).

Additionally, areas of high archaeological potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage exist outside the current rail alignment, but within the Project area. This includes areas where no known or significant previous ground surface disturbance has been undertaken, such as in areas of remnant vegetation and in areas where works may be required in and around creek crossings.





Duty of Care categories vary across the Project area, including areas of Categories 3, 4 and 5.

#### Recommendations

- If the scope of the Project changes, this CHRA will need to be reviewed and updated.
- A targeted Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Field Assessment of areas where proposed works will occur in areas of Category 4 and 5 should be undertaken.
- High risk areas include:
  - All creek crossings where works will impact the ground surface within the current rail alignment.
  - All creek crossing where works will occur outside the current rail alignment.
  - All areas of previously remnant vegetation within the Project area.
  - Areas where works will be occurring within proximity of the seven Aboriginal cultural heritage sites (KB:D96; KC:F56; KC:F51; KC:E28; KC:G76; KC-0002-1 and KC-0002-2) located within 500 m of the Project area.

## References

---

Alfredson, G. 1991 *Report on an archaeological inspection of a proposed integrated development at Camira*. Report Prepared for Kinhill Cameron McNamara.

Anti-Discrimination Commission 2017 Queensland Aboriginal people in Queensland: a brief human rights history.

Bleakley, J. W. 1961 *The Aborigines of Australia: their history – their habits – their assimilation*. The Jacaranda Press, Brisbane.

Davies, S and J. Prangnell 1993 *An archaeological assessment of the proposed development at Deebling Creek Road, Moreton Shire, SE Queensland*. Report prepared for Town Planning Strategies.

Hall, J. 1999 The impact of sea level rise on the archaeological record of the Moreton region, southeast Queensland. In J. Hall and I.J. McNiven (eds.), *Australian Coastal Archaeology*, pp.169-184. Research Papers in Archaeology and Natural History 31. Canberra: Archaeology and Natural History Publications, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

Hall, J and P. Hiscock 1988 The Moreton regional Archaeological Project (MRAP) – Stage II: An outline of objectives and methods. *Queensland Archaeological Research* 5:4-24.

Hall, J. and I. Lilley 1987 Excavation at the New Brisbane Airport Site (LB:C69): Evidence for early Mid-Holocene coastal occupation in Moreton Bay, SE Queensland. *Queensland Archaeological Research* 4:54-79.

Hall, J. and R. Robins 1984 A working model of Moreton Island prehistory: MRAP Stage 1. *Queensland Archaeological Research* 3:85-94.

Hatchman, G 2013 *Willowbank's History and Association with RAAF Amberley*. [Access online]  
[https://www.ipswich.qld.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0006/21102/willowbank\\_amberley\\_history\\_2013.pdf](https://www.ipswich.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0006/21102/willowbank_amberley_history_2013.pdf)

Jagera Association and ARCHAEO Cultural Heritage Services 2005 *South West Transport Corridor: Springfield to Ipswich Boonah Road, Yamanto, Ipswich, Southeast Queensland*. Report prepared for Queensland Main Roads.

McNiven, I. J. 1989 Aboriginal shell middens at the mouth of the Maroochy River, southeast Queensland. *Queensland Archaeological Research* 6:28-52.

Morwood, M. 1986 The archaeology of art: excavations at Maidenwell and Gatton shelters, southeast Queensland. *Queensland Archaeological Research* 3:88-132.

Neal, R. and E. Stock 1986 Pleistocene occupation in the southeast Queensland coastal region. *Nature* 323:618-621.

Niche 2017 *Willowbank Industrial Park Pipeline DDA- Qld*. Report prepared for Economic Development Queensland.

Niche 2019 *Willowbank Industrial Park Pipeline DDA- Qld*. Report prepared for Economic Development Queensland.

O'Rourke, T. 2011 Aboriginal camps and Villages in Southeast Queensland. In A. Brown and A. Leach (eds.) *Proceedings of the Society of Architectural Historian, Australia and New Zealand* 2:851-863.

Robins, R., J. Hall, and E. Stock 2015 Geoarchaeology and the archaeological record in the coastal Moreton Region, Queensland, Australia. *Quaternary International* 385:191-205.

Rowland, M. and M. Connolly 2002 Towards GIS mapping and spatial modelling of Archaeological sites in the southeast Queensland Bioregion. *Queensland Archaeological Research* 13:39-62.

Ulm, S. and J. Hall 1996 Radiocarbon and cultural chronologies in southeast Queensland prehistory. In S. Ulm, I. Lilley and A. Ross (eds), *Australian Archaeology '95 Proceedings from the 1995 Australian Archaeological Association Annual Conference*, pp.45-56. Tempus 6. St Lucia. University of Queensland Anthropology Museum.

Queensland Places – Amberley - <http://blogs.slq.qld.gov.au/jol/2012/11/12/queensland-places-amberley/>

Queensland Places – Willowbank - <https://www.queenslandplaces.com.au/willowbank>

Ulm, S. and J. Reid 2000 Index of dates from archaeological sites in southeast Queensland. *Queensland Archaeological Research* 12:1-129.

Walters, I., A. Nolan, P. Lauer, G. Dillon and M. Aird 1987 Hope Island: Salvage of a Kombumerri site. *Queensland Archaeological Research* 4:80-95.

**Annex 1 DATSIP Search Results**

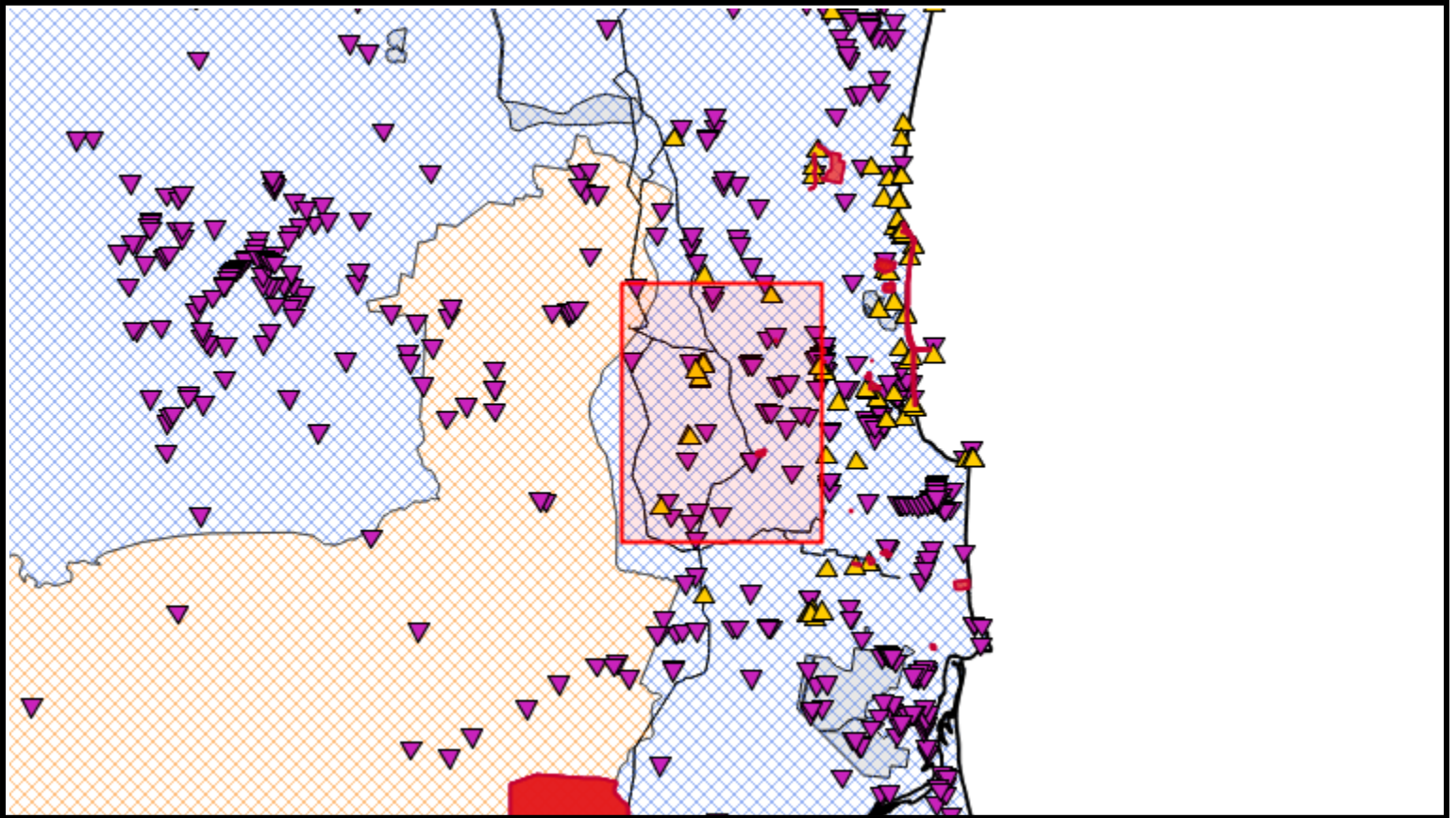
---





## Digital Data Search

Reference Number:	59762
Buffer Distance:	0 metres



Cultural heritage site points for the area are:

Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Record Date	Attribute	Party
KC:A09	-26.610657	153.011103	Jan 1, 1987	Grinding Groove(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:A18	-26.624195	153.041242	Nov 1, 1974	Grinding Groove(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:A18	-26.624195	153.041242	Aug 13, 1977	Grinding Groove(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group

## Digital Data Search

Cultural heritage site points for the area are:

Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Record Date	Attribute	Party
KC:A23	-26.609148	153.016055	Jan 1, 1969	Grinding Groove(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:B54	-26.694625	153.026189	Nov 19, 1984	Earthern Arrangement(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:B54	-26.694625	153.026189	Nov 19, 1984	Earthern Arrangement(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:B59	-26.687404	153.00106	Jan 1, 1987	Scarred/Carved Tree	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:B60	-26.686952	153.00106	Jan 1, 1987	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:B60	-26.686952	153.00106	Jan 1, 1987	Scarred/Carved Tree	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:C45	-26.656253	153.010102	Jan 28, 1992	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:C46	-26.656253	153.010102	Jan 28, 1992	Grinding Groove(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:C47	-26.656253	153.010102	Jan 28, 1992	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:C47	-26.656253	153.010102	Jan 28, 1992	Quarry(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:D31	-26.642117	153.042475	Mar 1, 1995	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group

## Digital Data Search

Cultural heritage site points for the area are:

Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Record Date	Attribute	Party
KC:D31	-26.642117	153.042475	Mar 1, 1995	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:D35	-26.659409	153.03623	Apr 1, 1998	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:D35	-26.659409	153.03623	Jul 1, 1996	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:D58	-26.586729	152.976454	Nov 7, 1994	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:D58	-26.586729	152.976454	Nov 7, 1994	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:D59	-26.582666	152.976957	Nov 7, 1994	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:D59	-26.582666	152.976957	Nov 7, 1994	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:D59	-26.582666	152.976957	Nov 7, 1994	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:D66	-26.578135	152.928757	Jan 1, 1987	Isolated Find	Jinibara People
KC:D79	-26.658056	153.031708	Dec 11, 1994	Shell Midden(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:D83	-26.624182	152.925714	Dec 16, 1994	Isolated Find	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group



## Digital Data Search

Cultural heritage site points for the area are:

Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Record Date	Attribute	Party
KC:D86	-26.607491	153.041236	Jan 1, 1987	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:D88	-26.640903	153.020149	Jan 1, 1987	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:D89	-26.637742	153.024669	Jan 1, 1987	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:D91	-26.620131	153.044254	Jan 16, 1995	Shell Midden(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:D91	-26.620131	153.044254	Jan 16, 1995	Shell Midden(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:D92	-26.621485	153.044254	Jan 16, 1995	Shell Midden(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:D92	-26.621485	153.044254	Jan 16, 1995	Shell Midden(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:D93	-26.623291	153.043753	Jan 16, 1995	Burial(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:D93	-26.623291	153.043753	Apr 4, 2006	Burial(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:D93	-26.623291	153.043753	Apr 4, 2006	Engraving(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:D93	-26.623291	153.043753	Jan 16, 1995	Engraving(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group

## Digital Data Search

Cultural heritage site points for the area are:

Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Record Date	Attribute	Party
KC:D93	-26.623291	153.043753	Jan 16, 1995	Resource Area	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:D93	-26.623291	153.043753	Apr 4, 2006	Resource Area	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:D93	-26.623291	153.043753	Apr 4, 2006	Shell Midden(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:D93	-26.623291	153.043753	Jan 16, 1995	Shell Midden(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:D93	-26.623291	153.043753	Jan 16, 1995	Weir/Fish Trap	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:D93	-26.623291	153.043753	Apr 4, 2006	Weir/Fish Trap	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:E27	-26.721705	152.950788	Aug 2, 1996	Stone Arrangement(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:E45	-26.639549	153.017134	Jul 14, 1980	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:E71	-26.721243	152.981272	May 26, 1977	Stone Arrangement(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:E72	-26.718911	152.967367	May 26, 1977	Scarred/Carved Tree	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:E73	-26.712151	152.948479	May 26, 1977	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group

## Digital Data Search

Cultural heritage site points for the area are:

Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Record Date	Attribute	Party
KC:F51	-26.72541	152.962349	Jun 1, 1999	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:F82	-26.656741	153.013007	Jan 28, 1992	Cultural Site	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:G71	-26.576165	153.008857	Jan 1, 1900	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:G76	-26.686179	152.960951	Jan 1, 1900	Burial(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:G80	-26.666805	153.022983	Dec 12, 2005	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:G86	-26.668882	152.972397	Aug 12, 2004	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:G88	-26.6255	152.96253	Mar 7, 2006	Landscape Feature	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:H41	-26.624722	153	Oct 6, 2009	Burial(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:H41	-26.624722	153	Oct 6, 2009	Hearth/Oven(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:H41	-26.624722	153	Oct 6, 2009	Pathway(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:H41	-26.624722	153	Oct 6, 2009	Story Place	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group



## Digital Data Search

Cultural heritage site points for the area are:

Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Record Date	Attribute	Party
KC:H49	-26.626983	152.999	Feb 23, 2010	Scarred/Carved Tree	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:H52	-26.622516	153.042466	Mar 14, 2011	Burial(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:H73	-26.627119	153.001436	Sep 8, 2011	Grinding Groove(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC-0002-1	-26.66543	152.96146	Aug 3, 2015	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC-0002-2	-26.666071	152.962555	Sep 26, 2016	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC-0110-1	-26.620908	152.969799	Sep 15, 2015	Aboriginal Intangible Place	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC-0112-1	-26.61998	152.97115	Sep 17, 2015	Aboriginal Intangible Place	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC-0117-1	-26.620865	152.971	Sep 22, 2015	Aboriginal Intangible Place	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC-0121-1	-26.577441	153.012993	Sep 25, 2015	Aboriginal Intangible Place	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC-0121-2	-26.577441	153.012993	Sep 25, 2015	Reinterment	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC-0167-1	-26.70973	152.944153	Oct 11, 2017	Scarred Tree	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group

## Digital Data Search

Cultural heritage site points for the area are:

Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Record Date	Attribute	Party
KC-0171-1	-26.62449	152.96587	Dec 13, 2017	Scarred Tree	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC-0172-1	-26.62232	153.04355	Dec 14, 2017	Aboriginal Intangible Place	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC-0172-2	-26.62232	153.04355	Dec 14, 2017	Shell Midden	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC-0173-1	-26.62244	153.04355	Dec 14, 2017	Shell Midden	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC-0173-2	-26.62244	153.04355	Dec 14, 2017	Aboriginal Intangible Place	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC-0177-1	-26.63023	152.96893	Oct 27, 2017	Scarred Tree	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC-0177-2	-26.62998	152.96908	Oct 27, 2017	Scarred Tree	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC-0177-3	-26.63028	152.96856	Oct 27, 2017	Scarred Tree	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC-0177-4	-26.62951	152.96814	Oct 27, 2017	Burial	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group

Cultural heritage site polygons for the area are:

Site Number	Latitude	Longitude	Record Date	Attribute	Party
KC-0176-1	-26.622502	153.043944	Dec 16, 2017	Shell Midden	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group

## Digital Data Search

Cultural heritage site polygons for the area are:

Site Number	Latitude	Longitude	Record Date	Attribute	Party
KC-0176-2	-26.622502	153.043944	Dec 16, 2017	Aboriginal Intangible Place	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC-0181-1	-26.679266	153.006866	Jan 18, 2018	Scarred Tree	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC-0181-2	-26.679266	153.006866	Jan 18, 2018	Scarred Tree	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC-0181-3	-26.679266	153.006866	Jan 18, 2018	Aboriginal Intangible Place	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC-0194-1	-26.608693	153.015845	Sep 1, 2018	Engraving	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC-0194-2	-26.608693	153.015845	Sep 1, 2018	Stone Feature	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC-0194-3	-26.608693	153.015845	Sep 1, 2018	Aboriginal Intangible Place	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group

**Warning:** In some cases site polygon areas may overlap multiple Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander Parties. If your search area includes a site polygon area with multiple parties please contact the Cultural Heritage Unit on 1300 378 401 to confirm the custodian of these sites.

Cultural heritage party for the area is:

QC Ref Number	QUD Ref Number	Name	Contact Details
QCD2012/011 DET	QUD6128/1998	Jinibara People	JPAC Co-ordinator c/o Australian Heritage Specialists Pty Ltd PO Box 5940 Manly QLD 4179  Phone: (07) 3221 0000 Email: jinibara@ahspecialists.com.au



## Digital Data Search

Cultural heritage party for the area is:

QC Ref Number	QUD Ref Number	Name	Contact Details
QC2018/007	QUD20/2019	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group	Andrea Olsen Queensland South Native Title Services Limited Level 10, 307 Queen Street BRISBANE QLD 4000 Phone: (07) 3224 1200 Fax: (07) 3229 9880

There is no cultural heritage body recorded in your specific search area.

Cultural Heritage Management Plans (CHMP) for the area are:

CHL Number	Sponsor	Party	Approved
CLH000436	Caloundra Maroochy Water Supply Board	Dr Eve Fesl - Gubbi Gubbi People	Jul 13, 2006
CLH000502	Southern Regional Water Pipeline Company Ltd	Gubbi Gubbi People, Dr Eve Fesl, 29 Fountain Road, BURPENGARY QLD 4505	May 8, 2007

There are no Designated Landscape Areas (DLA) recorded in your specific search area.

There are no Registered Cultural Heritage Study Areas in your specific search area.

Regional Coordinator:

Name	Position	Phone	Mobile	Email
Andrew Rutch	Cultural Heritage Coordinator Southern Region	07 3003 6446	0459 840 294	Andrew.Rutch@atsip.qld.gov.au

**Disclaimer:** Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships is the custodian of spatial data provided by various third parties for inclusion in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage online portal. This includes spatial data provided by the National Native Title Tribunal and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander parties. Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships is not responsible for the accuracy of information provided by third parties or any errors in this search report arising from such information.

## Digital Data Search

I refer to your submission in which you requested advice regarding Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage recorded at your nominated location.

The Cultural Heritage Database and Register have been searched in accordance with the location description provided, and the results are set out in the above report.

Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage which may exist within the search area is protected under the terms of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* and the *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003*, even if the Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships has no records relating to it.

Under the legislation a person carrying out an activity must take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure the activity does not harm Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage. This applies whether or not such places are recorded in an official register and whether or not they are located on private land.

Please refer to our website <https://www.datsip.qld.gov.au/people-communities/aboriginal-torres-strait-islander-cultural-heritage> for a copy of the gazetted Cultural Heritage Duty of Care Guidelines, which set out reasonable and practicable measure for meeting the cultural heritage duty of care.

In order to meet your duty of care, any land-use activity within the vicinity of recorded cultural heritage should not proceed without the agreement of the Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander Party for the area, or by developing a Cultural Heritage Management Plan under Part 7 of the legislation.

If your proposed activity is deemed a Category 5 activity pursuant to the Duty of Care Guidelines, there is generally a high risk that it may harm cultural heritage. In these circumstances, the activity should not proceed without cultural heritage assessment.

Where a category 5 activity is proposed, it is necessary to notify the Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander Party and seek:

- a. Advice as to whether the area is culturally significant;
- b. If it is, agreement on how best the activity may be managed to avoid or minimise harm to any cultural heritage values.

The extent to which the person has complied with Cultural Heritage Duty of Care Guidelines and the extent the person consulted Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander Parties about carrying out the activity – and the results of the consultation – are factors a court may consider when determining if a land user has complied with the cultural heritage duty of care.



## Digital Data Search

Should you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact the Search Approval Officer on 1300 378 401.

Kind regards

The Director

Cultural Heritage | Community Participation | Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships





## Digital Data Search

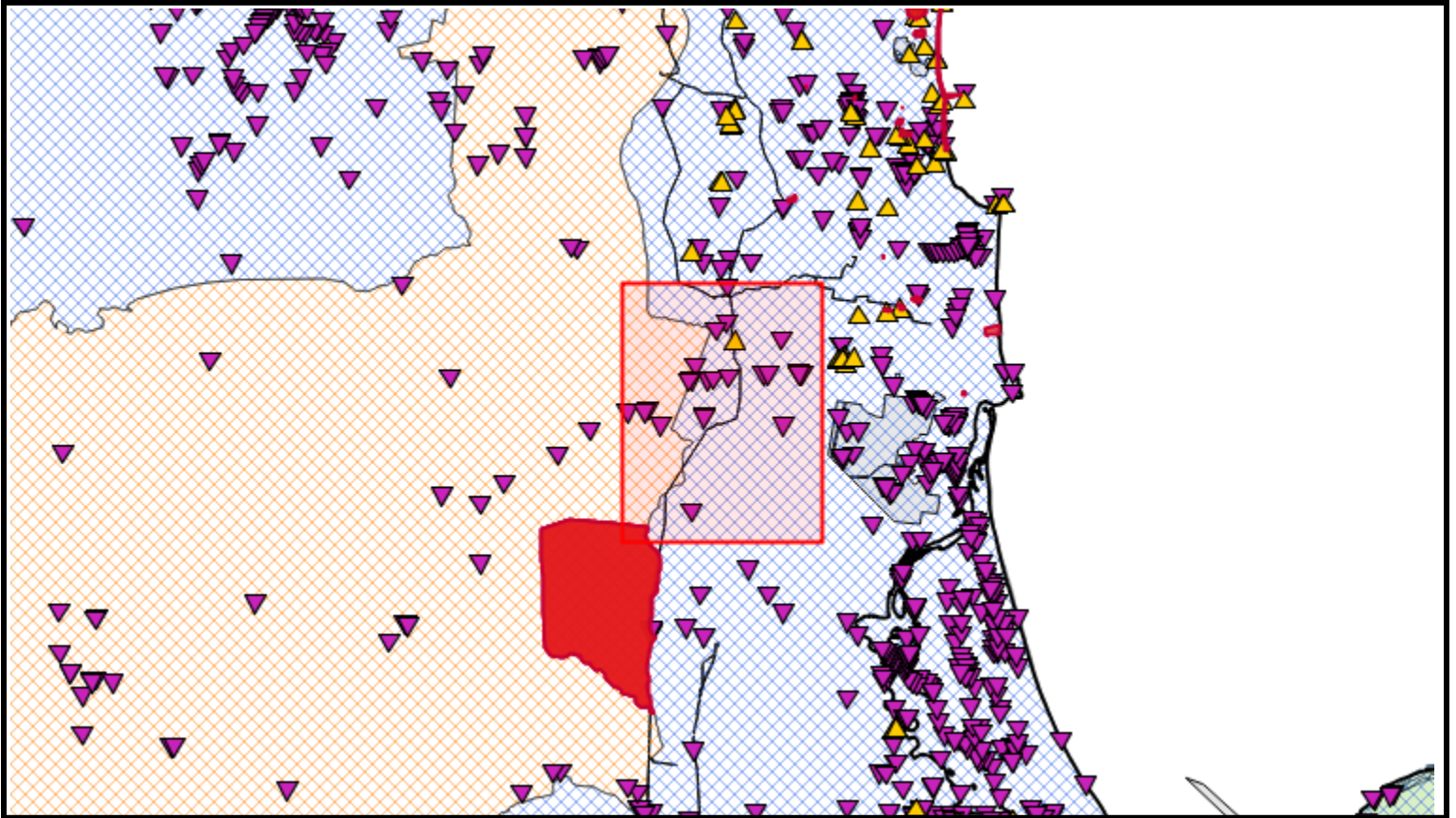
### Digital Data:

MULTIPOLYGON (((152.92004095962838 -26.572901215812916, 153.044558425984 -26.572916688754024, 153.0446212854328 -26.73470174284072, 152.91992815993706 -26.734686161013705, 152.92004095962838 -26.572901215812916)))



## Digital Data Search

Reference Number:	59762
Buffer Distance:	0 metres



Cultural heritage site points for the area are:

Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Record Date	Attribute	Party
KB:D05	-26.794839	152.953774	Mar 1, 1983	Isolated Find	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KB:D06	-26.793938	152.957798	Mar 1, 1983	Isolated Find	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KB:D07	-26.791235	152.988988	Mar 1, 1983	Isolated Find	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group

## Digital Data Search

Cultural heritage site points for the area are:

Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Record Date	Attribute	Party
KB:D08	-26.791236	152.992006	Mar 1, 1983	Isolated Find	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KB:D96	-26.793037	152.966854	Mar 1, 1983	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:A03	-26.769567	153.000054	Jul 14, 1982	Earthern Arrangement(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:A13	-26.758728	152.965858	Jan 1, 1987	Earthern Arrangement(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:A27	-26.816508	152.951753	Oct 2, 2002	Grinding Groove(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:A27	-26.816508	152.951753	Oct 28, 2002	Grinding Groove(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:A27	-26.816508	152.951753	Oct 15, 1974	Grinding Groove(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:A27	-26.816508	152.951753	Oct 26, 1998	Grinding Groove(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:A34	-26.818314	152.951752	Mar 18, 1990	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:A34	-26.818314	152.951752	NULL	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:A60	-26.822837	153.001061	Mar 1, 1977	Stone Arrangement(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group



## Digital Data Search

Cultural heritage site points for the area are:

Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Record Date	Attribute	Party
KC:D32	-26.791235	153.013132	Feb 1, 1995	Scarred/Carved Tree	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:E22	-26.81504	152.903986	May 1, 1998	Artefact Scatter	Jinibara People
KC:E23	-26.813332	152.916938	May 1, 1998	Isolated Find	Jinibara People
KC:E24	-26.815046	152.914481	May 1, 1998	Artefact Scatter	Jinibara People
KC:E25	-26.786079	152.946071	Jan 1, 1997	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:E28	-26.736201	152.966116	May 1, 1998	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:E47	-26.876998	152.943672	Jul 14, 1980	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:F56	-26.763574	152.959309	Apr 1, 1996	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:G69	-26.79474	152.9437	Apr 10, 2003	Burial(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:G70	-26.82303	152.92432	Apr 10, 2003	Cultural Site	Jinibara People
KC:G70	-26.82303	152.92432	Apr 10, 2003	Landscape Feature	Jinibara People
KC:G96	-26.7955	152.942	Feb 24, 2006	Burial(s)	Jinibara People
KC00000006	-26.790125	153.011469	May 23, 2014	Scarred/Carved Tree	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC00000007	-26.79063	153.011509	May 23, 2014	Scarred/Carved Tree	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC00000008	-26.791479	153.011499	May 23, 2014	Scarred/Carved Tree	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group

## Digital Data Search

Cultural heritage site points for the area are:

Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Record Date	Attribute	Party
KC00000009	-26.791452	153.011429	May 23, 2014	Scarred/Carved Tree	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC-0155-1	-26.765347	152.971334	Jan 13, 2017	Stone Feature	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group

Cultural heritage site polygons for the area are:

Site Number	Latitude	Longitude	Record Date	Attribute	Party
KC-0170-1	-26.928955	152.887231	Nov 1, 2017	Aboriginal Intangible Place	Jinibara People
KC-0170-1	-26.928955	152.887231	Nov 1, 2017	Aboriginal Intangible Place	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC-0170-2	-26.928955	152.887231	Nov 1, 2017	Artefact Scatter	Jinibara People
KC-0170-2	-26.928955	152.887231	Nov 1, 2017	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group

**Warning:** In some cases site polygon areas may overlap multiple Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander Parties. If your search area includes a site polygon area with multiple parties please contact the Cultural Heritage Unit on 1300 378 401 to confirm the custodian of these sites.

Cultural heritage party for the area is:

QC Ref Number	QUD Ref Number	Name	Contact Details
QCD2012/011 DET	QUD6128/1998	Jinibara People	JPAC Co-ordinator c/o Australian Heritage Specialists Pty Ltd PO Box 5940 Manly QLD 4179  Phone: (07) 3221 0000 Email: jinibara@ahspecialists.com.au

## Digital Data Search

Cultural heritage party for the area is:

QC Ref Number	QUD Ref Number	Name	Contact Details
QC2018/007	QUD20/2019	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group	Andrea Olsen Queensland South Native Title Services Limited Level 10, 307 Queen Street BRISBANE QLD 4000 Phone: (07) 3224 1200 Fax: (07) 3229 9880

There is no cultural heritage body recorded in your specific search area.

Cultural Heritage Management Plans (CHMP) for the area are:

CHL Number	Sponsor	Party	Approved
CLH000436	Caloundra Maroochy Water Supply Board	Dr Eve Fesl - Gubbi Gubbi People	Jul 13, 2006
CLH000502	Southern Regional Water Pipeline Company Ltd	Gubbi Gubbi People, Dr Eve Fesl, 29 Fountain Road, BURPENGARY QLD 4505	May 8, 2007

There are no Designated Landscape Areas (DLA) recorded in your specific search area.

There are no Registered Cultural Heritage Study Areas in your specific search area.

Regional Coordinator:

Name	Position	Phone	Mobile	Email
Andrew Rutch	Cultural Heritage Coordinator Southern Region	07 3003 6446	0459 840 294	Andrew.Rutch@atsip.qld.gov.au

**Disclaimer:** Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships is the custodian of spatial data provided by various third parties for inclusion in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage online portal. This includes spatial data provided by the National Native Title Tribunal and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander parties. Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships is not responsible for the accuracy of information provided by third parties or any errors in this search report arising from such information.



## Digital Data Search

I refer to your submission in which you requested advice regarding Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage recorded at your nominated location.

The Cultural Heritage Database and Register have been searched in accordance with the location description provided, and the results are set out in the above report.

Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage which may exist within the search area is protected under the terms of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* and the *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003*, even if the Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships has no records relating to it.

Under the legislation a person carrying out an activity must take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure the activity does not harm Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage. This applies whether or not such places are recorded in an official register and whether or not they are located on private land.

Please refer to our website <https://www.datsip.qld.gov.au/people-communities/aboriginal-torres-strait-islander-cultural-heritage> for a copy of the gazetted Cultural Heritage Duty of Care Guidelines, which set out reasonable and practicable measure for meeting the cultural heritage duty of care.

In order to meet your duty of care, any land-use activity within the vicinity of recorded cultural heritage should not proceed without the agreement of the Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander Party for the area, or by developing a Cultural Heritage Management Plan under Part 7 of the legislation.

If your proposed activity is deemed a Category 5 activity pursuant to the Duty of Care Guidelines, there is generally a high risk that it may harm cultural heritage. In these circumstances, the activity should not proceed without cultural heritage assessment.

Where a category 5 activity is proposed, it is necessary to notify the Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander Party and seek:

- a. Advice as to whether the area is culturally significant;
- b. If it is, agreement on how best the activity may be managed to avoid or minimise harm to any cultural heritage values.

The extent to which the person has complied with Cultural Heritage Duty of Care Guidelines and the extent the person consulted Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander Parties about carrying out the activity – and the results of the consultation – are factors a court may consider when determining if a land user has complied with the cultural heritage duty of care.



## Digital Data Search

Should you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact the Search Approval Officer on 1300 378 401.

Kind regards

The Director

Cultural Heritage | Community Participation | Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships



## Digital Data Search

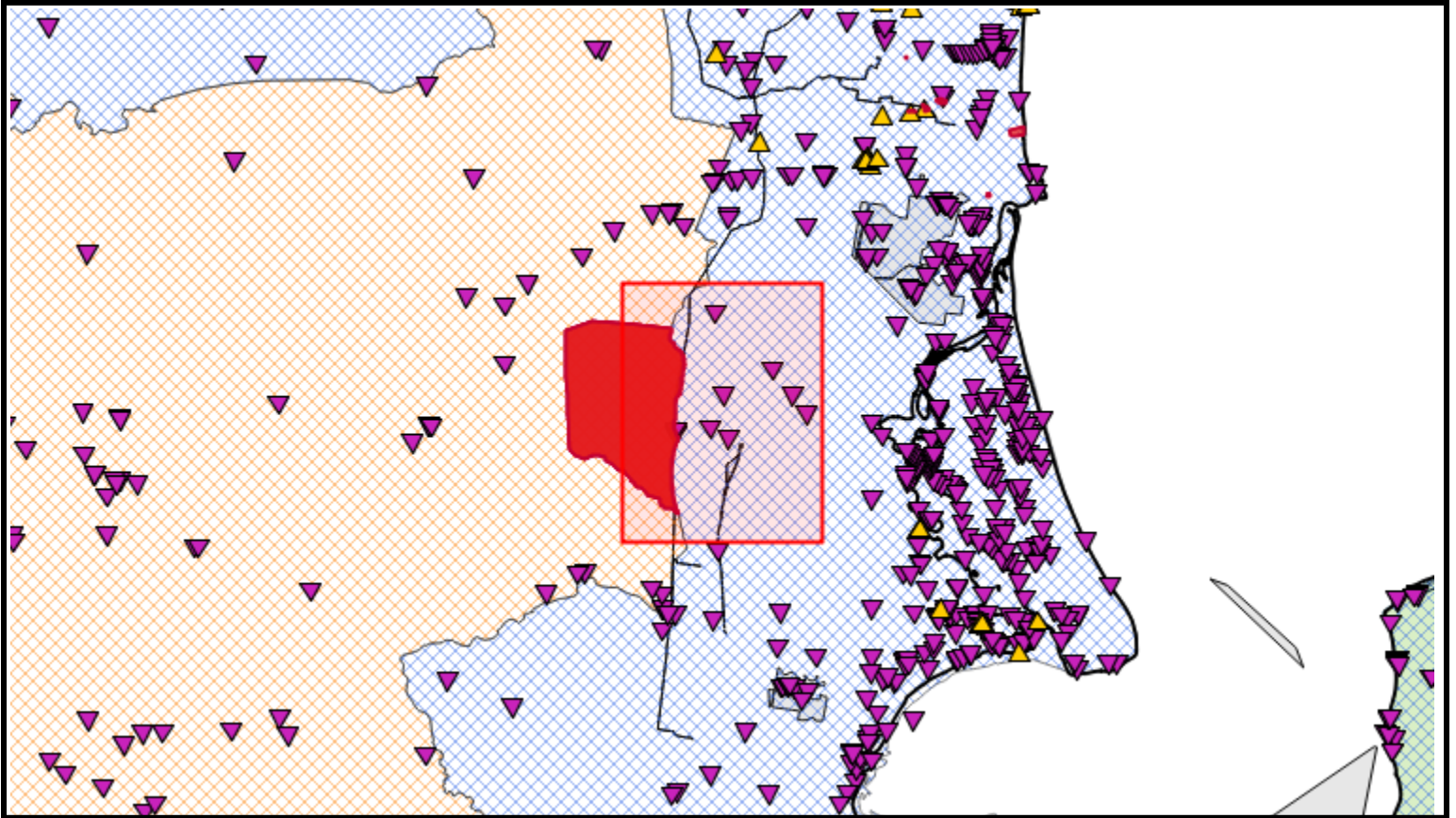
### Digital Data:

MULTIPOLYGON (((152.90084633744607 -26.731483561004357, 153.02553596054543 -26.73151591513268, 153.0255722335973 -26.893297384122416, 152.90070549296047 -26.89326480326062, 152.90084633744607 -26.731483561004357)))



## Digital Data Search

Reference Number:	59762
Buffer Distance:	0 metres



Cultural heritage site points for the area are:

Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Record Date	Attribute	Party
KC:A11	-26.912698	152.979655	Nov 18, 1972	Earthern Arrangement(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:A11	-26.912698	152.979655	Sep 1, 1991	Earthern Arrangement(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:A11	-26.912698	152.979655	Jun 8, 1981	Earthern Arrangement(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group



## Digital Data Search

Cultural heritage site points for the area are:

Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Record Date	Attribute	Party
KC:A12	-26.949226	152.940614	Jan 1, 1987	Earthen Arrangement(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:A26	-26.95555	152.951694	Jan 1, 1987	Scarred/Carved Tree	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:A58	-26.928682	152.991895	Apr 27, 1977	Grinding Groove(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:A58	-26.928682	152.991895	Aug 1, 1980	Grinding Groove(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:A58	-26.928682	152.991895	Jun 17, 1992	Grinding Groove(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:A58	-26.928682	152.991895	Jun 17, 1992	Stone Arrangement(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:A58	-26.928682	152.991895	Aug 1, 1980	Stone Arrangement(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:A58	-26.928682	152.991895	Apr 27, 1977	Stone Arrangement(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:E47	-26.876998	152.943672	Jul 14, 1980	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:E51	-26.94021	153.001062	Jul 14, 1980	Scarred/Carved Tree	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC:G73	-26.928617	152.949102	Jan 1, 1900	Burial(s)	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group

## Digital Data Search

Cultural heritage site points for the area are:

Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Record Date	Attribute	Party
KC:G98	-26.950512	152.91907	Aug 1, 2007	Artefact Scatter	
KC:G99	-26.952959	152.918786	Aug 1, 2007	Artefact Scatter	Jinibara People
KC:H01	-26.950512	152.91907	Aug 1, 2007	Artefact Scatter	
KC:H01	-26.950955	152.918959	Aug 1, 2007	Artefact Scatter	Jinibara People

Cultural heritage site polygons for the area are:

Site Number	Latitude	Longitude	Record Date	Attribute	Party
KC-0170-1	-26.928955	152.887231	Nov 1, 2017	Aboriginal Intangible Place	Jinibara People
KC-0170-1	-26.928955	152.887231	Nov 1, 2017	Aboriginal Intangible Place	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
KC-0170-2	-26.928955	152.887231	Nov 1, 2017	Artefact Scatter	Jinibara People
KC-0170-2	-26.928955	152.887231	Nov 1, 2017	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group

**Warning:** In some cases site polygon areas may overlap multiple Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander Parties. If your search area includes a site polygon area with multiple parties please contact the Cultural Heritage Unit on 1300 378 401 to confirm the custodian of these sites.

Cultural heritage party for the area is:

QC Ref Number	QUD Ref Number	Name	Contact Details
QCD2012/011 DET	QUD6128/1998	Jinibara People	JPAC Co-ordinator c/o Australian Heritage Specialists Pty Ltd PO Box 5940 Manly QLD 4179  Phone: (07) 3221 0000 Email: jinibara@ahspecialists.com.au
QC2018/007	QUD20/2019	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group	Andrea Olsen Queensland South Native Title Services Limited Level 10, 307 Queen Street BRISBANE QLD 4000 Phone: (07) 3224 1200 Fax: (07) 3229 9880

## Digital Data Search

There is no cultural heritage body recorded in your specific search area.

Cultural Heritage Management Plans (CHMP) for the area are:

CHL Number	Sponsor	Party	Approved
CLH000370	Queensland Transport	Gubbi Gubbi People, c- Dr Eve Fesl	May 10, 2006
CLH000502	Southern Regional Water Pipeline Company Ltd	Gubbi Gubbi People, Dr Eve Fesl, 29 Fountain Road, BURPENGARY QLD 4505	May 8, 2007

There are no Designated Landscape Areas (DLA) recorded in your specific search area.

There are no Registered Cultural Heritage Study Areas in your specific search area.

Regional Coordinator:

Name	Position	Phone	Mobile	Email
Andrew Rutch	Cultural Heritage Coordinator Southern Region	07 3003 6446	0459 840 294	Andrew.Rutch@atsip.qld.gov.au

**Disclaimer:** Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships is the custodian of spatial data provided by various third parties for inclusion in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage online portal. This includes spatial data provided by the National Native Title Tribunal and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander parties. Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships is not responsible for the accuracy of information provided by third parties or any errors in this search report arising from such information.



## Digital Data Search

I refer to your submission in which you requested advice regarding Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage recorded at your nominated location.

The Cultural Heritage Database and Register have been searched in accordance with the location description provided, and the results are set out in the above report.

Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage which may exist within the search area is protected under the terms of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* and the *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003*, even if the Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships has no records relating to it.

Under the legislation a person carrying out an activity must take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure the activity does not harm Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage. This applies whether or not such places are recorded in an official register and whether or not they are located on private land.

Please refer to our website <https://www.datsip.qld.gov.au/people-communities/aboriginal-torres-strait-islander-cultural-heritage> for a copy of the gazetted Cultural Heritage Duty of Care Guidelines, which set out reasonable and practicable measure for meeting the cultural heritage duty of care.

In order to meet your duty of care, any land-use activity within the vicinity of recorded cultural heritage should not proceed without the agreement of the Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander Party for the area, or by developing a Cultural Heritage Management Plan under Part 7 of the legislation.

If your proposed activity is deemed a Category 5 activity pursuant to the Duty of Care Guidelines, there is generally a high risk that it may harm cultural heritage. In these circumstances, the activity should not proceed without cultural heritage assessment.

Where a category 5 activity is proposed, it is necessary to notify the Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander Party and seek:

- a. Advice as to whether the area is culturally significant;
- b. If it is, agreement on how best the activity may be managed to avoid or minimise harm to any cultural heritage values.

The extent to which the person has complied with Cultural Heritage Duty of Care Guidelines and the extent the person consulted Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander Parties about carrying out the activity – and the results of the consultation – are factors a court may consider when determining if a land user has complied with the cultural heritage duty of care.





## Digital Data Search

Should you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact the Search Approval Officer on 1300 378 401.

Kind regards

The Director

Cultural Heritage | Community Participation | Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships




## Digital Data Search


### Digital Data:

MULTIPOLYGON (((152.88566250743494 -26.855845333647405, 153.01048813001398 -26.85589117003284, 153.01050310847262 -27.017669804740528, 152.8854992185661 -27.01762364817887, 152.88566250743494 -26.855845333647405)))

## Annex 2 Historical Aerials


### Beerburrum


Year	Observation	Disturbance (as defined by the DoC Guidelines)
1953	<div></div> <p><b>Plate 1: Aerial image of the Beerburrum Railway station in 1953. The Project area is denoted by the red box.</b></p> <p>The earliest aerial photograph of the Beerburrum Railway Station shows isolated clearing. The railway line is evident in the aerials.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A mixture of land uses are evident from this aerial, including developed areas and undisturbed areas.</li><li>• No surface disturbance or significance ground disturbance has occurred directly north of Beerburrum railway station</li></ul>

Year	Observation	Disturbance (as defined by the DoC Guidelines)
2017	 <p data-bbox="256 969 1147 1032"><b>Plate 2. Aerial image of the Project area in 2017. Beerburrum Railway Station is denoted by the red box.</b></p> <p data-bbox="256 1048 1147 1285">The aerial photograph of the Beerburrum Railway Station shows the development of Beerburrum and surrounding pastoral properties. The railway line has been expanded and is highly evident in the aerial. Remnant vegetation is present north and east of the railway station. Remnant vegetation is evident near the former Station Master's residence and surrounding area of the former station complex.</p>	<ul data-bbox="1217 315 1441 869" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Almost all the vegetation has now been removed from the block.</li> <li>• Surface Disturbance and Significant Ground Disturbance has occurred along the railway line, Beerburrum Settlement and surrounding pastoral areas.</li> </ul>



Landsborough

Year	Observation	Disturbance (as defined by the DoC Guidelines)
1953	<div></div> <p><b>Plate 3: Aerial image of the Landsborough Railway station in 1953. The Project area is denoted by the red box.</b></p> <p>The earliest aerial photograph of Landsborough shows clearing for the established settlement, surrounding pastoral plots and the railway line. The railway line is evident in the aerials. Remnant vegetation is present along Mellum Creek.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A mixture of land uses are evident from this aerial, including developed areas and undisturbed areas.</li><li>• No surface disturbance or significance ground disturbance has occurred west of the railway line.</li></ul>

Year	Observation	Disturbance (as defined by the DoC Guidelines)
2003	 <p data-bbox="256 1256 1161 1321"><b>Plate 4. Aerial image of the Landsborough area in 2003. Beerburrum Railway Station is denoted by the red box.</b></p> <p data-bbox="256 1335 1161 1489">The aerial photograph of Landsborough shows its development of and surrounding pastoral properties. The railway line has been expanded and is highly evident in the aerial. Remnant vegetation is present west of the railway along Mellum Creek.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Almost all the vegetation has now been removed from the block.</li> <li>• Surface Disturbance and Significant Ground Disturbance has occurred along the railway line, Landsborough Settlement and surrounding pastoral areas.</li> <li>• Remnant vegetation is present along Mellum Creek.</li> </ul>

## Contact Us

**Niche Environment and Heritage**  
02 9630 5658  
info@niche-eh.com

NSW Head Office – Sydney  
PO Box 2443 North Parramatta  
NSW 1750 Australia

QLD Head Office – Brisbane  
PO Box 540 Sandgate  
QLD 4017 Australia

Sydney  
Illawarra  
Central Coast  
Newcastle  
Mudgee  
Port Macquarie  
Brisbane  
Cairns



## Our services

### Ecology and biodiversity

Terrestrial  
Freshwater  
Marine and coastal  
Research and monitoring  
Wildlife Schools and training

### Heritage management

Aboriginal heritage  
Historical heritage  
Conservation management  
Community consultation  
Archaeological, built and landscape values

### Environmental management and approvals

Impact assessments  
Development and activity approvals  
Rehabilitation  
Stakeholder consultation and facilitation  
Project management

### Environmental offsetting

Offset strategy and assessment (NSW, QLD, Commonwealth)  
Accredited BAM assessors (NSW)  
Biodiversity Stewardship Site Agreements (NSW)  
Offset site establishment and management  
Offset brokerage  
Advanced Offset establishment (QLD)