



Cultural Heritage

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12 Cultural Heritage

12.1 Introduction

The construction and operation of the project aims to ensure that the nature and scale of the project does not compromise the cultural heritage significance of a heritage place or heritage area. This chapter of the EIS prepared by Converge Heritage and Community provides an assessment of Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage matters for the project, including searches of relevant literature, State registers and databases, and an assessment of the landscape from a cultural heritage perspective. It provides context for the management of Indigenous Cultural Heritage sites, places and features within or adjacent to the site and to inform the preparation of Cultural Heritage Management Plan. The project is required to commence a Part 7 Cultural Heritage Management Plan, inclusive of formal notification, during the EIS phase to comply with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (ACH Act). For this reason, this report does not include the results of any project related fieldwork or study relating to the significance of Indigenous Cultural Heritage contained within the project area, as these activities will take place in conjunction with the endorsed Aboriginal Party as part of the subsequent Cultural Heritage Management Plan program which commenced in June 2016.

Converge Heritage and Community has also completed a study of Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage of the known and potential historical cultural and landscape heritage values of the area potentially affected by the project, including the values described in the *Great Barrier Reef Region Strategic Assessment 2014*. Strategies to mitigate and manage any negative impacts on non-Indigenous cultural heritage values and enhance any positive impacts have also be included.

This section is supported by **Appendix U - Cultural Heritage Management Plan (under preparation)** and **Appendix V - Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Report**.

Addendum: *This EIS was initially prepared assuming that the safe harbour was to be part of the Lindeman Great Barrier Reef Resort Project. With the commencement of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority's (GBRMPA) Dredging Coral Reef Habitat Policy (2016), further impacts on Great Barrier Reef coral reef habitats from yet more bleaching, and the recent impacts from Tropical Cyclone Debbie, the proponent no longer seeks assessment and approval to construct a safe harbour at Lindeman Island. Instead the proponent seeks assessment and approval for upgrades to the existing jetty and additional moorings in sheltered locations around the island to enable the resort's marine craft to obtain safe shelter under a range of wind and wave conditions. Accordingly, remaining references to, and images of, a safe harbour on various figures and maps in the EIS are no longer current.*

12.2 Indigenous Cultural Heritage

12.2.1 Statutory Framework

12.2.1.1 Commonwealth legislation

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act, 1999

This Act promotes biodiversity conservation and heritage protection and recognises the role of Indigenous people in the conservation of Australia's biodiversity. It is the key national heritage legislation and is administered by the Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Energy. This Act provides a number of statutory and legislative controls for heritage places. Places of national heritage value and those owned or managed by the Commonwealth are located on the National Heritage List and Commonwealth Heritage List respectively. Places of known national heritage value are listed on the Australian Heritage Places Inventory (AHPI).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act, 1984

The *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* provides Aboriginal people with the right to request the Federal Minister for Aboriginal Affairs to intervene through an injunction in cases where they consider that their cultural heritage is at risk. The Act does not determine significance, or limit the type and place for which protection is being sought.

Native Title Act, 1993

The *Native Title Act 1993* (Commonwealth) (NT Act) together with the *Native Title Act 1993* (Qld) formalises the common law recognition of native title (i.e. rights and interests over land and water possessed by Indigenous people in Australia under their traditional laws and customs). The Act confirms that native title has been extinguished to areas subject to certain historical exclusive tenures (such as freehold), but has not been extinguished by non-exclusive tenures (such as pastoral leases or reserves). The Act also mandates procedural requirements for the grant of any rights that may impact on native title rights and interests that exist which must be followed in order to ensure the grant is valid.

The proponent may in future undertake activities with respect to land which may affect native title. Third parties (including the State of Queensland and other government authorities), may undertake activities at the request of, or for the benefit of, a proponent which also affect native title. These activities are termed 'future acts' under the NT Act. The NT Act creates certain statutory notice and/or procedural rights which the proponent of a future act may need to satisfy depending on which of the native title compliance options applies. Different procedural rights apply to different options. In Queensland, the registration of a native title claim pursuant to the NT Act is used by the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* Qld to determine who the Aboriginal party is for an area of land.

12.2.1.2 State legislation

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003

The *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (ACH Act) is the primary statute in Queensland with regards to Aboriginal cultural heritage. Under the ACH Act, Indigenous (Aboriginal) cultural heritage includes items and areas where there is no physical manifestation of human use, but that are culturally significant to Aboriginal people. It also includes places of archaeological or historical significance. Aboriginal cultural heritage is defined as anything that is a significant Aboriginal area in Queensland, or a significant Aboriginal object or evidence,

of archaeological or historic significance, pertaining to Aboriginal occupation of an area of Queensland. The ACH Act imposes a duty of care on all persons to ensure that Aboriginal cultural heritage is protected or appropriately managed. Although the ACH Act provides for a number of methods to meet this duty of care, Part 7 (section 87) of the ACH Act provides that if an EIS is required for a project, no lease, licence, permit, approval or other authority required for the project can be granted unless a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) for the project area has been developed with the relevant Aboriginal Party and approved by the Chief Executive of Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships (DATSIP) or the authority is given subject to conditions to ensure that no excavation, construction or other activity takes places without an approved CHMP. As such, Proponent is required to meet the duty of care through the development of a CHMP with the relevant Aboriginal Party.

12.2.1.3 Other Framework

The Burra Charter

The *Burra Charter 2013* (Australia ICOMOS Inc, 2013) is the leading guideline for heritage practitioners and provides guidance for the conservation and management of significant places. It defines cultural significance as “*aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present and future generations*” and goes onto state “*cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects*” (Australia ICOMOS Inc, 2013). It outlines a specific methodology/process for assessing sites which includes understanding the significance of the place through the gathering of information about the place (documentary, oral and physical information), an assessment of this significance and the identification of obligations arising from this significance. The Burra Charter was initially designed for the conservation and management of historical heritage. However, after the addition of further guidelines that defined cultural significance and conservation policy, use of the charter was subsequently extended to Aboriginal studies.

The Whitsundays Plan of Management 1998

The Whitsundays Plan of Management identifies a range of Aboriginal cultural heritage values within the Whitsundays Planning Area, including the importance of the relationship of traditional owners with the marine environment such as sites of spiritual significance and its importance for subsistence activities. Similarly, the Whitsundays Plan of Management also identifies that the islands include considerable archaeological evidence of the history of Aboriginal occupation, inclusive of rock art sites, middens and stone fish traps. The project will consult with the Aboriginal Party/ies for the project areas regarding the assessment and management of any such values as part of broader consultation relating to the development of a Part 7 CHMP for the project.

12.2.1.4 Study Methodology

A contextual desktop assessment was undertaken to determine the existence, extent and probable levels of significance of known places within the study area and identify the potential for currently unknown places of Indigenous Cultural Heritage significance. This assessment comprised searches of statutory and non-statutory registers and databases and a review of available published and unpublished reports in the vicinity of the study area. This section provides a review of the existing environment with regards to Indigenous Cultural Heritage. It does not include the results of any project related fieldwork, as this is expected to take place in conjunction with the endorsed Aboriginal Party(s) as part of the subsequent CHMP program. As noted previously, these results are therefore based on a review of available primary and secondary sources, including a review of registers and previous consultancy reports to provide context for the identification and assessment of Indigenous Cultural Heritage sites, places and features within or nearby the project area.

12.2.1.5 Historical Background

This section is based on the work of Rowland (1986) and Barker (1989, 1996, and 2004) on the ethnographic and ethnohistorical background of the Whitsunday Islands and provides an outline of the project area in the context of the broader development of the Whitsunday region. This section is not intended to be a complete history of Lindeman Island or the Whitsunday region. Rather it is intended to provide context for the identification and assessment of Indigenous Cultural Heritage sites, places and features within or nearby the project area, in order to assess their significance and the potential impact of the proposed works on them. Lt. James Cook sailed through the general study area on the Endeavour in June 1770 and named the group of islands the Cumberland Group, of which the Whitsunday Islands are a part. As such, the people of the Cumberland Group were amongst the first Australians to encounter Europeans. Following Cook's passage, intermittent but increasing contact occurred between the local Aborigines and colonial explorers, surveyors, fishermen and settlers for the next 90 years until the settlement of Bowen (Port Denison) in 1861 (Barker, 2004: 26).

Matthew Flinders observed campfires on Whitsunday Island, while Captain Phillip King, while sailing through the Whitsunday Passage in 1819 and 1820, noted the presence of Aboriginal fires on a number of islands (Rowland 1986:74). Commander Bingham in 1868 stated that Lindeman Island "was the only island among those in the same area where natives were seen although traces of them were found on other islands (Blackwood, 1997: 127). Blackwood (1997: 127) suggested that "*Lindeman Island was the site of an Aboriginal Camp from time to time because of the reliable water supply in the stream at the southwest corner of the island.*"

Observations from the early 20th century provide additional details.

In 1933 Whitley, an Australian Museum ichthyologist, recorded a language vocabulary during a stay on Lindeman Island (Barker 1996: 65-66). Two Traditional Owners residing on the island provided Whitley with the traditional name for Lindeman Island - Yara-Kimba or snapper-bream (Rowland 1986: 77) along with over 100 names for both mainland and island marine species. Furthermore, Whitley was also provided with names for various bays, headlands, currents and clouds (Whitley 1936 cited in Barker 1996, 66). Thora Nicolson, a resident of Lindeman Island and young girl in the 1920s told Rowland that the traditional diet included "turtle, dugong, flying foxes, birds, yams, wild cherries, Burdekin plum, damson trees, trochus shell, baler shell, green ant and cockatoo (Rowland 1986).

Living on South Molle Island, Henry Lemond provided information he obtained from a man named "Percy" (Lemond 1953 cited in Rowland 1986:77), who stated that:

The Whitsunday Islanders lived permanently only on Whitsunday Island itself and never numbered more than 100. The population was stable with occasional visits to the mainland. . . The group's main camp was behind Cid Island, one of the few flat areas on the island which provided water, a sheltered bay and abundant game. . . At the appropriate season the islanders went to Long Island for turtle, to West Molle for Torres Strait Pidgeons [sic], and in summer to South Molle for tomahawk stone.

While reports such as these are important in identifying the location of people across the landscape, others describing the material culture are equally important as they further demonstrate a close affinity between the people and the sea.

While sailing through the Whitsunday Passage Cook made a significant observation: "on a sandy beach upon one of the islands we saw two people and a canoe with an outrigger that appeared to be both larger and differently built to any we have seen on the coast" (Barker 1996: 57). Barker (1996: 86, Table 3) notes that a number of other sightings of canoes around the Whitsunday Islands included reports of bark and 3 piece sewn

bark canoes. In 1843 artist Edwin Augustus Porcher painted a watercolour depicting a single outrigger canoe at Cape Hillsborough (Rowland 1986: 75).

Dalrymple (1860 cited in Barker 1996: 91) made the following detailed description of the contents of a canoe on Goldsmith Island:

Several large shells to hold water or bail out, a piece of Vauda cerulliensis (shell) about 6 inches long (purpose unknown), a long coil of fishing line very neatly made, probably the fibre of the Pandanus palm leaf, and to which was attached a spear head of about 5 inches in length neatly barbed, and pointed with a very hard and sharp fish bone. The spear heads are fitted into a socket in the end of a long spear, which the blacks throw from their canoes with considerable precision into dugong, turtle, or other large fish . . . We exchanged with them empty bottles, and wax vestas boxes, for fishing spears, lines and hooks ingeniously cut out of tortoise shell.

Based on these observations it appears that Aboriginal people were living permanently on the Whitsunday islands. Roth (1904, 1910 cited in Barker 1996; 66) noted that the Aboriginal people of the Whitsunday islands had distinctive material culture items including canoes, paddles, shell ornaments, shell water carriers (bailer shell), dilly bags, harpoons, an axe quarry (located on South Molle Island) and trade with the mainland. As in other parts of Queensland, the Aboriginal people in Whitsunday region were decimated by disease and the activities of the settlers and reprisals of the Queensland Native Mounted Police. In addition, Aboriginal people from the area were 'recruited' by the Torres Strait pearling fishermen (Rowland 1986).

In conclusion, the ethnohistorical overview suggests that the majority of the larger islands of the Whitsunday group were inhabited on a permanent basis with a focus on marine resources as was reflected in the material culture in the form of for example, outrigger canoes, harpoons and fish hooks.

12.2.2 Paleo environment

Prior to discussing previous archaeological research in the Whitsunday Islands it is important to understand that changes to the landscape resulting from the sea level changes during the terminal Pleistocene and early to mid-Holocene had a direct impact on what and where people were locating their activities and thus the archaeological record. Barker (1996, 2004) provides a detailed reconstruction of the climatic changes that occurred across the Whitsunday region during this time period and only a brief overview is provided here. From approximately 15,000 years ago to the beginning of the Holocene around 12,000 before present (BP) precipitation and temperatures generally increased from previous levels and eventually resulted in the establishment of a tropical environment between 10,000 and 7,000 BP. This climate appears to have persisted through the mid-Holocene to 2,000 BP when precipitation rates became lower and increasing temperatures resulted in a somewhat more temperate climate.

During the height of the last glacial maximum at 18,000 BP the central Queensland coastline lay some 140km to the east of the present Whitsunday islands. As temperatures began to rise some 15,000 years ago the ice sheets covering large parts of the earth began to melt and sea-levels started rising. Barker (2004) suggests that by 10,000 BP sea-levels were some 30m lower than today, 18.6m below current levels at 9,000 BP and 11m lower around 8,000 BP. Contemporary shorelines were likely established around 6,500 BP.

Based on the above, Barker (2004: 53-54) makes the following general statements regarding the development of the Whitsunday islands. Around 10,000 BP the larger islands of the Whitsunday group formed a peninsula that was part of the mainland and Whitsunday Passage was an inlet formed by a large drowned valley. Between 9000 and 7000 years ago rising sea levels separated the peninsula from the mainland and the proto-Whitsunday islands were formed. By 6,500 BP sea levels are viewed as having stabilised essentially resulting in the coastline and islands extant today. These changes in sea-level could impact on the visibility of Indigenous sites as some could now be under the higher seas-level.

12.2.3 Register Searches

A search of the DATSIP sites register and database was undertaken on 22 November 2015 to identify known Indigenous cultural heritage sites within the project area. Search results indicate that there is one (1) recorded Aboriginal site on Lindeman Island - HJ: A70 a shell midden (refer **Figure 12-1**). There is also a recorded shell midden on Little Lindeman Island (HJ: A92) and another on Shaw Island (HJ: A73). **Table 12-1** lists details of these sites.

Table 12-1. DATSIP search results for project area.

Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Record Date	Attribute	Location Party	Location
HJ:A70	-20.449951	149.057231	1/09/1982	Shell Midden	Yuibera People	Lindeman Island
HJ:A73	-20.469456	149.075010	8/05/1992	Shell Midden	Yuibera People	Shaw Island
HJ:A92	-20.424946	149.032945	1/01/1992	Shell Midden	Yuibera People	Little Lindeman Island

This search found no Indigenous sites/locations on the (former) Register of the National Estate, World Heritage List, National Heritage List, or the Commonwealth Heritage List.

Figure 12-1. Location of the three shell middens recorded in the DATSIP database on or near Lindeman Island.



In addition to the above sites the DATSIP database lists an additional 93 sites for the Whitsunday group of islands and the adjacent coastline (refer to **Figure 12-2**). The sites include artefact scatters, scarred trees, shell middens, fish traps, paintings, stone quarries, a stone arrangement and burials (refer to **Table 12-2**).

Table 12-2. DATSIP search results for the wider Whitsunday area.

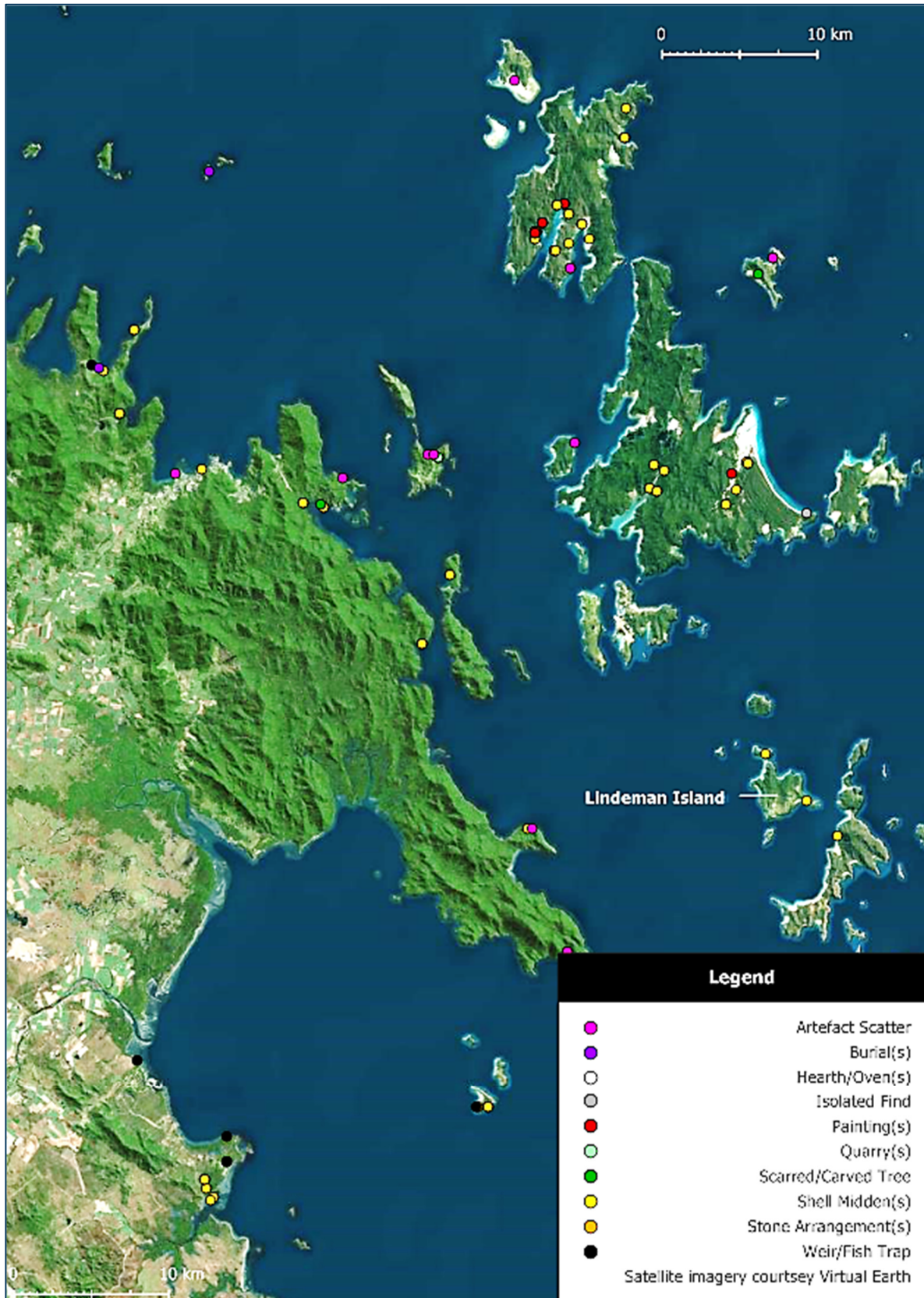
Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Record Date	Attribute	Aboriginal Party
HJ:A01	-20.125488	148.916201	Nov 1, 1990	Painting(s)	
HJ:A01	-20.125488	148.916201	Jun 1, 1972	Painting(s)	
HJ:A01	-20.125488	148.916201	Jul 15, 1983	Painting(s)	
HJ:A02	-20.263566	148.843231	Apr 20, 1993	Quarry(s)	
HJ:A02	-20.263566	148.843231	Jun 28, 1971	Quarry(s)	
HJ:A04	-20.126433	148.912387	Jun 25, 1977	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A04	-20.126433	148.912387	Aug 1, 1988	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A05	-20.331876	148.602709	Jan 1, 1977	Burial(s)	Gia People
HJ:A06	-20.646311	148.720898	Feb 25, 1976	Stone Arrangement(s)	Wiri People #2
HJ:A06	-20.646311	148.720898	Feb 25, 1976	Weir/Fish Trap	Wiri People #2
HJ:A07	-20.903488	149.044128	Oct 17, 1977	Shell Midden(s)	Yuwibara People
HJ:A07	-20.903488	149.044128	Oct 17, 1977	Weir/Fish Trap	Yuwibara People
HJ:A08	-20.135943	148.903302	Sep 16, 1983	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A08	-20.135943	148.903302	Sep 16, 1983	Artefact Scatter	
HJ:A08	-20.135943	148.903302	Sep 16, 1983	Painting(s)	
HJ:A09	-20.144489	148.899819	Sep 27, 1983	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A10	-20.146512	148.91904	Sep 30, 1983	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A11	-20.140114	148.90012	Sep 17, 1983	Painting(s)	
HJ:A11	-20.140114	148.90012	Nov 1, 1990	Painting(s)	
HJ:A11	-20.140114	148.90012	Sep 17, 1983	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A11	-20.140114	148.90012	Nov 1, 1990	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A12	-20.140576	148.899169	Sep 29, 1983	Painting(s)	
HJ:A12	-20.140576	148.899169	Nov 1, 1990	Painting(s)	
HJ:A12	-20.140576	148.899169	Sep 29, 1983	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A12	-20.140576	148.899169	Nov 1, 1990	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A13	-20.281106	149.01632	Nov 29, 1983	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A14	-20.878742	148.955356	Jan 1, 1987	Weir/Fish Trap	Yuwibara People
HJ:A15	-20.792837	148.838651	Mar 29, 1976	Weir/Fish Trap	Yuwibara People
HJ:A16	-20.130876	148.919136	Jun 25, 1977	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A17	-20.912964	149.028868	Oct 4, 1972	Artefact Scatter	Yuwibara People
HJ:A19	-20.287856	148.765015	May 9, 1986	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A19	-20.287856	148.765015	Jun 10, 1992	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A20	-20.274979	148.787844	May 10, 1986	Artefact Scatter	
HJ:A21	-20.216716	148.649376	Jan 20, 1989	Shell Midden(s)	

Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Record Date	Attribute	Aboriginal Party
HJ:A22	-20.239217	148.658227	Jan 20, 1989	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A23	-20.89243	148.986316	Nov 23, 1989	Quarry(s)	Yuwibara People
HJ:A24	-20.272528	149.01372	Sep 8, 1989	Hearth/Oven(s)	
HJ:A24	-20.272528	149.01372	Sep 8, 1989	Painting(s)	
HJ:A25	-20.265945	149.02224	Sep 7, 1989	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A26	-20.261789	148.840339	Sep 3, 1989	Artefact Scatter	
HJ:A26	-20.261789	148.840339	Sep 3, 1989	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A27	-20.280296	148.965959	Nov 26, 1983	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A27	-20.280296	148.965959	Sep 6, 1989	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A28	-20.26762	148.968671	Sep 6, 1989	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A29	-20.632454	148.720982	Jan 1, 1987	Weir/Fish Trap	
HJ:A30	-20.665055	148.712711	Jan 1, 1990	Shell Midden(s)	Wiri People #2
HJ:A31	-20.666871	148.711772	Jan 1, 1990	Shell Midden(s)	Wiri People #2
HJ:A32	-20.660577	148.708822	Jan 1, 1990	Shell Midden(s)	Wiri People #2
HJ:A33	-20.65607	148.707812	Jan 1, 1990	Artefact Scatter	Wiri People #2
HJ:A33	-20.65607	148.707812	Jan 1, 1990	Shell Midden(s)	Wiri People #2
HJ:A35	-20.855785	148.898029	Sep 7, 1987	Weir/Fish Trap	Yuwibara People
HJ:A36	-20.591371	148.66909	Jan 1, 1987	Weir/Fish Trap	Gia People
HJ:A37	-20.29045	148.776533	Apr 10, 1991	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A37	-20.29045	148.776533	Jun 10, 1992	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A38	-20.772546	149.392836	Nov 8, 1990	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A39	-20.794812	149.289385	Nov 9, 1990	Artefact Scatter	Yuibera People
HJ:A39	-20.794812	149.289385	Nov 9, 1990	Shell Midden(s)	Yuibera People
HJ:A40	-20.793212	149.294912	Nov 9, 1990	Artefact Scatter	Yuibera People
HJ:A40	-20.793212	149.294912	Nov 9, 1990	Shell Midden(s)	Yuibera People
HJ:A42	-20.150838	148.910771	Nov 1, 1990	Painting(s)	
HJ:A42	-20.150838	148.910771	Nov 1, 1990	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A43	-20.141028	148.899175	Nov 1, 1990	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A43	-20.141028	148.899175	Nov 1, 1990	Painting(s)	
HJ:A44	-20.150828	148.911728	Nov 1, 1990	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A46	-20.584512	148.615597	Aug 26, 1992	Isolated Find	Gia People
HJ:A47	-20.922589	149.032852	Jul 30, 1993	Shell Midden(s)	Yuwibara People
HJ:A48	-20.924383	149.033838	Jul 30, 1993	Shell Midden(s)	Yuwibara People
HJ:A56	-20.901527	148.980668	Jun 2, 1993	Shell Midden(s)	Yuwibara People
HJ:A57	-20.901483	148.984512	Jun 15, 1993	Shell Midden(s)	Yuwibara People
HJ:A58	-20.837385	148.819382	Aug 27, 1993	Stone Arrangement(s)	Yuwibara People
HJ:A59	-20.880219	148.948676	Apr 28, 1993	Shell Midden(s)	Yuwibara People

Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Record Date	Attribute	Aboriginal Party
HJ:A60	-20.667328	149.154179	Apr 5, 1993	Shell Midden(s)	Yuibera People
HJ:A61	-20.913754	149.043672	Oct 21, 1992	Isolated Find	Yuwibara People
HJ:A62	-20.924125	149.025184	Oct 21, 1992	Shell Midden(s)	Yuwibara People
HJ:A63	-20.92271	149.059606	May 3, 1993	Shell Midden(s)	Yuwibara People
HJ:A64	-20.92172	149.029957	May 3, 1993	Shell Midden(s)	Yuwibara People
HJ:A65	-20.810223	149.27818	Apr 6, 1993	Shell Midden(s)	Yuibera People
HJ:A66	-20.810096	149.287783	Apr 6, 1993	Artefact Scatter	
HJ:A66	-20.810096	149.287783	Apr 6, 1993	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A67	-20.810351	149.268578	Apr 6, 1993	Shell Midden(s)	Yuibera People
HJ:A68	-20.819379	149.268714	Apr 7, 1993	Shell Midden(s)	Yuibera People
HJ:A69	-20.616428	148.872388	Mar 11, 1993	Artefact Scatter	Gia People
HJ:A69	-20.616428	148.872388	Mar 11, 1993	Shell Midden(s)	Gia People
HJ:A72	-20.073613	148.951898	May 8, 1992	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A74	-20.193963	148.667316	NULL	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A74	-20.193963	148.667316	Jan 1, 1987	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A76	-20.21313	148.642828	Jun 10, 1992	Weir/Fish Trap	Gia People
HJ:A77	-20.214936	148.646486	Jun 10, 1992	Burial(s)	
HJ:A78	-20.239217	148.658227	Jun 10, 1992	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A79	-20.272326	148.691128	Jun 10, 1992	Artefact Scatter	
HJ:A80	-20.364831	148.833894	Jun 10, 1992	Artefact Scatter	
HJ:A80	-20.364831	148.833894	Jun 10, 1992	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A81	-20.465336	148.895467	Jun 10, 1992	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A82	-20.465315	148.897383	Jun 10, 1992	Artefact Scatter	
HJ:A83	-20.531925	148.91834	Jun 10, 1992	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A83	-20.531925	148.91834	Jun 10, 1992	Artefact Scatter	
HJ:A84	-20.154842	149.037074	Jan 1, 1992	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A84	-20.154842	149.037074	Jan 1, 1992	Artefact Scatter	
HJ:A85	-20.163972	149.028584	Jan 1, 1992	Scarred/Carved Tree	
HJ:A86	-20.255487	148.922577	Jan 1, 1992	Artefact Scatter	
HJ:A87	-20.058053	148.887658	Jan 1, 1992	Artefact Scatter	
HJ:A88	-20.160679	148.9195	Jan 1, 1992	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A88	-20.160679	148.9195	Jan 1, 1992	Artefact Scatter	
HJ:A89	-20.144297	148.930777	Jan 1, 1992	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A90	-20.136211	148.926852	Jan 1, 1992	Artefact Scatter	
HJ:A90	-20.136211	148.926852	Jan 1, 1992	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A91	-20.088976	148.951132	Jan 1, 1992	Artefact Scatter	
HJ:A91	-20.088976	148.951132	Jan 1, 1992	Shell Midden(s)	

Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Record Date	Attribute	Aboriginal Party
HJ:A93	-20.32763	148.849735	Jan 1, 1992	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A94	-20.261819	148.837468	Jan 1, 1992	Artefact Scatter	
HJ:A94	-20.261789	148.840339	Jan 1, 1992	Artefact Scatter	
HJ:A95	-20.61649	148.866632	Jan 1, 1992	Shell Midden(s)	Gia People
HJ:A96	-20.6165	148.865673	Jan 1, 1992	Weir/Fish Trap	Gia People
HJ:A97	-20.270265	148.974448	Jan 1, 1992	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A98	-20.282059	148.969811	Jan 1, 1992	Artefact Scatter	
HJ:A98	-20.282059	148.969811	Jan 1, 1992	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:A99	-20.266999	149.023221	Jan 1, 1992	Artefact Scatter	
HJ:A99	-20.266999	149.023221	Jan 1, 1992	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:B00	-20.288827	149.010103	Jan 1, 1992	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:B01	-20.293828	149.057026	Aug 28, 1999	Isolated Find	
HJ:B02	-20.269982	148.706496	Oct 10, 2001	Shell Midden(s)	
HJ:B03	-20.775191	148.807111	Mar 29, 1976	Scarred/Carved Tree	Yuwibara People
HJ:B03	-20.775191	148.807111	Mar 29, 1976	Weir/Fish Trap	Yuwibara People
HJ:B04	-20.288966	148.775327	Aug 26, 2002	Scarred/Carved Tree	
HJ:B07	-20.549065	148.599646	Sep 30, 2010	Artefact Scatter	Gia People
HJ00000002	-20.924196	149.032058	Jun 27, 2013	Shell Midden(s)	Yuwibara People
HJ00000003	-20.926327	149.034413	Jun 27, 2013	Shell Midden(s)	Yuwibara People
HJ00000004	-20.927608	149.022385	Jun 27, 2013	Shell Midden(s)	Yuwibara People
HJ00000008	-20.10773	148.71042	Feb 1, 2014	Burial(s)	

Figure 12-2. DATSIP search results for the broader Whitsunday area.



12.2.3.1 Previous Studies

Academic research in the wider central Queensland Coast and the offshore islands has been undertaken, especially during the 1980s. Rowland (1986) undertook a survey of the Whitsunday islands included Lindeman Island. One site, a shell midden/artefact scatter, was located at Plantation Beach, Lindeman Island (Rowland 1986: 81-82) and is most probably site HJ: A70 from the DATSIP search (Table 1). Barker (1989) identified a number of sites and potential resource areas within the Whitsunday group including a black tuff artefact on Lindeman Island, but no specific location information was provided. Barker (1989) also excavated Nara Inlet 1, a rock shelter on Hook Island. The result of these excavations indicated that people first began using the site around 9,000 BP and they utilised both marine and terrestrial resources. After 3,000 BP, there is an intensification in island use. Barker (1996) also excavated a number of other rock shelter sites including the Border Island 1, Hill Inlet, and Nara Inlet Art site. Of these, Border Island was first occupied 7,000 BP, Hill Inlet at 2,700 BP and Nara Inlet art site at 2,350 BP. These sites indicated that the occupants relied heavily on a maritime resource base.

Lamb (2005) studied a stone quarry on South Molle Island. The stone from this quarry is a distinct grey to black siliceous volcanic tuff that has flint-like characteristics. Artefacts made of this stone have been recovered at sites along the coast extending for some 170 km from Abbott Point in the north to the Repulse Islands in the south (Lamb 2005). This stone resource was used from 9,000 BP through to the archaeological present (Lamb 2005: 203). Activities at the quarry ranged from the extraction of the stone through to the final stages of artefact manufacture. This research indicates that the occupation of the Whitsunday islands and other central coastal Queensland islands generally occurred following the sea level stabilisation, i.e. during the late Holocene (3,000 BP), although Nara Inlet 1 was earlier. Sites on the islands from this time reflect a pattern of maritime specialisation including exploitation of fish, shellfish and Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*). Associated with this marine focus was a specialised technology consisting of bone points, fish hooks and detachable harpoons (Lamb 2005).

12.2.3.2 Native Title

There are currently no native title determination applications (NTDAs) over Lindeman Island. Previous NTDAs which have included Lindeman Island within their external boundaries are:

Table 12-3. Previous NTDAs over Lindeman Island.

Name	NNTT No.	FC No.	Lodged	Status
Mackay Coastal Group	QC02/21	QUD6018/02	19/04/2002	Struck out 10/09/2003
Wiri/Yuwiburra People	QC98/46	QUD6138/98	29/09/1998	Withdrawn 30/08/1999
Yuibera People	QPA98/1	QUD6228/98	08/07/1998	Discontinued 18/11/2011

12.2.3.3 Parties

DATSIP provided the following advice in relation to Aboriginal Parties for the area:

The Cultural Heritage body for the DHR2029, BHR2029, 2CP858366, 429NPW622, CHR2029 and 3CP858361 areas is:

*Wiri Community Ltd
C-/ Bowen Basin Services
18 Ginger Street
Paget, QLD, 4740
Phone: (07) 4952 6618
Mobile: 0417 287 813
Email: admin@wcl.org.au*

The Aboriginal party for the DHR2029, BHR2029, 2CP858366, 429NPW622, CHR2029 and 3CP858361 areas is:

*QC98/37 PRC - QUD6223/98
Yuibera People
Ms Patricia Corrie
Suite 7 & 8 Villa Maria Building
36 Victoria Street
Mackay QLD 4740
Ph: 4953 5956 Fax 4956 5957*

12.2.4 Predicted Findings

One (1) Aboriginal cultural heritage site is recorded on the DATSIP database on Lindeman Island, but outside the project area, and two (2) other recorded sites are on nearby islands. There are also numerous sites recorded on the adjacent mainland (refer to **Figure 12-2**). Therefore, there is potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage to be present within the project area.

Based on the desk top review the objects/sites potentially present within the project area include:

- Stone artefacts as isolated finds or within scatters; and
- Shell Middens - featuring surface and/or subsurface deposits of marine shell and often including other material such as the remains of fish, crustaceans and marine mammals and stone artefacts.

12.2.4.1 Potential impacts and mitigation measures

There is one (1) recorded Aboriginal site on Lindeman Island (HJ: A70 a shell midden), however this may be a reflection of the limited number of systematic investigations that have occurred across the island. It is anticipated that the development of a CHMP will address this. As a minimum, the CHMP for Lindeman Island will contain the following in accordance with Part 7 of the ACH Act:

- Approaches that will manage avoidance of harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage, or if harm cannot reasonably be avoided, to minimise harm;
- Arrangements for notification about project activities and work programmes, including project area access;

- The reasonable requirements and methodologies for carrying out cultural heritage surveys and preparing cultural heritage survey reports;
- Processes to achieve acceptable protection, management or mitigation of potential harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage during both the construction and operational phases of the development will be included;
- Arrangements to ensure workplace health and safety requirements are observed during cultural heritage surveys and management or mitigation work programmes;
- A dispute resolution process;
- A new finds process will cover procedures for managing incidental finds; and
- A cultural heritage induction for project staff, to be incorporated into the contractor/employee manual and induction manual. Cultural awareness training will train people involved in the project in avoidance and protection of known cultural heritage sites, what cultural heritage may reasonably be in the landscape, and what to do in the event of a find of cultural heritage. This training will be in the form of a plain language, short document that is easy for contractors and staff 'on the ground' to understand.

The implementation of the CHMP will reduce the significance of potential impacts on Indigenous Cultural Heritage within the site to minor, the likelihood to unlikely and the impact risk rating to low. The CHMP program commenced in June 2016.

12.3 Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage

This section presents the results of the Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage (NICH) assessment undertaken for the Lindeman Island Great Barrier Reef Resort Project. It includes a summary of the site's history, the results of the field assessment, as well as an assessment of the nature of the NICH significance. It also includes specific recommendations for the management and protection of potential NICH sites and areas. The full report is available in **Appendix V - Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Report**.

The NICH assessment identified no listed sites listed on any Heritage Register or Database. It did however identify three sites of interest including the 1957 airstrips; Nicholson's house and resort area in general. Of these only the airstrips were found to have cultural heritage value within the project area. This section provides site specific recommendations in relation to the identified NICH site, as well as general recommendations to manage potential impacts on unknown/unexpected NICH sites that may be extant within the project area. Assuming the management measures below are suitably implemented, this assessment concludes that the nature and level of impact on NICH by the project is manageable. Heritage recording, compliant with the Draft EPA Guidelines for Archival Recording (including historical research, consultation, photography, site plans and related drawings where relevant), should be undertaken for Site 1, Airstrips, prior to being developed. Given the nature of the site as a grass alignment, this recording need only be brief but should preferably include aerial photographs or up-to-date satellite imagery of the airstrips in their current format.

The NICH management recommendations have been incorporated into the project's Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to mitigate project impacts on both the identified NICH site and unidentified NICH material/sites found during the development of the project. This shall be applied across the entire project area and should provide information and processes to enable identification and protection of NICH sites, both known and unknown. The policies and procedures for management of NICH sites or archaeological material uncovered during the project, as outlined in **Appendix V - Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Report**

(Incidental Finds Procedure). Additionally, it is recommended that diligence be practiced during works conducted within the project area, particularly during any clearing or construction phases associated with initial preparation of the area. To facilitate this diligence, it is recommended that a NICH Induction Booklet be developed once all approvals for the project are in place but prior to ground disturbing activities, which can be incorporated into the General Site Induction.

The NICH Induction Booklet should be prepared by a qualified heritage specialist and include the following:

- Specific instruction for crews regarding their obligations to look for and avoid impacting on NICH material until it has been properly assessed;
- Presentation of familiarisation material for work crews so that they are aware of what constitutes a NICH find;
- Provision of educational material to personnel informing them what archaeological material may look like, and provide clear instructions on what to do should any such material be found; and
- A process for the collection, transport and storage of any NICH items.

12.3.1 Statutory Framework

A number of national, state and local Acts and regulations are relevant to this NICH assessment. Knowledge of heritage frameworks is essential when assessing sites, places or items of NICH significance. Searches of relevant statutory heritage registers associated with national, state and local legislation were undertaken for this study. Places included on these registers possess an established level of significance. However, the absence of a place on these registers does not demonstrate that it is not significant, as the registers are not comprehensive. Values can also change and evolve and places may become significant as a result.

12.3.1.1 National Legislation

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC) is the key national heritage legislation and is administered by the Commonwealth Department of the Environment, (DE). This Act provides a number of statutory and legislative controls for heritage places. Places of world and national heritage value are located on the World Heritage List (WHL) and National Heritage List (NHL) respectively.

Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976

The *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976* is federal legislation that is jointly administered by the Commonwealth and the States. The legislation provides protection for all shipwrecks and associated artefacts that are more than 75 years old. Wreck sites can be used for recreational purposes such as diving, but no artefacts can be removed from a wreck and the wreck itself cannot be removed or destroyed unless a permit has been obtained.

12.3.1.2 State Legislation

Places of State heritage significance in Queensland are managed under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* (QHA). The Act provides for the establishment of the Queensland Heritage Council (QHC) and the Queensland Heritage Register (QHR), which lists places of cultural heritage significance to Queensland and regulates development of registered places. Under the provisions of the Act, any development of a place listed on the QHR must be carried out in accordance with the Act. A place may be entered in the register if it satisfies one or more of the assessment criteria under Section 35 (1) of this Act.

The Act also applies to potential archaeological places:

- (a) Under section 60, a place may be considered to be an 'archaeological place' if not registered as a State heritage place and demonstrates 'potential to contain an archaeological artefact that is an important source of information about Queensland's history' (s. 60 (b)). Archaeological places can be entered onto the QHR if they meet those criteria;
- (b) Section 89 requires a person to advise the Chief Executive Officer of the Department of the Environment and Heritage Protection (EHP) of an archaeological artefact that is an important source of information about an aspect of Queensland's history. This advice must be given as soon as practicable after the person discovers the item; and
- (c) Section 90 stipulates that it is an offence to interfere with an archaeological artefact once notice has been given of the artefact to the Chief Executive Officer.

12.3.1.3 Local Legislation

Local heritage places are managed under Part 11 of the QHA, local planning schemes and the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* (SPA). It is mandatory for local government to have a Local Heritage Register (LHR). The QHA provides a process for establishing and nominating places to a LHR. Specific criteria must be met to nominate a place to the LHR and these include:

- Enough information to identify the location and boundaries of the place; and
- A statement about the cultural heritage significance of the place.

Following nomination to the LHR the IDAS Code (contained in the *Queensland Heritage Regulation 2003*) and any relevant planning scheme provisions apply. The project area is located within the local government area of Mackay Regional Council, therefore the relevant planning scheme is the *Consolidated Mackay City Planning Scheme 2007*.

12.3.1.4 Non-Statutory Framework

There are other sources of heritage places or historic sites that are not listed on statutory registers. These places are not afforded legislative protection. Nonetheless, places identified during these searches contribute to a better understanding of the project area and often identify places that have been overlooked for entry on statutory heritage registers. This is particularly important when considering the regulations of the QHA with regard to archaeological places.

Register of the National Estate – Archive

The *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003* manages the Register of the National Estate - Archive (RNE). The Register was frozen in 2007 and from February 2012 ceased to exist as a statutory register. The RNE remains an archive of information for more than 13,000 places across Australia, many of which are of local and state significance, and is therefore considered in this chapter.

Queensland National Trust

The register of the Queensland National Trust (QNT) was searched for the project. The QNT is the Queensland branch of the National Trust of Australia, which is a community based, non-government organisation that maintains a non-statutory register of heritage places. The listing of a place on the QNT register, known as

'classification', has no legal force; however it is widely recognised as an authoritative statement of the cultural significance of a place.

Historic Mines

The Queensland Department of (formerly Department of Mining and Safety) maintains the Interactive mapping dataset within the Queensland Globe dataset. This enables the user to search and display mining tenure and exploration information. In particular, it is possible to search and display historic mining leases. The information is generally limited to the last 100 years and therefore excludes mining activity in the nineteenth century. However, it provides some ability to determine the location of historic mining leases and potential mines that are located in the project area.

State Wide Survey

In 2006, the former Department of Environment and Resource Management's (DERM, now EHP) Heritage Branch launched a state wide heritage survey of historic sites in Queensland. The pilot study was carried out in the former Mackay/Whitsunday region, and heritage officers located in the DERM Rockhampton office identified a range of heritage places in accordance with a thematic framework prepared by Queensland historian Thom Blake (Blake, 2005). Although the main aim of the study was to identify places of potential state significance, DERM heritage officers conducted community consultation sessions to generate information about a range of heritage places across the region. Staff also undertook archival and historical research and entered information gathered about specific places into DERM's database. Places were categorised into levels of significance from potential state significance to not significant or not located.

The Whitsundays Plan of Management 1998

The Whitsundays Plan of Management identifies a range of cultural heritage values that have the potential to provide evidence of early European occupation of the islands, inclusive of evidence of early exploration and industry inclusive of grazing and timber getting activities as well as evidence of early tourism development. An assessment of these values has been included in both the NICH survey and related desktop research for the NICH technical report and, where relevant, the recommendations of the Whitsundays Plan of Management have been considered within the development of strategies for the management of NICH within the context of the project.

12.3.1.5 Guidelines and Charters

This section provides details of the relevant guidelines and charters that are applicable to heritage practice in Australia. These key documents include the Burra Charter and the Queensland Heritage Council Guidelines, and are often used to assist practitioners in determining the heritage value of a place.

Burra Charter

The Burra Charter of Australia ICOMOS is the leading guideline for heritage practitioners and provides guidance for the conservation and management of significant places. It defines cultural significance as "aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present and future generations" and goes on to state "cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects" (Australia ICOMOS. 1997). It outlines a specific methodology/ process for assessing sites.

Queensland Heritage Council Guidelines

The Queensland Heritage Council provides guidelines to assist in assessing which level of cultural heritage significance is applicable to a site. These guidelines provide the following definitions:

A place is of local cultural heritage significance if its heritage values are of a purely localised nature and do not contribute significantly to our understanding of the wider pattern and evolution of Queensland's history and heritage...A place is of state cultural heritage significance if its heritage values contribute to our understanding of the wider pattern and evolution of Queensland's history and heritage. This includes places that contribute significantly to our understanding of the regional pattern and development of Queensland (2006:5).

Archaeological Research Potential

The heritage significance of archaeological relics within the project area was considered according to their potential ability to contribute to our understanding of the culture and history of the nation, state and local area, and the site itself. On the whole, more intact deposits and archaeological resources that can be used to address important research questions, or which can reveal information about little known aspects of history, will have the highest heritage significance. This is a matter that has been considered in an influential paper by Bickford and Sullivan (1984). They note that archaeological significance has long been accepted elsewhere in the world as being linked directly to scientific research value:

A site or resource is said to be scientifically significant when its further study may be expected to help answer questions. That is scientific significance is defined as research potential.

This is a concept that has been extended by Bickford and Sullivan in the context of Australian archaeology and refined to the following three questions which can be used as a guide for assessing the significance of an archaeological site or resource within a relative framework:

- (a) Can the site contribute knowledge which no other resource can?
- (b) Can the site contribute knowledge which no other site can?
- (c) Is this knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive questions relating to Australian history, or does it contribute to other major research questions?

12.3.1.6 Study Methodology

The methodology employed for the NICH assessment was developed to meet the project's ToR for NICH, as well as following best practice and legislative framework. A desktop assessment was undertaken to determine the existence, extent and probable levels of significance of any places of NICH significance likely to be located within the project area. This assessment comprised searches of statutory and non-statutory registers and databases, and a review of existing published and unpublished reports. The results of the desktop review informed the assessment provided in this chapter.

The survey methodology adopted for this assessment incorporated a pedestrian survey undertaken across the majority of the project area on 27 October 2015. The project area is the site of several phases of tourist resorts which have operated on the island since the 1920s. The survey area covered the resort and redevelopment areas. Historical and contextual research enabled an initial assessment of those areas known to be of historical interest within the development footprint. Noted sites and areas were recorded with reference to site title, location, site integrity, ground surface visibility, condition and relevant comments. All assessment data was recorded and captured via a hand held global positioning system (GPS) receiver, accurate to ± 5 metres using

datum GDA 94/degree decimal. This information was then used to create maps identifying the location of sites and features noted during the assessment. Areas of interest were photographed. Relevant data is included in this chapter. The results from the significance assessment informed the impact assessment.

12.3.2 Results of Register Searches

This section provides the NICH search results and a brief history of the project area in the context of the broader development of Lindeman Island. It includes a review of the Great Barrier Reef Region Strategic Assessment Report (GBRMPA, 2014). **Table 12-4** presents the results of the NICH searches undertaken for the project.

Table 12-4. Results of Heritage Searches.

Heritage Register or Database	Search Results
World Heritage List	No NICH sites on the WHL were identified in the project area. Lindeman Island is located within the Great Barrier Reef, which is listed on the WHL (ID# 105060), however the values in the project area are for natural heritage.
National Heritage List	No NICH sites on the NHL were identified in the project area. Lindeman Island is located within the Great Barrier Reef, which is listed on the NHL (ID# 105709), however the values in the project area are for natural heritage.
Commonwealth Heritage List	No NICH sites on the CHL were identified in the project area. Lindeman Island is located within the Great Barrier Reef, which is listed on the CHL (ID#105573), however the values in the project area are for natural heritage.
Register of the National Estate	No NICH sites on the (former) RNE were identified in the project area. Lindeman Island is located within the Great Barrier Reef, which is listed on the former RNE (ID# 8320 and ID# 103284), however the values in the project area are for natural heritage.
Queensland Heritage Register	No NICH sites on the QHR were identified in the project area.
Australian National Shipwreck Database	No shipwrecks, aircraft or other maritime cultural heritage was identified in the close vicinity of Lindeman Island.
Local Heritage Register	No NICH local heritage sites were identified in the project area.
Queensland National Trust Register	No NICH sites on the QNT register were identified in the project area.
Queensland Globe	No NICH sites on the Queensland Globe dataset were identified in the project area.
State Wide Survey	No NICH were identified within the project area however one was site located on Lindeman Island. Identified as a careening pier located within Boat Port on the north western side Lindeman Island. Assessed as not being of state significance but probably of local significance.
Great Barrier Reef Region Strategic Assessment Report 2014 (GBRRSAR)	The report considers the types of historic heritage values in the Great Barrier Reef including WWII features, light stations, sites associated with early exploration and shipwrecks for instance. A review of the GBRRSAR and the above registers found that no historic sites are located in the project area.

Summary of Register Searches

Lindeman Island is located within the Great Barrier Reef, which as noted above is listed on the World Heritage List, National Heritage List, former Register of the National Estate and Commonwealth Heritage List for its natural heritage values. No places of NICH (historic) heritage value are listed in the project area. Further the 'Great Barrier Reef Region Strategic Assessment Report' does not list any features relevant to the project area on Lindeman Island.

12.3.2.1 Historical Background

The following table provides an overview of the historical assessment undertaken for the NICH technical report, refer to **Appendix V - Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Report**.

Table 12-5. Historical Overview.

Dates	Summary
Pre 1770	Aboriginal history – see section 12.2 .
1770 – 1880s	<p>Cook passed through the Whitsunday Islands on his voyage of discovery in 1770. Cook was followed by Brampton in 1793, Campbell in 1797 and Swan in 1798. Flinders spent time surveying the islands during his circumnavigation of Australia in the HMS Investigator in 1802. Lindeman Island was named in 1868 by Commander H.M. Bingham, RN, who was undertaking a survey of the surrounding waters. He named the island after Sub Lieutenant George Sidney Lindeman, nephew of the founder of the Lindeman Wine Company (Blackwood, 1997, p. 125). Pastoralists started moving north into the district in the late 1850s. In 1859, the government proclaimed the boundaries of the Kennedy pastoral district, which included the Whitsundays (DERM, 2006, p. 5). Pastoral leases were granted on the Whitsunday Islands from 1883 (DERM, 2006, p. 102), but the first lease to be taken up on Lindeman Island was in 1886.</p>
1890s – 1920s	<p>An occupation licence was granted to Abraham Adderton for the whole of Lindeman Island on 17 July 1897. The Adderton's grazed sheep and goats on the island and at Home Beach, the site of the present resort, the Adderton's built a weather-board and iron roofed dwelling towards the western end of the beach...Adjacent on the eastern side of the main building was a large woolshed and store-room with sheep-yards adjoining...Their main water-supply came from a permanent spring which still flows into the sea just to the east of Home Beach (Blackwood 1997, p. 129).</p> <p>The Adderton's sold the occupational licence and their stock to Tom Matthews-Frederick in 1918. Matthews-Frederick sold his interest in the island to W. R. M. Nicklin in 1922, who appears to have carried out no improvements to the property before selling it to Elizabeth Nicolson in 1923 (Blackwood, 1997, p. 135).</p> <p>Figure 12-3. Adderton 1898 home with residence on left and woolshed and yards on right. Photo taken in 1923 (Source Blackwood 1997, p. 131).</p>

Dates
Summary


Late 1920s – 1940s

Tourism began to replace grazing as the primary activity on Lindeman Island by the late 1920s. In 1929 the site of an old wool-shed and materials from it were used to construct a row of eight accommodation units under one roof with hessian or canvas partitions. This became known as the bungalow.

Figure 12-4. Tents and Home Beach 1928 (State Library Queensland).




In 1930 Ian Wood (then Mayor of Mackay) formed a syndicate of Mackay business men to form Mackay Tours Ltd. This group obtained a sublease from the Nicolsons over part of Lindeman Island. Several trips were organised and it appears that the facilities at Home Beach were used with the bungalow being reserved for ladies and tents being provided for men. A dancing hall / dining hall comprised an 'open-air affair' (Blackwood, 1997, p. 135).

By 1932 a number of detached cabins had been built from palm leaves and grass to the east of the bungalow.

An airstrip was cleared on the hill behind the resort with Avro Avian landing the first plane on the island in early June 1933.

Mackay Tours sublease with the Nicolson's expired in 1934 and, as a result of some differences of opinion, was not renewed. A new syndicate was formed with shareholders comprising George Gordon-MacLeod of Sydney (an import/exporter and honorary consul to

Dates	Summary
	<p>Siam), the Nicolsons and Mel Ward. The Queensland Government Tourist Bureau (QGTB) was appointed as their principal agents.</p> <p>By 1936 the resort comprised seven fibro tourist cabins towards the eastern end of the beach, eight grass cabins, dining hall, recreation lounge, an “Idlers Club”, a dormitory (<u>the Nicolson residence</u>), amenities block, staff quarters in the old Adderton building. A tennis court and nine hole golf course were under construction. Water was supplied by well and windmill. Acetylene gas was piped to all buildings.</p> <p>By 1938 all shares were owned by the members of the Nicolson family. In 1942, 300 shares were bought by Tom Evetts who had married Betty Nicolson in 1941. The Evetts and their growing family then became an integral part of the resort (Blackwood, 1997, p. 136).</p>
1940s – 1950s	<p>Lindeman Island and Little Lindeman Island were declared a national park on 20 December 1941. Elizabeth Nicolson renegotiated the special lease over Lindeman Island over the whole 1920 acres from 1 January 1942 for 30 years (Blackwood, 1997, p. 137).</p> <p>Figure 12-5. Home Beach 1941 (QGTB Brochure, 1941).</p>  <p>The resort was closed in 1942 for the remainder of World War II and survived during this time on fishing and its small wool clip. The post war period saw a major accommodation upgrade of the resort.</p> <p>The airstrip was re-built and extended during 1946 and Somerset Airways of Mackay ran a regular service in Auster aircraft (Blackwood 1997). The airstrip was again extended in 1956 to meet government standards, however it was only suitable for light aircraft. In order to accommodate larger planes, a new north-south airstrip was cut across the existing northwest-southeast airstrip in 1957 (Blackwood 1997).</p> <p>The Nicolsons and Evetts formed a new company in 1955 to manage the tourist resort. This was called Lindeman Island Pty Ltd.</p>
1960s – 1970s	<p>Tenure changes were made in 1961 with the aim of obtaining more secure tenure over the land where improvements had been made resulting in a perpetual lease over 152 acres covering the resort area and airstrip, with a special lease covering the remainder of the island which remained national park.</p> <p>In 1966 a swing basin off the eastern end of Home Beach was dredged. This was followed in 1968 by the construction of a jetty. In 1970 a six hole golf course was built to the west of the air-strip on the high ground (Blackwood, 1997, p. 14).</p> <p>On 9 May 1974 P&O bought the Evetts’ 50 percent shares in the resort and Lindeman Aerial services Pty Ltd. A major refurbishment of the resort was undertaken between 1974 and 1976 with the construction of accommodation for 204 guests in about 80 units, the enlargement of the main hotel and entertainment facilities.</p>

Dates
Summary
Figure 12-6. Accommodation circa 1960 (JOL, Record #371532).

Figure 12-7. Lindeman Island Resort 1977 (NAA A6135,K20/7/77/53).


1980s – 1990s

P&O sold the resort to the State Government Insurance Office in February 1983 but continued the management of the place until the resort was sold to Adelstein Investments Pty Ltd who partnered Australian Investment Corporation to form Lindeman Island Ltd.


A \$20 million redevelopment was undertaken during 1987 which saw 104 new rooms constructed along the foreshore, the refurbishment of 84 of the original rooms and the construction of a heated pool.

Dates	Summary
	The refurbished resort was put on the market in 1989 and bought by Club Med in late 1990 who operated the resort as Club Med Lindeman Island. They also undertook a major reconstruction from August 1991 to November 1992. Accommodation was increased to 225 rooms and most of the older resort buildings were demolished during this time (Blackwood, 1997, p. 142).
2012	Club Med closed on 31 January 2012 as a result of a downturn in the global tourism industry and severe weather events. It was purchased by White Horse Australia in 2012.

12.3.2.2 Cultural Heritage Survey Results

The main resort features date to the 1990s when the site was completely redeveloped as Club Med. Apart from the Nicholson house, no historic buildings are extant in the project area. Three sites of interest have been considered in this NICH assessment. These are the airstrips, Nicholson's house and resort area in general. Refer to the NICH technical report in **Appendix V - Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Report** for more information about these sites.

Table 12-6. Sites identified in the project area (WGS84/UTM Zone 55 S).

Site #	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Brief Description
1	Airstrips	N/A	N/A	<p>The northwest-southeast airstrip is considered to be in the same location as it was in 1933, being extended in 1946 and 1956 and a new north-south airstrip added in 1957 to accommodate larger planes. Two airstrips, one north-south and the other northwest-southeast, intersected to form an X shape.</p> <p>Figure 12-8. Airstrip constructed in 1957.</p> 
2	Nicholson's Residence	712606	7736424	<p>The exact date for the construction of the Nicholson residence is not known, however the history mentions that a new residence (also called the dormitory) had been built for the Nicholson's by 1936, along with seven fibro tourist cabins (since demolished). The Nicholson's residence is located in the centre of the main resort area, on a hillside surrounded</p>

by mature trees, former gardens, retaining walls and cliff to the rear. The building has undergone various extensions and changes over the years and is currently in a poor condition and is constructed of weatherboard and asbestos with a Trimdek roof.

Figure 12-9. Northern elevation of Nicholson's Residence.



3	Resort Complex	N/A	N/A	The historic resort buildings and features have long since been demolished, however the current (1990s) resort is representative of the history and development of tourism on Lindeman Island and has therefore been considered for this NICH assessment. Club Med Resort featuring all buildings and elements within the entire resort complex.
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Figure 12-10. Lindeman Island sites.



12.3.3 Archaeological Potential

Since the initial construction of the Adderton's homestead and associated structures at Home Beach in the late 1890s this section of the project area has been subjected to at least 11 phases of demolition and construction. These have ranged from relatively minor renovations to extensive reconstructions that included the addition of new accommodation buildings, entertainment areas and swimming pools. Indeed, the last major construction phase in 1991 saw much of the older resort demolished (Blackwood, 1997, p. 142). It is possible that the early phases of development may have entailed demolish to the floor then build resulting in relatively minimal ground disturbance. However, the construction that occurred during the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s would have involved considerable ground disturbance for foundations and the installation of services, etc. Constructions of this type are likely to have severely disturbed or destroyed any non-indigenous archaeological deposits that may have been present. The possible exception to this is the area comprising the location of the Nicolson house. It is possible that remnants of earlier structures and/or other archaeological features are still present underneath this house. If there are any non-indigenous archaeological sites present in the project they are most likely to be in the form of foundations including posts and post holes, remnants of earlier service installations such as earthen ware pipes and/or rubbish pits. Overall however, it is considered that the potential for locating non-indigenous archaeological deposits within the project area is low.

12.3.4 Significance Assessment

Assessment Criteria

Determining the significance of a heritage place, item or site requires research to enable an understanding of its value or level of importance. Assessments of heritage significance for this assessment were based on an understanding of the place's history together with the physical analysis (field survey) and an appreciation of the comparative level of rarity or representativeness that the site possesses. In Queensland, heritage practitioners rely on two key documents to undertake significance assessments: The Burra Charter of Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites (Australia ICOMOS) and the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* (QHA).

Under Section 35 (1) of the QHA, a place may be entered into the register if it satisfies one or more of the following criteria:

- (a) *If the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history.*
- (b) *If the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage.*
- (c) *If the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history.*
- (d) *If the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places.*
- (e) *If the place is important because of its aesthetic significance.*
- (f) *If the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.*
- (g) *If the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.*
- (h) *If the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland's history.*

The criteria used for assessing places of local heritage significance under the Mackay City Planning Scheme mirrors the criteria developed under the QHA, except that a site's significance relates to the shire or locality rather than the state. Once a site has been assessed using the above-listed QHA criteria, the following

thresholds (**Table 12-7** below) of relative significance are applied to determine the level (i.e. local, state or national) at which the site or element is considered significant.

Table 12-7. Relative Significance Criteria (Converge 2015).

Definition	Ranking	Threshold
Element of outstanding/ exceptional significance or heritage value - embodies national or state heritage significance in its own right and makes an irreplaceable contribution the significance/heritage value of the place as a whole.	Exceptional	Likely to fulfil national heritage entry criteria.
Element of high significance or heritage value - embodies state heritage significance in its own right and makes an irreplaceable contribution to the significance/heritage value of the place as a whole.	High	Likely to fulfil state heritage entry criteria.
Element of moderate significance or heritage value - embodies state or local heritage values in its own right and makes an irreplaceable contribution to values of the place as a whole.	Moderate	Likely to fulfil state and/ or local heritage entry criteria
Element of some significance or heritage value - embodies local heritage values in its own right and makes a significant contribution to the significance/heritage value of the place as a whole.	Low	Likely to fulfil local heritage entry criteria
Element is neutral, with little or no heritage value.	None	Unlikely to fulfil local heritage entry criteria. May contribute to other elements of heritage value.
Intrusive element which detracts, or has the potential to detract, from the significance of the place.	Intrusive	Does not have heritage value. Does not contribute to other elements of heritage value.

The following significance assessment was undertaken to ascertain the significance of the project area to inform the impact assessment and recommendations for NICH.

Significance of the Project Area

The project area has been assessed against the significance assessment criteria outlined above, taking into account the contextual historical information available for the project area.

Table 12-8. Significance of the project area.

Criteria	Significance Ranking	Statement
A	Low	<p>The former resort on Lindeman Island provides evidence of the evolution of tourism on islands off the Queensland coast since the 1930s. Major redevelopments in the 1970s coincided with the boom in the industry at the time.</p> <p>Given that further developments in the 1990s for the establishment of Club Med saw most of the older buildings demolished with only the Nicholson's Residence (Site 2) and the airstrips (Site 1) remaining from previous developments, most of the values relating to this criterion are intangible by nature and relate to the historical development of tourism on the island.</p> <p>The project area is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
B	None	This criterion has not been met.
C	None	<p>With each development at the resort, much of the previous developments were demolished. The last development in the 1990s for the construction of Club Med saw almost all of the historical buildings removed and the new resort built in their place. It is unlikely that evidence of previous developments would be extant as archaeological remains under Club Med, however a process to manage potential archaeology is provided in the Environmental Management Plan of this EIS.</p> <p>This criterion has not been met.</p>
D	None	<p>The former resort on Lindeman Island represents the principle characteristics of an island resort. Elements of the landscape such as its mature palm, fig and pine tree plantings are evocative of tropical island characteristics. However, the buildings of the resort are not significant for representativeness.</p> <p>This criterion has not been met.</p>
E	None	<p>Given its location on a tropical island in the Whitsundays, the former resort is set amongst a picturesque landscape, however, the buildings of the resort are not significant for aesthetic qualities.</p> <p>This criterion has not been met.</p>
F	None	<p>Detailed analysis regarding the degree of creative or technical achievement was not possible within the constraints of this assessment, however, there is no physical evidence readily identifiable which would suggest any outstanding creative or technical attributes exist.</p> <p>This criterion has not been met.</p>
G	None	This criterion has not been met.
H	None	This criterion has not been met.

Significance of Individual Sites

Within the project area, sites of interest were assessed for their inherent heritage value. These sites have been attributed an individual cultural heritage significance rating.

Table 12-9. Significance Assessment for Individual Sites.

Site #	Site Name	Significance Ranking	Justification
1	Airstrips	Low	Dating to 1933 and 1957, the two runways are among the oldest infrastructure within the project area and were crucial to the development and success of the resort, since the 1930s until it was closed in 2012.
2	Nicholson's Residence	None	The Nicholson's Residence is the oldest building on the island, but it is not constructed in a remarkable or unique architectural style and it has been adapted over the years. Further, it is in a state of disrepair and includes damaged asbestos materials. Its condition and integrity has impacted on its significance ranking.
3	Resort Complex	None	The values of the resort are largely intangible and relate to the development of the place as a tourist destination. The physical components of the resort are not considered to have cultural heritage significance.

Of the three sites assessed, only one was found to have cultural heritage value - Site 1. The airstrips are significant for their role in the development of tourism on the island, as is the resort complex in general. However it should be noted that the individual buildings and elements within the resort are not considered significant, as this significance is of an intangible nature. The Nicholson's Residence is in a poor state which has affected its significance, as noted above.

12.4 Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Based on the desk top review the Aboriginal cultural heritage objects/sites potentially present within the project area include stone artefacts as isolated finds or within scatters and shell middens - featuring surface and/or subsurface deposits of marine shell and often including other material such as the remains of fish, crustaceans and marine mammals and stone artefacts. Any discovery should be managed in accordance with the Incidental Finds Procedures as indicated in **Table 12-10** below.

The field survey undertaken for this report identified three sites of non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage significance, one of which was found to have low levels of cultural heritage value - Site 1, Airstrips. An impact assessment has not been undertaken for Site 2, Nicholson Residence or Site 3, Resort Complex as they are not considered to be NICH. The proposed development will directly impact Site 1. The impact on this site relates to the construction of the tourist villa precinct over most of the 1933 airstrip alignment. The 1957 airstrip will be extended and sealed, maintaining its use as an airstrip. The remaining part of the 1933 airstrip will be sealed and used as a taxiway to the hangars, which are to be constructed around it. However, it should be noted that currently, both airstrips are only cleared grass alignments with no historic buildings or features that will be affected. Use of the site as an airstrip and taxiway will be maintained in the future development (refer to **Table 12-10** below).

Table 12-10. Risk assessment matrix – Cultural heritage.

Potential Impact	Significance of Impact: Unmitigated	Mitigation Measure			Significance of Impact: Mitigated
		Design	Construction	Operation	
Discovery during construction of artefacts (e.g. middens or stone artefacts) or similar.	High (10)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of Incidental Finds Procedures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of Incidental Finds Procedures. 	Low (5)
Construction over part of the 1933 grass airstrip.	Low (2)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of the site as an airstrip and taxiway will be maintained in the future development. 		Low (2)

12.5 Summary

Indigenous Cultural Heritage

The Whitsunday Islands and other central coastal Queensland Islands were originally occupied by the Ngaro people around 9,000 years ago with settlements concentrated at Nara Inlet on Hook Island (Barker, 2004). Following sea level stabilisation during the late Holocene around 3,000 years BP (Before Present) there was an increase in the use of sites in the Whitsunday Islands with many islands settled by the Wiri, Yuibera and Yuwibara People. Sites on the islands reflect a pattern of maritime specialisation including exploitation of fish, shellfish and Green Turtle. Associated with this marine focus was a specialised technology consisting of bone points, fish hooks and detachable harpoons. Matthew Flinders observed campfires on Whitsunday Island, while Captain Phillip King, while sailing through the Whitsunday Passage in 1819 and 1820, noted the presence of Aboriginal fires on a number of islands (Rowland 1986:74). Commander Bingham in 1868 stated that Lindeman Island “*was the only island among those in the same area where natives were seen*” although traces of them were found on other islands (Blackwood, 1997: 127). Blackwood (1997: 127) suggested that “*Lindeman Island was the site of an Aboriginal Camp from time to time because of the reliable water supply in the stream at the southwest corner of the island.*”

One (1) Aboriginal cultural heritage site is recorded on the DATSIP database on Lindeman Island, but outside the site and two (2) other recorded sites are on nearby islands. Based on the desk top review the objects/sites potentially present within the site are likely to include stone artefacts as isolated finds or within scatters and shell Middens - featuring surface and/or subsurface deposits of marine shell and often including other material such as the remains of fish, crustaceans and marine mammals and stone artefacts. Lindeman Island has been identified as part of the Ngaro People’s traditional country (Barker, 2004, p. 29) and has been part of areas claimed by a number of native title groups, most recently the Yuibera People. There is currently no native title determination application over the island. Preparation of a Cultural Heritage Management Plan in accordance with the requirements of Part 7 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* commenced in June 2016. The Cultural Heritage Management Plan will address the Indigenous heritage values listed in the *Great Barrier Reef Region Strategic Assessment 2014*.

Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage

The island has a long tradition of tourism development with the Nicholson’s hosting the first of the Embury expeditions in Christmas 1928 where over 100 people camped along Home Beach in tents. Since the initial construction of the homestead and associated structures at Home Beach the site has been subjected to at least 11 phases of demolition and construction. These have ranged from relatively minor renovations to extensive reconstructions that included the addition of new accommodation buildings, entertainment areas and swimming pools. The Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage assessment identified three Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage sites within the project area, however only Site 1 - Airstrip was found to have cultural heritage value. The cultural heritage assessment concluded that the nature and level of impact on NICH by the project is manageable and that heritage recording compliant with the Draft EPA Guidelines for Archival Recording should be undertaken for Site 1 - Airstrips, prior to being developed (refer to **Appendix V - Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Report**).

No historic sites listed in the Great Barrier Reef Strategic Assessment Report are located in the project area.