

## 17. Cultural heritage

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## 17.1 Overview

This chapter describes existing cultural heritage values within and surrounding the Lower Fitzroy River Infrastructure Project (Project) and identifies potential impacts on these values as a result of the Project. The assessment addresses the following sections of the terms of reference (ToR) for the environmental impact statement (EIS):

- Indigenous cultural heritage (ToR Section 5.146 – 5.158)
- Non-Indigenous cultural heritage (ToR Section 5.159 – 5.161).

A table cross-referencing the ToR requirements is provided in Appendix B. Where appropriate, management measures relating to cultural heritage values are used to inform the environmental management plan (EMP) (Chapter 23).

## 17.2 Indigenous cultural heritage

### 17.2.1 Introduction

#### 17.2.1.1 Approach and methodology

As part of a suite of pre-feasibility studies commissioned by the State Government in 2007 with regard to proposed development of weirs (at Eden Bann Weir and the Rookwood Weir site) on the Fitzroy River, Central Queensland Cultural Heritage Management (CQCHM) was commissioned to undertake an assessment of the potential impacts on Indigenous cultural heritage values. This chapter relies largely on the assessment undertaken by CQCHM (2007) which is a commercial in confidence and unpublished report prepared for the Queensland Government Department of Infrastructure.

It is considered that CQCHM's investigations (2007) are adequate to address matters with regard to Indigenous cultural heritage values in the Project area. No additional field investigations have been conducted as part of this draft EIS. As such, the identification and management of Indigenous cultural heritage and associated impacts arising from the Project have been summarised from these investigations.

During preparation of the draft EIS, additional desktop searches have been undertaken to update the 2007 information. The desktop searches were primarily aimed at providing a baseline indication of the places and values currently known to be located within and in proximity to the Project footprint. Additionally the database searches aimed to identify the presence of any known cultural heritage place currently protected by virtue of their inclusion on State and Commonwealth cultural heritage lists and registers. Searches were conducted using a 700 m buffer from the inundation associated with a Stage 3 Eden Bann Weir and a Stage 2 Rookwood Weir (that is maximum proposed full supply levels).

The CQCHM Indigenous cultural heritage investigations involved:

- Historical assessments of the area consisting of a local and regional history to give contextual background
- A review of relevant cultural heritage databases, including the:
  - Queensland Heritage Register (administered by the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection)
  - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Database of cultural heritage places in Queensland (now the Queensland cultural heritage database and register)

administered by the Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Multicultural Affairs)

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Register
- Australian Heritage Database (National Heritage List and Commonwealth Heritage List).
- Field assessments to identify sites, any places of historical, cultural and archaeological significance within the Project area. Given the size of the Project area, a representative sample of the two impoundment areas were selected and investigated using a systematic approach using transects. CQCHM's (2007) methodology included a fieldwork team which consisted of two cultural researchers (representing the Aboriginal Parties within whose country the particular survey was being undertaken) and a technical advisor. Members of the field team were spaced approximately 20 m apart and moved along each of the planned transects in a straight line. This created a survey swathe of approximately 60 m throughout all survey areas. All investigations were undertaken on foot. The survey transects focused on the Project area's geographical extent both along the major impoundment areas and the smaller creeks, lagoons and other low-lying areas. A range of geospatial data was consulted including topographic, administrative and cadastral information. A total of 173.7 km of survey transects were traversed covering 10.1 km<sup>2</sup> comprising:
  - Eden Bann Weir Project area: 31 transects totalling 76.5 km
  - Rookwood Weir Project area: 36 transects totalling 97.2 km.
- Liaison with members of the local community (including traditional owners), regarding places of historical, cultural and archaeological significance within or near to the Project footprint
- An assessment of significance of identified sites and places
- Recommendations pertinent to the protection and / or the documentation of mitigation measures to reduce any identified potential impacts on items or places of significance.

Liaison with Aboriginal Parties has been undertaken during preparation of the draft EIS to develop the Cultural Heritage Management Plans (CHMPs) (which includes provision for further field survey).

#### 17.2.1.2 Regulatory framework

In Queensland the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (Qld) (ACH Act) and the *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (Qld), administered by the (then) Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Multicultural Affairs (DATSIMA), protect Indigenous cultural heritage. Under the legislation, cultural heritage is specifically defined as:

- Significant Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander areas
- Significant Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander objects
- Archaeological or historic evidence of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander occupation of an area.

Under the ACH Act, a person who carries out an activity must take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure the activity does not harm Aboriginal cultural heritage and sets out Duty of Care Guidelines. For projects that require an EIS, this duty must be satisfied by establishing a CHMP.

The *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* (Qld) (QH Act) may apply to the preservation of Indigenous cultural heritage where the place in question is a place of significance to Indigenous people and people of another culture and the trustees of the land consent.

At a national level, the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act) establishes the National Heritage List (which includes natural, Indigenous and historic places that are of outstanding heritage value to the nation), and the Commonwealth Heritage List (comprising natural, Indigenous and historic places on Commonwealth lands and waters under Australian Government control and identified as having Commonwealth Heritage Values).

The *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (Cth) preserves and protects places and objects of particular significance to Indigenous Australians in accordance with their Indigenous traditions (DSEWPaC 2010).

While cultural heritage is an important component of an individual's or group's Native Title rights, cultural heritage is not a subset of Native Title and can stand apart from and separate to Native Title (Central Queensland Cultural Heritage Management Pty Ltd (CQCHM 2007). Importantly the protection and management of cultural heritage values is independent of the tenure of the land in question. Notwithstanding this, the identification of Aboriginal Parties relevant to the Project area relies on the review of native title data.

#### 17.2.1.3 Aboriginal parties

CQCHM (2007) explain that "under the provisions of the ACH Act the concept of Aboriginal Parties is critical in the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage. Among other things, Aboriginal Parties are accorded a range of procedural rights that include being offered endorsed party status in the development of CHMPs, ownership of certain categories of cultural heritage, the right to lodge a stop order application, and determination of significance'. Determining Aboriginal Parties relies on a review of native title data.

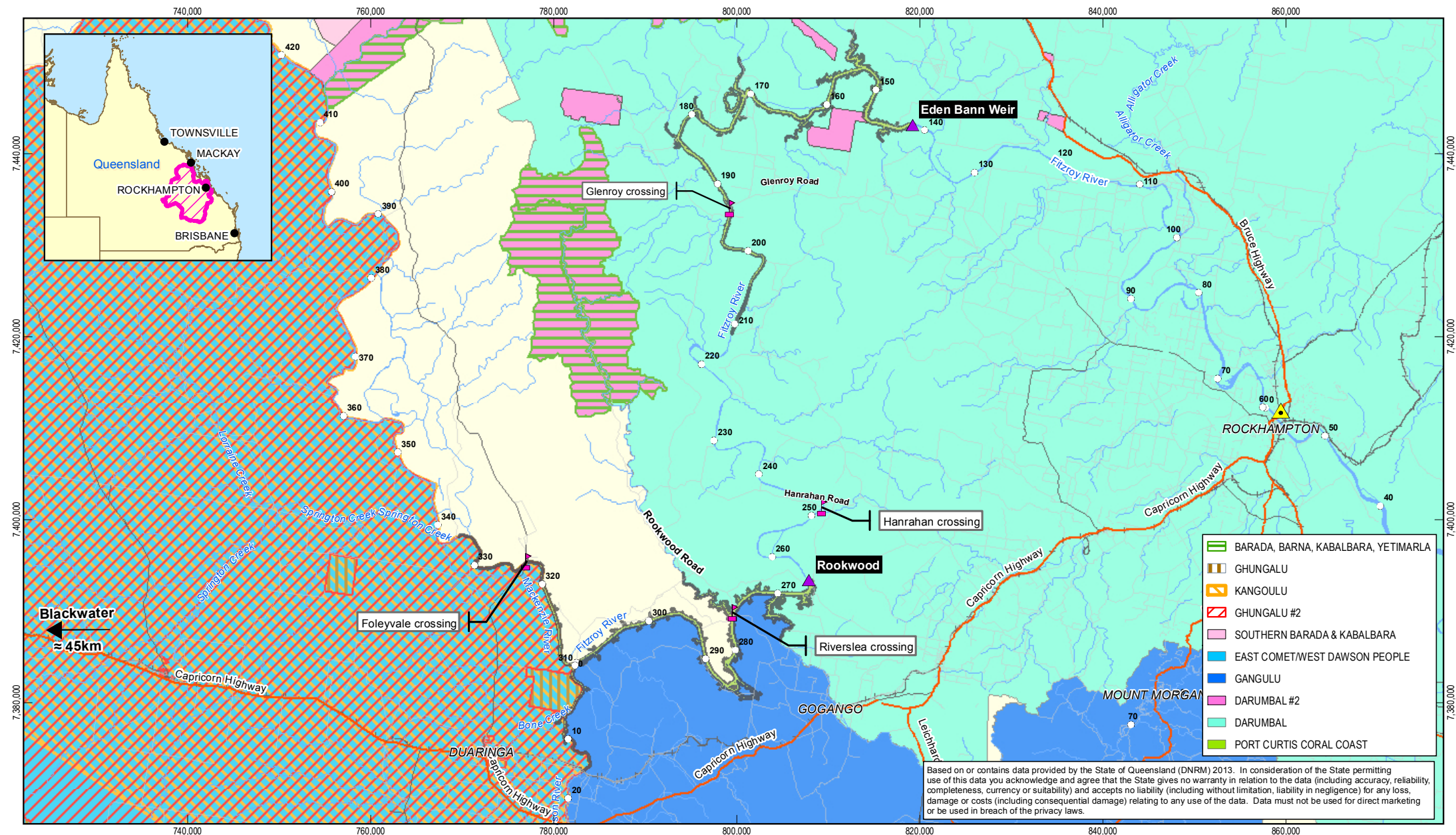
Native title searches revealed that a number of claims exist (or did exist) over the Project area including:

- Eden Bann Weir
  - Darumbal People QC2012/008, QUD6131/1998 (comprising combined claims QC1997/021, QUD6131/1998 and QC1999/001, QUD6001/1999)
- Rookwood Weir
  - Darumbal People (former uncombined claim QC1997/021, QUD6131/1998)
  - Gangulu People (former claim QC97/36; QUD6144/1998)
  - Kangoulou People (former claim QC98/25; QUD6195/1998)
  - Ghungalu People (former claim QC99/16; QUD6226/1998).

In addition, a portion of the Rookwood Weir Project footprint was not the subject of a claim, however, following public notification and discussion with the aforementioned parties, the Jetimarala People were identified as custodians.

The native title claim areas for each party and unclaimed areas are shown in Figure 17-1 for the Eden Bann Weir and the Rookwood Weir site, respectively.



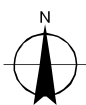


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Kilometres

Map Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator  
Horizontal Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA94)  
Grid: Map Grid of Australia 1994, Zone 55



#### LEGEND

- AMTD (km)
- ▲ Weir Location
- ▲ Fitzroy Barrage
- ▲ River Crossing
- Highway
- Major Road
- Streets (Local)
- Railway
- Waterway
- Fitzroy Basin
- Urbanised Area
- Rookwood Impoundment Stage 1
- Rookwood Impoundment Stage 2
- Eden Bann Impoundment Stage 2
- Eden Bann Impoundment Stage 3



Gladstone Area Water Board, SunWater  
Lower Fitzroy River Infrastructure Project

Job Number 41-20736  
Revision B  
Date 17 Jan 2014

Native title claim areas

Figure 17-1

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Data Source: © Copyright Commonwealth of Australia (Geoscience Australia): Places, Waterways (2007); Sunwater: Waterways, Weir Locations - 2008; DNRM: Railways, Roads, Native Title Region (2010). Created by: MG \*See Appendix for disclaimers and copyrights.

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The Darumbal People (claim QC1997/021, QUD6131/1998), Gangulu People, Kangoulu People, Ghungalu People and Jetimarala People were endorsed as Aboriginal Parties for the development of CHMPs (Section 17.2.3).

Two CHMPs were developed with the Darumbal Endorsed Parties to address previously separate claims and current combined claim areas. Separate CHMPs were developed with the Gangulu Endorsed Parties and the Jetimarala Endorsed Parties. A combined CHMP was developed for the Kangoulu and Ghungalu Endorsed Parties. All CHMPs have been approved by the State Government. CHMPs are confidential documents between the parties and not disclosed herein.

### 17.2.2 Description of existing Indigenous cultural heritage values

Several database searches were undertaken as part of the CQCHM investigation (2007) and updated for the draft EIS (Section 17.2.1.1) which produced the following results:

- The Capricornia Serpentine Landscape located across the eastern half of the Eden Bann Weir inundation area had an 'indicative listing' on the former Register of National Estate. The Register of National Estate was closed in 2007 and is no longer a statutory list
- Recent searches of the National Heritage List and the Commonwealth Heritage List (DSEWPaC 2013a,b) which replaced the Register of National Estate confirmed that no national or Commonwealth heritage places are located within a 2 km buffer of the Project development footprints and inundation areas
- Twenty-eight places within the buffered area for Eden Bann Weir were listed on the Queensland cultural heritage database and register. These places are dominated by stone artefacts (80 per cent) and also include scarred trees, shell middens, a source of yellow and red ochre, a landscape feature and stone arrangement (CQCHM 2007)
- No places were recorded on the Queensland cultural heritage database and register within the buffered area for Rookwood Weir (CQCHM 2007)
- No places within the Eden Bann Weir or Rookwood Weir buffered area were listed on the Queensland Heritage Register (CQCHM 2007). A recent search of the Queensland Heritage Register confirms that there are no places currently listed within close proximity to the Project development footprints and inundation areas.

A total of 143 cultural heritage areas and/or objects were recorded during field investigations as reported by CQCHM (2007). In addition, the Darumbal People identify the Fitzroy River itself as a place of traditional significance. The places identified during field investigations broadly included stone artefacts either as scatters or as isolated find sites, scarred trees and shell middens (CQCHM 2007).

The field surveys results are considered consistent with the results of previous surveys both within the Project areas and also more generally in surveys throughout the broader region in similar riverine environments (CQCHM 2007). Further the cultural landscapes of the Project areas are fairly consistent containing the same general place-types.

The single most common place mentioned in the course of the investigation related to locations where the munda gara (spiritual being) resides. Munda gara is a large snake that is sometimes referred to as the rainbow serpent. These beings reside in waterholes, lakes and watercourses throughout the region. There are several places within or near the Project area where munda

gara is known to reside including the Fitzroy River. There are several other spirit beings which regularly manifest themselves in the region and important figures in the history of the Aboriginal community also, at times, return in spirit form. Many Aboriginal people are very aware of these spirits, and take great care to avoid circumstances that could place them at risk. In certain instances, it is necessary to have a person from the appropriate tribe undertake rituals or speak to a place in language to appease spirits. This is still common practice (CQCHM 2007).

Surveys undertaken have not presented any evidence of massacre sites in the Project area nor have Aboriginal parties consulted provided details regarding the locations of any known burial sites.

### 17.2.3 Potential impacts and mitigation measures

Desktop database searches and assessment indicate that the Project would not impact on:

- Any place currently protected by provisions of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (Qld)
- Any place listed on the National Heritage List or the Commonwealth Heritage List established under the EPBC Act for cultural values
- Any place entered on the former Queensland Heritage Register under provisions of the QH Act that has Indigenous cultural values.

However, field survey results (consistent with listing on the Queensland cultural heritage database) indicate that the Project areas possess a range of cultural places and values that constitute Aboriginal cultural heritage as defined in the ACH Act.

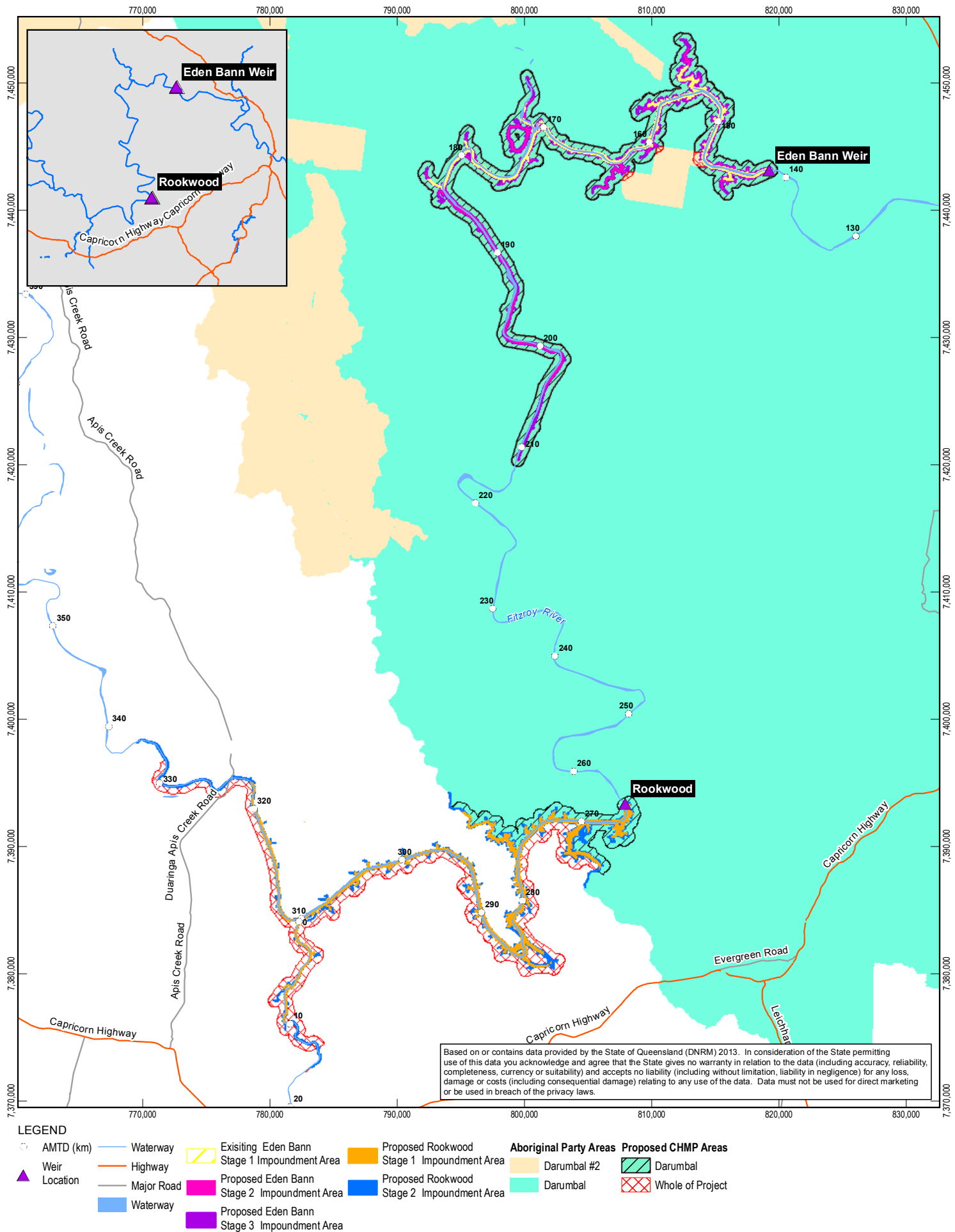
These areas and objects include stone artefact scatters, shell middens, and scarred trees as well as places of traditional significance. Activities associated with the proposed Project have the potential to disturb identified Aboriginal cultural heritage that lies within the areas where infrastructure is to be constructed or that will be impounded.

CQCHM (2007) also note that based on the results of investigations elsewhere on the Fitzroy, Dawson and McKenzie rivers, it is possible that there are further cultural areas and objects existing in these areas, and that there may also be some material in a sub-surface context.

In order to manage potential impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage, CHMPs were prepared together with the respective Aboriginal endorsed parties and approved by the State Government (Section 17.2.1.3). Management and mitigation measures proposed to be implemented for Indigenous cultural heritage matters during the construction phase are described in the EMP (Chapter 23).

The CHMP areas for each Aboriginal endorsed party are provided in Figure 17-2, Figure 17-3, Figure 17-4 and Figure 17-5, respectively.





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Kilometres

Horizontal Datum: GDA 1994  
Grid: GCS GDA 1994



Gladstone Area Water Board and SunWater  
Lower Fitzroy River Infrastructure Project

Job Number 41-20736  
Revision A  
Date 30 Oct 2013

Darumbal Endorsed Parties  
CHMP area

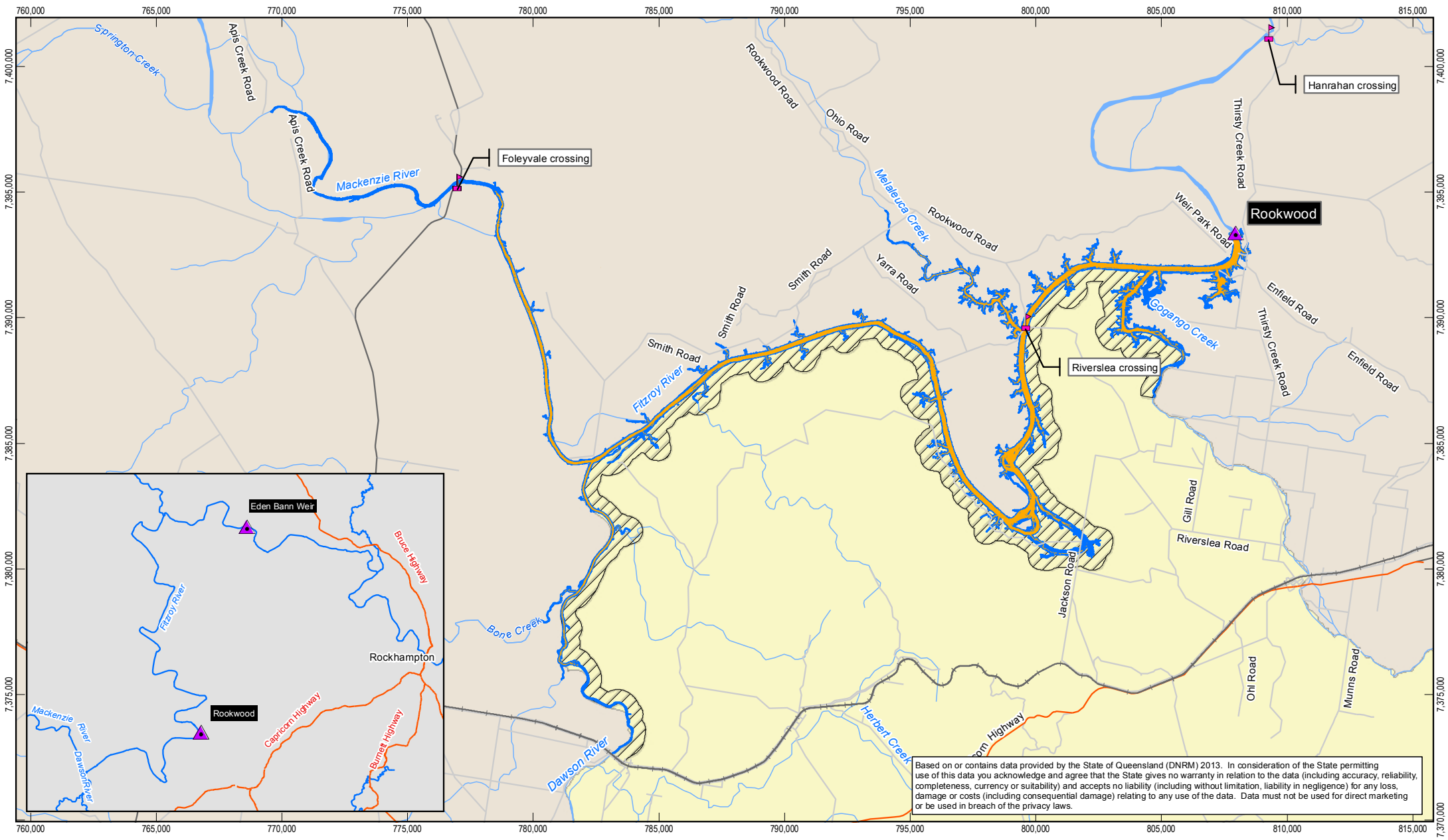
Figure 17-2

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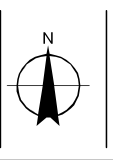


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Map Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator  
Horizontal Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA94)  
Grid: Map Grid of Australia 1994, Zone 55



**LEGEND**

Weir Location	Major Road	Proposed Rookwood Stage 1 Impoundment Area	Claim Area (former claim QC97/36)
River Crossing	Secondary Roads	Proposed Rookwood Stage 2 Impoundment Area	CHMP Area
Highway	Railway	Waterway	
	Waterways		

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Gladstone Area Water Board

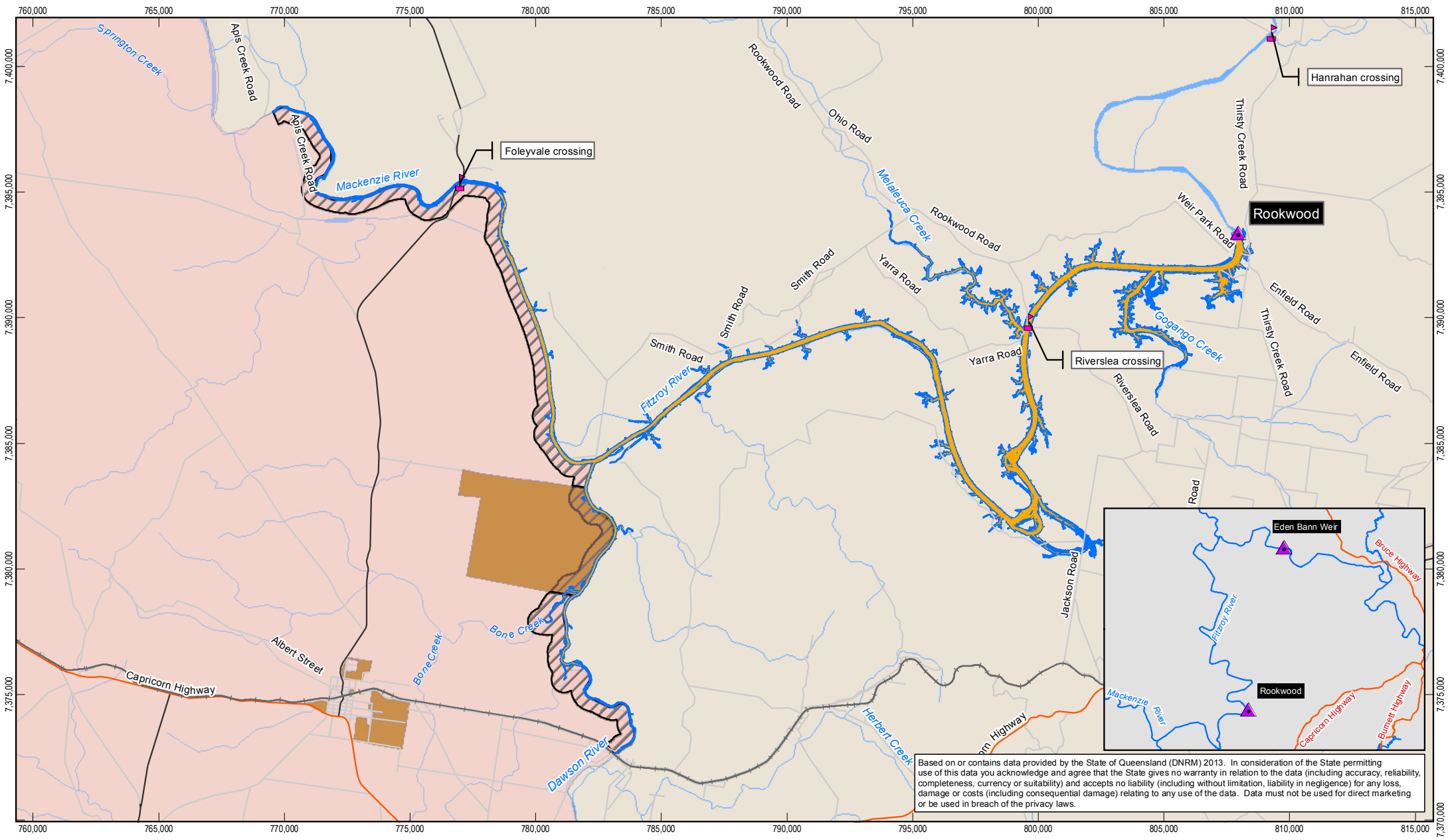
Making Water Work

Gladstone Area Water Board, SunWater  
 Lower Fitzroy River Infrastructure Project

Job Number 41-20736  
 Revision E  
 Date 17 Jan 2014

**Gangulu Endorsed Parties CHMP area**

**Figure 17-3**



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Kilometres

Map Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator  
Horizontal Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA94)  
Grid: Map Grid of Australia 1994, Zone 55

**LEGEND**

- Weir Location
- River Crossing
- Railway
- Highway
- Major Road
- Secondary Roads
- Waterway
- Waterways
- Proposed Rookwood Stage 1 Impoundment Area
- Proposed Rookwood Stage 2 Impoundment Area
- CHMP Area
- Claim Area (former claim QC 99/16)
- CHMP Area
- Claim Area (former claim QC 98/25)

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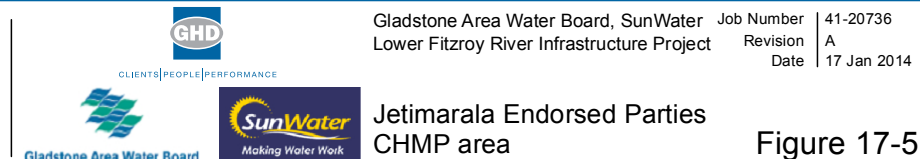
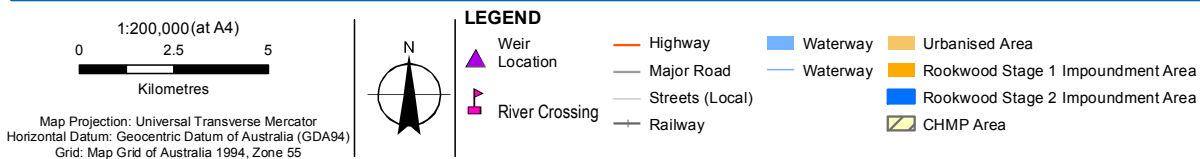
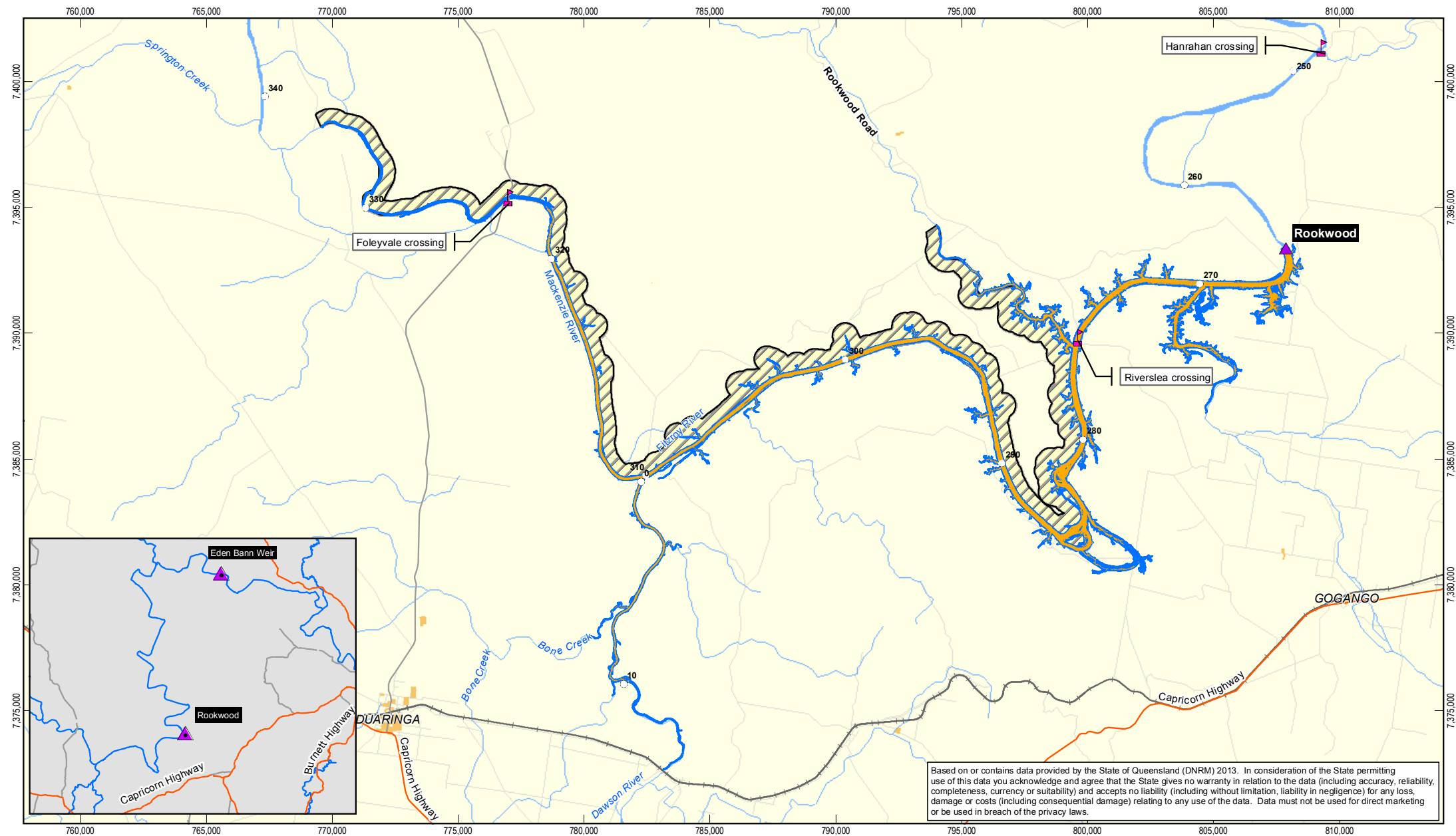
Making Water Work

Gladstone Area Water Board, SunWater Job Number | 41-20736

Lower Fitzroy River Infrastructure Project Revision | E

Date | 17 Jan 2014

**Kangoulu and Ghungalu Endorsed Parties CHMP areas Figure 17-4**



Each CHMP is a confidential document between the signatories and, as such, the details of each cannot be provided herein. Each CHMP defines and describes the objectives and practical measures for protecting or enhancing Indigenous cultural heritage values, these include:

- Establishment of a coordinating committee (comprising representatives of the Endorsed Parties and Proponent) for the purposes of coordination, implementation, management and future conduct of matters arising from the CHMP
- Provisions for review and amendment
- Commitment to implementing duty of care requirements (as established through the CHMP)
- Commitment to ongoing field assessment of areas to be disturbed
- Commitment to adopting a hierarchical policy of avoidance through to management of the impact acknowledging the constraints regarding the locations of the weirs sites and consequent inundation areas.

Typically, management and mitigation processes set in the CHMPs include:

- Cultural awareness training
- Continued communication
- Continued cultural heritage assessment and associated reporting.

The CHMPs commit to the undertaking of comprehensive investigations and assessments of the Project development footprints and inundation areas once a Project development is triggered and prior to construction. Based on the recommendations contained in survey reports and through negotiation between the parties (based on agreed principles within the CHMPs), management arrangements will be agreed and implemented.

Each CHMP contains provisions for the management of unexpected cultural heritage finds (contingencies) (inclusive of human remains), including the following arrangements:

- Stop work arrangements in the vicinity of suspected finds
- Notification to the relevant Aboriginal party and Aboriginal party assessment of the find
- Management of all unexpected finds in accordance with CHMP management provisions.

Each CHMP provides processes and procedures for avoidance of disputes and where disputes arise, resolution of such disputes. The CHMPs also include provisions for monitoring of activities and outcomes of implementation of the CHMPs.

The Project will meet its duty of care requirements and the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage will be facilitated through ongoing liaison with Aboriginal Endorsed Parties and implementation of the CHMPs.

#### 17.2.4 Summary

Indigenous cultural heritage. The Project will be bound by various State and Federal legislation, including the ACH Act, the *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003 (Qld)*, the QH Act, the EPBC Act, and the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Cth)*.

Desktop database searches and preliminary field surveys were undertaken to identify the presences of areas and objects that may be impacted by the Project, in consultation with Aboriginal parties. Desktop searches have not identified any potential impacts to places listed on relevant registers or protected by provisions of the aforementioned legislations except for



28 places (largely stone artefacts) within the buffered area for Eden Bann Weir listed on the Queensland cultural heritage database and register. Field survey results have identified locations that possess a range of cultural places and values that constitute Aboriginal cultural heritage as defined in the ACH Act. These areas and objects include stone artefact scatters, shell middens, and scarred trees as well as places of traditional significance. Activities associated with the Project have the potential to disturb identified Aboriginal cultural heritage that lies within the areas where infrastructure is to be constructed or that will be inundated. Reasonable and practicable measures must be undertaken to protect areas or objects of cultural heritage values in accordance with the approved CHMPs.

CHMPs have been prepared in consultation with Aboriginal endorsed parties and approved by State Government, providing management and mitigation measures to protect Indigenous cultural heritage values. The Gladstone Area Water Board and SunWater Limited are committed to the implementation of these CHMPs and protection of Indigenous cultural heritage values.

### **17.3 Non-Indigenous cultural heritage**

#### **17.3.1 Introduction**

##### **17.3.1.1 Approach and methodology**

Margaret Pullar Historian Pty (Cook et al. 2007) was commissioned to undertake an assessment of the potential impacts of the Project on non-Indigenous cultural heritage values. This section relies largely on the assessment undertaken by Cook et al. (2007) which is a commercial in confidence and unpublished report prepared for the (then) Queensland Government Department of Infrastructure.

The investigations undertaken by Cook et al. (2007) adequately addresses matters with regard to non-Indigenous cultural heritage values in the Project area and no additional investigations have been conducted or considered necessary as part of this draft EIS. As such, the identification and management of non-Indigenous cultural heritage and associated impacts arising from the Project have been summarised from these investigations. Additional desktop searches have been undertaken for this draft EIS to update the 2007 searches.

The objectives of the investigation were to:

- Determine the level of non-Indigenous cultural heritage significance of the Project area
- Determine the potential impacts of the Project on the cultural heritage values of the Project area
- Recommend appropriate management measures for the identified non-Indigenous heritage values.

The investigation involved the following:

- Identification of significant non-Indigenous cultural heritage issues or opportunities associated with the development of each weir
- Assessment of the significance and magnitude of any cultural heritage impacts associated with the development of each weir
- Development of strategies and options to deal with these impacts, if any.

In accordance with this methodology, a desktop assessment was undertaken to provide a historical overview of the area surrounding Eden Bann Weir and the proposed Rookwood

Weir site. Field work was then conducted to identify sites that could potentially contain significant non-Indigenous cultural heritage values.

The following databases and registers were searched to identify places and values currently known to be located throughout the Project area:

- World Heritage List
- National Heritage List
- Commonwealth Heritage List
- Queensland Heritage Register
- Australian Heritage Places Inventory.

Cook et al. (2007) notes that the historical account of the development of the region has been impeded by a large gap in records in the first half of the twentieth century. Early maps and Treasury and Lands Department records could be found. However, there was a gap in the maps available from the early twentieth century to the 1950s. It therefore proved extremely difficult to link the early history of the region with the modern history of land ownership'. Regardless, attempts have been made to show the chronological history of land tenure in the region, albeit with significant gaps in the information available.

The approach adopted for the field investigation (Cook et al. 2007) comprised:

- Analysis of topographic maps and aerial photographs to determine the location of structures and other features along the river and within the potential inundation areas
- Consultation with local community and stakeholders to determine potential places of significance within the development footprints and inundation areas
- The undertaking of an aerial survey.

Due to the time consuming nature of the task and difficulties in gaining access to the river, a conventional terrestrial survey was not undertaken. As a consequence, an aerial survey was undertaken by helicopter along the lower Fitzroy River. The route was flown at approximately 200 m above ground level. Visibility on the day of the aerial survey was noted as good. Structures or sites of potential cultural heritage significance identified during the aerial survey were recorded and assessed.

#### **17.3.1.2 Regulatory framework**

The QH Act is the principle legislation protecting non-Indigenous cultural heritage in Queensland. The QH Act establishes the Queensland Heritage Council, which administers the Queensland and local heritage registers. Under the QH Act, penalties may apply for damage caused to places or items on the registers. Additional protection may be provided to places or items on the registers through local planning schemes.

Locally, the Rockhampton Regional Council (RRC) recognises cultural heritage values within the Project areas and the former Rockhampton City Plan 2005 and the Fitzroy Shire Local Planning Scheme 2005 both consider cultural heritage. Before the amalgamation of the councils to form the RRC, the former Fitzroy Shire Council was in the process of constructing a local heritage register. The former Rockhampton City Council had an established local heritage register. Subsequently, the RRC commissioned a study (Tract Consultants 2010) to identify, document, and assess places of historic cultural heritage significance and to provide recommendations for the creation of a local heritage register and the conservation of identified Character Sites and values within the

new RRC planning scheme (currently being prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*). The study covered the area within the RRC jurisdiction, namely the former planning scheme areas of Livingstone Shire Council<sup>1</sup>, Fitzroy Shire Council, Rockhampton City Council and Mt Morgan Shire Council. The Central Highlands Regional Council recognises cultural heritage values through the former Duaringa Shire Planning Scheme 2007.

Nationally, the *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003* (Cth) provides for the establishment of the Australian Heritage Council, which is the principal advisory group to the Australian Government on heritage matters. The Council assesses nominations for the National Heritage List (which includes natural, Indigenous and historic places that are of outstanding heritage value to the nation), and the Commonwealth Heritage List (comprising natural, Indigenous and historic places on Commonwealth lands and waters under Australian Government control and identified as having Commonwealth Heritage Values) and is also responsible for the conservation and monitoring of heritage. The EPBC Act establishes the National Heritage List and the Commonwealth Heritage List.

Further the Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) has developed the Burra Charter: good practice for heritage places (1999) which guides cultural heritage conservation in Australia. The Burra Charter and its accompanying guidelines are considered the best practice standard for managing cultural heritage values in Australia (Australia ICOMOS 2012). The Burra Charter defines conservation as 'the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance' (Article 1.4). Cultural significance is defined as meaning: "aesthetic, historic, scientific social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations" (Article 1.2).

### 17.3.2 Description of existing non-Indigenous cultural heritage

The Fitzroy River flows into the southern end of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area (GBRWHA) in the Capricorn-Bunker Group. The Great Barrier Reef was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1981 and the National Heritage List on 21 May 2007.

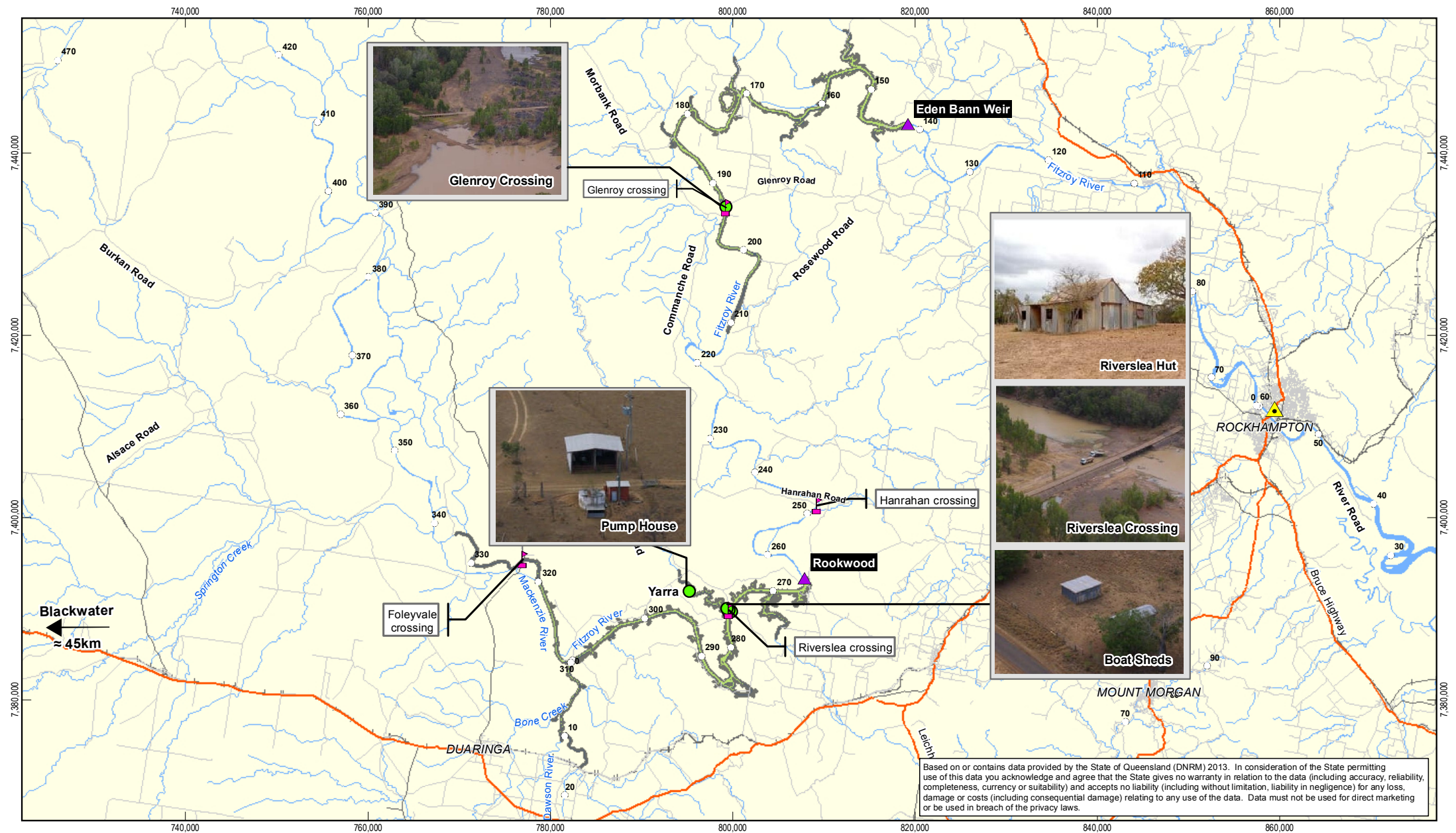
No other places of heritage significance were identified through database searches within close proximity to the Project development footprints and inundation areas.

Cook et al. (2007) considered the presence of structures such as homesteads, huts, fences and causeways/bridges/river crossings. Due to the Fitzroy River's regular flooding, landholders made the realisation from early settlement that it was not prudent to construct buildings on the Fitzroy River floodplain (Cook et al. 2007). As such, few structures of non-Indigenous cultural heritage value were built on land located on or near the lower Fitzroy River. Apart from three river crossings, the only structures identified within, or close to, the Project footprint was at Riverslea Crossing.

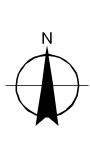
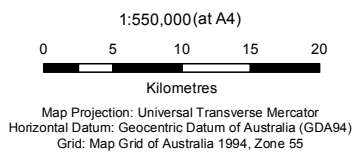
Figure 17-6 shows sites and structures within proximity to the Project footprint that were identified during the aerial survey as having potential cultural heritage significance.

<sup>1</sup> On 10 March 2013 Livingstone residents voted to deamalgamate Livingstone Shire from the RRC. It is expected that the new Council will come in on 1 January 2014 (Chapter 3 Legislation and Project approvals).





Based on or contains data provided by the State of Queensland (DNRM) 2013. In consideration of the State permitting use of this data you acknowledge and agree that the State gives no warranty in relation to the data (including accuracy, reliability, completeness, currency or suitability) and accepts no liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for any loss, damage or costs (including consequential damage) relating to any use of the data. Data must not be used for direct marketing or be used in breach of the privacy laws.



LEGEND	
	AMTD (km)
	Weir Location
	Fitzroy Barrage
	River Crossing
	Highway
	Major Road
	Waterway
	Streets (Local)
	Railway
	Non Indigenous Cultural Heritage Locations
	Rookwood Impoundment Area Stage 1
	Rookwood Impoundment Area Stage 2
	Edens Bann Impoundment Area Stage 2
	Edens Bann Impoundment Area Stage 3



Gladstone Area Water Board, SunWater  
 Lower Fitzroy River Infrastructure Project

Job Number 41-20736  
 Revision G  
 Date 17 Jan 2014

### Sites and structures of potential non-Indigenous cultural heritage value

## Figure 17-6



As shown in Figure 17-6 sites and structures within proximity to the Project footprint that were identified during the aerial survey as having potential cultural heritage significance include:

- Glenroy Crossing, a low level concrete causeway across the Fitzroy River
- A pump house at Yarra comprising two small metal clad sheds and a metal water tank
- Riverslea Crossing, a low level concrete causeway
- Metal steps and decking/pontoon on the eastern side of Riverslea Crossing installed by the former Fitzroy Shire Council in 1998
- Riverslea hut, built in the 1940s by George Thompson, the owner of Fitzroy Pocket.

As shown Table 17-1, Cook et al. (2007) identified the Riverslea hut as the only structure of cultural heritage significance within proximity to the Project development footprints and inundation areas. Riverslea hut is considered to be of local significance as it demonstrates the evolution of a small simply-constructed building in an isolated setting from its use as a shed to accommodate a vehicle to a stockman's hut. While many examples of this type of structure do survive, it is a well-known local landmark and warrants conserving (Cook et al. 2007).

**Table 17-1 Significance assessment of sites and structures of potential cultural heritage value**

Site	Significance assessment
Glenroy Crossing	Not significant
Pump house, Yarra	Not significant
Riverslea Crossing	Not significant
Metal steps and decking, Riverslea	Not significant
Boat sheds, Riverslea	Not significant
Riverslea hut	Local

### 17.3.3 Potential impacts and mitigation measures

#### 17.3.3.1 Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area

The Project will not have any direct impacts on the GBRWHA as it is located 141.2 km adopted middle thread distance upstream of the GBRWHA. An assessment of potential impacts on the GBRWHA due to changes in flows and water quality from the Fitzroy River is provided in Chapter 9 Surface water resources and Chapter 11 Water quality, respectively. In summary, the outcomes of the assessment are as follows:

- There is no predicted significant impact on the GBRWHA from changes in freshwater flows
- During initial years, decaying vegetation in the impoundments would contribute nutrients to water within the impoundments. In flood conditions, this water would be conveyed downstream and output to the Fitzroy estuary. The effects of this change in nutrient levels on the GBRWHA would be negligible. Aside from this, the Project would not directly contribute nutrients to the Fitzroy River as nutrient levels within the Eden Bann Weir and Rookwood Weir impoundments will be dependent on inputs from catchment runoff

- Aside from local areas of lower velocity around weir structures such as towers and intakes, the weirs are expected to provide unimpeded transfer of sediment down the river. There is therefore no significant impact predicted on the GBRWHA from changes in sedimentation
- The Fitzroy delta system is representative of a modified environment where no significant change to downstream conditions are anticipated as a result of the Project and therefore there will be no significant impacts to migratory and threatened marine species associated with the GBRWHA.

#### **17.3.3.2 Riverslea hut**

As noted in Section 17.3.2, the Riverslea hut has been identified by Cook et al. 2007 as the only structure in proximity to the Project area that is considered to be of local heritage significance. The hut is located well above the impoundment of the Rookwood Weir (approximately 140 m) and is not threatened by construction activities (Figure 17-6). As a consequence, the hut would not be impacted by the Project. Further, given the current use of the river and the surrounding land, Cook et al. (2007) consider it unlikely that other items of non-Indigenous cultural heritage value would be discovered during construction of the Project. Management and mitigation measures proposed to be implemented for non-Indigenous cultural heritage matters during the construction phase are described in the EMP (Chapter 23).

#### **17.3.4 Summary**

Desktop searches revealed no places of non-Indigenous cultural heritage significance within the Project footprint. The assessment of impacts on the GBRWHA has indicated that indirect impacts on the GBRWHA caused by changes in stream flow and water quality in the Fitzroy River are not considered to be significant.

As the Fitzroy River is subject to regular flooding, there are few structures of non-Indigenous cultural heritage located on or near the lower Fitzroy River. Searches and surveys did not identify any items of non-Indigenous cultural heritage that would be impacted by the Project. The Riverslea hut has been identified as the only structure of significance in proximity to the Project development site and impoundments. As the hut is located well above the maximum impoundment level of the Rookwood Weir, it is not likely to be disturbed by construction activity and would not be impacted by the Project. Management and mitigation measures in the event of an unexpected find of cultural heritage value during the construction program are provided in the EMP (Chapter 23).