

## 20B NON-INDIGENOUS CULTURAL HERITAGE

### 20B.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the investigations undertaken to date to identify existing non-Indigenous cultural heritage values within the proposed southern coal seam methane (CSM) water supply pipeline corridor (the proposed pipeline), and the mitigation measures proposed.

#### 20B.1.1 STUDY AREA LOCATION

The Wandoan Coal Project (the Project) is located approximately 350 km northwest of Brisbane and 60 km south of Taroom, immediately west of the Wandoan Township. The proposed pipeline will provide up to 11,400 ML/a from the Condamine Power Station (located approximately 8 km east of Miles on the southern side of the Warrego Highway) to the raw water dam on located on the Project MLAs area.

The study area for the proposed pipeline route travels in a northerly direction from the Condamine Power Station and crosses the Warrego Highway at the intersection of an unnamed road reserve located between Lot 23 on plan BWR163 and Lot 21 on plan BWR293. The proposed alignment then utilises this road reserve until the intersection with Gearys Road, where a turn to the west is made.

The alignment then progresses in this direction along Gearys Road until the intersection with the Leichhardt Highway where the alignment then turns north and follows the Leichhardt Highway to the township of Guluguba. At Guluguba, the alignment turns west, crossing the Miles-Wandoan rail line, onto Fosters Road and travels in a westerly direction until the intersection with Peakes Road where it makes a turn to the north.

The proposed pipeline then travels in a northerly direction until it meets the southern boundary of the MLAs area and its subsequent termination point at the raw water dam on mine infrastructure area (MIA). The proposed alignment of the proposed pipeline is shown in Figure 1-1-V2.3.

#### **Description of study area**

The existing land uses along the route are predominantly state controlled road reserves, and agricultural and resource based. The townships of Miles, Giligulgul and Gulugaba are located near the route.

The creeks that run through the study area are Juandah Creek, which intersects the northern portion of the pipeline, and Dogwood Creek, which passes through the southern portion of the pipeline.

The current environment is described in more detail in Chapter 8 Land Use.

## 20B.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Cultural heritage legislation at both the State and Commonwealth level provides the basis for cultural heritage management, while a number of organisations are responsible for the protection and management of cultural heritage. These organisations have limited power as they do not operate under legislation.

The relevant State and Commonwealth legislation and other cultural heritage management organizations are detailed below.

### 20B.2.1 QUEENSLAND STATE LEGISLATION

The non-Indigenous cultural heritage assessment of the proposed pipeline corridor was undertaken in compliance with the following State legislation:

- *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*
- *Integrated Planning Act 1997*
- *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*
- Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulation 2003.

Places of cultural heritage significance listed on the Queensland Heritage Register are protected under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*. Part 4 of the Act provides for the registration of places of cultural heritage significance in the Queensland Heritage Register. A Place must be of State-level significance and meet at least one of eight significance criteria to be eligible for entry in the Register. If the Project affects a Place already entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, there are statutory approval requirements that must be met, as the established cultural heritage significance of that Place must be properly considered.

The *Integrated Planning Act 1997* (IPA) sets out the principles and processes by which Local and State Government authorities deal with planning and development issues. Proposed development of Places entered in the Queensland Heritage Register under s35 must be assessed and approved under the provisions of Schedule 8 of IPA before any development can commence. Local government planning schemes can also schedule to recognise and manage areas of local cultural heritage significance. Historical archaeological values can be included within local government heritage planning provisions.

The *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* and Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulation 2003 establishes a legislative responsibility to provide for stock route network management in Queensland. The Department of Natural Resources and Water (NRW) administers the Act for Stock Routes and identifies cultural heritage as a consideration in the use of a stock route.

The removal of and interference with survey marks or fences is addressed in the following Acts:

- the *Dividing Fences Act 1953* (administered by the Department of Justice)
- the *Survey and Mapping Infrastructure Act 2003* (administered by the NRW) and
- the *Criminal Code Act 1899* (administered by the Queensland Police).

## 20B.2.2 COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATION

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) protects the environment, particularly matters of National Environmental Significance. The EPBC Act provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places — defined in the Act as Matters of National Environmental Significance. The Commonwealth Heritage List comprises natural, Indigenous and historic heritage Places on Commonwealth lands and waters or under Australian Government control.

The *Environment and Heritage Legislation Act (No 1) 2003* amends the EPBC Act to include national heritage as a new matter of National Environmental Significance and establishes the National and Commonwealth Heritage Lists.

The *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003* establishes a new heritage advisory body and retains the Register of the National Estate. The *Australian Heritage Council (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 2003* which repeals the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1979* amends various Acts as a consequence of this repeal and allows for the transition to the new heritage system.

## 20B.2.3 CULTURAL AND HERITAGE ORGANISATIONS

The Burra Charter provides guidance for the conservation and management of places of cultural significance and defines the basic principles and procedures to be followed in the conservation of heritage places and has been adopted as the standard for best practice. The Burra Charter was adopted by Australia ICOMOS (the Australian National Committee of ICOMOS) on 19 August 1979. Revisions were adopted on 23 February 1981, 23 April 1988 and 26 November 1999.

The National Trust of Queensland is a community organisation which works to identify and conserve Queensland's heritage. The Trust has been operating since 1963. The National Trust's major activities include managing and opening to the public eleven heritage properties in Queensland, identifying, researching and assessing places of heritage significance and advocacy on the protection of heritage places. A National Trust listing carries no legal requirements.

## 20B.2.4 LEGISLATION FOR THE CONTROL OF HUMAN REMAINS

Under the *Coroners Act 2003*, the State Coroner has the function to oversee and coordinate coronial services in Queensland, ensure that all deaths and suspected deaths concerning which a coroner has jurisdiction to hold an inquest are properly investigated, and ensuring that an inquest is held whenever it is required, and to issue guidelines to coroners to assist them in the exercise or performance of their functions.

Human remains may also be subject to the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (if Aboriginal), and local government regulations.

## 20B.3 METHODOLOGY OF ASSESSMENT

The assessment included a review of available desktop information data sources and consultation with agencies and communities affected by the proposed pipeline. Observations and recordings were made during a field inspection of the route. The inspection was conducted to validate the desktop information and to record listed or registered sites, if any, that were found to occur along the proposed pipeline route.

### 20B.3.1 DESKTOP STUDY

The following sources were consulted to identify listed or registered sites of non-Indigenous cultural heritage value existing along the pipeline route:

- National Archives of Australia
- Miles Regional Library, including the Local Histories Section
- Queensland State Library
- Queensland State Archives
- Taroom History Society
- Juandah Historical Society
- Queensland State Heritage Register
- National Trust website
- Australian Heritage Places Inventory
- Register of the National Estate
- Australian Heritage Directory.

### 20B.3.2 CONSULTATION

The aim of the consultation process was to identify the major non-Indigenous cultural heritage issues in the study area and to identify known non-Indigenous historical items. The community consultation process involved asking property owners specific questions regarding the history of each affected property and if they were aware of any historic or cultural heritage items or issues on or in the vicinity of their property. No cultural heritage issues were raised by any of the respondents at the time of preparation of this report. The Juandah and Taroom Historical Societies were contacted but no issues were raised.

Further details on the consultation process are available in the non-Indigenous cultural heritage technical reports (refer to Technical Report 20B-1-V2.5).

### 20B.3.3 FIELD INSPECTIONS

The physical context of the study area was investigated during a site visit. During the on ground inspections any items/structures or potential historical heritage places identified were photographed and mapped using a global positioning system.

## 20B.4 CULTURAL HERITAGE

This section provides a summary of environmental values for non-Indigenous cultural heritage that exist within the study area.

### 20B.4.1 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The historical context prepared indicated that the proposed route is located in areas that may contain items relating to the development of closer settlement, the 20th century development of road and rail infrastructure and resource extraction, such as timber getting.

### 20B.4.2 HERITAGE FINDINGS

A database search and literature review confirmed that no sites of National or State heritage significance are located along the preferred route. The proposed route mainly follows road and rail easement. Items located on the reserves may include main road survey trees and other survey markers, telegraph poles, and low level woodbridges. Items along the rail reserve will relate to the construction of the rail, and may contain remnants of workers' camps. Since the route was selected to avoid impacts on houses and outbuildings, structures are unlikely to be impacted. The site inspections identified six non-Indigenous historical items located along the pipeline route:

1. the Gilgulgul State School 1914 to 1928 location. A plaque has been erected at the site
2. a wood house with gable roof and skillion on private property, west of Baileys Road
3. a stone chimney, west of Baileys Road, with a section of rail line used in the chimney support
4. a telegraph pole
5. a fence at entrance to Possum Park (formerly World War II ammunitions storage facility)
6. the remnants of a low level timber bridge at Nine Mile Creek.

Figure 20B-1-V2.3 shows the locations of identified non-Indigenous sites in relation to the proposed pipeline and further details regarding the non-Indigenous heritage sites are provided in the technical report (Technical Report 20B-1-V2.5).

## 20B.5 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

### 20B.5.1 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

The study finds that the items identified in the vicinity of the proposed pipeline route do not meet the criteria for inclusion in the Queensland Heritage Register. The items identified in the vicinity of the route have local significance and are representative of the development of transportation and communication in the district. The development of schools was related to the period of closer settlement in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and particularly the construction of the Miles to Wandoan Rail line. None of these items has high local significance.

## 20B.5.2 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The impact assessment considered the potential impacts the proposed pipeline may have on individual or complexes of sites and the landscape in terms of:

- indirect impacts due to increased traffic, local works, and excavation
- direct impacts due to excavation, vehicle traffic and infrastructure construction.

None of the identified items within the vicinity of the proposed pipeline will be directly impacted. The design concept phase should consider the historical items identified in the field inspection and plan to avoid any impacts to any items.

## 20B.6 MITIGATION MEASURES

Based on the findings of the non-Indigenous heritage assessment along the proposed pipeline, the following mitigation measures will be implemented:

- the location of the historical items identified in the survey will be noted in field maps, and design and construction drawings of the proposed pipeline. These locations will be avoided during design and construction
- a cultural heritage management plan will be implemented to address the management of any historical items/material which may be located during clearing or construction work.

## 20B.7 RESIDUAL IMPACTS

Provided that the requirements of the cultural heritage management plan are complied with, potential impacts to non-Indigenous heritage along the proposed southern CSM water supply pipeline route are expected to be low.

## 20B.8 REFERENCES

*Australian Heritage Council Act 2003.*

*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.*

*Integrated Planning Act 1997.*

*Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002.*

Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulation 2003.

*Queensland Heritage Act 1992.*