

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 western 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 southern water supply pipeline will provide up to 11,400 ML/a from the Spring Gully CSM fields to the raw water dam on the MLA areas.

The study area for the proposed pipeline route commences from the existing reverse osmosis plant at the Spring Gully coal seam methane fields, traversing the existing petroleum leases (PLs) generally in a south-easterly direction. The alignment through the PLs has not been finalised and will be the subject of future negotiations between the PL holders and the WJV. At some point within the PLs the alignment is proposed to intersect with the Roma-Taroom Road.

The proposed pipeline then follows Roma-Taroom Road in a north-easterly direction until the north-western property boundary of Lot 9 on plan AB127. The proposed alignment then turns east along the property boundary between Lot 9 on plan AB127 and Lot 8 on plan AB127. The eastern 'L' section of Lot 9 on plan AB127 is proposed to be traversed to meet the Golden's Bimbadeen Road from which the proposed alignment travels east until the intersection with Ferrets Road.

The proposed pipeline corridor continues in an easterly direction and utilises the southern property boundary of Lot 132 on plan P121742. The south-eastern corner of this same allotment is then proposed to be traversed, then onto the south-western corner of Lot 58 on plan FT556 until it meets the western boundary of the MLAs area. The proposed alignment within the MLA area to the termination point at the raw water dam, on the proposed mine infrastructure area (MIA), is not yet finalised. The final alignment across the MLAs area will be determined dependent on the final mine layout to avoid proposed pit areas and other mine infrastructure. The proposed alignment of the proposed pipeline is shown in Figure 1-1-V3.3. Note that figures/documents with numbering ending in V3.3 refer to figures/documents contained in Volume 3, Book 3 of the EIS.

20B.1.2 DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA

Wandoan Township is located to the east of the proposed pipeline route and the Bimbadeen property occurs along the proposed alignment. The general terrain of the study area varies from relatively flat alluvial plains adjacent to the waterways in the east and central portions, to elevated areas forming the foothills of the Carnarvon Range in the west.

A number of waterways occur including (but not limited to) Horse Creek, Eurombah Creek, Canal Creek and Three Mile Creek. The route area generally comprises large rural allotments used for agricultural activities including cropping and live stock grazing. Farm complexes and infrastructure have been developed as part of the continuing agricultural activities.

The current environment along the proposed pipeline route 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 bodies 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, 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 section 35 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 (DNRW) 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)
- 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. It 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 co-ordinate 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 western CSM water supply 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 proposed pipeline route:

- National Archives of Australia
- Queensland State Library
- Queensland State Archives
- Taroom History Society
- Juandah Historical Society
- National Trust website.

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 growth of the Wandoan District during the 19th century was based on sheep and cattle grazing. During the twentieth century, closer settlement with dairying and agriculture changed the pastoral landscape, clearing brigalow and creating grazing and agricultural lands.

Traveling west the pipeline passes through the boundaries of the earliest pastoral holdings of Juandah, Clifford, Meeleebee Downs and Durham Downs. Land use was predominantly sheep and later cattle grazing. Developments after the break up of pastoral holdings saw smaller properties created but land use remained essentially the same through the 20th century. Local roads were constructed and were usually unsealed with wash outs and low level bridges at creeks. Telegraph and later telephone services were installed along the road reserves. Service towns were located along the western rail line and the Warrego Highway.

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 field inspection reported no items of non-Indigenous cultural heritage located in the areas along the proposed western CSM water supply pipeline route.

The background research, inspection of maps and aerial photographs and the field inspection confirm that no items of non indigenous historical significance are expected to occur along the route. The area has been generally cleared of vegetation and has been used predominantly for the grazing of livestock.

Further details regarding the non-Indigenous heritage investigation are provided in the technical report (Technical Report 20B-1-V2.5).

20B.5 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

20B.5.1 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

The study identified no items in the vicinity of the proposed western CSM water supply pipeline route that meet the criteria for inclusion in the State Heritage Register. This does not imply that the area does not have historical significance; simply that the proposed pipeline route does not impact on any known non indigenous historical items.

20B.5.2 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The aim of heritage management is to try to mitigate the negative impacts of a proposed development on any known or potential non-Indigenous historical resources. There is a low potential for previously unrecorded sites, places or objects to be located during clearing and construction. It is considered unlikely that non indigenous historical items would be impacted during the construction of the proposed pipeline.

20B.6 MITIGATION MEASURES

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

- a cultural heritage management plan will be developed to record and manage any non indigenous cultural heritage items that may be identified during the planning of the development or during construction.

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 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.