Aboriginal Party Cultural Heritage Site Survey

BSC Nobbs St, Moura Drainage Upgrade, Nobbs St, Moura, Queensland April 2025



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Citation: Redleaf Group (2024) – Aboriginal Party Cultural Heritage Site Survey, Nobbs St, Moura, Queensland. Prepared for Banana Shire Council.

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Report Details					
Project Number	24965	24965			
Client	Banana Sh	Banana Shire Council Client Contact Chris Welch			
Revision	Date	Revision Details/Status	Prepared by	Verifier	Approver
0	8.4.25	Report v1	PD	ТМ	ТМ
Current Revision		Report v1	Report v1		

Approval				
Signature	Malins	Signature	Augo	
Name	Tim Menkins	Name	Peta Downes	
Title	Cultural Heritage Manager	Title	Archaeologist	



Executive Summary

Redleaf Group was engaged by Banana Shire Council to facilitate a Aboriginal Party site survey to assess the potential risks posed to Aboriginal cultural heritage values by the proposed works at Nobbs St, Moura, Queensland. Through consultation with the Gaangalu Nation People representatives this report provides recommendations to manage these impacts. The following is an executive summary of the full recommendations included in **Section 2.3**.

The Aboriginal Party did not identify any heritage values within or directly adjacent to the proposed works area, however several high-risk zones were recognised and warrant further attention as the proposed works proceed. Monitoring by the Gaangalu Nation People representatives during activities causing ground disturbance around large remnant trees and watercourses is required. Furthermore, the provision of cultural heritage awareness training to all involved personnel and the strict adherence to a 'finds procedure' is recommended.



Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACH Act	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 (Qld)		
ATSICHDR	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Database and Register		
BSC	Banana Shire Council		
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List (Cth)		
DCDB	Digital Cadastral Database		
DETSI	Department of Environment, Technology, Science, and Innovation (Qld)		
DWATSIPM	Department of Women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships and Multiculturalism.		
EPBC Act/EPBC	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)		
NNTT	National Native Title Tribunal		
QHA	Queensland Heritage Act 1992 (Qld)		
QHR	Queensland Heritage Register (Qld)		
RNTC	Registered Native Title Claim		
SNTC	Scheduled Native Title Claim		
TSICH Act	Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003		
VM Act	Vegetation Management Act 1999 (Qld)		



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PART I: INTRODUCTION

Background

Redleaf Group was engaged to conduct a Aboriginal Party Cultural Heritage Site Survey with the details as shown in Table 1. The appropriate Cultural Heritage Party for this area is the Gaangalu Nation People (Appendix A – ATSICHDR Report).

Table 1 Project Details

Project Details	
Site Address	Nobbs St, Moura
Site Co-ordinates	From -24.57962, 149.96420 to -24.58019, 149.96830
LGA	Banana Shire Council
Type of Works	Road Drainage Upgrade





Map 1 - Location	
Nobbs Street Drainage Upgrade, Moura	, Queensland.



PART II: LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

1.1 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003

The Queensland legislation for the protection of Indigenous cultural heritage in the landscape is the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (ACH Act). The purpose of the ACH Act is to provide for the effective recognition, protection and conservation of Aboriginal cultural heritage. Through this legislation, the State aims to establish timely and efficient processes for the management of activities that may harm Aboriginal cultural heritage. It also states the protection and conservation of Aboriginal cultural heritage should be based on respect for Aboriginal knowledge, culture and traditional practices; and Aboriginal people are recognised as the primary guardians, keepers and knowledge holders of Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Aboriginal cultural heritage values are defined in the ACH Act as meaning a significant Aboriginal place, object or evidence, of archaeological or historic significance, of Aboriginal occupation of an area of Queensland. Aboriginal cultural heritage values should not be confused with Native Title. As with non-Indigenous heritage values, Aboriginal cultural heritage can exist on an area regardless of the land tenure. The existence of Aboriginal cultural heritage in an area does not mean that Native Title exists over that area. The ACH Act also establishes a duty for the chief executive to keep an 'Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Database' under Part 5. This database is accessible through the Department of Women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships and Multiculturalism (DWATSIPM, formerly DTATSIPCA and DSDSATSIP).

1.2 Duty of Care Guidelines 2004

The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 Duty of Care Guidelines (2004) is the primary tool for satisfying the duty of care for activities that may harm Aboriginal cultural heritage. Section 23(1) of the ACH Act states that a person who 'carries out an activity must take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure the activity does not harm Aboriginal cultural heritage'.

1.3 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* is the Australian Government's environment and heritage legislation. Established under the EPBC Act, the Commonwealth Heritage List comprises outstanding natural, Indigenous, and historic heritage places on Commonwealth lands and waters, or under Australian Government control.

The EPBC Act requires listed places to undergo special requirements to ensure that the values of the place are protected and conserved for future generation. The EPBC Act provides for the preparation of management plans which set out the significant heritage aspects of the place and how the values of the site will be managed.

1.4 Native Title 1993 (Cth)

The *Commonwealth Native Title Act 1993* is the Australian Government's Native Title legislation that provides a national system for the recognition and protection of Native Title and for its co-existence with the national land management system. Under the *Native Title Act* 1993, Native Title claimants can make an application to the Federal Court to have their Native Title recognised by Australian law.

The Act recognises the traditional rights and interests to land and waters of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. These rights and interests have been practised, and continue to be, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander groups under traditional laws and customs prior to sovereignty (British occupation).

These rights and interests include such activities as the right to live and camp in the area, performing of ceremonies, hunting and fishing, collection of food, building shelters and visiting places of cultural importance.



1.5 Native Title Parties

Aboriginal Party – in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* and the *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (the Acts) and *Native Title Act 1993*, Native Title parties for the area may be:

- Native Title holders where Native Title has been recognised by the Federal Court of Australia
- Registered Native Title claimants Native Title claims currently before the Federal Court of Australia
- Previously registered Native Title claimants (the 'last claim standing') Native Title claims that have been removed from the Register of Native Title Claims administered by the National Native Title Tribunal
- Previously registered Native Title claimants will continue to be the Native Title party for that area providing:
- there is no other registered Native Title claimant for the area; and
- there is not, and never has been, a registered Native Title holder for the area.
- The Native Title party maintains this status within the external boundaries of the claim even if Native Title has been extinguished.

If there is no Native Title party for an area, the Acts recognise the Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander party for an area as being:

- The person recognised in accordance with tradition/custom a being responsible for the area;
- An Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person/family/clan group with particular knowledge about traditions, observances, customs or beliefs associated with the area.

1.6 Cultural Heritage Party

In accordance with the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 and the Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003 (the Acts) and Native Title Act 1993, Native Title parties for the area may be:

- Identified through Native Title holders where Native Title has been recognised by the Federal Court of Australia
- Registered Native Title claimants Native Title claims currently before the Federal Court of Australia
- Previously registered Native Title claimants (the 'last claim standing') Native Title claims that have been removed from the Register of Native Title Claims administered by the National Native Title Tribunal
- Previously registered Native Title claimants will continue to be the Native Title party for that area providing:
- there is no other registered Native Title claimant for the area; and
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- The person recognised in accordance with tradition/custom a being responsible for the area;
- An Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person/family/clan group with particular knowledge about traditions, observances, customs or beliefs associated with the area.



PART III: ABORIGINAL PARTY SITE SURVEY

2.1 Site Survey Methodology

The survey of the proposed works at Nobbs St, Moura, Queensland included the area specified in Map 1. Representatives of the Gaangalu Nation People attended the site on 2^{nd} April 2025. The Aboriginal Party completed an on-site form to record their findings (Appendix B – Schedule 15 Form).

2.2 Site Photographs

The site photographs in Table 2 detail the cultural heritage values and/or relevant elements of the surrounding environment.

Table 2 Cultural heritage values and/or relevant elements of the surrounding environment identified during the survey.





Photo 3.

Location: -24.57984301,149.96585007

Another example of mature vegetation growing along the road verge.



2.3 Recommendations and Conclusion

Map 2 demonstrates high-risk areas within the proposed works area. The recommendations below must be followed before and during the proposed works:

Monitoring: Monitoring is required during any ground disturbance within the proposed works area.

Large Remnant Trees: If large remnant trees will be removed, monitoring will be required. This is due to the
assumption that the ground surrounding these trees has not been subject to significant ground disturbance in
the past.

Cultural Heritage Awareness Training: Personnel should be provided with relevant cultural heritage awareness training to ensure they understand the Duty of Care requirements under the ACH Act, and the potential Aboriginal Cultural Heritage values that may be found in the landscape.

Finds Procedure: During road drainage upgrade activities, should any objects be discovered or unearthed that appear to be of Aboriginal origin, the site operator must stop works immediately and notify the relevant Aboriginal Party to determine if any further actions are necessary. The following procedure, from the Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR) guidelines, should be followed:

- (1) FIND: An item of potential Cultural Heritage is found
- (2) STOP: All work at the Find location shall cease. The item shall not be removed or disturbed
- (3) NOTIFY: The Contractor shall immediately notify Council.
- (4) MANAGE: This may include securing the finds by erecting an exclusion zone for a period and precluding access to that area. The Contractor shall notify all site personnel of the object and / or area and proposed treatment of the object and / or area as soon as possible, but prior to commencing work on the next working day. Please immediately notify the responsible cultural heritage officer should further historical or Indigenous heritage values be identified.

Note: the recommendations provided in this report do not preclude adherence to the ACH Act and the need for an appropriate Environmental Management Plan (EMP), which identifies steps to be taken in the event of previously unidentified cultural heritage values being found while undertaking the proposed works.





Legend	CRS: GDA 2020 MGA Zone 56 Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator	
 Proposed Works Area Cadastral DCDB High Risk Areas (Monitoring Required) 		Scale 1:1700 Page - A4 0 0 20 40 m Client Banana Shire Council Client Project No. Banana Shire Council Redleaf Project No. 24965
Map 2 - High Risk Cultural Heritage Areas Nobbs Street Drainage Upgrade, Moura, Queensland.	Date 07/04/2025 Drawn PD Approved TM	redleaf GROUP

Glossary

Glossary

Term	Definition
Aboriginal cultural heritage	Anything that is a significant Aboriginal area in Queensland; or a significant Aboriginal object; or evidence of archaeological significance, historic significance or of Aboriginal occupation of an area of Queensland.
	Aboriginal cultural heritage is protected by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003.
	Examples include: • Stone artefacts (e.g. flints, blades, axe heads) • Old campfires and hearths • Middens • Rock Art • Scarred and carved trees (culturally modified trees) • Remains of rock quarries and axe grinding grooves • Human remains • Ceremonial and ritual areas.
Additional surface disturbance	Surface disturbance inconsistent with previous surface disturbance.
Conservation	Conservation means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural heritage significance and includes protection, stabilisation, maintenance, preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation.
Cultural heritage body/party	The cultural heritage party/ies for the area of the proposed works according to Native Title. If there is no current Native Title claim over the area, previously registered Native Title claimants ('last claim standing') may be the relevant cultural heritage body. To identify details about statutory Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander parties for an area, please visit the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage online portal.
Cultural heritage find An object or area in, or around, the work area that is suspected to constitute Aborigina heritage or historical (non-Indigenous) cultural heritage.	
	Note: These may also be referred to as potentially significant objects or artefacts.
Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP)	An agreement between a land user (sponsor) and Aboriginal Partys (endorsed party) developed under Part 7 of the <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i> and <i>Torres Strait Islander Cultural</i> <i>Heritage Act 2003</i> .
	A CHMP explains how land use activities can be managed to avoid or minimise harm to Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage. A CHMP must be developed and approved under Part 7 of the legislation when an environmental impact statement is required for a project.
	Note: This is different from a Conservation Management Plan, which are used for places of non- Indigenous cultural heritage significance.
Cultural heritage significance	Of a place or feature of a place, or object, referring to the aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, or other significance, to the present generation, past, or future generations. Cultural heritage significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places, and related objects. Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.
Cultural heritage values	Also referred to as 'heritage values', it is the aesthetic, historic, scientific, or social significance of a place and can include both Aboriginal non-Indigenous (historic) cultural heritage. Note: this term is often used interchangeably with cultural heritage significance.
Culturally modified tree	Also known as: scar trees, scarred trees, and carved trees. Culturally modified trees (CMTs) are trees that have been scarred or modified by Aboriginal people through the deliberate removal of



Remnant vegetation	As defined under the <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> . For the purposes of this report, it broadly refers to vegetation that has not been cleared since European settlement.		
	Note: This is the term used for registered artefacts relating to Aboriginal cultural heritage under the <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i> and <i>Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i> , rather than archaeological artefact as defined under the QHA.		
Registered significant object	An object recorded in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Database and Register as a significant Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage object.		
Registered significant area	An area recorded in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Database and Register as a significant Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander area.		
Project area	In relation to a project, means the area the subject of the project, whether in construction or operational phases.		
No additional surface disturbance	Surface disturbance not inconsistent with previous surface disturbance.		
Native Title Party	The Native Title party for an area is defined as: Native Title holders – that is where Native Title has been recognised by the Federal Court of Australia. Registered Native Title claimants – Native Title claims currently before the Federal Court of Australia. Previously registered Native Title claimants (the 'last claim standing') – Native Title claims that have been removed from the Register of Native Title Claims administered by the National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT). Previously registered Native Title claimants will continue to be the Native Title party for that area providing: There is no other registered Native Title claimant for the area. There is not, and never has been, a Native Title holder for the area. The Native Title party maintains this status within the external boundaries of the claim even if Native Title has been extinguished.		
Laydowns	A temporary, designated area to place equipment and machinery necessary for the proposed works.		
Exclusion zone	Under the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 and the Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003, it is an area that has been cordoned off and has restricted access arrangements in place.		
Disturbed, cleared or modified areas	Includes any area that will be disturbed, cleared, or modified as a result of approved development and any area where historical disturbance, clearing or modification, being natural (e.g. due to invasive pest species) or unnatural is evident.		
Developed area	An area that is developed or maintained for a purpose such as a park, garden, railway, road or other access route, navigation channel, municipal facility, or infrastructure facility, such as power lines, telecommunication lines or electricity infrastructure.		
Designated landscape area	Under the repealed <i>Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987</i> , an area was declared a 'designated landscape area' (DLA) if it was deemed necessary or desirable for it to be preserved or to regulate access. DLAs are recorded on the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Register in accordance with section 162 of the <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i> and the <i>Torres Strait</i> <i>Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i> .		
	bark or wood, typically modified prior to European settlement. CMTs were used to make items such as canoes, shield, and boomerangs, but may have also been used for wayfinding and denoting significant areas in the landscape. Scar trees may also date to post-European settlement and may have been modified by either by Aboriginal people, or European settlers.		



Significant ground disturbance	Disturbance by machinery of the topsoil or surface rock layer of the ground, such as by ploughing, drilling, or dredging; the removal of native vegetation by disturbing root systems and exposing underlying soil.
Significant object	An object or artefact of cultural heritage significance to Aboriginal peoples. (See also registered significant object).
Stockpile	A designated area where construction materials are piled and to manage handling. Materials are transported to and from the project site as needed.
Surface disturbance	Any disturbance of an area which causes a lasting impact to the land or waters during the activity or after the activity has ceased.
Torress Strait Islander cultural heritage	 Anything that is a significant Torres Strait Islander area in Queensland; or a significant Torres Strait Islander object; or evidence of archaeological significance, historic significance or of Torres Strait Islander occupation of an area of Queensland. Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage is protected by the <i>Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>. Examples include: Stone artefacts (e.g. flints, blades, axe heads) Old campfires and hearths Middens Rock Art Scarred and carved trees (culturally modified trees) Remains of rock quarries and axe grinding grooves Human remains Ceremonial and ritual areas.



APPENDICES

Appendix A – ATSICHDR Report



Search report reference number: 177925

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Database (cultural heritage database) and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Register (cultural heritage register) have been searched in accordance with the location description provided, and the results are set out in this report.

The cultural heritage database is intended to be a research and planning tool to help Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander parties, researchers, and other persons in their consideration of the cultural heritage values of particular areas.

The cultural heritage register is intended to be a depository for information for consideration for land use and land use planning, and a research and planning tool to help people in their consideration of the Aboriginal cultural heritage values of particular objects and areas.

Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage which may exist within the search area is protected under the <u>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</u> and the <u>Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</u> (the Cultural Heritage Acts), even if the Department of Seniors, Disability Services and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships (the Department) has no records relating to it.

The placing of information on the database is not intended to be conclusive about whether the information is up-todate, comprehensive or otherwise accurate.

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

Please refer to the Department website <u>https://www.qld.gov.au/firstnations/environment-land-use-native-title/</u> <u>cultural-heritage/cultural-heritage-duty-of-care</u> to obtain a copy of the gazetted Cultural Heritage Duty of Care Guidelines, which set out reasonable and practicable measure for meeting the cultural heritage duty of care.

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

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

Should you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact the department via email: <u>cultural.heritage@dsdsatsip.qld.gov.au</u> or telephone: 1300 378 401.



Cultural Heritage Database and Register Search Report



There are no Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage site points recorded in your specific search area.

There are no Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage site polygons recorded in your specific search area.

Cultural Heritage Party/ies for the area:

Reference No.	Federal Court No.	Name	Contact Details
QCD2024/001 PRC	QUD33/2019	Gaangalu Nation People	Gaangalu Nation People Saylor Legal AMP Building PO Box 4017 VINCENT QLD 4814 Phone: (07) 4431 0074 Mobile: 0474 244 447 Email: david@saylorlegal.com.au

There are no Cultural Heritage Bodies recorded in your specific search area.

Cultural Heritage Management Plans (CHMP) for the area:

Departmental Reference No.	Project	Sponsor	Party	Registration Date
CLH011016	Approved CHMP - The Meridian SeamGas Field Project	WestSide Corporation Ltd	Gangulu People (QC97/36)	22/12/2011
CLH020015	Approved CHMP - Coal seam gas	Westside Corporation Pty Ltd	Gaangalu Nation People	03/02/2021

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

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

There are no National Heritage Areas (Indigenous values) recorded in your specific search area.

Glossary

Cultural Heritage Body: An entity registered under Part 4 of the Cultural Heritage Acts as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage body for an area. The purpose of a cultural heritage body is to:

- identify the Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander parties for an area
- serve as the first point of contact for cultural heritage matters.

Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP): An agreement between a land user (sponsor) and Traditional Owners (endorsed party) developed under Part 7 of the Cultural Heritage Acts. The CHMP explains how land use activities can be managed to avoid or minimise harm to Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage.

Cultural Heritage Party: Refers to a native title party for an area. A native title party is defined as:

- Registered native title holders (where native title has been recognised by the Federal Court of Australia).
- Registered native title claimants (whose native title claims are currently before the Federal Court of Australia).

• Previously registered native title claimants (the 'last claim standing') are native title claims that are no longer active and have been removed from the Register of Native Title Claims administered by the National Native Title Tribunal. Previously registered native title claimants will continue to be the native title party for that area providing:

- o there is no other registered native title claimant for the area; and
- o there is not, and never has been, a registered native title holder for the area.

The native title party maintains this status within the external boundaries of the claim even if native title has been extinguished.

Cultural heritage site points (pre 2015): Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage sites and places recorded in the database as point data **before** 1 July 2015.

Cultural heritage site points (post 2015): Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage sites and places recorded in the database as point data **after** 1 July 2015.

Cultural heritage site points (post 2015 mitigated): Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage sites and places recorded in the database as point data after 1 July 2015 where the recorder has advised the department that the site has been mitigated.

Cultural heritage site polygons: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage sites and places recorded in the database as a polygon.

Designated Landscape Areas (DLA): Under the repealed *Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987,* an area was declared a 'designated landscape area' (DLA) if it was deemed necessary or desirable for it to be preserved or to regulate access.

Indigenous Protected Areas (IPA): Areas of land and sea managed by Indigenous groups as protected areas for biodiversity conservation through voluntary agreements with the Australian Government. For further information about IPAs visit <u>https://www.environment.gov.au/land/indigenous-protected-areas</u>

National Heritage areas: Places listed on the National Heritage List for their outstanding heritage significance to Australia and are protected under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. For further information about the National Heritage List visit https://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/about/national

National Heritage Areas (Indigenous values): Places listed on the National Heritage list (Indigenous values) are recognised for their outstanding Indigenous cultural heritage significance to Australia and are protected under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.* These areas are now included in the cultural heritage

register.

Registered Cultural Heritage Study Areas: Comprehensive studies of Aboriginal and or Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage in an area conducted under Part 6 of the Cultural Heritage Acts for the purpose of recording the findings of the study on the register.

Traditional Use of Marine Resources Agreement (TUMRA): Areas subject to agreement between Great Barrier Reef Traditional Owners and the Australian and Queensland governments on the management of traditional use activities on their sea country. For further information about TUMRAs visit <u>https://www.gbrmpa.gov.au/our-partners/</u>traditional-owners/traditional-use-of-marine-resources-agreements

World Heritage Areas: Places inscribed on the World Heritage List pursuant to the World Heritage Convention adopted by the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and are protected under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. For further information about World Heritage places in Queensland visit <u>https://parks.des.qld.gov.au/management/managed-areas/world-heritage-areas</u>

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

Appendix B – Schedule 15 Form





SCHEDULE 15 - ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE IDENTIFICATION REPORT

This document is to be prepared when a site inspection or site visit occurs.

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE IDENTIFICATION REPORT

This form is to be completed by the Aboriginal Party or Aboriginal Party's Representative after a Site Inspection and then handed to the Council Representative on the same day that the inspection is completed.

Council Job Ref:	W7001
Work Project:	Nobb Street
Location of Site Inspection/ Monitoring:	Ch0-390 (LHS up to 13m)
Date(s):	02/04/25
Aboriginal Party Representative:	Gangula
Council Representative In Attendance:	Krystal Parker, Annie Nguyen, Kane Godwin

1. I, DWAIN TOBY (insert name) on behalf of the GANGULU People provide Banana Shire Council with an unconditional clearance to proceed with the Works Project above (more details in the related Proposed Works Notice):

\square	Yes		No
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If the 'Yes' box is ticked - sign here Signature:

(on behalf of the Ganguly

Date: 02/04/25

If the 'No' box is ticked - complete below paragraphs

2. Having conducted a Site Inspection I have identified in the proposed works area, Aboriginal cultural heritage in the nature of (specify type of cultural heritage find e.g. artefact, painting, etching, burial site, sacred site and brief reasons for its significance):

People)

None identified

3. The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage is located on or near: (specify general location or if possible GPS coordinates).

4. The GANGULU People make the following recommendation(s): (tick relevant recommendation/s). (Through the Consultative Committee, the Parties may continue to refine this Notice template).

Monitors are employed during work in the location of identified Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.

The work project is to avoid specified areas.

A fence is to be erected to prevent access on or around an area of cultural significance.

An expert is to be engaged to evaluate and document the general location of a cultural heritage find.

The _____ People relocate a cultural heritage find made.

Other action is recommended (specify):

Monitors required onsite during ground disturbance

DWAIN TOBY Name of Representative

Signed on behalf of the People ANC 11

Krystal Parker Name of Representative

Signed on behalf of Banana Shire Council

14/25

Sketch indicating general location of cultural heritage at or around the work site



ENVIRONMENTAL . CULTURAL HERITAGE . SPECIAL PROJECTS

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