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Railway Corridor –
Non-Indigenous Cultural
Heritage Survey Report
(Stage 2) – Alpha to Bowen
Rail to Port Corridor



Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Survey Report (Stage 2)

Alpha to Bowen Rail to Port Corridor

HPPL 2011



Converge Heritage + Community undertook this cultural heritage assessment and prepared this report.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Initiation and Background

Converge Heritage + Community has been engaged by Hancock Prospecting Pty Ltd ('HPPL') to undertake a non-Indigenous cultural heritage assessment of the Alpha Coal Mine to Port Rail Corridor ('the Project'), which is a component of the greater Alpha Coal Project initiative.

The Alpha Coal Project is a large-scale thermal coal deposit extraction venture within the Galilee Basin, Queensland, Australia. Described as the jewel in the crown of the Galilee, the Alpha Coal Project will be a 30 million tonne per annum (Mtpa) open-cut and longwall coal mine operation with the potential for the future development of significant underground reserves. The Project includes construction of an approximately 468 km mine to port railway to transport coal from the interior to export markets. The railway terminus will be at Abbot Point, located approximately 5km north-west of Bowen.

A desktop non-Indigenous cultural heritage assessment was undertaken during the EIS phase for the mine to port railway (hereafter 'rail corridor'). The report recommended that targeted field survey of the corridor be undertaken. This Field Survey Report presents the findings of the recommended survey.

1.2 Site Location

The Study Area for the Project comprises the rail alignment extending from the northeast corner of the Alpha Hancock Coal Project near Alpha, in Central Queensland, to Abbot Point, near Bowen (Figure 1.1).

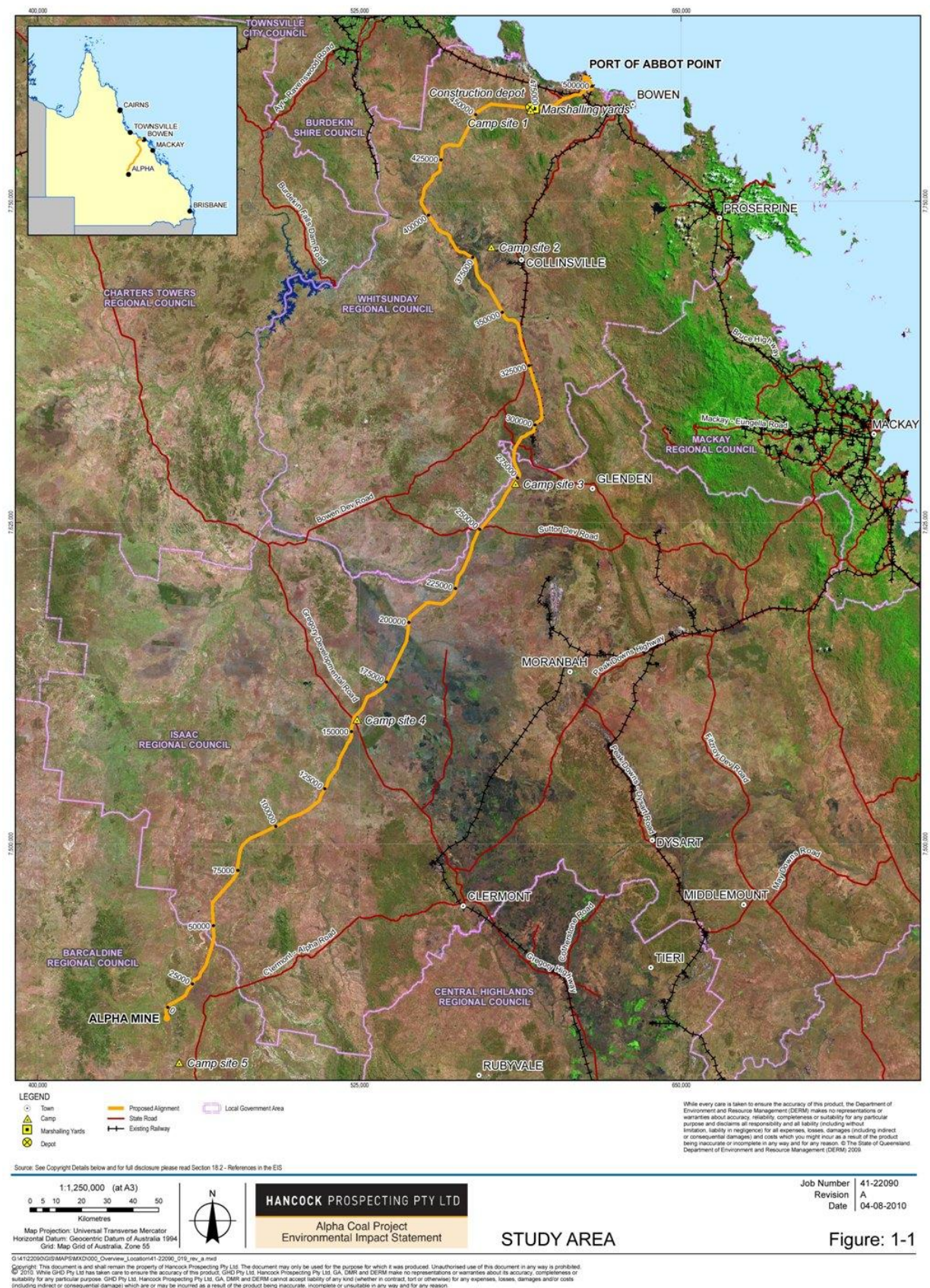


Figure 1.1: Proposed rail alignment, indicated by the orange line (HPPL 2010).

1.3 Statutory Context

The Alpha Coal Project mine to port railway is affected by a number of statutory controls in respect to non-Indigenous cultural heritage which must be considered prior to site development. These are outlined in brief below.

1.3.1 National Legislation

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) is the key national heritage legislation and is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts. The EPBC Act provides a number of statutory controls for heritage places. Places of national heritage value and those owned or managed by the Commonwealth are located on the National Heritage List and Commonwealth Heritage List respectively. Sites and places entered on the National Heritage List, the Commonwealth Heritage List and the former Register of the National Estate are located on the Australian Heritage Place Inventory (AHPI).

1.3.2 The Queensland Heritage Act 1992

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

The Act also applies to potential archaeological places:

- Under section 60, a place may be considered to be an 'archaeological place' if not registered as a State heritage place and demonstrates 'potential to contain an archaeological artefact that is an important source of information about Queensland's history' (s. 60 (b)). Archaeological places can be entered onto the Queensland Heritage Register if they meet those criteria.
- Section 89 requires a person to advise the Chief Executive Officer of the Department of the Environment and Resource Management of an archaeological artefact that is an important source of information about an aspect of Queensland's history. This advice must be given as soon as practicable after the person discovers the item.

- Section 90 stipulates that it is an offence to interfere with an archaeological artefact once notice has been given of the artefact to the Chief Executive Officer.

1.3.3 Local Legislation

Local heritage places are managed under local planning schemes and the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* (which replaces the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*). The study area falls within three regional councils: Barcaldine, Isaac and Whitsunday. Each of these councils is comprised of former shires that were amalgamated in March 2008. Each of the former shire planning schemes currently remain in effect. Table 1.1 lists the relevant former shire councils in relation to the current regional councils.

Table 1.1 Current Councils and former Shire Councils prior to amalgamation in March 2008 relevant to the Project.

| Regional Council | Former Shire Council relevant to Project |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Barcaldine Regional Council | Jericho Shire Council |
| Isaac Regional Council | Nebo Shire Council Belyando Shire Council |
| Whitsunday Regional Council | Bowen Shire Council |

1.4 Approach and Aim of this Study

The approach and methodology of the non-Indigenous cultural heritage assessment was developed from the requirements of the Project, and the relevant industry best practice guidelines. It also takes into consideration the large study area and timeframes proposed by the project.

The aims of the non-Indigenous cultural heritage assessment were to:

- Define all known non-Indigenous cultural heritage sites in or in close proximity to the study area;
- Assess the potential of the study area to contain further unknown heritage sites;
- Assess each known historical heritage site for its level of significance, with the intention of categorising each site in terms of National, State or local significance, or of no significance; and
- Provide appropriate recommendations so that the values of all non-Indigenous cultural heritage sites are managed during the construction and post-construction phases of the project.

1.5 Previous Reports

This Field Survey Report represents the Phase 2 deliverable of the Alpha Coal Project mine to port railway project. It follows on from the Phase 1 report:

- Converge Heritage + Community, 2010: Alpha to Bowen Rail Corridor - Desktop Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Report (Phase 1). Unpublished report prepared for HPPL.

Other reports which have informed this study include:

- ARCHAEO Cultural Heritage Services, April 2011: Cultural Heritage Survey Report for Request No. 4, Alpha Coal Project, Alpha, Central Queensland. Unpublished report prepared for HPPL and the Wangan and Jangalingou People.

1.6 Personnel

Erin Finnegan and Craig Barrett undertook the field survey. Erin Finnegan prepared the report with contributions from Samantha Syrmis and C. Barrett. The report was reviewed by Benjamin Gall.

2.0 Field Survey Methodology

2.1 Preamble

The study area extends 468 km from the Alpha Hancock mine to Abbot Point, west of Bowen. Whilst a direct impact corridor of only 30 metres in width is anticipated, a buffer zone of 2.5 km on either side of the proposed corridor centre line was considered during initial desktop analysis and field survey.

As potential for impact on sites and places may extend beyond the immediate ground disturbance, particularly during construction phase, implementation of a buffer zone was a measure to account for this potential.

2.2 Summary of Desktop Assessment

Only three non-Indigenous places of cultural heritage significance were identified within or in close proximity to the proposed rail alignment, during the desktop survey for the Phase I Technical Report.

Strathmore Homestead is entered on the Queensland Heritage Register (QHR) and was deemed to be in relatively close proximity to the proposed rail corridor. The Old Bowen Downs Road is identified as an 'Indicative Place' on the Register of the National Estate and the entry for the Road claims it originally began near Strathmore Homestead, although the entry also states that a new road was constructed in the 1970s.

One site on the 'EPA Reported Sites'¹ database was also identified for assessment, referred to as 'Suttor Aboriginal Camp'. The site was however not located due to potentially imprecise coordinates as well as environmental factors. There is very little information provided in the database about this site other than its name and location (coordinates), however the site may have non-Indigenous cultural heritage value.

These sites are outlined in Table 2.1.

¹ EPA¹ Reported Sites are generally those which were previously notified to EPA (DERM) under the Cultural Records Act (which predated the QHA). Their cultural heritage status is generally unqualified.

Table 2.1: Summary table of desktop survey result for Alpha Coal Project non-Indigenous cultural heritage from Phase 1 Technical Report

| Name | Location (WGS84 Zone 55K) | | Description |
|---|---------------------------|----------|---|
| | Easting | Northing | |
| Strathmore Homestead | 565410 | 7733202 | Homestead complex c1860s. Includes the main residence, kitchen and utility section wing, laundry and toilet block, office (former school house), slab hut and additions, staff quarters (former teacher's residence), meathouses, cottages, station oven, station sheds and outbuildings, garage, cattle yards, stables, swimming pool, private zoo, weir and cemetery. |
| Old Bowen Downs Road (beginning Strathmore Homestead) | 562398 | 7731653 | Part of supply route to Central Western Queensland and route to Bowen Downs Station, a prominent nineteenth and twentieth century station northwest of Aramac. Potential for evidence of early road construction and artefactual material. (Larger alignment which intersects the corridor at co-ordinates provided). |
| Suttor Creek Aboriginal Camp | 577270 | 7631615 | Site listed on EPA Reported Sites database. Requires further investigation. |

Identified sites were ground-truthed during field survey and the results are presented in Section 3.0.

2.3 Rail Corridor Survey Methodology

Field survey methodology was informed primarily by access and coverage issues. The proposed rail corridor was divided into two sections for assessment purposes, as follows:

- *Section 1* extends 92 km (of a 150 km segment) from the proposed Alpha Coal Mine site to the Gregory Developmental Road north of Clermont. This section was extensively covered by the Wangan and Jangalingou pedestrian field survey (ARCHAEO 2011). The field archaeologist reported any sites of potential non-Indigenous heritage to this author.
- *Section 2* extends approximately 318 km from the Gregory Developmental Road to Abbot Point. A targeted sampling approach was taken for this section, based on historical research, analysis of aerial photography, and consultation with stakeholders.

Descriptions of the methodology implemented for each of the two Sections follow below.

2.3.1 Section 1 – Pedestrian Survey

150 kilometres of the proposed rail corridor lie within the boundaries of the Wangan and Jagalingou (WNJ) Native Title claim (QUD85/04), commencing at the Alpha mine site and terminating at Gregory Development Road.

The most comprehensive coverage of the study area in terms of cultural heritage investigation could only be through a pedestrian survey. As this was being undertaken by the Indigenous survey field team, it was seen as a cost-effective measure for the field archaeologist to note any sites of non-Indigenous heritage along the route. The WNJ survey was undertaken as follows:

- *The survey was carried out on foot and incorporated a field team of one archaeologist, one HPPL representative and 4 Wangan and Jagalingou representatives systematically walking a 100m wide pedestrian corridor.*
- *This cultural heritage survey report provides the results of the cultural heritage survey of an approximately 92 kilometre long section of the overall 150 kms of rail corridor that was undertaken in accordance with cultural heritage survey request no. 4. Approximately 58 kilometres of the rail corridor were unable to be surveyed in 2010 due primarily to both physical and legal access issues.*
- *Rain caused significant disruptions to the survey program and hampered access to sections of the proposed rail route. Likewise, the survey team was denied access to two properties on the proposed corridor [Beresford/ St Albans and Fairfield]. These constraints resulted in approximately 58 kilometres of the corridor being excluded from the survey. It was subsequently decided that a predictive model incorporating surveying of targeted portions of the remaining unsurveyed areas, combined with a subsequent management and mitigation process, would be developed based on survey results obtained to date from both the rail corridor and mine leases. This methodology is outlined in the recommendations at the end of this report. (ARCHAEO 2011)*

Survey results are presented in Section 3.0 'Field Survey Results'.

2.3.2 Section 2 - Consultation and Targeted Survey

A targeted field survey, or purposive sampling strategy, for Section 2, which extended from the Gregory Development Road to the Abbot Point Port facility, was developed from the findings from the desktop analysis, and feedback from landholder consultation.

Consultation with the Hancock Coal Indigenous Cultural Heritage Liaison (Ms. Donna Cannon, 15 June 2011) also provided some feedback from the Indigenous pedestrian survey being undertaken for this section. No non-Indigenous cultural heritage had been noted for Section 2.

Craig Barrett and Erin Finnegan undertook phone consultation with all landholders in Section 2. Consultation with landholders generally did not flag any properties of potential non-Indigenous cultural heritage significance.

The Landholders Consultation Log is attached as Appendix A.

Field survey results are presented in Section 3.0.

3.0 Field Survey Results

3.1. General Observations

The proposed rail corridor traverses numerous pastoral stations and mine leases in very marginal country. Corridor placement successfully avoids homestead complexes and other major infrastructure. There is a general absence of roads and tracks by which to access the corridor, and much of the land has been modified through land-use history of clearing, grazing and other land management strategies.

As anticipated by the predictive model developed in the Phase I Technical Report, the Project area yielded few heritage sites regionally. Figure 3.1 shows the proposed rail alignment, and the location of identified sites within, or in close proximity to, the proposed rail alignment.

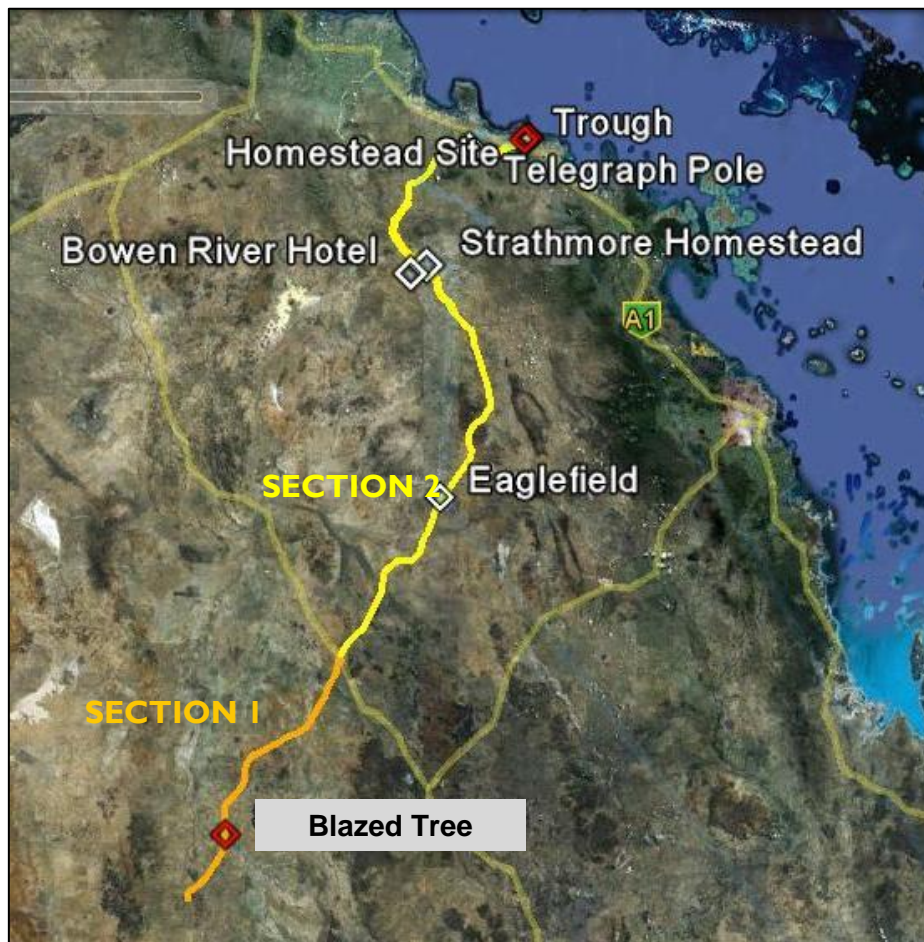


Figure 3.1: Rail corridor sections with non-Indigenous heritage sites indicated. Red markers indicate potentially impacted sites, and white markers indicate sites that will not be impacted by the Project (Google Earth image modified by Converge 2011).

3.2 Survey Results

3.2.1 Section 1 Results

As discussed in section 2.0 'Field Survey Methodology', the WNJ survey was carried out on foot over 92 kms of the rail corridor. Only one site of non-Indigenous cultural heritage was identified—a blaze (axe mark) on a tree located on Trelawney Station (Figure 3.2 and 3.2).



Figure 3.2: Blaze scar identified during WJN pedestrian survey, Section 1. **Figure 3.3:** Blaze scar indicated by arrow.

The field archaeologist noted occasional tracks, dams, tanks, and large areas of cleared land. No further sites of non-Indigenous cultural heritage significance were recorded (D Hobbs, pers. comm., 5 November 2010).

3.2.2 Section 2 Results

The field survey from the termination of the WNJ section (Section 1) to Abbot Point was first attempted on 20 – 21 November 2010. This attempt was quickly aborted owing to flood threat and inability to reach the rail corridor from access routes (Figure 3.4). The corridor could only be intercepted at New Pasha on this occasion (Figures 3.5 – 3.7).



Figure 3.4: Carrols Creek in flood, Gregory Development Road, North of Clermont, Nov. 2010 (All photos by Converge unless otherwise indicated).



Figure 3.5: New Pasha property in flood, Nov. 2010.



Figure 3.6: New Pasha. View towards rail corridor



Figure 3.7: Nibbereena Creek in flood, New Pasha.

No sites of non-Indigenous cultural heritage were noted at New Pasha during this attempt.

The second attempt at field survey was successful in June 2011. These results follow below.

As discussed in section 2 'Field Survey Methodology', consultation with stakeholders and landholders generally did not flag any sites or properties of potential non-Indigenous cultural heritage value. The one exception was the Eaglefield property.

3.2.2.1 Ground-Truthing Sites Identified through Consultation - Eaglefield

In the case of Eaglefield, discussions with landholder Ms. Valda Mason identified several potential sites, including former homestead sites and graves. There are potentially two former homestead sites (the extant homestead is the third one). The first homestead was located close to Eaglefield Creek and the second homestead was located close to the Suttor River. Both homesteads were

washed away in flood events. Valda Mason thought that some remnants of the first homestead site might remain extant, but she was unsure. However, there are apparently no remnants of the second homestead. There may also be rubbish dumps associated with both sites. The grave sites are allegedly close to the Suttor River, and one of the grave sites reportedly includes a headstone. Mrs Mason was unable to provide specific information about their location and unsure of where the sites were in relation to the proposed corridor. On the day of the site visit, the manager of the property was unavailable. An attempt was made to locate the Suttor River in relation to the current homestead complex, but poor Ground Surface Visibility precluded any further assessment. Consequently, none of the noted sites were located.

John Heelan, brother of Peter Heelan ('Pasha' landholding) also suggested that Leichhardt may have camped along the Suttor River at Eaglefield:

Leichhardt's first camp on the Suttor River was on the 12 the March... On the 14th March they moved downstream to the camp which was in the vicinity of the bridge over the Suttor on the Mt Coolon / Lake Elphinstone road. Here are the good waterholes he refers to and the "fine lagoon" he passed is upstream from here on the Terang Station side of the river. He does not refer to Gilberts birthday in the journal but it is marked as his birthday camp on his field map. It was to be Gilberts last birthday as he was killed by aborigines up near the Gulf. There is no latitude mentioned in the journal or field map for this camp.

Email correspondence from John Heelan to Erin Finnegan (14/02/2011), Subject Re: Heritage around Rail Corridor

The Suttor River was located approximately 5km from the rail corridor at the Mt Coolon Road crossing, and thus outside of the buffer zone for the purposes of this study.

The environment where the proposed rail alignment intersects Mt Coolon road is that of a typical grazing landscape, with grass paddocks and regrowth vegetation (Figures 3.8 and 3.9). No structures or features of any kind were noted. With the exception of the road, Ground Surface Visibility was poor.

3.2.2.2 Ground-Truthing Sites Identified from Heritage Registers (Section 2.1.1)

Strathmore Homestead, northwest of Collinsville, consists of a main residence and associated outbuildings, including a slab hut, former school building, cottages, pool, private zoo, weir and private cemetery. Consultation with the landholders did not reveal the existence of any other places of historic cultural heritage significance on the remainder of the property.

No evidence of the Old Bowen Downs Road was located. The road that passes Strathmore Homestead and continues west to the Bowen River and the Bowen River Hotel is graded and well-maintained. It is unclear from the Register of the National Estate entry whether this is the

new road constructed in the 1970s, or a section of the original road. As with the Strathmore property more generally, consultation did not yield any information as to whether any remnants of the Old Bowen Downs Road remain extant in proximity to the proposed rail corridor.



Figure 3.8: Intersection of rail corridor and Suttor Development Road, Eaglefield, facing east.



Figure 3.9: Intersection of rail corridor and Suttor Development Road, Eaglefield, facing south.



Figure 3.10: Eaglefield homestead.



Figure 3.11: Strathmore homestead.



Figure 3.12: Strathmore: palm-lined main entrance.



Figure 3.13: Strathmore: Slab hut staff quarters.

3.2.2.3 Sites Identified through Field Survey

The Strathalbyn and Tondara roads from Collinsville facilitated interception of the proposed rail corridor at several points along its alignment. The environment was broadly similar to other sections along the alignment, and characterised by large cleared areas, grazing paddocks, patches of remnant and regrowth vegetation, and no identifiable structures present at the locations where the alignment traversed the roads (Figure 3.14).

The corridor was also accessed from Nevada Road, off the Bruce Highway. A telegraph alignment was noted running parallel with Nevada Road which appeared to end approximately 1 km from the proposed corridor's centre line (although within the buffer zone) (Figure 3.15).



Figure 3.14: Intersection of Strathalbyn Road and Tondara Road.



Figure 3.15: Telegraph alignment along Nevada Road.

The landholder at Salisbury Plain accompanied the field team to previously unidentified sites on his property on 16 June 2011. Salisbury Plain is a large property used primarily for cattle grazing which abuts the Abbot Point facility site to the south (Figure 3.16). Several sites potentially related to early settlement were identified. The paddock was densely vegetated and the landowner was unable to locate what he had described as a 'pitched stone floor' of an old homestead beneath the overgrowth (Figure 3.18). The landowner stated that the house may have been one of the Hall Scott's holdings, possibly dating to the late-19th century. Other features within a 50 m x 50 m area were noted, including domestic plantings (Ficus), a water tank and concrete trough (c 1947). These features, along with a nearby cattle trough and tank, may be directly impacted by the rail construction. (Figures 3.17 – 3.19).



Figure 3.16: Proposed rail alignment running parallel with Bruce Highway, at Salisbury Plain.



Figure 3.17 Stock management-related features (trough, tank and fencing) at Salisbury Plain.



Figure 3.18: House site, Salisbury Plain (R Barrett 2011, pers. comm., 16 June 2011.)



Figure 3.19: Tank and trough at house site, Salisbury Plain.

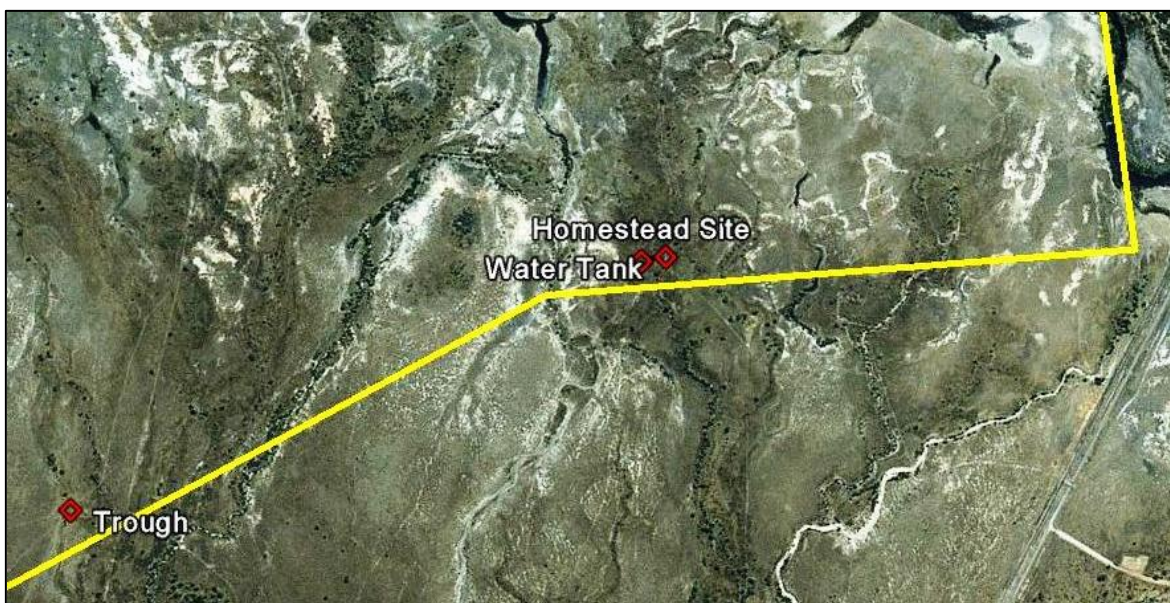


Figure 3.20: Identified site non-Indigenous cultural heritage on Salisbury Plain / Abbot Point (Google Earth image modified by Converge 2011)

3.2.2.4 Abbot Point Port Facility

The Abbot Point Port Facility area was not surveyed owing to weather and access issues.

No sites had been identified through local consultation or during the desktop analysis. Moreover, the area appeared to be under infrastructure development at present, as operational works were noted from beyond the port site boundaries.

3.2.3 Archaeological Potential

The term ‘archaeological potential’ is defined as the likelihood that a site may contain physical evidence related to an earlier phase of occupation, activity or development. This term is differentiated from ‘archaeological significance’ and ‘archaeological research potential’, which are more subjective statements on the value of the archaeological resource.

The only definitive site of archaeological potential identified during field survey is the ‘House Site’ at Salisbury Plain (see Table 3.1). The site has been assessed as having high potential for subsurface remains to exist *in situ*. The area extending from the Bruce Highway to the coastline could potentially contain an archaeological resource related to first settlement of the region in the late 19th century. These issues will be addressed as part of the management strategy developed in Section 6.

As the original homestead sites and graves at the Eaglefield property were not located during on-site inspection, and thus potential exists that these sites could fall within the rail corridor impact zone. Recommendations are made in Section 6 to mitigate any adverse impacts to heritage values related to these potential sites.

Furthermore, the site listed as ‘Aboriginal Camp’ on the Suttor River was not located due to potentially imprecise coordinates as well as environmental factors. Dense vegetation and difficult terrain along the Suttor River precluded survey of the area, notwithstanding the fact that the site is likely situated beyond the 5km buffer zone. In the unlikelyhood that the coordinates were well off, and the site falls within the 30 M impact zone, the pedestrian Indigenous survey would have been likely to identify it, and to note if any non-Indigenous material was in evidence.

3.3 Summary of Findings

This section summarises the results from the field surveys in the study area. Non-Indigenous cultural heritage sites are detailed in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Summary of non-Indigenous cultural heritage sites

| Site # | Site Type | Notes | | |
|--------|---------------------|---------|----------|--|
| | | Easting | Northing | |
| HCRC-1 | Blazed Tree | 468393 | 7463990 | Tree with blaze at Trelawney Station, within rail corridor. |
| HCRC-2 | House Site | 613990 | 7793717 | 'Salisbury Plain'. Reports of stone floor (not identified due to poor GSV), domestic plantings, water tank and trough. Possibly late 19 th century house site. High archaeological potential, although archaeological heritage value would likely be low. |
| HCRC-3 | Telegraph alignment | 585969 | 7788243 | Historic telegraph alignment running parallel with Nevada Rd (coordinate for one point along alignment provided here). |

The sheer size and nature of the project necessitated a methodology that would be both comprehensive, cost-effective and comply with heritage legislation best practice. Fortunately, 'piggy-backing' on the pedestrian Indigenous survey, at least for the WJN area (Section 1), provided the best coverage in terms of identification of surface heritage sites. For Section 2, the targeted survey relied primarily on the input of landholders, results of Register searches, as well as feedback from the Hancock Coal Indigenous Cultural Heritage liaison.

In summary, very few non-Indigenous cultural heritage sites were identified within the proposed rail corridor. The rail alignment traverses very marginal land, and has been sited to avoid all homestead complexes and any towns or major infrastructure between the mine and port sites. Features noted during survey, such as cattle troughs, water tanks and telegraph alignments, are common 20th century stock management elements – common features in a rural pastoral landscape.

There is however a considerable likelihood for further sites of cultural heritage significance to exist across the study area. Several potential sites have been identified that are primarily archaeological in nature. These include:

- the old homestead site and graves at Eaglefield which were flagged during landholder consultation; and

- further sites related to early settlement at Salisbury Plain.

The settlement sites may include subsurface or surface structural features, underfloor and / or yard deposits, domestic dumps, privies, domestic plantings and landscaping elements, paths and drives, outbuildings, postholes (fences), culverts and irrigation evidence, etc.

Furthermore, the Abbot Point Port facility area was not surveyed owing to access constraints, and there may be some potential for non-Indigenous archaeological or cultural heritage values to exist across this area. Across the whole of the study area, further potential might include:

- survey trees and mile markers;
- fences (e.g. boundary, vermin-proof);
- roads(e.g. coach roads) and stock routes
- crossings (stone-pitched crossings, remains of wooden bridges, culverts);
- campsites;
- subsurface remains of homestead complexes;
- remains of early mining activities;
- evidence of land-clearing activities (e.g. remnant landforms such as gullies and channels, felled tree stumps, furrows and drainage ditches)
- evidence of pastoral activity-related built heritage (e.g. yards, woolsheds, dips and presses, fences, windmills, dams or bores); or
- remote graves.

4.0 Significance Assessment

This section assesses the heritage values and significance of the sites identified within the Alpha Coal mine to port study area in order to establish a baseline for the Project to manage those values.

4.1 Determining Cultural Heritage Significance

Assessing cultural heritage significance against set criteria is a widely recognised method of achieving consistent, rational and unbiased assessments. Any discussion of cultural heritage significance requires an understanding of the legislation which may or may not impact upon the site under review.

A range of standards and criteria are available to assist with determining cultural heritage significance. This assessment was prepared in accordance with the principles of the *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Places of Cultural Significance 1999* and incorporates aspects from the recognised legislative frameworks, such as the *Queensland Heritage Act, 1992 (and subsequent amendments)*.

Obligations which may arise from National, State and local legislation are discussed in the following chapter.

4.1.1 The Burra Charter

The Burra Charter guides cultural heritage management in Australia. First adopted in 1979 by Australia ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites), the charter was initially designed for the conservation and management of historic heritage. However, after the addition of further guidelines that defined cultural significance and conservation policy, use of the charter was extended to Indigenous studies.

The charter defines conservation as ‘the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance’ (Article 1.4). A place is considered significant if it possesses aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations (Article 1.2). The definition given for each of these values is as follows (Articles 2.2 to 2.5).

Aesthetic value includes aspects of sensory perception for which criteria can and should be stated. Such criteria may include consideration of the form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric; the smells and sounds associated with the place and its use.

Historic value encompasses the history of aesthetics, science and society, and therefore to a large extent underlies all of the terms set out in this section. A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. For any given place the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or where the settings are substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of subsequent treatment.

Scientific research value of a place will depend upon the importance of the data involved, on its rarity, quality or representativeness, and on the degree to which the place may contribute further substantial information.

Social value embraces the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group.

Additionally, Article 26 of the Charter notes that other categories of cultural significance may become apparent during the course of assessment of particular sites, places or precincts.

4.1.2 State Heritage Criteria

The *Queensland Heritage Act* provides the framework for the following assessment and statement of significance for considering items and places of cultural heritage values, based on the Burra Charter. Under Section 35 (1) of this Act, a place may be entered in the register if it satisfies one or more of the following criteria:

- (a) *If the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history;*
- (b) *If the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage;*
- (c) *If the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history;*
- (d) *If the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places;*
- (e) *If the place is important because of its aesthetic significance;*
- (f) *If the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;*

- (g) If the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;*
- (h) If the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland's history.*

In addition, under section 60 of this Act a place may be entered in the Queensland Heritage Register as an Archaeological Place if the place:

- (a) is not a State heritage place; and*
- (b) has potential to contain an archaeological artefact that is an important source of information about Queensland's history.*

In applying the assessment criteria, both the nature and degree of significance of the place need to be identified, with items varying in the extent to which they embody or reflect key values and the relative importance of their evidence or associations.

The assessment also needs to relate the item's values to its relevant geographical and social context, usually identified as either local or state contexts. Items may have both local and State significance for similar or different values/criteria.

Statutory protection of heritage places (i.e. by local and/or state governments) is usually related to the identified level of significance. Items of State significance may be considered by Department of Environmental Resource Management for inclusion on the Queensland Heritage Register.

4.2 Assessing Heritage Values

As the study area comprises an immense expanse of land (an approximately 500 km corridor) between Alpha Coal Mine inland, to the Abbot Point Port facility at the coast, it is not possible to prepare a heritage assessment of significance for the study area as a whole. Rather, each identified site is assessed for its level of heritage value.

The significance of the study area has been considered in relation to the criteria listed in the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* (Section 34 (1)), using the following hierarchy of significance:

Table 4.1: *Gradings of heritage significance used by this assessment*

| Grading | Justification | Rating |
|--------------------|--|--|
| Exceptional | Rare or outstanding element, exhibiting a high degree of intactness or other such quality and is interpretable to a high degree, although alteration or degradation may be evident. | Satisfies entry onto the Local Heritage Register and Queensland Heritage Register, may satisfy entry onto the National Heritage List |
| High | Featuring a high degree of original or early fabric or demonstrative of a key part of the place's significance, with a degree of alteration which does not unduly detract from that significance. | Satisfies entry onto the Local Heritage Register and Queensland Heritage Register. |
| Moderate | Featuring a moderate degree of original or early fabric or demonstrative of a key part of the local area or regions' significance, with some alteration which could unduly detract from that significance. | Satisfies entry onto the Local Heritage Register. May satisfy entry onto the Queensland Heritage Register |
| Low | Contains little heritage value, but contributes to the overall significance of the locality. Not an important function, often subject to alteration, detracting from the significance of the place. | May satisfy entry onto the local heritage register. Does not satisfy entry onto the Queensland Heritage Register |
| None | Contains no apparent heritage value. Does not detract from associated heritage values | Does not satisfy entry onto any heritage register |
| Intrusive | Damaging the site's overall significance, an aspect of the site's significance and/or significant fabric. | Does not satisfy entry onto any heritage register |

Table 4.2: Cultural heritage significance of the study area

| Site ID* | Name | Assessment against QHR criteria (Section 4.1.2) | Site Type | Level of Significance (Table 4.1) |
|----------|--------------------------------|---|----------------|---|
| HCRC-1 | Blazed Tree | <p>Criterion a</p> <p>This blazed tree is a tangible example evidence of early pastoral activity associated with settlement of central Queensland.</p> <p>Criterion d</p> <p>This blaze tree is representative of the method of marking routes, locations, and settlement sites / properties.</p> | Heritage Site | Low |
| HCRC-2 | House site, Salisbury Plain | <p>Criterion c</p> <p>The site has potential to yield information that may contribute to an understanding of Queensland history, particularly as it relates to early settlement of the Bowen / coastal region in the late 19th century to early 20th century.</p> <p>There is potential for the area as a whole, from the Bruce Highway to the coastline at Salisbury Plain / Abbot Point, to contain an archaeological resource related to early (closer) settlement in the late 19th to early 20th century</p> | Archaeological | (potentially moderate) – may meet threshold for Criterion c. Significance can only be determined upon further assessment and analysis of any archaeological evidence, and an assessment of its research value. |
| HCRC-3 | Telegraph alignment | <p>Criterion a</p> <p>This former telegraph alignment is associated with the introduction of telecommunications to coastal Queensland, branching off the coast highway route. The remnant infrastructure provides the potential for recording and comparison of early telecommunications networks in the region.</p> | Heritage Site | Low |

* Hancock Coal Rail Corridor: (HCRC)

4.3 Archaeological Significance

Archaeological remains provide important evidence of the history and settlement of Queensland, which is unavailable from documentary sources alone. Material culture and features recovered from an archaeological site can provide primary evidence about the lifeways of previous generations, particularly in terms of technologies, economic and social conditions, taste and style. Archaeological sites that contain this evidence therefore have scientific value. This value can be enhanced where there is supporting documentary evidence that enables further inference to be drawn from the archaeological record. It is through this potential for revealing information ('research value') that the heritage significance of archaeological sites occurs.

The study area has been assessed as having varying *potential* to contain archaeological remains. However, the significance of this potential resource must be considered in terms of its research value—that is, its ability to contribute to knowledge of the non-Indigenous settlement of Queensland.

Archaeological significance has long been linked directly to *research potential* (Bickford and Sullivan, 1984). The significance of an archaeological resource will vary according to its ability to contribute to a greater understanding of the culture and history of the nation, state, local area and the site itself. The following three questions can be used as a guide for assessing the significance of an archaeological site within a relative framework:ⁱ

1. Can the site contribute knowledge that no other resource can?
2. Can the site contribute knowledge that no other site can?
3. Is this knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive questions relating to Australian history, or does it contribute to other major research questions?

The significance of a potential archaeological resource within the study area cannot be assessed at this stage, as the extent and nature of these remains are currently unknown.

4.4 Potential for Further Sites within the Study Area

Due to its size and scale, there is a considerable likelihood for further sites of cultural heritage significance to exist across the study area, which are currently unknown. Several potential sites have been identified that are primarily archaeological in nature.

Areas with the highest likelihood to contain potential sites of cultural heritage significance include (These sites were unable to be physically located during the field survey):

- the old homestead site and graves at Eaglefield which were flagged during landholder consultation; and
- further sites related to early settlement at Salisbury Plain.

These areas should be considered in future phases of the Project , and the recommendations for their management are presented in Chapter 6.

5.0 Potential Heritage Impacts and Obligations

5.1 Potential Impacts on Sites and Places of Cultural Heritage Significance

Potential impact on recognised and potential cultural heritage sites by the Project will generally be in the nature of removal of the ground surface and sub-surface disturbance, vegetation clearance related to the construction of the railway and the development of associated infrastructure, and the consequent destruction and/or removal of the structures/features which form the non-Indigenous cultural heritage of the area.

Whilst this assessment has considered a study area which is 5km in width (2.5 km on each side of the centre line of the proposed rail corridor), impact has been defined to exist within a corridor which is 30 metres in width (15 metres on each side of the centre line of the proposed rail corridor).

5.1.1 Site-Specific Impacts

This report has considered the impact on environmental values of all rail construction activities relating to the development and operation of the mine site and associated infrastructure and utilities. Conclusions provided in the Phase I Technical Report on project impact are still applicable. The Eaglefield and Strathmore complexes are beyond the 5 km corridor / buffer zone of the Project, therefore it is concluded by this report that there will be no impact to these sites.

Table 5.1: Sites of Cultural Heritage Significance within the Study Area, not impacted by the Project

| Site Name | Site Type | Significance Rating | Impact |
|------------------------|------------|---------------------|--|
| Strathmore Homestead | Identified | State | No Impact. (Outside the 30m impact corridor) |
| Suttor Aboriginal Camp | Potential | N/A | No Impact. (Outside the 30m impact corridor) |

Only three additional sites were identified during this phase investigation. Of these sites, two have the potential to be directly impacted (House Site and Blazed Tree), and one site is likely to be impacted (Telegraph Alignment). Impacts have been considered against the following assumptions:

- *Rail Corridor:* Sites directly within the 30m impact zone will experience high, direct impact due to the destructive nature of rail construction and heavy traffic associated with construction.

- *Rail Corridor Vicinity:* Sites within the immediate vicinity of the rail alignment have the potential to be impacted on should the rail alignment need to deviate during construction works, and due to heavy traffic associated with construction.
- *Abbot Point Port facility:* There is likely to be high, direct impact on any sites (not assessed) within the Abbot Point Port facility due to its size and destructive nature of construction for the required infrastructure. Table 5.2 details the level and type of impact for the identified sites.

Table 5.2: Impact Assessment for identified sites

| Site # | Site Name | Location | Significance Rating | Potential Impact | Type of Impact |
|--------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| HCRC-1 | Blazed Tree | Trelawney | Low (Local) | As this site is currently within 100 m of the proposed alignment, it is highly likely this site will be directly impacted by the rail infrastructure itself. At a minimum, the site will be impacted by pipeline deviation and associated heavy traffic. | Directly impacted. |
| HCRC-2 | House Site | Salisbury Plain | Unknown (Archaeological Site) | According to the landholder, the alignment through these paddocks may still be subject to change. As these sites are currently within 150 m of the proposed alignment, it is highly likely this site will be directly impacted by the rail infrastructure itself. At a minimum, the site will be impacted by rail deviation and associated heavy traffic. | Directly impacted. |
| HCRC-3 | Telegraph Alignment | Nevada Road | Low (Local) | The telegraph alignment runs along Nevada Road, an access road to the rail corridor, effectively perpendicular to the alignment. However, heavy traffic and possible rail deviation may impact on the alignment | Likely to be impacted |

5.1.2 Impacts on Potential Sites

The investigation has established that there is potential for the study area to contain potential sites of heritage value. These are likely to be sites of an archaeological nature relating to early settlement and pastoral activities. Whilst specific sites have been noted, but not located, at Eaglefield (old homestead site, graves) and at Salisbury Plain (additional house sites or part of remnant features associated with the identified House Site, HCRC-2), the remainder of the study area could contain additional sites of heritage value, unidentified owing to limitations of the survey

(sheer size of the study area, access constraints, etc). Therefore, there is potential for further sites to exist within the study area, such as:

- survey trees and mile markers;
- fences (e.g. boundary, vermin-proof);
- roads(e.g. coach roads) and stock routes
- crossings (stone-pitched crossings, remains of wooden bridges, culverts);
- campsites;
- subsurface remains of homestead complexes;
- remains of early mining activities;
- evidence of land-clearing activities (e.g. remnant landforms such as gullies and channels, felled tree stumps, furrows and drainage ditches)
- evidence of pastoral activity-related built heritage (e.g. yards, woolsheds, dips and presses, fences, windmills, dams or bores); or
- remote graves.

These potential sites should be considered in the construction phase, and the recommendations for their management are presented in Chapter 6.

5.2 Heritage Obligations

This section revisits the statutory framework presented in section 1, to clarify what heritage obligations exist under the relevant legislations, for sites identified during this investigation.

5.2.1 National Legislation

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act, 1999* is the key piece of National heritage legislation and is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Environment and Water Resources. The EPBC Act provides a number of statutory and legislative controls, including the National Heritage List and the Commonwealth Heritage List, and applies to places of National heritage value and to those owned or managed by the Commonwealth.

There are no known of Commonwealth or National heritage significance located within the study area.

Discussion of this legislation is to advise Hancock that this National legislation provides the governing framework that would need to be worked within, should a site of National or Commonwealth significance be identified during the project.

5.2.2 State Legislation

The primary piece of State legislation for cultural heritage is the *Queensland Heritage Act, 1992*. The aim of the QHA is to conserve Queensland's non-Indigenous heritage. The Act provides for the establishment of the Queensland Heritage Council, for the maintenance of a register of places of significance to Queensland's cultural heritage, known as the Queensland Heritage Register, and aims to regulate development of places registered on the QLD Heritage Register. Under the provisions of the Queensland Heritage Act, any development of a place listed on the Queensland Heritage Register must be done in accordance with the Act.

If the subject site was found to contain values of state significance and was registered on the Queensland Heritage Register, the Act would apply. Under Section 35 (1) of this Act, a place may be entered in the register if it satisfies one or more of the assessment criteria.

5.2.3 Archaeological Places

In April 2008, the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* was amended. The major changes include the way archaeological items and places of potential significance are dealt with under the Act.

- Under section 60, places may be considered to be 'archaeological places' if not registered as a State heritage place and are considered to have '**potential to contain an archaeological artefact that is an important source of information about Queensland's history**' (s. 60 (b)). Archaeological places can be entered onto the register if they meet those criteria.
- Section 89 requires a person to advise the Chief Executive Officer of the Environmental Protection Agency of an archaeological artefact that is an important source of information about an aspect of Queensland's history. This advice must be given as soon as practicable after the person discovers the item.

The recent amendments (01 April 2008) to the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* are clear in relation to responsibilities surrounding notification and protection of non-Indigenous archaeological places under Part 9 – Div 1, (88-90). These are outlined below for reference:

88 Definition for div I

In this division-(a person must not knowingly) damage, destroy, disturb, expose or move (cultural heritage);

89 Requirement to give notice about discovery of archaeological artefact

(1) A person who discovers a thing the person knows or ought reasonably to know is an archaeological artefact that is an important source of information about an aspect of Queensland's history must give the chief executive a notice under this section.

Maximum penalty—1000 penalty units.

(2) The notice must—

(a) be given to the chief executive as soon as practicable after the person discovers the thing;

(b) state where the thing was discovered; and

(c) include a description or photographs of the thing.

90 Offence about interfering with discovery

(1) This section applies to a thing for which a person has, under section 56, given the chief executive a notice.

(2) A person who knows that the notice has been given must not, without the chief executive's written consent or unless the person has a reasonable excuse, interfere with the thing until at least 20 business days after the giving of the notice.

There is potential for archaeological sites to be identified within the study area that may be subject to these provisions.

5.2.4 Local Legislation

Local heritage places are managed under local planning schemes and the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* (which replaces the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*).

The sites within the project area which are listed on any of the LGA Heritage Schedules are subject to these provisions.

6.0 Heritage Management Strategy

This assessment has identified three non-Indigenous cultural heritage sites within, or in close proximity to the proposed rail alignment. Due to the size and scale of the Project, however, there is a clear likelihood for further potential sites of cultural heritage significance to exist within the study area, and therefore be potentially impacted by the Project.

This section provides general recommendations to manage identified, as well as unknown and unexpected non-Indigenous cultural heritage sites located within the Alpha Coal mine to port rail corridor which may potentially be impacted by the proposed works. In addition, this chapter provides site-specific recommendations for managing impacts on individual sites.

Assuming the recommendations below are suitably implemented, the level of impact associated with the Alpha to Bowen Rail Corridor is considered acceptable from a non-Indigenous cultural heritage perspective, as the procedures will mitigate and manage impacts appropriately.

6.1 Recommendation 1 – Avoid Cultural Heritage

The best form of cultural heritage management is to avoid impact on sites and places of significance. It is recommended that the design and alignment of the Project take into account each of the heritage sites and places discussed in this report, and, where possible, avoids impacting on these sites, or if this is not possible, implements the relevant mitigation measures as recommended in this report.

6.2 Recommendation 2 – Assessment of Alternate Rail Corridor Routes

This assessment is based on alignment information for the proposed rail infrastructure which is current as of June 2011. Should the proposed alignment vary by more than 1km from the current centre line, further assessment may be required in these areas.

6.3 Recommendation 3 – Unexpected Finds

This report has assessed the study area as having potential to contain further non-Indigenous cultural heritage material. These include:

- survey trees and mile markers;
- fences (e.g. boundary, vermin-proof);

- roads(e.g. coach roads) and stock routes
- crossings (stone-pitched crossings, remains of wooden bridges, culverts);
- campsites;
- subsurface remains of homestead complexes;
- remains of early mining activities;
- evidence of land-clearing activities (e.g. remnant landforms such as gullies and channels, felled tree stumps, furrows and drainage ditches);
- evidence of pastoral activity-related built heritage (e.g. yards, woolsheds, dips and presses, fences, windmills, dams or bores); or
- remote graves.

Unexpected finds may also be encountered subsurface and thus archaeological in nature. These finds may include structural remains (wood, brick, stone, metal), deposits containing organic or material evidence (such as glass, ceramic or metal artefactual material).

The Environmental Management Plans developed for the Project should include a procedure for managing unexpected cultural heritage material or sites that may be encountered. This should include a New Finds Policy / Stop Work Procedure, as outlined below:

- All work at the location of the potential material or site must cease and reasonable efforts to secure the site should be made – a buffer zone of 20 metres around the find is suitable;
- The material or site should not be removed or disturbed any further (barriers or temporary fences may be erected as a buffer around the find if required);
- The Site Manager should be notified. They will then notify the Historical Archaeologist appointed to the project; and
- The Historical Archaeologist will provide a management recommendation to the Site Manager and will liaise with the DERM (if necessary) to ensure that the archaeological provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* are followed.

These procedures should be integrated into Hancock's procedures for impact assessment and site scouting, as well as any procedures for managing cultural heritage.

6.4 Recommendation 4 – Archaeologist “On-Call”

It is recommended that a historical archaeologist be nominated during the construction phases of the Project, so that a call-out can be made as soon as potential archaeological material is noted.

6.5 Recommendation 5 – Locally Significant Sites

Heritage sites of significance are important to the local community as tangible features of the evolution and history of place. These sites, features and places are often associated with people of whom descendants still live in or close to the area. These sites should be avoided, unless there is no feasible alternative, and then only when following best practice guidelines of the Burra Charter. The relevant local government department should be liaised with prior to disturbing these sites.

6.6 Recommendation 6 – Potential Sites

This investigation identified areas of potential for cultural heritage sites: Eaglefield, Salisbury Plain and Abbot Point Port facility (See Site-Specific Recommendations). In the interim, avoiding disturbance in these areas should be practiced and all staff be made aware of specific site location as they become known (and at present, site HCRC-2, House Site).

6.7 Recommendation 7 – Protection of Heritage in HPPL Ownership

Items listed in this report which are located on HPPL-owned land should be protected and managed by HPPL as part of their compliance with best practice standards as per the Burra Charter and relevant legislative frameworks.

HPPL should ensure wherever possible that no harm comes to any of these items / sites and if there is unavoidable disturbance, that it be properly managed through the engagement of the services of appropriately qualified non-Indigenous cultural heritage consultants or archaeologists. Additionally, all HPPL staff and subcontractors should be encouraged to report any new finds of a non-Indigenous heritage nature to HPPL as soon as practicable, so that a qualified heritage consultant can advise on the level of significance and make appropriate management recommendations for the item / site / place.

6.8 Recommendation 8 – Training Guidelines

This report recommends that diligence be practised during works and activities conducted within the Project Area. Specific cultural heritage inductions should be developed by qualified heritage consultants, in cooperation with HPPL for all staff, subcontractors and crews, to promote awareness of their obligations to identify and report any cultural heritage material, the importance

of such material, and to foster good relations between local community, landholders, and HPPL. This is particularly relevant for staff, contractors and crews working within the immediate proximity of sites outlined in Section 3.3.

6.9 Recommendation 9 – Regular Monitoring

The project should be subject to an audit of procedures and their effectiveness during the construction phase to ensure the project meets its obligations under relevant legislation, including the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

It is highly recommended that HPPL develop a heritage database and management tools (such as appropriate forms and templates) to monitor the condition, management and protection of the heritage sites.

6.10 Site-Specific Recommendations

This section details specific recommendations for the management of individual sites identified within the study area. This chapter should be read in conjunction with the previous General Recommendations. The site specific recommendations are contained in Table 6.1. For location details please refer to section 3.3.

| Site # | Site Name | Location | Mitigation / Recommendation |
|--------|-------------|----------------|---|
| HCRC-I | Blazed Tree | Trelawney Stn. | Avoidance of sites of Local significance should be an immediate priority of the Project where possible. The following should be considered in relation to avoidance: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Should it be necessary to conduct works within 100m of the site, measures such as protective fencing and staff awareness training should be undertaken; and• Any impacts to the site should be managed by a suitably qualified heritage professional and include liaison with an approval of (where necessary) relevant stakeholders. The process should include an appropriate heritage-based recording process. |

| Site # | Site Name | Location | Mitigation / Recommendation |
|--------|---------------------|-----------------|---|
| HCRC-2 | House Site | Salisbury Plain | <p>Avoidance of known sites of archaeological potential should be an immediate priority of the Project where possible. The following should be considered in relation to avoidance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should it be necessary to conduct works within 100m of the site, measures such as protective fencing and staff awareness training should be undertaken; and • Any impacts to the site should be managed by a suitably qualified heritage professional and include liaison with an approval of (where necessary) relevant stakeholders. The process should include an appropriate heritage-based recording process. |
| HCRC-3 | Telegraph Alignment | Nevada Road | <p>Avoidance of sites of Local significance should be an immediate priority of the Project where possible. As the telegraph alignment runs perpendicular to the corridor along a potential access road, (Nevada Road), may potentially cross the corridor, all care must be taken during operation used of the road.</p> <p>Individual poles should not be removed unless absolutely necessary.</p> <p>Any impacts to the alignment should be recorded by a suitably qualified heritage professional, and include liaison with relevant stakeholders.</p> |

7.0 Appendices

Appendix A – Landholder Consultation Log

| Property | Owners | Date of Contact | Notes | Phone | Mobile | Email |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Cudgee Park | Lindsay & Heather Staier | 2:00pm, 3.12.2010 | Spoke with Lindsay Staier. No follow-up required. | 4983 5116 | 0429 090 062 | baylespk@yahoo.com.au |
| Willesley | Marcel Hall | 2:10pm, 3.12.2010 | Spoke with Shirley Hall who requested that I call back to speak with Marcel, after 7pm. | 4983 5067 | | thfptyld@bigpond.com |
| Amaroo | Jeffrey & Glenise Hodgkinson | 2:15 pm, 3.12.2010 | Spoke with Jeffrey Hodgkinson. No follow-up required. | 4983 5162 | 0427 712 329 | cairograzing@bigpond.com.au |
| Talki Station | Stephen Lund | | Spoke with Stephen Lund. No follow-up required. | 4983 5141 | 0417 838 932 | talkistn@bigpond.com.au |
| Avon Downs | Richard & Robyn Simmons | 2:50 pm 3.12.2010 | Spoke with Robyn Simmons. No follow-up required. | 4983 5143 | 0429 835 143 | rsimmons6@bigpond.com |
| Myra | Trevor J Jones | 3pm, 3.12.10 | No answer. Left message. | 4983 5213 | n/a | jonesmyracl@bigpond.com |
| | | 8am, 11.02.2011 | Spoke with Trevor Jones, who is also associated with Barellan Station. No follow-up required for either property. | | | |
| Double D | Daniel & Denise Moran | 3:05pm, 3.12.10 | Spoke with Daniel Moran. No follow-up required. | 4983 5210 | 0429 835 210 | dj_de_moran@reachnet.com.au |
| Pasha | Peter Heelan | 3:15pm, 3.12.10 | No answer. Left message. | 4983 5283; John Heelan: 46937047 | n/a | peter.heelan@bigpond.com; John Heelan: jlheelan@bigpond.com.au |
| | | 8am, 11.02.2011 | Spoke to Peter, who put me on to his father John Heelan at Toowoomba. Follow-up required for Eaglefield, not Pasha. | | | |
| Barellan Station | Robbie Jones (Trevor Jones) | | See Myra above. | 4983 5216 | 0429 835 211 | Use Trevors - jonesmyracl@bigpond.com |
| Wavering Downs | Valentine (Val) Cormack | 8am, 11.02.2011 | Spoke to Val Cormack. No follow-up required. | 4983 5217 | 0429 438 252 | mackland6@bigpond.com.au |
| Eaglefield | Valda Mason | 2pm, 3.12.10 | Spoke with Valda Mason. Follow-up required. | 4954 1262 | 0418 950 178 | |
| Suttor Creek North Station | Alan & Patricia Maddern | 4.20pm, 7.12.10 | Spoke with Alan Maddern. No follow-up required. | 4958 9486 | | snugrazing@harboursat.com.au |
| Byerwen | Colinta Holdings P/L - Jason Wanstall (Local Mgr) | 4.05pm, 9.12.10 | No answer. Left message. | | 0488 709 905 | |
| Havilah | Colinta Holdings P/L - Jamie Robertson (local manager) | 4.35pm, 7.12.10 | Spoke with Jamie Robertson. No follow-up required. | 4785 3485 | 0427 673 846 | - |
| Myuna | Owen Menkens (or Anthony) | 7.12.10 and 9.12.10 | Called several times. No answer. | 4782 1371 | | |
| Strathmore | Paul and Sally Fry | 3pm, 3.12.10 | Spoke with both Paul and Sally Fry. No follow-up required. | 4785 3474 | 0428 260 139 | |
| De Salis | Lynette & William Dobe | 7.12.10 and 9.12.10 | Called several times. No answer. | 4785 3480 | 0439 853 480 | |
| Strathbogrie/Castleview | Clive & Diane Watts | 4pm, 7.12.10 | Spoke with Diane Watts. No follow-up required. | 4785 5494 | 0419 735 880 | |
| Glenroc Station | Richard and Peter Colls | 4.40pm, 7.12.10 | Spoke with Richard Colls. No follow-up required. | | Richard Colls - 0427 821 213 | - |
| Nevada Station | Brenda Hartwell | 7.12.10 and 9.12.10 | Called several times. No answer | | David – 0448 832 194 | - |
| Salisbury Plains | Rodney Barrett | 4pm, 9.12.9 | Spoke with Rodney Barrett. No follow-up required. | 4785 1440 | 399 171 440 | rb48@bigpond.com |

ⁱ Bickford, A and S Sullivan 1984, 'Assessing the Research Significance of Historic Sites', in S Sullivan and S Bowdler (eds) *Site Surveys and Significance Assessment in Australian Archaeology* (proceedings of the 1981 Springwood Conference on Australian Prehistory), Department of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University, Canberra, pp 19–26.