



PART 6 CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDY OLD CLEVELAND ROAD BIRKDALE, QLD



EVERICK HERITAGE CONSULTANTS
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Everick Heritage Consultants (the 'Consultant') were commissioned by Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation ('QYAC') to prepare this document to present to the Chief Executive of the Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships ('DATSIP') for consideration of whether the requirements for a Part 6 Cultural Heritage Study as prescribed in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 (hereafter Part 6 Study) have been met. The land under consideration includes Lot 1 on RP14143, Lot 2 on RP14144 and Lot 2 on SP146445 at 340 Old Cleveland Road, Birkdale. The Cultural Heritage Body for the Study Area is the Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation.

This Study was initiated with the intent of assisting the Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) in the management of Aboriginal heritage pertaining to the QYAC determination area that lies within the area of the proposed residential subdivision at 340 Old Cleveland Road, Birkdale. It also provides for the ongoing cultural heritage management of the land for any potential future activities in addition to the proposed development.

RESULTS

- This Study was undertaken in order to assist QYAC in the management of the Aboriginal heritage within the footprint of the proposed works at 340, Old Cleveland Road, Birkdale.
- This Study was undertaken using historic aerial photographs, local knowledge, archival records and field observations for identifying sites and areas of archaeological potential.
- There are no registered DATSIP sites within the Study Area but three (3) registered Aboriginal cultural heritage sites located within 5 km of the Study Area (see Appendix B; Figure 3).
- Two artefact scatters with thirteen (13) and twenty-one (21) artefacts, two (2) isolated artefacts, and one (1) potential scar tree were recorded along the Tingalpa Creek boundary of the Study Area (Figure 18; Table 3). Although this area contains remnant vegetation, there is also evidence of previous disturbance that is likely related to agricultural activity and the construction and operation of the radio signals facility.
- On the basis of the surveys, archival research and consultation with Quandamooka People, the Study Area was assessed into one of three classes of cultural significance (Known, High and Low). Management recommendations were formulated based on the land classification (Figure 25).
- It is likely that subsurface significant Aboriginal cultural heritage is located within the southern-most section of the Study Area along the boundary with Tingalpa Creek. Clear communication channels between QYAC and ACMA need to be maintained to avoid possible misunderstandings.



- It is recommended that future construction or ground disturbing activities proceed in a manner consistent with the recommendations outlined below.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations below provide the framework for a consultation and heritage management strategy for future development and or land use within the Study Area. Properly used, the categories below should allow for the early identification of potential cultural heritage constraints (Figure 25). The nature of these categories is that they may be subject to further refinement. QYAC will continue to be the primary means determining ongoing risks to heritage.

To assist the management of cultural heritage within the Study Area, the cultural values were assessed against a range of factors including rarity, antiquity, representativeness, complexity and connectedness (see Section 9). From the evaluation of these factors a three-tiered system was derived. They are:

Category 1: Known Heritage Area

These are areas identified as containing heritage sites as a result of these investigations. In the Study Area, the scar tree in the south-eastern corner and artefact scatters located along the south-western boundary with Tingalpa Creek contribute towards the heritage value of the area. The location of the known cultural heritage can be noted in Figure 25. Future disturbance activities within these areas should be avoided, unless with the express agreement of QYAC. In the event that minor impacts are required for the continued operation and maintenance of infrastructure, works plans should be referred to QYAC for consideration. Responsibilities of QYAC will include:

- consideration of the proposal to fully understand likely direct and ancillary impacts;
- completion of subsurface investigations (if necessary);
- consultation with relevant members of QYAC with respect to the proposed works and investigations;
- provision of a report or letter of advice outlining necessary management considerations, which may or may not be in support of the proposal; and
- minor works shall only proceed on the terms agreed by QYAC.



Category 2: High Risk Area

The High-Risk Area is the south-western boundary section of the Study Area as seen in Figure 25. In these areas:

- QYAC considers there to be a high likelihood that archaeological or other places of cultural heritage significance might occur. These areas may include sub-surface artefact deposits, camp sites, stone artefacts, burials or other; or
- QYAC considers there to be areas of high cultural significance. Examples of cultural heritage values that are considered to be of high cultural significance include shell middens and areas of intangible heritage.

Future development of this area should be avoided. In the event that minor impacts are required, works plans should be referred to QYAC for consideration. Responsibilities of QYAC will include:

- consideration of the proposal to fully understand likely direct and ancillary impacts;
- completion of subsurface investigations (if necessary);
- consultation with relevant members of QYAC with respect to the proposed works and investigations;
- provision of a report or letter of advice outlining necessary management considerations, which may or may not be in support of the proposal; and
- minor works shall only proceed on the terms agreed by QYAC.

Category 3: Low Risk Area

In these areas QYAC considers:

- there to be a low likelihood that archaeological or other places of cultural heritage significance may occur due to either past ground disturbance or other factors;
- all physical works should be considered carefully and a 'Finds Procedure' put in place in the event that cultural heritage or archaeological materials are identified during works. At a minimum, works supervisors should have a basic understanding of Aboriginal site identification and have access to QYAC contact details should suspected archaeological materials be located.
- that discussions with the QYAC Cultural Heritage Officer should be undertaken (including provision of project plans) prior to any ground disturbance being undertaken.

The majority of the Study Area has been concluded to be a low risk area, while the south-western boundary section is a High-Risk Area, with areas of Known Heritage and remnant vegetation. Site monitoring by a QYAC Cultural Heritage Officer is the most likely strategy to mitigate potential impacts to archaeological materials and other cultural heritage values. Should archaeological or other cultural heritage be identified during construction works,



QYAC may require cessation of works. Additional consultation and archaeological or anthropological investigations may be required.

Depending on the proposal and the specific location of proposed works, QYAC may advise that monitoring works are not needed, but will require a 'Finds Procedure' which would allow works to take place with a Cultural Heritage Officer on call should suspected Aboriginal material be located.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation 1: Register Sites on DATSIP Database

The areas containing Aboriginal archaeological cultural material located during the survey must be registered on the DATSIP database. Information including recorder, site location (plan), site type/s, site material/s and landscape context should be provided in the site registration.

Recommendation 2: Monitoring of Risk Areas

It is recommended that Areas of Known Heritage and High Risk Areas are monitored by a QYAC representative, if these areas are to be impacted by ground disturbing activities or vegetation clearance. Areas of Low Risk are at the discretion of QYAC.

Recommendation 3: Aboriginal Heritage Risk Management

It is recommended that QYAC should be consulted if any ground disturbing activities be planned by ACMA or any future land users for the Study Area, the Risk Mapping (Figure 25) and accompanying management recommendations must be applied. This is recommended for areas of Known Heritage and the High Risk areas with remnant vegetation. Global Information System files showing the boundaries of the risk areas have been submitted in support of this report.

Recommendation 4: Aboriginal Objects Finds Procedure

ACMA or any future land users for the Study Area should ensure that finds procedures for Aboriginal cultural materials are formulated in consultation with QYAC; the finds procedure ensures that Aboriginal cultural material is handled in an appropriate way. The cultural material should not be disturbed and QYAC should be notified immediately. The GPS location of the material is to be recorded at the time of discovery and if required, an appropriately qualified archaeologist and QYAC representative are to be engaged to further investigate and document the material in accordance with the relevant legislation.



Recommendation 5: Aboriginal Human Remains

Should any development, ongoing land-use or erosion uncover human remains at any stage within the Study Area, all activities that led to the discovery of remains must halt in the immediate area to prevent any impacts to the remains. The location where they were found should be cordoned off and the remains themselves should be left untouched. The nearest police station (Capalaba), QYAC and the Quandamooka Traditional Owners and the DATSIP Brisbane office are to be notified as soon as possible. If the remains are found to be of Aboriginal origin and the police release the scene, QYAC and the DATSIP should be consulted as to how the remains should be dealt with. Work may only resume after agreement is reached between all notified parties, provided it is in accordance with all parties' statutory obligations.



DEFINITIONS

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage means the same as described in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 (ACHA). Namely, that it is a significant Aboriginal area, or a significant Aboriginal object, or evidence, of archaeological or historic significance, of Aboriginal occupation of an area of Queensland.

ACHA means the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 (Qld).

ACMA means the Australian Communications and Media Authority.

The Consultant means qualified archaeological staff of Everick Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd.

DATSIP means the Queensland Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships, formerly known as DATSIMA.

Duty of Care (DoC) means the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Duty of Care, as defined in s.23 of the ACHA.

DoC Guidelines means the guidelines established under s.1.1, 1.2 and s.28 of the ACHA.

Minister means the Minister for the Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships.

Part 6 Study means Part 6 Cultural Heritage Study as prescribed in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003.

QYAC means Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation, who are the cultural heritage provider and Aboriginal Party for the Quandamooka Coast Claim Native Title applicants.

Significant Aboriginal Area means an area of particular significance to the Aboriginal parties as defined under the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 (Qld).

Significant Aboriginal Object is an object of particular significance to Aboriginal People because of either or both of the following:

- a) Aboriginal tradition;
- b) the history, including contemporary history, of an Aboriginal Party for an area.

Study Area means the lands subject to proposed works on Lots 1 RP14143, Lot 2 RP14144 and Lot 2 SP146445 at 340 Old Cleveland Road, Birkdale, QLD.



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1. INTRODUCTION

Everick Heritage Consultants (the 'Consultant') were commissioned by Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation ('QYAC') to prepare this document to present to the Chief Executive of the Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships ('DATSIP') for consideration of whether the requirements for a Part 6 Cultural Heritage Study as prescribed in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 (hereafter Part 6 Study) have been met. The land under consideration includes Lot 1 RP14143, Lot 2 RP14144 and Lot 2 SP146445 at 340 Old Cleveland Road, Birkdale (Figure 1). The Cultural heritage Body for the Study Area is the Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation.

Divisions 2 to 6 of Part 6 in the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* prescribe the steps necessary for the requirements of a Part 6 Study to have been met. This report is set up to sequentially address each criterion necessary for consideration by the Chief Executive.

The Part 6 Study Area is within the area administered for Aboriginal cultural heritage purposes by QYAC, who are the cultural heritage service provider for the Aboriginal Party for the region the Quandamooka Coast Claim Native Title applicants.

1.1 Method used to prepare this document

The following methods were used to prepare this document:

- provide identification details of all parties involved in the Part 6 Study (Sponsor; Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Body; Endorsed Party; Cultural Heritage Assessors; Owners and Occupiers of the land included in the Study Area; land users of land included in the Study Area; local government whose local government area includes a part of the Study Area and the Chief Executive of DATSIP);
- clearly articulate the roles of all parties involved in the Part 6 Study;
- provide a description of the Study Area that distinguishes it from other cultural heritage studies;
- provide a plan of the Study Area with a detailed description of its boundaries;
- describe the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage identified in the Study Area and show its location; and
- provide management recommendations for the Aboriginal cultural heritage within the Study Area.

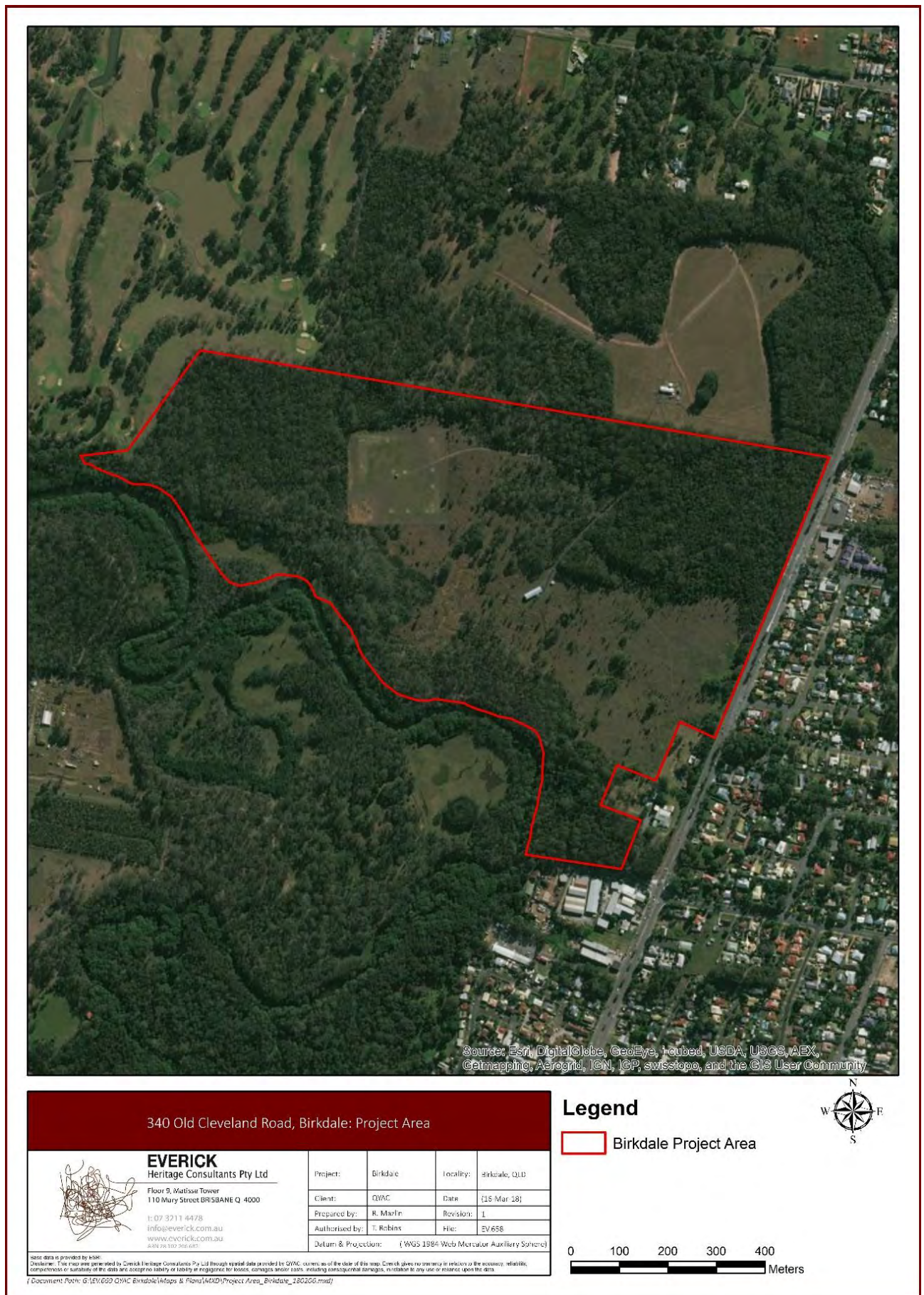


Figure 1: Birkdale Project Area.



The following will be completed at a later stage prior to submitting this report to the Chief Executive for approval under Part 6:

- provide written notice to the parties involved in the Part 6 Study, observing all additional requirements relating to particular parties as described in Section 58, 59 and 60 of the ACHA 2003;
- collate written responses relating to the written notice of the Part 6 Study;
- engage in consultation with relevant parties in order to undertake the Part 6 study;
- ensure the findings of the Part 6 study are consistent with authoritative anthropological, historical and archaeological information about the Study Area; and
- seek feedback on the management recommendations for Aboriginal cultural heritage within Study Area from relevant parties involved in the Part 6 study.

1.2 Contact Details of Parties involved in the Part 6 Study

1.2.1 *The Sponsor and the Aboriginal Party*

The Sponsor for this Part 6 Heritage Study is the Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation. The registered contact details for QYAC are as follows:

Title	Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation
Address	100 East Coast Road Dunwich QLD 4183
Phone	07 3415 2816
Email	cultural.heritage@qyac.net.au

1.2.2 *The Endorsed Parties*

The Endorsed Party is:

Title	The Quandamooka People c/o Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation
Address	100 East Coast Road Dunwich QLD 4183
Phone	07 3415 2816
Email	cultural.heritage@qyac.net.au



1.2.3 *The Cultural Heritage Assessors*

The Cultural Heritage Assessor for this Part 6 Heritage Study is Everick Heritage Consultants. The registered contact details for Everick are as follows:

Title	Everick Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd
Address	Level 9 Matisse Tower, 110 Mary Street Brisbane Q. 4000
Phone	1300 124 356
Email	admin@everick.com.au

1.2.4 *The Owners, Occupiers and Land Users of the land included in the Study Area*

The Owners, Occupiers of the Study Area are

Title	Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA)
Address	Level 5 The Bay Centre, 65 Pirrama Road, Pyrmont NSW 2009 PO Box Q500, Queen Victoria Building NSW 1230
Phone	02 9334 7700

1.2.5 *The Local Government*

The Study Area is located within the Redland City Local Government Area. Contact details for the Redland City Council are as follows:

Title	Redland City Council
Address	PO Box 21 Cleveland Qld 4163
Phone	07 3829 8999
Email	rcc@redland.qld.gov.au

1.2.6 *The Chief Executive of DATSIP*

The contact details for the Chief Executive of DATSIP are as follows:

Title	Chief Executive
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Address	PO Box 15397 City East Qld 4002
Phone	13 74 68
Email	enquiries@DATSIP.qld.gov.au

1.3 Roles and Responsibilities of Parties involved in undertaking Part 6 Study

1.3.1 *The Sponsor*

The Sponsor or their agent (in this instance Everick) prepares the written notices, compiles responses to the written notices, and endorses Aboriginal Parties for the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study. The Sponsor carries out the study in consultation with the Endorsed Party(ies) in a way directed at maximising the quality and authority of the study. The Sponsor may engage Cultural Heritage Assessors for the Cultural Heritage Study. Additionally, the Sponsor must comply with any reasonable request made by an Endorsed Party in regards to engaging a Cultural Heritage Assessor for the Cultural Heritage Study. The Sponsor may engage a Cultural Heritage Assessor for the Cultural Heritage Study provided they are adequately qualified.

The Sponsor must take reasonable steps to consult with the Endorsed Party(ies) about carrying out the study including the timing of the Cultural Heritage Study generally and of particular stages of the study; access to particular areas with the Endorsed Party(ies) and the owner occupier of the land; the particular methods of the assessment activity; the choice of person engaged as Cultural Heritage Assessors, and the requirements the Sponsor may have of the Endorsed Party(ies) for carrying out the study.

The Sponsor may give the Cultural Heritage Study to the Chief Executive of DATSIP to record its findings in the register when the sponsor is satisfied that the study has been completed to the extent that is reasonably practicable in the circumstances and the study's findings are in order for recording in the register. The Sponsor must comply with the procedures and other requirements stated in Part 6 of the ACHA 2003 for the carrying out of the study and ensure the findings and other information included in the Cultural Heritage Study, including the study's recommendations, are consistent with authoritative anthropological, biogeographical, historical and archaeological information about the Study Area.

1.3.2 *The Endorsed Parties*

The Endorsed Party(ies) assesses the level of significance of areas and/or objects included in the Study Area that are or appear to be significant Aboriginal areas and/or objects. The Endorsed Party(ies) also consults with the Sponsor about the carrying out of the Cultural Heritage Study, and giving help and advice directed at maximising



the quality and authority of the study. An Endorsed Party(ies) for the Cultural Heritage Study may ask the Sponsor to engage a Cultural Heritage Assessor for a particular purpose.

The Endorsed Party (ies) must take reasonable steps to consult with the Sponsor about carrying out the study including the timing of the Cultural Heritage Study generally and of particular stages of the study; access to particular areas with the Sponsor; the particular methods of the assessment activity; the choice of person engaged as Cultural Heritage Assessors, and the requirements the Endorsed Party(ies) may have of the Sponsor for carrying out the study.

The Endorsed Party(ies) must sign or nominate a person who is stated in the study to sign the study in support of information and other matters in the study and of the recording of some or all of the study's findings in the register. The Endorsed Party(ies) must document the extent to which any Endorsed Party(ies) does not agree with the recording of the study's findings in the register.

1.3.3 The Cultural Heritage Assessors

The Cultural Heritage Assessor for the Cultural Heritage Study has the role of giving help and advice directed at maximising the quality and authority of the Cultural Heritage Study only to the extent agreed to by the Sponsor. The Cultural Heritage Assessor may be consulted with by the Chief Executive during consideration of the inclusion of the Study Area into the register.

1.3.4 The Owners and Occupiers of the Land Included in the Study Area

The Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA), as owner of the land included in the Study Area, may be consulted with by the Chief Executive during consideration of the inclusion of the Study Area into the register. The Land Users of the land included in the Study Area are notified of the recording or refusal to record the Cultural Heritage Study onto the register.

1.3.5 The Local Government

The Local Government whose local government area includes a part of the Study Area receives written notice of the Sponsor's intent to undertake a Cultural Heritage Study. The Local Government whose local government area includes a part of the Study Area may be consulted with by the Chief Executive during consideration of the inclusion of the Study Area into the register. The Local Government whose local government area includes a part of the Study Area is notified of the recording or refusal to record the Cultural Heritage Study onto the register.



1.3.6 *The Chief Executive of DATSIP*

The Chief Executive of DATSIP may record the findings of the study in the register or refuse to record the findings of the study in the register. The Chief Executive is not authorised to assume the role of an Endorsed Party(ies) for the study for assessing the level of significance of areas and objects included in the Study Area that are or appear to be significant Aboriginal areas and/or objects.

In considering whether to record the findings of the Cultural Heritage Study the Chief Executive must have regard to the results and nature of consultation that has occurred for the purposes of the study between the Sponsor and Endorsed Party(ies) and may seek expert advice about the study from any appropriate source and may consult with Endorsed Party(ies), Cultural Heritage Assessors, owners and occupiers of the land included in the Study Area; land users of land included in the Study Area and Local Governments whose local government areas include a part of the Study Area about the study.

The Chief Executive must be satisfied the Sponsor has complied with the procedures and other requirements stated in Part 6 of the ACHA 2003 for the carrying out of the study and ensure the findings and other information included in the Cultural Heritage Study including the study's recommendations are consistent with authoritative anthropological, biogeographical, historical and archaeological information about the Study Area and the Cultural Heritage Study includes the information and other material needed for recording the study's findings under Part 5 Division 2 of the ACHA 2003. Section 48 applies if, under Part 6, the Chief Executive or Minister records in the register the findings of a cultural heritage study.

If the Chief Executive is satisfied that the requirements have been met, the Chief Executive must record the findings of the Cultural Heritage Study in the register. When the Chief Executive records or refuses to record the findings of the Cultural Heritage Study in the register the Chief Executive must give written notice of the recording or refusal to record to:

- the Sponsor;
- each person who is an owner or occupier of part of the Study Area;
- each Local Government whose local government area includes a part of the Study Area;
- each Endorsed Party for the Study Area; and
- each Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Body for part of the Study Area.

If the Chief Executive refuses to record the findings of the Cultural Heritage Study in the register, the Chief Executive must include in each written notice given a statement of the Chief Executive's reasons for refusing to record the findings.



1.3.7 *The Minister*

The Minister may by gazette notice notify guidelines to help people in choosing suitable methodologies for carrying out cultural heritage studies. Before notifying the guidelines, the Minister may consult with Aboriginal groups; industry groups; local governments; and/or other persons the Minister considers appropriate.



2. ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDY – BIRKDALE

2.1 Written Notice of the Part 6 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study

Written notices communicating the intent of the Sponsor to undertake a Part 6 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study in the Study Area was mailed to DATSIP, RCC, ACMA and QYAC. The notices provided a detailed description of the Study Area, using Lot and Plan information. Plans with a clear indication of the Study Area were also included in the written notice.

2.2 Study Area Description

The Study Area includes the lands owned and managed by Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) at 340 Old Cleveland Road, Birkdale, QLD. Specifically, the assessment involves archaeological survey within sections of Lot 1 on RP14143, Lot 2 on RP14144 and Lot 2 on SP146445.



3. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

Soils are 'Woodridge' types, "red-yellow Podzols on low hills of sedimentary rocks" (from 'Soil Association Map: Brisbane – Beenleigh Area' as shown in Howells (2001). Anecdotally, soils were considered very poor and consequently, early development in the area focused mainly on cattle grazing, dairying and small subsistence farms.

In further detail - according to Noble (1996), the Study Area is situated in a landform unit mapped 7b on the P3040 Moreton Region Land Resources Areas Map, with the following characteristics:

7B - Undulating to steep hills:

- **Soils:** Salt marsh – solonchaks on low coastal plains of eustarine sediments. Aprapah – Gleyed podzolic soils with alluvial soils and humic gleys on low terraces of silty alluvium and flood plains of coastal streams
- **Geology:** Petrie formation (Redland basalt), clay, silt, sand and gravel; flood-plain alluvium on high terraces.
- **Vegetation:** Eucalyptus racemose subsp. Racemose woodland on remnant tertiary surfaces.

The ground surface of the Study Area has been significantly disturbed through two historical phases of development. Firstly, the colonial era clearing of the land for Willard's farm, which was built in 1863. The farm house, dairy and outbuildings are adjacent to Study Area and were recently included on the Redland City Council's heritage register. The second phase development occurred during the early 1940s when the United States Army Signal Corps constructed a rhombic antennae array on the site. Known then as the Capalaba Radio Receiving Station, the facility was a critical piece of communications infrastructure to the South Pacific theatre of operations during the Second World War.



4. DESKTOP REVIEW OF THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Prehistory

The lack of recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within the Study Area means records of Aboriginal land use specifically within the Study Area do not exist within academic or grey literature. It is possible, however, to generate an overall understanding of Aboriginal land use practices through researching archaeological studies undertaken in the Moreton Bay region.

It is generally accepted that Aboriginal People have occupied Australia for at least the last 40,000 to 50,000 years. The earliest evidence for Pleistocene occupation of Southeast QLD exists at Wallen Wallen Creek on North Stradbroke Island, where an occupation phase between 20,560 (\pm 250 years) through to the early Holocene period was reported by Robins 2008. Analysis of faunal materials from the site suggests an economy based upon hunting terrestrial fauna that later shifted to marine fish and shellfish exploitation. This is also documented ethno-historically, with early European people observing exploitation of rich marine and resources of the Moreton Bay area (Hall and Hiscock 1988). Shifts in subsistence patterns like this reflect human adaptation to inundation of formerly inland areas through gradual rises in sea levels during the late Pleistocene (Neal and Stock 1986), where coastlines retreated up to 30 km inland (Hall and Hiscock 1988).

In addition to an abundance of food resources, archaeological research informed by ethnographic records demonstrates a highly complex, socially distinct Aboriginal culture. Land tenure was divided between inland and coastal people, which although largely separate in terms of their socio and economic groups, relied on continued interaction through social ceremonial gatherings such as the Bunya feast which took place every three years when the Bunya trees fruit (Hall and Hiscock 1998).

Signatures of Aboriginal land use exist in physical deposits of materials and objects used by people in the past. Subsistence activities are often represented by shell midden deposits, fish and oyster traps, hunting and fishing tools and hearths. Stone tools are an abundant feature of Aboriginal material culture and can be found in a variety of settings depending on the task and stage of production they are discarded at. Other items of material culture included burials, art, stone arrangements, stone quarries and scarred or carved trees.

4.2 *European Settlers and Aboriginal People*

Early European explorers in the Moreton Bay region recorded estimates of Aboriginal populations exceeding 5,000 individuals. Aboriginal People remained in the region and continued to interact with European settlers. Howells (2001: 27) mentioned a story of an elderly man, Tommy Minnippi (Minnippi Rawlins), who was 'King' of the Tingalpa Tribe. Howells also recounts Aboriginal People collecting and trading honey for tobacco with the



white settlers. Whalley (1987: 74) describes Aboriginal interaction with the Moreton Bay penal settlement in which Aboriginal People were utilised to carry out tasks deemed unsuitable for convicts, such as carrying wood and water to the officer's homes. Many Aboriginal People were employed to do housework and yardwork for European settlers. Although it is clear Aboriginal People did not live with Europeans, an Aboriginal camp was nearby, situated in a clearing on the Brisbane side of the Tingalpa Creek. Payment for these services by Europeans was through rations, clothes and goods instead of the institutionalised form of wage labour (Whalley 1987: 76). Aboriginal material culture was evident in the region, with stone artefacts found in Qentin Street in Capalaba, and many boomerangs were found cached in the vicinity of the intersection of Moreton Bay Road and Old Cleveland Road near Chandler. A scarred tree which was used for burials in the area was described to Sarah Fredericks and Jean Rooney who recount:

"There were quite a few Aboriginals there when my father, Bill Mussig, was young. When I was a child he showed me the gum tree where the Aboriginals used to bury their dead, and to him that was a very sacred tree. It was right across the road from where Mussig's gate was. It was on the left hand side of Camrose Street, just where there is a bend in the road. That tree was still there until well after my father died in 1949" (Howells 2001: 28).

It is clear from these stories that Aboriginal People maintained their presence in the region after white settlers arrived.

4.3 *European Land Use of the Region*

During his 1841 survey of the Tingalpa Creek and Capalaba regions, James Warner surveyed a ford over Tingalpa Creek suitable for drays, at a location which is now under the Leslie Harrison Dam (Howells 2001: 29). The first land sales for cattle grazing selections in Capalaba occurred in 1863. As the region was densely covered with trees, the selections had to be cleared to create grazing lands, therefore timber getting became a primary source of income and industry during the early years of the community. One of the conditions of acquiring a selection in the Capalaba region was that crops had to be grown, however the very poor soils of the region proved unmanageable for some. Many selections were passed in for this reason, and the settlers came and went as their luck at cropping varied (Howells 2001).

In 1940s the area west of Old Cleveland East Road and south of Uhlman Road known as Willard's farm or "The Pines" was owned by the Cotton family. From June to September 1942 the US Army Signals Corps constructed a rhomboid antennae array and receiving station at the site in order to service the General Headquarters for the South West Pacific Area (GHQ SWPA). The facility was known as an important element of communications infrastructure that enabled General MacArthur to communicate with Washington DC and allied forces in the Pacific via shortwave radio (Figure 2). After the war the Commonwealth acquired the land and the facility continued to operate as an Air Navigation Station (Queensland World War II Historic Places).



Figure 2: WWII Radio receiving site, Capalaba.



5. HERITAGE DATABASES

5.1 Historical Context

There is an extensive, but quantitatively and qualitatively variable archaeological record for the Moreton Bay region. This variability is due to a number of factors, principally relating to development and an increasing interest in Aboriginal heritage over time, particularly the archaeological record. Prior to the 1960s, there was minimal interest in Aboriginal Cultural Heritage or archaeology within the region (as it was for most of Australia). Occasional reports would appear in the scientific literature or the literature of quasi-scientific organisations (Robins 2008: 6). During the 1960s, archaeological interpretations of Aboriginal occupation of Australia began to gain prominence over quasi scientific organisations.

Archaeological objects and Aboriginal remains were collected and lodged with museums and the Queensland Museum continues to house these collections. None of this work was undertaken by trained archaeologists. Collections donated to museums were often donated by surveyors or geographers who collected objects during their work. Consequently, descriptions of the material, and particularly the area from which it was collected, are generally vague, imprecise or sometimes inaccurate in provenance details. Donation records of objects in the Queensland Museum Registers, for example, describe objects as coming from 'Moreton Island', or 'North Stradbroke Island'.

During this period, some parts of the Capalaba region experienced considerable development, particularly housing development and associated infrastructure, which almost certainly removed significant amounts of physical traces of Aboriginal People on the surface. Depending on the method and extent of clearing, some physical aspects of Aboriginal occupation may still exist in the landscape, and for many Aboriginal People, the intangible aspects of some places remain despite disturbance. Within the greater Redland Local Government Area, some areas appear to have remained relatively undeveloped, potentially leaving the archaeological record of these places relatively intact, barring erosional forces.

In 1964, V.V. Ponosov, from the Department of Psychology, University of Queensland, published the results of a survey of the Aboriginal archaeology of Moreton Bay. This study, despite its limitations, has become an important benchmark. Since the time of the surveys, considerable development has taken place in the Moreton Bay region. Large parts of North Stradbroke Island have also been sand mined, for example, while residential development of the coastal fringe has increased substantially. In the process a number of previously recorded archaeological sites have been destroyed.

In 1967, the Queensland Government passed the Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1967-1976, and later the Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987, which resulted in improved protection for sites, the establishment of a sites register, and a requirement that any archaeological work



(including site recording) be undertaken under a permit. Permit conditions required the preparation and submission of a report, generally by a qualified or qualifying person. As a result, a number of site surveys were undertaken by professionals that resulted in the production of reports with commensurate additions to a central database - now the Department of Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander Partnerships Cultural Heritage Database (referred here as the DATSIP CHD). At the same time, archaeology courses were being established at Australian universities, including the University of Queensland. H.J. Hall of the University of Queensland, Department of Anthropology established a research framework in 1977 called the Moreton Region Archaeological Program (MRAP), resulting in a number of studies being completed throughout the region. Almost all of the dating of archaeological sites in the region was undertaken through this academic program. Most of the sites recorded under permits were entered into the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Database that is now administered by the Department of Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander Partnerships (DATSIP).

In 2002 the Aboriginal heritage legislation was reviewed. Although the database has been maintained, the requirement to submit reports or to inform the Department about the location of sites is no longer a requirement under legislation. As a consequence the frequency of reports from the region being entered into the database has diminished. Nevertheless, the DATSIP CHD is the most accurate and complete source of data relating to Aboriginal sites in the region at this time and for this reason it has been used as the basis for the spatial evidence used in the report.

5.2 DATSIP Cultural Heritage Database Search Results

A search of the DATSIP Cultural Heritage Database ('CHD') was conducted on 5 March 2018 and 7 March 2018. The search included all parts of the Study Area using a buffer of 5000 m. The results of the DATSIP search are presented in and Table 1 and Figure 3.

Table 1 DATSIP Sites.

DATSIP ID	Latitude	Longitude	Record Date	Attribute
LB:F33	-27.527729	153.247146	Nov 9, 1992	Scarred/ Carved Tree
LB:I51	-27.550783	153.170451	Jan 1, 1999	Artefact Scatter
LB:O35	-27.498282	153.145686	Jan 1, 1990	Burial(s)



5.2.1 Previous Cultural Heritage Assessments

From our internal database, we can assert that six (6) cultural heritage investigations have been undertaken in the region that are relevant to the Study Area (Table 2). However, these reports are not publically available and the results of these studies are unknown to us.

Table 2: List of cultural heritage assessments conducted within vicinity of the Study Area.

Author	Year	Report Title
	1986	Point Halloran Project Environmental Impact Study: Vol. 1, Parts I – VI.
	1992	Report on a Heritage Inspection of a Proposed Subdivision at Redland Bay, Queensland
	1993	An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Residential Development at Mt Cotton, Southeast Queensland (Series: University of Queensland Archaeological Services Unit Report; no.212).
	1997	Cultural Heritage Survey of Proposed Sewer Lines 2, 3, and Trunkmain Bypassing Pump Station 7, Capalaba, Redland Shire Council, Southeast Queensland.
	2003	A Cultural Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Residential Development at Thornlands Road, Thornlands.
	2003	A Cultural Heritage Assessment of a Proposed Residential Development at Moreton Road, Thornlands.

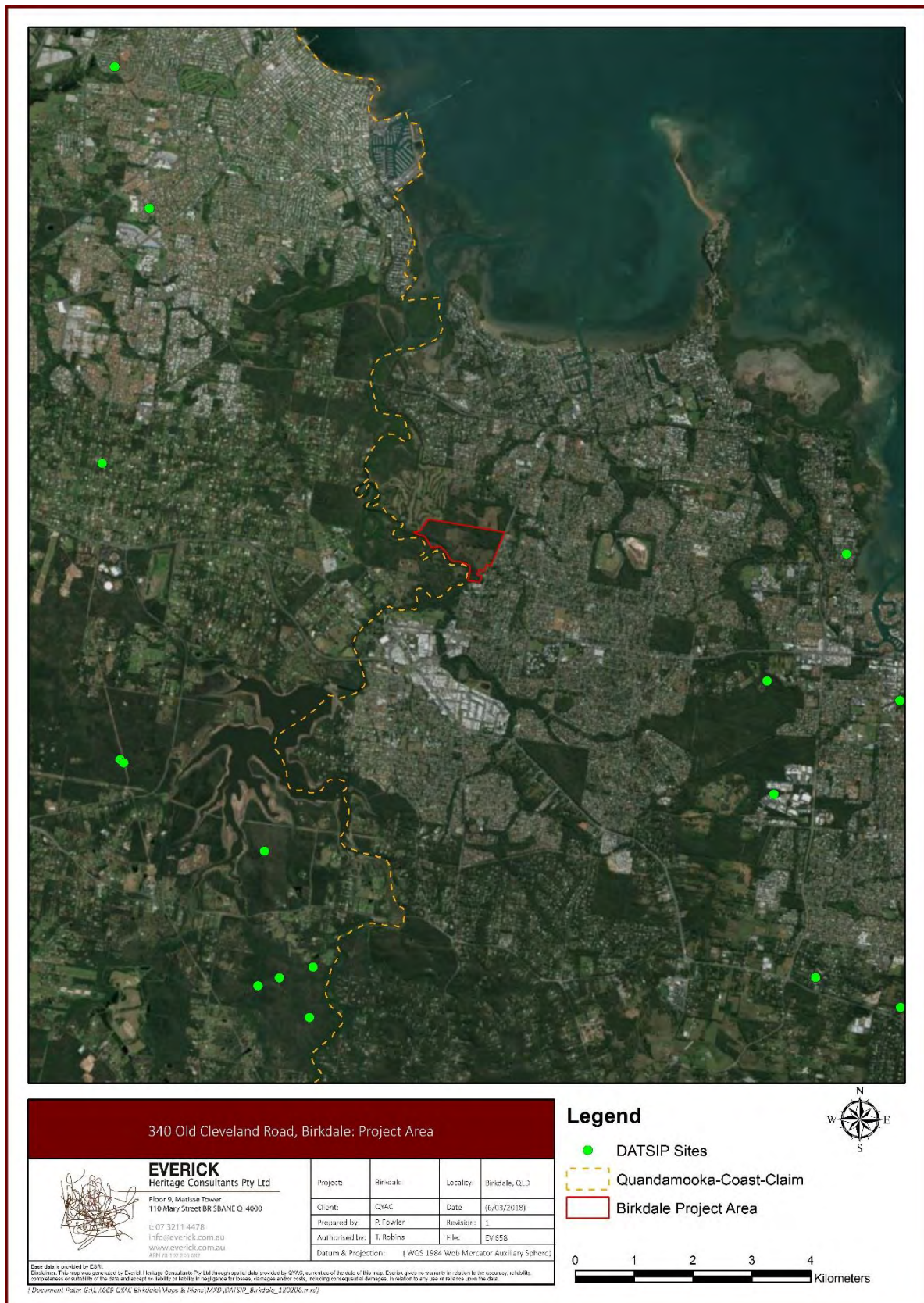


Figure 3: DATSIP Sites within 5 km of the Study Area.



5.2.2 Mainland Recorded Sites

A review of DATSIP records in 2017 indicates that currently some seventy- seven (77) archaeological sites have been recorded on the mainland, within the QYAC Native Title Costal Claim. These comprise of ten (10) different site types (Figure 4). Of these different types of sites, forty- six (46) sites are shell middens and nine (9) are artefact scatters. Many of the sites recorded in the early 1960s have subsequently been destroyed by development and environmental change.

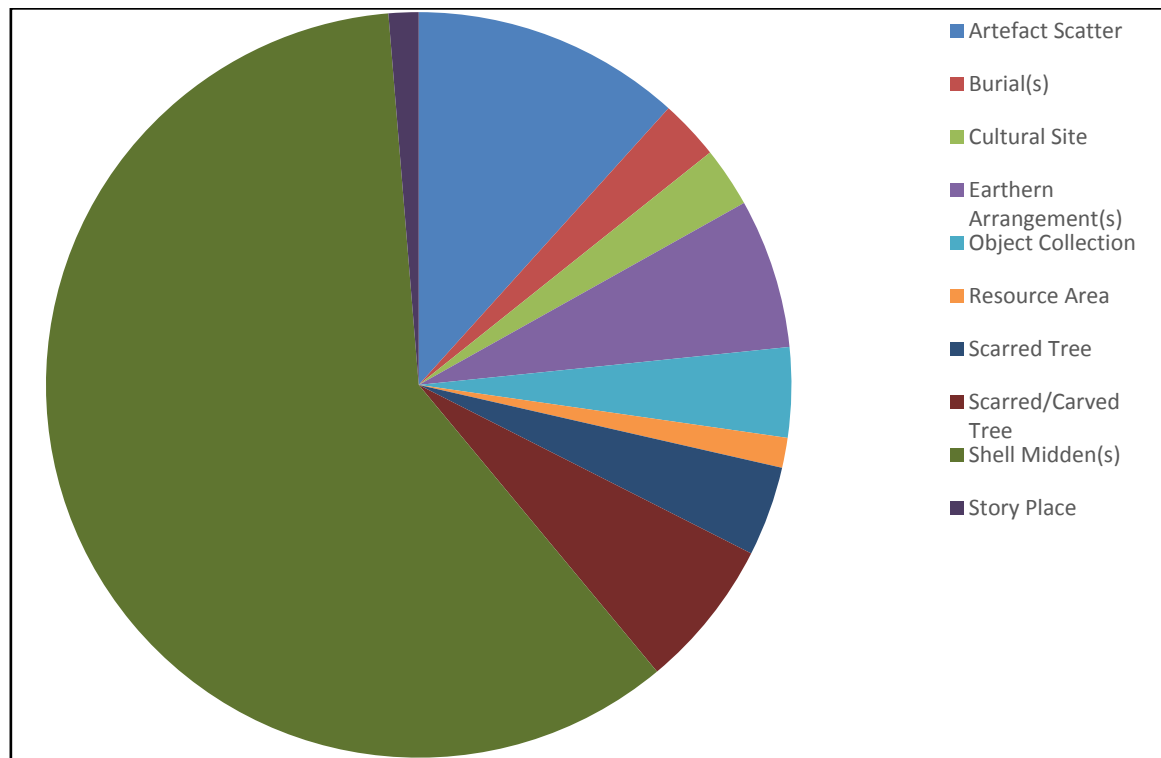


Figure 4: Chart showing percentage of artefact types recorded on the mainland.

5.2.3 Island Recorded Sites

A review of DATSIP records in 2017 indicates that currently some three hundred and eighty (380) archaeological sites have been recorded on the within the QYAC Native Title People 1 and 2 claim areas. Theses comprise of fifteen (15) different site types (Figure 5). Of these, two hundred and seventy- six (276) sites are shell middens, sixty- six (66) are artefact scatters and ten (10) are scarred trees.

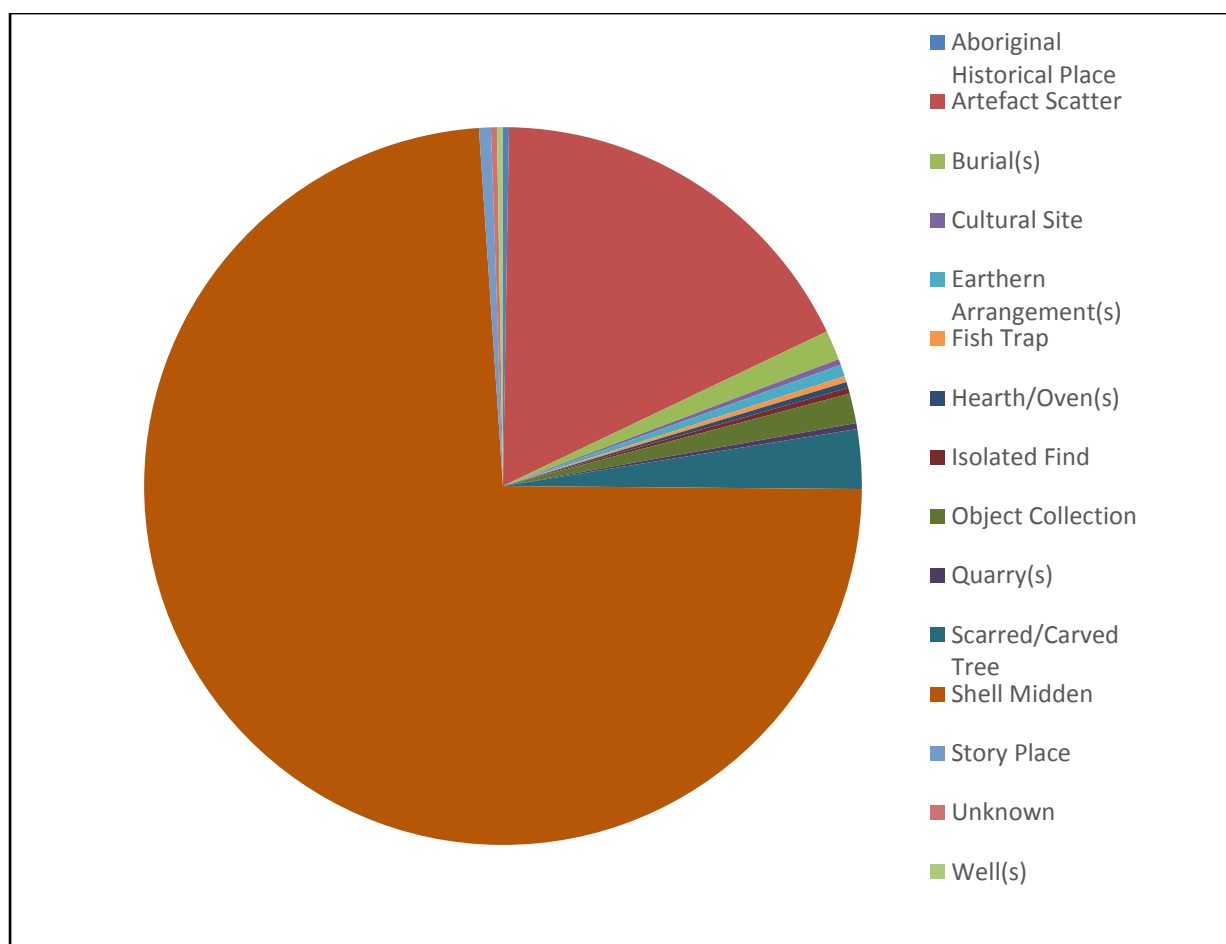


Figure 5: Chart showing percentage of artefact types recorded on islands.

5.3 Disturbance Analysis

Historical aerial photography is a useful tool for determining land use and to map the extent of ground disturbance over time. From aerial photographs it is possible to identify land clearing, a range of agricultural activities, the construction of buildings, roads and tracks, dams and irrigation channels and many other activities that leave an imprint on the land surface. By examining photographs at intervals from the earliest to the latest, the history of any ground disturbance can be documented. It is important to note land clearing practises prior to the 1950s were often done by hand, due to a lack of heavy machinery use in farming practices. Clearing land by hand generally does not disturb the land as much as chain pulling or blade ploughing. This means that land clearing prior to the 1950s cannot conclusively be determined as Significant Ground Disturbance as defined in the Duty of Care Guidelines.

Historical aerial photographs of the Study Area were obtained for the years 1946, 1955, 1968, 1974, 1987, 1994 and 2002. The earliest photograph from 1946 (Figure 6) shows that the Study Area had undergone prior extensive vegetation clearing. A crop and dirt road exists in the middle section of the Study Area. This crop has been removed by the 1955 photograph (Figure 7). Throughout this decade, an increase in vegetation occurred, resulting in regrowth throughout the south-west section of the Project Area. The historic aerial from 1968 (Figure



8) shows a further increase in vegetation, however systematic clearing has occurred to shape the vegetation for the development of a house and dirt roads. There was little change between 1974 and 1987 (Figure 9, Figure 10), except a slight increase in vegetation. The historic aerial from 1994 (Figure 11) shows no further increase in vegetation but further development of dirt roads. Apart from containing slightly less vegetation, the 2002 photograph (Figure 12), depicts the Study Area largely as it is today.

Conclusions: The Study Area has undergone moderate ground disturbance. The entirety of the Study Area has remained undeveloped apart from two houses and several dirt roads. The main period of disturbance, as shown in the aerial photographs, occurred between 1955 and 1968, when the additional house and dirt roads were established. The systematic clearing of vegetation for dirt roads in the following years would have resulted in further ground disturbance. The photographs reveal that the overall vegetation of the Study Area increased by the decade.

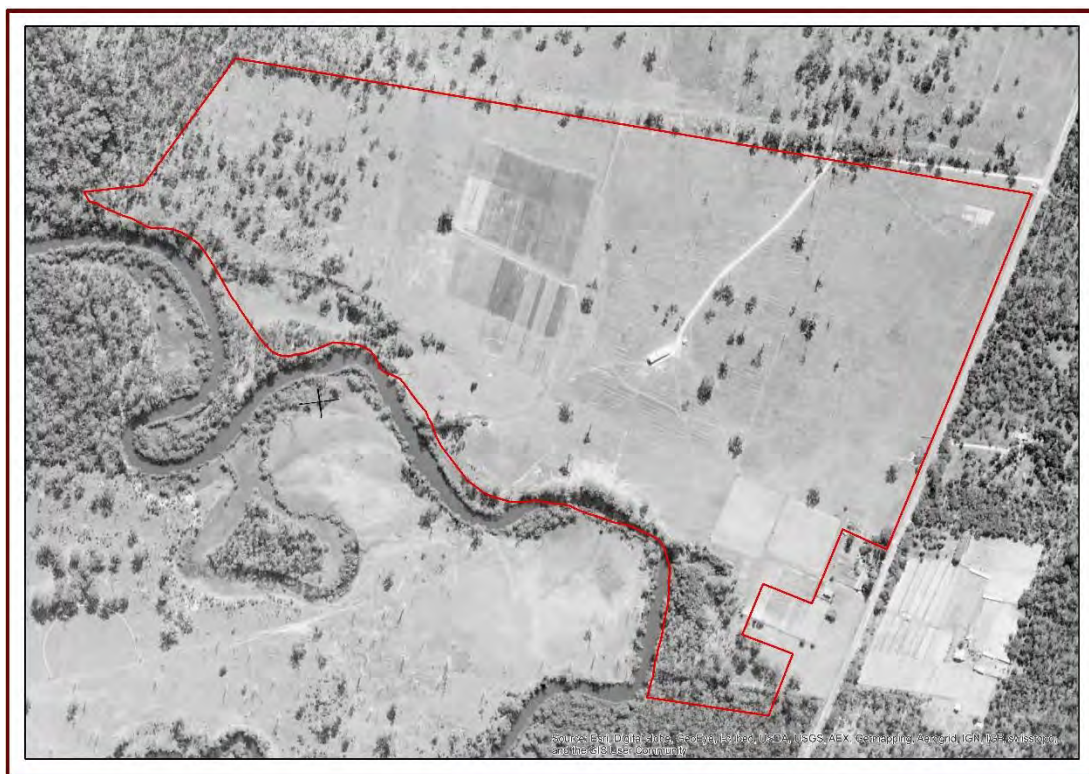


Figure 6: 1946 Historic Aerial Photograph.



Figure 7: 1955 Historic Aerial Photograph.



Figure 8: 1968 Historic Aerial Photograph.



Figure 9: 1974 Historic Aerial Photograph.

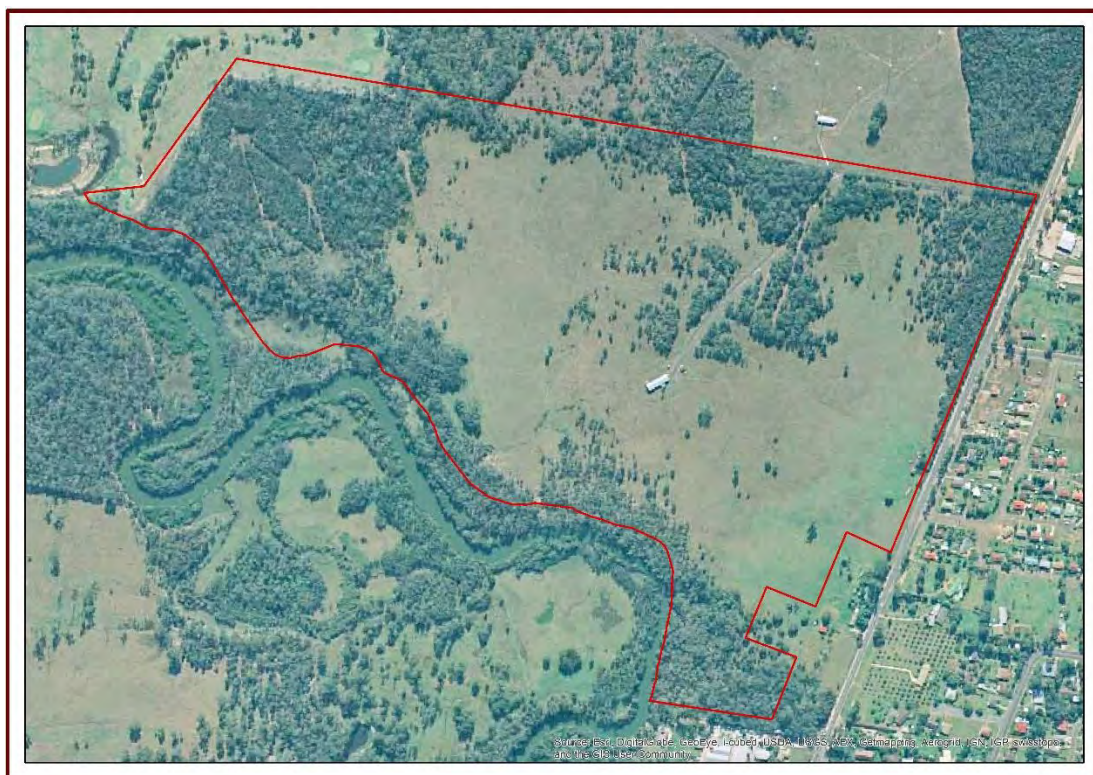


Figure 10: 1987 Historic Aerial Photograph.



Figure 11: 1994 Historic Aerial Photograph.



Figure 12: 2002 Historic Aerial Photograph.



6. SITE INSPECTION

6.1 Survey Team

A cultural heritage survey was conducted in the Study Area on 12 and 13 March 2018. The Study Area was systematically and methodologically inspected by the survey team to identify Aboriginal cultural heritage and to determine areas of potential Aboriginal cultural heritage. The survey team consisted of Michael Costello (QYAC Cultural Heritage Co-Ordinator) and Everick Archaeologist Tony Miscamble.

6.2 Access to the Study Area

Stephen Harris, Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA), granted lawful access for the Cultural Heritage Study in the Study Area.

6.3 Survey Methodology

The field methods aimed to inspect exposed ground surfaces and mature trees within the Study Area, as conditions would allow; to record any archaeological material found and assess its significance; and assess the potential for concealed Aboriginal archaeological sites. The assessment also aimed to establish if there are sites or areas of a non-archaeological nature significant to the Aboriginal community.

Archaeological features may typically include evidence of stone artefact scatters or individual artefacts, traces of bone (human and animal), shell deposits, scarred trees and ash-stained earth that might represent fireplaces. When artefacts are found their location is recorded with a GPS (using WSG84 datum) point via Samsung Tablet S2. The platform used for this mapping of data is called Avenza, which records the GPS points, track logs, and enables photographs to be taken with the GPS data. The artefacts are then described using the platform called Fulcrum; a digital recording sheet.

The constraints to site detection are almost always predominantly influenced by post European settlement land uses and seldom by natural erosion processes. The area of surface exposure and the degree of surface visibility within exposed surfaces are usually the product of 'recent' land uses e.g. land clearing, construction of communication towers, road construction, natural erosion and accelerated (man-made) erosion. In this case the major 'man made' constraints to Aboriginal site survivability and detection would be due firstly to the clearing of land for agricultural purposes and, secondly, earth movement associated with the construction of the communications facility during the Second World War.



An initial inspection was completed of the Study Area to identify:

- a) the range of ground surface conditions that existed in the Study Area;
- b) the location of archaeological sites within the Study Area;
- c) any areas identified in the project proposal as being subject to construction of permanent infrastructure or infrastructure with excavated footings;
- d) areas where there was a likelihood that sites might exist as surface or sub-surface deposits within the Study Area;
- e) disturbed areas in the Study Area where it was unlikely heritage would remain, even though it may have existed at some time in the past;
- f) areas that did not require further assessment; and
- g) appropriate assessment approaches to better understand the archaeological record in areas where it was determined Aboriginal sites may exist.

6.4 Survey Coverage

The Study Area was systematically and methodologically inspected by the survey team to identify Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and to determine areas of potential Aboriginal Cultural Heritage. The methods used to inspect the Study Area was a series of pedestrian transects covering approximately 50% of the Study Area, including the banks of Tingalpa Creek (Figure 13). Ground Surface Visibility ('GSV') measures the level of visibility on the surface of the ground at the time of survey to accurately assess the presence of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage. GSV was recorded throughout the Study Area. GSV was between 0-70% averaged across the Study Area (Figure 14, Figure 15). Areas suitable for survey, where they existed, typically included walking paths, fire trails and bushland recently burned by fire. The main constraint to archaeological inspection included standing water and associated vegetation in watercourse, leaf litter, grass and shrub regrowth under the forest canopy.

Visual inspection of the trunks of mature trees was undertaken within the Study Area for evidence of modification ('scarred trees'). Any potential Aboriginal cultural material identified during the cultural heritage survey was recorded, photographed and mapped by non-differential GPS.

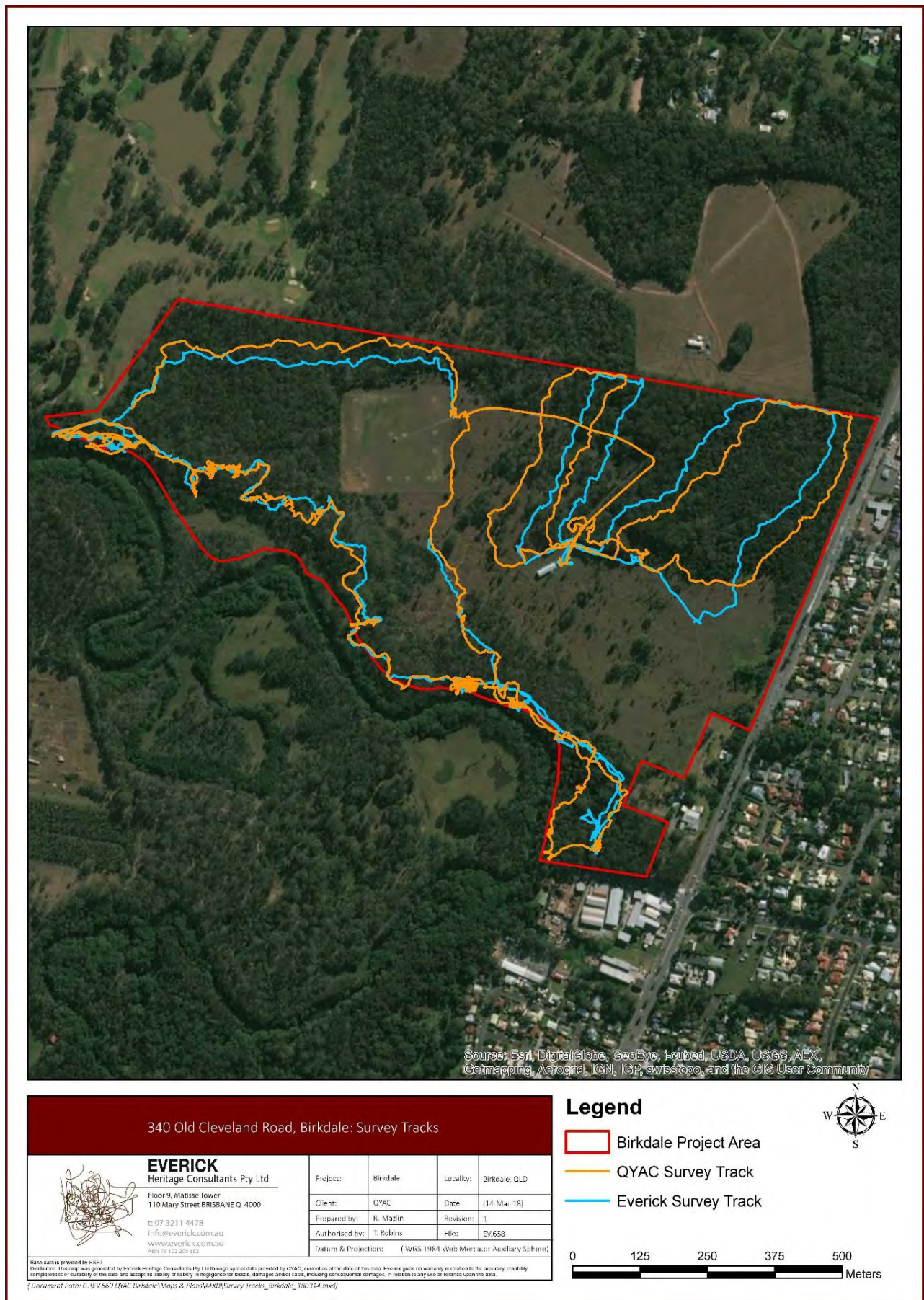


Figure 13: Survey tracks.



Figure 14: Example of poor ground surface visibility.



Figure 15: Example of good ground surface visibility.



7. SURVEY RESULTS

The Study Area is situated on the disused communications facility located at 340 Old Cleveland Road, Birkdale and comprises areas of former pasture overgrown with weeds and bushland, being combinations of native regrowth forest, native regrowth shrubs and grasses or introduced weedy shrubs and small trees. There is an area of remnant vegetation in the south-eastern corner that is relatively undisturbed. There is a network of roads and buildings associated with the ACMA communications facility.

The Study Area was heavily impacted by the construction of the ACMA communications facility during World War II. Much of the vegetation has a small diameter, indicative of recent regrowth (Figure 16). Disturbance is also evident in surface rubbish (Figure 17). Having consideration for the nature of disturbance it is reasonable to conclude that part of the Study Area has been disturbed as defined by the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (Qld), however the nature and extent of this disturbance would not remove the potential for the Study Area to contain subsurface archaeological sites.



Figure 16: Evidence of vegetation regrowth.



Figure 17: Evidence of disturbance.

7.1 Sites Recorded During Survey

Two (2) isolated artefacts, and two artefact scatters (AS01 and AS02) comprising of thirty-four (34) stone artefacts, and one (1) potential scar tree were identified during the survey (see Figure 18 and Table 3). The two (2) isolated artefacts and the artefact scatter AS01 containing thirteen (13) stone artefacts were identified in the vicinity of fire trails and paths occurring along the southern boundary of the Study Area, which borders Tingalpa Creek. The second artefact scatter, AS02, containing twenty-one (21) stone artefacts occurs on an erosion slope above the Tingalpa Creek bank. The potential scar tree (Figure 23) was recorded within the south-eastern corner of the Study Area, approximately 37 metres from the southern boundary and approximately 100 metres from the eastern boundary.



Table 3: Identified Sites within Study Area

Artefact Type	Latitude	Longitude	Description
Artefact scatter (AS01)	-27.50833	153.19620	4 silcrete flakes, 2 silcrete core pieces, 2 chert flaked pieces, a chert flake, a chert core piece, 3 chalcedony flakes
Artefact scatter (AS02)	-27.5115221	153.2003101	12 silcrete flakes, 3 silcrete flaked pieces, a silcrete shatter, 2 quartzite fragments, a quartzite flaked piece, a chert flake and a chert flaked piece
Isolated artefact	-27.5115806	153.2009339	White silcrete flaked piece
Isolated artefact	-27.5118293	153.2010144	Fragment of shell
Potential scarred tree	-27.5139895	153.2024125	Living eucalypt



Figure 18: Survey Results.



7.1.1 *Isolated Artefacts*

Two (2) isolated artefacts were identified (Figure 19) in the vicinity of fire trails and paths occurring along the southern boundary of the Study Area, which borders Tingalpa Creek. According to ACMA, fire trails were recently cut by emergency services in response to a fire that occurred in January 2018. Artefacts have been exposed at the surface of the disturbed soil by recent rain. IA01 is a white fragment of mussel or oyster shell (Figure 19) that measures 12 mm x 22 mm x 10 mm. IA02 is a white, quartzite flaked piece (Figure 20) that measures 10 mm x 24 mm x 10 mm.



Figure 19 Isolated shell artefact IA01.



Figure 20: Isolated stone artefact IA02.



7.1.2 Artefact Scatter AS01

A scatter of thirteen (13) stone artefacts was identified along a fire trail recently cleared along the embankment with Tingalpa Creek. The scatter includes four (4) silcrete flakes and two (2) silcrete core pieces, two (2) chert flaked pieces, a chert flake and a chert core piece, and three (3) chalcedony flakes (Figure 21).



Figure 21: Artefact scatter AS01.



7.1.3 Artefact Scatter AS02

A scatter of twenty-one (21) stone artefacts was identified on an erosion slope above Tingalpa Creek. The scatter includes twelve (12) silcrete flakes, three (3) silcrete flaked pieces and a silcrete shatter, two (2) quartzite fragments and a quartzite flaked piece, a chert flake and a chert flaked piece (Figure 22).



Figure 22: Artefact scatter AS02.



7.1.4 *Potential Scarred Tree 1*

The Potential Scarred Tree 1 (Figure 23) is a eucalypt located approximately 37 metres north of the southern boundary and approximately 100 metres west of the eastern boundary in the Study Area. The tree is alive and healthy and the diameter at breast height (DBH) is 2665 mm. The scar is oriented facing south and is located from 1700 mm above ground level. The scar is approximately 3500 mm in length, 400 mm wide, 150 mm overgrowth, with a rectangular shape.



Figure 23: Potential scar tree.



8. ARTEFACT ANALYSIS

Artefact analysis was completed on all 36 artefacts identified and salvaged from the survey areas. One artefact is a fragment of mussel or oyster shell. The total assemblage of Aboriginal stone artefacts (N= 35) is comprised of flakes (N= 21), flaked pieces (N= 8), core pieces (N= 3), shattered pieces (N= 1) and fragments (N= 2) Table 4: Stone artefact Type Analysis. Table 4). The absence of cores and relatively low percentage of core fragments when compared to flakes indicates that parts of the site likely functioned as a tool knapping area, whereby suitable stone material was brought to the site to produce formed flakes. This interpretation is based on the high amounts of 'waste' material that results from the production of useful flakes compared to the number of flakes which were discarded at the site and the presence of a small number of formed tools.

Table 4: Stone artefact Type Analysis.

Artefact Type	Artefact Count	Percent	Weight (g)
Core pieces	3	8.57%	23.10
Flake	21	60.0%	88.80
Flaked piece	8	22.86%	37.55
Fragment	2	5.71%	9.12
Shatter	1	2.86%	3.44
Grand Total	35	100%	162.01

8.1 Raw Material

The artefact assemblage comprised artefacts produced from raw materials with high silica content and fine grain structure which are characteristically utilised to produce small and uniform functional artefacts (Table 5). Silcrete was the most common raw material (62.86%) with chert the next most common (17.14%). The chert is of the common Brisbane River chert, a fine-grained dark yellowish brown opaque stone common in eastern assemblages. The overall relative proportions of raw materials suggest opportunistic collection of locally available stone materials. Silcrete and quartzite are the most immediately available material and represents 74% of the total assemblage.

Table 5: Stone artefact Material Analysis.

Artefact Material	Artefact Count	Percent	Weight (g)
Chalcedony	3	8.57%	6.66
Chert	6	17.14%	30.57
Quartzite	4	11.42%	13.42
Silcrete	22	62.86%	111.36
Grand Total	35	100%	162.01



8.2 Summary of Results

- This Study was undertaken in order to assist QYAC in the management of the Aboriginal heritage within the footprint of the proposed works at 340 Old Cleveland Road, Birkdale.
- This Study was undertaken using historic aerial photographs, local knowledge, archival records and field observations for identifying sites and areas of archaeological potential.
- There are no registered DATSIP sites within the Study Area but three (3) registered Aboriginal cultural heritage sites are located within 5 km of the Study Area (see Appendix B; Figure 3).
- Two artefact scatters of thirteen (13) and twenty-one (21) artefacts, two (2) isolated artefacts and one (1) potential scar tree were recorded in the southern-most section of the Study Area (Figure 18).
- On the basis of the surveys, archival research and consultation with Quandamooka People, the Study Area was assessed into one of three classes of cultural significance (Known, High, and Low). Management recommendations were formulated based on the land classification (Figure 25).
- It is likely that subsurface significant Aboriginal cultural heritage is located within the southern-most section of the Study Area along the boundary with Tingalpa Creek. Clear communication channels between QYAC and ACMA need to be maintained to avoid possible misunderstandings.
- It is recommended that future works proceed in a manner consistent with the recommendations outlined below.



9. STUDY AREA CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

9.1 PRINCIPLES OF SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT – ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

9.1.1 *Archaeological Significance Criteria*

The assessment of archaeological (scientific) significance is a key aspect of developing future cultural heritage management strategies. There are many considerations that contribute to the evaluation of a site or landscape's potential archaeological significance. The primary considerations when evaluating a site's research potential are discussed below (Figure 24).

Rarity: This is related to how prevalent a particular site type is in a given region. Sites that are particularly scarce have the potential to contribute more to our knowledge of past behaviours relative to sites that are common place. For example, on the east coast of Stradbroke Island, coastal (beach) middens would have been common prior to European settlement. However, the impacts of sand mining and development have resulted in coastal middens becoming relatively rare, thus increasing their archaeological significance.

Antiquity: The value in a site's antiquity is closely linked to its rarity. As a general rule, the numbers of particularly old sites will reduce as time progresses. When sites of great antiquity are identified, they are of high archaeological significance.

Representativeness: A site's representativeness indicates whether a site is considered to represent a particular pattern of past human behaviour. It is important to identify sites that have high representative value and conserve them for future generations (Pearson and Sullivan 1995: 148). Representativeness is assessed based on current research questions and technologies and may change through time. It should be noted that a site's representativeness is also related to its cultural value, as distinct from its purely scientific value.

Complexity: A site may demonstrate a range of human behaviours and/or past climate and environmental changes (Pearson and Sullivan 1995: 148).

Integrity: The stratigraphic integrity of a site relates to the subsequent disturbance of a site once it has entered the archaeological record. Disturbance may have been the result of impacts by humans (such as land clearing) or natural causes (such as erosion or bioturbation from ants and insects or burrowing animals). It is generally the case that the greater a site's integrity, the greater its archaeological significance.

Connectedness: A site should not be viewed in isolation, as the human behaviours that were responsible for the creation of the site were invariably connected to other sites reflecting different behaviours nearby.



9.1.2 Archaeological Significance Assessment Limitations

With all scientific research, including the assessment of ‘scientific significance’, it is important to acknowledge the limitations of any conclusions that have been drawn in relation to the assessment of the Study Area.

In this assessment, we have categorised the Study Area into areas of ‘Known Heritage’, ‘High Risk’ and ‘Low Risk’. The values we have used are not precise. They exemplify arbitrary distinctions that are necessary for ease of demonstrating the scientific value of the Study Area as a whole. These categories represent a relative continuum of significance, which is demonstrated by the diagram in Figure 24. The intention of this figure is to show examples of the values used in this assessment. Of course, it is quite possible that even a single artefact may be of high archaeological significance, where it can be demonstrated that the artefact exhibits one or more of the criteria above.

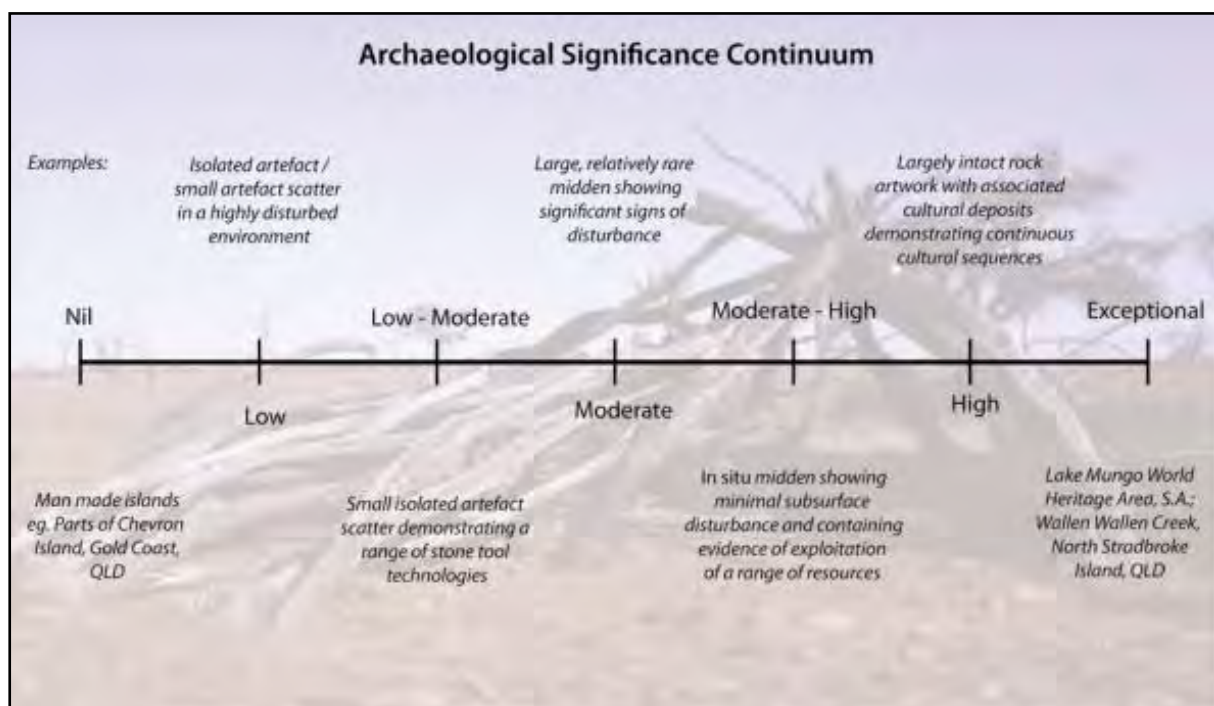


Figure 24 Archaeological Significance Continuum applied in this assessment

9.2 INTANGIBLE HERITAGE VALUES

The Study Area is located within a landscape of high cultural significance with a wealth of known nearby sites. The intangible heritage values of the Study Area relate primarily to the way the Study Area relates to nearby cultural heritage places and natural resources.



A number of places with intangible (non-physical) heritage values were identified during the survey. These included:

- access to water and food gathering areas along Tingalpa Creek; and
- presence of known middens and campsites in the area.

9.3 ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

QYAC involvement provides the socio-cultural context of the area, encompassing past and present activities and sets the archaeological research into the broader cultural landscape of Moreton Bay (Ross *et al.* 2003: 80). This statement should be considered preliminary, as further consultation with appropriate knowledge holders is ongoing.

The following statement on cultural significance has been developed through consultation with QYAC and Quandamooka Traditional Owners through telephone communications, meetings and field surveys. The Study Area is situated in an area of larger complex of cultural significance to the Quandamooka People. It is an area to which the Traditional Owners have strong spiritual, social, historical and scientific connections. Moreton Bay and its associated tidal creeks, such as Tingalpa Creek, have been an important focus of occupation for the Quandamooka People in both the pre-contact and historic period. The abundance of fresh water and local resources make this an important area for traditional and contemporary resource use. Its location and the abundance of local resources has the potential to have been an ideal camping ground, including an area for Traditional ceremony.

The potential scar tree, artefact scatters and isolated artefacts within the Study Area are a tangible connection for the Quandamooka People to the significance of the area. The Quandamooka People see the archaeological sites as part of an interconnected cultural landscape that stretched well beyond the boundaries of the Study Area. As a result, contemporary Quandamooka People continue to have a very strong connection to the immediate area.



10. MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations below provide the framework for a consultation and heritage management strategy for future development and or land use within the Study Area. Properly used, the categories below should allow for the early identification of potential cultural heritage constraints (Figure 25). The nature of these categories is that they may be subject to further refinement. QYAC will continue to be the primary means determining ongoing risks to heritage.

To assist the management of cultural heritage within the Study Area, the cultural values were assessed against a range of factors including rarity, antiquity, representativeness, complexity and connectedness (see Section 9). From the evaluation of these factors a three-tiered system was derived. They are:

Category 1: Known Heritage Area

These are areas identified as containing heritage sites as a result of these investigations. In the Study Area, the scar tree and artefact scatters located in the area along the boundary with Tingalpa Creek contribute towards the heritage value of the area. The location of the known cultural heritage can be noted in Figure 25. Future disturbance activities within these areas should be avoided, unless with the express agreement of QYAC. In the event that minor impacts are required for the continued operation and maintenance of infrastructure, works plans should be referred to QYAC for consideration. Responsibilities of QYAC will include:

- consideration of the proposal to fully understand likely direct and ancillary impacts;
- completion of subsurface investigations (if necessary);
- consultation with relevant members of QYAC with respect to the proposed works and investigations;
- provision of a report or letter of advice outlining necessary management considerations, which may or may not be in support of the proposal; and
- minor works shall only proceed on the terms agreed by QYAC.

Category 2: High Risk Area

The High-Risk Area is the southernmost portion of the Study Area as seen in Figure 25. In these areas:

- QYAC considers there to be a high likelihood that archaeological or other places of cultural heritage significance might occur. These areas may include sub-surface artefact deposits, camp sites, stone artefacts, burials or other; or
- QYAC considers there to be of high cultural significance. Examples of cultural heritage values that are considered to be of high cultural significance include shell middens.



Future development of this area should be avoided. In the event that minor impacts are required, works plans should be referred to QYAC for consideration. Responsibilities of QYAC will include:

- consideration of the proposal to fully understand likely direct and ancillary impacts;
- completion of subsurface investigations (if necessary);
- consultation with relevant members of QYAC with respect to the proposed works and investigations;
- provision of a report or letter of advice outlining necessary management considerations, which may or may not be in support of the proposal; and
- minor works shall only proceed on the terms agreed by QYAC.

Category 3- Low Risk Area

In these areas QYAC considers:

- there to be a low likelihood that archaeological or other places of cultural heritage significance may occur due to either past ground disturbance or other factors;
- all physical works should be considered carefully and a 'Finds Procedure' put in place in the event that cultural heritage or archaeological materials are identified during works. At a minimum, works supervisors should have a basic understanding of Aboriginal site identification and have access to QYAC contact details should suspected archaeological materials be located.
- that discussions with the QYAC Cultural Heritage Officer should be undertaken (including provision of project plans) prior to any ground disturbance being undertaken.

The majority of the Study Area has been concluded of being a low risk area, while the southern section is a High-Risk Area, with areas of Known Heritage and remnant vegetation. Site monitoring by a QYAC Cultural Heritage Officer is the most likely strategy to mitigate potential impacts to archaeological materials and other cultural heritage values. Should archaeological or other cultural heritage be identified during construction works, QYAC may require cessation of works. Additional consultation and archaeological or anthropological investigations may be required.

Depending on the proposal and the specific location of proposed works, QYAC may advise that monitoring works are not needed, but will require a 'Finds Procedure' which would allow works to take place with a Cultural Heritage Officer on call should suspected Aboriginal material be located.



Figure 25 Risk Management for Study Area.



11. RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation 1: Register Sites on DATSIP Database

The areas containing Aboriginal archaeological cultural material located during the survey must be registered on the DATSIP database. Information including recorder, site location (plan), site type/s, site material/s and landscape context should be provided in the site registration.

Recommendation 2: Monitoring of Risk Areas

It is recommended that Areas of Known Heritage and High Risk Areas are monitored by a QYAC representative, if these areas are to be impacted by ground disturbing activities or vegetation clearance. Areas of Low Risk are at the discretion of QYAC.

Recommendation 3: Aboriginal Heritage Risk Management

It is recommended that QYAC should be consulted if any ground disturbing activities be planned by ACMA or any future land users for the Study Area, the Risk Mapping (Figure 25) and accompanying management recommendations must be applied. This is recommended for areas of Known Heritage and the High Risk areas with remnant vegetation. Global Information System files showing the boundaries of the risk areas have been submitted in support of this report.

Recommendation 4: Aboriginal Objects Finds Procedure

ACMA or any future land users for the Study Area should ensure that finds procedures for Aboriginal cultural materials are formulated in consultation with QYAC; the finds procedure ensures that Aboriginal cultural material is handled in an appropriate way. The cultural material should not be disturbed and QYAC should be notified immediately. The GPS location of the material is to be recorded at the time of discovery and if required, an appropriately qualified archaeologist and QYAC representative are to be engaged to further investigate and document the material in accordance with the relevant legislation.

Recommendation 5: Aboriginal Human Remains

Should any development, ongoing land-use or erosion uncover human remains at any stage within the Study Area, all activities that led to the discovery of remains must halt in the immediate area to prevent any impacts to the remains. The location where they were found should be cordoned off and the remains themselves should be left untouched. The nearest police station (Capalaba), QYAC and the Quandamooka Traditional Owners and the DATSIP Brisbane office are to be notified as soon as possible. If the remains are found to be of Aboriginal origin and the police release the scene, QYAC and the DATSIP should be consulted as to how the remains should be



dealt with. Work may only resume after agreement is reached between all notified parties, provided it is in accordance with all parties' statutory obligations.



REFERENCES

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- Howells, M. 2001. *Living on the Edge: along Tingalpa Creek a history of Upper Tingalpa, Capalaba and Thorneside*. Unpublished MA thesis, University of Queensland.
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- Pearson, M and Sullivan, S., 1995. *Looking after heritage places: the basics of heritage planning for managers, landowners and administrators*, Melbourne University Press
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- Queensland WWII Historic Places. <https://www.ww2places.qld.gov.au/places/?id=1231>. Accessed 14 March 2018.
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- Ross, A., B. Andersen and C. Campbell 2003. Gunumbah: Archaeological and Aboriginal Meanings at a Quarry Site on Moreton Island, south-east Queensland. *Australian Archaeology* 57: 75-81.
- Whalley, P. 1987. *An Introduction to the Aboriginal Social History of Moreton Bay, South-East Queensland from 1799 to 1830*. Unpublished Honours Thesis, School of Social Science, University of Queensland.



ATTACHMENT A: SPONSOR AND OWNER / OCCUPIERS AGREEMENT

The Sponsor (QYAC) agrees that the content of this Cultural Heritage Study Report adequately records the cultural values of the Study Area.

QYAC and the Owners / Occupiers of the Study Area (Figure 1) agree that the land use management recommendations (Section 10) of this Study Report adequately reflect the intent of both parties over the future management of cultural heritage within the Study Area.

Signed by **QUANDAMOOKA**)
YOOLOOBUURRABEE ABORIGINAL)
CORPORATION ABN: 30457275826)

Director/Company Secretary

Director

Name of Director/Company Secretary
(BLOCK LETTERS)

Name of Director
(BLOCK LETTERS)

Signed on behalf of () by its duly authorised)
signatory)
)

in the presence of:

Witness Signature

Authorised Signatory

Name of Witness
(BLOCK LETTERS)

Name of Authorised Signatory
(BLOCK LETTERS)

Position

Position

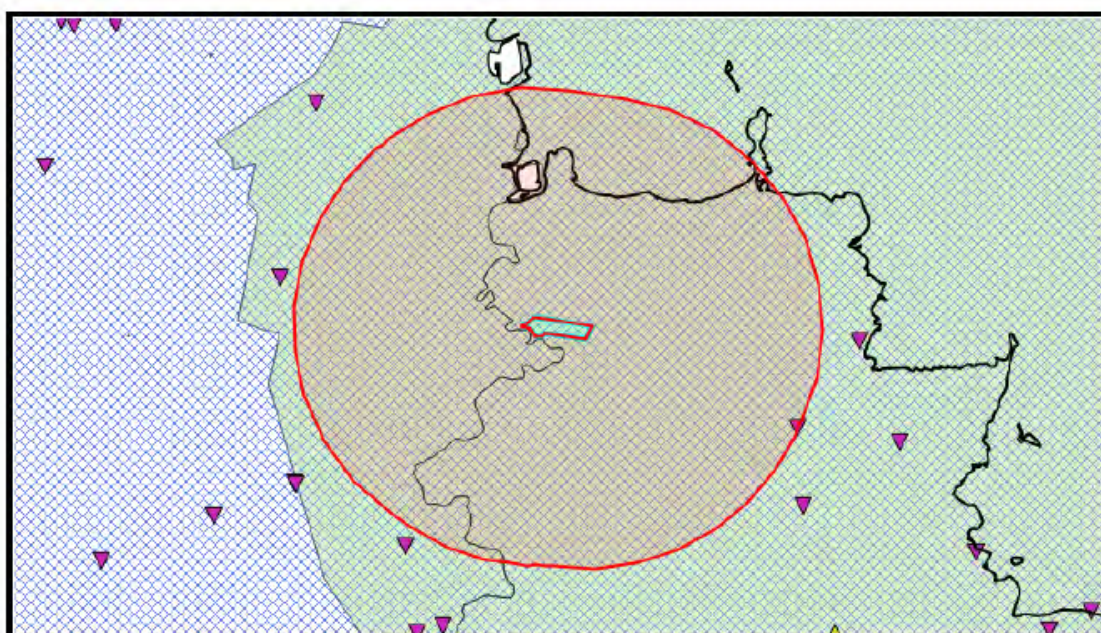


APPENDIX B: DATSIP SEARCH



Lot on Plan Search

Reference Number:	33807
Lot:	1
Plan:	RP14143
LGA:	Redland City
Buffer Distance:	5000 metres



Cultural heritage site points for the area are:

Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Record Date	Attribute	Aboriginal Party
LB:F33			Nov 9, 1992	Scarred/Carved Tree	Quandamooka Coast Claim
LB:I51			Jan 1, 1999	Artefact Scatter	Turrbal People
LB:O35			Jan 1, 1900	Burial(s)	Turrbal People

There are no Aboriginal cultural heritage site polygons recorded in your specific search area.

Mar 5, 2018, 12:34 PM



Lot on Plan Search

Cultural heritage party for the area is:

QC Ref Number	QUD Ref Number	Party Name	Contact Details
QC2003/015 PRC	QUD6014/03	Jagera People #2	Jagera Daran Pty Ltd c/- Ms Madonna Thomson Managing Director 124 Racecourse Rd Ascot QLD 4007 Phone: (07) 3868 1244 Fax: (07) 3868 3206 Mobile: 0435 795 337 Email: madonna.thomson@jageradaran.com
QC1998/026 PRC	QUD6196/98	Turrbal People	Turrbal Association Inc c/- Mr Ade Kukoyi PO Box 3261 SOUTH BRISBANE QLD 4101 Phone: (07) 54323699 Fax: (07) 3889 4822 Mobile: 0408 265 656 Email: turrbal@dakibudtcha.com.au
QC2017/004	QUD126/2017	Quandamooka Coast Claim	Wati Qalotaki Deputy Principal Legal Officer Queensland South Native Title Services Limited Level 10, 307 Queen Street BRISBANE QLD 4000 Phone: (07) 3224 1200 Fax: (07) 3229 9880

Cultural heritage body for the area is:

Body Name	Contact Details
Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC	Chief Executive Officer PO Box 235 Dunwich QLD 4183 Phone: 0488 499 571 Email: ceo@qyac.com.au

Mar 5, 2018, 12:34 PM



Lot on Plan Search

Cultural heritage body for the area is:

Body Name	Contact Details
Turrbal Association Inc	Mr Ade Kukoyi Principal Advisor PO Box 3261 South Brisbane QLD 4101 Phone: (07) 54323699 Fax: (07) 3889 4822 Mobile: 0408265656 Email: turrbal@dakibudtcha.com.au

There are no cultural heritage management plans recorded in your specific search area.

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

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

Regional Coordinator:

Name	Position	Phone	Mobile	Email
Andrew Rutch	Cultural Heritage Coordinator Southern Region	1300 378 401	0459 840 294	Andrew.Rutch@atsip.qld.gov.au

Mar 5, 2018, 12:34 PM



Lot on Plan Search

I refer to your application in which you requested advice on Aboriginal cultural heritage places recorded on the above location.

I wish to advise that the search has been performed on the inventory of recorded Aboriginal sites as per your description. Attached is a list which highlights the identified Aboriginal cultural heritage sites, as recorded for the search area. However, it is not possible to conclusively guarantee the accuracy of these recordings (in particular, the longitude and latitude location description for each site) and extra diligence is required when operating in these locations.

See Attached Report

All significant Aboriginal cultural heritage in Queensland is protected under the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003, and penalty provisions apply for any unauthorized harm. Under the legislation a person carrying out an activity must take all reasonable and practical measures to ensure the activity does not harm Aboriginal Cultural Heritage. This applies whether or not such places are recorded in an official register and whether or not they are located in, on or under private land.

Aboriginal cultural heritage, which may occur on the subject property, is protected under the terms of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 even if the Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships has no records relating to it.

Please refer to our website www.datsip.qld.gov.au/people-communities/aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-cultural-heritage for a copy of the gazetted Cultural Heritage duty of care guidelines, which set out reasonable and practical measures for meeting the duty of care. In order to meet your duty of care, any land use activity within the vicinity of the recorded cultural heritage, should not proceed without the agreement of the Aboriginal Party for the area or a Cultural Heritage Management Plan undertaken pursuant to Part 7 of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003.

Should you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact the approval officer on 1300 378 401.

Kind regards

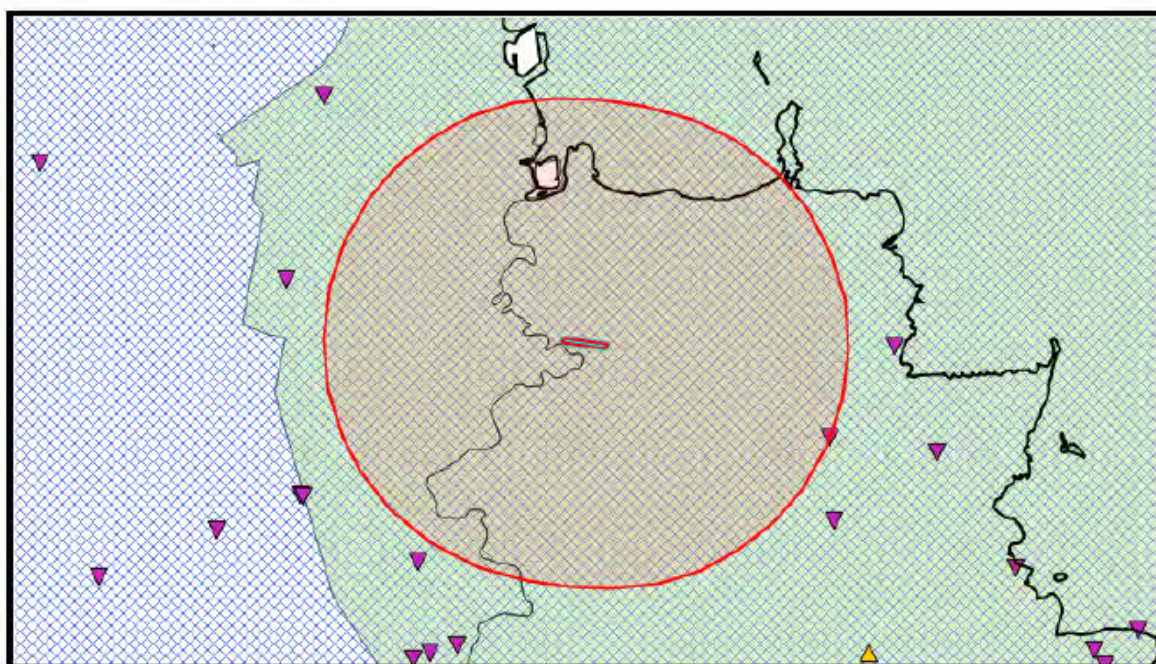
The Director
Cultural Heritage | Community Participation | Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships

Mar 5, 2018, 12:34 PM



Lot on Plan Search

Reference Number:	33901
Lot:	2
Plan:	RP14144
LGA:	Redland City
Buffer Distance:	5000 metres



Cultural heritage site points for the area are:

Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Record Date	Attribute	Aboriginal Party
LB:F33			Nov 9, 1992	Scarred/Carved Tree	Quandamooka Coast Claim
LB:I51			Jan 1, 1999	Artefact Scatter	Turrbal People

There are no Aboriginal cultural heritage site polygons recorded in your specific search area.

Mar 7, 2018, 8:04 AM



Lot on Plan Search

Cultural heritage party for the area is:

QC Ref Number	QUD Ref Number	Party Name	Contact Details
QC1998/026 PRC	QUD6196/98	Turrbal People	Turrbal Association Inc c/- Mr Ade Kukoyi PO Box 3261 SOUTH BRISBANE QLD 4101 Phone: (07) 54323699 Fax: (07) 3889 4822 Mobile: 0408 265 656 Email: turrbal@dakibudtcha.com.au
QC2017/004	QUD126/2017	Quandamooka Coast Claim	Wati Qalotaki Deputy Principal Legal Officer Queensland South Native Title Services Limited Level 10, 307 Queen Street BRISBANE QLD 4000 Phone: (07) 3224 1200 Fax: (07) 3229 9880

Cultural heritage body for the area is:

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Turrbal Association Inc	Mr Ade Kukoyi Principal Advisor PO Box 3261 South Brisbane QLD 4101 Phone: (07) 54323699 Fax: (07) 3889 4822 Mobile: 0408265656 Email: turrbal@dakibudtcha.com.au

There are no cultural heritage management plans recorded in your specific search area.

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

Mar 7, 2018, 8:04 AM



Queensland Government

Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships

Lot on Plan Search

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

Regional Coordinator:

Name	Position	Phone	Mobile	Email
Andrew Rutch	Cultural Heritage Coordinator Southern Region	1300 378 401	0459 840 294	Andrew.Rutch@atsip.qld.gov.au

Mar 7, 2018, 8:04 AM



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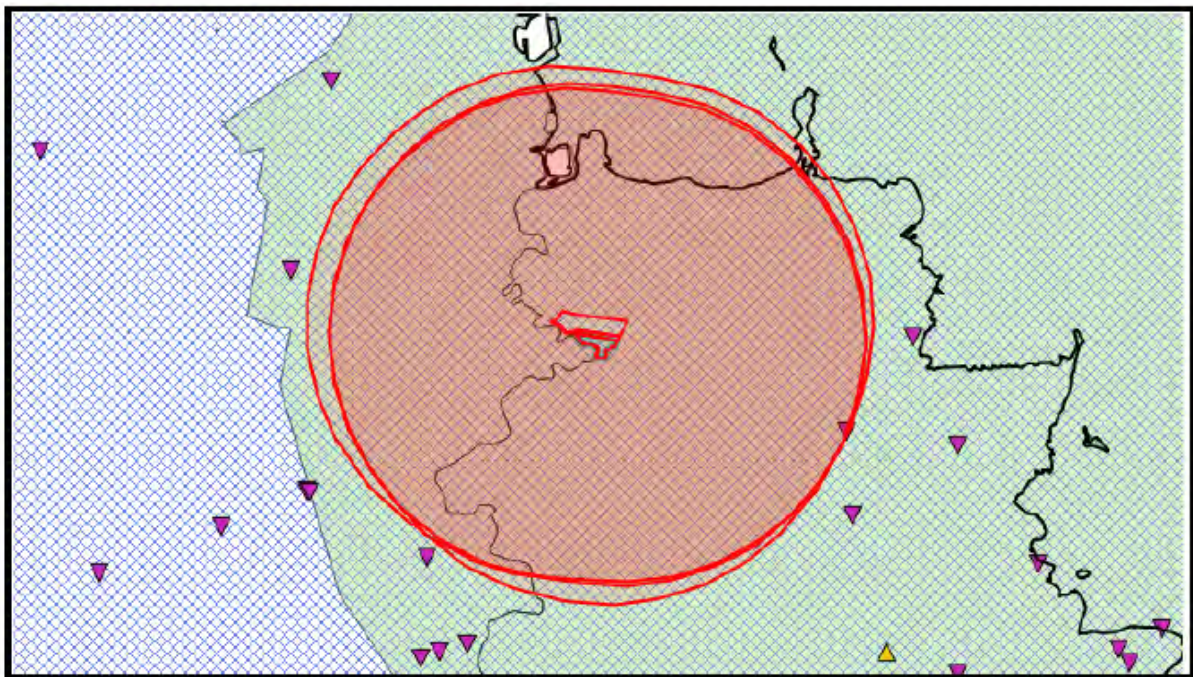
The Director
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Mar 7, 2018, 8:04 AM



Lot on Plan Search

Reference Number:	33901
Lot:	2
Plan:	SP146445
LGA:	Redland City
Buffer Distance:	5000 metres



Cultural heritage site points for the area are:

Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Record Date	Attribute	Aboriginal Party
LB:F33			Nov 9, 1992	Scarred/Carved Tree	Quandamooka Coast Claim
LB:I51			Jan 1, 1999	Artefact Scatter	Turrbal People

There are no Aboriginal cultural heritage site polygons recorded in your specific search area.

Mar 7, 2018, 8:04 AM



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QC2017/004	QUD126/2017	Quandamooka Coast Claim	Wati Qalotaki Deputy Principal Legal Officer Queensland South Native Title Services Limited Level 10, 307 Queen Street BRISBANE QLD 4000 Phone: (07) 3224 1200 Fax: (07) 3229 9880

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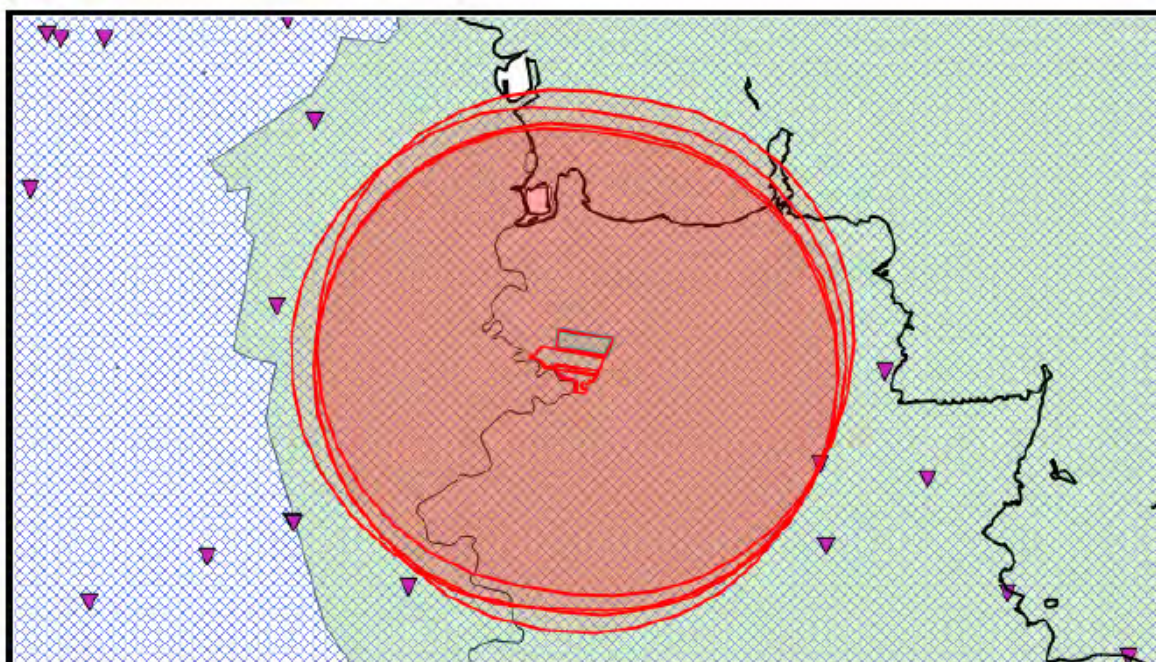
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Mar 7, 2018, 8:04 AM



Lot on Plan Search

Reference Number:	33901
Lot:	1
Plan:	RP101870
LGA:	Redland City
Buffer Distance:	5000 metres



Cultural heritage site points for the area are:

Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Record Date	Attribute	Aboriginal Party
LB:F33	-		Nov 9, 1992	Scarred/Carved Tree	Quandamooka Coast Claim

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Kind regards

The Director
Cultural Heritage | Community Participation | Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships

Mar 7, 2018, 8:04 AM