



OLD GYMPIE ROAD UPGRADE (KALLANGUR - DAKABIN):

Cultural Heritage Assessment

For the Kabi Kabi People & Moreton Bay Regional Council

May 2023

Version 3

DOCUMENT CONTROL

DOCUMENT

Project	Old Gympie Road Upgrade from Kallangur to Dakabin
Project Number	23070
Document Title	Old Gympie Road Upgrade (Kallangur -Dakabin): Cultural Heritage Assessment
File Location	23070/Reporting/Old Gympie Rd Upgrade
Client	Kabi Kabi People and Moreton Bay Regional Council

VERSION	AUTHOR	QUALITY REVIEW	DATE
1	CVDW	JS	10/05/2023
2	CVDW	JS, AH	15/05/2023
3	CVDW	SG	02/06/2023

© Archaeo Cultural Heritage Services Pty Ltd as Trustee for the Ardent Unit Trust (Converge Heritage + Community). All rights reserved. 2023.

Converge has prepared this document for the sole use of the Client and for a specific purpose, each as expressly stated in the document. No other party should rely on this document without the prior written consent of Converge. Converge undertakes no duty, nor accepts any responsibility, to a third party who may rely upon or use this document. This document has been prepared based on the Client's description of its requirements and Converge's experience, having regard to assumptions that Converge can reasonably be expected to make in accordance with sound professional principles. Converge may also have relied upon information provided by the Client and other third parties to prepare this document, some of which may not have been verified. Subject to the above conditions, this document may be transmitted, reproduced, or disseminated by the Client only in its entirety.

ABN 71 366 535 889

BRISBANE

Suite 3, Level 2, 303 Adelaide St, Brisbane, QLD, 4000
GPO Box, Brisbane, QLD, 4001
Ph +61 7 3211 9522

HERVEY BAY

57 East St, Scarness, QLD, 4655
PO Box, 1974, Pialba, QLD, 4655
Ph +61 7 4124 1938

CAIRNS

PO Box 2666, Cairns, QLD, 4870
Ph +61 7 4031 2355

www.convergehc.com.au

admin@convergehc.com.au

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1	LOCATION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION	1
1.2	SCOPE OF THE STUDY.....	1
1.3	DATES AND PERSONNEL	3
2	DESKTOP REVIEW	4
2.1	RESULTS OF ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE SEARCHES	4
2.2	RESULTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL SEARCHES	5
2.3	RESULTS OF HISTORICAL GROUND DISTURBANCE ASSESSMENT.....	7
2.3.1	<i>Brief History of the Area</i>	7
2.3.2	<i>Historical Aerial Analysis</i>	11
2.4	REVIEW OF CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT.....	13
2.4.1	<i>Kabi Kabi Cultural Context</i>	13
2.4.2	<i>Review of Previous Reports and Studies</i>	15
2.5	OUTCOME OF REVIEW	16
3	SITE ASSESSMENT.....	18
3.1	METHODOLOGY.....	18
3.2	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AREA.....	18
3.3	CONSTRAINTS	18
3.4	ASSESSMENT OUTCOMES.....	19
4	RECOMMENDATIONS	25
4.1	STATEMENT OF CULTURAL IMPACT.....	25
4.2	RECOMMENDATION 1: ON-GOING NEGOTIATIONS	25
4.3	RECOMMENDATION 2: CULTURAL HERITAGE MONITORING OF GROUND DISTURBANCE WORKS 25	
4.4	RECOMMENDATION 3: CULTURAL HERITAGE INDUCTIONS	27
4.4.1	<i>Cultural Heritage Inductions</i>	27
4.4.2	<i>Due Diligence and New Finds Measures</i>	27
4.5	RECOMMENDATION 4: VEGETATION MANAGEMENT	27
4.6	RECOMMENDATION 5: FAUNAL REPORT	28
4.7	RECOMMENDATION 6: HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY – NEW FINDS	28
	REFERENCES	32
	APPENDIX A: DSDSATSIP REPORT	34

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: General layout map.	3
Figure 2: DSDSATSIP search results, one stone artefact scatter site is recorded within 1km of the Project boundary.....	4
Figure 3: Vegetation types in and around the project area are classified as 12.5.3 (Endangered) and 12.1.3 (Least concern). Vegetation in the balance of the works area is classified as non-remnant. The Blue polygon marks the location of the proposed works area (Queensland Globe 2023). Pink = Endangered, Orange = Of Concern, Green = Least Concern.....	7
Figure 4: Cobb & Co. coach crossing the long logging [corduroy road] on Gympie Road, North Pine district (now Kallangur), mid 1880s (Courtesy Moreton Bay Region Libraries - Reference number PRLPC-P0193). "The flooded area in the photograph has been identified as the long logging [corduroy road] on Freshwater Creek, one of many similar areas where saplings were laid on boggy road sections of the road to build up the carriage way. The corner of Brickworks Road and Old Gympie Road would be just beyond the tree behind the coach." This image thus looks southeast in the direction of the Old Gympie Road/Anzac Avenue intersection.....	9
Figure 5: Aerial photograph of the Kallangur area, 1957 (Courtesy Moreton Bay Region Libraries - Reference number PRLPC-P0086). "The main road to the right of the photograph is Anzac Avenue. Marsden Road and Narangba Road branch off to the left and <i>Old Gympie Road (outlined)</i> can be seen to the top right of the photograph."	10
Figure 6: 1949 Historical Aerial (Courtesy QImagery 2023). The Project area is outlined in Yellow, and the Freshwater Creek Crossing is indicated by the blue arrow.....	12
Figure 7: 1971 Historical Aerial (Courtesy QImagery 2023). The Project area is outlined in Yellow, and the Freshwater Creek Crossing is indicated (Arrow).....	12
Figure 8: Contemporary Satellite Imagery (Courtesy ESRI World Imagery 2023). The Project area is outlined in Yellow, and the Freshwater Creek Crossing is indicated (Arrow).	13
Figure 9: An example of Poor GI (historically cleared and built up) and Poor GSV (due to turfing and the road surface).	19
Figure 10: An example of Fair GI (remnant vegetation on the road verge) and Good GSV (due to erosion).....	19
Figure 11: Map of recorded points within the Project area.	21
Figure 12: Cluster of trees located at the Old Gympie Road-Anzac Avenue intersection, looking south (OGR-01). They will not be impacted by the works.	22
Figure 13: Bloodwood tree at OGR-01 with a large scar facing the road. This scar was determined to be not cultural in origin, based on its size, and the fact that the scar starts at ground level. A native beehive was located at the apex of the scar.	22
Figure 14: Stand of ironbark trees at OGR-02, looking south.....	22
Figure 15: OGR-04 showing the culvert over Freshwater Creek, looking south. A grey headed? flying fox colony was identified approx. 50m to the west/upstream (to the right of the picture).....	22
Figure 16: The Freshwater Creek Culvert will be widened. There is a limited potential for early historical fabric to remain in this area.....	23
Figure 17: Large remnant scribbly gum tree at OGR-05, looking north. This tree is highly significant to the Kabi Kabi People.....	23
Figure 18: Tree hollow present in the large scribbly gum (OGR-05). Occupied by a sulphur crested cockatoo. Hollows large enough for these big birds, take approximately 270 years to form in scribbly gum (Wormington and Lamb 1999:342). This tree is highly significant to the Kabi Kabi People.	23

Figure 19: Large, truncated, gum tree with visible regrowth, at OGR-06.	23
Figure 20: Stand of remnant tallowwood and gum trees at OGR-09.....	24
Figure 21: Large tallowwood tree, at OGR-12.	24
Figure 22: Areas where Monitoring, of ground surface disturbance works, is recommended. It is important to note that this map has been developed from various third-party sources, which coupled with issues relating to map scale, mean that actual dimensions and boundaries are subject to formal survey.	26

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Cultural Heritage Party for the Project area.	4
Table 2: REDD search results.	6
Table 3: Relevant academic studies for the larger area.	15
Table 4: Points recorded during the field assessment and potential management recommendations for significant trees recorded during the site assessment. In all cases the disturbance of the ground surface would require Cultural Heritage monitoring activities, with monitoring occurring up to 500mm in depth. Unless otherwise stated, all trees listed below will be removed, according to the current plans.	29

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ABBREVIATION	TERM
ACHA 2003	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
DSDSATSIP	Department of Seniors Disability Services and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships
Kabi Kabi People	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group.
MBRC	Moreton Bay Regional Council
REDD	Regional Ecosystems Descriptions Database

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Moreton Bay Regional Council (MBRC) is proposing to upgrade a 5km section of Old Gympie Road between Boundary Rd (Dakabin) and Anzac Ave (Kallangur). Several stands of remnant native trees lie within the corridor. A native bee colony, large tree hollow, and flying fox colony were observed during the field assessment and identified as culturally significant by the Kabi Kabi representatives along with several large native trees that likely pre-date European settlement. The entire Project area is located within an existing road alignment and possesses poor Ground Integrity (GI) due to disturbance from road construction and poor Ground Surface Visibility (GSV) due to thick grass and bitumen.

The remnant roadside vegetation provides habitat for several fauna and flora species and provides a critical link for wildlife in the increasingly fragmented and suburbanised areas of Greater Northern Brisbane, and their preservation forms part of the Kabi Kabi People's traditional Caring for Country obligations. It is also a culturally significant area which was a traditional source of fresh water and a rich resource zone, namely the North Pine River and Freshwater Creek catchments.

The works area for the road upgrade skirts areas of remnant vegetation and contains uncleared road verges and, thus there remains some potential for the presence of cultural heritage material, and this requires management.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and Project Description

Moreton Bay Regional Council (MBRC) are undertaking planning works for upgrading and widening a section of Old Gympie Road, between Anzac Avenue in Dakabin, and Boundary Road in Kallangur (the Project). The works area encompasses 5km of road reserve up to 30m wide (Figure 1). It is understood that the current Project is preliminary in nature as the road corridor will be upgraded in variable stages over approximately 10 years, and that the intent of the project is to only develop the gazetted road reserve, without the need for property resumptions. The upgrade will cater to predicted future traffic demands and improve the operation of this crucial transport corridor. Key features of the project include:

- Major intersections will be signalised.
- The road will be widened to 4 lanes.
- Lowering a hill crest to meet current standards.
- Active transport options will be incorporated with footpaths, and cycle lanes will be installed.
- Upgraded drainage, including an expanded culvert crossing of Freshwater Creek.
- Greening of the corridor through plantings along the verges and median strip.
- Installation of wildlife fencing adjacent to the indicative bulk earthworks area.

The Kabi Kabi People (QC2018/007, QUD20/2019) are the Native Title claimants for the project area. Converge Heritage + Community (Converge) were appointed to act as technical advisors by the Kabi Kabi People to assist on cultural heritage matters.

Note: *This report may be subject to future changes pending review by the Kabi Kabi People. Any changes to the Project plans or the Project footprint may necessitate a reassessment by the Kabi Kabi People.*

1.2 Scope of the Study

The scope of the fieldwork was to undertake a site survey and assessment of the project area and to develop appropriate strategies to manage potential impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage by project activities. Specifically, the scope of the project was to undertake:

- Reviews of previous Aboriginal cultural heritage reports and studies for the broader Project area from Converge's internal database.
- Reviews of available digital and GIS data to aid in the development of predictive modelling, focusing on information available on Queensland Globe and other government digital resources.
- Searches of relevant environmental and heritage databases and registers including the Department of Seniors, Disability Services and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships (DSDSATSIP) cultural heritage database, and the Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD).
- Identification of any recorded or known Aboriginal cultural heritage sites or places, within, or in the vicinity of the project area.

- Consideration of legislative requirements relevant to Aboriginal cultural heritage, inclusive of the application of relevant components of the *Qld Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*.
- Determination of the potential for the proposed works to cause harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage sites, places or values.

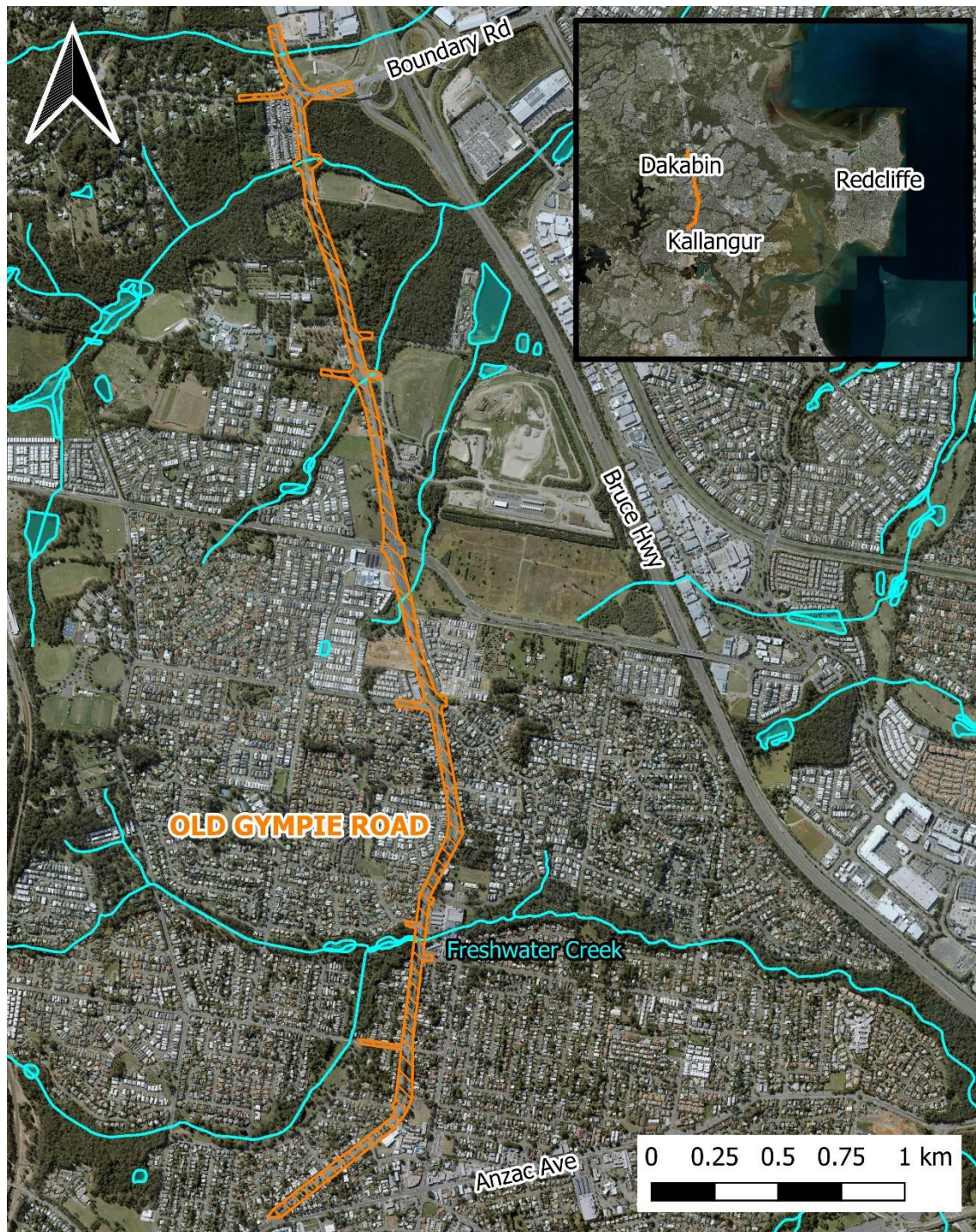


Figure 1: General layout map.

1.3 Dates and Personnel

The site visit was undertaken on the 17th April 2023. The Kabi Kabi People were represented by Norman Bond Snr and Kerry Jones. Christopher van der Westhuizen, Archaeologist, was the Converge technical advisor. MBRC was represented by Alex Wisniowiecka, Dr Natalie Franklin, David Francis, and Tony Abreu.

2 DESKTOP REVIEW

This section provides the results of database searches, reviews of previous studies, an overview of the contextual background for the project area, and reviews of historic aerials.

2.1 Results of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Searches

A search of the Queensland Department of Seniors, Disability Services and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships (DSDSATSIP) cultural heritage database was undertaken on the 21st of April 2023 (Ref# 132939) to determine if there are any registered Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and places in or adjacent to the project area (Appendix A). A buffer of 1000m was placed around the project area for the search.

The Cultural Heritage Party for the project area is the Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group. Contact details are provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Cultural Heritage Party for the Project area.

REFERENCE NO.	FEDERAL COURT NO.	NAME	CONTACT DETAILS
QC2018/007	QUD20/2019	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners P & E Law PO Box 841 MAROOCHYDORE QLD 4558 Phone (07) 5479 0155 Email: reception@paelaw.com Contact: Matt Patterson

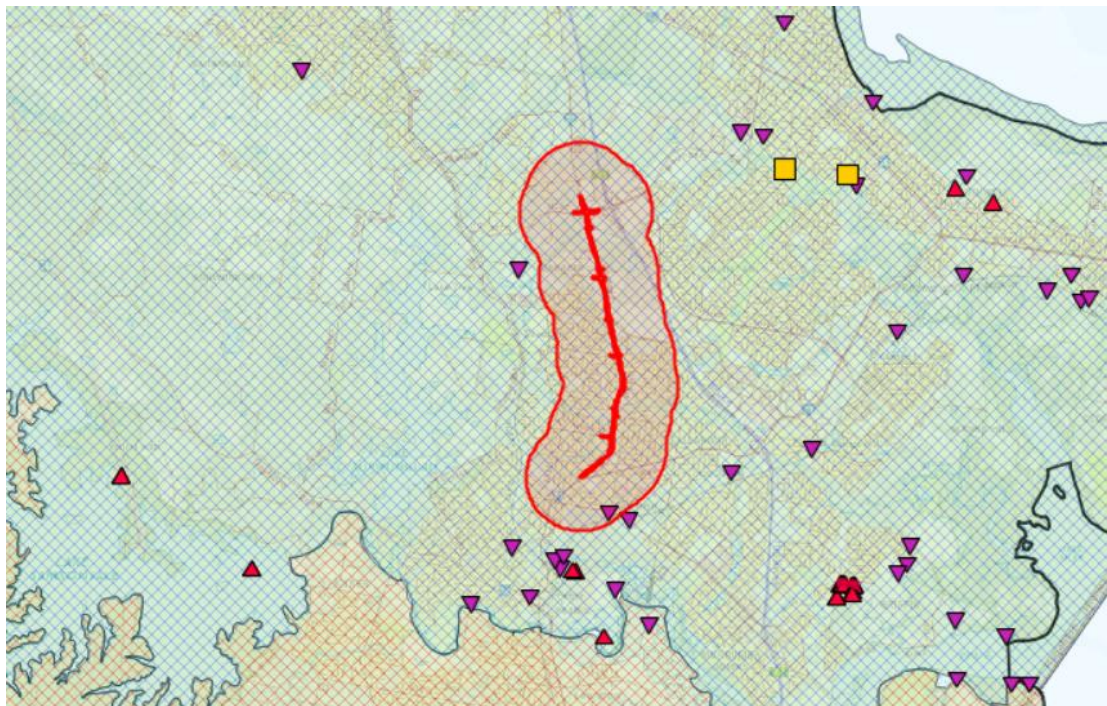


Figure 2: DSDSATSIP search results, one stone artefact scatter site is recorded within 1km of the Project boundary.

The results reveal there is one registered site, an artefact scatter (KB:F92; -27.257547, 152.991489) within the search area. This artefact scatter lies approximately 800m to the southwest of the Old Gympie Road and Anzac Avenue intersection. The site appears to be adjacent to uncleared bushland bordering the Redcliffe Peninsula train line. The lack of recorded sites in the project area, is considered to reflect the highly developed nature of Kallangur/Dakabin, rather than suggesting that no items of Aboriginal cultural heritage are present in the area. In addition, the lack of recorded sites indicates an absence of Cultural Heritage investigations in the general area.

NOTE that all Aboriginal cultural heritage in Queensland is protected under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*, and penalty provisions apply for any unauthorised harm to these sites and places. 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. Therefore, Aboriginal cultural heritage which may occur in the project area is protected under the terms of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* even if DSDSATSIP has no records relating to it.

2.2 Results of Environmental Searches

An understanding of geology and flora habitats provides important information about potential food, fibre, and stone resources available to Aboriginal People in the present and to some degree the latter part of the Holocene. As discussed below this can be achieved using preclearing regional ecosystem mapping produced by the Queensland Department of Environment and Science (DES). The temporal restriction is due to climatic oscillations that have occurred over the last 10,000 to 12,000 years. While there is variance in the nature and dating of these changes the general picture that emerges indicates that during the early Holocene conditions were wetter than today, became more arid in the middle Holocene and that increasing climate variability has occurred during the late Holocene and into the present (Smith 2016:53).

Regional ecosystems are vegetation communities in a bioregion that are consistently associated with a particular combination of geology, landform, and soil (Sattler and Williams 1999, *Vegetation Management Act 1999*). Descriptions presented in Sattler and Williams (1999) were derived from a broad range of existing information sources including land system, vegetation and geology mapping and reports. The use of bioregions can be used to “establish guidelines for obtaining informative archaeological survey results, and research and management objectives within the region” (Smith and Rowland 1991 see also, Rowland et al. 1994). In part, the rationale for using such regions was that “if the natural environment of each area is reflected in the range of material remains that are left at archaeological sites it is a logical step to use the boundaries of these areas as ‘management zones’ or areas in which the archaeology may be assessed in a regional context, rather than on a State-wide basis (Johnson and Rowland 1987:13).”

Thus, if landforms are stable, it suggests there is a high potential for the survival of archaeological sites, conversely the potential for locating sites in unstable landforms may not be as high. Furthermore, landforms and regional ecosystems can be used as a foundation for predicting a particular landscape’s archaeological sensitivity or identifying possible biases in the recording of sites or sample sizes. Similarly, estimations of the availability of potential resources available traditionally allow inferences to be made

regarding what and where traditional activities may have occurred. Extant vegetation, its structure and condition also provide indicators of the integrity of the ground surface.

The REDD supersedes the regional ecosystem descriptions in Sattler and Williams (1999) and provides updated descriptions to improve clarity and also includes additional regional ecosystems and vegetation communities that have been recognised since 1999. The Queensland Herbarium has developed a methodology for mapping regional ecosystems across Queensland which is available as a searchable layer through Queensland Globe. Searches of the REDD database and associated mapping were undertaken to identify the relevant regional ecosystem for the Project Area.

Under the 'Regional Ecosystem Framework', each regional ecosystem is given a three-part numerical code, e.g., '2.5.3' to describe the bioregion, land zone and vegetation. The table below provides the results of the environmental searches and explains the three aspects of the code:

1. The first part of the code refers to the bioregions and represents the primary level of biodiversity classification in Queensland. There are 13 recognised bioregions in Queensland.
2. The second part of the code refers to the land zone that the regional ecosystem occurs on. The land zone is a simplified geology/substrate-landform classification for Queensland.
3. The third part of the code is the ecosystem number and denotes different vegetation. Plant names follow the current Census of Queensland Flora.

The results of the REDD search are shown in Table 2 and a map of the Regional Ecosystems in Figure 3.

Table 2: REDD search results.

ASPECT	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Bioregion	12	Southeast Queensland.
Land Zone	3	Recent Quaternary alluvial systems.
	5	Tertiary-early Quaternary loamy and sandy plains and plateaus.
Vegetation	12.3.5	Paperbark (<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>) open forest on coastal alluvium.
	12.3.6	Paperbark (<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>) +/- blue gum (<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>), swamp box (<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>), bloodwood (<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>) open forest on coastal alluvial plains.
	12.5.3	Scribbly gum (<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>) subsp. <i>racemosa</i> woodland on remnant Tertiary surfaces.

Registered Sweeney's Reserve (QHR 602687), which dates to 1859, and Old Gympie Road, which dates to the 1860s, remain in the area.

In the later second half of the 20th century, population pressure in Brisbane resulted in increased numbers of new residents moving to the area, drawn by the rural lifestyle and proximity to Brisbane.

Figure 4 and Figure 5 illustrate the historic land clearance practices at the site. Figure 4 shows the Old Gympie Road crossing over, or rather under, Freshwater Creek in the mid-1880s. Figure 5 shows an aerial photograph of the Project area in 1957, and clearly illustrates that by 1957 the road reserve had seen some clearance of trees, especially closer to the Anzac Avenue intersection.

Note: While Historical Archaeology was outside the scope of the current project, there is limited potential for the remains of the corduroy road across Freshwater Creek, to be present within the vicinity of the future culvert upgrade.



Figure 4: Cobb & Co. coach crossing the long logging [corduroy road] on Gympie Road, North Pine district (now Kallangur), mid 1880s (Courtesy Moreton Bay Region Libraries - Reference number PRLPC-P0193). "The flooded area in the photograph has been identified as the long logging [corduroy road] on Freshwater Creek, one of many similar areas where saplings were laid on boggy road sections of the road to build up the carriage way. The corner of Brickworks Road and Old Gympie Road would be just beyond the tree behind the coach." This image thus looks southeast in the direction of the Old Gympie Road/Anzac Avenue intersection.

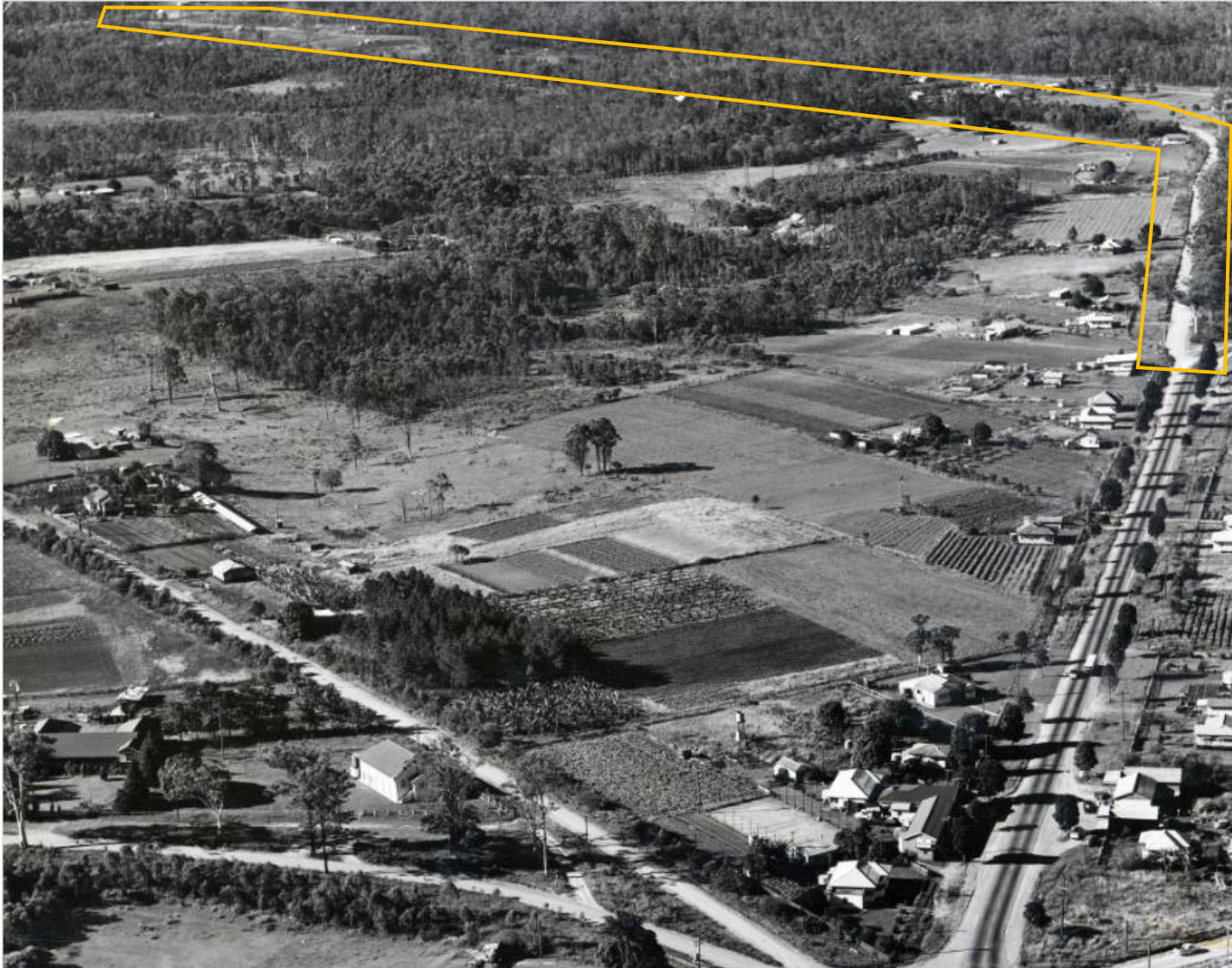


Figure 5: Aerial photograph of the Kallangur area, 1957 (Courtesy Moreton Bay Region Libraries - Reference number PRLPC-P0086). "The main road to the right of the photograph is Anzac Avenue. Marsden Road and Narangba Road branch off to the left and *Old Gympie Road (outlined)* can be seen to the top right of the photograph."

2.3.2 Historical Aerial Analysis

Historic photography and aerial imagery of the project area was examined to determine the extent of European land use and associated disturbance within and around the project area.

The aerial imagery analysed for this assessment were obtained from QImagery and ESRI Imagery (contemporary satellite imagery) with the earliest available image of the project area dating to 1949. These images highlight some of the changes that the project area has undergone, specifically that:

- By 1949 parts of the road corridor has been cleared for agricultural purposes, with clearing activity concentrated towards the Old Gympie Road/Anzac Avenue intersection in the south (Figure 6).
- Starting in the 1950s the length of the road corridor is progressively cleared of vegetation. The population, and associated housing, steadily increases in the rural locality. the population boom in Brisbane in the late 1970s, saw a dramatic increase in the population of the Pine Rivers (incl. Kallangur and Dakabin) area.
- By 1971, the majority of the Project area has been cleared. In the south the density of domestic housing and roads have increased, while in the north large sections of forest have been cleared for the timber industry (Figure 7). The road reserve is almost entirely bare, in the built-up part of Kallangur.
- In 1977 the Bruce Highway finished construction to the east of the Project area.
- By the mid-1980s the Kallangur area has seen significant suburban development, while to the north, the road corridor remains rural. There is regrowth in the forestry areas to the east of Old Gympie Road.
- By the mid-1990s the northern (Dakabin) area is mostly rural-residential and industrial, while Kallangur is increasingly urbanised. Suburban development slowly creeps north along the Project area.
- The contemporary satellite imagery shows the increasing urbanised nature of Old Gympie Road (Figure 8). Pockets of remnant vegetation are present within the road reserve, as well as along the nature corridors centred on creek lines. There is increased vegetation coverage within the road reserve, due to local government beautification efforts.

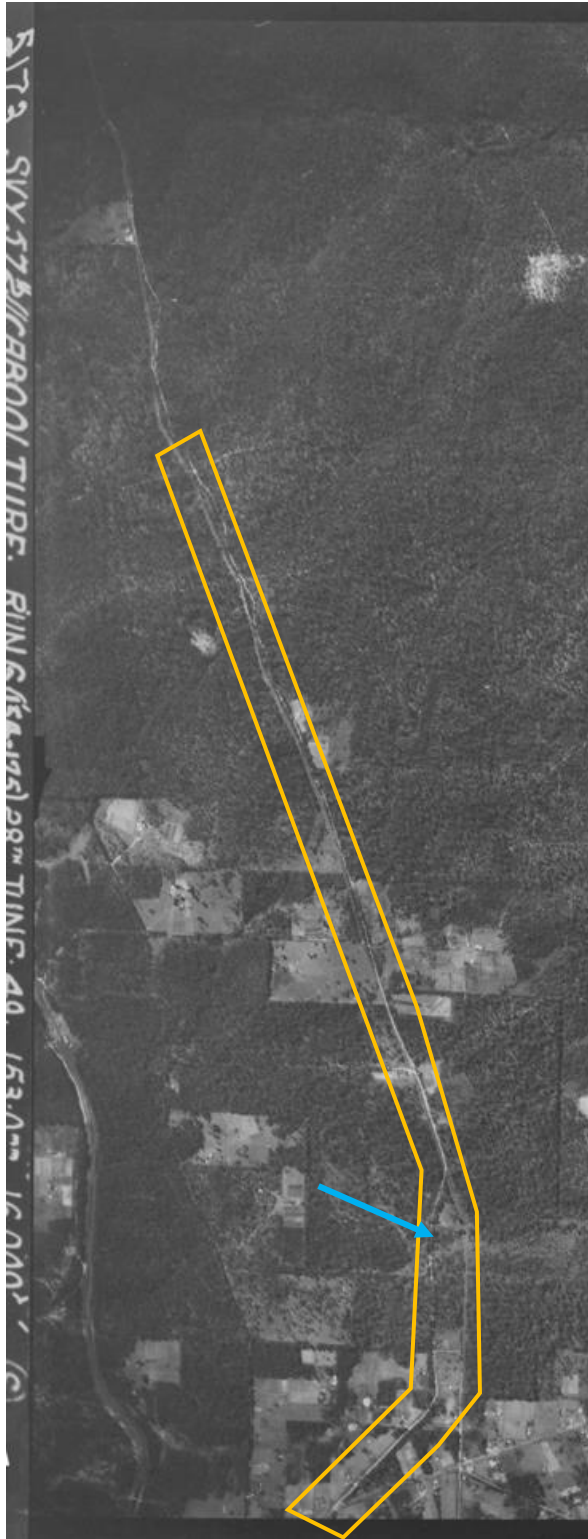


Figure 6: 1949 Historical Aerial (Courtesy QImagery 2023). The Project area is outlined in Yellow, and the Freshwater Creek Crossing is indicated by the blue arrow.



Figure 7: 1971 Historical Aerial (Courtesy QImagery 2023). The Project area is outlined in Yellow, and the Freshwater Creek Crossing is indicated (Arrow).



Figure 8: Contemporary Satellite Imagery (Courtesy ESRI World Imagery 2023). The Project area is outlined in Yellow, and the Freshwater Creek Crossing is indicated (Arrow).

2.4 Review of Cultural and Archaeological Context

It is important to note that much of the cultural context reported by ethnographers and explorers was published without the knowledge or permission of the Traditional Owners. Thus, while this information can be of assistance in assessments such as this, it represents cultural appropriation and a disregard of the collective intellectual property of the Traditional Owners.

2.4.1 Kabi Kabi Cultural Context

The Kabi Kabi People inhabit a rich symbolic and ceremonial world. Their culture is dynamic and includes tangible and intangible aspects incorporating spiritual

connections to country and places, physical cultural heritage, important stories, lore and traditions. It is living, dynamic and continually evolving.

Consequently, numerous landscape features in Kabi Kabi country have stories and cultural significance attached to them (e.g., see Steele 1984). Aboriginal heritage places have associated Aboriginal heritage values which embrace spirituality, lore, knowledge, practices, and traditional resources.

The North Pine River, and downstream the Pine River, was an important resource gathering area in traditional times. Early European explorers recorded an Aboriginal fishing spot upstream from where the North Coast Train Line crosses the North Pine River, at a “inlet known as Mandin (Turrbal word for fishing net)” (Smith 1988:43). The tidal inlet was blocked off with a wall of bushes, or a weir, to trap fish. The exact location of this inlet is unknown, however, the rail bridge lies 2.5km southwest of the Project area. Dohles Rocks, a rocky outcrop on the northern banks of the Pine River, has several grinding grooves where Aboriginal people would finalize the production of stone axes (Smith 1988:43). Dohles Rocks lies approximately 6km southeast of the Project area. Steele (1984) states that a “rain-making site” was located approximately 3km southwest of the Project area, on the southern banks of the North Pine River (general vicinity of Bray Rd, Lawnton).

Large social gatherings were an important feature of Aboriginal life in Southeast Queensland. In these gatherings, groups from Southeast Queensland and Northern New South Wales would come together in for major socio-economic and spiritual feasts. The Bunya nut harvest in the Bunya Mountains (*Booburrgan Ngmmunge*) was a major gathering of this type. The Bunya pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*) is a sacred tree for the Kabi Kabi People and the edible seeds (Bunya nuts) are a ceremonial food of great significance. The Bunya nut was eaten raw, boiled, roasted or pounded into a meal (nyangti). When Tom Petrie travelled with a large group of Aboriginal people to the bunya festival in 1845, they camped at Caboolture on the third night before heading to the Glass House Mountains, camping at Mooloolah and then traveling to the Blackall Range (Steele 1984). It is possible that during this trip they followed what was to become, at least in part, Old Gympie Road which is recorded as following an Aboriginal Pathway (Steele 1984).

Traditional pathways, which often became tracks and roads following European settlement, would have traversed the broader area, while the Pine River was an important pathway between the D'Aguilar Mountains and the coast. The creeks and ridgelines often served a similar role. Likewise, Freshwater Creek would likely have been used as a travel route and the associated riparian corridor would have provided a range of floral and faunal resources. The Archer brothers, who took up the Durundur run in 1841, along with their neighbour Evan Mackenzie from Kilcoy station, and a local Traditional Owner blazed a track east of the D'Aguilar Range, over the head of the Caboolture River and Burpengary Creek then crossed the North Pine River and onto Brisbane. The route was approximately 80km (50 miles) long and the original European name was Old Durundur Road (Steele 1984).

Frontier violence did occur in the wider project area, with a notable example being the Kilcoy Massacre of 1842, where c.50-60 Aboriginal people died in a mass poisoning from flour rations (Long 1997:202). Similarly, a shepherd from Whiteside station (on the Pine River) was killed circa 1847 by a group of Aboriginal people in retaliation for providing poisoned flour to them (Long 1997:202). As a result of this frontier violence, many Aboriginal people were “removed” to reserves such as those at Durundur (Woodford) and

Barambah (Cherbourg) (Long 1997). For example, the “Pine River camp” was ‘dispersed’ in 1858 by the Native Mounted Police, based at Sandgate (Bowden 1999:21).

The broader Project area forms part of a rich cultural landscape and Kabi Kabi People continue to pass on traditional knowledge to the younger generations regarding geographical features in their country including sites in the vicinity of the North Pine River, to the south of the Project area, and the coastal areas to the east.

2.4.2 Review of Previous Reports and Studies

A considerable body of work has been undertaken in the wider Project Area including a large corpus of consultancies by the Kabi Kabi People in conjunction with Converge. This body of work has resulted in recording a significant number of archaeological sites across Kabi Kabi country including stone artefacts as isolates or scatters, art, shell middens, culturally modified (scarred) trees, earthen arrangements, cultural and historic places, utilised stone resource areas (quarries), burials, and subsurface deposits.

Table 3: Relevant academic studies for the larger area.

Study	Overview
Hall, J. 1995 The Saint-Smith Midden Site at Beachmere, SE Queensland: A Report on Archaeological Fieldwork 1994. Unpublished report to the Cultural Heritage Section, Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage, Brisbane.	Presents the results of excavations at the Saint Smith Midden located adjacent to Saint Smith Road on the northern side of the Caboolture River. The results indicated that the site was utilised over the last 1000 years. Material present included shellfish, and to a lesser extent stone artefacts and bone. The amount of fish bone present was considered significant (see Ulm 1995:88)
Richter, J. 1994 A pound of bungwall and other measures. Honours, St Lucia, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, the University of Queensland.	Extensive stone artefact scatter surrounding a small shell midden that contained fish bone along with bevelled stone artefacts associated with processing bungwall (<i>Blechnum indicum</i>). This site dates to at least 1960 BP and was described as a stone resource (Cotter 2009:145). The shell and bone material suggests people were regularly moving to and from the nearby coast and Cotter suggests that the site represents a home base (2009:145).

The following lists some of the Kabi Kabi/Converge cultural heritage assessments in the wider Project Area.

- ARCHAEO as part of the Pine Rivers Shire Heritage Study, in 2002, recorded a significant Aboriginal dreaming site and a “fishing increase site” within the boundaries of Sweeney’s Reserve, 2.5km southwest of the Project area.
- Recent test excavations undertaken at the Caboolture West Development revealed the presence of stone artefacts in several areas below the ground surface up to depths of c.40cm (Converge 2021a). This is despite the area having

undergone significant disturbance through the clearing of native vegetation and subsequent agricultural practices.

- At the Rocksberg residential development stone artefacts were recorded on the ground surface during a recent cultural heritage assessment despite significant historic disturbance associated with vegetation clearing and agriculture (Converge 2021b).
- On the coast assessments undertaken at Beachmere Bowls Club resulted in the identification of shell on the ground surface that was identified as having cultural origins. Subsequent test excavations resulted in the identification of subsurface shell up to 45cm below the ground surface (Converge 2022).
- Likewise, at Wamuran an assessment identified 2 silcrete flakes on the shoulder of a road in a highly disturbed context (Converge 2021c).
- A cultural heritage assessment at the site of the former Petrie Paper Mill and current Moreton Bay Campus of the Sunshine Coast University re-recorded the presence of a stone artefact scatter on the northern banks of the North Pine River and a large culturally modified (scarred) tree, with four possible toe holds. (Converge 2018). Kabi Kabi representatives indicated that there are several such trees on the Pine River.

The large body of consultancy work undertaken by ARCHAEO/Converge within the external boundaries of the Kabi Kabi First Nation Native Title Claim has demonstrated a rich history of Aboriginal occupation including subsurface deposits which have survived despite more recent developments. Based on this work and other archaeological research within the broader area the following predictive model is provided regarding the most common site types expected to be encountered in and around the Project Area:

- Stone artefacts, as isolates and in scatters.
- Culturally modified (scarred) trees and other culturally significant trees (e.g. medicinal/food resources) in the areas of remnant vegetation.
- Shell Middens/Shell scatters possibly in association with stone artefacts and adjacent to creeks. Freshwater species would be located along the banks of potable water sources, i.e., Freshwater Creek.
- Campsites on elevated areas adjacent to creeks.

Sites such as these reflect the general use of the area by Aboriginal people over time and may represent both transitory and more permanent camp sites.

2.5 Outcome of Review

Cultural heritage consulting reports and research across the wider project area, have revealed a rich archaeological record spanning thousands of years. Sites include surface and subsurface shell middens inclusive of stone artefacts, artefact scatters and isolated stone artefacts, ceremonial grounds, dreaming sites, resource areas, and culturally modified trees.

European settlement in the Pine Rivers District began in the 1840s and by the late 19th or early 20th century the area had been extensively cleared of vegetation for lumber and agricultural purposes.

While the removal of vegetation along most of the Old Gympie Rd corridor would have had a marked impact on ground surface integrity, several stands of pre-clearing vegetation have survived within the gazetted road reserve resulting in minimal ground

surface disturbance in these localised areas. Overall, despite the significant ground surface disturbance that has occurred historically, the broader area retains numerous locations of Aboriginal cultural heritage and this highlights the potential for items of Aboriginal cultural heritage to be present in the Project area.

3 SITE ASSESSMENT

This section details the methodological approach, constraints impacting on and results of the assessment.

3.1 Methodology

A targeted pedestrian assessment of the defined vegetation removal areas in the Project area was undertaken for its full length. The balance of the survey occurred from a vehicle. The assessment was designed to evaluate the presence of, and potential for, Aboriginal cultural heritage and to identify any cultural heritage constraints within the Project area.

The attribution of significant Aboriginal area status to places or localities of significance, based on cultural grounds, was left entirely to the Kabi Kabi representatives.

3.2 Brief Description of the Project Area

The Project area extends approximately 5km along Old Gympie Road, within the localities of Kallangur and Dakabin. The corridor rises and falls in elevation as it crosses several drainage lines, the most significant of which is Freshwater Creek, which empties into Moreton Bay, approximately 7km to the east. The road reserve contains pockets of remnant vegetation, and more recent plantings of native and non-native species, presumably the result of beautification projects. The entire Project area will be subjected to significant ground disturbance, with all recorded trees being heavily affected by earthmoving, crest levelling, and road construction.

3.3 Constraints

In most surveys of this nature, constraints placed on the assessment relate to the physical characteristics of the landscape including those associated with historical landscape use, and these are often reflected in Ground Integrity (GI) and Ground Surface Visibility (GSV). GI and GSV levels were both determined using a percentage range between 0-100%, as follows:

Zero – 0% Poor – 1-25% Moderate – 26-50% Fair – 51-75% Good – 76-85% Excellent – 86-100%	For instance, a GI of 0% indicates that the landscape has been totally modified, while 100% indicates no disturbance. A GSV of 0% indicates that the ground surface is completely covered, while 100% indicates that the ground surface is completely bare.
---	--

Figures 9 and 10 show examples of the GSV and GI present across the works area.



Figure 9: An example of Poor GI (historically cleared and built up) and Poor GSV (due to turfing and the road surface).



Figure 10: An example of Fair GI (remnant vegetation on the road verge) and Good GSV (due to erosion).

3.4 Assessment Outcomes

The assessment targeted those areas where current plans indicate remnant vegetation will be removed and resulted in a number of culturally significant places and values being recorded. These included significant trees, habitat trees, and resource areas. Their location is shown in Figure 11 and details presented in Table 4, Chapter 4.5 including management/mitigation strategies determined in the field by the Kabi Kabi representatives. Figures 12-21 show views of the various trees, and points of interest, recorded during the survey.

The remnant roadside vegetation provides habitat for several fauna and flora species and provides a critical link for wildlife in the increasingly fragmented and suburbanised areas of Greater Northern Brisbane. Kabi Kabi People, like many Traditional Owner groups attribute cultural significance to stands of native vegetation and to individual trees, including mature trees exhibiting evidence of habitat values such as those with hollows. As noted previously, preservation of these remnant areas forms part of the traditional responsibilities of 'Caring for Country.' For example, the large scribbly gum tree at OGR-05 contained a hollow with a nesting sulphur crested cockatoo (Figure 17, 18). Hollows large enough for these big birds, take approximately 270 years to form in scribbly gum (Wormington and Lamb 1999:342). Thus, this particular tree significantly pre-dates European settlement in this area.

The project and surrounding areas including the North Pine River and Freshwater Creek catchments were identified as culturally significant by the Kabi Kabi representatives during the assessment as traditional sources of potable water and rich floral and faunal resource zones.

No other items of tangible Aboriginal cultural heritage were identified during the Project Area assessment. Several explanations exist for this. Only a small part of the overall landscape was inspected during the site inspection. The works area, despite being 5km long, does not exceed 30m in width and thus represents a small 'snapshot' of the larger landscape. As such, an assessment covering a greater area of country may have resulted in the identification of items including for example, stone artefacts. As mentioned in

Section 2.3, the broader region is highly developed and forms an extension to the Greater Brisbane area, the development of which has significantly and negatively impacted the preservation of tangible Aboriginal cultural heritage. This development would have had a destructive impact on cultural heritage items present within the works area.

While GSV varies widely throughout the survey area ranging from zero (e.g. Figure 9) to occasional patches of good GSV (e.g. Figure 10) the generally low GSV limited the ability of the team to identify any items of Aboriginal cultural heritage that may have been present on the ground surface. GI varies from moderate to poor and while the areas of remnant vegetation retain a reasonable level of integrity, the roadway, footpaths, and other developments have negatively affected GI. Moreover, as indicated in Section 2.3 the road reserve has been progressively cleared as the population of Greater Brisbane increased during the second half of the 20th century, transforming the area into one comprising a mix of suburban, rural residential and light industry.

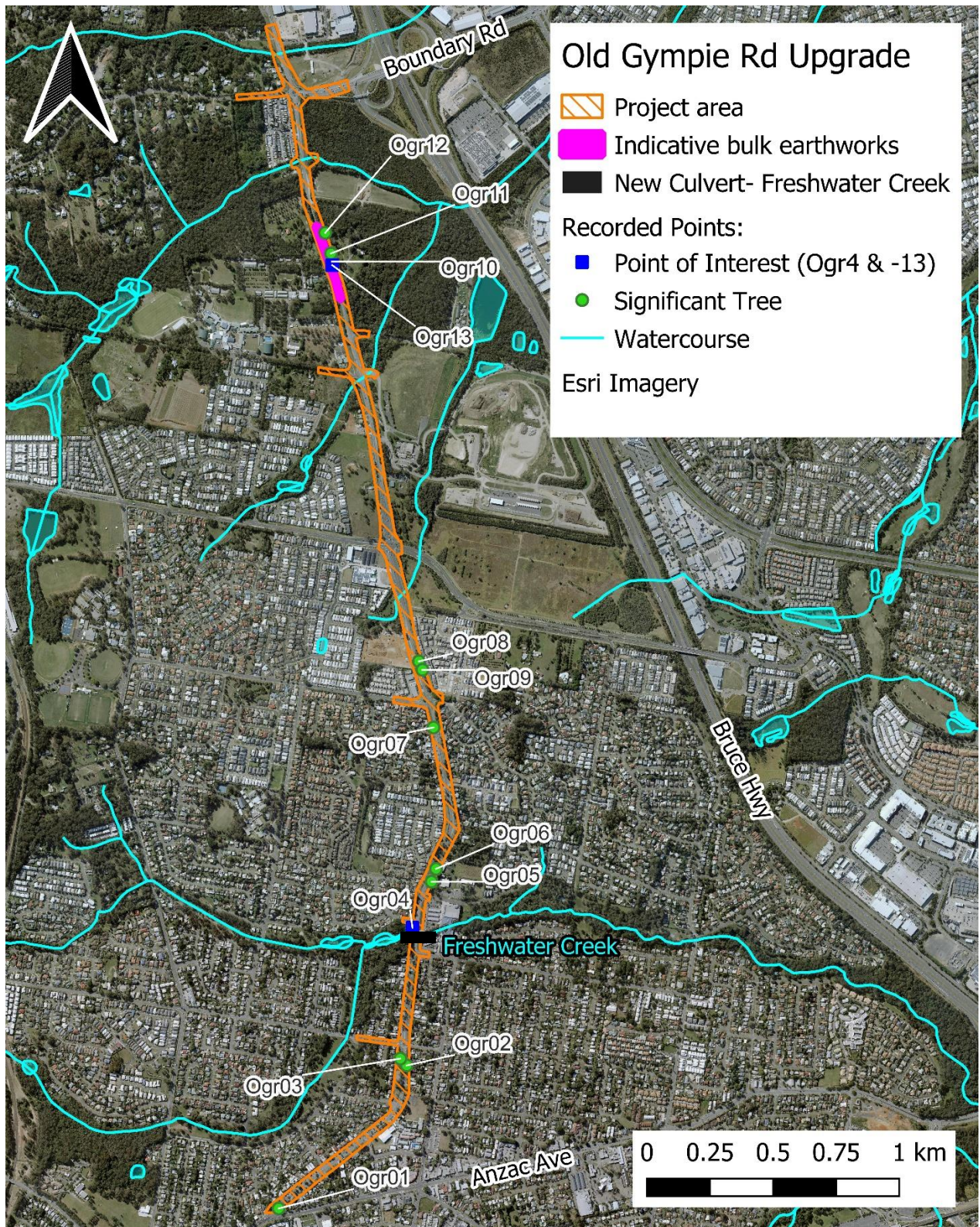


Figure 11: Map of recorded points within the Project area.



Figure 12: Cluster of trees located at the Old Gympie Road-Anzac Avenue intersection, looking south (OGR-01). They will not be impacted by the works.



Figure 13: Bloodwood tree at OGR-01 with a large scar facing the road. This scar was determined to be not cultural in origin, based on its size, and the fact that the scar starts at ground level. A native beehive was located at the apex of the scar.



Figure 14: Stand of ironbark trees at OGR-02, looking south.



Figure 15: OGR-04 showing the culvert over Freshwater Creek, looking south. A grey headed? flying fox colony was identified approx. 50m to the west/upstream (to the right of the picture).



Figure 16: The Freshwater Creek Culvert will be widened. There is a limited potential for early historical fabric to remain in this area.



Figure 17: Large remnant scribbly gum tree at OGR-05, looking north. This tree is highly significant to the Kabi Kabi People.



Figure 18: Tree hollow present in the large scribbly gum (OGR-05). Occupied by a sulphur crested cockatoo. Hollows large enough for these big birds, take approximately 270 years to form in scribbly gum (Wormington and Lamb 1999:342). This tree is highly significant to the Kabi Kabi People.



Figure 19: Large, truncated, gum tree with visible regrowth, at OGR-06.



Figure 20: Stand of remnant tallowwood and gum trees at OGR-09.



Figure 21: Large tallowwood tree, at OGR-12.

4 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the desktop and field assessments, recommendations are made to appropriately mitigate the impacts of works on the identified Aboriginal Cultural Heritage values, located within the Project area.

4.1 Statement of Cultural Impact

The Kabi Kabi People consider the Project area to be part of a culturally significant landscape. The management of “Country” and significant cultural values within it (‘Caring for Country’) is a traditional responsibility for the Kabi Kabi People and includes both tangible (environmental) and intangible (transmigration or spiritual) aspects. For example, large/old native trees such as those present in the Project area retain both tangible and intangible cultural values for the Kabi Kabi People and their preference is that such trees are retained *in situ* in any development.

Within this context, the Kabi Kabi representatives made the following inferences about the Project area:

- Traditional pathways going from the D’Aguilar Range to the coast (Pine River, Freshwater Creek) and other important “Dreaming sites” in the landscape would have passed through the Project area. This is supported by the development of Old Gympie Road which followed a traditional pathway.
- The Eucalypt woodlands that previously covered the Project area would have been traversed and used by Kabi Kabi People in traditional and historic times.

Thus, the Project area has Traditional significance for the Kabi Kabi People, and it continues to hold high cultural values for them.

Note: The following recommendations are made based on current project plans. Changes to the scope of works, Project plans, and/or footprint would necessitate further engagement with the Kabi Kabi people and may require further site assessments and negotiations.

4.2 Recommendation 1: On-going Negotiations

Ultimately, the most important factor for the successful management of the cultural heritage process remains ongoing negotiations between MBRC and the Kabi Kabi People. MBRC should therefore ensure that they continue to engage with the Kabi Kabi People on the management of cultural heritage within their “Country”.

4.3 Recommendation 2: Cultural Heritage Monitoring of Ground Disturbance Works

Cultural Heritage Monitoring (Monitoring) is recommended for any works that involve significant ground surface disturbance including, but not limited to, vegetation clearing, tree removal, cuts, trenching and excavations, up to a depth of 500mm in identified monitoring areas (see Figure 22). Furthermore, the removal of all large trees will also require cultural heritage inspections of their root-balls for artefactual material. See Table 4 on Page 29 for more detail.

Areas where monitoring is recommended are identified in the map included on the next page (Figure 22). This map has been developed based on the current project plans available and, should they change, then this may result in amendments to the recommended monitoring areas and associated mapping. The digital data will be made available as an addendum to this report. The recommended monitoring locations comprise of areas which were assessed as retaining higher levels of integrity and held a heightened potential for the presence of Kabi Kabi cultural heritage of an archaeological nature. The site assessment was targeted (meaning that the entire project area was not intensively surveyed), and this data, in addition to an assessment of aerial imagery/satellite imagery and Google Street View, were used to predict the general levels of intactness across the entire length of the Project area. Built features such as roads, footpaths, culverts, stormwater piping, and general evidence of previous significant ground disturbance such as drains and utilities etc. negatively impact ground integrity and were excluded from the recommended Monitoring locations indicated.

MBRC have requested that set time frames be established for the duration of the monitoring works. It is recommended that the parties meet, discuss, and reach agreement on the practicalities, scope, and timing of monitoring works for the life of the project, as sufficient information regarding the scale, scope and likely impacts of project works is not currently available.

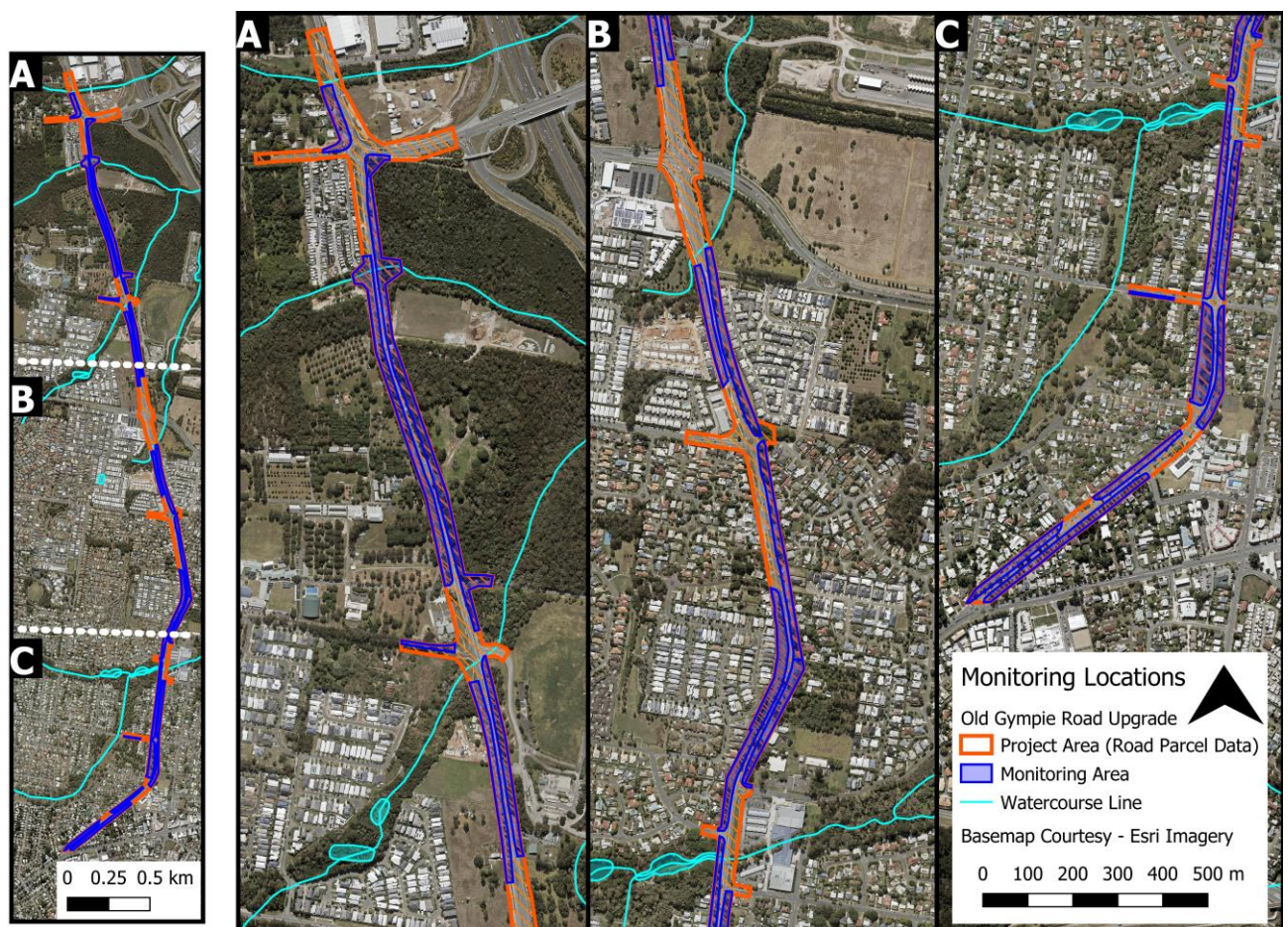


Figure 22: Areas where Monitoring, of ground surface disturbance works, is recommended. It is important to note that this map has been developed from various third-party sources, which coupled with issues relating to map scale, mean that actual dimensions and boundaries are subject to formal survey.

4.4 Recommendation 3: Cultural Heritage Inductions

4.4.1 Cultural Heritage Inductions

Cultural Heritage inductions for all workers engaged on the site, to be developed, and presented where practical, by Kabi Kabi representatives should be a mandatory requirement for the Project. Additionally, contractor/s should include a Kabi Kabi approved cultural heritage component in their site inductions for the life of the Project.

4.4.2 Due Diligence and New Finds Measures

As the potential for undocumented cultural material does exist in the Project Area MBRC should develop and implement an agreed procedure for incidental finds of cultural heritage during Project activities, in conjunction with the Kabi Kabi People.

As a guide, if potential items of Aboriginal cultural heritage are identified during Project works, all activities at that location should stop immediately and an exclusion zone with a 10m diameter be established. The Aboriginal Party should be notified as soon as practicable after the identification of potential Aboriginal cultural heritage in satisfaction of Part 5.8 of the Duty of Care Guidelines.

The contact details for the Kabi Kabi People are:

Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group
C/- Mr Norman Bond
Email: normanbsnr@gmail.com
cc: admin@archaeo.com.au
Email: reception@qsnts.com.au

Any potential Aboriginal cultural heritage material identified should be recorded and assessed in situ by an appropriately qualified cultural heritage practitioner and management strategies developed in negotiation with the Kabi Kabi People. Work can continue elsewhere provided it does not impact on the potential cultural heritage. Work at that particular location where the potential cultural heritage was identified should not recommence until written approval has been provided by the Kabi Kabi People.

NOTE: if items of cultural heritage are located, they may trigger the development and implementation of additional management requirements. These additional requirements may include, but are not restricted to, further mechanical excavations, detailed mapping and recording, establishment of exclusion zones to leave items/features in situ, and ground disturbance monitoring.

4.5 Recommendation 4: Vegetation Management

Culturally significant environmental values were recorded in the project area during the site assessment including significant trees, habitat trees, and resource areas. Kabi Kabi field representatives indicated that all large, culturally significant trees are to be retained *in situ* and that current plans may need alteration to ensure this.

Therefore, it is recommended that MBRC must reasonably demonstrate that there are no practical or feasible avoidance options for each tree to be removed. Table 4 (pg. 27) sets out the potential management strategy to be used for the specific trees recorded, if they are to be removed. Smaller, less significant trees and exotic trees can be removed. All tree

removal should include an agreed-on process for the Kabi Kabi to inspect root balls for items of cultural heritage such as stone artefacts.

If retaining any of the large culturally significant trees is not possible, given the above recommendation, the Kabi Kabi representatives have requested that the suitable trees identified in Table 4 be repurposed to create new 'habitat trees' in several environmental offset areas/projects in which they are involved.

Pending consultation, the listed trees will be used as a pool of "For Consideration" trees to choose from. As an example, a certain number of trees with very tall straight trunks that can be planted upright will serve as habitat for raptors. Approximately 5m of the trunk needs to be buried for safety reasons, so an extended trunk length is ideal to provide sufficient height for raptor nesting. Tree trunks with unsuitable trunk lengths, can be cut into shorter lengths to create ground level habitats for terrestrial fauna. Smaller trees, not listed in the table, may be disposed of at MBRC's discretion.

It is further recommended that the MBRC consider the planting of additional native trees in agreed upon vegetation offset areas in Kabi Kabi Country to replace the removed trees on a "no net canopy loss" basis. The species planted should be negotiated with the Kabi Kabi People to ensure area appropriate species are selected.

Note: The recorded trees in Table 4 are provided as suitable candidates from which to select appropriate habitat tree trunks.

4.6 Recommendation 5: Faunal Report

During the survey a grey headed? flying fox colony was identified approximately 50m upstream (west) from the Freshwater Creek culvert. This species is listed as vulnerable. Kabi Kabi representatives expressed concern for the welfare of the colony, and it is recommended that a copy of the faunal report for the Project area be provided to them by MBRC. Kabi Kabi representatives noted that it is important to capture the presence of the colony in the faunal report and the potential impacts of works on the colony. As nocturnal animals, it is also critical to mitigate the impacts of night works on the colony.

4.7 Recommendation 6: Historic Archaeology – New Finds

While historical archaeology was outside the scope of the current project, it should be noted that there is limited potential for the remains of the corduroy road across Freshwater Creek to be present within the vicinity of the future culvert upgrade between the Brickworks Rd and Roseann Str intersections. It is, therefore, recommended that MBRC develop and implement a Historical Archaeology - New Finds Process for works in this location.

As a guide: if potential items of Historic heritage are identified during Project works, all activities at that location should stop immediately and an exclusion zone of at least 10m radius be established. The Project Archaeologist should be notified as soon as practicable after the identification of potential historic heritage. A historic heritage component, that focuses on identification of archaeological values, must be included in the site-specific inductions.

Table 4: Points recorded during the field assessment and potential management recommendations for significant trees recorded during the site assessment. In all cases the disturbance of the ground surface would require Cultural Heritage monitoring activities, with monitoring occurring up to 500mm in depth. Unless otherwise stated, all trees listed below will be removed, according to the current plans.

ID	EASTING	NORTHING	DESCRIPTION	POTENTIAL-MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
OGR-01	498712	6985703	Cluster of 3 large remnant trees (bloodwood and 2 blue gum trees). The bloodwood tree is marked with survey tag 295? and has a natural scar, facing the road, that contains a native beehive.	- These trees will be left in situ and protected.
OGR-02	499220	6986267	Cluster of remnant vegetation with several large trees. 4 ironbark trees (survey tags 124, 126, 127, 130), 2 remnant bloodwood trees (survey tags 128, 129).	- Potential candidate to be repurposed for habitat creation. - Monitoring of ground disturbance works. - Inspection of root ball(s) following removal.
OGR-03	499195	6986294	Large blue gum tree.	- Retrieve a sample of seedbanks from this area to propagate and plant in the environmental offset area. - Potential candidate to be repurposed for habitat creation. - Monitoring of ground disturbance works. - Inspection of root ball following removal.
OGR-04	499242	6986809	Culvert over Freshwater Creek. This culvert structure will be widened. The creek has been dammed to the west of the culvert. A grey headed? flying fox colony was identified, to the west of the culvert 50m along the creek. Some exotic trees in the park may need to be removed. Section 2.3.1 identified a limited potential for historical archaeology to be present in this area.	- Monitoring of early ground disturbance works along the banks of the creek, up to a depth of 500mm. - Inspection of root ball(s) following removal of trees for culvert works. - New Finds procedure for Historic Heritage.

ID	EASTING	NORTHING	DESCRIPTION	POTENTIAL-MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
OGR-05	499319	6986991	Very large remnant scribbly gum tree, with a hollow. Occupied by a sulphur crested cockatoo. Hollows large enough for these big birds, take approximately 270 years to form in scribbly gum (Wormington and Lamb 1999:342). This tree is highly significant to the Kabi Kabi People who consider it to be a 'mother' tree.	- The Kabi Kabi preference is for this tree to be retained <i>in situ</i>. - Potential candidate to be repurposed for habitat creation. - Monitoring of ground disturbance works. - Inspection of root ball following removal.
OGR-06	499337	6987042	Large, truncated, gum tree with visible regrowth.	- Potential candidate to be repurposed for habitat creation. - Monitoring of ground disturbance works. - Inspection of root ball following removal.
OGR-07	499326	6987599	Stand of cadaghi trees. This species is considered an environmental weed in southeast Queensland.	- Current plans indicate these trees will be left in situ. - The Kabi Kabi preference is for invasive species to be removed. - If removed, inspection of root balls to be undertaken.
OGR-08	499268	6987860	Large bloodwood tree.	- Potential candidate to be repurposed for habitat creation. - Monitoring of ground disturbance works. - Inspection of root ball following removal.
OGR-09	499283	6987826	Stand of remnant tallowwood and gum trees.	- Potential candidate to be repurposed for habitat creation. - Monitoring of ground disturbance works. - Inspection of root balls following removal.

ID	EASTING	NORTHING	DESCRIPTION	POTENTIAL-MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
OGR-10	498923	6989435	Stand of tallowwood trees.	- Potential candidate to be repurposed for habitat creation. - Monitoring of ground disturbance works. - Inspection of root balls following removal.
OGR-11	498919	6989467	Large tallowwood tree.	- Potential candidate to be repurposed for habitat creation. - Monitoring of ground disturbance works. - Inspection of root ball following removal.
OGR-12	498897	6989549	Large tallowwood tree.	- Potential candidate for habitat creation. - Monitoring of ground disturbance works. - Inspection of root ball following removal.
OGR-13	498924	6989421	Approximate centre of proposed earthworks and animal fencing installation. There is a crest in the road that will be cut back with the topsoil being removed.	- Monitoring of ground disturbance works. - Up to 2m of soil will be excavated in certain areas. - Plans are indicative only.

REFERENCES

ARCHAEO Cultural Heritage Services 2002 Pine Rivers Shire Heritage Study. Unpublished report for the Pine Rivers Shire.

Bowden, J. 1999 *Living with the Environment in the Pine Rivers Shire*. Strathpine: Pine Rivers Shire Council.

Centre for the Government of Queensland, Queensland Places: Wellington Point, accessed online 01/05/2023 <https://www.queenslandplaces.com.au/wellingtonpoint>

Converge 2018 Petrie University Precinct: Cultural Heritage Assessment. For Moreton Bay Regional Council.

Converge 2020 Caboolture River Rehabilitation Report. Unpublished report for the Kabi Kabi people and Unitywater, Brisbane.

Converge 2021a Caboolture West Residential Development Test Pitting Report. Unpublished report for the Kabi Kabi people and Stockland, Brisbane.

Converge 2021b Rocksberg Residential Development Cultural Heritage Assessment. Unpublished report for the Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group and A.V. Jennings.

Converge 2021c Wamuran Irrigation Scheme Cultural Heritage Assessment. Unpublished report to the Kabi Kabi People and Unitywater, Brisbane.

Converge 2022 Beachmere Bowls Club Turnaround: Test Excavation Report. Unpublished report to the Kabi Kabi People and Moreton Bay Regional Council.

Converge 2023 Bruce Highway Upgrade, Griffin: Cultural Heritage Assessment. Unpublished report to the Kabi Kabi People and the Department of Transport and Main Roads.

Cotter, M.M. 2009 Landscapes of deception: a multi-modal exploration of the Indigenous cultural heritage values of Deception Bay, Southeast Queensland. Unpublished PhD thesis, Southern Cross University.

Long, E. 1997 Early white settlement on the Pine River. *Royal Historical Society of Queensland Journal* 16(5):189-209.

Museum of Lands, Mapping and Surveying 2020 History of aerial photography and imagery in Queensland. Retrieved 05/05/2023 from <https://www.qld.gov.au/-/recreation/arts/heritage/museum-of-lands/imagery-history>

Neldner, V.J., D.W. Butler, and G.P. Guymer 2019 Queensland's regional ecosystems. Building and maintaining a biodiversity inventory, planning framework and information system for Queensland. Brisbane, Queensland Herbarium, Queensland Department of Environment and Science.

Queensland Heritage Register 2023 Sweeney's Reserve (ID#602687). Retrieved 05/05/2023 from < <https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/detail/?id=602687>>.

Rowland, M.J., A. Border, and J.R. Smith 1994 Archaeological Research and Management: A Biogeographical Approach. *Australian Archaeology* 38.

Sattler, P.S. and R. Williams 1999 The Conservation Status of Queensland's Bioregional Ecosystems. Brisbane, Queensland Environmental Protection Agency.

Smith, J.R. and M. J. Rowland 1991 The desert uplands biogeographical zone (Queensland): a heritage resource assessment. Brisbane, Department of Environment and Heritage.

Smith, L.E. 1988 *Tracks and Times: A History of the Pine Rivers District*. Strathpine: Pine Rivers Shire Council.

Steele, J.G. 1984 *Aboriginal Pathways in Southeast Queensland and the Richmond River*. St Lucia: The University of Queensland Press., St Lucia, Queensland.

Wilson, B.A., V.J. Neldner, and A. Accad 2002 The extent and status of remnant vegetation in Queensland and its implications for state-wide vegetation management and legislation. *The Rangeland Journal* 24:6–35.

Wormington, K., and D. Lamb 1999 Tree hollow development in wet and dry sclerophyll eucalypt forest in south-east Queensland, Australia. *Australian Forestry* 62(4):336-345.

APPENDIX A: DSDSATSIP REPORT

Cultural Heritage Database and Register Search Report

Search report reference number: 132939

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

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

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

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

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

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

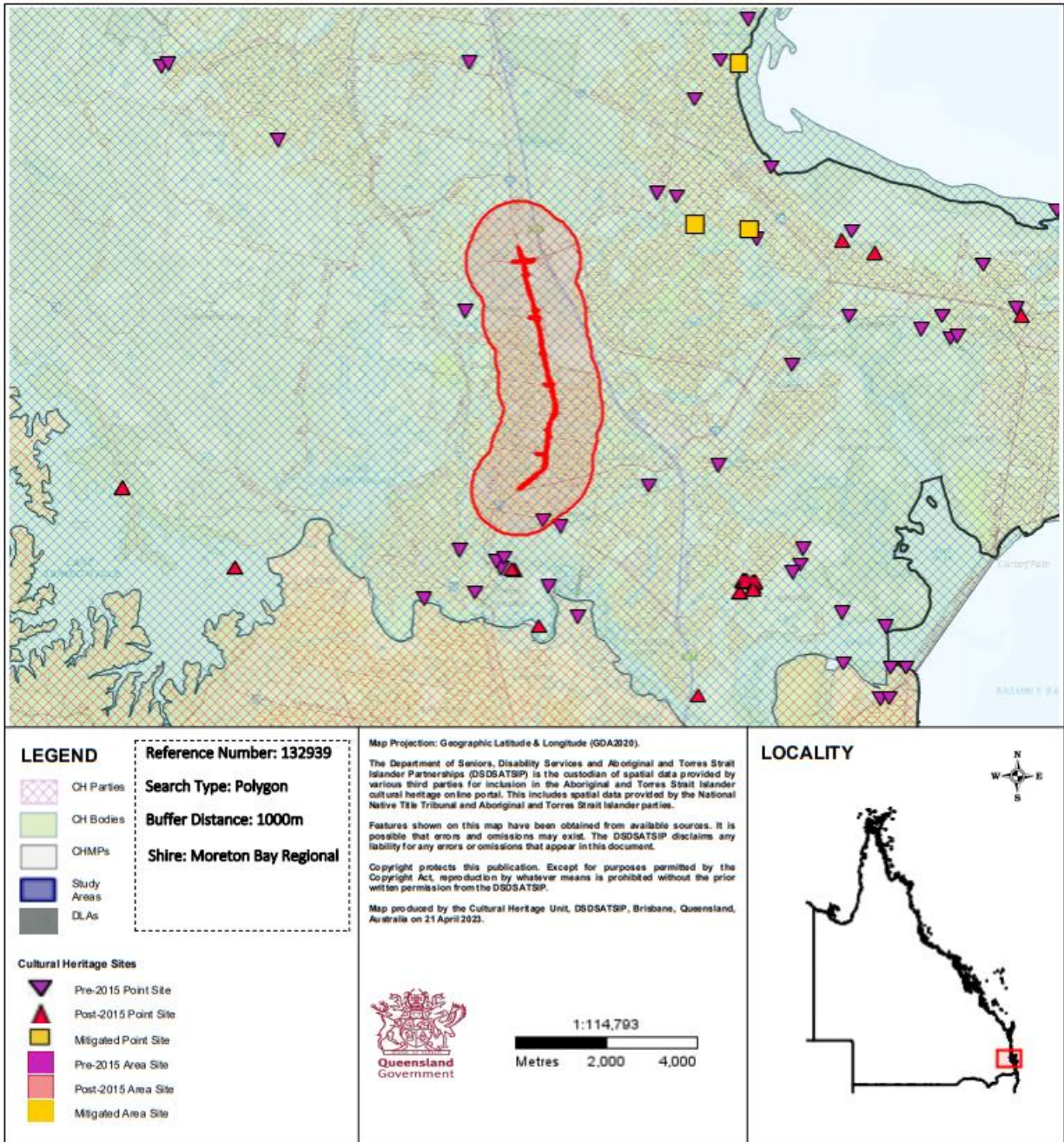
Please refer to the Department website <https://www.qld.gov.au/firstnations/environment-land-use-native-title/cultural-heritage/cultural-heritage-duty-of-care> to obtain a copy of the gazetted Cultural Heritage Duty of Care Guidelines, which set out reasonable and practicable measure for meeting the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

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

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

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

Cultural Heritage Database and Register Search Report



Cultural Heritage Database and Register Search Report

Cultural heritage site points for the area:

Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Date Recorded	Attribute	Cultural Heritage Party
KB:F92	-27.257547	152.991489	23/03/2001	Artefact Scatter	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group

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

Cultural Heritage Party/ies for the area:

Reference No.	Federal Court No.	Name	Contact Details
QC2018/007	QUD20/2019	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group	Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners P & E Law PO Box 841 MAROOCHYDORE QLD 4558 Phone (07) 5479 0155 Email: reception@paclaw.com Contact: Matt Patterson

Cultural Heritage Body/ies for the area:

Departmental Reference No.	Name	Contact Details	Registration Date
CHB020002	Kabi Kabi People Aboriginal Corporation	Kabi Kabi Peoples Aboriginal Corporation PO Box 713 CALOUNDRA QLD 4551 Mobile: 0435 599 859 Email: b.warner@outlook.com	27/07/2021

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 Cultural Heritage Study Areas recorded in your specific search area.

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

Cultural Heritage Database and Register Search Report

Cultural Heritage Database and Register Search Report

Glossary

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

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

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

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

- Registered native title holders (where native title has been recognised by the Federal Court of Australia).
- Registered native title claimants (whose native title claims are currently before the Federal Court of Australia).
- Previously registered native title claimants (the 'last claim standing') are native title claims that are no longer active and have been removed from the Register of Native Title Claims administered by the National Native Title Tribunal. Previously registered native title claimants will continue to be the native title party for that area providing:
 - o there is no other registered native title claimant for the area; and
 - o there is not, and never has been, a registered native title holder for the area.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cultural Heritage Database and Register Search Report

register.

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

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

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

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