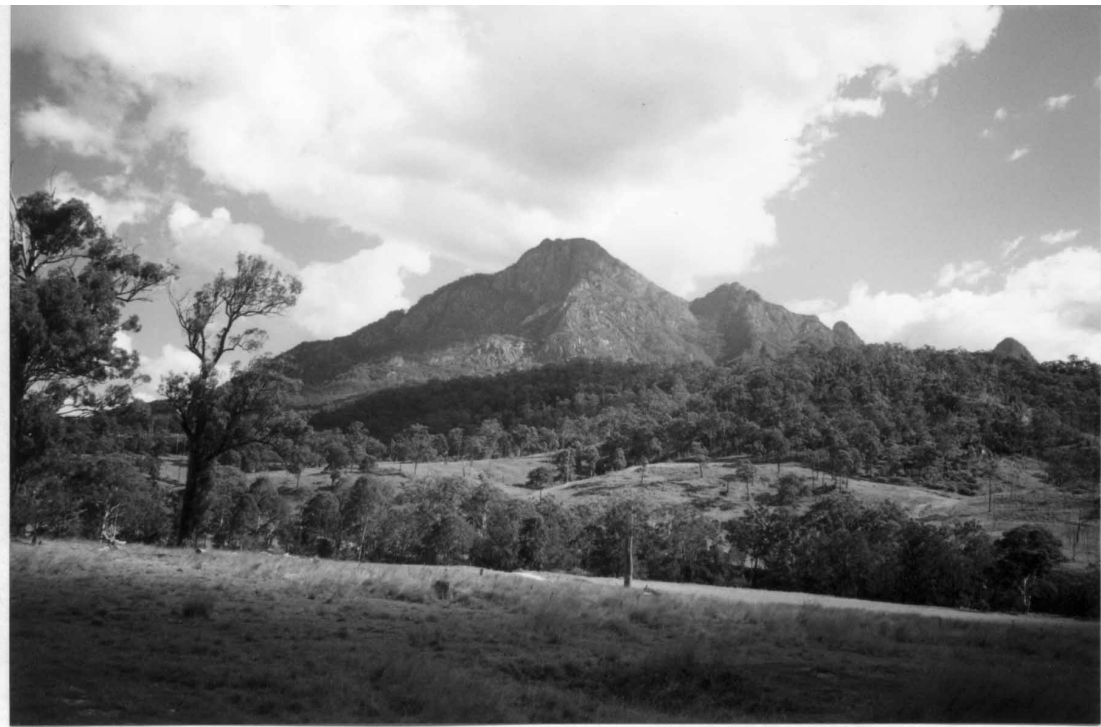


**PROTECTING CULTURAL HERITAGE
VALUES and PLACES
in SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND FORESTS**



**Jane Lennon and Associates
September 1998**

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ABBREVIATIONS

AHC	Australian Heritage Commission
ATSI	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders
CAR	Comprehensive, adequate and representative reserve system
CRA	Comprehensive Regional Assessment
DEH	Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage
DME	Queensland Department of Mines and Energy
DNR	Queensland Department of Natural Resources
DoE	Queensland Department of Environment 1996-98
DPI-F	Queensland Department of Primary Industries Forests Division
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
EMS	Environmental Management System
EMOS	Environmental Management Overview Strategy for mining applications to the DME
ESD	Ecologically sustainable development
ESFM	Ecologically sustainable forest management
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IGAE	Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment, 1992
IMA	Interim Management Arrangements
IPA	Queensland Integrated Planning Act 1998
IUCN	The World Conservation Union [previously the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources].
MPAZ	Management Priority Area Zoning
NFPS	National Forest Policy Statement 1992
NP	National Park
RFA	Regional Forest Agreement
RM	Regional Manager
SEQ	South East Queensland
SF	State Forest

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As part of the Regional Forest Agreement process involving a comprehensive regional assessment for the South East Queensland region, this study provides an overview of existing legislation and protective mechanisms for the conservation of cultural heritage on forested lands, mostly public land. It examines the issues impacting on the protection and conservation management of non-indigenous cultural heritage values and places and suggests solutions to these.

After a general discussion on the nature of cultural heritage, Part A examines strategic matters, while Part B discusses practical matters and presents Guidelines for use by field staff involved in conserving cultural heritage places in forested lands.

A range of departmental documents – Acts of Parliament, management and strategy plans, draft codes and guidelines were examined, site visits to most National Parks and production forests especially in the Beaudesert, Beerwah, Gympie and Yarraman district were made, as well as conducting a day long workshop with staff involved in both planning and field management across the three agencies involved in South East Queensland's forests. (See References and Appendices.) The main issues impacting on the protection and conservation management of non-indigenous cultural heritage values and places were found to be the following:

- 1. Lack of clear roles and responsibilities for those charged with cultural heritage conservation on forested lands.*
- 2. Lack of an agreed, clear and transparent process for heritage place conservation in Queensland forests.*
- 3. Lack of resources allocated to cultural heritage conservation in forests.*
- 4. Lack of on-ground identification of cultural heritage sites and values: need for departmental inventories as a preliminary to significance assessment in planning.*
- 5. Lack of protocols for ensuring that identified and likely sites of cultural heritage significance are considered before any works proceed.*
- 6. Need for further studies.*
- 7. Lack of knowledge about the location, type and significance of data about cultural heritage.*
- 8. Lack of training and awareness of field staff about cultural heritage in forests.*
- 9. Lack of interstate connections and reliance on the belief that Queensland is different.*
- 10. Need for on-ground management techniques.*

Solutions suggested for addressing these problems include the following actions.

Issue 1: Lack of clear roles and responsibilities for those charged with cultural heritage conservation on forested lands.

- Develop a Government policy statement and strategy with a whole of government approach to conserving cultural heritage in forested places.
- There is a role for inclusion of places in the Queensland Heritage Register so that a representative sample of types of places significant to Queensland's history of forest use are protected. This would increase community awareness of as well as giving legal protection to listed forest heritage places.

- The system of Protected Areas being gazetted in Queensland under the DEH Corporate Plan should also be supplemented by implementing a system of cultural heritage reserves/places which represent the themes of Queensland's history. Recognition of such places by statutory listing procedures can be useful for protection, but it is questionable whether all significant sites require this level of statutory protection. Feature Protection Areas or protected areas zoning may suffice. Historic reserves may also be gazetted under the provisions of the *Lands Act*.
- The research and assessment process of the listing procedure is also important in the information it provides for further comparative and research work.

Issue 2: *Lack of an agreed, clear and transparent process for heritage place conservation in Queensland forests.*

- Develop Protocols for the cultural heritage conservation process, that is formalise who does what, when, who finally decides on significance, who pays for what, who stores the accumulated data and how this is shared. This operational guideline or series of protocols would flow on from the Government policy requirement outlined in 1 above. An Environmental Management System encompassing these requirements could be developed under ISO 1400 and incorporated into departmental business plans to ensure implementation.
- For both the Conservation Division of DEH regarding Protected Areas management and for DNR and DPI-F, cultural heritage issues should be referred to an independent, expert body for approvals and signing off. This action may not necessarily involve the legal provisions of listing, but would ensure as wide advice as possible on a range of cultural heritage issues.

Create a simple, transparent, non-threatening management process with public and specialist input into gathering information and then, as part of the planning process, into zoning schemes as part of the planning process. Conflicting priorities for public versus departmental and/or specialist input should be recognised and provision made for their resolution.

Issue 3: *Lack of resources allocated to cultural heritage conservation in forests.*

- Fund the development of a systematic, regionally focused cultural heritage survey of all public lands across Queensland.

This new initiative will:

- provide data in advance of resource allocation decisions such as logging or water storage developments;
- enable comparative assessments to be made for cultural heritage places.

Issue 4: *Lack of on-ground identification of cultural heritage sites and values: need for departmental inventories as a preliminary to significance assessment in planning.*

- At the regional and/or park/protected area or State forest level, there must be a requirement to survey cultural heritage – both through archival and desktop audits and field survey.
- At the operational level, a back up process is required to ensure that cultural heritage has been studied and any sites assessed before work proceeds.
The **Custodial Policy Management Manual** of DNR needs to include a section on identification, assessment and management of cultural heritage resources, both indigenous and historic. Further this needs to cross-reference with the DNR

Resource Management Handbook of Land Planning Guidelines currently being developed. Similarly, the **Protected Areas Planning Manual** of DEH, which has a section (16.2) on cultural resource management, requires expansion to reflect wider and integrated departmental responsibilities rather than its current emphasis on indigenous archaeological heritage resource management.

- Expertise needs to be built up in all the field based agencies. This can be achieved by creating teams with a heritage specialist loaned or brought in from a relevant agency or by purchasing the expertise from external consultants –and hopefully learning from that expertise. Achieving a critical mass of trained staff is essential for implementing any heritage work within the agencies.

Issue 5: Lack of protocols for ensuring that identified and likely sites of cultural heritage significance are considered before any works proceed.

- Develop policy, procedures and protocols which will provide for appropriate cultural heritage assessment of proposed works to places in protected area estate.
- Conservation Management Plans should be developed for selected sites of cultural significance (especially if listed on the Queensland Heritage Register) on park estate currently subject to visitor use, such as that for Mill Point in Cooloola National Park. The Australia ICOMOS guidelines should be followed in the development of policy on conservation planning for cultural heritage places. (See References).

Cultural heritage conservation requirements need to be incorporated into operational guidelines –in park management and in timber harvesting codes. These should address the issues raised in the discussion above regarding the omissions from the range of existing codes and permit conditions.

Issue 6: Need for further studies.

- Arrange a series of historical studies to provide the context for understanding changes to the management of forests. This research should also be made available as the factual information for interpretive texts.
- Develop a program of comprehensive landscape assessments to assist in formulating operational guidelines.
- Develop partnerships with tertiary training institutes to focus student practical exercises and research so as to provide baseline data on type and condition of cultural heritage in forests.

Issue 7: Lack of knowledge about the location, type and significance of data about cultural heritage.

- Make an index of the type and location of information available.
- Cooperative arrangements need to be made for one agency using another's historic and archival records without incurring expense –they are all public records and should be freely available to the current manager irrespective of which agency originally made them.
- Greater cooperation /interaction between database managers (specialists) and land managers needs to be developed. Corrections to existing data sets need to be made, for example, prior to development of management plans. An interactive database paralleling the Wildnet system could be developed for cultural heritage places.
- Information should be made more widely available in the public/professional domain.

Issue 8: *Lack of training and awareness of field staff about cultural heritage in forests.*

- Develop in-service training in cultural heritage management in all agencies and an awareness program for planning staff from other sections of DEH, DPI-F and DNR covering the basics of heritage conservation.
- Arrange training with on-ground relevance both for field staff and for head office staff who need to appreciate practical field issues in cultural conservation.
- Commissioned reports on specialist issues/topics should be made available to field staff.

Issue 9: *Lack of interstate connections and reliance on the belief that Queensland is different.*

- Examine other State procedures which offer models, for example, section 170 of NSW *Heritage Act* which places requirements on government departments to prepare heritage registers and to protect places listed therein.
- Examine in-service training offered in other States for its relevance to Queensland.
- Arrange partnerships with other Departments as a result of the proposed Government policy statement on heritage conservation, for example, with Transport regarding the identification and protection of cultural places found during road widening and alignment studies; with Mines and Energy regarding tenure applications over areas of known historic interest.
- Analyse other RFAs for programs that might be adapted to Queensland conditions.

Issue 10: *Need for on-ground management techniques.*

- Arrange a program for on-ground management of cultural heritage places assessed as having National Estate values.
- Develop a program that identifies the type of and timing for specialist input for cultural heritage management and ensures that adequate funds are available.

Recommendation:

An interdepartmental working group should be formed to prepare position papers on:

- Roles and responsibilities, an agreed process for cultural heritage place conservation in forests and the protocols for ensuring this.
- Departmental inventories, field surveys and data sharing protocols
- Funding and specialist resources
- Staff training, including basic on –ground management techniques

Until this coordinated program is underway the Queensland Government cannot be said to have an ecologically sustainable approach to management of its cultural heritage values and places in the South East Queensland forests.

INTRODUCTION

The objectives of this project as set out in the Brief are:

- To provide a comprehensive overview of current legislation, protective mechanisms and management practices for the conservation of indigenous and non-indigenous cultural heritage values and places.
- To identify major issues and threats impacting on the protection and conservation management of indigenous and non-indigenous cultural heritage values and places.
- To produce conservation principles and guidelines for the protection and conservation management of non-indigenous cultural heritage values and places in consultation with key stakeholders.

This study is the first to provide an overview of existing legislation and protective mechanisms for the conservation of cultural heritage on forested lands in Queensland. It has been undertaken as part of the South East Queensland Regional Forest Assessment process which is in part concerned to conserve heritage values identified in forest places.

a. What is cultural heritage?

Cultural heritage is the term used in the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (the Burra Charter) and the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975* to refer to qualities and attributes possessed by places that have aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present and future generations. In the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* cultural heritage significance is defined more broadly to include “aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social or of technological significance to the present generation or past or future generations.” These cultural heritage values may be seen in a place’s physical features, but can also be associated with intangible qualities such as people’s associations with or feelings for a place. Indigenous places may have other layers of significance as well as those mentioned here; these meanings are defined by the indigenous communities themselves.

b. What makes a place culturally significant?

Heritage values contribute to the cultural significance of a place.

Cultural significance is a concept which helps in estimating the value of places. The places that are likely to be of significance are those which help an understanding of the past or enrich the present, and which will be of value to future generations. Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations (Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance – the Burra Charter, Article 1.2).

Criteria for assessing the cultural significance of a place are listed in heritage legislation. Those relevant to Australia’s cultural history, including indigenous

history, are listed in the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*. See Appendix 3. Almost identical criteria apply to Queensland in section 23(1) of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*. The criteria address the values of cultural significance and the meanings of these values are described as follows:

Aesthetic value

This comes from people experiencing the environment and includes all aspects of sensory perception, visual and non-visual, and may include consideration of the form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric; the smells and sounds associated with the place and its use; emotional response and any other factors having a strong impact on human feelings and attitudes. The Queensland Act narrows the definition of aesthetic significance of a place or object to “its visual merit or interest.”

Historic value

A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase, period or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. For any given place the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives *in situ*, or where the settings are intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of subsequent treatment, such as with massacre sites or explorers’ landing sites.

Scientific value

The scientific or research value of a place will depend upon the importance of the data involved: on its rarity, quality or representativeness; and on the degree to which the place may contribute further substantial information about environmental, cultural, technological and historical processes.

Social value

This embraces the qualities for which a place has become the focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a group. It is a special meaning important to a community’s identity, perhaps through their use of the place or association with it. Places which are associated with events that have had a great impact on a community often have high social value.

Indigenous values are embodied in the cultural, spiritual, religious, social or other importance a place may have for indigenous communities. Significance must be determined through consultation with the relevant indigenous community.

The Australian Heritage Commission produced a series of technical workshop papers in 1993-94 on heritage values in forested areas – on fauna, diversity in natural heritage, representative vegetation, Aboriginal historical places, representativeness and Aboriginal archaeological sites, social value, and aesthetic value. (See References). These papers are important reference documents for those working in the heritage identification and assessment areas.

c. Heritage values in South East Queensland forests

The South East Queensland biogeographic region was agreed upon as the region for the State's first Comprehensive Regional Assessment. This region, which includes both public and private forested lands under a variety of land uses (urban, rural and agricultural areas, national parks [about 4.5%] and state forests [about 15%]), covers an area of 6.2 million hectares from the New South Wales/ Queensland border to Gladstone in the north and west to Toowoomba (Commonwealth Government and Queensland State Government, 1997).

Its physical geography ranges from extensive alluvial valleys and coastal sand masses to volcanic hills and rugged ranges, all of which support a wide range of forest types and inspire a range of aesthetic responses. The area contains World Heritage listed areas such as Lamington National Park and the adjoining Scenic Rim forests and Fraser Island. About 50% of the vegetation cover of the region has, however, been cleared in the process of urbanisation, and for agriculture and grazing. Some of the ecosystems most affected by clearing include lowland rainforest that fringed many streams, forest redgum woodlands on alluvial plains, and tall paperbark forests that grew near the estuaries of coastal streams. In comparison with the lowland parts of the region, the forested hills and ranges retain a high proportion of their natural vegetation cover.

The cultural heritage values assessment of South East Queensland biogeographic region forested areas consists of data layers from a range of indigenous and non-indigenous research projects being undertaken including: a thematic overview history, study of travel routes, forest towns and settlements, identification and assessment of places of cultural heritage significance, a study of sawmills and tramways as well as two projects undertaken with Aboriginal groups – a data audit of indigenous cultural heritage and Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management Guidelines to parallel Part B of this project.

An inventory of approximately 900 places were recorded by the Forest Assessment Unit for cultural heritage, DEH. See the Table below for the types of places recorded. Forestry –related buildings and structures, sawmills and tramways comprised the largest number of places recorded. An indication of the multiple use of forests is the high number of places exhibiting mining, farming and grazing, and recreation activities. A number of places were also recorded for their landscapes and valued trees, indicating the overlap between natural and cultural heritage. Of these 900 places, 129 were considered to be above threshold for potential National Estate listing.

Geographically, a number of areas within the South East Queensland biogeographic region stand out as areas which are important for cultural heritage of forested areas within the region, including Lamington, Springbrook and Tamborine National Parks; the D'Aguiar Range; Crows Nest/Ravensbourne; Bunya Mountains; Yarraman district; Beerwah/Beerburum district; the Mary Valley; the Great Sandy region including Cooloola and Fraser Island; Maryborough/Howard/Cordalba; and the Many Peaks/Calliope area.

INVENTORY OF FOREST PLACES IN SEQ BIOREGION

(Source:Table 2.1 from Historic Values Report, Feb 1998)

Category	Type of place included in category	No. of places assessed
Forestry/QNPWS buildings	Forestry offices, camps, nurseries, QNPWS offices	150
Recreation	Walking tracks, track signage, camping areas, lookouts, picnic areas, forest drives	100
Sawmills	Sawmills	67
Farming and grazing	Soldier settlements, banana settlements, apiary sites, dairy farms, cattle grazing and associated structures such as huts, yards, dips	58
Landscapes and Trees	Individual trees or particular stands of trees, natural features	58
Fire Structures	Tree lookouts, fire cabins, fire towers	53
Timber handling equipment and processes	Shelter sheds in forests, charcoal pits, log dumps, rafting grounds, timber chutes, machinery such as jinkers, bobtails, wagons	48
Mining	Sand, gold, copper and coal mining, quarrying sandstone, evidence ranging from old workings, holes in the ground, remnants of machinery, structures, contemporary mining operations	43
Road transport	Roads, bridges, Cobb and Co. coach stops, watering points	30
Memorials and Monuments	Plaques, cairns, trees, rest areas, lookouts, structures such as a pergola commemorating a person, events, disasters	27
Tramways	Tramways	24
Education	Former school sites, outdoor/environmental education centres	23
Cemeteries	Lone graves, disaster site graves, cemeteries such as Mill Point, Campbellville	15
Rail transport	Railway structures- tracks, bridges, tunnels	13
Accommodation places	Guest houses, resorts not including recreational camping	11
Exploration and Survey	Survey trees and cairns	11
Disaster sites	Aircraft crash sites, sawmill explosions, lightning strike site	10
Military	Rifle ranges, places associated with military training camps, firestone rings	9
Scientific Areas, Arboreta	Scientific/experimental plots, arboreta	9
Air transport	Airstrips	2
Other, ungrouped places	Includes water reservoirs, prison farm buildings, house sites	43

PART A - STRATEGIC MATTERS

1. SUMMARY - LEGISLATIVE OVERVIEW

The legislation outlined in Table 1 is that primarily dealing with heritage values (natural and cultural) in Queensland forests. The information shows the principal features of each piece of legislation and current issues or concerns regarding its effectiveness.

Australia's commitment to international treaties covering forest management is reflected at the national level in Commonwealth legislation. There is widespread concern by some government agencies and non-governmental organisations at the extent of change currently under way with regard to the scope of Commonwealth environmental legislation and the protection it offers for forests. Similarly with heritage legislation, there is a current Bill tabled in the Commonwealth Parliament that includes World Heritage Areas management as part of a suite of issues covered by a framework Act and not specifically by its own legislation, as is the current situation. The *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975* is also proposed to be reviewed following the release of the long awaited National Heritage Places Strategy.

At the State level in Queensland, the main legislation dealing with heritage values in the forests is the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, *Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987* and the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. Other legislation is ancillary to heritage management and, as described in Appendix 4, impinges marginally on heritage conservation on forested land. For example, it may contain clauses or sections affecting heritage issues such as the impact of fossicking or retention of historic records.

Queensland Heritage Act 1992

This Act makes provision for the conservation of Queensland's cultural heritage by providing for the maintenance of a register of places of cultural heritage significance and by regulating the development of such places through appropriate powers of protection and enforcement, including the declaring of protected areas surrounding protected cultural relics and areas of archaeological significance.

Places of non-indigenous cultural heritage significance are entered on the Queensland Heritage Register which is administered by the Queensland Heritage Council.

Any person may nominate a place for entry on the Heritage Register. To enter a place on the register the Heritage Council must be satisfied that the place is of cultural heritage significance, and that the place satisfies one or more criteria as set out in the Act. Appeal mechanisms exist. More than 1000 places are currently on the register. In terms of undertaking changes or modifications to places on the Heritage Register, two different processes apply; one for privately owned properties, the other for the Crown.

Private owners must seek the approval of the Heritage Council in order to undertake any development in relation to that place. The term development has a broad meaning as defined by the Act. Section 4 of the Act states:

Development in relation to a place, means
(a) subdivision;

(b) change of the use; or
(c) demolition of a building; or
(d) erection, construction or relocation of a building; or
(e) work (including painting or plastering) that substantially alters the appearance of a building; or
(f) renovation, alteration or addition to a building; or
(g) excavation, disturbance or change to landscape or natural features of land that substantially alters the appearance of a place;
but does not include work of a class excluded from the ambit of this definition by a regulation.

The *Queensland Heritage Regulation 1992* in Section 8 further defines the following classes of work excluded from the ambit of the definition of “**development**” in Section 4 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*:

(a) emergency work;
(b) maintenance work;
(c) minor repair work;
(d) work (other than minor repair work) that involves the replacement of small items, for example, door or window furniture, or the laying of new carpet, that-
(i) will cause no detriment to the cultural heritage significance of the place; and
(ii) is not of a significant scale; and
(iii) is reversible.

The type of development that can occur depends on why and on what aspects of the place are significant.

When the Heritage Council considers a development application, it can approve unconditionally, approve with conditions or refuse. Various mechanisms exist for an owner to appeal the decision of the Heritage Council in relation to a development application.

The situation is different for the Crown (and therefore what applies to any place in a State Forest or National Park). The relevant Minister has to submit a report on the proposed development to the Heritage Council. The Council is then required to publish details about the proposal and invite the public to object. The Council must then consider the objections and recommend to the Minister whether the development should or should not proceed, or if the development should be modified. The Minister then must consider whether to accept or reject the Council’s recommendation.

The *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* does not apply to:

(a) a place that is of cultural heritage significance solely through its association with Aboriginal tradition or Island custom; or
(b) a place situated on Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander land unless the place is of cultural heritage significance because of its association with Aboriginal tradition or Islander custom and with European or other culture, in which case this Act applies to the place if the trustees of the land consent. (Section 61)

The Act is limited in that it does not consider Indigenous heritage as a component of the wider cultural landscape; it has been applied primarily to historic buildings in

urban or isolated farm settings. Gardens may be registered but wider aesthetic or scientific landscapes such as arboreta have not been. It is very much related to individual sites, structures and places. However, there is no legal reason why it cannot apply to the range of significant forest places which do not contain historic or architecturally significant buildings.

Nature Conservation Act 1992

Prior to the passage of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, Queensland legislation dealing with the protection and conservation of natural and cultural heritage was mostly un-coordinated and limited in its application. Provisions relating to natural heritage were contained in several statutes, principally the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1975*, the *Fauna Conservation Act 1974*, the *Native Plants Protection Act 1930* and the *Land Act 1962*.

One of the features of the new Act is the inclusion of ‘cultural resources’ as a conservation interest, which was subsequently reinforced when protection and presentation of cultural resources on park estate was recognized in the cardinal principles for management of national parks. This was the first major deviation from the principle of maintaining national parks in their ‘natural condition’ which had been enunciated in the *Forestry Act 1959*. Any land management legislative concerns for indigenous cultural heritage management were primarily concerned with establishing Crown ownership of such cultural resources as a sub-set of ‘forest products’ owned and managed by government agencies.

The passage of the *Nature Conservation Act* coincided generally with implementation of a government commitment to the introduction of non-indigenous cultural heritage legislation, the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, primarily concerned with the protection of the built environment, but only significant structures and places. Under Section 17 of the Act, a national park must be managed to:

- provide, to the greatest possible extent, for the permanent preservation of the area’s natural condition and the protection of the area’s cultural resources and values;
- present the area’s cultural and natural resources and their values; and
- ensure that the only use of the area is nature-based and ecologically sustainable.

Fort Lytton and St Helena Island are managed under the provisions of the Act; in other national parks, historic places are managed as zones such as the North White Cliffs Cultural Conservation Area covering the site of the World War II commando training camp in Fraser Island National Park.

A principle of park planning enunciated in the Act is the involvement of interested groups. Section 6 states that the Act should be administered as far as practicable, in consultation with, and having regard to the views and interests of, land-holders and interested groups and persons. Historical societies and local museum groups should be more involved in park planning as their records and objects may relate to historic places within park areas.

The *Nature Conservation Act 1992* also contains provisions for the protection of sites within park estates declared under the Act. Section 61 provides for the ownership by the State of all cultural resources and natural resources in protected areas.

“Cultural resources” of a protected area means places or objects that have anthropological, archaeological, historical, scientific, spiritual or sociological significance or value, including such significance or value under Aboriginal tradition or Island custom.

Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) 1987

Indigenous (and other) sites in forested areas are protected under the *Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) 1987*. This Act replaced the former *Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1967* and is administered by the Department of Environment and Heritage.

The object of the Act is to provide for the preservation and management of all components of Landscapes Queensland and the Queensland Estate. The Act defines 'Queensland Estate' as evidence of human occupation of the areas comprising Queensland at any time that is at least 30 years in the past. While this does include non-indigenous as well as indigenous sites, in practice the Act has been applied almost exclusively to the protection of indigenous places and sites.

Items and areas are protected under the Act when they are declared a ‘designated landscape area’ (All existing sites under the 1967 Act became designated landscape areas. No new designated landscapes have been gazetted under the 1987 Act). The Act provides for the control and protection of a designated landscape area including recording and marking, surveillance and permission to enter. The Act also includes offence provisions, the most significant being s. 56 which states that ‘a person shall not take, destroy, damage, deface, excavate, expose, conceal or interfere with an item of the Queensland Estate without either the owners or Minister’s permission.’ This Act is currently under review.

Conclusion:

Despite all the reference to cultural heritage in the provisions of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, it is generally seen as applying to nature conservation in extensive protected areas, whilst the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* is seen as applying to historic buildings and no places in the forested areas of SEQ RFA area have been listed yet on the Queensland Heritage Register under the provisions of the Act. The *Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) 1987* has powerful provisions which could be used to protect cultural heritage places in forested areas especially where they are regarded as ruins or archaeological sites, but it has not been used in this way and no new cultural landscapes have been gazetted under this Act since 1987.

Table 1- Legislative Overview

	Legislation	Principal features	Issues/concerns
Common-wealth	Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975	Establishes Register of National Estate - listing places of cultural and natural significance	Limited impact - applies to Commonwealth action only

	Environmental Protection Act (Impact of Proposals)1974	Referral of development proposals where a significant environmental impact is likely to occur and involves Commonwealth powers.	A significant environmental impact is not defined
	World Heritage Properties Act 1983	Protection of properties on World Heritage List	Applies to national parks and forests in Scenic Rim, plus Fraser Island
	Endangered Species Protection Act 1992	Register of rare and endangered species/ communities	Required to be taken into account in all Commonwealth decisions - question of definition/scope?
State	Nature Conservation Act 1992	Aim of national parks includes protection of the area's cultural resources and values Management plans for national parks	Emphasis remains on natural values rather than cultural values
	Forestry Act 1959	Current principal legislative instrument for management state forests - provision for scientific and feature protection areas	Limited reference to cultural resources
	Cultural Records (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estates) Act 1987	Powerful provisions - limited application	Primarily focused on Indigenous cultural heritage. Has powerful provisions to control archaeological work

	Ancillary Legislation	Issues/concerns
State	National Trust of Queensland Act 1963	Merely incorporates a body to promote cultural conservation
	Beach Protection Act 1968	Regulates development activity on defined coastal lands
	State Development and Public Works Act 1971	Makes departments responsible for considering environmental factors when considering development applications and undertaking works
	Brisbane Forest Park Act 1977	Enabling act to manage lands for recreation
	Rural Lands Protection Act 1985	Can protect reserves from pest species
	Recreation Areas Management Act 1988	Establishes a system of public recreation areas
	Libraries and Archives Act 1988	s.55 no public records can be disposed of without written consent. This is an important provision - to retain records as an administrative tool and asset.
	Water Resources Act 1989	Protects riverine vegetation
	Mineral Resources Act 1989	Regulates mining on forested lands
	Fire and Rescue Authority Act 1989	Provides for fire prevention and suppression in forests
	Contaminated Land Act 1991	Enables identification and remediation of contaminated lands
	Primary Industries Corporation Act 1992	Established a legal entity to administer the Forestry Act(DNR and DPI) and Water Resources Act (DNR)
	Local Government (P&E) Act 1990	Enables consideration of environmental impact and use of Vegetation Protection Orders
	Land Act 1994	Provisions impact on managing heritage values on reserves and leasehold
	Fossicking Act 1994	Impact of fossicking zone on maintenance of heritage values in forests needs assessment.
	National Environment Protection Council (Qld) Act 1994	Incorporates the IGAE into State law by establishing State representation on the National Environment Protection Council
	Environment Protection Act 1994	General duty to minimise environmental harm
	Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995	Issue of primacy of legislation for management of forested areas in coastal zones.
	Integrated Planning Act 1997	New forest operations on private and leasehold lands will require an impact assessment. Provisions could control development unsympathetic to heritage values on boundaries of forested areas.

Table 2- Legislative Overview of Indigenous Cultural Heritage

	Legislation	Principal features	Issues/concerns
C'wealth	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984	Area nominated by indigenous person can be designated. Binds the Crown. Does not override State legislation	New bill presented to Parliament April 1998. Limited provisions for individuals or groups to trigger protective action.
“	Native Title Act 1993	Provides mechanism for the determination of native title	Extent of native title applying to natural resources and forest products.
State	Nature Conservation Act 1992	Aim includes protection of cultural resources and values Provision for including indigenous peoples in management of national parks	Limited involvement of indigenous groups

Legislation affecting indigenous cultural heritage has been placed in a separate section as required in the Brief for this study. However it should be noted that the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975* covers both heritage interest –natural and cultural, including indigenous and historic, while the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* specifically excludes indigenous places.

2. SUMMARY - PROTECTIVE MECHANISMS

Commonwealth:

Protective mechanisms include legal agreements, contracts, policy statements and management strategies. Adherence to and implementation of international treaties, conventions and agreements is reflected in national policies as well as Commonwealth legislation. The Commonwealth has no on-ground responsibility for forest management so the most effective way it can influence management by State agencies is through policy, memoranda of agreement, and financial incentives.

The **Inter-governmental Agreement on the Environment 1992** is the primary national policy to act as a protective mechanism affecting the forest environment by providing a framework for cooperation between the Commonwealth and States on environment, resource and conservation management. The **National Forest Policy Statement 1992** (NFPS) was seen as the policy vehicle for undertaking ecologically sustainable development and the ESD Strategy within a forest context. The NFPS is based on the principles of maintaining the ecological processes, biological diversity, and optimising benefits to the community from all uses of forests within ecological constraints. It has been endorsed by all levels of government and attaches the utmost importance to sustainable management of Australia's forests. Efficiently and sustainably managed public and private forest will provide the basis for nature conservation and maintaining forest biological diversity, and for regional economic development and employment opportunities in a wide range of sectors, including wood production from native and plantation forests, tourism and recreation, water supply, grazing and the pharmaceutical industry.

To achieve the policy, eleven broad national goals must be pursued within a regionally based planning framework that integrates environmental and commercial objectives so that, as far as possible, provision is made for all forest values. Ecologically sustainable forest management is to be given effect through the continued development of integrated planning processes, through codes of practice and environmental prescriptions, and through management plans that, among other things, incorporate sustainable-yield harvesting practices. Such mechanisms will cover private forests where appropriate.

Linked to the **National Forest Policy Statement** is the National Reserve System Initiative whereby State governments agreed to establish a comprehensive, adequate and representative reserve system protecting biodiversity, old growth and wilderness. Criteria were developed by the Joint Australia and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council and the Australia Forestry Council. These national criteria are used in conjunction with regional forest assessment processes.

Under the core set of regional indicators, criterion 6 is "Maintenance and enhancement of long term multiple socio-economic benefits to meet the needs of societies" and it has indicators for cultural, social and spiritual needs and values.

It is under this framework that the surveys of heritage values in the forests of South East Queensland have been conducted. Consequently, it is obvious that such a strong Commonwealth mechanism backed with resources has led to a broadening of knowledge about cultural heritage values and places in SEQ forested areas which

would not have occurred at the current time given the paucity of regional cultural heritage studies.

State:

At the State level forest management is implemented by agency operations. These are covered by a range of statements of management principles, policies, strategies, strategic plans, land management plans for individual reserves and operational plans for activities conducted in the protected areas, whether they are production forests, national parks or conservation reserves.

The policy report, **Forest Management in Queensland (1984)** articulates the key forest management principles which are applied to all publicly owned forest in the State. The polices covered are estate matters, wood production, water catchment, fauna and flora, recreation, special management areas, fire protection, mining, quarrying and public utilities but there is no specific mention of cultural resources – indigenous or historic. The **Department of Environment and Heritage Corporate Plan 1998-2000** states the Department’s mission as “promoting protection and wise use of the environment to support the economic and social wellbeing of Queensland.” To define this mission, five goals have been identified including maintenance of cultural heritage. To accomplish this goal, implementing a system of protected areas including cultural heritage places is recommended as well as promoting integrated environmental planning and community involvement in environmental planning and conservation.

Forest land management planning at the strategic level involves zoning, interim arrangements and the preparation of management plans. At the operational level planning involves Codes of Practice, prescriptions, operational policies and guidelines, and permits.

DPI-F and DNR use a Management Priority Area Zoning System (MPAZ) which provides a systematic and comprehensive framework for identifying and managing the complex array of uses inherent in multiple purpose forest management. The system embodies priority zoning categories for conservation of natural ecosystems; scientific research; wilderness; the protection of landscape, flora and fauna, cultural heritage, visual resource, and catchment; education; and passive and active recreation. Special Management Areas are areas set aside under the MPAZ zoning system because of their outstanding natural or scientific attributes. *The Forestry Act 1959* gives legal recognition to such areas and provides that they may be declared and gazetted. The MPAZ system provides for the identification of a number of priority management areas including Scientific Areas and Feature Protection Areas including areas of cultural heritage.

The *Nature Conservation Act 1992* defines eleven classes of protected areas. A zoning system provides for the partitioning of land into distinct zones identified by a particular priority use, including the protection of landscape, flora and fauna, cultural heritage, visual resource, and catchment; education; and passive and active recreation. The Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service (DEH) operates under this Act and therefore uses this classification of protected areas.

Draft Codes of Practice are being prepared by DNR in consultation with DPI-F, DEH, and private stakeholders. The Codes of Practice refer to timber harvesting- those of Native Forest Timber Production and Plantations for Wood Production. DEH has a Protected Areas Policy Manual for use in both planning and managing the 11 categories of Protected Areas and it has a section on cultural heritage management.

The following tables outline the principal features of the range of protective mechanisms and raise issues or concerns about their applicability. More detailed descriptions and comments are contained in Appendix 4.

Table 3- Protective Mechanisms

	Mechanism	Principal features	Issues/concerns
C'wealth	Inter-governmental Agreement on Environment 1992	Provides overall framework for cooperation between all levels of government	Environment matters subject to COAG (Council of Australian Governments) including cultural heritage
	National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development	Establishes broad parameters to ensure ESD. - Policy setting for Rio Declaration	
	National Forest Policy Statement 1992	RFA process	Funding required for implementation
	National Reserve System Initiative	Establishes a CAR system (Comprehensive, adequate and representative) - in accordance with IUCN standards	Must meet IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature)standards.
	National Greenhouse Response Strategy 1992	Plant more trees!	
	Australian National Strategy for the Conservation of Australian Species and Ecological Communities threatened with extinction 1993	Protect threatened species/communities	Funding requirements
	National Strategy ... Biological Diversity 1992	Holistic - incorporation of bio diversity conservation in all relevant decision making	Requires integrated planning across tenures
State	Forest Policy	Covers wide range of matters concerning publicly owned forest	No specific mention of cultural resources
	Strategic Planning for Forests and Parks	DNR resource management 3 year strategic plan DPI-Forestry Environmental Management System Queensland Eco-Tourism Plan DoE Corporate Plan 1998-2000	Must address cultural heritage place conservation in forest areas under their administration.
	Land Management Planning	Zoning, interim arrangements and management plans	Need for specific cultural place protection zones

Table 4– Operational Planning

	Codes of practice/manuals/policies and guidelines	Principal features	Issues/concerns
State	Draft codes of environmental practice	Code of Practice for Native Forest Timber production Code of Practice: plantation for wood production Code of Practice: harvesting of minor forest products Code of Environmental Practice for Extractive Industries Code of Practice for Fire Management Code of Practice for Forest Based Recreation	Limited reference to cultural heritage. Code of practice for National Park management needs to be developed.
	Harvesting Marketing and Resources Management Manual (DPI-Forestry)	Harvesting guidelines	Requires practical guidelines for identification, assessment and conservation of cultural heritage values in places
	Species Management Information System	Establishes species management profiles (SMPs)	These are not adaptable for cultural resource types.
	DPI-F Silvicultural Manuals (Plantations)	Contains principles for wide range of tree planting	Needs to be revised to include prescription for conservation of cultural heritage places and maintenance of aesthetic values.
	Harvesting, Marketing & Resource Management Manual	Refers to Nature Conservation Act	Need to consider cultural heritage values in forests
	Mining activities on forested land	Under Mineral Resources Act 1989, mining applicants required to prepare Environmental Management Overview Strategy (EMOS) Owner must grant permission for lease to be issued.	Identification of places of cultural heritage significance is required and process for considering these sites of significance in granting mining tenures.

	Code of practice/manuals/policies and guidelines	Principal features	Issues/concerns
State	Quarry material sales on State Forest	Material extraction guidelines control commercial operations - includes reference to historical landmarks including middens	Some quarries are historic eg Helidon
	Fossicking on State Forests	Controls recreational fossicking in state forests	Assessment of impact of fossicking on sites of cultural heritage is required.
	Fire Management	Joint fire protection plans	Needs specific response and prescriptions for cultural heritage places
	State Forest Recreation Planning	Manual with integrated approach has been prepared	Requires specific reference to cultural heritage and guidelines for adaptation of historic structures.
	Grazing and occupation leases	Leases granted under Forestry and Lands Act for grazing Permits for beekeeping Occupation permits - eg telecommunication towers	Reference to conservation of historic features on lease areas is required.
	Tree clearing on areas under Land Act 1994 and Forestry Act	Criteria for determining tree management	Criteria for places and landscapes of cultural significance should be specified.
	Custodial Policy Management Manual (DNR)	Operational guidelines for DNR field staff in managing state forests	Needs section on identification, assessment and management of cultural heritage.
	Protected Area Policy Manual (DoE)	Guidelines for managing national parks/reserves	Sections on cultural heritage principally concerned with Indigenous heritage; needs expansion.

3. ISSUES ARISING AND SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS

Analysis of the existing legislation and protective mechanisms found in departmental regulations and planning and operational practices and staff consultation has led to the identification of the following issues.

3.1 Lack of clear roles and responsibilities for cultural heritage conservation on forested lands:

Despite the range of legislation shown in the preceding Tables there is still confusion in both the public perception and within government departments as to who is responsible for what. This has arisen in part from the development of legislation to reflect the needs of the agency and /or issues at the time; hence the 1959 Forestry Act reflected the need to organise forest management in State forests as an efficient industrial process with prescriptions for both silvicultural treatment and protection, whereas currently a need has been recognised to integrate the management of all natural resources so as to ensure conservation and ecologically sustainable development.

Heritage considerations have been tacked onto natural resource management as needs arose or as a passing reference in general environmental considerations. This is shown in Appendix 4 where the detailed provisions of the main and ancillary legislation are discussed. There are no specific policy documents for the protection of cultural heritage places and values in forested areas, either production forests or protected areas.

Cultural heritage is regarded by staff and the public as marginal to the core business of natural resource managers. Hence in **Forest Management in Queensland (1984)** there is no specific mention of cultural resources –indigenous or historic. Similarly, the **Department of Environment and Heritage Corporate Plan 1998-2000**, while calling for “maintenance of cultural heritage” as one of its five goals contains strategies primarily directed at indigenous cultural heritage. This has arisen because the legislative framework which has developed initially protected “Aboriginal relics” in the 1960s and then “Cultural Records” from 1987. Whilst the 1987 Act could apply to historic sites no new records have been added from those Aboriginal ones designated under the 1967 Act. See discussion in Appendix 1.

Cultural heritage, in field staff perception especially in National Parks, is currently focused on indigenous cultural heritage and its physical evidence. Cultural heritage in terms of the *Queensland Heritage Act* is focused on the built environment and generally on private property. This is reflected in the almost complete absence of registered places under the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* on forested land in the SEQ CRA area. Until this regional assessment with its methodology emphasising identification of types of places representing different themes in forest use, the heritage listing process has been generally reactive and therefore applied to threatened places, especially in urban areas. Places have to be nominated and only then is work undertaken to assess significance of that type or period of place. Relatively little survey and identification work has been undertaken looking for heritage places in advance of redevelopment or other proposals to change use other than the initial regional National Estate surveys of the 1970s. The recent

type based heritage studies for railway, mining, health and education places have been an attempt to redress this in so far as mostly government owned places are concerned.

Solution:

- There is a need to develop a Government policy statement and strategy with a whole of government approach to conserving cultural heritage in forested places.
- There is a role for inclusion of places in the Queensland Heritage Register so that a representative sample of types of places significant to Queensland's history of forest use are protected. This would increase community awareness of as well as giving legal protection to listed forest heritage places.
- The system of Protected Areas being gazetted in Queensland under the DEH Corporate Plan should also be supplemented by implementing a system of cultural heritage reserves/places which represent the themes of Queensland's history. Recognition of such places by statutory listing procedures can be useful for protection, but it is questionable whether all significant sites require this level of statutory protection. Feature Protection Areas or protected areas zoning may suffice. Historic reserves may also be gazetted under the provisions of the *Lands Act*.
- The research and assessment process of the listing procedure is also important in the information it provides for further comparative and research work.

3.2 Lack of an agreed, clear and transparent process for heritage place conservation in Queensland forests.

There is no agreed, clear and transparent process across all the Departments involved for heritage place conservation in Queensland forests through all its phases from identification through assessment, listing where significant, conservation management and public presentation where appropriate. This is despite legislative references and the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* with DEH as the lead agency responsible for its implementation. (The staff workshop identified many issues arising from the suite of current legislation and its administration, including the fact that little of it is enforced. See issues outlined in Appendix 1.)

This problem is also manifested in the lack of documented policy with the result that there is a possibility of conflicting advice being given by head office and the regional offices to field staff in the various agencies involved – DEH, DPI-F, DNR. The policy direction DNR and DPI-F seem to be taking regarding cultural heritage issues is to rely on internal and local requests without reference to either the State heritage place agency, (Cultural Heritage Branch of DEH) or qualified, experienced consultants for both advice on identification and assessment, and on management options.

Solution:

- Develop Protocols for the cultural heritage conservation process, that is formalise who does what, when, who finally decides on significance, who pays for what, who stores the accumulated data and how this is shared. This operational guideline or series of protocols would flow on from the Government policy requirement outlined in 1 above. An Environmental Management System encompassing these requirements could be developed under ISO 1400 and incorporated into departmental business plans to ensure implementation.

- For both the Conservation Division of DEH regarding Protected Areas management and for DNR and DPI-F, cultural heritage issues should be referred to an independent, expert body for approvals and signing off. This action may not necessarily involve the legal provisions of listing, but would ensure as wide advice as possible on a range of cultural heritage issues. A sub-committee of experts with knowledge of forest history could be convened by the Cultural Heritage Branch and their recommendations may suffice where the place is not being considered for listing in the Queensland Heritage Register.
- Create a simple, transparent, non-threatening management process with public and specialist input into gathering information and then, as part of the planning process, into zoning schemes as part of the planning process. Conflicting priorities for public versus departmental and/or specialist input should be recognised and provision made for their resolution.

3.3 Lack of resources allocated to cultural heritage conservation in forests.

There is a lack of resources allocated to cultural heritage conservation in forests yet cultural information is crucial to establishing benchmarks for assessing environmental change. Too often forest and park planners amass current condition data and information without examining the history of previous management by reference to old reports, files and studies, many of which may be in archives. However this literature often contains information which can be used to estimate rates, type and extent of changes to the forest environment.

Funding for forest management systems is made up of a number of components in DEH: through flora and fauna inventories for conservation strategies, through park management, interpretation and publicity programs. The cost of custodial management including the maintenance, upgrading and development of management systems is met from a combination of base and ‘new initiative’ funding.

There is no funding in place for the Department of Environment and Heritage to be proactive in ongoing identification, assessment and management of cultural heritage places in forested areas once this current round of studies for the SEQ RFA and the Southern Brigalow Belt are completed. DNR has funding for a limited term to investigate cultural heritage places as part of integrated forest planning.

Solution:

- Fund the development of a systematic, regionally focused cultural heritage survey of all public lands across Queensland.

This new initiative will:

- provide data in advance of resource allocation decisions such as logging or water storage developments;
- enable comparative assessments to be made for cultural heritage places.

3.4 Lack of on-ground identification of cultural heritage sites and values: need for departmental inventories as a preliminary to significance assessment in planning.

There is no systematic database of field recorded cultural heritage places or items, apart from the list maintained by the DEH Cultural Heritage Branch under the *Queensland Heritage Act* and the database of approximately 900 sites recorded as part of the SEQ Comprehensive Regional Assessment. A computerised list of indigenous places and items recorded pre-1994 and held by the Cultural Heritage Branch has now been updated. The SEQ 2001 Cultural Heritage Places Study Stage 1 raised serious concerns about the representativeness and validity of both current survey procedures (that is, that they were *ad hoc* and opportunistic rather than thematic or area based) and about the computer storage of such data. Other relevant data may reside in data bases not readily accessible to regional planners and park /forest managers.

Departmental field inventories of recorded sites/places need to be built into both strategic planning and operational planning.

Solutions:

- At the regional and/or park/protected area or State forest level, there must be a requirement to survey cultural heritage – both through archival and desktop audits and field survey.
- At the operational level, a back up process is required to ensure that cultural heritage has been studied and any sites assessed before work proceeds.

The **Custodial Policy Management Manual** of DNR needs to include a section on identification, assessment and management of cultural heritage resources, both indigenous and historic. Further this needs to cross-reference with the DNR Resource Management Handbook of Land Planning Guidelines currently being developed. Similarly, the **Protected Areas Planning Manual** of DEH, which has a section (16.2) on cultural resource management, requires expansion to reflect wider and integrated departmental responsibilities rather than its current emphasis on indigenous archaeological heritage resource management.

- Expertise needs to be built up in all the field based agencies. This can be achieved by creating teams with a heritage specialist loaned or brought in from a relevant agency or by purchasing the expertise from external consultants –and hopefully learning from that expertise. Achieving a critical mass of trained staff is essential for implementing any heritage work within the agencies.

3.5 Lack of protocols for ensuring that identified and likely sites of cultural heritage significance are considered before any works proceed.

There is a lack of mechanisms for on-ground management, including no triggers in the management process to initiate heritage identification and assessment, no approved site management techniques and no detailed site planning involving local community knowledge as well as heritage expertise.

Some consistent procedure needs to be introduced into the range of existing operational guidelines which currently do not focus on cultural heritage conservation requirements except in passing where they are part of general objectives.

For example, **Harvesting Guidelines** require practical guidelines for identification, assessment and conservation of cultural heritage places. DPI-F's Harvesting Manual and Resource Management Manuals require that Harvesting Plans (logging plans) should be prepared for every sale where potential for environmental damage exists and are compulsory for sales where volumes to be removed exceed 200m³. Details required in a Harvesting Plan are set out in DPI-F's HM and RM Manuals. These should include requirements for cultural heritage as well. These manuals also need to consider the aesthetic values of cultural heritage places identified within forests.

Code of Environmental Practice for the Harvesting of Minor Forest Products

This code should refer to cultural heritage places: harvesting of minor forest products like fence posts or poles could affect rates of regrowth for sites with a measurable occupation date range, or damage earthworks relating to prior occupation of the site.

Quarry Material Sales on State Forest, other State Land and certain Freehold Land.

Some quarries may be historically significant and stone from these may be required for repairs to historic buildings constructed from this source, especially in relation to the decorative sandstones such as found at Helidon. The existing DPI-F Quarry Material Extraction Guidelines refer to the need to consider "preservation of historical landmarks including aboriginal middens" (see Appendix 4, section 2.3) but do not recognise the need to evaluate and protect historical objects, features and even the stone as an historic resource.

Fire Management

Joint fire protection plans need to have specific reference to protection of cultural heritage places and prescriptions for acceptable treatments to conserve those places.

State Forest Recreation Planning

This process requires specific reference to cultural heritage places and their special requirements to retain their cultural significance in the event of any adaptation of use by management. Cultural resources such as historic mining sites or firetowers require special consideration to retain their heritage values while allowing for visitor use.

Term Leases for Grazing on State Forests and Timber Reserves

The new Code needs to recognise that grazing may be a historic land use and therefore its cultural significance may derive from its continuity. This could have implications for the conservation of vernacular architecture associated with it such as huts, yards and bronco breaks.

Stock Grazing Permits

Section 33 of the *Forestry Act 1959* provides for the management of State Forests with due regard to the benefits of permitting grazing. Section 35 1 (ii) provides for the Primary Industries Corporation to grant permits (called Stock Grazing Permits) to graze stock on State Forests for periods of up to seven years.

Permits are issued by DPI-F subject to approval by the DNR Regional Manager. Grazing must be consistent with the terms and conditions of the Permit. Amongst other things, terms and conditions restrict type of stock and animal numbers, require approval for any improvements (including tree thinning) and require destocking if the

area is liable to become overgrazed. Carrying capacity may be assessed and varied annually. A permit may be suspended or cancelled if conditions are breached. A breach of Permit conditions is also an offence under the *Forestry Act*. Reference to historic features as described above should be required.

Apiary Site Permits

Detailed policies, procedures and guidelines for the issuing and administration of Apiary Permits are set out in the DPI-F's Harvesting Manual Reference to historic or cultural heritage features on the lease area should be made along with conditions for their conservation.

Occupation Permits

Policy and procedural aspects of *Occupation Permits* of State Forests and Timber Reserves are detailed in DNR's *Custodial Policy Management Manual*. Reference to historic or cultural heritage features on the lease area should be made along with conditions for their conservation.

In DEH all field operations are guided by the **Protected Area Policy Manual**. This Manual contains draft cultural resources management policies. No. 2 covers Assessment of Capital Works and Park-Based Projects- (Cultural Heritage and Native Title) and states that no works on protected area estate, including building, fencing, track construction and upgrading, excavation and disturbance of soil, tree removal or demolition of structures associated with earlier land occupation and land-use on park estate will be permitted without a prior cultural heritage assessment report prepared in accordance with the draft policy. Such a report is to be prepared under the supervision of an officer of the Cultural Heritage Branch and regional field staff. Approval is given by the Manager, Park Planning.

Current Departmental policy for cultural heritage protection has been devolved to the five regions based in Cairns, Townsville, Rockhampton, Toowoomba and Brisbane. Consequently policy development for cultural heritage management has been limited or strongly linked to archaeological research and environmental impact assessments, and priorities vary from region to region often depending on the professional disciplines represented in the staff structure and the degree and extent of local advocacy.

Park management practices in past years have led to complaints that park infrastructure development has negatively affected cultural heritage values. Section 62(1) of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* makes it an offence for any person to interfere with a cultural resource of a protected area other than in accordance with a conservation plan, declared management intent or a licence or permit issued under a regulation or another Act. Continuation of current practices which fail to provide for a cultural heritage assessment procedure could theoretically lead to legal action and certainly to public complaint that park management is not in accordance with legislation or the intent of the *Queensland Heritage Act* for the historic built environment.

Solution:

- There is a need to further develop policy, procedures and protocols which will provide for appropriate cultural heritage assessment of proposed works to places in protected area estate.
- Conservation Management Plans should be developed for selected sites of cultural significance (especially if listed on the Queensland Heritage Register) on park estate currently subject to visitor use, such as that for Mill Point in Coolool National Park. The Australia ICOMOS guidelines should be followed in the development of policy on conservation planning for cultural heritage places. (See References).
- Cultural heritage conservation requirements need to be incorporated into operational guidelines –in park management and in timber harvesting codes. These should address the issues raised in the discussion above regarding the omissions from the range of existing codes and permit conditions.

3.6 Need for Further Studies

Historical studies are required to underpin the conservation identification, assessment and planning process for forested lands. History is valuable as an administrative management tool and previous records of forest management can be used. The following studies based on an historical analysis are required:

- development of land classification, alienation and subsequent use
- development of management regimes for regional groups of forests
- policy phases in forest management, for example, for logging by area or volume/royalty; for forest worker accommodation; for silvicultural treatment.

Comprehensive landscape assessment is required to build on work already undertaken in forest management practices in other States (Visual Management Systems) and in environment province modelling as a basis of landscape delineation in South East Queensland. These landscape assessments will assist in formulating detailed siting guidelines and prescriptions for construction work in forests - roading, logging, transmission lines, telecommunications towers, visitor facilities, protection works.

Interpretation:

Visitor interpretation of forest processes is required, for example, by NPWS, of cultural heritage sites or of previous forest utilisation so that visitors can experience the rate and type of regrowth. Historical research provides the material for constructing interpretive text.

Solution:

- Arrange a series of historical studies to provide the context for understanding changes to the management of forests. This research should also be made available as the factual information for interpretive texts.
- Develop a program of comprehensive landscape assessments to assist in formulating operational guidelines.
- Develop partnerships with tertiary training institutes to focus student practical exercises and research so as to provide baseline data on type and condition of cultural heritage in forests.

3.7 Lack of knowledge about the location, type and significance of data about cultural heritage.

The SEQ RFA process has illustrated the lack of knowledge about the location of existing data relevant to cultural heritage conservation. It also illustrated the lack of coordination of use of the various existing data sets, studies and field investigations and of updating them. For example, a loop is required that feeds back from EIS studies where sites are identified yet not reported on databases that may be searched at a future time when other field studies are conducted.

There are plenty of documentary sources in each agency - with context/administrative histories, a range of historical information scattered through files and/or text plans, maps and plans, archives, oral sources. For example, the duplication of copying DNR and DPI-F historical photographs involving thousands of dollars of expenditure is queried when selective duplication may only be needed for assessing changes over time for places above threshold or for use in restoration and site management of key places.

Solution:

- An index needs to be made of the type of information available and where it is held.
- Cooperative arrangements need to be made for one agency using another's historic and archival records without incurring expense –they are all public records and should be freely available to the current manager irrespective of which agency originally made them.
- Greater cooperation /interaction between database managers (specialists) and land managers needs to be developed. Corrections to existing data sets need to be made, for example, prior to development of management plans. An interactive database paralleling the Wildnet system could be developed for cultural heritage places.
- Information should be made more widely available in the public/professional domain.

3.8 Lack of training and awareness of field staff about cultural heritage in forests.

Staff at all levels need to understand and be accountable for the process of cultural heritage conservation in the forests and this will only occur through recruitment of suitably qualified and/or experienced staff and a range of training programs.

Government land management agencies such as DEH are significant employers of university and other tertiary qualified personnel with qualifications in forestry, ecology and ecosystem management. Many have post graduate qualifications with relevant specialisations. Most of the core forest use and management in protected forests in Queensland is controlled and supervised by technical rangers trained at Gatton campus of University of Queensland or Charles Sturt University, Albury, NSW. Although there are cultural conservation components offered, they are not mandatory in environmental science courses.

In addition to the core professional training, staff education and training is regularly supplemented by short training courses and workshops in a range of forest management areas, such as custodial management, recreation management, law enforcement, water course protection and wildlife protection. Training for DEH staff is provided according to the priority needs of staff. It is delivered in the form of both regular workshops and by incorporation into regional visits by central office staff. DEH provides internal law enforcement training for personnel appointed as Rangers.

There is a lack of in-service training in cultural heritage management in all agencies. As a very first step, Cultural Heritage Branch should organize an awareness program for planning staff from other sections of DEH, DPI-F and DNR covering the basics of heritage conservation: definitions, legislation, Burra Charter principles and guidelines. Then a series of workshops could be conducted annually by Departmental specialist staff and/or experienced consultants in different regions covering identification and survey techniques/field recording, assessment, conservation planning, management techniques and site interpretation. These 5 topics could be covered each year in a different region –therefore, every year each region would have at least one cultural heritage training workshop. The workshop should cover generic principles and examples but be tailored to the natural and cultural character of the specific region. Having an external consultant with wide experience, a head office or regional specialist and working with local staff in a regional context will ensure exposure to a wide range of case studies and comparative examples so that local knowledge is expanded and relevant solutions are canvassed.

Agencies involved in forest management in Tasmania, Victoria and New South Wales have all conducted in-service training in cultural heritage conservation.

Communication and inter and intradepartmental linkages are lacking for cultural heritage in the following categories: internal (newsletters, bulletins etc.); interdepartmental- committees, executive committees, etc; external (information kits, etc.)

Solution:

- Develop in-service training in cultural heritage management in all agencies and an awareness program for planning staff from other sections of DEH, DPI-F and DNR covering the basics of heritage conservation.
- Arrange training with on-ground relevance both for field staff and for head office staff who need to appreciate practical field issues in cultural conservation.
- Commissioned reports on specialist issues/topics should be made available to field staff.

3.9 Lack of interstate connections and reliance on the belief that Queensland is different.

The attitude that “Queensland is different” has been prevalent for most of this century in public administration and, while it is undoubtedly true that Queensland is different because of its geography and huge distances and because of its history of decentralized development, there is much to be learnt from other States. The IGAE and subsequent National Forest Policy is the current attempt to introduce some

commonality into procedures to ensure compatible outcomes. There is also a program of National Heritage Coordination dealing with the historic and built environment. This program under the auspices of the Heritage Ministers is working towards common listing procedures, standards for documentation and compatible databases.

Agencies involved in forest management in Tasmania, Victoria and New South Wales have all conducted in-service training in cultural heritage conservation. Their programs and guidelines could be adapted to suit Queensland conditions.

Within Queensland, departments not directly involved in cultural conservation may offer some models for more effective works, such as sharing data bases or specialist expertise.

Queensland departments all have an organisational and administrative history and some heritage assets. The key departments managing cultural heritage places (DEH, DPI, DNR, DPWH) all have counterparts in other States and should learn from their mistakes and initiatives in best practice management. Staff could be seconded for specific projects and /or rotate through the different planning sections so as to share heritage expertise and address Department –specific issues. The land management agencies should combine their specialist inputs so as to achieve a broad program of outputs covering common issues such as fire protection, stabilisation of earthworks or management of scenic areas.

Solution:

- Examine other State procedures which offer models, for example, section 170 of NSW *Heritage Act* which places requirements on government departments to prepare heritage registers and to protect places listed therein.
- Examine in-service training offered in other States for its relevance to Queensland.
- Arrange partnerships with other Departments as a result of the proposed Government policy statement on heritage conservation, for example, with Transport regarding the identification and protection of cultural places found during road widening and alignment studies; with Mines and Energy regarding tenure applications over areas of known historic interest.
- Analyse other RFAs for programs that might be adapted to Queensland conditions.

3.10 Need for on-ground management techniques

Currently, sites on State Forests and Timber Reserves that have special natural values or scientific significance are placed in Special Management Areas. The areas are managed in accordance with approved management plans. Sites of cultural heritage value can be given special zoning status under DNR's MPAZ planning system. The maintenance of natural and cultural heritage values is recognised as a forest management objective in the *Code of Practice for Native Forest Timber Production* and is specifically addressed in schedules of the Code. The *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, and the *Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987* provide legislative protection to areas of high (not defined) natural and cultural heritage value through zoning schemes for identified sites on protected areas.

Actual on-ground management of identified sites/places is required using monitoring, interpretation, cyclical maintenance and scheduling of work. This will enable specialist assistance to be sought in priority order and funding to be allocated. Priority should be given to the 94 places already assessed as having National Estate values as a result of the regional assessment studies.

For structural categories such as fire towers, barracks, mining sites, sawmills, pre WW2 park lookouts/picnic areas, wartime installations, generic interim guidelines (in accordance with the Burra Charter) can be used before detailed site studies are undertaken or Conservation Management Plans prepared. This will enable protection in the interim until regional priorities address a more comprehensive study. This could apply for example to sites and evidence/artefacts in the forests of Cania Gorge mining field.

Site labelling and text content of interpretation for visitors also requires careful construction, so that it informs without becoming overwhelming or visually intrusive.

Solutions:

- Arrange a program for on-ground management of cultural heritage places assessed as having National Estate values.
- Develop a program that identifies the type of and timing for specialist input for cultural heritage management and ensures that adequate funds are available.

The techniques for on-ground management are outlined in more detail as guidelines in Part B.

PART B - PRACTICAL MATTERS

These guidelines are intended for the use of field staff managing cultural heritage places in the forests of South East Queensland.

The basics of cultural heritage

The definitions, principles, processes and practice of cultural heritage conservation are derived from the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance* (The Burra Charter). This Charter is recognised as the standard for Australian heritage conservation practice. There is an illustrated version with examples of how the charter works in practice. There should be a copy in every office and you should get to know your way around the document and become familiar with its terms, principles and processes.

Appendix 5 contains a list of useful documents and gives the contact details for obtaining them.

What is a heritage place?

For the purpose of the Charter, **a place means a site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works together with associated contents and surrounds**. It is a heritage place when it has culturally significant aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.

The definition of 'place' in the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* follows the Burra Charter to some extent: under the Act 'place' means a defined or readily identifiable area of land (which may be comprised in separate titles and in different ownership), and includes – (a) a building and such of its immediate surrounds as may be required for its conservation; (b) a natural feature of historical significance and such of its immediate surrounds as may be required for its conservation. Archaeological evidence is not protected by this Act, but rather by the *Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987*, which has been applied almost exclusively to the protection of indigenous places and sites.

Places may be small and contained, such as a hut and its immediate environs, **or they may cover large areas** such as a forested range. Sometimes, features that occur by themselves may be part of a more extensive 'cultural landscape,' or series of linked places, with features over a wide area. For example, an old building may have been a Cobb and Co coach stop-over on a travelling route and related to other sites along that route so that they all form part of a linear place. Similarly, a pile of sawdust, tramlines and stumps in the forest may be part of a more extensive forest industry landscape where logging and sawmilling occurred at numerous sites scattered through the forest but joined by transport routes.

Places do not have to contain physical remains to be important. For example, places with high aesthetic, social, religious or symbolic values may not have visible signs of occupation, but may nonetheless be significant for the response they evoke in people, or for the associations that people might have with them. For example, The

Heartbreaker in Lamington National Park or Diana's Bath (a reference to classical art depicting bathing spots) in the D'Aguiar Range or Hill 60 (named after a similar shaped feature on the Gallipoli field) in the Yarraman forest. Places with important historical associations may also contain no physical evidence; for example, Cook's landing place, Town of 1770, or inn sites along the Spicer's Gap Road.

Places may have several cultural values at once. A place can be important for social, scientific, historical and aesthetic reasons, or any other combination of values, depending on the features and the layers of history and associations attached to these features. For example, the Binna Burra complex in Lamington National Park with its historic, aesthetic and social values or Wongi Waterholes near Maryborough with its natural, Aboriginal, aesthetic and social values.

The range of place types with cultural heritage values found in the forests of South East Queensland is highly varied and includes: abandoned settlements, sawmills, tramways, mining sites, lone graves, forestry barracks, nurseries, fire towers, quarries, school sites, inn sites, memorials, disaster sites, scientific plots and plantations.

Few places in South East Queensland forests have been placed on heritage registers in recognition of their cultural significance. This has arisen partly because cultural heritage in terms of the *Queensland Heritage Act* is focused on the built environment and generally on private property. Until this regional assessment, with its methodology emphasising identification of types of places representing different themes in forest use, the heritage listing process has been generally reactive and therefore applied to threatened places, especially in urban areas. Places have to be nominated and only then has work been undertaken to assess significance of that type or period of place.

Why conserve cultural heritage places in the forests?

- The public forests themselves are cultural artefacts in that they are the result of administrative decisions to reserve them for timber purposes, either as production forests or as timber reserves for future utilization, or as protected areas for scientific research or as beauty spots, and currently for nature conservation such as national parks. The history of their management is reflected in the type and density of tree cover and structural characteristics, as well as the infrastructure associated with both their management and utilization.
- Places contribute to the sense that as a society we share a material heritage which is part of our common cultural identity. Places help us understand the past, they enrich the present and we expect them to be similarly important to future generations.
- Places provide a tangible link to our history. They may contribute to our understanding of, or symbolise our appreciation of the 'human story'.
- Places may improve the quality of life by meeting recreational, educational and community needs – especially for a growing urban population on the coastal plain.

- Cultural heritage places are valued by tourists and visitors to public land.
- Places contain information that is not available in drawings, photographs or documents. Once lost, the information and meanings of a place can never be replaced. Heritage places are a scarce, 'non-renewable' resource.
- The protection of cultural heritage places is required by legislation, reinforced by a wide range of Departmental policies as illustrated in Part A.

The importance of conserving significant places is summarised in the *Illustrated Burra Charter*:

One of the fundamental reasons for conserving places is that they contain information that documents, photographs, drawings, film or video cannot...The insights we receive from places are diverse, subtle, and not available from any other source...There is no substitute for the experience of the actual place. (Australia ICOMOS 1992:10-11)

Conserve the real thing!

The cultural conservation process

The cultural conservation process involves four steps:

1. Finding the Places

- Collect information to help locate places
- Finding the places through surveys
- Document the place by recording its site characteristics

2. Assessing Cultural Significance

- Collect information about the place – history, location, description, condition, threats
- Analyse information including comparison with other places
- Decide what is significant about the place

3. Developing Conservation Policy and Strategy

- Collect information about the issues affecting the future of the place – use, current condition, potential threats such as flood or fire, management structure, future developments, process for review
- Analyse information and consider options
- Prepare a conservation policy which addresses all the issues
- Decide upon a conservation strategy to carry out the policy – having considered appropriate skills, techniques required, resources, sources of funding, appropriate timing and sequence of works, possible impacts of works, ongoing maintenance, processes for implementation, monitoring and evaluation

4. Implementing the Conservation Strategy

- On site action!
- Conduct maintenance regularly and monitor the condition of the place.

Finding Out About Heritage Places

1. Where to go for information about cultural heritage places on the land for which you are responsible

- Agency databases – these have been compiled to store resource information for use in land planning and may contain data sets for cultural heritage. The stored information should lead to hard copy files with site reports and other associated references. The Cultural Heritage Non-Indigenous Projects in the RFA process have investigated nearly 900 places in the bioregion with mostly historic values, plus social and aesthetic values. Information about these places has been entered into a GIS.
- Departmental files, plans and archives – remember, you are not the first to investigate the history and previous use of the forest for which you are now responsible. Find out what the first surveyors, land agents, forest assessors and your predecessors thought about the values of the area. These reports could be in the form of memos on closed files, special reports or incorporated into annual reports. If their reports are not on active Departmental files or the files of the Department which previously managed the area, check out the holdings in your Department's head office library, the State Archives in Brisbane and the Museum of Mapping and Survey in Woolloongabba.
- Local communities – local people often know of significant places in their neighbourhood even if these places are not signposted for outsiders. The local shire office, library, historical society, museum or conservation group may have documentary records on such places. One of the most valuable sources is people who have worked or are still working in the local forest.
- Other organisations – Statewide organisations with local branches often have records or members with site specific information. Groups such as historical societies, field naturalists clubs, national park associations, churches, some womens' organisations, steam and rail enthusiasts, etc. These groups often have a city-based or central group who have knowledge of distant sites or people with an interest in specific places. The Woodworks Museum at Gympie, which is a branch of the Queensland Museum, is an example.
- The literature: books, reports, articles – both Departmental libraries and municipal/State libraries contain relevant information, such as local area histories, thematic or context histories, land use reports and /or other commissioned reports which may mention specific sites/places in your forested area. The Cultural Heritage Non-Indigenous Projects in the RFA process have resulted in a number of reports including thematic histories which will assist you. These reports are available at Department of Environment and Heritage.
- Heritage registers – key places/sites may have been listed on the Queensland Heritage Register (available in computer form from the Cultural Heritage Branch of Department of Environment) or the Register of the National Estate maintained by the Australian Heritage Commission. These registers list places that meet one or more criteria in these Acts as well as potential places waiting for assessment.

The registers are far from complete and significant places may not yet have been recorded. The National Trust of Australia (Queensland) also has a register of places it classifies as having cultural significance. It includes buildings, trees and gardens, although few places in forested areas have been included to date. Its listings have no legal basis for statutory protection of places.

2. The need for cultural heritage sites/places surveys

Despite the many databases, registers and reports in existence, there are still many sites and places to be found and recorded in the forests. Departmental procedures should outline a process for deciding which areas are a priority for further survey work. For example, it would be appropriate to survey parks and reserves subject to management planning or new works such as tracks and picnic areas, or forest areas subject to operational harvesting plans.

All field survey work requires a permit from the delegate of the Minister responsible for the administration of the *Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987*. You should contact the Regional Manager Cultural Heritage, DEH.

Surveys should be supervised by heritage specialists working either in-house or as consultants. A team approach using local field staff generally ensures the most productive outcomes.

Experts conducting surveys should concentrate on undisturbed, unsurveyed, poorly known areas, or areas likely to reveal information from a predictive model approach (prior knowledge, experience and research, used to predict where in the forested landscape particular types of places are likely to occur). Future disturbance activities like logging and roading must be considered as important triggers for surveys, and a staged survey program should be devised to precede annual logging or works construction programs.

3. Survey approaches used by heritage professionals

Heritage specialists in the field look for evidence of historic and archaeological sites, that is, those with physical remains of past occupation and activity, and they consult with communities regarding the social, symbolic and aesthetic significance of places. Their approach to surveys include the following:

- Audit of known information;
- Use of predictive models;
- Concentration on undisturbed areas as the least likely to have been irreparably damaged and therefore most likely to yield information;
- Focus on unsurveyed and poorly known areas;
- Focus on areas where planned activities may threaten places;
- Opportunistic surveys of recently disturbed or burnt areas which may reveal features normally hidden;

- Use of local contacts in identifying and locating places;
- Searching for features that appear ‘out of place’ in the landscape and reveal modification through past activities.

4. Reporting places

It is only mandatory in Queensland to report Aboriginal sites found in the field in accordance with the provisions of *Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987*.

Part 7 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* deals with the protection of relics – however, only after they have been assessed as having cultural significance.

5. Documenting places

Documenting places generally involves recording location, place features, condition and threats. It involves use of sketches, maps, diagrams, and photographs. Site measurements and locational details, using grid references or nowadays through accurate geopositioning instruments, are also required as part of the accurate site record. Full recording can be a complex task and may need specialist skills to undertake measured drawings of layered sites with footings and equipment in situ.

Documentation records the place and features at a point in time and this allows accurate location and can provide information for further research. It also serves as a benchmark for the monitoring of the condition of the place over time.

6. Research

Gathering information to assess the significance of a cultural heritage place may be quite complex and involve searching the sources listed above as well as analyzing the results of your search. You may require assistance from other agencies, other sections of your organisation or employ external consultants.

Oral histories: Long time residents of a district have a wealth of knowledge, experience and memories that should be recorded in notes, on cassette tape or on video if appropriate, while they are able to recall this information. Former field staff and workers also have detailed knowledge of forest places and efforts should be made to trace them, if they have moved away from the area, and record them.

Assessing the Cultural Significance of Places

Now that you have located a site or place in your forested area and found out about its origins and previous use, how do you assess whether it is significant or not?

The process of assessment has seven steps:

1. Collect the documentary evidence – published and unpublished documents, histories, maps, plans, photographs, drawings/sketches and oral histories.
2. Collect physical site evidence – surveys of places and fabric, identification of artefacts and materials from the place.
3. Establish the sequence of changes to the place.
4. Establish the context of the place – historical, technological, design background of the place and its significance to local communities.
5. Make a comparative analysis with other places of similar type.
6. Determine what elements of steps 1 to 5 make up this place and which ones may prove to be of significance, including making a statement of evidence required which is not yet available.
7. Determine the way in which the various elements of the place are significant, and what degree of value they may have.
8. Formalize step 7 as a statement of significance for the place.

You will probably require some assistance in assessing the cultural significance of a site or place in your forested area, especially with regard to establishing the various contexts and making a comparative analysis. You will need to consult others with specialist knowledge of these aspects.

The statement of significance is a precise summary of the conclusions you have reached and it is constructed to address the criteria set out in *the Queensland Heritage Act 1992*. See Appendix 2.

Once you have established the values of the place and determined its cultural significance, you must then work out how to conserve these values while managing the site or place.

Looking After Heritage Places

The rules!

The aim of management for cultural heritage places is to retain the cultural significance of the place – after you have identified it and assessed it, or been advised by others of its significance. The cultural significance can be retained while changes occur to the setting or use of the place but change needs to be managed and physical changes need to be reversible. Keeping the place in use for appropriate purposes will assist in retaining its heritage values.

The Burra Charter sets out a series of principles for the management of a place's cultural heritage values. There are seven basic principles behind the Charter. They are:

- The place itself is important: there is no substitute for the actual experience of the place, complete with all its features and its setting – the real thing. For example, the Elginvale sawmill is important for its evidence of the methods once widely used for sawing Hoop Pine, used to construct most of Queensland's buildings before the 1930s. This mill at work, all steamed up, vividly explains an essential part of the processes which influenced the forested landscape and social setting of the district.
- Understand the significance of the place: find out what is important and special about the place, by getting to know it through its history (found in documents, books and reports, and the oral testimony of people who worked there) and through looking closely at its distinctive features and physical setting.
- Understand the physical features of the place (its fabric): this helps determine its significance (for example, typical, unusual or rare), its type and condition (for example, subtle, fragile or robust and stable, altered and repaired) and becomes the basis for sound conservation management.
- Significance should guide decisions about management, conservation actions and the allocation of resources. For example, there may be conflict over protecting cultural significance and meeting other management expectations, so all possible options should be considered in order to resolve the conflict - as in repairing 1930s stone edged track work or timber information signboards when today's techniques might involve different materials and consideration of modern work place health and safety requirements.
- Do as much as necessary, as little as possible: let the place tell its own story, the real thing, by keeping changes to a minimum. Repairs by previous users and missing bits will be obvious and illustrate the significance of the place. The popular understanding of 'restoration' as making it all shiny and new again or 'returning it to its former glory' is not the aim.

- Keep records: leave evidence for future managers by documenting the condition of the place and recording any changes you make to it.
- Do everything in logical order: collect information, assess significance, develop a management and conservation strategy, then do the work.

These principles can be translated into a simple series of do's and don'ts in the field:

- Do find out what is special about this place – even if it looks ordinary to you
- Don't do any works before recording what you know about the place
- Do intervene as little as possible in the fabric, keep as much as possible
- Don't tidy up, ruins are OK
- Don't turn it into a museum as your first re-use option; if it's a building use it, get some one to occupy it and care for it regularly.

On the Job

Management of cultural heritage should be an essential ingredient of all field operations and not regarded as something special or difficult and only for head office ‘boffins.’ Each employee should know something about the history of the ‘patch’ for which they are responsible. For example, when was this State forest or park first reserved? Why was this done? What activities have happened here? For how long? What impacts —fire, flood, cyclones, other emergencies have occurred? Any evidence you know of about this on the ground?

1.Planning work/operations

Many problems relating to cultural heritage management can be avoided if adequate planning is carried out before works begin. This means firstly regarding cultural heritage as part of the core business of managing public land and, consequently, having an operational strategy with priority works and not leaving the planning until the end of the financial year when funds have to be expended or lost, or in the lucky case of extra or unallocated funds becoming available.

When planning activities which require physical intervention in the landscape and which could therefore potentially damage or alter heritage values in parks, reserves or State forests, the following guidelines should be used routinely, to minimize risk of interruption to works programs:

- For indigenous places, involve professionals with indigenous heritage expertise and local community representatives to ensure that legislative requirements for the protection of Indigenous cultural heritage are met, and that costly delays on the job are avoided. At the earliest possible occasion involve the local indigenous community in the planning process. Refer to the Management Guidelines for Indigenous Places.
- Planning should be undertaken well in advance of operations so that there is adequate time to deal with unforeseen circumstances.
- Locate known places with cultural heritage values in the works impact area so that adequate protection measures can be undertaken. Refer to Departmental databases etc previously described.
- Further surveys may be necessary to identify the location of cultural heritage places, especially
 - where an area is unsurveyed or poorly known;
 - where predictive models suggest places may occur;
 - where an area has not been disturbed before, or
 - where the planned activity is likely to destroy heritage values.

- Once the place has been identified, its site boundaries determined and recorded, and its significance assessed, it should be given a level of zoning to protect its significance. This means it could be zoned a special management, scientific or feature protection area in State forests, or special protection zone in national parks or conservation reserves.
- Buffers are an appropriate method of protecting a range of cultural heritage places in both general conservation and special protection zones. They may not be appropriate for protecting some values such as aesthetic landscape values or places where features are dispersed over a wide area. The width of the buffer required will vary, depending on the nature of the place, the distribution of features within it, and the relationship of the place to its setting and to other related features. Some places may need little if any buffer, while others may require substantial buffers. Try to estimate the minimum area of setting or context required to retain the significance of the place – for example, its access, garden or yard, working spaces, sight lines. Places which may require larger buffers are mining sites, mill sites, abandoned settlements and places with aesthetic values. In general these will have a larger number of features spread over a wide area and the context and setting of these is integral to the meaning of the place. In contrast, an individual piece of machinery abandoned in the forest may not require any buffer at all.
- All places revealed by research and field investigation in the planning phase should be marked on operational plans. Their significance should be assessed and then the plan noted as to whether the place is significant and to be retained or insignificant and able to be disturbed (assuming you have received the necessary consents/permits from the Regional Manager Cultural Heritage, DEH under the provisions of both the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* and the *Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) 1987Act*). This allows field staff to be sure that if they come across unmarked places in the field or in the course of operations, these places have not been assessed and therefore are potentially of high importance and must not be disturbed. When in doubt, consult the Cultural Heritage Branch of the DEH.
- Places of high cultural value may require special management plans, usually referred to as conservation plans. To decide whether or not a conservation plan is required, consider the following points:
 - The significance of the place: If it has high heritage value a conservation plan is needed to guide the protection of its values.
 - The complexity of the place: How many different values are present? How many phases of use has it had? Are there many features or just a few? The greater the complexity the greater the need for management to protect the variety of features and values.
 - The degree of threat to a place's values: Are these threatened in any way, for example, by erosion, rot, vandalism, fire? The greater the threat, the greater the need for a plan.
 - The extent of the place: Is it compact, well defined, and easy to work with, or is it extensive, with features spread over a wide area? The greater the extent the greater of a place, the greater the need for a management plan.

Depending on these factors, a conservation management plan may be detailed, complex and long, requiring the work of a number of heritage specialists over many weeks or even months; for example, for the Elginvale sawmill complex or the Stinson aeroplane crash complex. On the other hand, it may comprise a few simple, brief statements of prescriptions for protective works, such as drainage details and mortar specifications for stonework repairs at Joalah Lookout.

Assessing what level of detail is required is a task for an experienced professional – ask the Cultural Heritage Branch for advice on this.

2. Field Operations

You should be aware that operations and activities on public land can impact on cultural heritage values and these values have varying degrees of robustness and resilience to disturbance. Activities that can damage cultural values include timber harvesting, clearing, road and track construction, burning programs, inappropriate siting of park facilities, the ‘tidying up’ of what may appear to be ‘derelict’ or abandoned structural material, inappropriate conservation techniques, over-zealous conservation works, lack of adequate maintenance, and neglect.

2.1 What to do when constructing roads, tracks and facilities

Follow these guidelines:

- Roads must be located to minimise risks to environmental values such as places with archaeological and cultural heritage significance.
- Walk and inspect the route or site prior to the commencement of operations, to ensure that no heritage sites have been missed in the survey and planning phase. Note that ridgelines and gently sloping or flat areas may be more likely to contain some types of places, such as log landings or lookouts.

Ensure machinery operators know why cultural heritage must be conserved, and make sure they can identify or recognise its presence and know how they should respond. Inform them of their statutory responsibilities. (Therefore, operator training must become mandatory.)

- Keep a watch on progress of works – inspect disturbed areas for evidence of any heritage sites, that is those showing previous occupation, and respond appropriately.
- If you find a place/site in the course of operations, take appropriate action as recommended in 3. below.

2.2 Logging

When implementing harvesting plans

- Check the harvesting plan for the sales area of the forest for the location of any important places and special site protection instructions.
- Locate any places and mark boundaries on the ground appropriately. Ensure that any measures specified in the harvesting plan for the protection of heritage values are adequate, for example, are the buffers sufficient? Are all the important features of the place protected? If not, modify the harvesting plan accordingly, and note the alterations and the reasons for the changes to the plan. Notify the forest planner in accordance with the Harvesting Guidelines manual and if he has any doubts, he should consult with the Cultural Heritage Branch of DEH.
- Do a quick field check for places that might have been missed in the survey and planning phase. This is particularly important where the sales area has not been

disturbed before, or if the area is unsurveyed. Walk and visually inspect as much of the harvesting area as possible, starting with the most likely places, looking for signs of previous land use or relics.

- Encourage an eye for heritage in the members of the logging crew, particularly the boss. These places express their work heritage too.
- Ensure machinery operators know why cultural heritage must be conserved, and make sure they can identify or recognise its presence and know how they should respond. Inform them of their statutory responsibilities. (Therefore, operator training must become mandatory.)
- Keep a watch on progress of works – inspect disturbed areas for evidence of any heritage sites, that is those showing previous occupation, and respond appropriately.
- If you find a place/site in the course of operations, take appropriate action as recommended in 2.3 below.

After logging

- Ensure that any instructions on cultural heritage protection have been followed by the contractor before signing off the sales area contract.
- Many heritage sites and relics only become evident after disturbance, such as through logging; keep a look out for them and if you find something, record its details and report it for noting on the database and associated maps.

2.3 What to do if you find a heritage site/ place in the course of works.

- If you find evidence of a heritage place not listed on the works plan, you must avoid damaging it further. Try and reposition /reroute roads and tracks, log dumps or landings, or other developments in keeping with the Code of Practice for Native Forest Timber Production, harvesting prescriptions and other Departmental requirements, or avoid the area altogether. Remember that some places are extensive in nature and that apparently isolated objects may form part of a larger historic cultural landscape.
- Contact the Forest or Parks Planner or other person responsible for works planning; they may be aware of the place but have not noted it on their plans because it was thought insignificant.
- Contact the Cultural Heritage Branch of DEH. Their database may already have a record of any place you may find. If so they will tell you if it is important or not. They might also be able to give advice on how to respond.
- Fill in and lodge a cultural heritage site recording form in as much detail as you have time for and knowledge of, and send it to the Cultural Heritage Branch. This will enable them to store the information on that site/place type in their database for use in future comparative studies.

2.4 Providing public access, use and interpretation

Providing access to cultural heritage places is consistent usually with legislative requirements. However, the possible impacts of providing access must also be considered. Sensitive places must be protected, and places that may pose danger to the public must be either secured or access denied. In particular, it may be essential that the location of indigenous and other fragile places is not revealed. Possible impacts of uncontrolled visitor access include:

- Vandalism,
- Theft of portable items/relics,
- Increased fire risk,
- Impact of visitor facilities such as carparks, toilets, paths and fences, detracting from the special qualities of the place,
- Litter,
- Erosion,
- Uncontrolled vehicular access,
- Violation or desecration of cultural, religious and spiritual meanings.

The greater the significance of a place and the greater the likelihood of damage, the more you may need to restrict access.

An interpretation plan should be prepared for any significant site or place to which public access is provided. Firstly, the place must be well researched. This includes a study of both the physical remains and any documentation that may be associated with it. This research information provides the basis for interpretive material. The significance of the place should be presented along with any management issues that the public should know about. This can be done by a simple on-site display board or interpretive shelter or non-intrusive sign.

2.5 Managing exotic vegetation

Exotic vegetation associated with historic places may contribute significantly to the heritage value of that place, especially where it is a recorded planting, such as those commemorating a specific event as in the war memorial avenues of trees, or in gardens established for both ornament and consumption as in the planting of mango trees in Queensland gardens. However, many exotic species have the ability to invade native bushland threatening natural values as can be seen at Noosa National Park with domestic garden escapees invading the understorey.

The *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and the *Rural Lands Protection Act 1985* direct that exotic vegetation will be eradicated or controlled in parks and Crown land. However, in areas with cultural values associated with exotic vegetation, such as at the historic Binna Burra lodges and O'Reilly's guesthouse in Lamington National Park, the maintenance and replanting of these species to maintain cultural character is acceptable, if it is in accordance with an approved strategy or management plan. Some exotic species and cultivars can be rare too: the greater the cultural significance, the more its retention should be considered. This applies especially to plots or arboreta of exotic species planted as scientific trials by previous land managers.

The level of threat that exotic vegetation poses to other public land values must be considered: if the species poses no threat, its retention may be possible. In many cases significant, non-invasive exotic vegetation can be retained in natural settings provided it can be prevented from spreading. This may require regular maintenance to manage it.

2.6 Managing the setting and context of places

It is important to consider the overall setting of a heritage place rather than just considering the structure or feature alone as a ‘dot on the map.’ The setting may include features such as the surrounding vegetation, forest, water bodies, transport routes and views to major landscape features like hilltops or ridge lines.

In some cases a place may comprise a landscape area extending over many kilometres and might contain a rich layering of history from a number of periods, which illustrates a range of historic themes and a wide variety of heritage values. It may even possess all these attributes at once. Managing all these extensive ‘cultural landscapes’ may require managing both the features and their landscape setting. This requires landscape management techniques such as the Visual Management System, which is useful for minimising visual impacts and retaining aesthetic values when planning operations such as broad area logging, or in the siting of power and pipe lines, roads and tracks, towers, works yards and visitor facilities.

Use the following guidelines to ensure that landscape setting and context are addressed before you undertake works, which might take a lifetime to correct if you make the wrong cut!

- The relationship between features is important and gives a place its meaning and significance, so consider the relationships between features even if some occur at a distance from the central place.
- The setting and context of places is usually central to their meaning and must be managed to retain significance.
- Ensure that when boundaries are being set out for management purposes, such as when establishing logging or controlled burn buffers or siting facilities, that allowance is made for the setting and that features occurring at some distance from the main concentration of elements are also considered.
- Retaining protective buffers around places is generally an effective way of managing the setting and conserving meaning and significance.
- The width of the buffer required will vary, depending on the nature of the place and the relationship to its setting. Some places may need little if any buffer while for others it may be extensive. In the case of significant views and retention of aesthetic values, the buffer may be extensive covering whole viewsheds and landscapes.

Note that in some instances the regeneration of a forested setting can detract from heritage conservation values, through damage to earth works and structures, gradual enclosure of open areas, loss of views and sightlines, and general loss of integrity of features. Whether or not the regeneration of natural vegetation requires management depends on the significance of the place, the type of values it contains, the features of the place and the effect of vegetation on these. For example, a famous view of Mount Warning from the Scenic Rim should not be obscured by regrowth, unless it was regrowth of rare Antarctic Beech in which case the lookout should be relocated to enable a similar view without jeopardizing the regrowth of rare and restricted species.

2.7 Managing constructed features and built structures

Heritage places in forests may contain built features, such as buildings, huts, structures, fences, stockyards, or earthworks such as dams, water races, mine shafts, mullock heaps or quarries. Along with the setting and relationships with other more distant features, much of the significance of heritage places may reside in these structures or their remnants. They may either be the central significant feature or part of the more extensive landscape setting and must be managed accordingly.

Requirements for their management should be identified during the management planning phase and an appropriate conservation treatment in accordance with the Burra Charter (namely, preservation, restoration, reconstruction or adaptation) so as to retain the cultural significance of the structure. Resource allocation should be based on the most significant or threatened structures receiving priority.

Active management is usually required, even if it is minimal security and water proofing/draining water, as many features are easily destroyed through neglect. However, enthusiastic clearing of overgrown sites is only recommended where there are resources to maintain the clearing on an annual basis or where it is a significant site worthy of interpretation to the public.

2.8 Involving the community

The social heritage or community values of forested landscapes are well recognised by local communities or groups with special interests in such places, such as the Bell's tree site near Kin Kin which was established to mark the site of the largest tree recorded in the district following its destruction by wild weather, or the Mount Mee avenue of honour which commemorates local servicemen who went to War. Often social value can only be maintained by allowing people continued access to such places.

The local community, historical societies, descendants of original families, former employees and specialist interest groups like 'steam buffs' may have an interest in identifying, researching and maintaining cultural heritage places. Their work should be encouraged and supported subject to relevant risk management procedures. However, you should be aware that these keen folk are also known for damaging sites by collecting metal components and digging for old bottles and their activities therefore require supervision or a bona fide and accountable plan. You may be able to encourage the formation of a friends group for a specific place.

Formal channels for community involvement in planning should be used where possible so that early community input is generated. A formal contact person in the community group should be arranged so as to maintain responsibility for and communication about proposals.

3. Monitoring the condition of heritage places

Monitoring the condition of heritage places helps to identify the rate of change they undergo. This guides decisions on when and how to intervene to protect the place. It also provides important information to future managers on past appearances and condition, as well as illustrating the effects of long-term change. It means that the effectiveness of management actions can be assessed to see if they are actually conserving significance, and if not they can be adjusted accordingly.

How often a place is monitored depends on its significance, susceptibility to change, degree of threat, ease of monitoring and availability of resources. Monitoring allows the effectiveness of active management to be assessed but as resources are limited, priority should be given to the most significant places and a representative sample of site types. An indicative list of these is given in Appendix 3.

When monitoring a place you should record:

- Condition of place and its features, described in terms such as secure, stable or declining.
- Evidence of threats or identification of potential threats such as rot, termite invasion, vegetation invasion, animal damage (trampling, burrowing, rubbing), fire, erosion, wind or water damage, vandalism, uncontrolled vehicular access, inappropriate use.
- Changes since last visit such as movement in structures, loss of features or objects, decay.

Where possible, use sketches, maps and photographs to supplement field notes to record condition and changes since last visit. The establishment of permanent photo points or 'tell tale' strips to measure movement may be necessary and desirable for the most important places. A regular monitoring program may be justified in order to review management effectiveness and to comply with statutory requirements.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 CULTURAL HERITAGE WORKSHOP, 30 APRIL 1998

PARTICIPANTS

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Department of Primary Industries	Malcolm Taylor Neil Gourley
Brisbane Forest Park	Dave Kington Simon Hughes Kylie
FAIRA (Foundation for Aboriginal And Islander Research Action)	Craig Darlington

ISSUES RAISED AT THE WORKSHOP

(White board notes from each group)

Legislation

- Cultural Record Act – opportunity to control historic/non-indigenous cultural heritage, (ie. items over 30 years old) – never been tested.
- Queensland Heritage Act – Crown is bound in so far as it is required to seek advice of heritage Council in relation to developments to listed places, but it is not bound by the advice!
- Nature Conservation Act – re Landscape Protection, conflict between maintaining biodiversity and cultural heritage
- Need acknowledgement that NCA operates on all Crown land and other tenures for flora and fauna.
- Forestry Act – indigenous items, articles, artifacts classed as forest products? Historic Items? Definition of forest products.
- Feature Protection Areas – areas protected for certain values – timber harvesting may still occur if it contributes to maintaining values.
- Areas protected by management and use, not always by legislation, eg. areas not formally evaluated or designated as FPAs.
- Add Recreation Areas to Forestry Act
- Top 3 Commonwealth Acts under review – parts of Acts being removed include Commonwealth Assessment process.
- Lands Act 1999- Land clearing, leases issued under Lands Act. Lands Act leases v. Forest Act permits on State Forests.
- Archivists – don't rely on them to keep all records.
- State Forests: important codes of practice reflect the intent of the National Forest Policy statement 1992. How will international obligations affect forestry practice?
- Very little legislation ever enforced. Need to give attention to this. Need tighter formal structures for planning, management etc.
- ESFM process – continued improvement, monitoring, compliance issues – gap between law, guidelines and practice is being addressed (DPI/DNR)

Management Issues

- How to maintain economic use of the area whilst protecting values? Forestry places maintained but not by formal “practice.”
- Operational people need to have access to, and understand, information about places.
- Not always appropriate to identify location of sites – both indigenous and non-indigenous sites.
- Places destroyed by “over-enthusiasm”
- Need field recording to continue. But how is identification information used, who sees it? THEN evaluation of sites. Objective basis for assessment.

- Training and awareness of field staff.
- Staff levels –loss of corporate memory on the ground.
- Mechanism for community involvement has to be at local level.
- Not enough time to record and maintain cultural heritage.
- If government is serious about managing Cultural Heritage then local areas need to be resourced along with the central policy unit on cultural heritage at DEH.
- Management plans need to incorporate cultural heritage.
- New Natural Resources Act is an opportunity to integrate cultural heritage matters on all crown lands – will replace Forestry Act.

- Currently no triggers for cultural heritage on State Forests – codes of practice may offer triggers in limited situations only.
- Some places too sensitive or vulnerable for publicity.
- Something similar to species management profiles for cultural heritage places.

- Problem of staff numbers, not just the political fix – enforcement issues.
- Better planning should mean less work.
- Concerns – completeness of inventories in National Parks?
- representativeness
- cultural heritage values on a spectrum – extreme ends more easily identified, ‘types’ is more difficult and choices need to be kept – a percentage of resource allocation?
- existing but not known sites, plus smaller issues, eg. trees w. springboard etc.
- CAR reserves – formal (NPs), informal (various), values management by prescription
- Need to have formal mechanisms for ongoing identification work –perhaps best done by land managers on the ground.
- May need some form of generic management guidelines –attached to staff training. -Without comprehensive surveys, must rely on people on the ground.
- Training essential.
- On-going research to back this up.
- Database should be distributed widely – question of confidentiality (who needs to know and why?) – will mean process will continue to live.

- Critical to make database not just ‘read only’ but can be easily up-dated by regional people. (WildNet has filters, for example).
- Leasehold land – management responsibilities diluted – support from industry participants. Prescription management could be shown to be non-threatening compared to possible tenure changes.
- Need informed and educated staff at lowest possible level –need to own the process.
- Need to distribute reports widely – electronic distribution possible and data sharing.
- Question of leasehold and freehold – a mechanism for considering values of these areas needed and needs to be non-threatening.

Suggested solutions

- Role for inclusion of places in QHR – recognition can be useful for protection; question whether all significant sites require this level of protection.
- Forestry ethos resulted in sites protected.
- Question what do you do with these places –use guidelines
- Evaluate significance- what, why
- What criteria for evaluation –see Queensland Heritage Act
- What protective measures should be applied – need guidelines
- Responsibility –who?
- Funds –who?
- Fossicking restricted, not encouraged, permission from DNR, permit from Mining Warden. SFs not generally used for legitimate fossicking purposes.
- Central body –time allocation. Question who’ll locate feature, determine significance, manage individual place.
- Harvesting plan – Cultural Heritage built into guidelines
- Varying interpretation of guidelines.
- Reference to Cultural Heritage in codes.
- Accessibility of Information: part of management for each site. Who gets what? Who is lead agency?
- Coordination: Who, What, Where, DNR~ DEH. Need unit or opportunity for exchange of info. Greater cooperation /interaction between database managers (specialists) and land managers – COMMUNICATION IS THE KEY –NEED FOR FOLLOW-UP. System similar to Wildnet required for heritage. Information to be made more widely available in public/professional domain. Staff training is related. Links to experts. Corrections need to be made, eg. prior to development of management plans.CH reports are being put on database. List of consultants’ reports is available.
- Other: Use FPAs as avenue for protection, doesn’t require legislative change (specialised management area); look for simple mechanisms
- Staff training: in-house training opportunities ~ may take many forms ~ all levels across, ie. people in charge and others. Depends on individual interests.
- Field staff to identify and report on places – then evaluation.

Confidentiality:

- Information should be accessible to staff for management purposes; public access to information dependent on site vulnerability to degradation

- Responsibility for information: central agency – role includes giving advice; maintaining database; providing access to data base for other agencies; advice involves hands-on field –based approach.

Exotic species:

- Is the ‘species’ – flora & fauna, tree, grove, planting etc significant? Assessment, ie. context for existence of “species”.Appropriate management. Manage it if its significant enough.

Triggers:

- CHM profiles as well as SMPs? Question practicality.
- Develop sets of principles, eg. for timber structures, guidelines for replacing timber members etc.
- Difficulties of generic guidelines.

APPENDIX 2 - CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF A PLACE.

Those relevant to Australia's cultural history listed in the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975* are:

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.

F.1 Importance for technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by the community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations.

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region.

The following questions may be asked about the place in order to see if any of the heritage criteria are relevant to it:

A.4 Does the place have a strong association with important events, developments or cultural phases?

B.2 Does the place demonstrate a way of life, custom, taste, process, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of particular interest?

C.2 Does the place contribute to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia?

D.2 Is the place a good example of its type?

E.1 Does the place exhibit particular characteristics valued by the community?

F.1 Is the place important for reasons of technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement?

G.1 Is the place highly valued by a community for its cultural or social associations?

H.1 Does the place have strong associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the region, State or nation?

APPENDIX 3- LOOKING AFTER HERITAGE PLACES IN FORESTS AND NATIONAL PARKS

Generic policies and operational guidelines for conservation works to the following types of places are required:

- Fire towers
- Barracks
- Staff residences
- Depots
- Seedling nurseries
- ruins
- monuments
- Mining sites and quarries
- Natural/cultural (e.g. Antarctic beech trees, memorial avenues)
- Recreation- historic walking tracks, lookouts, picnic areas
- historic sites (e.g. Stinson plane crash site)
- social association
- grazing
- /agriculture
- timber getting –chutes, log landings
- sawmills
- other (charcoal pits)

APPENDIX 4 - RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND PROTECTIVE MECHANISMS

1. LEGISLATIVE OVERVIEW

The legislation will be examined in chronological order of its passage through both Commonwealth and Queensland Parliaments. This will enable some idea of changing concepts towards conservation of the environment including cultural heritage conservation. The main legislation has been summarised in tabular form in Part A to show its provisions or principal features and current issues or concerns about these.

1.1 National Level - Commonwealth of Australia Legislation:

Commitment to international treaties, conventions and policies covering forest management and protection of heritage values in forests is reflected at the national level in Australian Government legislation. The following Commonwealth of Australia legislation is relevant to Queensland forests:

Environment Protection (Impact of Proposals) Act 1974

All governments in Australia have statutory requirements for environmental impact assessments. This Act requires Commonwealth decision makers to refer to the Minister for the Environment decisions or actions likely to affect the environment to a significant extent.

Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975

The Commission established under this Act has a statutory obligation to identify the National Estate which is those components of Australia's natural and cultural heritage that have aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance or other special value for future generations, as well as for the present community, and to enter these places into a Register of the National Estate. The Commonwealth government agencies have an obligation to take into account the effect of their actions on the National Estate. The Act places obligations on Commonwealth ministers not to undertake any action that may adversely affect a place on the Register of the National Estate, unless there is no feasible or prudent alternative, and that action be taken to minimise this effect where it is unavoidable.

Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1982

This Act is the legislative basis for Australia's conservation-oriented controls on the export and import of wildlife and wildlife products. It applies to transactions undertaken by museums, zoos, scientific institutions, commercial organisations, tourists, migrants and the general public. It fulfils Australia's legislative requirements as a signatory to CITES by controlling import and export of plants and animals and products derived from them.

World Heritage Properties Act 1983

This Act provides for the protection and conservation of those properties in Australia and its external territories that are of outstanding universal natural or cultural value. Such properties are those which are inscribed in the World Heritage List, or are nominated for such, or are subject to an inquiry established by Commonwealth law to consider whether the property forms part of the natural or cultural heritage, and is declared so by regulation. The Act authorises the Commonwealth to prevent damage to or destruction of a property by regulation through the prohibition of prescribed activities. It does not enable the Commonwealth to assume responsibility for the management of a property.

Endangered Species Protection Act 1992

This Act provides a legislative basis for Commonwealth responsibilities regarding conservation of endangered and vulnerable species and endangered ecological communities, and the amelioration of the processes that threaten them. A schedule of nationally vulnerable and endangered species and endangered ecological communities is a part of the Act. It is required to be taken into account in all Commonwealth actions and decisions.

1.2 State Level – Queensland:

The primary legislation affecting heritage conservation is the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, *Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) 1987* and the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. Other ancillary legislation described in the following sections impinges marginally on heritage conservation on forested land and its relevant provisions are discussed in the following sections.

Forestry Act 1959

The areas of State forest in the SEQ RFA bioregion are reserved under the *Forestry Act 1959* and administered by the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Primary Industries- Forests. The Forestry Act provides for forest reservation, management, silvicultural treatment and protection of State forests. State forests are managed under a priority zoning system. Within this system and under the provisions of the Forestry Act there is scope to declare scientific and feature protection areas, and forest drives and State forest parks. (Section 34 A-F) Such declarations require these areas to be managed in a manner which would enhance those features for which the gazettal was made. Recent changes to the Forestry Act allow for the regulation of public access and activity within clearly defined local areas. This latter regulatory capability can be likened to the implementation of bylaws by a local authority.

Land Act 1962, amended 1994

Crown reserves are administered under the *Land Act 1994* as are Crown leasehold lands. Provisions relate to management of trees including their removal which requires a permit. Road reserves which are adjacent to National Parks or conservation reserves require special consideration. This is a positive provision enabling retention of heritage features or significant vegetation corridors for both habitat conservation and maintenance of aesthetic values.

National Trust of Queensland Act 1963

This Act provides for the incorporation of the National Trust of Queensland, and associated council, whose purpose is to promote the preservation, maintenance, restoration and protection of lands, buildings and chattels of cultural interest in such a way as to encourage public access and enjoyment. An annual report is required of the Trust.

Beach Protection Act 1968

This Act regulates development activities affecting the amenity of the tidelands and adjacent lands (coast) with special reference to minimising damage to property from erosion or tidal encroachment. Provision is made for a Beach Protection Authority empowered to provide advice to all levels of government, carry out investigations, plan preventative and remedial measures, and disseminate information to the public. Coastal management control districts may be declared. Coastal management plans binding on all relevant authorities may be approved.

State Development and Public Works Organization Act 1971

This places a responsibility on each Government department, corporation, statutory authority and local body to take environmental factors into account not only when considering an application for approval for a development but also when considering the undertaking of works. Schedule 4 identifies development proposals and public works which may require an impact assessment study. This includes development which could affect areas of high conservation values such as wetlands, coastal lands, estuaries, forests, native vegetation communities, and particularly those of restricted occurrence, unique flora and fauna, and areas containing uncommon or protected species.

Brisbane Forest Park Act 1977

An enabling Act established an authority to administer, manage and control areas of Crown land held under various tenures (such as, National Park, public purposes reserves, State Forest, trustee lands and those owned by local government) for recreational use, which was defined as “any sporting, educational or tourism use.” These areas of public land form the scenic backdrop to the rapidly expanding metropolis as well as providing a venue for a range of recreational activities.

Rural Lands Protection Act 1985

Five reserves along the Queensland –New South Wales border are formally declared as rabbit board paddocks under the *Rural Lands Protection Act 1985*.

Libraries and Archives Act 1988

Under s52 of the *Libraries and Archives Act 1988* the State Archivist may make recommendation to public authorities concerning the making and preservation of public records. Chief Executive Officers are required by the Act to take all reasonable steps to implement those recommendations. Under s55 of the *Libraries and Archives Act 1988* no public record can be disposed of without written authorisation from the State Archivist. This has implications for forest records.

Recreation Areas Management Act 1988

The objectives of this Act are to provide for the establishment of a system of recreation areas by setting aside appropriate land and water areas. Provision is made for constituting under joint ministerial authority a Queensland Recreation Areas Management Board who can recommend to the Authority that certain land and water areas be set aside as recreation areas. These areas can consist of an amalgamation of tenures provided all affected landholders agree to it. Other Board functions include providing integrated recreational planning, improved recreational facilities, and coordinated management of recreation areas that addresses their conservation, recreation, education and production values within the terms of interest of the proprietors. The Board has the power to issue use permits to individuals, commercial tour operators and concessionaires and must prepare management plans stating recreational objectives, proprietors' objectives and resource values for every recreation area. The operation of these plans is to be reviewed every five years. Powers of regulation and enforcement are provided.

Water Resources Act 1989

The *Water Resources Act* provides for the allocation and management of Queensland water resources and the protection of riverine vegetation and the physical integrity of water courses. In this regard the Act requires licences to be obtained for the use of pumps or construction of works on water courses. A permit is required take quarry material, clear trees or place fill in water courses. The Act applies to all water courses in Queensland.

Mineral Resources Act 1989

Both the environmental assessment and management of mining projects on forested land are regulated by the *Mineral Resources Act 1989*, the Environmental Management Policy for Mining, the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* and relevant Environmental Protection Policies. Within this legislative framework, mining applicants are required to provide an Environmental Management Overview Strategy (EMOS) in relation to their proposed mining operations. The Department of Mines and Energy assess the application and may require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) where the potential environmental impacts are significant.

Fire and Rescue Authority Act 1990

The *Fire and Rescue Authority Act* establishes the Queensland Fire and Rescue Authority and provides for the prevention of, and response to fires, including those in forests.

Contaminated Land Act 1991

The objects of this Act include identifying all contaminated land and establishing a public register thereof, assessing and if required remediating contaminated land, and preventing further contamination of land. This Act has authority over all tenures except those covered by the *Radioactive Substances Act 1958*, *Mineral Resources Act 1989*, and *Petroleum Act 1923*.

Queensland Heritage Act 1992

This Act makes provision for the conservation of Queensland's cultural heritage by providing for the maintenance of a register of places of cultural heritage significance

and by regulating the development of such places through appropriate powers of protection and enforcement, including the declaring of protected areas surrounding protected cultural relics and areas of archaeological significance.

Places of non-Indigenous cultural heritage significance are entered on the Queensland Heritage Register which is administered by the Queensland Heritage Council.

Any person may nominate a place for entry on the Heritage Register. To enter a place on the register the Heritage Council must be satisfied that the place is of cultural heritage significance, and that the place satisfies one or more criteria as set out in the Act. Appeal mechanisms exist. More than 1000 places are currently on the register. In terms of undertaking changes or modifications to places on the Heritage Register, two different processes apply; one for privately owned properties, the other for the Crown.

Private owners must seek the approval of the Heritage Council in order to undertake any development in relation to that place. The term development has a broad meaning as defined by the Act. Section 4 of the Act states:

Development in relation to a place, means

- (a) subdivision;*
 - (b) change of the use; or*
 - (c) demolition of a building; or*
 - (d) erection, construction or relocation of a building; or*
 - (e) work (including painting or plastering) that substantially alters the appearance of a building; or*
 - (f) renovation, alteration or addition to a building; or*
 - (g) excavation, disturbance or change to landscape or natural features of land that substantially alters the appearance of a place;*
- but does not include work of a class excluded from the ambit of this definition by a regulation.*

The *Queensland Heritage Regulation 1992* in Section 8 further defines the following classes of work excluded from the ambit of the definition of “**development**” in Section 4 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*:

- (a) emergency work;*
- (b) maintenance work;*
- (c) minor repair work;*
- (d) work (other than minor repair work) that involves the replacement of small items, for example, door or window furniture, or the laying of new carpet, that-*
 - (i) will cause no detriment to the cultural heritage significance of the place; and*
 - (ii) is not of a significant scale; and*
 - (iii) is reversible.*

The type of development that can occur depends on why and what aspects of the place are significant.

When the Heritage Council considers a development application, it can approve unconditionally, approve with conditions or refuse. Various mechanisms exist for an

owner to appeal the decision of the Heritage Council in relation to a development application.

The situation is different for the Crown (and therefore what applies to any place in a State Forest or National Park). The relevant Minister has to submit a report on the proposed development to the Heritage Council. The Council is then required to publish details about the proposal and invite the public to object. The Council must then consider the objections and recommend to the Minister whether the development should or should not proceed, or if the development should be modified. The Minister then must consider whether to accept or reject the Council's recommendation.

The *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* does not apply to:

- (a) a place that is of cultural heritage significance solely through its association with Aboriginal tradition or Island custom; or
- (b) a place situated on Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander land unless the place is of cultural heritage significance because of its association with Aboriginal tradition or Islander custom and with European or other culture, in which case this Act applies to the place if the trustees of the land consent. (Section 61)

The Act is limited in that it does not consider Indigenous heritage as a component of the wider cultural landscape; it has been applied primarily to historic buildings in urban or isolated farm settings. Gardens may be registered but wider aesthetic or scientific landscapes such as arboreta have not been.

Primary Industries Corporation Act 1992

The *Primary Industries Corporation Act* establishes a legal entity in the position of chief executive of the departments which administer the Forestry Act (DNR and DPI) and the Water Resources Act 1989 (DNR). Both the *Forestry Act* and the *Water Resources Act* are administered by the Primary Industries Corporation (DNR and DPI-F) which is the overarching decision maker for all forest and water management matters.

Nature Conservation Act 1992

Prior to the passage of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, Queensland legislation dealing with the protection and conservation of natural and cultural heritage was mostly un-coordinated and limited in its application. Provisions relating to natural heritage were contained in several statutes, principally the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1975*, the *Fauna Conservation Act 1974*, the *Native Plants Protection Act 1930* and the *Land Act 1962*.

This new Act provides for the declaration and management of National Parks, and other reserves, and for the protection of Queensland flora and fauna. The nature conservation provisions cover all tenures. Species and critical habitat can be listed for protection. It is an offence to take listed species without a permit.

One of the features of the new Act is the inclusion of 'cultural resources' as a conservation interest, which was subsequently reinforced when protection and presentation of cultural resources on park estate was recognized in the cardinal principles for management of national parks. This was the first major deviation from the principle of maintaining national parks in their 'natural condition' which had been

enunciated in the *Forestry Act 1959*. Any land management legislative concerns for indigenous cultural heritage management were primarily concerned with establishing Crown ownership of such cultural resources as a sub-set of 'forest products' owned and managed by government agencies.

The passage of the *Nature Conservation Act* coincided generally with implementation of a government commitment to the introduction of non-Indigenous cultural heritage legislation, the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, primarily concerned with the protection of the built environment, but only significant structures and places.

The *Nature Conservation Act* calls for an integrated and comprehensive nature conservation strategy to be implemented state-wide through information gathering, community education and participation, dedication and declaration of protected areas, ecologically sustainable management of these areas, protection of native wildlife and its habitat, control of use of protected wildlife and areas, recognition of the interest in nature of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders and soliciting their cooperative involvement, as well as encouraging the cooperative involvement of land-holders.

This Act applies to eleven classes of protected areas. Authority is given to dedicate, declare and amalgamate protected areas within all tenures for the purposes of conserving biodiversity, natural features and wilderness. Conservation agreements may be voluntarily entered into with private landholders but under given circumstances power is provided for compulsory declaration of certain classes of protected area on private or leasehold land. The right of the affected landholder to apply for compensation is recognised. Management principles based on ecological sustainability are provided for each class of protected area and management plans written in accordance with the relevant set of principles are required for every protected area. The use, taking, possessing or interfering with any cultural and natural resources within protected areas is controlled by permit, lease, management intent, conservation agreement or covenant consistent with the relevant management principles and plan. Authorities, for certain previous uses inconsistent with the management principles, may also be granted or renewed, provided special criteria are met.

The Act defines three classes of organisms other than humans (wildlife) -- protected, international and prohibited -- and provides management principles for each. Provision is made whereby protected wildlife can be prescribed as presumed extinct, endangered, vulnerable, rare and common. Conservation plans may be prepared for any native wildlife or wildlife habitat that is of major interest. While recognising traditional and customary uses of wildlife by Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders, restrictions are placed on property in protected wildlife and the taking or using of protected wildlife, except through licensing arrangements defined under the Act. The breeding of hybrids of protected animals and the introduction of international and prohibited wildlife is stringently controlled. Broad powers of investigation and enforcement are provided.

Under Section 17 of the Act, a national park must be managed to:

- provide, to the greatest possible extent, for the permanent preservation of the area's natural condition and the protection of the area's cultural resources and values;
- present the area's cultural and natural resources and their values; and
- ensure that the only use of the area is nature-based and ecologically sustainable.

Under the *Nature Conservation Act*, if an area has been included in the World Heritage List, the Queensland Minister for Environment and Heritage may propose that the whole or part of the area be declared a World Heritage Management Area. Before a World Heritage Management Area is declared, a management plan for the area must be approved. This ensures that all landholders involved are made aware of any implications and establishes the commitment of the State to manage the area. Designation of a World Heritage Management Area would establish precedence of the Nature Conservation Act over previous statutes, such as the Forestry Act or Land Act, to the extent of any conflict between the statutes. A World Heritage Management Area is to be managed to:

- meet international obligations in relation to the area;
- protect the area's internationally outstanding cultural and natural resources and its biological diversity; and
- transmit the area's world heritage values to future generations.

Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act, 1990 and Local Government Act, 1993

These two local government Acts include powers for councils to make by-laws which can cover matters related to environment protection. These can include the consideration of environmental impact in development approvals, and the use of Vegetation Protection Orders.

Fossicking Act 1994

This Act provides for recreational and tourist fossicking in Queensland. Fossicking is allowed on Forestry lands only with the prior consent of the 'owner' of the land. The Department of Mines and Energy administers the Act. General permission may be given by the Director General, DNR to the Mining Registrar for the Mining District where the land is situated to permit holders of fossicking licences to fossick on Forestry land subject to certain conditions.

National Environment Protection Council (Queensland) Act 1994

The purpose of this Act is to incorporate the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment (1992) into State law by establishing State representation on the National Environmental Protection Council. This Council has the functions of making national environment protection measures that relate to air and water quality,

soil pollution, and noise so that the business community is not adversely affected by the fragmentation associated with the adoption of localised or regionalised environmental protection measures. These national measures must contain national environment protection standards, goals, guidelines, and/or protocols. The Council must prepare annual reports aggregating State reports on the effectiveness of implementing national environment protection measures. Five years after enactment the Council must review the operation of this Act and the extent to which the objectives have been achieved.

Environmental Protection Act 1994

This Act requires a general duty of environmental care covering all land tenures. This general duty requires the taking of all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent or minimise environmental harm. It empowers administering authorities to request environmental audits and to issue environmental protection orders.

This Act aims to achieve the protection of the environment through an integrated management program consistent with ecologically sustainable development. This management program is cyclical and involves four phases: determine the state of the environment and set environmental objectives; develop effective strategies; implement these strategies and integrate them into efficient resource management; and ensure accountability. Methodology is prescribed for implementing the management program. The need for community involvement is recognised. Environmental protection policies of a defined content may be made regarding a contaminant, an activity, an environmental value, or anything else that may affect the environment. Any activity the pursuit of which may cause the release of a potentially harmful contaminant can be prescribed as an environmentally relevant activity for which a license or other environmental authority may be required. Persons have a general environmental duty to not pollute or otherwise cause unlawful environmental harm; three classes of environmental offence apply. The issuance of environmental protection orders is among the enforcement measures provided to secure compliance with the tenets of this Act. Codes of practice stating ways of achieving compliance may be approved. Authorised persons have been granted emergency powers to minimise serious environmental harm or rehabilitate the environment in the wake of such an event. A state of the environment report must be prepared every four years.

Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995

This Act provides for the protection, conservation and management of the coastal zone under the guidance of the principles of ecologically sustainable development. The coastal zone encompasses adjacent land areas that could potentially affect coastal resources. Control Districts, or areas requiring special management practices, can be declared within the coastal zone. The Act requires the preparation of State and Regional Coastal Management Plans.

The coastal zone is defined as coastal waters (Queensland waters to the limit of highest astronomical tide) and all areas to the landward side of coastal waters in which there are physical features, ecological or natural processes or human activities that affect, or potentially affect, the coast or coastal resources.

Cultural resources of the coastal zone are defined in the act as the place or objects that have anthropological, historical, scientific, spiritual, visual or sociological

significance or value, including such significance or value under Aboriginal or Islander custom.

Coastal management plans may impact on forested areas and national parks with control districts. Control districts can be proclaimed over coastal waters, and are measure from the high water mark, 400m inland along foreshores, 1000m inland from a river mouth or estuarine delta, and up to 100m from high water mark along tidal rivers.

Integrated Planning Act 1997

This Act replaces the *Local Government Planning and Environment Act* and broadens the scope of matters that local authorities need to take into account in planning schemes. The objective of the Act is to seek to achieve ecological sustainability through coordinated planning and the management of development and its effects on the environment.

“Ecological sustainability” is a cornerstone of the Act and is defined as a balance that integrates protection of natural systems and ecological processes and economic development. The Act states that the economic, social, cultural and physical wellbeing of people and communities is maintained by various means including the conservation and enhancement of areas and places of special aesthetic, historic, scientific, architectural, social, cultural or spiritual significance

The purpose of this Act is to seek to achieve ecological sustainability by coordination and integration at the local, regional and State levels, and managing the process by which development occurs, and managing the effects of development on the environment. The Act effectively repealed the *Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990* on 30th of March 1998. Until the IPA is fully implemented, the *Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990* will be used in transition to process all development applications lodged prior to the IPA commencement date.

The Act aims to ensure that decision-making processes:

- are accountable, coordinated and efficient;
- take into account of short and long-term environmental effects of development at local, regional, State and wider levels;
- apply the precautionary principle; and
- seek to provide for equity between present and future generations.

The Act also seeks to ensure the sustainable use of renewable natural resources and prudent use of non-renewable natural resources, to avoid, if practicable, or otherwise lessen, adverse environmental effects of development, to supply infrastructure in a coordinated, efficient and orderly way, including encouraging urban development in areas where adequate infrastructure exists or can be provided efficiently, to apply standards of amenity, conservation, energy, health and safety in the built environment that are cost effective and for the public benefit and to provide opportunities for community involvement in decision making.

The Act revises the planning arrangements for state and local government. It consolidates the development approval process and creates an Integrated Development

Assessment System (IDAS) that explicitly includes referral to relevant agencies, for example where environmental assessment is required. Any environmental management requirements become conditions of a development application.

New forestry operations on private and leasehold lands will require a development assessment.

Of the 44 local government authorities in the RFA region, 16 currently have some form of heritage protection in planning provisions. However, of these 16, only 8 have registers of heritage places and of these only 3 are rural shires – Burnett, Kilcoy and Kilkivan.

Proposed Natural Resource Management Legislation (Draft 1998)

The Natural Resources Management Bill is currently tabled for parliamentary debate and scheduled for finalisation by end November 1998.

Whilst initially the Natural Resources Management Bill was to replace and amalgamate nine existing natural resources Acts, it has evolved to the point where it will now replace six Acts, in whole or in part. They are the *Water Resources Act 1989*, the *Forestry Act 1959*, the *Soil Conservation Act 1986*, the *Soil Survey Act 1929*, the *River Improvement Trust Act 1940* and the *Brisbane Forest Park Act 1977*.

The underlying concept of the proposed legislation is the management of natural resources including land, water and forests. Central to the legislation are the policies and principles of the National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development and the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment.

The purposes of the proposed legislation are to:

- protect the sustainable productive capacity of natural resources while allowing for their sound economic development;
- ensure the impact of the use of natural resources is consistent with ecologically sustainable development principles; and
- ensure fair access to and allocation of natural resources,

while recognising commercial, recreational, social, cultural, traditional and environmental uses of the natural resources.

The new legislation will incorporate new policies and strategies for natural resource management. In particular, it will provide planning as the basis for resource management, resulting in resource security for water irrigators, the timber industry,

the environment and all other stakeholders. In respect to forest resources it is proposed that this includes:

- revised management principles for State forests to provide clear multiple use management mandate;
- management planning requirements for State forests; and
- public participation in planning.

It should clarify the requirements for protection of heritage values and places in forests.

1.3 Legislation – indigenous cultural heritage

National level:

Protection of Sites

Commonwealth - Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975

(See section 1.1)

Commonwealth - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984

The purpose of the Act is to preserve and protect places, areas and objects of particular significance to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Where the Commonwealth Minister is advised by an Aboriginal person or persons that an area or place of significance is under threat of injury or desecration, the area or object may be protected under the Act. The Act applies to all persons and binds the Crown in all States and Territories. It does not override State legislation to the extent that State legislation is consistent with the Commonwealth Act.

A new Act has been introduced into the Commonwealth Parliament to replace this 1984 Act.

Native Title Act 1993

This Act provides a mechanism, for claimants and non-claimants, to determine whether native title exists and what are the rights comprising that native title. A determination under the Act will establish whether the holders have exclusive possession and, if not, the native title rights and interests that are of importance.

State level:

Legislation

Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) 1987:

Indigenous (and other) sites in forested areas are protected under the *Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) 1987*. This Act replaced the former *Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1967* and is administered by the department of Environment and Heritage.

The object of the Act is to provide for the preservation and management of all components of Landscapes Queensland and the Queensland Estate. The Act defines 'Queensland Estate' as evidence of human occupation of the areas comprising Queensland at any time that is at least 30 years in the past. While this does include non-indigenous as well as indigenous sites, in practice the Act has been applied almost exclusively to the protection of indigenous places and sites.

A key part of the Act is s. 33 which declares that all indigenous sites are the property of the Crown (with the exception of burial remains), regardless of whether on Crown land or private land. Items and areas are protected under the Act when they are declared a 'designated landscape area' (All existing sites under the 1967 Act became designated landscape areas. No new designated landscapes have been gazetted under the 1987 Act).

The Act provides for the control and protection of a designated landscape area including recording and marking, surveillance and permission to enter. The Act also includes offence provisions, the most significant being s. 56 which states that 'a person shall not take, destroy, damage, deface, excavate, expose, conceal or interfere with an item of the Queensland Estate without either the owners or Minister's permission.'

This Act is currently under review.

Nature Conservation Act 1992:

The *Nature Conservation Act 1992* also contains provisions for the protection of sites within park estates declared under the Act. Section 61 provides for the ownership by the State of all cultural resources and natural resources in protected areas.

“Cultural resources” of a protected area means places or objects that have anthropological, archaeological, historical, scientific, spiritual or sociological significance or value, including such significance or value under Aboriginal tradition or Island custom.

Note: the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* is exclusively concerned with non-indigenous places of cultural heritage significance. Section 61 defines the non-application of the Act to Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander places. (See previous discussion on this.)

Participation in management of forested areas

The *Nature Conservation Act 1992* provides for the declaration and management of protected areas in Queensland. The importance of cultural resources as an integral part of protected areas, and in particular national parks, is expressly acknowledged in the Act.

Under Section 17 (1) of the Act, a national park must be managed to:

- provide, to the greatest possible extent, for the permanent preservation of the area's natural condition and the protection of the area's cultural resources and values;
- present the area's cultural and natural resources and their values.

A principle of park planning enunciated in the Act is the involvement of interested groups. Section 6 states that the Act should be administered as far as practicable, in consultation with, and having regard to the views and interests of, land-holders and interested groups and persons, **including Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders**.

The Department of Environment and Heritage has responded to Section 6 by developing a series of cultural resources management policies and developing the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Land Interests Program.

There are issues arising from these departmental initiatives:

- Status and appropriateness of these policies? Have they been reviewed/examined by indigenous bodies?
- Management regimes in other forested areas – e.g. State forests ?
- Question of native title and implications of dedication of parks under the Commonwealth's *Native Title Act*. Issue of 'low impact future act' or 'permissible future act' - what is the status of a national park, if the latter, what are the implications?

Ownership of, and rights to land and resources

Following the decision in the High Court, *Queensland v Mabo (no 2)* and the subsequent *Native Title Act 1993*, issues concerning ownership of, and rights to land and resources are now central in any discussion of indigenous cultural heritage in forested areas.

- Native title over forested areas

The decision of the High Court *Mabo (no 2)* established that the common law of Australia does recognise the existence of native title. Native title is the common law rights and interest of Aboriginal and Islanders described. The *Native Title Act 1993* established 'a national scheme for the protection and recognition of native title and the validation of any actions over land that may have been invalid due to the existence of native title, and a process to facilitate this'.

- Natural resources

Discussion about native title rights has tended to focus almost exclusively on land. However, various legislative instruments which have acceded ownership to the Crown of natural and cultural resources, now pose questions of whether native title can exist over certain resources. Even when native title does not exist over an area of land, it may nevertheless survive in natural resources on the land. This could include forest products.

2. CURRENT PROTECTIVE MECHANISMS

These include legal agreements, policy statements and strategies.

2.1 National Level Mechanisms:

Adherence to and implementation of international treaties, conventions and agreements is reflected in national policies as well as Commonwealth legislation implemented at the national level. The Commonwealth has no on-ground management responsibility for forest management so the most effective way it can influence management by State agencies is through policy, memoranda of agreement about procedures or practice and financial incentives. National policies which act as protective mechanisms affecting the forest environment include the following:

Inter-governmental Agreement on the Environment 1992

In May 1992 the Council of Australian Governments endorsed the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment, which provides a framework for cooperation between the Commonwealth and States on environment, resource and conservation management. It facilitates a cooperative national approach to the environment, defines the roles of the respective governments and provides for greater certainty of government and business decision making, better environmental protection and reduces duplication of functions between different levels of governments. Governments are committed to ensure that matters of national interest are properly taken into account.

National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development 1992

In December 1992 the Council of Australian Governments endorsed the National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD). The Strategy set the scene for broad changes in direction and approach that governments will take to try and ensure Australia's future development is ecologically sustainable. It provided the policy setting for Australia to implement the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21, the action framework which arose out of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

National Forest Policy Statement 1992

The National Forest Policy statement was seen as the policy vehicle for undertaking ecologically sustainable development and the ESD Strategy within a forest context. The NFPS is based on the principles of maintaining the ecological processes, maintaining biological diversity, and optimising benefits to the community from all uses of forests within ecological constraints. It has been endorsed by Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments and attaches the utmost importance to sustainable management of Australia's forests. This document lays the foundation for forest management in Australia into the next century: public and private forests will be managed for the broad range of commercial and non-commercial benefits and values they can provide for present and future generations. Efficiently and sustainably managed public and private forest will provide the basis for nature conservation and

maintaining forest biological diversity, and for regional economic development and employment opportunities in a wide range of sectors, including wood production from native and plantation forests, tourism and recreation, water supply, grazing and the pharmaceutical industry.

The Governments share a vision of ecologically sustainable management of Australia's forests. This vision had a number of important characteristics:

- The unique character of the Australian forested landscape and the integrity and biological diversity of its associated environment is retained.
- The total area of forest is increased
- There is a 'holistic' approach to managing forests for all their values and uses so as to optimise benefits to the community.
- Private forests are managed in an ecologically sustainable manner and in close cooperation with public forest managers, to complement the conservation and commercial objectives of public forests.
- A range of sustainable forest-based industries, founded on excellence and innovation, will be expanding to contribute further to regional and national economic and employment growth.
- Forests and their resources are used in an efficient, environmentally sensitive and sustainable manner.
- Forest management is effective in the community.
- The Australian community will have a sound understanding of the values of forests and sustainable forest management, and will participate in decision making processes relating to forest use and management.

To achieve their vision, eleven broad national goals must be pursued within a regionally based planning framework that integrates environmental and commercial objectives so that, as far as possible, provision is made for all forest values. The eleven broad national goals are as follows:

1. *Conservation.* The goals are to maintain an extensive and permanent native forest estate in Australia and to manage that estate in an ecologically sustainable manner so as to conserve the full suite of values that forests can provide for current and future generations. These values include biological diversity, heritage, Aboriginal and other cultural values.
2. *Wood production and industry development.* The goal is for Australia to develop internationally competitive and ecologically sustainable wood production and wood product industries.
3. *Integrated and coordinated decision making and management.* The goals are to reduce fragmentation and duplication in the land use decision making process between the States and the Commonwealth and to improve interaction between forest management agencies in order to achieve agreed and durable land use decisions.
4. *Private native forests.* The goal is to ensure that private native forests are maintained and managed in an ecologically sustainable manner, as part of the permanent native forest estate, as a resource in their own right, and to complement the commercial and nature conservation values of public native forests.

5. *Plantations.* One goal is to expand Australia's commercial plantations of softwoods and hardwoods so as to provide an additional, economically viable, reliable and high quality wood resource for industry. Other goals are to increase plantings to rehabilitate cleared agricultural land, to improve water quality, and to meet other environmental, economic or aesthetic objectives.
6. *Water supply and catchment management.* The goals are to ensure the availability of reliable, high quality water supplies from forested land and to protect catchment values.
7. *Tourism and other economic and social opportunities.* The goal is to manage Australia's forests in an ecologically sustainable manner for the range of uses, including tourism, recreation and production of non-wood products.
8. *Employment, workforce education and training.* The goal is to expand employment opportunities and the skills base of people working in forest management and forest based industries.
9. *Public awareness, education and involvement.* The goals are to foster community understanding of, and support for, ecologically sustainable forest management in Australia and to provide opportunities for effective public participation in decision making.
10. *Research and development.* The goals are to increase Australia's national forest research and development effort and to ensure that it is well coordinated, efficiently undertaken and effectively applied. This research will expand and integrate knowledge about the many aspects of native forests, plantations, forest management, conservation and forest product development.
11. *International responsibilities.* The goals are to promote nature conservation and sustainable use of forests outside Australia and to ensure that Australia fulfils its obligations under relevant international agreements.

Ecologically sustainable forest management is to be given effect through the continued development of integrated planning processes, through codes of practice and environmental prescriptions, and through management plans that, among other things, incorporate sustainable-yield harvesting practices. Such mechanisms will cover private forests where appropriate.

Linked to the National Forest Policy Statement is the National Reserve System Initiative.

National Reserve System Initiative

The National Reserve System initiative covers all terrestrial ecosystems and its development has progressed the most in forests. The intention is the establishment of a comprehensive, adequate and representative reserve system within a bioregional framework, in accordance with internationally accepted classifications (IUCN Management Categories) and standards and nationally consistent management principles. Linked to this initiative is the National Wilderness Inventory and the Wild Rivers Conservation Management Guidelines. Conditional to agreement on Reserve criteria, Governments agreed to establish a comprehensive, adequate and representative Reserve system protecting biodiversity, old growth and wilderness under the sponsorship of the National Forest Policy Statement. Criteria were developed by the Joint Australia and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council and the Australia Forestry Council. These national criteria are used in conjunction with regional forest assessment processes.

National Greenhouse Response Strategy 1992

The National Greenhouse Response Strategy outlines key objectives and ‘no regrets’ strategies for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from a range of sources including through forest management practices.

Australian National Strategy for the Conservation of Australian Species and Ecological Communities Threatened with Extinction 1993

The aim of this strategy is to enable Australia’s species and ecological communities threatened with extinction to survive and thrive in their natural habitats; to retain their genetic diversity and potential for evolutionary development; and to prevent further species and ecological communities from being threatened.

National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia’s Biological Diversity 1992

The Strategy implements Australia’s obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity. The fundamental basis of the strategy is the incorporation of biodiversity conservation in all relevant decision-making and management processes.

2.2 State Level Mechanisms:

At the State level forest management is implemented by agency operations. These are covered by a range of statements of management principles, policies, strategies, strategic plans, land management plans for individual reserves and operational plans for activities conducted in the forest reserves, whether they are production forests, national parks or conservation reserves.

2.2.1 Forest Policy

Forest Management in Queensland (1984)

Forest Management in Queensland articulates the key forest management principles which are applied to all publicly owned forest in the State. The policies covered are estate matters, wood production, water catchment, fauna and flora, recreation, special management areas, fire protection, mining, quarrying and public utilities. (There is no specific mention of cultural resources –indigenous or historic.)

Greater Planning Certainty Policy (1991)

Greater Planning Certainty (GPC) was the State precursor to the development of Regional Forest Agreements in Queensland. The GPC Policy identified the need to increase certainty about the use of Queensland’s native forests and increase planning certainty for forest industries through:

- land-use planning - a comprehensive regional assessment and planning process that:
- provides for the allocation of forests to the states conservation estate, or for wood production and/or other uses;

- integrates with other regional land-use planning exercises wherever possible; and
- accommodates the Commonwealth's legitimate interests.
- One desired outcome of the Commonwealth's involvement is the negotiation of the Commonwealth-State regional agreements as provided for in the *National Forest Policy Statement*.
- ecologically sustainable forest use: a process for the development and monitoring of ecologically sustainable forest management.
- certainty of resource access: mechanisms, including (for particular areas) contractually-binding wood supply agreements, that provide the wood products industry with increased certainty of access to native forest wood supplies from State Forests, Timber Reserves and Crown leasehold lands. GPC also identified the importance of developing Queensland's plantation estate to increase the certainty of wood supply to the timber industry.
- the development of Interim Management Arrangements (IMA) to ensure the non-foreclosure of options for the development of a CAR reserve system prior to the finalisation of RFAs.

There are also policies covering the future directions for plantations including increasing private sector involvement in growing native timber species, Land Care and Integrated Catchment Management. The latter Strategy is based on five key principles:

- management of land and water resources should be based on river catchments as geographic units;
- river catchments are continuously changing in response to natural processes and human activity, and their management must take account of these changes;
- the management of land and water resources must be coordinated and based on best available information;
- sound management should be achieved through the informed action of individual users and managers of these resources; and
- a balance between economic development and conservation of land and water must be maintained.

Implementation of Catchment Management Strategies is achieved through the actions of government agencies and local action groups, funded in part by the Natural Heritage Trust and the Queensland Government. The Department of Natural Resources is responsible for fostering of the various groups and committees through the provision of Regional and Catchment Coordinators.

2.2.2 Strategic Planning for Forests and Parks

The name and location of each forest reserve and each conservation reserve located in the SEQ bioregion is given in Appendices 6 and 7.

DNR Resource Management (DNR RM) Program Three Year Strategic Plan

The Strategic Plan identifies DNR RM as responsible for ensuring that the State's water, land and forest resources are used, developed and managed in an economically, culturally, socially and environmentally sustainable manner. The Plan identifies key issues and challenges, three year priorities, program goals and outcomes and performance targets. Continued departmental support for programs is contingent on

the achievement of program and subprogram targets. Major Program goals relating to forests include:

- development of codes of practice and guidelines for the conduct of commercial forest operations in native forests; (This refers to cultural heritage)
- the development of codes of practice and guidelines for commercial recreation operations on State Forests and water storages;
- the monitoring of forest condition and trend on a State wide basis;
- development of indicators of forest sustainability;
- forest resource identification, planning and management to support the delivery of property management planning statewide;
- development of policy and standards for the delivery of forest advisory services;
- providing policy advice and input into the development of tree clearing guidelines for leasehold and other State owned lands;
- develop policies and standards for operation of legislation as far as forest management is concerned;
- the provision of recreation facilities at State forests and at State owned water storages;
- the monitoring of condition and usage of recreation facilities on State forests and water storages;
- development of indicators of sustainable recreation use; and
- monitoring of land and vegetation condition and trend on a State wide basis;
- developing indicators of land sustainability;
- the development of sustainable resource management practices;
- developing regional and district land use plans and planning studies; and
- identification of trends and emerging resource condition issues in rivers and catchments;
- facilitation of research about catchment resources that provides an enhanced understanding of the natural processes and long-term effects of the use of those resources and develop appropriate management practices;
- facilitation and co-ordination of integrated resource management planning and implementation at a catchment level through community involvement and consultation processes;
- facilitation, co-ordination and support of the development and implementation of integrated catchment management processes, including the effective operation of catchment co-ordinating committees;
- fostering multiple use, sustainability and best practice by the responsible agencies and land managers at a catchment scale by identifying on and off-site water quality and quantity impacts of land use practices;
- to advise on an appropriate legislative framework exists to support the achievement of pest management objectives;
- assessing the current and potential distribution and impact of pests, and provide this information in an easily accessible form;
- preventing the introduction and establishment of new exotic plants and animals with pest potential (in collaboration with the Commonwealth and other States where appropriate); and
- developing capacity for multiple uses of the Stock Route Network which can be consistent with the primary purpose for travelling stock.

DPI-Forestry Environmental Management System (EMS)

In 1997 DPI-F introduced an Environmental Management System. The EMS framework provides a systematic approach to sustainable forest management.

DPI-F aims to be in a position where its forest management system can be independently audited and certified to international standards (ISO AS/NZS 14001) by the year 2000. This will then enable DPI-F's customers to seek eco-labelling of products from Crown forests and gain a potentially significant commercial advantage.

The EMS guides the setting and reviewing of environmental objectives and targets of DPI-F. It commits DPI-F to the implementation of an EMS which will:

- achieve compliance with environmental legislation, regulations and other requirements to which it subscribes,(including those relating to conservation of cultural heritage);
- meet RFA and Standing Committee of Forestry requirements;
- prevent environmental degradation;
- provide production systems that can be sustained over time;
- have in place a system which ensures that non-compliance with procedures and codes is corrected internally before external auditing takes place;
- demonstrate achievement of sustainable forest management standards, and thus enhance public acceptance of forest products and activities, resource accessibility and program approvals;
- gain international recognition as an environmentally responsible forest management agency;
- pave the way for third party and external certification of the EMS;
- facilitate labeling of timber products by industry, following certification of forest management practices;
- demonstrate 'due diligence' with regard to obligations under legislation and support defence of sound environmental management; and
- provide for continual improvement of DPI-F practices.

The EMS intends to streamline licensing under the Environmental Protection Act and ensure compliance with a range of environmental standards, including Codes of Practice, Regional Forest Agreements (when finalised) and DPI-F's own research-based environmental policies and procedures.

Native Forest Yield Regulation System (DPI-Forestry)

Central to DPI-F's strategic planning in native forests is its yield regulation system based on the principle of sustained yield (constant wood flows - not necessarily fixed volumes - into the foreseeable future). This system is based on the development and maintenance of a sampling scheme that provides an adequate description of the State's Crown forest areas and how these change over time. The system has three components, an Area Information System, a Native Forest Inventory System and a Native Forest Permanent Plot System. These three components are integrated in the DPI-F Yield Scheduling System (SKED) which uses simulation to examine the impact of current and alternative management strategies.

Data within the various components of the yield regulation System are subject to continuous upgrade

Area Information System (AIS)

DPI-F's Area Information System (AIS) is an information system for use in the management of the crown native forests of Queensland. The system involves the collection of data by field staff concerning various aspects of forest management, and the storage of these data. The area for control of sustained yield is the Allocation Zone and the State is divided into many of these. The forest within each Allocation Zone is stratified into Management Units and Sub Units, the Management Unit of which forms one of the bases of yield prediction. Details of location (geographic identifier), tenure information, area, management history and management constraints and intent are recorded for each Unit. Information is mostly textual although some spatial data are available. (Cultural resource data at the site specific level needs to be available in this AIS).

The system is built and maintained solely by DPI-F with access available to DNR under MOU arrangements. The *Forest Resources Operators Guide (1996)* is an operational guide to the use of the Area Information System.

Ecotourism: Queensland Ecotourism Plan

The Queensland Ecotourism Plan develops a vision and outlines the policy for future ecotourism in Queensland including in forested areas. The plan provides a framework for planning, developing, managing, operating and marketing Queensland's ecotourism industry. In realising a vision of ecologically, culturally, socially and commercially sustainable ecotourism, the plan outlines a number of objectives, including:

- *environmental protection and management;*
- *ecotourism development;*
- *infrastructure development; and*
- *community development.*

The Plan takes environmental and economic issues into account as well as the perceived values of Queensland's natural areas according to the community and various stakeholders. The aim of the Plan is to integrate these issues in a manner that allies environmental protection and the commercial viability of ecotourism operations.

Conservation: Department of Environment Corporate Plan 1998-2000

The Corporate Plan states the Department's mission as "promoting protection and wise use of the environment to support the economic and social wellbeing of Queensland." To define this mission, five goals have been identified. They call for:

- 1) a clean and safe environment
- 2) maintenance of biological diversity

- 3) sustainable use of wildlife resources
- 4) sustainable economic and community development
- 5) maintenance of cultural heritage

To accomplish this mission eleven strategies have been adopted:

- promote adoption of ecologically sustainable management policies through whole-of-government approach
- improve research, monitoring and state-of-environment reporting capabilities
- promote cleaner production, waste avoidance and improved environmental management
- promote integrated environmental planning, impact assessment and development approvals
- improve community awareness, appreciation and understanding of the environment
- promote community-based conservation and community involvement in environmental planning
- implement a world-class system of protected areas including national parks, marine parks, nature-based recreation areas and cultural heritage places
- implement a mix of economic and regulatory schemes to foster better environmental practices
- support nature-based and cultural tourism
- improve our client focus, service delivery standards and the accountability, wellbeing and productivity of our workforce
- value our support services and embrace continuous improvement of our business practices

There needs to be a strategy added to identify and implement a system of cultural heritage reserves/places which represent the themes of Queensland's history.

To measure the Department's accomplishments toward fulfilling our mission the five goals are reiterated as outcome statements, each with its own set of clear and concise supporting outcomes and measurable outcome indicators.

The following components complement the Corporate Plan.

- Key Directions - Program plans
- Management Planning Policy and Procedures Manual (Draft)
- Local Government Strategic Plans (consultative)

The draft Management Planning Manual (September 1996) is a systems and procedures document for those involved in protected area plan production. In its reference material it has a section (16.2) on cultural resource management:

Management of cultural resources should be in accordance with the principles embodied in the Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage (ICAHM, 1990) and the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance – the Burra Charter. The management plan should consider ATSI cultural resources and associations with protected areas and local

communities, native title holders or other people with a particular interest in the area's cultural resources, including non-indigenous cultural resources and historical associations. There should be community involvement in cultural resource management although the location of some sites should remain confidential in order to protect them.

2.2.3 Land Management Planning

Forest land management planning involves zoning, interim arrangements and the preparation of management plans.

Management Priority Area Zoning (MPAZ)

MPAZ is a zoning system which provides a systematic and comprehensive framework for identifying and managing the complex array of uses inherent in multiple purpose forest management. MPAZ provides for the partitioning of forest land into distinct zones identified by a particular priority use. Other activities may be permitted within a zone provided they are compatible with the priority use.

The system embodies priority zoning categories for conservation of natural ecosystems; scientific research; wilderness; the protection of landscape, flora and fauna, cultural heritage, visual resource, and catchment; education; and passive and active recreation.

The MPAZ system provides for the identification of a number of priority management areas including:

Scientific Areas

These are selected and managed to preserve adequate and viable samples of significant natural ecosystems and their biological, geological and edaphic components on State Forests and Timber Reserves:

- for scientific reference and study;
- to serve as a reference area for the study and monitoring of effects of forest management or forest lessee practices;
- to maintain gene pools of native species; and
- to supplement inadequate representation in other conservation reserves.

Feature Protection Areas

Feature Protection Areas are areas set aside to protect significant cultural heritage sites and natural landscapes occurring on Forestry lands and where appropriate, to enhance the appreciation and enjoyment of the forest by the general community. Feature Protection Areas consist of two major categories:

1. Areas of cultural heritage significance with sub-categories:
 - Historic sites

- Aboriginal sites
 - plantings
1. Areas of landscape significance with sub-categories:
 - Outstanding natural scenery
 - Spectacular biological or geological features
 - Unique or unusual qualities
 - Significant, stimulating or aesthetic sensory qualities other than visual.

Appendix 8 lists the gazetted Scientific Areas and Feature Protection Areas located within the SEQ bioregion.

Special Management Areas (SMAs)

Special Management Areas are areas set aside under the MPAZ zoning system because of their outstanding natural or scientific attributes. *The Forestry Act 1959* gives legal recognition to such areas and provides that they may be declared and gazetted by the State Parliamentary Council. Special Management Areas are:

- State Forest Parks
- State Forest Drives
- Scientific Areas
- Feature Protection Areas.

Interim Management Arrangements

To avoid disruption to Queensland's wood products industry and to protect biological, cultural and other values of forests during the Comprehensive Regional Assessment process, Interim Management Arrangements (IMA) have largely been put into place. IMA identify and delineate major large areas containing old growth and/or forested wilderness that are likely to have high conservation value as well as forested areas known to contain endangered species and/or communities and important cultural or other values. Once the areas are identified and delineated, management arrangements are put into place such as: excluding harvesting from identified old growth and forested wilderness areas of high conservation value; implementing available techniques and procedures aimed at ecologically sustainable forest management; and conforming with the requirements of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. In practice, IMA lead to the exclusion of harvesting from some areas and the adoption of modified practices in other places.

Protected Area Categories

The *Nature Conservation Act 1992* defines eleven classes of protected areas. They are listed below.

Protected Class (number/area in SEQ Bioregion)	Management principles	Land tenure
National park- scientific (1 / 531)	Managed to protect the area's scientific values, natural processes and biological diversity and to provide for controlled scientific study.	State land

	Allows for habitat manipulation and control of threatening processes to protect threatened species.	
National park (48 / 310,368)	Managed to provide to greatest possible extent for permanent preservation of the natural condition and to protect the cultural resources and values. (This is the cardinal principle.) Also managed to present the cultural and natural resources and values. Any use is to be ecologically sustainable and nature-based.	State land
Conservation park (91 / 10,486)	Managed to conserve and present the cultural and natural resources and values, and permanently conserve the natural condition to the greatest possible extent. Any commercial use of the area's natural resources is to be ecologically sustainable.	State land
Resources reserve (4 / 1,328)	Managed to recognise and protect, if appropriate, the area's cultural and natural resources, provide for the controlled use of the area's cultural and natural resources and maintain the area in a predominantly natural condition. Commercial forestry is not allowed. Usually DEH and the Department of Mines and Energy are joint trustees.	State land
National park- Aboriginal land(-)	Managed as a national park but as far as practicable in a way consistent with Aboriginal tradition.	Aboriginal land leased to the Crown, or leasehold land subleased to Crown
National park- Torres Strait Islander land (-)	Managed as for a national park but as far as practicable in a way consistent with Island custom.	Torres Strait Islander land leased to the Crown, or leasehold land subleased to Crown
Nature refuge (6 /721)	Managed to conserve significant natural resources, provide for controlled use of natural resources, provide for interests of landholders to be considered.	Overlays existing tenure/s. Involves more than

		one landholder
Co-ordinated conservation area (1 /755 net ha)	Managed to conserve natural and cultural values through coordinated management, take account of values including recreational, educational and commercial values, provide for interests of landholders to be maintained.	Overlays existing tenure/s
Wilderness area (-)	Managed to protect or restore wilderness values and cultural and natural resources to greatest possible extent, preserve the absence of significant human interference, capacity to evolve in provide opportunity for solitude and self-reliant recreational and spiritual activities.	Overlays existing tenure/s
World Heritage Management Area (-)	Managed to meet international obligations, protect internationally outstanding cultural and natural resources and biodiversity, and transmit the world heritage values to future generations.	Overlays existing tenure/s
International Agreement areas (-)	Managed to maintain area's importance to nature of significant international concern, and conserve wildlife habitat, provide for interests of landholders to be considered.	Overlays existing tenure/s

The *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995* allows for declaration of Control Districts to implement special management practices.

Under the authority of the *Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990* and/or *Local Government Act 1993* the Department can give advice to local authorities regarding preparation of development control plans and subdivision approvals.

Zoning within protected areas

A zoning system provides for the partitioning of land into distinct zones identified by a particular priority use. Other activities may be permitted within a zone provided they are compatible with the priority use. The system embodies priority zoning categories for conservation of natural ecosystems; scientific research; wilderness; the protection of landscape, flora and fauna, cultural heritage, visual resource, and catchment; education; and passive and active recreation.

Examples

Noosa National Park

Current authority: *Noosa National Park Draft Management Plan 1997*

Four zones have been determined based on nature conservation values, cultural heritage significance, available recreation opportunities, infrastructure needs, and level and type of visitor use:

- Intensive recreation zone - human activity involving a considerable recreational infrastructure dominates within a modified natural environment.
- Conservation and recreation zone - limited areas of human activity and recreational infrastructure within a dominant natural landscape where conservation of nature predominates.
- Conservation zone - dispersed recreation within an essentially unmodified landscape where conservation of nature is the principal purpose.
- Special protection zone - protection of areas containing rare or threatened species or ecosystems, fragile geological features, or sites of cultural significance is the primary purpose. Public access may be denied.

Parks of the Scenic Rim

Current authority: *Parks of the Scenic Rim Draft Management Framework* 1994

Four zones were designated:

- Intensive recreation zone - essentially the same as for Noosa NP
- Conservation zone 2 - essentially the same as conservation and recreation zone for Noosa NP.
- Conservation zone 1 - essentially the same as conservation zone for Noosa NP.
- Special Protection zone - essentially the same as for Noosa NP.

Great Sandy Region Proposed World Heritage Area

Current authority: *Great Sandy Region Management Plan* 1994; a whole of government plan. Six classes were identified based on recreational values:

- Urban recreation - open spaces, usually characterised by highly modified ecosystems, within urban landscapes.
- Intensive recreation - nodes of highly developed recreational infrastructure within a modified natural environment.
- Natural recreation - areas of naturalness with evidence of previous use dominate dispersed recreational infrastructure. Motorised access may not be permitted.
- Semi-remote motorised - a largely natural environment whose remoteness is reduced by primitive vehicle access routes.
- Semi-remote non-motorised - an essentially unmodified, usually remote landscape accessible only on foot.

- Remote - a landscape, usually large in size and characterised by faint evidence of previous use, accessible only on foot.

State Forest Group and District Management Plans

Many Forestry Districts have Management Plans, mostly covering State Forest Groups within the District, but some covering the District itself. Ten Plans have been published after inviting public input; sixteen are in draft stages. The Plans have been written over many years however, finalisation of drafts and upgrading of published ones have not been undertaken in recent years.

Plans for each study area outline forest management objectives, strategies and policies for both commercial and non-commercial (including environmental protection) activities. Within the Plans are descriptions of the physical environment; species lists; history details; and various maps (roads, geology, MPAZ etc.).

Plans were initially drawn up by the then Department of Forestry and more recently the Queensland Forest Service as an internal initiative mandated by *the Forestry Act 1959*. Currently, Plans are held in the regions with a master copy stored in DNR RM central office. The responsibility for reviewing and updating management plans lies with DNR Forest Resources.

Strategic Land Management Plans

A number of strategic plans for specific areas exist which aim to describe the general management intent over areas of Crown forest land, including State Forest and National Park. The detailed Management Plans contain assessments of the resources and values associated with the area of Crown Land being considered, including:

- conservation significance,
- economic values;
- recreation values;
- catchment values;
- research significance;
- environmental education; and
- cultural heritage values.

Issues are identified and management strategies regarding those issues are outlined. Brief references to the broader policy environment are included where necessary. Within plans such as the *Conondale Range Strategic Plan (1996)*, it is recognised that research will play an integral role in ensuring that future management will achieve an optimal mix of forest use and conservation values. This plan also refers to cultural heritage values in the Conondales (p.15) – “sites of Aboriginal significance include ceremonial grounds; sites of historic and archaeological significance are centred mostly on the old gold works within the Jimna goldfields.” The strategies advocated recognised the lack of comprehensive cultural heritage data and recommended studies managed by the Heritage Program of the Department of Environment and cooperation with the Australian Heritage Commission; conservation measures in accordance with obligations under the *Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987*; and plans for Aboriginal sites would be prepared in consultation

with relevant Aboriginal community groups. This is an advance on the *Conondale Range Management Plan* (1983?) which made no mention of cultural resources in either its objectives or management actions.

Management Plans for National parks and related conservation reserves

Management plans must be prepared for national parks as soon as practicable after dedication. After public notice is given of the intention to prepare a management plan and all initial comments considered, draft plans are placed on public exhibition and submissions invited. The Minister must consider all submissions when preparing a final management plan.

A draft management framework has been prepared for national parks of the Scenic Rim. This management framework also refers to a number of State forests which, with the exception of parts of Goomburra State Forest, are intended for gazettal as national parks.

Management plans have also been prepared for Noosa and Cooloola National Parks.

A notice of intention to prepare draft management plans for D'Aguilar, Kondalilla, Mount Coolum, Nicoll Scrub, Triuna, Mount Bauple, Taunton, Deepwater, Eurimbula, Mount Etna Caves, Narrien Range and Venman Bushland National Parks; Buckleys Hole, Joseph Banks, Mouth of Baffle Creek², Broadwater and Dwyers Scrub Conservation Parks and Jacobs Well Nature Refuge was published in September 1997 in accordance with s.113 of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR THE CENTRAL COAST REGION

PARK NAME	FORM
Auburn River NP	short-form
Broadwater CP	short-form*
Capricornia Cays NP	long-form
Capricornia Cays NP (Scientific)	long-form
Deepwater NP	short-form*
Deepwater RR	short-form*
Epping Forest NP (Scientific)	short-form
Eurimbula NP	short-form*
Eurimbula RR	short-form*
Joseph Banks CP	short-form*
Keppel Bay Islands NP (Scientific)	short-form
Mt Bauple NP (Scientific)	short-form
Mt Etna Caves NP	short-form
Mouth of Baffle Creek CP2	short-form*
Narrien Range NP	short-form
Taunton NP (Scientific)	short-form

MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR THE SOUTHEAST REGION SOUTHEASTERN REGION

PARK NAME	FORM
Mt Coolum NP	short-form
Triunia NP	short-form
Venman Bushland NP	short-form
Kondalilla NP	short-form
Glass House Mountains NP	long-form
Dwyers Scrub CP	short-form
Buckleys Hole CP	short-form
Nicoll Scrub NP	short-form
Sheep Station Creek CP	long-form
Jacobs Well Nature Refuge	short-form
D'Aguilar NP	short-form

NB “Final version available.....” means that the plan in question has already been subject to public consultation and will now be published as a final version ready for submission to Cabinet and/or Executive Council for approval.

“Awaiting text” means that Region has not provided draft text for editing.

Accordingly, date when plan will be published for public consultation can not presently be determined.

“to be advertised.....” means that a printed draft version of the plan in question will be available for public consultation for a period of four weeks from that date.

* = may be combined as one long-form document

2.3 Operational Planning: Codes of Practice, Prescriptions, Operational Policies and Guidelines, and Permits

Draft Codes of Environmental Practice

Draft Codes of Environmental Practice are being prepared by DNR in consultation with DPI- F and private stakeholders. The Codes will provide a useful link between several of DNR’s management initiatives as a means by which requirements for best practice can be communicated and management performance measured.

DNR is currently preparing several Codes of Practice, two of which refer to timber harvesting; those of Native Forest Timber Production and Plantations for Wood Production.

Code of Practice for Native Forest Timber Production- draft January 1996

The Code of Practice for Native Forest Timber Production was written in response to the National Forest Policy Statement 1992, the State’s Greater Planning Certainty Policy and more recently, commitments under the Regional Forest Agreement process. The principles and standards adopted in the Code are based on, and are consistent with, national standards and international best practice and meet the objectives of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and the *Environment Protection Act 1995*. The Code’s final implementation program commenced in March 1998. The implementation program will include awareness and competency training sessions for industry and DNR and DPI-F forest officers. Section 3.9 of the Code and schedule 10 deal with cultural heritage.

Code of Practice: Plantations for Wood Production

The *Code of Practice: Plantations for Wood Production* is based on the document *Forest Practices Related to Wood Production in Plantations - National Principles 1996*, derived from the National Forest Policy Statement 1992. The Code is complete and awaiting Commonwealth accreditation prior to final implementation. Commonwealth (CSIRO) recommendations will be included into the final version of the Code prior to its implementation.

The Codes are essential elements of the system of comprehensive and coordinated planning and management to ensure the ecologically sustainable management of the native forest and the plantation resource respectively. Codes are structured to provide

a link between high level principles and lower level operating standards and guidelines.

The DPI-F charter commits DPI-F to implement DNR Codes of Practice and relevant environmental prescriptions.

Prior to the enactment of NRM legislation, the Codes of Practice will be given legal force over timber harvesting operations through the instrument of the Sale (Timber Harvest) Plan (prepared by DPI-F) and subsequently as a provision of the Sale Agreement contract between DPI-F and the purchaser of the forest product.

The NRM legislation, when enacted, will make provision for the adoption of Codes of Practice as a direct regulatory instrument.

The *Environment Protection Act 1994 (EPA)* provides for voluntary conformance with *approved* Codes of Practice as a defence against prosecution under that Act as a result of causing environmental harm. It is intended to seek recognition of Codes of Practice under the EPA. The current draft Codes of Practice for Native Forest Harvesting and for Plantations Production have been submitted to DOE for preliminary evaluation.

All Codes of Practice will undergo full review on a five yearly basis.

Code of Environmental Practice for the Harvesting of Minor Forest Products

The preparation of a draft discussion paper is part of a staged process for the upgrading of DPI-Fs current *Harvesting Marketing and Resources Management Guidelines* for the harvesting of minor forest products to the implementation of a formal Code of Practice. The process is initiated by the preparation of a discussion paper which includes a draft code to be released for public consultation prior to the finalisation of a Code. It is expected that the Code will be implemented by June 1 1998. All Codes will undergo a full review on a five yearly basis.

This Code should refer to cultural heritage places: harvesting of minor forest products like fence posts or poles could affect rates of regrowth for sites with a measurable occupation date range, or damage earthworks relating to prior occupation of the site.

Harvesting Marketing and Resources Management Manual (DPI-Forestry):

Harvesting Guidelines

Harvesting guidelines outline the appropriate environmental practices to be adopted on forest sales. They cover plantation timbers (Hoop and Exotic pines) and native timbers (hardwood, cypress, sandalwood and miscellaneous sales). The guidelines detail the requirements concerning waste levels, designated buffer strips, watercourses, flora and fauna conservation and erosion controls for roads and drainage. These environmental guidelines were prepared by DPI-F many years ago and have been the standard for harvesting ever since. They are comprehensive and are designed to be applied at the lowest field level in most cases. It is planned that the environmental logging guidelines together with the Codes of Practice for harvesting timber will form the soundest approach to logging Crown forests ever used in Queensland.

Native Forest Timber Harvesting Plans and Contracts (Generally timber sales on State Forest):

Harvesting (Logging) Plans

Each significant timber harvesting operation on public land in Queensland is operated according to a Harvesting Plan prepared by DPI-F.

A Harvesting Plan is a document consisting of a map of the proposed extraction site showing features such as watercourses and natural values and as well as operational features such as extraction roads, log dumps, exclusion areas and harvest constraints. The map is accompanied by text which expands on the above information.

Compliance with the provisions of the Harvesting Plan is ensured through a Sale Contract which is a legally binding agreement between DPI-F and the purchaser of the timber. Sale Contracts are discussed in more detail below.

At present all plans and subsequent sales contracts are conditional on compliance with current DPI-F *HM&RM Guidelines* and any special provisions required by DNR. Following the adoption of the Codes of Practice, all Harvesting Plans and Sale Contracts will incorporate and require compliance with the Code and any other additional DNR conditions.

The Code and additional site specific DNR conditions are primarily aimed at ensuring sustainable use including the protection of biodiversity, cultural heritage values and recreational opportunities.

The timber harvest planning and approval process is as follows:

- DPI-F draws up and maintains up-to-date three year rolling plans and submits them annually to DNR RM for consideration. Within three months, DNR RM advises DPI-F of the appropriateness of the planned operations as well as any areas requiring additional consideration (eg. special habitat areas).
- Prior to DPI-F developing a Harvesting Plan, DNR advises DPI-F of any specific natural, cultural, environmental or recreational values attached to the site or any other constraints on harvesting. These constraints include requirements for the protection of Endangered, Vulnerable and Rare species from the Species Management Profiles. EVR species and Regional Ecosystem types concern location and management requirements and this data is electronically provided to DPI-F's AIS system. DPI-F currently uses this information in sale and harvesting planning in the RFA SEQ region and nominated Interim Management areas outside SEQ. Use will be extended to all other areas as further information is made available. Management prescriptions contained within the Species Management Profiles are applied as enforceable conditions of timber sale contracts.
- When DPI-F considers it has prepared a final draft of the Harvesting Plan, DNR examines each plan to ensure that all conditions and all values have been appropriately incorporated into the Plan. At this stage DNR may advise DPI-F of any additional information that may not have been previously available, that must be incorporated with the Plan.

- DNR approves the Plan where they are satisfied that all appropriate conditions are included. DNR would not revisit the process unless DPI-F advised that there was to be a material alteration to the Plan or operation which would significantly effect the values of the site.
- DNR will check the compliance to plans with an audit person.
- DNR has the power under the Forestry Act to suspend sales.

Sales Permits and Timber Allocations

Sections 46 of the *Forestry Act 1959* provides the authority for the sale of forest products and quarry materials and establishes that every sale must be operated in accordance with the requirements of a Sales Permit. Section 50 provides the authority for the Primary Industries Corporation (PIC) to enter into contracts for the supply of any forest products or quarry materials. As an administrative arrangement, delegated authorities place within DPI-F the authority to make sales on behalf of the PIC.

Sales Permits are the basic sale contract with a purchaser. Consistent with section 46 of the *Forestry Act 1959*, each logging operation operates under the terms of a Sales Permit (previously an “Agreement for the Sale of Standing Timber”). Sales Permits are issued for a set period (often 12 months), an approximate volume, (usually described as “all available estimated at” or “about”), and cover a set area (the sale area). Extension in time is common. Extension in volume and area is possible. A standard set of Terms and Conditions attaches to each Sale Permit, with local variation and/or addition to these a possibility. For native forest operations, a detailed harvesting plan and DPI-F’s harvesting guidelines are attachments to the Sales Permit. Compliance with the harvesting plan and harvesting guidelines are conditions of the Sales Permit. The Sales Permit may be suspended or cancelled for breaches of the Sales Permit. Section 58 of the Forestry Act establishes the authority of the PIC to suspend or cancel any permit, agreement, licence or contract. Section 60 of the Act establishes that failure to comply with conditions of a permit, agreement, contract or other authority is an offence under the Act.

DPI-F’s HM and RM Manuals require that Harvesting Plans (logging plans) should be prepared for every sale where potential for environmental damage exists and are compulsory for sales where volumes to be removed exceed 200m³. Details required in a Harvesting Plan are set out in DPI-F’s HM and RM Manuals.

Species Management Information System

The Species Management Information System (SMIS) is a component of the Environmental Management System (EMS) being developed to meet the Department of Natural Resources, Forest Resources goal of Sustainable Forest Management.

The SMIS consists of the Species Management Profiles (SMPs) contained in the Species Management Manual and a Species Management database. The Species Management database is an interactive summary of the SMPs which has the capacity to be queried and subsequently produce a list of species according to selected criteria.

SMPs are being prepared for most forest dependant animals and plants that are listed as Endangered, Vulnerable or Rare (EVR) in the regulations of the Queensland *Nature*

Conservation Act 1992. In addition to listed EVR species, SMPs have been prepared for forest dependent species that are considered 'sensitive' to forest management activities.

There is a useful but not identical parallel here with cultural heritage places. Although each has a unique history, there are common characteristics of some places at similar historical periods. Following a State wide historical context study examining the administrative history of forestry, site or place types could be drawn up for indicative types by regional variation, for example, fire towers, barracks, sawmill types by era of technology, quarries, mines etc. See list of suggested site types in Appendix 3.

DPI-F Silvicultural Manuals (Plantations)

DPI-F has a Silvicultural Manual that consists of several volumes outlining principles and procedures to be followed in carrying out a wide range of activities. It should be revised to include prescriptions for conservation of cultural heritage, for example, a weed such as a fruit tree may be historically significant as the indicator of a former house garden. Feature protection areas may include cultural heritage places and plantation design principles need to consider this.

Harvesting, Marketing and Resource Management Manual

Within the manual are various operational policies and procedures relating to the getting of miscellaneous forest products. Where appropriate, attention is drawn to the requirements of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and to literature describing Rare and Threatened species. The manual was developed by DPI-F for the use of its field officers.

Miscellaneous forest products include propagative material, foliage, wildflowers, whole plants and bush tucker. There are restrictions on species that can be harvested or collected, restrictions on quantities that can be taken and some restrictions on areas where harvesting and collecting can be carried out. (These may also need to consider the aesthetic values of cultural heritage places identified within forests.)

All harvesting and associated activities must be undertaken in accordance with the *Nature Conservation Act 1992's 'Code of Practice - Taking and Use of Protected Plants'*, approved in 1995.

Mining Activities on Forested Land

The environmental assessment and management of mining projects on forested land are regulated by the *Mineral Resources Act 1989*, the Environmental Management Policy for Mining, the *Environmental Protection Act, 1994* and relevant Environmental Protection Policies. Within this legislative framework, mining applicants are required to provide an Environmental Management Overview Strategy (EMOS) in relation to their proposed mining operations. The Department of Mines and Energy assess the application and may require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) where the potential environmental impacts are significant.

The process for conducting an EIA is described in a document produced by Department of Mines and Energy (1995) titled “Environmental Impact Assessment and Management for Mining in Queensland”. The purpose of an EIA is identified as providing an avenue for the review of the likely environmental effects of a proposal, and providing mechanisms to ensure that agreements reached at the stage of project approval are carried through to project operation and closure.

The EIA process is based on the following principles consistent with those of Ecologically Sustainable Development established by Commonwealth and State Governments and the principles of EIA established by the Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council (paraphrased):

1. **Participation:** *the process should provide adequate opportunities for participation by all stakeholders;*
2. **Transparency:** *the process should be conducted through an established process whereby all elements are clearly understood by all participants;*
3. **Certainty:** *the process should have clear objectives, be consistent, conducted to agreed time-frames and apply to all mining lease applications;*
4. **Accountability:** *decision makers within government need to be able to provide clear and detailed reasons for their decisions to all stakeholders;*
5. **Integrity:** *decisions should be based on the best available information, and all relevant factors should be taken into account. Where impacts are uncertain, outcomes should rely on sound risk assessment and management;*
6. **Cost-effectiveness:** *the process should meet its objectives while imposing the least cost to all participants;*
7. **Flexibility:** *the process should be able to accommodate proposals varying in type, scope of impact and complexity; and*
8. **Practicality:** *the process should recognise community concerns, commercial realities, best practice technology and scientific uncertainties.*

As part of the legislative framework, a mining claim or mining lease may be granted only with the consent of the “owner” of the land. As the “owner” of State Forests and Timber Reserves, the Department of Natural Resources may investigate, assess and either consent to, or refuse consent for mining operations to occur on these land tenures. The protection of forest values such as recreation, areas of high scenic quality, and sites of cultural and heritage significance should be considered in the process of granting mining tenures on forestry reserves. Sites of cultural heritage significance have been identified in some areas by studies conducted for the Department of Environment.

Quarry Material Sales on State Forest, other State Land and certain Freehold Land.

DPI-F is a significant supplier of quarry material. An assured supply of quarry material is essential for the long term development of the State. Subject to DNR standards, DPI-F controls commercial quarrying operations and marketing of Crown owned quarry materials on Crown lands (except those administered under the Water Resources Act) and on certain freehold lands identified in the Lands Legislation Amendment Act.

Quarry material is a non-renewable resource and its extraction invariably causes a measure of environmental disturbance or damage. As such operations are often incompatible with sustained timber production, DPI-F has sought to minimise, where alternative supply sources exist, the number of quarry sites on State Forests.

Some quarries may be historically significant and stone from these may be required for repairs to historic buildings constructed from this source, especially in relation to the decorative sandstones such as found at Helidon.

Extraction of quarry on State Forests is conducted in accordance with DPI-F's Quarry Material Extraction Guidelines. These include recommendations that:

- quarry extraction proposals may require comprehensive environmental impact statements;
- removals may not be permitted in sensitive areas;
- retention of buffer zones between extractive industry operations and landholder residences is necessary; and
- certain environmental features should receive consideration, namely the:
 - visual character of the landscape;
 - extent of disturbance to vegetation;
 - preservation and restoration of topsoil;
 - preservation of historical landmarks including aboriginal middens;
 - nature of adjacent land use;
 - effect on any recreational activities;
 - protection of public and private utilities;
 - minimisation of dust and noise emission;
 - control of water pollution in watercourses;
 - public safety; and
 - disposal of refuse.

All proposals to extract quarry materials from State lands and freehold lands - where quarry material is the property of the Crown as defined in Section 45 of the *Forestry Act 1959* - are referred to DNR RM by DPI-F for assessment of whether the extraction of quarry materials constitutes an appropriate use of the land. DNR RM either accepts or rejects the proposals according to policies and guidelines outlined in the Custodial Policy Management Manual and subject to Local Government approval. The proposal and subsequent plan developed must conform with the *Quarry Material Extraction Guidelines (QDPI-F 1987)* and the requirements of the *Environment Protection Act 1994*.

Fossicking on State Forests

Policy and procedural aspects of Fossicking on State Forests are detailed on DNR's *Custodial Policy Management Manual*. The *Fossicking Act 1994* provides for recreational and tourist fossicking in Queensland. Fossicking is allowed on Forestry lands only with the prior consent of the 'owner' of the land. The Department of Mines and Energy administers the Act. General permission may be given by the Director General, DNR to the Mining Registrar for the Mining District where the land

is situated to permit holders of fossicking licences to fossick on Forestry land subject to certain conditions.

While it is reasonable to assume that any fossicking on Forestry land will cause disruption to the ecosystem, the extent of the impact and its acceptability or otherwise should be determined in relation to:

- impact on soil loss, compaction and structure;
- impact on water quality;
- impact on the area's species composition and/or numbers;
- impact on 'protected wildlife' as per the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (Qld);
- previous and/or existing case studies;
- impact on historic and cultural heritage places.

Code of Environmental Practice for Extractive Industries (draft discussion paper)

The preparation of a draft discussion paper is part of a staged process for the upgrading of DNR and DPI-Fs current guidelines for the management of extractive industries on Crown Lands to the implementation of a formal Code of Practice. The process is initiated by the preparation of a discussion paper which includes a draft code to be released for public consultation prior to the finalisation of a Code. All Codes will undergo a full review on a five yearly basis.

Fire Management

Both DNR Forest Resources and DPI-F have fire protection responsibilities over State Forests, as defined in *Joint Fire Protection Plans*. Fire Plans are jointly developed at the district level under the provisions of section 2.7 of the *Memorandum of Understanding 1996*. Joint fire protection plans address, among other things:

- application of legislation and law enforcement;
- fire management resources;
- lead agency roles;
- prevention activities (fire breaks, prescribed burning, top disposal);
- detection activities (fire watch/patrol);
- suppression activities (automatic response/fire boss);
- training; and
- review and update.

(It needs to have specific reference to protection of cultural heritage places and prescriptions for acceptable treatments to conserve those places.)

Code of Environmental Practice for Fire Management (*discussion paper*)

The preparation of a draft discussion paper is part of a staged process for the upgrading of DNR and DPI-Fs current Fire Management Manuals for the management of fire on Crown Lands to the implementation of a formal Code of Practice. The process is initiated by the preparation of a discussion paper which includes a draft code to be released for public consultation prior to the finalisation of a Code. All Codes will undergo a full review on a five yearly basis.

State Forest Recreation Planning

A State Forest Recreation Planning Manual has been prepared and it provides an integrated approach to recreation, land and resource management planning efforts at regional and local levels. It is expected that the processes outlined within the manual will enable future recreational developments and services on State Forests to be successfully planned and managed. Sections covered within the manual include:

- Contemporary recreation planning, including the identification of impacts and issues;
- Planning records;
- Community consultation;
- Recreation opportunity spectrum (ROS);
- Visitor impact and management;
- Regional recreation management planning;
- Area recreation management planning;
- Site planning, and
- Plan review and amendment.

(The manual requires specific reference to cultural heritage places and their special requirements to retain their cultural significance in any adaptation management.)

To enable effective and efficient policy making, planning, management and resource allocation for recreational purposes, a reliable and accurate pool of data has been collated concerning the current demand for outdoor recreation in the *South East Qld Outdoor Recreation Demand Study*.

Outdoor recreation value assessment process

With direct reference to the Recreational Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) of a particular site, this tool is utilised in selecting and managing areas for recreation needs. The system provides a well documented and transparent process for managers to use for better site selection and management. This tool has been applied for the development of three significant recreation management plans within South East Queensland: Conondale Ranges, D'Aguilar Ranges and Springbrook.

Draft Code of Environmental Practice for Forest Based Recreation

The draft *Code of Practice for Forest Based Recreation* aims to incorporate the requirements of the National Forest Policy Statement, and specifically to assist in the protection of forest values potentially impacted upon by recreation activities. It provides principles and standards for the environmental management of nature based forest recreation on lands under the trusteeship of the Department of Natural Resources. Standards are based on a risk assessment which considers legitimate recreation needs, the protection of environmental values, maintenance of safety and the maintenance of benefits for the community. The Code has been developed with the aid of an environmental consultant and is currently at the stage of a draft Discussion Paper. All Codes will undergo a full review on a five yearly basis.

Sound Practice Indicator for Visitor Site Management on State Forests: Policy and Guidelines Manual

The policy, guidelines and procedures for safety/ risk management issues relating to Recreation Service Delivery and Commercial Eco-Tourism activities and other public issues are provided within this manual. It is envisaged that the use of sound practice indicator assessments will enable the provision of visitor areas which are safe, well maintained and have minimal impact on the natural resources. Cultural resources such as historic mining sites or firetowers require special consideration to retain their heritage values while allowing for visitor use.

Draft Recreation Policies and Guidelines Manual (State Forests)

This manual outlines policies and guidelines covering recreation activities undertaken within State Forests of Queensland. Policies and guidelines have been derived on an activity by activity basis, with key issues relating to activities being identified and addressed, including safety/ liability, site impacts and permits.

Grazing and Occupation Leases:

Term Leases for Grazing on State Forests and Timber Reserves

Term leases over forestry land are issued under the provisions of *the Forestry Act 1959* and *the Land Act 1994*. The legislation provides that leases may not be granted for purposes or subject to conditions which are prejudiced or opposed to the purpose for which the area has been reserved. Grazing on forestry land under the Term lease arrangements is subject to the lease conditions and future leases should / will include a requirement for the lessee to comply with the Code of Practice for Grazing (when issued) and with management plans for the area. In future lease conditions will be set in accordance with relevant *Species Management Profiles* to ensure the protection of EVR species on permit areas. DNR Forest Resources *Policy Advice on Term Leases (1995)* is currently available. (The new Code needs to recognise that grazing may be a historic land use and therefore its cultural significance may derive from its continuity. This could have implications for the conservation of vernacular architecture associated with it such as huts, yards and breaks.)

Stock Grazing Permits

The Section 33 of the *Forestry Act 1959* provides for the management of State Forests with due regard to the benefits of permitting grazing. Section 35 1 (ii) provides for the Primary Industries Corporation to grant permits (called Stock Grazing Permits) to graze stock on State Forests for periods of up to seven years.

Permits are issued by DPI-F subject to approval by DNR Regional Manager. Grazing must be consistent with the terms and conditions of the Permit. Amongst other things, terms and conditions restrict type of stock and animal numbers, require approval for any improvements (including tree thinning) and require destocking if the area is liable to become overgrazed. Carrying capacity may be assessed and varied annually. A permit may be suspended or cancelled if conditions are breached. A breach of Permit conditions is also an offence under the *Forestry Act*. (Reference to historic features as described above may be required.)

Detailed policies, procedures and guidelines for the issuing and administration of Stock Grazing Permits are set out in the DPI-F's *Leases and Permits Manual*.

Apiary Site Permits

As an administrative arrangement, and consistent with multiple use policy, DPI-F may allow beehives to be placed in State Forests and Timber Reserves. DPI-F issues Apiary Permits to control this activity, while the DNR Regional Manager determines areas where beekeeping is allowed. DPI-F gives special recognition and protection to two premium honey species on State Forests - Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*) and Caley's ironbark (*E. caleyi*).

Apiary Permits are issued for up to 5 years and contain conditions limiting the area that can be cleared for the placement of hives (max 0.5 ha). No improvements (including tree thinning) can be carried out without approval. A Permit may be suspended or cancelled if conditions are breached. A breach of Permit conditions is also an offence under the Forestry Act. Beekeeping activity must be consistent with the *Apiaries Act 1982* which, amongst other things, prescribes minimum separation distances between apiaries and requires notification and treatment of specified diseases.

Detailed policies, procedures and guidelines for the issuing and administration of Apiary Permits are set out in the DPI-F's HM and RM Manual Vol 1. A 5 yearly review of the policy is specified. (Reference to historic or cultural heritage features on the lease area should be made along with conditions for their conservation.)

Occupation Permits

Occupation Permits, administered under the *Forestry Act 1959*, are granted by DNR RM for a variety of purposes which are not necessarily related to forest management, eg. telecommunications tower site. DNR staff manage and administer Occupation Permits.

Departmental policy discourages the granting of occupation permits over forestry land where:

- the proposed use is inconsistent with the management principles for the reserve;
- it would endanger or destroy any special values attaching to the land; and
- it would have any adverse impact, direct or indirect on DNR/DPI-Foresty management or the rights of other lawful users of the area (including native title rights and interests) unless:
 - the proposal has benefits for the Department, the State or the broader community; and
 - there is no suitable alternative land available for the purpose.

Policy and procedural aspects of *Occupation* of State Forests and Timber Reserves are detailed in DNR's *Custodial Policy Management Manual*. (Reference to historic or cultural heritage features on the lease area should be made along with conditions for their conservation.)

Tree clearing provisions

Tree Clearing on Areas Administered Under the Land Act 1994:

Broad Scale Tree Clearing Policy for leasehold lands

Section 271 of the *Land Act 1994* provides that a Broadscale Tree Clearing Policy (the Policy) has been developed. Local Tree Clearing Guidelines (the Guidelines) are developed in accordance with the Broadscale Tree Clearing Policy.

The Policy and Guidelines apply to leasehold land where the State owns the trees and where grazing or agriculture is the primary land use. The following lands are **not** covered by the Policy or Guidelines:

- State Forests, timber reserves and other reserves;
- freehold land;
- leases for other than grazing or agriculture;
- roads and stock routes; and
- freeholding leases.

The Policy aims to facilitate tree management consistent with seven core principles:

- maintain the productivity of the land;
- allow the development of the land;
- prevent the degradation of the land;
- maintain regional biodiversity;
- maintain the environmental and amenity values of the landscape; (it should include cultural landscapes of aesthetic or historic value)
- maintain the scientific, recreation and tourism values of the land; and
- ensure public safety .

The policy outlines twenty three criteria which are to be considered in applying the above principles to decisions regarding tree clearing applications.

Three vegetation conservation categories are identified within the policy:

- *Endangered or Vulnerable* vegetation communities that have less than 10% of the original distribution intact should not be cleared.
- *Of Concern* vegetation communities with 10-30% original distribution intact may be cleared providing that clearing does not result in vegetation becoming endangered or vulnerable.
- *Not of Concern* vegetation communities contain >30% original distribution and may be cleared providing that clearing does not result in community becoming Of Concern.

The Policy also defines six categories of watercourse requiring varying levels of buffered protection.

Local Tree Clearing Guidelines for leasehold lands

- Consistent with the Broadscale Tree Clearing Policy, Local Guidelines are developed to regulate the approval of tree clearing on leasehold lands. The Guidelines are not applicable to State Forests, Timber Reserves and any other reserves as explained in the previous section.

The Department of Natural Resources is responsible for issuing permits for tree clearing on leasehold land. In assessing applications to clear trees, officers must consider a number of issues mentioned in the Land Act, the Broadscale Tree Clearing Policy and the relevant Local Tree Clearing Guidelines.

In planning for tree clearing and retention on their properties, leaseholders may need to prepare a Tree Management Plan. The Local Guidelines contain a description of the local area; the status of tree clearing; a discussion of special issues such as woody weeds, watercourse buffers and commercial timber; and the clearing standards for local land types. These documents provide valuable information for planning purposes in addition to the regulatory information on limits to clearing vegetation.

Tree clearing on areas administered under the Forestry Act 1959

Applications from holders of *Stock Grazing Permits* on State Forests to selectively thin trees on their permit areas are lodged with DPI-F whose officers consult with the permittee regarding any modification necessary to their application. All applications are then referred to DNR with recommendations. DNR rejects, modifies or endorses recommendations in consultation with DPI-F according to the provisions of the *Custodial Policy Management Manual*.

Tree clearing applications made by holders of *Special Leases for Grazing* on State Forest or Timber Reserves are lodged with DNR. DNR refers tree clearing applications to DPI-F where a commercial interest in timber is likely to exist and also submits applications to DEH where there is likely to be an impact on conservation values.

DPI-F then advises DNR of: participation in joint inspections; any adverse impacts likely on commercial timber supplies; the logistics of salvage of commercial timber in the event clearing is permitted, or any modification necessary to the tree clearing application; and any specific conditions that are to apply from a commercial perspective.

DEH also advises DNR whether it concurs with the granting of a tree clearing permit and recommends, or otherwise, special conditions to apply to the permit.

Permits to Collect Biological or Geological Material

Permits to Collect Biological or Geological materials from Queensland's State Forests, Timber Reserves, Forest Entitlement Areas and other State lands are granted by DNR RM for activities involving the interference with or collection of 'forest products' as defined under the *Forestry Act 1959*. Activities approved under a Permit to Collect must be for *bona fide* scientific research or educational purposes.

The taking etc. must cause only minimal and temporary disruption to the living and non-living components of the ecosystem and, in terms of ecological sustainability must be guided by:

- impact on soil loss, soil compaction, loss of soil structure etc.;
- impact on water quality;
- impact on the area's species composition and/or numbers;
- impact on 'protected wildlife' as per the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (Qld);
- impact on 'natural values' as per the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (Qld);
- cumulative impacts; and
- previous and/or existing case studies with regard to the proposed activity.

The impact on cultural values as described in the *Heritage Act 1992*, especially scientific value, and in the *Cultural Record Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987* should also be considered.

Policies and procedures relevant to collection of materials are detailed in DNR's *Custodial Policy Management Manual*.

Manuals:

Custodial Policy Management Manual

This manual consists of custodial policies and operational guidelines which provide information to assist Department of Natural Resources (DNR) staff in the management of activities on State Forests, Timber Reserves, Forest Entitlement Areas and other State Lands managed primarily for timber production under the *Forestry Act 1959* and Section 140 of the *Land Act 1994*.

The custodial policies and guidelines contained within this manual have been standardised into an agreed format which endeavours to facilitate the processing of custodial issues in a consistent and efficient manner.

The Manual needs to include a section on identification, assessment and management of cultural heritage resources, both Aboriginal and historic/cultural. Further this needs to cross-reference with the DNR Resource Management Handbook of Land Planning Guidelines currently being developed. The planning guidelines contained within the Handbook are applicable to any planning activity undertaken by DNR Resource Management staff. The purpose of the Handbook is to disseminate knowledge about sound practice in land planning, primarily to DNR staff. Some sections of the Handbook are currently in use and others are yet to be drafted or are waiting approval. In summary, the Handbook will establish a theoretical foundation and a sense of purpose for land planning work, explain specific technical and policy issues, present case studies and illustrate possible approaches to dealing with them, serve as a training resource for staff, and present a coherent procedure for assessing and evaluating land and arriving at a planning judgement.

Protected Area Policy Manual

This Manual is the overarching document for the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service Branch of DEH. It covers general and commercial operations, natural resource management, cultural heritage management, visitor management heavily weighted to indigenous issues, and scientific and educational use chapter headings.

APPENDIX 5 USEFUL DOCUMENTS ABOUT HERITAGE CONSERVATION FOR FIELD STAFF

Australia ICOMOS, 1992. *The Illustrated Burra Charter*, by Marquis-Kyle, Peter and Walker, Meredith, Australia ICOMOS, Sydney (Australia ICOMOS Inc. PO Box 254, Curtin ACT 2605)

Pearson, Michael and Sullivan, Sharon, 1995. *Looking after Heritage Places*, Melbourne University Press, Melbourne.

Cultural Heritage Branch, Department of Environment and Heritage. 1998:
Researching the history of a place –A guide for the public.
Nominating a place to the Queensland Heritage Register – A step-by –step guide for the public.

Australia's Ever-Changing Forests, vols. 1-3. The proceedings of the Australian Forest History Society conferences. (Australian Forest History Society, 20 Laidley Place, Florey, ACT 2615)

APPENDIX 6 – STATE FORESTS LOCATED IN SEQ BIOREGION

ForestEstateName	ForestryDistrict
Alford State Forest No. 786	Beerburrum Forestry District
Amamoor State Forest No. 435	Imbil Forestry District
Archookoora State Forest No. 117	Yarraman Forestry District
Arcot State Forest No. 182	Dalby Forestry District
Arthurs Seat State Forest No. 700	Monto Forestry District
Auckland State Forest No. 281	Rockhampton Forestry District
Austinville State Forest No. 344	Beerburrum Forestry District
Avoca State Forest No. 329	Yarraman Forestry District
Ban Ban State Forest No. 259	Maryborough and Yarraman Forestry District
Ban Ban State Forest No. 259	Maryborough and Yarraman Forestry District
Bania State Forest No 54	Monto Forestry District
Bauple State Forest No. 958	Maryborough Forestry District
Beerburrum Forest Drive 1 (SF 1239)	Beerburrum Forestry District
Beerburrum Scientific Area 1 (SF 561)	Beerburrum Forestry District
Beerburrum Scientific Area 14 (SF 611)	Beerburrum Forestry District
Beerburrum Scientific Area 2 (SF 309)	Beerburrum Forestry District
Beerburrum Scientific Area 59 (SF 561)	Beerburrum Forestry District
Beerburrum State Forest Park 1 (SF 215)	Beerburrum Forestry District
Beerburrum State Forest Park 22 (SF 309)	Beerburrum Forestry District
Beerburrum State Forest Park 4 (SF 561)	Beerburrum Forestry District
Beerburrum State Forest Park 5 (SF 589)	Beerburrum Forestry District
Beerwah State Forest No. 561	Beerburrum Forestry District
Beerwah State Forest No. 589	Beerburrum Forestry District
Beerwah State Forest No. 611	Beerburrum Forestry District
Beerwah State Forest No. 766	Beerburrum Forestry District
Bellthorpe State Forest No. 177	Beerburrum Forestry District
Bellthorpe State Forest No. 572	Beerburrum Forestry District
Bellthorpe State Forest No. 832	Beerburrum Forestry District
Benarkin State Forest No. 283	Yarraman Forestry District
Beninbi State Forest No. 210	Yarraman Forestry District
Beninbi State Forest No. 215	Yarraman Forestry District
Bingera State Forest No. 840	Maryborough Forestry District
Booie State Forest No. 721	Yarraman Forestry District
Boompa State Forest No. 1344	Maryborough Forestry District
Boompa State Forest No. 25	Maryborough Forestry District
Boompa State Forest No. 550	Maryborough Forestry District
Boompa Timber Reserve No. 376	Maryborough Forestry District
Boonara Creek Feature Protection Area 14 (SF 67)	Yarraman Forestry District
Booroom (Dan Dan) State Forest No. 53	Monto Forestry District
Booyal State Forest No. 1068	Maryborough Forestry District
Borilla State Forest No. 287	Monto Forestry District
Bribie State Forest No. 291	Beerburrum Forestry District
Broadwater State Forest No. 327	Dalby Forestry District
Brooloo State Forest No. 135	Imbil Forestry District
Brooyar State Forest No. 416	Imbil Forestry District
Brooyar State Forest No. 82	Imbil Forestry District
Bunyaville State Forest No. 69	Beerburrum Forestry District
Burnett Creek State Forest No. 735	Beerburrum Forestry District
Calliope State Forest No. 365	Rockhampton Forestry District
Charlestown State Forest No. 536	Yarraman Forestry District
Cherbourg State Forest No. 12	Yarraman Forestry District
Childers Timber Reserve No. 869	Maryborough Forestry District
Cinnibar State Forest No. 355	Imbil Forestry District
Claremont State Forest No. 180	Dalby Forestry District
Conondale State Forest No. 274	Imbil Forestry District
Conondale State Forest No. 788	Imbil Forestry District
Conondale State Forest No. 792	Imbil Forestry District
Cooyar State Forest No. 510	Yarraman Forestry District
Cooyar Timber Reserve No. 596	Yarraman Forestry District
Cordalba State Forest No. 832	Maryborough Forestry District
Crohamhurst State Forest No. 753	Beerburrum Forestry District
Curtis State Forest No. 27	Rockhampton Forestry District
Cushine State Forest No. 146	Yarraman Forestry District
Daisy Hill State Forest No. 215	Beerburrum Forestry District
Dangore State Forest No. 127	Yarraman Forestry District

ForestEstateName	ForestryDistrict
Dawes Timber Reserve No. 353	Monto Forestry District
Degilbo Timber Reserve No. 580	Maryborough Forestry District
Degilbo Timber Reserve No. 581	Maryborough Forestry District
Denison State Forest No. 562	Maryborough Forestry District
Deongwar State Forest No. 528	Yarraman Forestry District
Diamondy State Forest No. 197	Dalby Forestry District
Diaper State Forest No.344	Imbil Forestry District
Dirikai State Forest No. 444	Dalby Forestry District
Djuan Timber Reserve No. 512	Yarraman Forestry District
Doggrell's Tree Feature Protection Area 93 (SF 1004)	Maryborough Forestry District
Durundur State Forest No. 341	Beerburum Forestry District
Durundur State Forest No. 2563	Beerburum Forestry District
DurundurState Forest No. 311	Beerburum Forestry District
DurundurState Forest No. 313	Beerburum Forestry District
East Nanango State Forest No. 618	Yarraman Forestry District
East Stowe State Forest No. 150	Rockhampton Forestry District
Emu Vale State Forest No. 401	Dalby Forestry District
Enoggera State Forest No. 309	Beerburum Forestry District
Esk State Forest No. 531	Yarraman Forestry District
Eurimbula Timber Reserve No. 102	Monto Forestry District
Eurimbula Timber Reserve No. 166	Monto Forestry District
Eurimbula Timber Reserve No. 77	Monto Forestry District
Ferguson State Forest No. 574	Maryborough Forestry District
Foxlowe Feature Protection Area (SF 207)	Imbil Forestry District
Gallangowan State Forest No.298	Imbil Forestry District
Gambubal State Forest No. 661	Dalby Forestry District
Gatton State Forest No. 667	Yarraman Forestry District
Geham State Forest No. 1142	Yarraman Forestry District
Gheerulla Falls Feature Protection Area 96 (SF 1239)	Beerburum Forestry District
Gibson State Forest No. 316	Yarraman Forestry District
Gigoomgan State Forest No. 521	Maryborough Forestry District
Gigoomgan Timber Reserve No. 504	Maryborough Forestry District
Gilbert State Forest No. 501	Dalby Forestry District
Glastonbury State Forest No. 124	Imbil Forestry District
Glastonbury State Forest No. 481	Imbil Forestry District
Glenbar State Forest No. 50	Maryborough Forestry District
Glenbar State Forest No. 523	Maryborough Forestry District
Glenbar State Forest No. 529	Maryborough Forestry District
Glenbar State Forest No. 552	Maryborough Forestry District
Good Night Scrub State Forest No. 169	Monto Forestry District
Googa State Forest No. 257	Yarraman Forestry District
Goomboorian State Forest No. 1255	Maryborough Forestry District
Goomboorian State Forest No. 627	Maryborough Forestry District
Goomburra State Forest No. 750	Beerburum, Dalby Forestry District
Granite Creek State Forest No 391	Monto Forestry District
Greenup State Forest No. 120	Dalby Forestry District
Gregory State Forest No. 779	Maryborough Forestry District
Grongah State Forest No. 67	Yarraman Forestry District
Grosvenor Timber Reserve No. 296	Monto Forestry District
Gundiah State Forest No. 940	Maryborough Forestry District
Gungahloos State Forest No. 12	Maryborough Forestry District
Gungahloos State Forest No. 526	Maryborough Forestry District
Gunyan State Forest No. 176	Dalby Forestry District
Gympie State Forest No. 502	Maryborough Forestry District
Gympie State Forest No. 700	Maryborough Forestry District
Gympie State Forest No. 932	Maryborough Forestry District
Imbil Bellbird Habitat Feature Protection Area 2 (SF 13)	Imbil Forestry District
Imbil Feature Protection Area (SF 135)	Imbil Forestry District
Imbil Feature Protection Area 113 (SF 220)	Imbil Forestry District
Imbil Feature Protection Area 72 (SF 207)	Imbil Forestry District
Imbil Forest Drive 4 (SF 135)	Imbil Forestry District
Imbil Scientific Area 61 (SF 435)	Imbil Forestry District
Imbil Scientific Area 68 (SF 639)	Imbil Forestry District
Imbil State Forest No. 256	Imbil Forestry District
Imbil State Forest Park 23 (SF 135)	Imbil Forestry District

ForestEstateName	ForestryDistrict
Jimna State Forest No. 207	Imbil Forestry District
Johngboon State Forest No. 1072	Maryborough Forestry District
Jowarra Feature Protection Area 20 (SF 561)	Beerburrum Forestry District
Kadanga State Forest No. 546	Imbil Forestry District
Kenilworth State Forest No. 1239	Beerburrum Forestry District
Kilcoy State Forest No. 637	Beerburrum Forestry District
Kilkivan State Forest No. 612	Imbil Forestry District
Kilkivan Timber Reserve No. 26	Imbil Forestry District
Kilkivan Timber Reserve No. 502	Imbil Forestry District
King State Forest No. 572	Imbil Forestry District
King State Forest No. 575	Imbil Forestry District
Kroombit Tops State Forest No. 316	Monto Forestry District
Leyburn State Forest No. 574	Dalby Forestry District
Lilydale State Forest No. 593	Yarraman Forestry District
Littabella State Forest No. 898	Monto Forestry District
Little Yabba Creek Feature Protection Area 22 (SF 135)	Imbil Forestry District
Lockyer State Forest No. 616	Yarraman Forestry District
Macintyre State Forest No. 352	Dalby Forestry District
Maleny State Forest No. 728	Beerburrum Forestry District
Maleny State Forest No. 736	Imbil Forestry District
Maleny State Forest No. 783	Beerburrum Forestry District
Maleny State Forest No. 918	Imbil Forestry District
Manumbar State Forest No. 138	Imbil Forestry District
Marodian State Forest No. 632	Yarraman Forestry District
Maroochy State Forest No. 249	Beerburrum Forestry District
Maroochy State Forest No. 351	Beerburrum Forestry District
Maroochy State Forest No. 368	Beerburrum Forestry District
Maroochy State Forest No. 689	Beerburrum Forestry District
Maryborough Scientific Area 11 (SF 915)	Maryborough Forestry District
Maryborough Scientific Area 26 (SF 1004)	Maryborough Forestry District
Maryborough Scientific Area 27 (SF287)	Maryborough Forestry District
Maryborough Scientific Area 3 (SF 1004)	Maryborough Forestry District
Maryborough Scientific Area 60 (SF1294)	Maryborough Forestry District
Maryborough Scientific Area 65 (SF 393)	Maryborough Forestry District
Maryborough Scientific Area 73 (SF38)	Maryborough Forestry District
Maryborough State Forest Park 16 (SF 393)	Maryborough Forestry District
Maxwellton State Forest No. 680	Monto Forestry District
McEuen State Forest No. 535	Yarraman Forestry District
Miva State Forest No. 301	Maryborough Forestry District
Miva State Forest No. 420	Maryborough Forestry District
Moggill State Forest No. 494	Beerburrum Forestry District
Monduran State Forest No 406	Monto Forestry District
Monduran State Forest No. 645	Monto Forestry District
Mondure State Forest No. 554	Yarraman Forestry District
Monsildale State Forest No. 673	Imbil Forestry District
Monte Christo State Forest No. 178	Rockhampton Forestry District
Monto Scientific Area 47 (SF 316)	Monto Forestry District
Monto Scientific Area 48 (SF 316)	Monto Forestry District
Monto Scientific Area 50 (SF 169)	Monto Forestry District
Mount Binga State Forest No. 258	Yarraman Forestry District
Mount Mathieson State Forest No. 961	Beerburrum Forestry District
Mt Glorious State Forest No. 1355	Beerburrum Forestry District
Mt Mee State Forest No. 893	Beerburrum Forestry District
Mt Perry Timber Reserve No. 157	Monto Forestry District
Mudgeeraba State Forest No. 498	Beerburrum Forestry District
Mudgeeraba State Forest No. 499	Beerburrum Forestry District
Myrtle Creek Feature Protection Area 58 (SF 57)	Maryborough Forestry District
Nangur State Forest No. 74	Yarraman Forestry District
Neerdie State Forest No. 1419	Maryborough Forestry District
Neerdie State Forest No. 944	Maryborough Forestry District
Nerang State Forest No. 571	Beerburrum Forestry District
Nerang State Forest No. 740	Beerburrum Forestry District
Neumgna State Forest No. 151	Yarraman Forestry District
New Cannindah State Forest No. 179	Monto Forestry District
New Cannindah State Forest No. 695	Monto Forestry District

ForestEstateName	ForestryDistrict
Noosa State Forest No. 989	Maryborough Forestry District
Noosa State Forest No. 997	Maryborough Forestry District
Numinbah State Forest No. 702	Beerburrum Forestry District
Numinbah Timber Reserve No. 790	Beerburrum Forestry District
O'Connell State Forest No. 373	Monto Forestry District
O'Connell State Forest No. 471	Monto Forestry District
Oakview State Forest No. 220	Imbil Forestry District
Palen State Forest No. 200	Beerburrum Forestry District
Palen State Forest No. 359	Beerburrum Forestry District
Palen State Forest No. 745	Beerburrum Forestry District
Passchendaele State Forest No. 263	Dalby Forestry District
Pechey State Forest No. 909	Yarraman Forestry District
Pemberton State Forest No. 719	Monto Forestry District
Perserance Creek State Forest No. 665	Yarraman Forestry District
Pidna State Forest No. 379	Yarraman Forestry District
Polmally State Forest No. 645	Monto Forestry District
Poyungan State Forest No. 3	Maryborough Forestry District
Pozieres State Forest No. 321	Dalby Forestry District
Raglan State Forest No. 184	Rockhampton Forestry District
Ravensbourne State Forest No. 575	Yarraman Forestry District
Reid State Forest No. 521	Monto Forestry District
Riverston Timber Reserve No. 423	Monto Forestry District
Rockhampton Scientific Area 63 (SF 365)	Rockhampton Forestry District
Rocky Creek Feature Protection Area (SF 1239)	Beerburrum Forestry District
Rule State Forest No. 509	Monto Forestry District
Rundle State Forest No. 60	Rockhampton Forestry District
Samford State Forest No. 1376	Beerburrum Forestry District
Samsonvale State Forest No. 1662	Beerburrum Forestry District
Samsonvale State Forest No. 2680	Beerburrum Forestry District
South Nanango State Forest No. 466	Yarraman Forestry District
Spicers Gap State Forest No. 327	Dalby Forestry District
Squirrel Creek State Forest No. 343	Yarraman Forestry District
St John State Forest No. 809	Beerburrum Forestry District
St Mary State Forest No. 501	Maryborough Forestry District
St Mary State Forest No. 530	Maryborough Forestry District
St Mary State Forest No. 57	Maryborough Forestry District
Swanfels State Forest No. 663	Dalby Forestry District
Talgai State Forest No. 595	Dalby Forestry District
Tambarine State Forest No. 326	Beerburrum Forestry District
Targinie State Forest No. 137	Rockhampton Forestry District
Targinie State Forest No. 207	Rockhampton Forestry District
Targinie State Forest No. 208	Rockhampton Forestry District
Tarong State Forest No. 118	Yarraman Forestry District
Teebar State Forest No. 465	Maryborough Forestry District
Teebar State Forest No. 648	Maryborough Forestry District
Terrica State Forest No. 368	Dalby Forestry District
Teviot State Forest No. 283	Beerburrum Forestry District
Tewantin State Forest No. 1271	Maryborough Forestry District
Tewantin State Forest No. 952	Maryborough Forestry District
Tewantin State Forest No. 959	Maryborough Forestry District
Texas State Forest No. 13	Dalby Forestry District
Texas State Forest No. 132	Dalby Forestry District
The Big Ironbark Feature Protection Area 85 (SF 986)	Imbil Forestry District
Tiaro State Forest No. 957	Maryborough Forestry District
Toolara State Forest No. 1004	Maryborough Forestry District
Traveston State Forest No. 950	Maryborough Forestry District
Traveston State Forest No. 983	Maryborough Forestry District
Tuan State Forest No. 915	Maryborough Forestry District
Tuchekoi State Forest No. 234	Maryborough Forestry District
Tuchekoi State Forest No. 963	Maryborough Forestry District
Vernon State Forest No. 682	Maryborough Forestry District
Warner State Forest No. 1663	Beerburrum Forestry District
Warrah State Forest No. 1294	Maryborough Forestry District
Warro State Forest No. 424	Monto Forestry District
White Mountain State Forest No. 564	Yarraman Forestry District

ForestEstateName	ForestryDistrict
Wickham Timber Reserve No. 766	Beerburrum Forestry District
Widgee State Forest No. 242	Imbil Forestry District
Wietalaba State Forest No. 583	Monto Forestry District
Wigton State Forest No. 249	Yarraman Forestry District
Witheren State Forest No. 729	Beerburrum Forestry District
Womalah State Forest No. 451	Maryborough Forestry District
Wonbah State Forest No. 381	Monto Forestry District
Woocoo State Forest No. 38	Maryborough Forestry District
Woondum State Forest No. 1683	Maryborough Forestry District
Woondum State Forest No. 393	Maryborough Forestry District
Woondum State Forest No. 835	Maryborough Forestry District
Woowoonga State Forest No. 287	Maryborough Forestry District
Woroon State Forest No. 254	Yarraman Forestry District
Woroon State Forest No. 255	Yarraman Forestry District
Wrattens Feature Protection Area 50 (SF 639)	Imbil Forestry District
Wrattens State Forest No. 639	Imbil Forestry District
Yabba State Forest No. 467	Imbil Forestry District
Yabba State Forest No. 986	Imbil Forestry District
Yandaran State Forest No. 723	Monto Forestry District
Yarraman Feature Protection Area 111 (SF283)	Yarraman Forestry District
Yarraman Feature Protection Area 3 (SF 12)	Yarraman Forestry District
Yarraman Forest Drive 3 (SF 283)	Yarraman Forestry District
Yarraman Scientific Area 16 (SF 618)	Yarraman Forestry District
Yarraman Scientific Area 42 (SF 283)	Yarraman Forestry District
Yarraman Scientific Area 43 (SF 379)	Yarraman Forestry District
Yarraman Scientific Area 64 (SF 616)	Yarraman Forestry District
Yarraman Scientific Area 70 (SF 254)	Yarraman Forestry District
Yarraman State Forest No. 289	Yarraman Forestry District
Yarraman State Forest Park 3 (SF 283)	Yarraman Forestry District
Yarraman State Forest Park 6 (SF 283)	Yarraman Forestry District
Yarraman State Forest Park 7 (SF 618)	Yarraman Forestry District
Yarraman State Forest Park 9 (SF 909)	Yarraman Forestry District
Yarrol State Forest No. 269	Monto Forestry District
Young State Forest No. 960	Maryborough Forestry District
Young State Forest No. 965	Maryborough Forestry District
Young State Forest No. 990	Maryborough Forestry District

**APPENDIX 7 – NATIONAL PARKS LOCATED IN SEQ
BIOREGION**

NationalParkName	ForestryDistrict
Baddow Island Conservation Park	Maryborough Forestry District
Baffle Creek Conservation Park	Monto Forestry District
Baldwin Swamp Conservation Park	Monto Forestry District
Barubbra Island Conservation Park	Monto Forestry District
Baywulla Creek Conservation Park	Monto Forestry District
Beachmere Conservation Park	
Beelbi Creek Conservation Park	Maryborough Forestry District
Berlin Scrub Nature Refuge	
Bird Island Conservation Park	
Blue Lake National Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Boat Mountain Conservation Park	Yarraman Forestry District
Bottle Creek Conservation Park	Monto Forestry District
Bribie Island National Park	
Broadwater Conservation Park	Monto Forestry District
Buccan Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Buckleys Hole Conservation Park	
Bullyard Conservation Park	Monto Forestry District
Bunya Mountains National Park	Dalby Forestry District
Burleigh Head National Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Burleigh Knoll Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Burrum Coast National Park	Maryborough Forestry District
Byfield National Park	
Byron Creek Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Cabbage Tree Point Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Caloundra Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Cania Gorge National Park	
Capricorn Coast National Park	
Carpicornia Cays National Park (Scientific)	
Castle Tower National Park	Monto Forestry District
Coalstoun Lakes National Park	Maryborough Forestry District
Cobby Cobby Island Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Conondale National Park	Imbil Forestry District
Conondale Resources Reserve	Imbil Forestry District
Cooloola (Noosa River) Resources Reserve	Maryborough Forestry District
Coooloothin Conservation Park	Maryborough Forestry District
Coombabah Lake Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Coomera Island Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Cressbrook Conservation Park	
Crows Nest National Park	Yarraman Forestry District
Currimundi Lake Conservation Park	
Curumbin Hill Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Curtis Island National Park	
D'Aguilar National Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Deepwater National Park	Monto Forestry District
Deepwater Resources Reserve	Monto Forestry District
Delicia Road Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Denmark Hill Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Duggan Conservation Park	Maryborough Forestry District
Dularcha National Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Dwyers Scrub Conservation Park	Yarraman Forestry District
Eudlo Creek Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Eudlo Creek National Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Eurimbula National Park	Monto Forestry District
Eurimbula Resources Reserve	
Fairlies Knob National Park	Maryborough Forestry District
Ferntree Creek National Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Flagstone Creek Conservation Park	Yarraman Forestry District
Flays Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Flinders Peak Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Fort Lytton National Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Freshwater National Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Glasshouse Mountains National Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Goat Island (Noosa River) Conservation Park	Maryborough Forestry District
Goat Island Conservation Park	
Granville Conservation Park	Maryborough Forestry District

NationalParkName	ForestryDistrict
Great Sandy Conservation Park	Maryborough Forestry District
Great Sandy National Park	Maryborough Forestry District
Gurgeena Conservation Park	
Harry Spring Conservation Park	Maryborough Forestry District
Hays Inlet Conservation Park 1	Beerburrum Forestry District
Hays Inlet Conservation Park 2	Beerburrum Forestry District
Ipswich Pteropus Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Jack Smith Scrub Conservation Park	Yarraman Forestry District
Joseph Banks (Round Hill Head) Conservation Park	
Kangaroo Island Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Keppel Sands Conservation Park	
Keyser Island Conservation Park	Maryborough Forestry District
King Island Conservation Park	
Knapp Creek Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Kondalilla National Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Kroombit Tops National Park	
Lamington National Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Littabella National Park	Monto Forestry District
Main Range National Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Mapleton Falls National Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Maroochy River Conservation Park	
Mon Repos Conservation Park	
Moogerah Peaks National Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Mooloolah (Marie Higgs) Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Mooloolah River National Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Moreton Island National Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Mount Barney National Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Mount Bauple National Park (Scientific)	Maryborough Forestry District
Mount Beau Brummell Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Mount Chinghee National Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Mount Colosseum National Park	Monto Forestry District
Mount Coolum National Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Mount Cooroy Conservation Park	Maryborough Forestry District
Mount Eerwah Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Mount Perry Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Mount Pinbarren National Park	Maryborough Forestry District
Mount Walsh National Park	Maryborough Forestry District
Mouth of Baffle Creek Conservation Park 1	Monto Forestry District
Mouth of Baffle Creek Conservation Park 2	
Mouth of Kolan River Conservation Park	Monto Forestry District
Myora Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Native Dog Creek Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Neurum Creek Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Nicoll Scrub National Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Noosa National Park	Beerburrum and Maryborough Forestr
O'Regan Creek Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Palmview Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Pine Ridge Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Pipeclay National Park	Maryborough Forestry District
Plunkett Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Police Paddock Conservation Park	Maryborough Forestry District
Poona National Park	Maryborough Forestry District
Ravensbourne National Park	Yarraman Forestry District
Reinke Scrub Conservation Park	
Rosins Lookout Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Sarabah National Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Serpentine Creek Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Sheep Island Conservation Park	Maryborough Forestry District
Sheep Station Creek Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Six Mile Creek Conservation Park	Maryborough Forestry District
South Stradbroke Island Conservation Park 1	Beerburrum Forestry District
South Stradbroke Island Conservation Park 2	Beerburrum Forestry District
Springbrook National Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Springwood Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
St Helena Island National Park	

NationalParkName	ForestryDistrict
Tallebudgera Creek Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Tamborine National Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Tarong National Park	
The Palms National Park	
Tinana Creek Conservation Park	Maryborough Forestry District
Tinana Island Conservation Park	Maryborough Forestry District
Tomewin Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Toohy Forest Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Triunia National Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Tuchekoi Conservation Park	Maryborough Forestry District
Venman Bushland National Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Vernon Conservation Park	Maryborough Forestry District
Wararba Creek Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Weyba Creek Conservation Park	Maryborough Forestry District
White Rock Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Woogoompah Island Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District
Woongoolba Conservation Park	Beerburrum Forestry District

**APPENDIX 8 – GAZETTED SCIENTIFIC AREAS AND FEATURE
PROTECTION AREAS LOCATED IN SEQ BIOREGION**

PA No	File Reference	Centre	Case No	Main Party	Name
PA 96	734-01	Beerburrum	SF 1239	Kerriworth	Gheerulla Falls FPA
PA 93	FPAPD5.2	Gympie	SF 1004	Como	Doggrell's Tree
PA 85	FPAPD6.17	Imbil	SF 986	Monsidale	The Big Ironbark FPA
PA 8	FPAPD2.8	Beerburrum	SF 589	Beerwah	Tunbuudla (The Twins)
PA 78	FPAPD3.78	Brisbane	SF 809	Samsonsvale	
PA 75	FPAPD2.4	Beerburrum	SF 832	Durundur	Mt. Mary Smokes FPA
PA 74	FPAPD2.2	Beerburrum	SF 832	Durundur	Branch Creek FPA
PA 72	SF 207 Yabba 'C' x 8	Imbil	SF 207	Yabba	Foxlowe FPA
PA 58	FPAP-D8.2	Maryborough	SF 57	St Mary	Myrtle Creek FPA
PA 1	830-D2-1	Beerburrum	SF 561	Bribie	Beerwah SA
PA 50	FPAP-Wrattens	Imbil	SF 639	Manumbar	Wrattens FPA
PA 16	830/-	Yarraman	SF 618	Avoca	
PA 5	FPAPD6.7	Imbil	SF 274	Cambroon	Summer Creek Falls FPA
PA 48	FPAPD11.48	Yarraman	SF 865	Maryvale	
PA 3	FPAPD13.12	Yarraman	SF 12	Cherbourg	FPA 3 Cherbourg
PA 22	FPAPD6.1	Imbil	SF 135	Cambroon	Fig Trees
PA 20	FPAPD2.1	Beerburrum	SF 561	Bribie	Jowarra FPA
PA 14	FPAPD13.14	Yarraman	SF 67	Grongah	Boontara Creek FPA
PA 113	730-11	Imbil	SF 220	Kilkivan	Mt. Clara Chimney Smelter FPA
PA 56	FPAPD2.3	Beerburrum	SF 177	Durundur	Boorobin FPA
PA 43	SAP-D13-1 (830-SD24-43)	Yarraman	SF 378	Cooyar	
PA 68	SAPD6.20	Imbil	SF 639	Wrattens	Mynyea Creek SA
PA 65	830-D5-1	Gympie	SF 393	Woodrum	Mt. Mothar SA
PA 64	SAPD13.2	Yarraman	SF 616	Lockyer	Helidon Hills SA
PA 61	830-SAP2	Imbil	SF 435	Kandanga	Big Woodland SA
PA 60	830-SD-15	Maryborough	SF 1294	Dunnmora	Saltwater Creek SA
PA 59	SAP-D2-1	Beerburrum	SF 561	Bribie	Soils Reference Area SA
PA 56	Converted to NP	Imbil	SF 274	Conondale	
PA 50	830-SD15	Maryborough	SF 169	St. Agnes	Goodnight Scrub SA
PA 11	SAPD8.11	Maryborough	SF 915	Bidwill	Melaleuca SA
PA 47	SAP-SD17-2	Monto	SF 316	Cania	Beech SA
PA 111	FPAP-D13-1	Yarraman	SF 283	Colinton	
PA 42	SAP-D13-2	Yarraman	SF 283	Colinton	Round Scrub SA
PA 4	SAPD6.5	Imbil	SF 678	Monsidale	Bushnell SA
PA 38	SAP-SD24-2	Yarraman	SF 697	Crows Nest	
PA 3	SAP-D5-01	Gympie	SF 1004	Como	James Rey's Boronia
PA 27	830-SD15-27	Maryborough	SF 287	Woowoonga	
PA 26	SAPD5.26	Gympie	SF 1004	Ullirah	The Lagoons
PA 2	SAP-SD4-01	Brisbane	SF 309	Samford (Enoggera)	
PA 73	SAPD8.05	Maryborough	SF 38	Woooco	Stoney Range SA
PA 14	SAPD2.14	Beerburrum	SF 611	Beerwah	Saltwater Creek SA
PA 48	SAP-SD17-1	Monto	SF 316	Clifford	Kroombit Tops

The waterfall is the main attraction falling 20m into a pool of the Gheerulla Creek. The surrounding steep sided gully also provides an array of outstanding panoramas.	South Eastern Queensland
To preserve a stand of large Gympie measmates and a white beech, and in particular the huge measmate known as the Doggrell Tree (named after a Gympie D.F. of the 50's an	South Eastern Queensland
To preserve a very large and old Grey Ironbark. Dimensions-D.B.H. 168.5cm, Ht 50.5m, Vol. 40.6m3.	South Eastern Queensland
Dominated by "The Twins", two mountains within the FPAP. Outstanding scenery.	South Eastern Queensland
Contains a small area of unlogged hoop pine close to Kobbie Creek with waterfalls, boulders and water holes.	South Eastern Queensland
Purpose of FPA is to protect an outstanding stand of very large Blackbutt and mixed hardwood forest and Zamia plants.	South Eastern Queensland
The area was selected to protect an outstanding stand of virgin mixed hardwood forest containing very large trees of high visual quality. The spiny lobster may be present within the area.	South Eastern Queensland
The purpose of this FPA is to ensure the preservation of a notophyll vine scrub which is dominated by Hoop and Bunya pine.	South Eastern Queensland
To protect communities of rainforest, spotted gum forest, heathland and cypress pine within an impressive sandstone cliff and gully landscape.	South Eastern Queensland
Species of note-E. conglomerata and E. curtisi	South Eastern Queensland
Unlogged stand of old age Blackbutt adjacent to a well developed example of Complex Notophyll Vine Forest. Also meets selection criteria Lili, Lili.	South Eastern Queensland
This stand is a good representation of the original vineforest and exhibits very little weed infestation or other disturbance. Broad diversity of species. Also meets criteria 2.0 and 4.0	South Eastern Queensland
A site of spectacular geological and biological scenery. Summer Creek Falls being one of the longest (if not the longest) set of falls in the area.	South Eastern Queensland
Old BS 48 on Byfield State Forest. Good dense occurrence of Byfield Fern and also the attraction of an intermittent, swift flowing stream.	South Eastern Queensland
The purpose of this area is to preserve one of the few gene pools of Eucalyptus bakeri that occurs on State Forest, and to ensure that no damage occurs to individual clumps of the species.	South Eastern Queensland
Area is one of the most significant readily accessible patches of rainforest in the Upper Mary valley. The area also has a spectacular Moreton bay Fig served by a planned interpretive forest.	South Eastern Queensland
Purpose of this FPA is to protect the lowland rainforest and blackbutt tall open forest on sandstone and to manage the site for visitation by the public to appreciate the beauty of these forest.	South Eastern Queensland
The purpose of the proposal is to ensure that the area remains in a state that reflects the type of forest that would have confronted early settlers to the area.	South Eastern Queensland
Purpose of FPA is to protect the Mt. Clara Chimney Smelter. The smelter was restored by the Queensland National Trust in the late 1970's, it was placed on the National Heritage list in 197	South Eastern Queensland
Formerly Beauty Spot 56. Features of note are the falls on Stanley River.	South Eastern Queensland
Rare sample of Bailey's Cypress and mugga ironbark, an association which is not well represented in other conservation reserves.	South Eastern Queensland
Area would once have been ANVP but logging of the hoop pine has altered the structure of the forest to CNVF.	South Eastern Queensland
Area to be utilised as a training area for students attending Gympie Training Centre (criterion 9.0).	South Eastern Queensland
Will preserve a viable component of a unique vegetation spectrum occurring on quartzose (Helicon) sandstone of the Moreton basin.	South Eastern Queensland
The main reason for the SAP is for the preservation of the rare Chorocarpia subargentea (Giant Ironwood). Also meets selection criteria 4.0 and contains unique RF associations of plant sp	South Eastern Queensland
Species of note-Casuarina glauca (salt tolerant), Melaleuca cheeili (restricted distribution) and the rare E. citrodora, E. mocluiata association.	South Eastern Queensland
Retention of E. conglomerata will improve conservation of the vulnerable species.	South Eastern Queensland
AREA CONVERTED TO NP ON 8/1/196 Significant stand of old growth WSF. Habitat of rare and unusual wildlife eg. giant spiny lobster, sooty owl, marbled frogmouth. Also meets criteria South Eastern Queensland	South Eastern Queensland
Area gazetted to conserve the Goodnight Araucarian cunninghamii provenance and to protect a remnant of the formerly extensive vine forests along the Burnett River.	South Eastern Queensland
Dry sclerophyll forest on lateric podzolic dominated by tall blackbutt and low sclerophyll scrub woodland with B.ameula and some forb heath on ground water podzol.	South Eastern Queensland
To protect 2 Bora Rings (1-21m diameter - connected by a pathway approximately 500m - to a smaller 'Kippa' ring about 13m diameter). Both rings are well defined and preserved.	South Eastern Queensland
A rare occurrence of hoop pine in combination with bottle trees. The area is also a datum of the area before before plantation establishment. An adequate and viable gene reservoir.	South Eastern Queensland
Araucarian notophyll vine forest and complex notophyll vine forests on granodiorite. Selection Criteria: 1, 11.	South Eastern Queensland
Also conserves the rare association of B. keysii and Leptospermum white. Also meets criteria 1.0	South Eastern Queensland
Important distributional records for some species. Wide range of plant communities. Hoop pine gene pool. Walking track to Mt. Woowoonga and Mt. Goonaneman. Also meets selection crit	South Eastern Queensland
Species of note. Quasiasia bidwillii, rare understorey species. Area contains a series of unique, permanent waterholes and their ecosystems.	South Eastern Queensland
Species of note-Araucaria cunninghamii. This is the nearest pure stand of hoop pine to Brisbane. Area also meets selection criteria 9.0.	South Eastern Queensland
Species of note. Chorocarpia subargentea (Giant Ironwood). This area also meets selection criteria 6.0, 4.0 and 2.0.	South Eastern Queensland
Area is partly within the Pumicestone Passage conservation zone, this S.A. will add to the status of the Marine Park's importance in the conservation of marine systems in the area.	South Eastern Queensland
Also meets selection criteria 6.0 and 1.1ii	South Eastern Queensland

<p>Occurs at the major drop off zone from the elevated plateau of Mapleton. Narrow ridges fall into the creek which descends steeply and then falls vertically to the valley floor.</p> <p>Fairly flat with slight slopes to creeks/gullies to the East, North and West.</p> <p>The tree is on top of a gully beside a C class track.</p> <p>Area dominated by "The Twins", area has swampy areas and some closed forest at base. Mountains appear as a colour contrast.</p> <p>Fairly steep banks with Kobbie Creek running through the middle of the area.</p>
<p>Area is undulating with slopes up to 12 degrees. Northern aspect. Area drains into Yabba Creek via Donkey Falls Creek and Scotchman Gully.</p> <p>Siliceous sandstone ridge tops, escarpments and boulder strewn gullies.</p> <p>Area made up of low ridges, basins and flats. There are three wide drainage channels that drain into Mellum Creek. Coochin Creek also abuts the area.</p> <p>Steeply undulating</p>
<p>Rugged. Steep sided mountain country, waterfalls, creeks, gorges and steep escarpments.</p> <p>Rough and broken, falling away from narrow flat ridge.</p>
<p>Area adjacent to main road, flat area with Mooloolah River bordering it.</p> <p>Gently undulating with 5-7 degree slopes rising to 15 degrees.</p> <p>Area situated on the lower slopes of Mt. Clara, in the North-East corner is Fat Hen Creek.</p>
<p>Broad rolling low hills with low relief.</p> <p>The site is a narrow valley floor subject to periodic flood. Area is surrounded (except to the South) by steep, hilly to mountainous terrain. To the South it is gently undulating to hilly. Myrye Rugged with fairly narrow ridge tops. High points on Mt. Boulder and Mt. Mothar. Small cliff faces occur around the top of Mt. Boulder.</p>
<p>Slopes are steep in the southern half and in the south-west with changes in height ASL from 350m to 200m in a distance of 600m. To the north the land becomes much flatter.</p> <p>Area is drained by Saltwater Creek and is flat to gently sloping.</p> <p>Low undulating sandstone ridges separated by gullies, and shallow swampy depressions.</p>
<p>Rolling or hilly with moderate slopes. Slopes steeper in the North.</p>
<p>Rolling low hills with moderately inclined slopes</p> <p>Relatively flat</p> <p>Narrow spurs and ridges which fall away sharply into deeply dissected gullies with long slopes.</p>
<p>Gently sloping</p> <p>Slightly sloping from West to East, virtually flat.</p> <p>Steeply undulating, mountainous with incised gorges</p> <p>Main features of this flat shallow drained area are Scrubber Creek, Coondoo Creek and Tinona Creek along with their waterholes.</p>
<p>Topography rises gently from the South-West to the North-East and is best described as continuous undulating with fairly steep sided gullies.</p> <p>Area is flat, coastal zoned, continually flooded.</p> <p>East - relatively gently undulating. West - becomes steep-hilly and deeply incised. Escarpment, Plateau country, Foothill country.</p>

Open Forest, Rainforest.
Closed Forest
Open Forest (dry sclerophyll).
Open forest, Woodland, Closed forest.
Closed forest
Open forest
Open forest (wet sclerophyll).
NVF (Notophyll Vine Scrub)
Rainforest, Spotted Gum forest, Leptospermum heath and Callitris forest.
Open forest, heathland, woodland.
CNVF, OF, TOF
Araucarian Vine Forest
Open forest
DSF
Closed forest, Open forest
Dry sclerophyll forest with an understory sward of native grass adjacent to per
Open forest.
Closed forest, Open forest.
Open forest, AMVF.
CNVF.
CNVF (270ha), Open forest (110ha).
Open forest.
RF (RainForest), OF (Open Forest), TOF (Tall Open Forest)
Woodland, Open forest, heathland.
Tall open forest, Open forest, Low layered woodland.
NVF, WSF - tall open
AMVF, LMVF, SEVT.
tall woodland, DSF, dry scrub
Mixed hardwood forest - notophyll Vine forest and Evergreen notophyll Vine fo
Nil
Open forest, AMVF
Araucarian notophyll vine forest and complex notophyll vine forest.
Open forest
Open forest, Woodland, Closed heath, Closed scrub
ANVF, MVF, WSF, Vine thickets
Open forest, Shrubland.
ANVF.
AMVF (gullies and lower slopes), Open forest (dry sclerophyll-ridges).
Mangroves, Sedgeland, Open forests.
Tall open forest, Closed forest community, Araucarian Vine forest