

CULTURAL HERITAGE

DESCRIPTION

Cultural heritage is our window to the past.

Heritage includes tangible culture (e.g. buildings, monuments, landscapes, books, works of art, and artefacts), intangible culture (e.g. folklore, traditions, language, and knowledge), and natural heritage (e.g. culturally significant landscapes).

Our heritage is inherited from past generations, maintained by present generations and for the benefit of future generations.

Aboriginal cultural heritage includes physical and spiritual sites, places, objects, stories, oral histories, flora, fauna and documents relating to Aboriginal occupation before and after European contact.

Aboriginal cultural heritage consists of physical (tangible) or non-physical (intangible) elements and includes items made and used in traditional societies (e.g. stone tools, art sites and ceremonial or burial grounds) as well as historical elements (e.g. old mission buildings, massacre sites).

LEGISLATION

In addition to Federal legislation, all State and Territory governments have broad responsibilities for recognising and protecting Australia's heritage. Heritage laws protect, preserve, present, and transmit the Australian's natural, cultural, and historical heritage.

HERITAGE INFORMATION

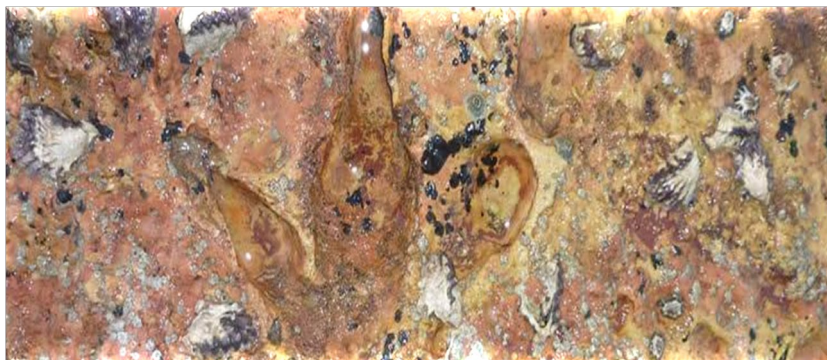
Heritage places are identified and grouped (by type) into so that they can be provided with protection and management to ensure the continuing of heritage values. Heritage places are grouped as follows:

WORLD HERITAGE SITES

World Heritage sites are places that are important to and belong to everyone, irrespective of where they are located. They have universal value that transcends the value they hold for a particular nation and are identified according to the World Heritage Convention.

The World Heritage Convention aims to promote cooperation among nations to protect heritage from around the world that is of such outstanding universal value that its conservation is important for current and future generations.

www.environment.gov.au/heritage/places/world-heritage-list



DINOSAUR TRACK, NT

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| REVISION | 2 | DATE OF THIS REVISION | 10 FEBRUARY 2021 |
| | | PAGE | 1 of 4 |

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

NATIONAL HERITAGE

The National Heritage List is Australia's list of natural, historic and Indigenous places of outstanding significance to the nation.

www.environment.gov.au/heritage/places/national-heritage-list



FLINDERS STREET STATION, VIC



SHEARERS SHACK, SA

INDIGENOUS HERITAGE

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage is an important part of Australian heritage as evidence of the occupation of Australia by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people dates back more than 60,000 years.

As well as historically important, Indigenous heritage is of continuing significance, creating and maintaining continuous links with the people and the land. Places that hold great meaning and significance to Indigenous people include:

- / places associated with Dreaming stories depicting the laws of the land and how people should behave
- / places that are associated with their spirituality
- / places where other cultures came into contact with Indigenous people
- / places that are significant for more contemporary uses.



www.environment.gov.au/heritage/about/indigenous-heritage

COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE

Commonwealth Heritage comprises natural, Indigenous and historic heritage places on Commonwealth lands and waters or under Australian Government control.

The Commonwealth Heritage List is a list of natural, Indigenous and historic heritage places owned or controlled by the Australian Government.

www.environment.gov.au/heritage/places/commonwealth-heritage-list

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|-----------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------|
| DOCUMENT TITLE | GENERAL REQUIREMENTS –CULTURAL HERITAGE | DOCUMENT CREATED | 30 AUGUST 2016 |
| REVISION | 2 | DATE OF THIS REVISION | 10 FEBRUARY 2021 |
| | | PAGE | 2 of 4 |

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT



WARWICK POST OFFICE, QLD



JERVIS BAY BOTANICAL GARDENS, NSW

SITE MANAGEMENT

Construction activities most likely to cause impacts to heritage buildings or areas include, but are not limited to:

- / Flora clearing activities.
- / Trenching and excavation work activities (e.g. vibration).
- / Dust emissions from general work activities.
- / Damage by plant / equipment / substance operation or storage on or near heritage sites.

Potential or actual heritage issues are normally identified during the planning / development approval period of a project and the required controls are generally noted in the Development Approval (DA).

Where heritage management requirements are noted in a DA, the information and controls must be:

- / Incorporated into the Project Plan and the Environmental Risk Register.
- / (as required) Detailed in a stand-alone Management Plan (e.g. Cultural Heritage Plan).
- / Provided to relevant subcontractors for consideration in their pricing and their SWMS.
- / Provided to workers through site consultative processes.
- / Monitored for compliance during the completion of the project.

MANAGING UNEXPECTED FINDS

An **'unexpected heritage find'** is "any unanticipated archaeological discovery that has not been identified during a previous assessment or is not covered by an existing permit under relevant legislation".

The range of potential archaeological discoveries can include but are not limited to:

- / Aboriginal stone artefacts, shell middens, burial sites, engraved rock art, scarred trees.
- / Remains of infrastructure including buildings, footings, old kerbing and pavement, former road surfaces, timber and stone culverts, bridge footings and retaining walls.
- / Artefact scatters including clustering of broken and complete bottles, glass, ceramics, animal bones and clay pipes.

When a "find" is identified in a work area:

1. All work in the find area must be stopped and the find must be reported to the Site Manager.
2. The Site Manager must establish a 'no-go zone' for at least 10 metres around the find. (e.g. fencing, hi viz mesh, solid barricades) where practical. No interference, including works, ground disturbance is allowed in the zone.
3. The Site Manager must notify the Project Manager.
4. The Project Manager to contact a heritage Adviser and arrange for the Adviser to assess the find.
5. Subject to assessment, work may recommence at a set distance from the item. Existing protective barriers may need to be adjusted.
6. To recommence work in the find area, the Project Manager must obtain written clearance from the Adviser including any additional project/heritage approvals/determinations.

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|----------------|---|-----------------------|------------------|
| DOCUMENT TITLE | GENERAL REQUIREMENTS –CULTURAL HERITAGE | DOCUMENT CREATED | 30 AUGUST 2016 |
| REVISION | 2 | DATE OF THIS REVISION | 10 FEBRUARY 2021 |
| | | PAGE | 3 of 4 |

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT



7. Where required, the Project Manager / State HSE Manager will be required to update the Project Risk Register (environmental) to reflect the find and any additional conditions / controls.
8. The Site Manager or HSE Advisor will be required to incorporate any changes to the PMP into: the site induction presentation; (as required) the Traffic Movement Plan and the Pre-Start Meeting.

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|-----------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------|
| DOCUMENT TITLE | GENERAL REQUIREMENTS –CULTURAL HERITAGE | DOCUMENT CREATED | 30 AUGUST 2016 |
| REVISION | 2 | DATE OF THIS REVISION | 10 FEBRUARY 2021 |
| | | PAGE | 4 of 4 |