

Australian Government

Geoscience Australia

Land Access and Cultural Heritage Procedures

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	Land Access Procedures
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1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose

These procedures define how the *Land Access and Cultural Heritage Policy*¹ (the Policy) will be implemented in practice.

They provide fieldwork staff with the necessary instructions and information required to ensure their fieldwork activities on land and sea and in the air comply with relevant legislation and are respectful of stakeholders.

These procedures are also an expression of Geoscience Australia's commitment in our Reconciliation Action Plan² to ensure meaningful engagement with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, whether they are our employees, stakeholders in issues that are affected by our work, or end users of our products and information.

Ultimately, these procedures will provide the following benefits for us and the Australian community:

- protection of cultural heritage sites from disturbance or damage
- maintenance of productive working relationships with stakeholders
- preservation our reputation with the Australian community
- reduction of our exposure to legal and program delivery risks
- increased transparency and accountability for stakeholders regarding our intentions and processes
- support of the following actions from our Reconciliation Action Plan:
 - 'Promote understanding and awareness amongst our staff of the history and culture of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples'
 - 'Raise internal understanding of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural protocols'
 - 'Develop resources to support staff in identifying and appropriately managing heritage values and potential cultural sensitivities of land'.

¹ D2018-32673

² D2017-161040

2. Procedures

2.1. Preparing for fieldwork

Aim: To ensure fieldwork planners identify and meet all relevant legislative and stakeholder requirements before commencing fieldwork activities.

Policy:

Accessing or acquiring land, sea and airspace

GA will access or acquire land, sea and airspace in ways that are respectful of relevant stakeholders and their cultural heritage (both Indigenous and non-Indigenous).

GA will access or acquire land, sea and airspace in ways that comply with all relevant legislation

Procedures:

- Keep records: Throughout all stages of the fieldwork project (i.e. initiation, delivery and closure), you must keep thorough records of all relevant stakeholder interactions, decisions, incidents, determinations, permits, etc. in HPRM.
 - a. If an interaction is over the phone, record in writing the key points of discussion and outcomes of the phone call as soon is as reasonably practicable. Where appropriate, email this summary to the caller to confirm understanding.

2. Determine the general area of the fieldwork:

- a. Determine and record the general geographical area/s you will be affecting as part of the fieldwork activities, including non-public access routes and airspace.
- b. Use cadastral information to determine the types of land and/or airspace requiring access and who the landholders are, including:
 - i. national/state parks, marine parks or other nature reserves
 - ii. private land
 - iii. Indigenous land or sites of cultural significance
 - iv. Crown land and pastoral leases
- c. See the Identifying Land Tenure Guidelines for more information.
- 3. **Determine the type of works planned:** Determine and record the type of works planned to be undertaken as part of the fieldwork activities, including:
 - a. the nature of planned activities, such as whether the planned works:
 - i. require acquisition of land, access without acquisition, or access to airspace;
 - ii. are non-ground disturbing, ground disturbing and the severity of ground-disturbance;
 - iii. include any potential environmental impacts such as chemical use, introduction or removal of large volumes of water,
 - iv. are harmful/hazardous to people, animals, habitats and ecosystems,

- b. the scope of the planned activities, such as:
 - i. the frequency and duration of access or acquisition.
 - ii. the timing of activity and how it may impact cultural or natural events (for instance, migrations or other biologically important events)
- c. any potential impacts on cultural heritage, the environment or directly on stakeholders.
 - i. Examples of tangible cultural impacts include clearing or disturbance.
 - ii. Examples of intangible cultural impacts include the presence of people.
 - iii. Examples of environmental impacts include chemical use, land clearing, habitat removal, ground disturbance, noise and light.
 - iv. Examples of stakeholder impacts include noise, interruption to business or personal life, restriction of stock movement or low-flying aircraft and drones.
- 4. *Identify and get approvals from relevant stakeholders:* Considering the general area/s of works and the types of works planned, identify the relevant stakeholders and apply for and record any permits/permissions/approvals required from the stakeholders.
 - a. Relevant stakeholders may include but are not limited to:
 - i. federal, state, territory, or local government entities that administer environmental legislation and/or cultural heritage and native title legislation
 - ii. land holders, including land owners, lease holders, Indigenous groups and/or mining/exploration rights holders
 - iii. other users of land, such as for recreation, hunting or fishing.
 - b. For information about your legal obligations regarding Indigenous and non-Indigenous cultural heritage and how to get approvals for activities that might affect cultural heritage, see the Cultural Heritage Legislation (Indigenous and non-Indigenous) Guidelines.
 - c. For information about your legal obligations regarding the environment and how to get approvals for activities that might affect the environment, see the Environmental Legislation Guidelines.
 - d. You must ensure any consent provided by land holders is **free**, **prior** and **informed**, to the degree required. In negotiating for consent, you must:
 - seek consent sufficiently in advance of any authorisation or commencement of activities, keeping in mind that some consultation and consensus processes may be an involved and protracted process
 - ii. provide the land holder with adequate and accurate information about the nature, scope, pace and predicted impacts of the works relevant to them
 - iii. not make false representations about our legal powers, or coerce or otherwise manipulate the land holder to gain consent
 - iv. consult with the Contracts and Procurement Unit³ if the activity meets the criteria for an 'acquisition', whether or not the land holder seeks compensation for the acquisition.
 - v. not offer or provide compensation for access to Crown Land, such as pastoral leases.
 - vi. refer all requests for us to provide an indemnity, guarantee or warranty to the relevant PGPA s60 delegate⁴.

³ Contracts@ga.gov.au

⁴ D2014-244589

- vii. utilise stakeholder land knowledge and experience
- viii. develop a land access communications plan with each stakeholder
- ix. acknowledge that flyovers do not require consent, but stakeholders must be informed prior to the activity wherever possible.
- e. See the Landholder Relationship Management Guidelines for more information about how to engage and negotiate with stakeholders for access, permits, permissions or approvals.
- 5. **Learning and development:** It is strongly suggested that all party members complete the Indigenous Awareness Training listed on the intranet⁵ prior to departing for the field.

2.2. Implementing fieldwork

Aim: To ensure fieldwork activities meet all relevant legislative and stakeholder requirements.

Policy:

Accessing or acquiring land, sea and airspace

GA will access or acquire land, sea and airspace in ways that are respectful of relevant stakeholders and their cultural heritage (both Indigenous and non-Indigenous).

GA will access or acquire land, sea and airspace in ways that comply with all relevant legislation

Procedures:

- 1. **Re-check and verify permits and paperwork:** Before heading into the field, ensure the following are finalised, recorded and available to the field work party:
 - a. details of the work recorded in step 2.1
 - b. all required permits/permissions/approvals
 - c. communication plans for each land holder
- 2. Communicate and meet with the landholder/s:
 - a. Communicate with the landholder/s as per the communications plan, for example 24-hour notice, or notifying of changes to the proposed work.
 - Undergo any required induction, such as for WH&S, Acknowledgement of Country, etc.
- 3. *Incidents:* If an incident⁶ occurs that could impact a stakeholder or create an obligation on us to report it to an authority (e.g. damage of cultural artefacts, property or the environment) perform the following steps:
 - a. Immediately stop work and, where possible, contact your log-in officer.
 - Where appropriate, report the matter to relevant stakeholders (detailed reporting instructions for cultural heritage and environmental incidents are in the Cultural Heritage Legislation (Indigenous and non-Indigenous) Guidelines and Environmental Legislation Guidelines. including:

⁵ https://intranet.ga.gov.au/everyday-tasks/fieldwork/training

⁶ If the incident involves a WH&S component, submit a separate incident report via the online incident management tool https://geoscienceaus.appiancloud.com/suite/sites/whs-incident

- i. emergency services, if there is a threat to life or safety, such as a bushfire or chemical spill
- ii. land holders
- iii. federal, state, territory or local government regulators
- iv. Indigenous groups, such as land councils, trusts or families
- v. the Director, Governance and Risk if there is a potentially insurable event, such as damage to property or other financial liabilities
- vi. the relevant Chief of Division. The Chief of Division must then forward the report to the relevant federal, state, territory or local government regulator, if the incident has not already been reported to them.
- 4. **Leaving:** When the field work is complete:
 - a. communicate with the stakeholder as agreed
 - b. follow through with any commitments to stakeholders, including to:
 - i. remove all equipment⁷ other than those things the land holder agreed may be left on the land
 - ii. rectify any disturbances, such as holes or trenches
 - iii. provide any information/data agreed to previously.

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⁷ Including all plant, machinery, goods or structures

3. Supporting Information

This section is informative

Roles and Responsibilities

All officials	All officials are responsible for following any relevant section of the procedures
Chief of Division	 Receive reports of environmental or cultural heritage incidents Forward reports of environmental or cultural heritage incidents to the relevant authority

Related Procedures

How and When to Create Records ⁸	Guidance on how and when you should create official records
Risk Management Procedures ⁹	How to manage risks associated with your work

Related Policies

	 Sets our commitment to to access or acquire land, sea and airspace through fieldwork in ways that: 	
Land Access and Cultural Heritage Policy ¹⁰	 are respectful of relevant stakeholders and their cultural heritage (both Indigenous and non-Indigenous) and; 	
	 comply with all relevant legislation (primarily cultural heritage and environmental) 	
Risk Management Policy ¹¹	Sets our commitment to manage risks associated with its programs	
Work Health and Safety Policy ¹²	Sets our commitment to provide a safe workplace	
Information and Records Management Policy ¹³	Sets our commitment to keep official records in accordance with the Archives Act.	

⁸ D2005-76626 ⁹ D2017-179448 ¹⁰ D2018-32673 ¹¹ D2017-161350 ¹² D2017-158439

¹³ D2014-170833

Related Plans

Plan ¹⁴ Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples
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Definitions

Access	The temporary use of land, sea or airspace without the Commonwealth acquiring an 'interest' in the land, sea or airspace.
Acquire	To take a temporary or permanent 'interest' in land.
Cultural heritage	'The total ways of living built up by a group of human beings, which is passed from one generation to the next'15.
	'The legacy of physical artefacts and intangible attributes of a group or society that are inherited from past generations, maintained in the present and bestowed for the benefit of future generations' 16.
Interest	Interests in land include:
	legal ownership or a lease
	use of land in any way that restricts use of it
	 any other right, charge, power or privilege over or in connection with the land or an interest in the land¹⁷.
	Examples of interests in land taken by us include:
	ownership
	• leases
	 installing equipment (such as the temporary or permanent deployment of monitoring stations and corner reflectors)
	 temporary restrictions on land use (such as to pedestrian, vehicle or stock movement).
Land holder	A person or group with rights to land.

D2017-161040
 http://www.australia.gov.au/about-australia/australian-story/austn-indigenous-cultural-heritage
 http://www.unesco.org/new/en/cairo/culture/tangible-cultural-heritage/
 For the complete definition of 'interest', see the *Lands Acquisition Act 1989*

Respectful	Respectful behaviour includes:
Stakeholders	Examples of relevant stakeholders include: Indigenous traditional owners Iand or lease holders holders of mining or exploration tenements other Commonwealth entities state and territory governments local councils.

External Mandates

Staff should be aware that compliance with these procedures does not necessarily guarantee compliance with all external mandates, laws and policies. Staff should satisfy themselves of their compliance with all relevant laws and policies, including those listed below. In the event of conflict, legislation and binding whole of government directions take precedence.

Source	Nature of risk to be managed
Legislative mandates - Commonwealth	
Native Title Act 1993 ¹⁸	Sets the ways and standards for dealing with native title.
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 ¹⁹	Preservation and protection of areas and objects that are of particular significance to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in accordance with their traditions
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 ²⁰	Protection and management of nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places

https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/C2004A04665
 https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/C2004A02943
 https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/C2004A00485

Lands Acquisition Act 1989 ²¹	Balance the rights of land holders with the needs of the Commonwealth regarding land ownership and use
Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976 ²²	Protection of historic shipwrecks and relics
Legislative mandates – New South Wales	
Heritage Act 1997 ²³	Protection of items of State heritage significance
Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 ²⁴	Protection, restoration and enhancement of the quality of the environment
Legislative mandates – Queensland	
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 ²⁵	Provision of effective recognition, protection and conservation of Aboriginal cultural heritage
Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003 ²⁶	Protection and conservation of Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage
Environmental Protection Act 1994 ²⁷	Protection of the environment
Legislative mandates – Northern Territory	-1
Heritage Act 2011 ²⁸	Protection of cultural heritage
Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989 ²⁹	Protection of Aboriginal scared sites
Waste Management and Pollution Control Act ³⁰	Protection of the environment
Legislative mandates – Western Australia	
Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 ³¹	Preservation of places and object customarily used by or traditional to the original inhabitants of Australia or their descendants

https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/C2004A03763
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2016C01026
https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/1977/136
https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/1997/156
https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-2003-079
https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-2003-080
https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1994-062
https://legislation.nt.gov.au/epislation/NORTHERN-TERRITORY-ABORIGINAL-SACRED-SITES-ACT
https://legislation.nt.gov.au/Legislation/WASTE-MANAGEMENT-AND-POLLUTION-CONTROL-ACT
https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/main_mrtitle_3_homepage.html

³¹ https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/main_mrtitle_3_homepage.html

Environment Protection Act 1970 ³⁹ Legislative mandates – Tasmania	Protection of the environment
Heritage Act 2017 ³⁸	Protection and conservation of places and objects of cultural heritage significance
	Recognition of Aboriginal people as the primary guardians, keepers and knowledge holders of Aboriginal cultural heritage
Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 ³⁷	Recognition, protection and conservation of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Victoria in ways that are based on respect for Aboriginal knowledge and cultural and traditional practices
Legislative mandates – Victoria	
Environment Protection Act 1993 ³⁶	Protection of the environment
Heritage Places Act 1993 ³⁵	Identification, recording and conservation of places and objects of non-Indigenous heritage significance
Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988 ³⁴	Protection and preservation of the Aboriginal heritage
Legislative mandates – South Australia	
Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990 ³³	Provision for and conservation of places have significance to the cultural heritage
Environmental Protection Act 1986 ³²	Protection, control and abatement of pollution and environmental harm, and conservation, preservation, protection, enhancement and management of the environment

 $http://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/Domino/Web_Notes/LDMS/PubLawToday.nsf/e84a08860d8fa942ca25761700261a63/52085cd6d560e$ 6ebca25796e0079e5e8!OpenDocument&Highlight=0,Act

http://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/Domino/Web_Notes/LDMS/PubStatbook.nsf/f932b66241ecf1b7ca256e92000e23be/3297d78c7620b8d dca2580e4000b8857!OpenDocument

476ca257347000a99b1!OpenDocument

https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/main_mrtitle_304_homepage.html
 https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/main_mrtitle_418_homepage.html
 https://www.legislation.sa.gov.au/LZ/C/A/ABORIGINAL%20HERITAGE%20ACT%201988.aspx
 https://www.legislation.sa.gov.au/LZ/C/A/HERITAGE%20PLACES%20ACT%201993.aspx
 https://www.legislation.sa.gov.au/LZ/C/A/ENVIRONMENT%20PROTECTION%20ACT%201993.aspx

Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975 ⁴⁰	Preservation of Aboriginal heritage
Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995 ⁴¹	Preservation of cultural heritage
Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994 ⁴²	Prevention, reduction and remediation of environmental harm
Legislative mandates – Australian Capital Territ	OF1/
209101ativo manaatoo 7taoti ahari Gapitai 10111	ory
Heritage Act 2004 ⁴³	Recognition, registration and conservation of places and objects of natural and cultural significance, including Aboriginal places and objects

Change history

Version	Date	Change
1.0	12 July 2018	Original version

https://www.legislation.tas.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1975-081
 https://www.legislation.tas.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1995-117
 https://www.legislation.tas.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1994-044
 http://www.legislation.act.gov.au/a/2004-57/
 http://www.legislation.act.gov.au/a/1997-92/default.asp