

Operational policy

Natural Resource Management

Ancillary activities for grazing authorities

Operational policies provide a framework for consistent application and interpretation of legislation and for the management of non-legislative matters by the Department of Environment and Science. Operational policies are not intended to be applied inflexibly in all circumstances. Individual circumstances may require a modified application of policy.

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Purpose

To outline how Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service & Partnerships (QPWS&P) staff consider requests from holders of grazing authorities to approve ancillary activities on QPWS managed areas.

Background

QPWS managed areas are important public assets and have intrinsic natural and cultural values that include conservation, biodiversity, forest products, environmental values, landscape, recreation, and community or cultural significance. Where compatible with existing values and legislation, grazing can be an appropriate secondary use of some QPWS managed areas for either commercial or conservation purposes.

Although not consistent with national park tenure and its management principles, grazing occurs on some national parks as a legacy of previous use. The Department of Environment and Science (DES), through QPWS&P, is responsible for assessing applications, and granting and administering stock grazing authorities on protected areas and State forests.

Grazing on QPWS managed areas can be authorised by a term lease/special lease or rolling term lease (grazing lease) under the *Land Act 1994*, or by a stock grazing permit (SGP) under either the Nature Conservation (Protected Areas Management) Regulation 2017 (NC (PAM) Reg) or *Forestry Act 1959* (Forestry Act).

Under the Forestry Act, a SGP may be granted on a State forest, timber reserve or forest reserve. Under the NC (PAM) Reg, a SGP may only be granted on a conservation park, resources reserves or within a special management area (controlled action) on a national park.

The relevant QPWS&P policies for further information are the *Operational Policy – Stock grazing in State forests* and *Operational Policy – Stock grazing on QPWS protected areas*.

There are around 1000 authorised commercial grazing activities on lands managed by QPWS. These grazing authorities were created and issued at various times over the past 50 years, and therefore contain a range of different conditions.

A grazing authority provides for all activities that can reasonably be considered necessary as part of a commercial grazing operation. In addition to grazing of stock, a range of other activities may be considered necessary as part of the grazing operation (ancillary activities) and require further approvals, including:

- building, replacing or removing structural improvements such as cattle yards, fencing, artificial waters and new access roads;
- undertaking land management activities, such as fire and pest management;
- changing key elements of the grazing enterprise, such as increasing or decreasing maximum approved stock numbers;
- introducing stock feed;
- using firearms;
- effecting changes to the management of the authority area, such as through subleasing and agistment of stock; and
- removing or thinning vegetation for works or maintenance.

It is common for grazing authorities to contain a requirement for a further approval for ancillary activities which potentially impact the values of the area or that require some other form of assessment, conditioning or decision making. Ancillary activities require additional approvals (ancillary approvals) from DES prior to commencement,

to ensure that the activity is conducted in a manner that avoids or mitigates impacts on the surrounding QPWS managed area. Ancillary approvals also ensure the relevant legislative provisions are satisfied and an offence is not committed – for example section 114 of the NC (PAM) Reg requires any structure or works in a protected area to be authorised with the written approval of the Chief Executive.

Definitions

Clearing means the deliberate removal or destruction of vegetation, including direct physical actions such as cutting down, ringbarking, pushing over, lopping or poisoning vegetation, and indirect actions such as burning, flooding or draining the landscape causing the removal or significant decline in vegetation. Clearing does not include destruction of vegetation through the movement or grazing of stock or the non-mechanical removal of declared weed species.

Fencing can be any of the following:

- Boundary fencing, which is any fencing along the boundary of a QPWS managed area;
- Authority boundary fencing, which is any fencing around the boundary of the authority area (which may or may not include boundary fencing); or
- Internal fencing, which is any fencing not along the boundary of the authority area (including around dams and laneways).

Improvement means any:

- artificial waters, including bores, reservoirs, dams, in-stream impoundments or wells;
- internal fencing;
- removable apparatus for raising, holding or conveying water, such as water tanks or troughs; and
- building, structure or appliance that is a fixture for the working or management of land or stock pastured on the land or for maintaining, protecting or increasing the natural capabilities of the land.

Protected area (for the purpose of this policy) means State land managed under the NCA, specifically a:

- national park (scientific);
- national park;
- conservation park; or
- resources reserve.

QPWS managed area means a State forest, forest reserve or timber reserve under the *Forestry Act 1959* or a protected area managed by QPWS&P under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

Thinning is the selective removal of specific vegetation to favour the growth of other species.

Policy statement

An ancillary approval must be sought prior to commencing any ancillary activities for grazing authorities for which a condition of a grazing authority specifically requires consent, approval or written approval to be sought (approval may be provided in line with the grazing authority).

If the ancillary activity has not been contemplated in the conditions of the current grazing authority (or within the approved Property Resource Management Plan (PRMP) for the authority) and is an ongoing requirement, this should be added to a new or reviewed PRMP. If the ancillary activity is not an ongoing requirement, applications

will be considered, and a written approval or authority issued, where appropriate, under the relevant legislation by the appropriate delegate.

QPWS&P will assess proposals for ancillary activities in accordance with the *Procedural Guide – Ancillary activities for grazing authorities*.

QPWS&P will only approve ancillary activities that are:

- relevant to, and necessary for the grazing enterprise;
- not expressly prohibited under the conditions of the grazing authority; and
- consistent with the management of, and governing legislation for the underlying tenure.

QPWS&P will not authorise ancillary activities that are found to be incompatible with, or may threaten the integrity of, the underlying tenure of the land, such as authorising new structures or artificial waters on national parks.

QPWS&P will issue an ancillary approval pursuant to the grazing authority via a written approval under the NCA (for grazing on protected areas) or authority under the Forestry Act (for grazing on State forest, forest reserve or timber reserve). Section 137 of the NCA states that an authority issued under a regulation to take, use keep or interfere with a cultural or natural resource of a protected area must be consistent with the management principles. Written approvals and authorities can be applied for using the *Application form – Grazing ancillary activities* on the DES website at www.des.qld.gov.au (search 'grazing ancillary activities').

In the event of conflicting conditions between the ancillary approval and the grazing authority, the conditions of the grazing authority will prevail.

QPWS&P regions are responsible for managing and recording ancillary approvals that apply to grazing authorities in their region. Ancillary activities' information for each permit will be recorded in the Parks and Forest Permits Hub (PFP), including the approved PRMP which will contain written approvals to undertake routine maintenance.

It is recommended that the applicant seek pre-lodgement advice from QPWS&P regarding the proposed ancillary activity.

Common ancillary approvals

Agistment and subleasing

Approval must be sought for all agistment or subleasing proposals. Agistment on QPWS managed areas will only be allowed as a short-term arrangement, for periods of no longer than 12 months. Subleasing will only be allowed for 5 years. DES considers sale or transfer of a grazing authority preferable over entering into long-term agistment or subleases.

Where an application is made to sublease a rolling term lease under the *Land Act 1994*, the standard rolling term lease conditions must be adopted before QPWS&P will support a subleasing arrangement. QPWS&P will also not support subleasing or agistment where the primary grazing authority contains conditions that are obsolete, or may result in additional liability for QPWS&P (for example, where a grazing lease contains conditions requiring compensation to be paid for lawful improvements).

An ancillary approval of an agistment or subleasing arrangement must include the following conditions:

- that the agistor/sublessee is provided with a copy of the grazing authority;
- that the grazing authority holder informs the agistor/sublessee that their activities must be consistent with the conditions of the grazing authority and the underlying tenure of the area;

- the authority holder is responsible for any actions undertaken by the agistor/sublessee and of the stock agisted on the authority area;
- the agistor/sublessee must provide weed hygiene declarations, declaring that the stock is weed free, to the authority holder and to be provided to QPWS&P on request;
- that the authority holder and agistor/sublessee consult with QPWS&P on the development of a PRMP for the authority area (if one has not already been developed);
- the total number of stock must not exceed the carrying capacity of the land as stated in the authority and/or PRMP; and
- a letter from the agistor/sublessee accepting the conditions above must be provided to QPWS&P (or these conditions incorporated in the sublease document).

Ancillary approval of an agistment or subleasing arrangement is given either directly to the authority holder (for SGP under the NC (PAM) Reg or the Forestry Act) or to the Department of Resources (DoR) (for grazing term/rolling term leases).

An agistor/sublessee may undertake ancillary activities themselves. In these cases, all ancillary approvals are to be consistent with this policy, and in addition must also be supported by the authority holder.

Transfers

A SGP under the Forestry Act may be transferred from one authority holder to another, with the written consent of the Chief Executive (or delegate). QPWS&P will approve the transfer where the:

- new permit holder does not have a known history of poor performance as a grazier and land manager; and
- transfer will not require new works – for example, where a change in ownership of the SGP would require construction of new fencing or access tracks to service the area.

The new permit holder is subject to the conditions of the existing SGP. Any additional changes, for example, increasing the number of stock, will be treated as a separate ancillary approval process. QPWS&P will not allow any transfers of SGPs within one year of expiry of a SGP. Where this occurs, QPWS&P will require the holder to surrender the existing SGP and apply for a new SGP.

SGPs issued on a protected area under the NC (PAM) Reg cannot be transferred. For a grazing interest to be transferred to another entity, the existing SGP must expire or be surrendered, and the new permit holder to apply for a new SGP.

QPWS&P is generally not consulted on transfers of Land Act term or rolling term leases, as these are managed by DoR, and so no ancillary approvals are required on transfers of these authorities.

Works to construct or alter improvements

Ancillary approval must be sought for any works to construct new improvements. QPWS&P can approve proposals for works for improvements that:

- are required for the grazing enterprise; and
- can be sited without disrupting significant natural, cultural, economic, recreational or scenic amenity values of the area; and
- will not interfere with other users of the area, including QPWS&P management; and
- can easily be removed or relocated and will allow complete rehabilitation of the site.

Ancillary approvals will also be required for works to alter existing improvements or structures where:

- the structure is owned by QPWS&P;
- alterations will result in a significant change of use of the improvement (for example, converting a shed or warehouse to a dwelling);
- the structure or improvement is used by other users of the area, including QPWS&P;
- the alteration will expand the disturbance footprint of the improvement; or
- permission is being sought to completely remove or decommission an improvement.

QPWS&P will not approve proposals for improvement works that will require QPWS&P to pay compensation when the primary grazing authority is surrendered or expires.

Approvals for the construction, use and alteration of artificial waters must also be consistent with the *Operational policy - Artificial waters*.

Any approved construction of new roads or tracks, or alteration of existing roads or tracks, in State forests or timber reserves must be consistent with the *Code of practice for native forest timber production on Queensland's State forest estate 2020*.

QPWS&P will generally approve the alteration or removal of improvements, if it does not affect other users and any disturbed areas are rehabilitated to their natural state. QPWS&P will also approve ancillary activities that aim to improve or restore degraded areas of the authority area, such as works to stabilise eroded or erosion-prone areas.

QPWS&P will not approve new improvements, or alterations, that result in an increase in the footprint of an improvement within a national park, unless the sole purpose of the improvement is to ameliorate environmental or land degradation.

Ancillary approvals are not required for works to maintain or repair existing lawful improvements. The presence of lawful improvements and maintenance requirements and regimes must be documented in the approved PRMP for the grazing authority.

Where approval is being sought for works to construct or significantly alter improvements on the land, a native title assessment may need to be undertaken. See the *'Native Title'* section below.

QPWS&P will not approve the construction of houses or dwellings on QPWS managed lands.

Fencing

Ancillary approvals are required for all authority area, boundary and internal fencing that is not explicitly approved in the PRMP for the grazing authority. Where approval is being sought to construct or significantly alter fencing, a Native Title assessment may need to be undertaken. See the *'Native Title'* section below.

Authority boundary fencing

Authority holders must install and maintain authority boundary fencing as a condition of their authority. Ancillary approvals are not required where authority boundary fencing is described and approved in the PRMP. The PRMP must include details of the proposed route, fence clearing width, construction specifications, and location of gates.

Ancillary approval is also required where a grazier is seeking an exemption to the authority boundary fencing requirements, and may be given where:

- there is a physical barrier, such as a deep waterbody or steep ridgeline that prevents cattle from straying beyond the authority area; or

- the authority holder also has grazing rights over adjacent land.

QPWS&P will not allow exemptions to authority boundary fencing requirements based on installation and maintenance costs or difficulties.

Ancillary approval is also required for any significant deviation to the route of the authority area fence from the authority's boundary, such as to avoid obstacles or areas of high natural or cultural value. The authority holder remains responsible for managing the authority area that is excluded by a deviated boundary fence. QPWS&P may agree to amending authority areas to be reconciled with deviated authority area fence where this does not result in QPWS&P being responsible for managing land that is cut off from the rest of the area by the graziers' fencing.

Authority holders are also responsible for managing all boundary fencing that is also authority boundary fencing, consistent with the *Neighbourhood Disputes (Dividing Fences and Trees) Act 2011* and the *Information Sheet – Boundary Fencing*.

Internal fencing

Ancillary approvals are required for any proposed internal fencing. Internal fencing will be assessed as an improvement to the land (refer to '*Works to construct or alter improvements*' section above).

Other fencing approvals

Ancillary approvals are also required if the authority holder proposes to use or interfere with commercial timber products for the construction of fencing, including authority boundary fencing. Approval must be sought from Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF), or HQPlantations if the commercial timber is within a plantation licence area.

Clearing and thinning vegetation

As a condition of their grazing authority, authority holders are required to maintain their authority area in good order, for example:

- maintaining (but not expanding the footprint of) existing access roads, tracks, firebreaks or fence lines; and
- reducing fire hazards around existing structural improvements; and
- removing trees that pose a risk to existing improvements or public safety.

Ancillary approval is not required for any routine removal or thinning of vegetation that is approved in the PRMP and the grazing authority. Routine removal or thinning of vegetation cannot be clearing for pasture but is not considered prohibited clearing (see below). Any removal of vegetation beyond already cleared areas (for example, to widen, reroute or otherwise substantially alter an existing track or firebreak) is not considered routine clearing, and ancillary approval must be sought.

Ancillary approvals may be required for the clearing of declared weeds, depending on the clearing methods proposed, such as mechanical or chemical methods. Refer to '*Pest Management*' section below.

Any removal or thinning of vegetation not specifically approved in the PRMP is considered non-approved clearing and requires ancillary approval. QPWS&P will consider (subject to assessment) non-approved clearing that:

- is for routine maintenance of the authority area (but not clearing for pasture); or
- is required for the functioning of the grazing enterprise (for example, required to construct a lawful improvement); or

- provides ecological benefit (for example, thinning vegetation to destroy invasive species habitat or limiting the spread of woody vegetation into natural grasslands – note that impacts on protected wildlife habitat on State forest may require environmental offsets); or
- provides a management benefit, such as maintaining areas deliberately cleared by QPWS&P; and
- avoids areas of high natural, cultural, economic, recreational or scenic amenity value.

QPWS&P will not approve any of the following types of clearing (prohibited clearing):

- clearing or thinning of endangered regrowth vegetation (unless thinning demonstrates an agreed clear ecological benefit as determined by QPWS&P);
- clearing or thinning that may result in unacceptable soil erosion or water quality impacts;
- clearing or thinning of riparian vegetation;
- broad scale clearing (that is, to create pasture);
- clearing or thinning of a threatened species habitat (unless thinning demonstrates an agreed clear ecological benefit as determined by QPWS&P);
- clearing of an area that contains values that are poorly represented in the QPWS&P estate, regardless of conservation status;
- thinning to encourage pasture or to significantly alter remnant vegetation in a protected area;
- all non-routine clearing or thinning in a national park (unless thinning demonstrates an agreed clear ecological benefit); or
- clearing or thinning that may result in impacts on other users, such as DAF interests (unless approval is given by DAF), honey producers, commercial tour operators or areas of high scenic amenity, tourism or recreation value.

All removal and thinning of vegetation in State forests and timber reserves that results in the clearing of commercial timber products must be consistent with the *Code of practice for native forest timber production on Queensland's State forest estate 2020*.

Conducting burning operations

Ancillary approval is required for any burn operations by the grazing authority holder under their PRMP. Where approved, QPWS&P must provide:

- approval of the proposal to conduct a planned burn on the authority area;
- consent to a "Permit to light fire" for a planned burn, issued by a Fire Warden under the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990*; and
- final 'go to burn' approval immediately prior to the commencement of the planned burn.

Domestic animals and non-native plants

Ancillary approvals are required to introduce domestic animals unless they are necessary for the management of stock, such as dogs and horses. Ancillary approvals for non-grazing related domestic animals and non-native plants will only be given if the authority holder has an approved permanent dwelling on the authority area.

All domestic animals brought on to the authority area, whether for grazing or non-grazing purposes, must be under effective control at all times. They must also be accounted for in the PRMP for the grazing authority.

Ancillary approvals are required for the introduction of non-native plants or plant material for any purpose, including stock feed. QPWS&P will only allow the introduction of non-native plants or plant material into State forests and timber reserves where:

- QPWS&P is satisfied that there is no risk of weed contamination; and
- there are extenuating circumstances, such as drought, limiting available stock feed, and all other efforts to reduce feed requirements (such as partially destocking the area) have been exhausted.

Non-native plants or plant material cannot be introduced to protected areas under any circumstances.

Additionally, QPWS&P will not approve proposals to introduce non-native pasture grasses into any QPWS managed area.

Ancillary approvals are not required for non-native plant derived products that are essential for the management of the grazing operation, such as molasses and grain supplements used in lick feeding stations.

Removal, alteration or use of existing QPWS&P assets

The grazing authority holder may at times need to remove, alter or use existing QPWS&P assets located within the authority area.

Any requirement or need to remove, alter or use a QPWS&P asset, such as to carry out works or improvements associated with the grazing operation, must be outlined in the PRMP. This may include QPWS owned fences, infrastructure, or artificial waters.

However, ancillary approvals are required for any interference with QPWS&P assets not specified or outlined in the approved PRMP.

Where approval is being sought for works to remove or significantly alter assets, a native title assessment may need to be undertaken. See the '*Native Title*' section below.

Pest management

Grazing authority holders are required to manage declared pests as a condition of their authority, consistent with the General Biosecurity Obligation as defined in the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

However, ancillary approvals are required for any pest control activities and/or for any specific control methods, especially the use of chemicals, firearms or earthmoving equipment that are not stated in the approved PRMP for the authority. Refer to the *Operational Policy – Management of pests on QPWS managed areas*.

Use of firearms

Ancillary approvals must be sought by the grazing authority holder prior to the use of firearms for any purpose. QPWS&P may only authorise the use of firearms by grazing authority holders for the humane destruction of sick or injured livestock and/or for the control of pest animals.

The delegation for approving the use of firearms by non-agency persons is at Director level and would normally be provided by the relevant Regional Director. An authorisation to use firearms can only be granted to a specified individual, and a separate approval is required for each person who seeks to use firearms as part of the grazing operation.

Person(s) authorised to carry and use firearms must be appropriately qualified and licenced. QPWS&P will only authorise the use of Category A and B weapons. Other categories of weapons will not be permitted under any circumstances.

Any use of firearms must also comply with the *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001* and the Model Codes of Practice for the Welfare of Animals.

Disposal of rubbish

The management, disposal and removal of rubbish and waste from QPWS managed areas must be outlined in the PRMP. Generally grazing authorities state that waste cannot be disposed of on the authority area. However some waste, such as deceased stock, are most appropriately disposed of on site. Therefore, QPWS&P will only approve the disposal of waste from a grazing enterprise on QPWS managed areas where the waste:

- is organic matter such as animal carcasses;
- does not pose a risk of the spread of contaminants;
- does not pose a contamination risk for nearby waterways; and
- is disposed of in a manner that is safe and appropriate and does not impact on other values of the area – either buried or, in the case of invasive plant material, burnt (note that disposal by burning must also comply with approvals for the use of fire – refer to ‘*Conducting burning operations*’ section above).

QPWS&P will not approve disposal of household or industrial waste on QPWS managed lands.

Refusal of ancillary activities

If an application for ancillary activities is refused, QPWS&P will notify the grazier via letter. The letter will state the specific reason(s) for refusal, and include the relevant legislative, policy reasons and any other additional considerations.

Other matters to consider

Protected plants

Where clearing is proposed within a high risk area (as shown on a protected plant flora survey map) it is a requirement under the NCA to conduct a flora survey in accordance with the Flora Survey Guidelines – Protected Plants to determine if there are any protected plants on the clearing site. If protected plants are found on the clearing site, a clearing permit under the NCA may be required from www.qld.gov.au (search ‘clearing of protected plants’).

World heritage areas

Where the proposal falls within a world heritage area, additional legislation may apply and a separate approval may be required. For example, activities in the Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area may only occur if allowed under the Wet Tropics Management Plan 1998.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (First Nations) cultural heritage

First Nations cultural heritage refers to the knowledge and lore, practices and people, objects and places that are valued, culturally meaningful and connected to identity and to Country for First Nations peoples. QPWS managed land and waters are rich in cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible. Tangible cultural heritage refers to physical items and may include buildings, monuments, works of art or artifacts. Intangible cultural heritage is nonphysical and includes traditions, knowledge, oral history and practices.

QPWS&P is committed to working in partnership with First Nations peoples to protect and conserve First Nation’s cultural heritage and values. This commitment is based on respect for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander knowledge, culture and traditional practices. The right to enjoy, maintain, control, protect and develop cultural heritage for First Nations people is recognised and protected under the *Human Rights Act 2019* (Qld).

The *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (Qld) and *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (Qld) (the CH Acts) are the primary legislation that protect First Nations cultural heritage in Queensland. The CH Acts apply to all areas of Queensland, all land types and tenures, including protected areas, State forests, marine

parks, and other tenures managed by QPWS. The CH Acts require anyone who carries out a land-use activity to exercise a duty of care to take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure their activity does not harm First Nations cultural heritage. Prosecution or penalty provisions may apply where the cultural heritage duty of care has not been complied with, or where a person has harmed First Nations cultural heritage.

First Nations cultural values, both tangible and intangible, are part of the connection between Country and Queensland's First Nations peoples and are also protected alongside natural values under the NCA. QPWS&P considers engagement with traditional owners as the only way to appropriately understand potential impacts on cultural values.

The cultural heritage duty of care can be met in various ways under the CH Acts, including in compliance with the cultural heritage Duty of Care Guidelines. The Guidelines are available from the Queensland Government website at www.qld.gov.au (search 'Cultural heritage duty of care guidelines'). Applicants for authorities must outline how they propose to meet their cultural heritage duty of care. As part of the assessment for the proposed works, QPWS&P is required to ensure that any necessary consultation with the First Nations people has occurred to ensure that cultural heritage has been considered and has been properly addressed.

Records of some, but not all, significant sites and areas are kept in an online Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Database and Register, administered by Department of Seniors, Disability Services and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships (DSDSATSIP). Database and Register search request forms are also available from the DSDSATSIP website at www.dsdatsip.qld.gov.au (search 'Cultural heritage database and register'). However, the duty of care applies regardless of whether cultural heritage has been previously identified or recorded in any database or register.

Native title

The *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)* and *Native Title Act 1993 (Qld)* provide a legislative pathway for the recognition of First Nations peoples rights and interests in their traditional lands and waters deriving from their traditional laws and customs.

QPWS&P applies the Queensland Government Native Title Work Procedures (NTWP) when deciding applications. The NTWP operate to ensure that State government dealings in relation to land or waters are valid with respect to native title and outlines any procedural requirements that may be applicable. Where native title exists, the NTWP provides the steps to follow in order to carry out a land or resource dealing.

QPWS&P recognises, respects and values First Nations peoples and cultures, and is committed to partnering with First Nations peoples to ensure their priorities and perspectives inform decision-making and operations for the management of protected areas and forests.

In certain circumstances, an Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) may need to be negotiated with native title parties or claimants for an application to be validly granted. When an authority expires and an applicant applies for a new authority, this may trigger the need for an ILUA that was not required for the initial authority.

Further information on native title assessments and the NTWP is available on the Department of Resources website at www.resources.qld.gov.au.

Reference materials

Application form – Grazing ancillary activities

Operational Policy – Artificial Waters

Operational Policy – Management of pests on QPWS managed areas

Operational Policy – Stock grazing in State forests

Operational Policy – Stock grazing on QPWS protected areas

Information Sheet – Boundary Fencing

Information sheet – Ancillary activities for grazing authorities

Procedural Guide – Assessing applications for ancillary activities for grazing authorities

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Database and Register

Code of practice for native forest timber production on Queensland's State forest estate 2020

Cultural heritage duty of care guidelines

Flora Survey Guidelines – Protected Plants

Model Codes of Practice for the Welfare of Animals

Queensland Government Native Title Work Procedures

Legislation

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 (Qld)

Animal Care and Protection Act 2001

Biosecurity Act 2014

Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990

Forestry Act 1959

Human Rights Act 2019 (Qld)

Land Act 1994

Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)

Native Title Act 1993 (Qld)

Nature Conservation Act 1992

Neighbourhood Disputes (Dividing Fences and Trees) Act 2011

Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003 (Qld)

Human Rights Act 2019 compatibility

The department is committed to respecting, protecting and promoting human rights. Under the [Human Rights Act 2019](#), the department has an obligation to act and make decisions in a way that is compatible with human rights and, when making a decision, to give proper consideration to human rights. When acting or making a decision under this procedural guide, officers must comply with that obligation (refer to [Comply with Human Rights Act](#)).

Disclaimer

While this document has been prepared with care it contains general information and does not profess to offer legal, professional or commercial advice. The Queensland Government accepts no liability for any external decisions or actions taken on the basis of this document. Persons external to the Department of Environment and Science should satisfy themselves independently and by consulting their own professional advisors before embarking on any proposed course of action.

Approved By

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Signature

04/08/2023

Date

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