

# **Cultural Heritage Report for the Proposed Northern Link Project**



Report to

Sinclair Knight Merz Connell Wagner Joint Venture

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# Executive Summary

This report details the results of the cultural heritage investigations undertaken of the Northern Link Project area (henceforth known as the Study Area). The University of Queensland Archaeological Services Unit (UQASU) was contracted by the Sinclair Knight Merz Connell Wagner Joint Venture on behalf of Brisbane City Council to undertake a study of the existing cultural heritage values of the proposed Northern Link route. This report details the results of studies of both the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage places within the Study Area and the likely impacts and mitigation measures required. It is based on existing knowledge, registers and reports of the Study Area, community consultation, survey reports produced by the relevant Aboriginal Parties and surveys of standing structures conducted between October and December 2007.

The Study Area consists of a corridor that traverses the inner western suburbs of Brisbane from Toowong in the west to Kelvin Grove in the east, taking in parts of the suburbs of Auchenflower, Bardon, Bowen Hills, Brisbane City (Petrie Terrace), Fortitude Valley, Herston, Kelvin Grove, Milton, Mount Coot-tha, Paddington, Red Hill, Spring Hill, Taringa and Toowong.

For the purposes of the Cultural Heritage Study, a 300m buffer was applied around the Study Area to ensure that all places that may be affected by the proposed development were captured in the study. Therefore the Cultural Heritage Study includes well known locations such as the Royal Brisbane Hospital, the Brisbane Exhibition Grounds, Lang Park and Government House.

There are two Aboriginal Parties for the Study Area: Jagera Daran Pty Ltd and Turrbal Association Inc. Both Aboriginal Parties have undertaken separate Aboriginal cultural heritage studies of the Study Area and reported separately. The Turrbal Association Inc identified a number of places within the Study Area as areas of cultural significance, namely:

- Mt Coot-tha – identified as a Dreaming site of the Turrbal People, associated with the honey-bee dreaming;
- Toowong – identified as a low-lying swampy area rich in resources.
- Milton – identified as a low-lying, swampy area rich in resources; and
- Victoria Park – identified as a major occupation area known as *Barrambin*. It was the site of ‘acrimony and hostility toward the Turrbal People’ by non-Aboriginal inhabitants of Brisbane.

The Turrbal Association Inc has also identified that an important Aboriginal pathway existed between the area of Mt Coot-tha and Roma Street. Coronation Drive and Milton Road follow part of the route of this pathway.

In terms of Aboriginal occupation and significance the Northern Link Study Area is a small part of a larger dynamic landscape that hosted not only the Brisbane-based group but also a diverse range of neighbouring groups involved in economic, subsistence, social, ritual and political activities.

There are two places on the Queensland Indigenous Cultural Heritage Database that are located within the Study Area, namely:

- LB:N51, the campsite referred to by Petrie (1992:160-1) in the vicinity of the present day Normanby Hotel on Kelvin Grove Road. This was the camp used by the northern Aboriginal groups participating in ritual combat following a corroboree.
- LB:N62, the extensive camp, contact and cultural site at Victoria Park. This is the area of York's Hollow, the semi permanent base of the Brisbane Aborigines.

Other Aboriginal cultural heritage places have been identified during this research, namely:

- An axe collected from Munro Street, Toowong and now housed in the Queensland Museum;
- The Mount Coot-tha and Toowong Scrub that was a major resource area and from which human bones and artefacts are known to have been collected; and
- The Bowen Hills/Spring Hill/ New Farm Food Place that was a large scale resource area.

A total of 137 registered non-Aboriginal heritage places are located within the Study Area, being entered on the Register of the National Estate, Queensland Heritage Register or Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register, or a combination of these. All places that are entered on the Queensland Heritage Register are also listed on the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register. There are no places in the Study Area that are entered on the National Heritage List or the Commonwealth Heritage List. The majority of registered places (77) are listed solely for their local level of significance, with 35 registered for state significance, and 25 for national significance values.

There are a wide range of registered place types in the Study Area, with the majority being Residential places (44), followed by Education/Research (15), Religion/Worship (14), Transport (14), Parks/Gardens/Trees (13) and Commercial places (11).

The majority of heritage places are registered for their historical values (92), followed by aesthetic value (77) and for demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of places (68).



The likely impacts from construction activities such as tunnelling and worksites on heritage places during the construction period of Northern Link include the following:

- Disturbance to places of Aboriginal cultural heritage value;
- Construction and location of the portals requiring demolition or relocation of heritage places;
- Location and construction of feeder lanes and connection roads requiring demolition or relocation of heritage places;
- Vibration from road header and tunnel boring machines and during ventilation outlet construction may cause structural damage to heritage places;
- The transportation and storage of excavated spoil material may increase dust levels at heritage places;
- Settling of sediments during and following tunnel construction may cause structural damage to heritage places;
- The shallow depth of tunnels at the portals may cause structural damage to heritage places;
- The large amount of open space required for construction worksites may disturb heritage places near the portals; and
- Location of ventilation outlets may have aesthetic impacts on heritage places.

The likely on-going impacts on heritage places following construction of Northern Link include:

- Ongoing vibration from the traffic, particularly where the tunnel is close to the surface, may cause damage to heritage places; and
- The emissions from ventilation outlets located in close proximity to heritage places may potentially cause corrosion problems for significant stone and brickwork.

The proposed Northern Link Project has a number of cultural heritage impacts that will require the implementation of a large number of mitigation strategies. These impacts can be seen as both cultural heritage risks and opportunities.

Cultural Heritage Opportunities:

- Improved heritage values at Toowong Cemetery
  - Reduced noise and vibration from passing traffic
  - Enhanced pedestrian access to the Cemetery

- Reduced effect of exhaust emissions on the monumental masonry
- Structural audit will provide a baseline for future conservation planning
- Preventative and restorative work undertaken on grave sites and monumental masonry will assist in the long term management of the cemetery

#### Cultural Heritage Risks:

- Legislative requirements
  - All work must conform to the requirements of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) and any notifications required by that Act
  - All work must conform to the requirements of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*
  - All work must conform to the requirements of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*
  - All work should conform to the principles of the Burra Charter
- Presence of Aboriginal cultural heritage
  - All work must conform to the requirements of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*
  - Conclude a CHMP with both Aboriginal Parties that includes provisions for:
    - Aboriginal Parties to monitor surface earthmoving activities
    - Aboriginal Parties to monitor vegetation removal
    - Aboriginal Parties to deliver cultural awareness training
    - Arrangement for the disposition of collected Aboriginal artefacts
- Potential for the discovery of historical archaeological places (particularly at the Toowong Connection, the Kelvin Grove Connection and the Inner City Bypass Connection)
  - All work must conform to the requirements of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*
  - If during earthworks at these places archaeological deposits are discovered then:
    - Under Part 9 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* the discovery of any important historical archaeological artefact or place must be reported to the Chief Executive of the Environmental Protection Agency

- Consultant archaeologists must assess the archaeological potential of the place and determine any follow-up archaeological activity
- Historical archaeology and cultural heritage legislation needs to be included in the workplace induction program
- Access to state and city heritage registered places
  - Public access to state and city heritage registered places must be maintained throughout the entire project
  - State and city heritage registered places must not be used for access to the construction zones
- Storage of project related materials and equipment
  - No state or city heritage registered place must be used for the storage of any project related materials or equipment
- Vibration from tunnel construction
  - Completion of a structural audit of all graves, monuments and structures above the proposed tunnel route within Toowong Cemetery
  - Completion of a structural audit of all graves, monuments and structures within Toowong Cemetery adjacent to the proposed tunnel route along Frederick Street
  - Implementation of a range of strategies for the prevention of further damage to vulnerable Toowong Cemetery grave sites including:
    - Use of canopy tube ground support during tunnel construction
    - Implementation of a range of engineering solutions in the tunnel itself
    - Construction of pier supports to the monuments
    - Erection of temporary shoring to the monuments
    - Erection of permanent supports to the monuments
    - Stabilisation of monumental masonry
    - Reconstruction of grave sites
    - Restoration of grave sites
- Continuous vibration monitoring at numerous locations within Toowong Cemetery
- Rehabilitation measures need to be implemented should any damage occur to monuments and graves within Toowong Cemetery

- Completion of a structural audit and dilapidation report on the blacksmith shop at 89 Frederick Street
- Continuous vibration monitoring needs to occur at 89 Frederick Street, Toowong
- Implementation of a range of strategies for the prevention of further damage to the blacksmith shop at 89 Frederick Street including:
  - Archaeological investigation
  - Removal to another location
  - Reconstruction or restoration
  - Temporary structural support
- Continuous vibration monitoring needs to occur at Baroona, Foresters' Hall, St Brigid's Convent and St Brigid's Church
- Vibration monitoring needs to occur at a selection of the 296 character places under which the tunnel will pass with particular attention paid to the section between Latrobe Terrace, Paddington and Cairns Terrace, Red Hill
- Settlement
  - Short and long term settlement monitoring needs to occur at numerous points throughout Toowong Cemetery
  - Rehabilitation measures need to be implemented should any damage occur to monuments and graves within Toowong Cemetery
  - Settlement monitoring needs to occur at 89 Frederick Street, Toowong, Baroona, Foresters' Hall, St Brigid's Convent and St Brigid's Church
  - Settlement monitoring needs to occur at a selection of the 296 character places under which the tunnel will pass with particular attention paid to the section between Latrobe Terrace, Paddington and Cairns Terrace, Red Hill
- Impacts on heritage registered trees
  - All work must conform to the requirements of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*
  - Application will need to be made to the Chief Executive of the Environmental Protection Agency for any development activities that affect heritage registered trees, including proposed development works in Mount Coot-tha Forest
  - Redesign of the Toowong Connection to avoid the Memorial Crows Ash (or)
  - Reconstruction of the memorial following completion of roadworks

- Construction activities in Anzac Park must avoid any disturbance to significant planting within the parkland
- Redesign of the Kelvin Grove Connection to avoid the fig trees in Marshall Park (or)
- Investigation of the possibility of relocation of the affected fig trees from Marshall Park to McCaskie Park
- Loss of original residential fabric by the removal of character places
  - There are no mitigation strategies to reduce the impact of the removal of 38 character places at the Toowong Connection except to not proceed with this development option
  - There are no mitigation strategies to reduce the impact of the removal of 12 character places on the Kelvin Grove Connection except to not proceed with this development option
  - If, during the removal of the character places, archaeological deposits are discovered then
    - Under Part 9 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* the discovery of any important historical archaeological artefact or place must be reported to the Chief Executive of the Environmental Protection Agency
    - Consultant archaeologists must assess the archaeological potential of the place and determine any follow-up archaeological activity
- Heritage plaques
  - Relocation of the plaque in the Toowong Baptist Church retaining wall
  - Relocation of the plaque at the Memorial Crows Ash to Mount Coot-tha Botanical Gardens
  - Design and installation of a new interpretive sign at the original location of the Memorial Crows Ash
- Dust
  - Monitoring of dust levels in Toowong Cemetery
  - Control measures in place at the source of the dust
  - Rehabilitation of affected monuments and graves at Toowong Cemetery
- Impacts on the Toowong Baptist Church retaining wall
  - Reconstruction of the retaining wall on the post acquisition boundary
- Location of ventilation outlet sites

- All work must conform to the requirements of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*
- On heritage grounds the best location for the western ventilation outlet is the Toowong bus depot
- At the eastern portal the ventilation outlet must be located so that it does not interfere with views to and from St Brigid's Church
- A ventilation outlet could be located within the area of the Kelvin Grove Urban Village though it must not be placed in close proximity to the heritage buildings at the eastern end of the complex
- Location of work sites
  - The precise location of the work sites at each portal must take heritage issues into account

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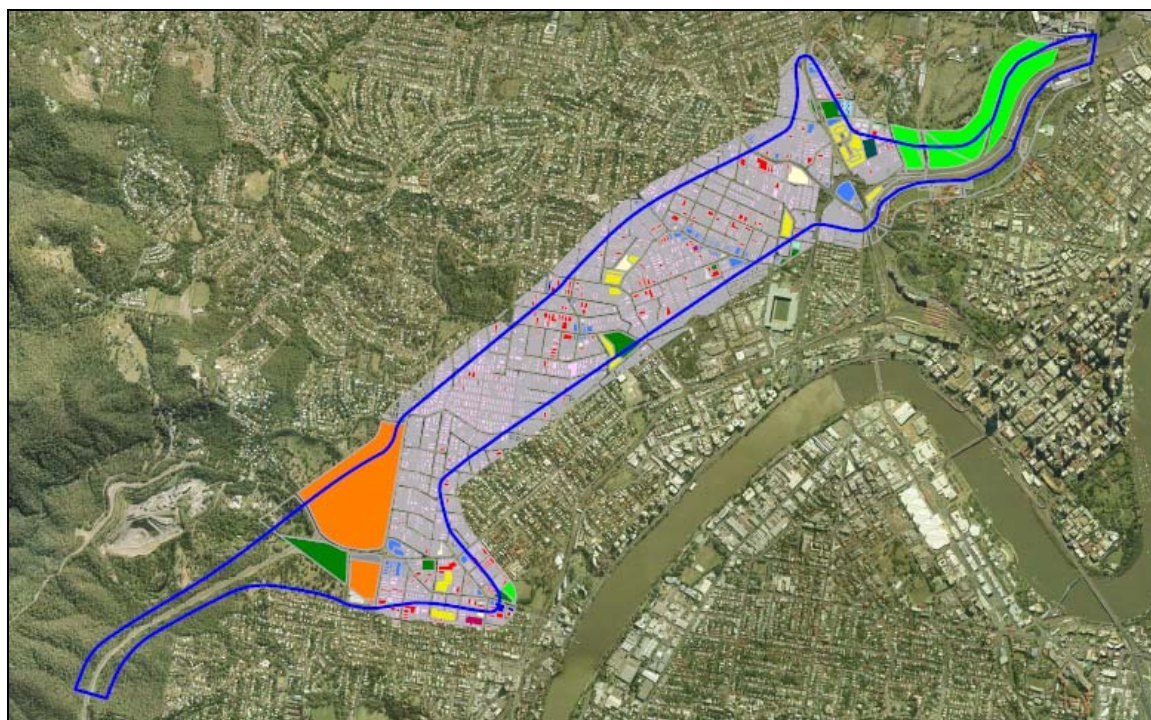
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# 1. Introduction

This report details the results of the cultural heritage investigations undertaken of the Northern Link Project area (henceforth known as the Study Area). The University of Queensland Archaeological Services Unit (UQASU) was contracted by the Sinclair Knight Merz Connell Wagner Joint Venture on behalf of Brisbane City Council to undertake a study of the existing cultural heritage values of the proposed Northern Link route. This report details the results of studies of both the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage places within the Study Area and the likely impacts and mitigation measures required. It is based on existing knowledge, registers and reports of the Study Area, community consultation, survey reports produced by the relevant Aboriginal Parties and surveys of standing structures conducted between October and December 2007. The Study Area consists of parts of the suburbs of Auchenflower, Bardon, Bowen Hills, Brisbane City (Petrie Terrace), Fortitude Valley, Herston, Kelvin Grove, Milton, Mount Coot-tha, Paddington, Red Hill, Spring Hill, Taringa and Toowong (Figure 1-1).



■ **Figure 1-1. General Location of the Proposed Northern Link Project.**

## 2. The Project and Terms of Reference

Brisbane City Council proposes to construct parallel tunnels between the Western Freeway and the Inner City Bypass, with entry portals near the Toowong Cemetery in the west and Normanby Fiveways in the east. The project will also have impacts on the existing ground surface with the construction of ventilation outlets, construction worksites and access routes. As part of the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed project the University of Queensland Archaeological Services Unit was contracted to prepare a study of the existing Indigenous and non-Indigenous cultural heritage that may be affected by the proposed development and to develop strategies to mitigate any impacts.

### 2.1 Description of the Existing Environment

Section 5.8.1 of the Northern Link Road Tunnel Project Terms of Reference for an Environmental Impact Statement states that:

The EIS should describe the existing values for Indigenous and non-Indigenous cultural heritage areas and objects that may be affected by project activities. This assessment should be developed in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*, administered by the Department of Natural Resources and Water (DNRW), and the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, administered by the Environmental Protection Agency. Reference to the Brisbane City Council Cultural Heritage Manual and the City Plan's Heritage Register Planning Scheme Policy is advised.

Relevant cultural heritage surveys should be prepared which identify and describe the location and value of any cultural heritage areas and objects in the study corridor. The surveys should be conducted with the involvement of the relevant parties for the study corridor and/or appropriately qualified cultural heritage practitioners and should include:

- Engagement and consultation with Aboriginal parties in regard to Aboriginal cultural heritage for the study corridor concerning:
  - Areas of significance to each community (including archaeological sites, natural sites, story sites etc);
  - Appropriate community involvement in field surveys; and
  - Provision of a statement of significance for identified objects or areas located during the survey;
- Consideration of any requirements by communities, including Aboriginal Parties, relating to confidentiality of site data;
- Engagement and consultation with local heritage and historical associations and societies regarding historical development and values in the study corridor;

- Identification and consideration of any places listed in the Commonwealth Heritage List, the National Heritage List, the Queensland Heritage Register, the Queensland Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Database, the BCC Heritage List, and any other existing literature relating to affected areas within the study corridor; and
- Surveys of the proposed area of development to locate and record Indigenous and non-Indigenous cultural heritage sites, objects and areas of significance.

In determining the significance of any cultural heritage objects and areas located, as a minimum, investigations and consultation should be undertaken in such a manner and detail consistent with statutory responsibilities and duties of care and to assist with the establishment of a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) to protect areas and objects of cultural heritage significance.

## 2.2 Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Section 5.8.2 of the Northern Link Road Tunnel Project Terms of Reference for an Environmental Impact Statement states that:

This section is to provide a description of any likely impacts on sites of indigenous and non-indigenous cultural heritage. This should include any impacts on Toowong Cemetery's monumental stonework and grave furniture.

The identification of indigenous cultural heritage impacts is to take place in consultation with relevant Aboriginal Parties.

This section should describe the extent to which potential adverse impacts to cultural heritage were considered in any decision on the proposed tunnel alignment and location of key project structure.

Recommended means of mitigating any negative impacts on indigenous cultural heritage values and enhancing any positive impacts is required.

Recommended means of mitigating any negative impacts on cultural heritage values and enhancing any positive effects is required.

The management of potential indigenous cultural heritage impacts, if any are identified, must be detailed in a CHMP [cultural heritage management plan], which will provide a process for the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage objects and places within the study area. The CHMP must be completed prior to the commencement of project works and does not need to be completed within the EIS.

### 3. Study Approach and Methods

#### 3.1 Introduction

Cultural heritage focuses on aspects of the past which people value and which are important in identifying who we are. Cultural heritage incorporates places, objects, artefacts, documents, beliefs, skills and practices. Although there is obvious overlap and connections, legislatively Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage is divided. This division is also used in this study.

#### 3.2 Cultural Heritage Significance

The Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 1999) sets the standard of practice in Australia for places of cultural heritage significance. It defines heritage significance as ‘aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations’ (Australia ICOMOS 1999:2). Heritage significance is ‘embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meaning, records, related places and related objects’ (Australia ICOMOS 1999:2). Cultural heritage significance is not static and can change over time as a result of continuing history or use of a place, or if new information comes to light (Australia ICOMOS 1999:2). Identifying and assessing cultural heritage significance helps to estimate the value of places to improve our understanding of the past, to enrich the present and provide for future generations (Australia ICOMOS 1999:12). Heritage significance is assessed at a number of levels and is subject to certain legislative criteria.

#### 3.3 Heritage Legislation, Registers and Significance Criteria

##### 3.3.1 National Legislation

In 2004, a new national heritage system was established under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 2004* (EPBC Act). This legislation is administered by the Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and Arts.

The EPBC Act established the National Heritage List, which recognises and protects places of outstanding heritage value to the nation, and the Commonwealth Heritage List, which protects Commonwealth owned or leased places of significant heritage value. The Act also includes transitional arrangements for the Register of the National Estate which was established under the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*. From 19 February 2007 the Register of the National Estate was frozen, and no further places can be entered on the Register. The Register of the National Estate will continue as a statutory register until February 2012 after which it will remain as an information source only and the expectation is that by that date State Governments will have registered all places currently on the Register of the National Estate that they consider to be of State level significance. Currently, places on the Register of the National Estate require the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and the Arts to consider the Register when making some decisions under the

EPBC Act. Places on the Register of the National Estate include Registered Places, and Indicative Places, which are places for which data has been provided but no formal assessment has been made.

Places entered on these lists and registers are assessed against significance criteria, and must also meet specific thresholds of significance. To reach the threshold for the National Heritage List a place must have *outstanding* heritage value to the nation, that is, being important to the Australian community as a whole. A place on the Register of the National Estate must have significance at a national level and must also be of significance because of:

**Criterion A** – Its importance in the course, or pattern, or Australia’s natural or cultural **history**;

**Criterion B** – Its possession of uncommon, **rare** or endangered aspects of Australia’s natural or cultural history;

**Criterion C** – Its **potential** to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia’s natural or cultural history;

**Criterion D** – Its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of:

- i) a **class** of Australia’s natural or cultural places, or
- ii) a class of Australia’s natural or cultural environments;

**Criterion E** – Its importance in exhibiting particular **aesthetic** characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;

**Criterion F** – Its importance in demonstrating a high degree of **creative or technical** achievement at a particular period;

**Criterion G** – Its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for **social, cultural or spiritual reasons**; or

**Criterion H** – Its **special association** with the life or work of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia’s natural or cultural history.

### 3.3.2 State Legislation

#### 3.3.2.1 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

In Queensland, Aboriginal cultural heritage is administered under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* by the Department of Natural Resources and Water (DNRW). This Act replaced the *Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987*. A Cultural Heritage Register and Cultural Heritage Database have been established under this legislation. The Cultural Heritage Register holds information about cultural heritage studies, Cultural Heritage Management Plans, cultural heritage bodies, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander parties. The Indigenous Cultural Heritage Database contains information about places of Indigenous cultural heritage and



provides a research and planning tool to help assess heritage values of particular areas. An assessment of significance is not made on places entered in the Indigenous Cultural Heritage Database.

### 3.3.2.2 Non-Aboriginal cultural heritage

Non-Aboriginal cultural heritage in Queensland is administered under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, by the Environmental Protection Agency. The Queensland Heritage Register is established under the *Queensland Heritage Act* and is a list of places assessed as being of State level significance. Once a place is entered in the Register, the Queensland Heritage Council must assess any changes made to that place.

A place is entered in the Queensland Heritage Register if it is of cultural heritage significance and meets one or more of the following criteria:

- (a) the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's **history**;
- (b) the place demonstrates **rare**, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage;
- (c) the place has **potential** to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history;
- (d) the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular **class** of cultural places;
- (e) the place is important because of its **aesthetic** significance;
- (f) the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of **creative or technical** achievement at a particular period;
- (g) the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for **social, cultural or spiritual reasons**; and
- (h) the place has a **special association** with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland's history.

### 3.3.3 Local legislation

The Brisbane City Plan 2000 (City Plan) is prepared under the *Integrated Planning Act 1997* which sets out the requirements for integrated planning and integrated development assessment in Queensland. City Plan is Brisbane City Council's planning scheme which describes its intentions and outcomes for the future development of the city. The City Plan Heritage Register is contained within the planning scheme in the Heritage Register Planning Scheme Policy. The Register contains places and precincts of cultural heritage significance at a City or local level, places of special cultural significance to Indigenous people, and places of natural heritage significance. All places contained in

the Register require the City Plan's Heritage Place Code to be applied when an application for development is made.

A place may be entered in the City Plan Heritage Register if it meets one of the following cultural heritage significance criteria:

- it is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the City's or local area's **history**;
- it demonstrates **rare**, uncommon or endangered aspects of the City's or local area's cultural heritage;
- it has **potential** to yield information that will contribute to the knowledge and understanding of the City's or local area's history;
- it is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular **class** or classes of cultural places;
- it is important because of its **aesthetic** significance;
- it is important in demonstrating a high degree of **creative or technological** achievement at a particular period;
- it has a strong or special association with the life or work of a particular community or cultural group for **social, cultural or spiritual reasons**; and
- it has a **special association** with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the City's or local area's history.

### 3.4 Character Places and Local Plans

City Plan identifies and provides guidance in relation to Traditional Character Buildings (residential and non-residential) and Commercial Character Buildings. The Residential Design – Character Code, and Commercial Character Building Code apply to such places. Traditional Character is defined by a number of criteria including building form and scale, street context, materials and detailing, and setting. Commercial Character Buildings are identified by specific characteristics such as pre-1946 construction, front boundary alignment and an incorporated awning over the footpath.

City Plan also consists of Local Plans containing specific additional local planning requirements. The Local Plans relevant to the Study Area include the Ithaca District Local Plan, Latrobe and Given Terraces Local Plan, Kelvin Grove Urban Village Local Plan, Toowong-Indooroopilly Local Plan, and Petrie Terrace and Spring Hill Local Plan. The Milton Local Plan boundaries fall outside the Study Area.

### 3.5 Study Methods

#### 3.5.1 Heritage Register Searches

Searches were undertaken at the national, state and local level for registered heritage places within the Study Area. Searches were undertaken of the National Heritage List, Commonwealth Heritage List, and Register of the National Estate at the national level. At the State level, searches were conducted of the Queensland Heritage Register (Environmental Protection Agency) and the Indigenous Cultural Heritage Register and Cultural Heritage Database (Department of Natural Resources and Water). To date no Cultural Heritage Management Plans have been approved by the Minister for any part of the Study Area. A search was also undertaken of the Brisbane City Council's City Plan Heritage Register. Geographic Information System (GIS) data identifying registered heritage places, potential heritage places and character places was obtained from the Brisbane City Council. Potential heritage places are those places that are not included on any official register or list of heritage places but have been identified at some stage, either by BCC or the consultants, as having cultural heritage values that may require further investigation.

#### 3.5.2 Literature Review

Existing literature on the history and cultural heritage of the Study Area and its surrounds was consulted. Historical research was undertaken accessing resources at the University of Queensland Social Sciences and Humanities Library, University of Queensland Fryer Library, State Library of Queensland, the John Oxley Library and online sources. Heritage register citations for individual places on the Register of the National Estate, Queensland Heritage Register and Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register were consulted. Unpublished heritage consultancy reports held by the Cultural Heritage Branch of the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Cultural Heritage Co-ordination Unit of the Department of Natural Resources and Water were reviewed.

#### 3.5.3 Survey

Multiple surveys of the Study Area were undertaken to locate and record non-Aboriginal cultural heritage. Places located, recorded and photographed included all places on the Register of the National Estate, Queensland Heritage Register and Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register. Places identified in Brisbane City Council's GIS as Potential Heritage Buildings/Places were located and recorded. Additional places of potential heritage significance (i.e. places that are not on any heritage register but may still have heritage value) were also identified and recorded during the surveys.

Aboriginal heritage surveys were undertaken separately by the two Aboriginal Parties for the Study Area. Both groups reported separately and their findings are including in this report.



### 3.5.4 Community Consultation

A program of community consultation with local heritage and historical associations was developed. Letters inviting involvement in the consultation process were sent to:

- The Auchenflower Residents Alliance;
- Milton History Group;
- Toowong and District Historical Society; and
- West Toowong Community Association.

Only the Toowong and District Historical Society responded and provided input into this report.

Discussions were also held with the Friends of Toowong Cemetery who provided detailed information about their concerns for the impacts on Toowong Cemetery and the surrounding area. Ms Hilda Maclean, President of the Friends of Toowong Cemetery, is on the Northern Link Western Community Reference Group.

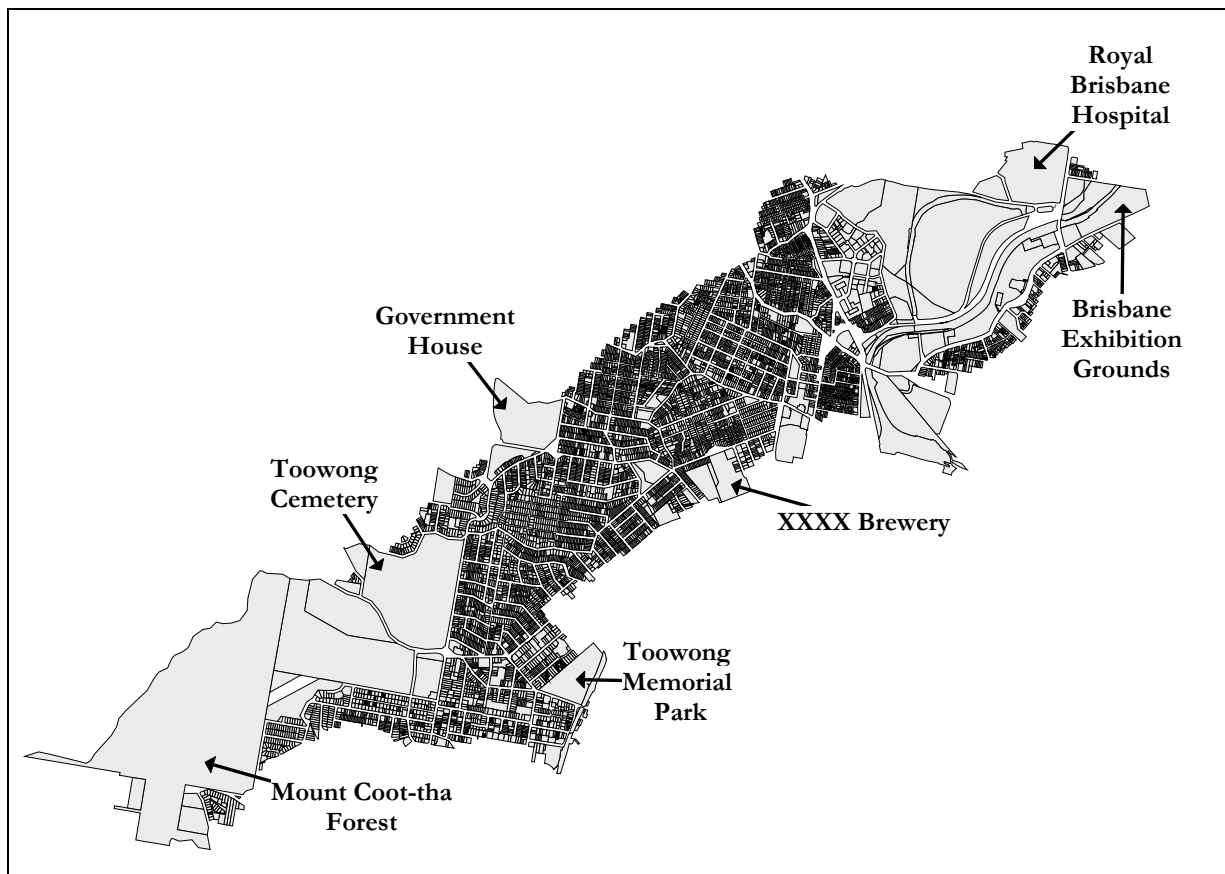
There are two Aboriginal Parties for the Study Area – Jagera Daran Pty Ltd and Turrbal Association Inc. Both Aboriginal Parties were specifically commissioned to be involved in this project and produced reports and/or recommendations concerning the Aboriginal heritage of the proposed corridor.

### 3.5.5 Mapping

The location of all heritage places recorded during the non-Aboriginal heritage surveys have been identified and mapped in a GIS, using MapInfo software. The GIS has been developed from data supplied by the Brisbane City Council, combining Heritage and Character Survey data, and Digital Cadastral Database (DCDB) data of the Study Area. Modifications and updates have been made to the data as a result of the survey process. A buffer around the Study Area of 300m was used in order to ensure identification of all relevant non-Aboriginal heritage places.

## 4. The Study Area

The Study Area consists of a corridor that traverses the inner western suburbs of Brisbane from Toowong in the west to Kelvin Grove in the east (Figure 4-1). For the purposes of the Cultural Heritage Study, a 300m buffer was applied around the Study Area to ensure that all places that may be affected by the proposed development were captured in the study. Therefore the Cultural Heritage Study includes the Royal Brisbane Hospital, the Brisbane Exhibition Grounds, Lang Park and Government House.



■ **Figure 4-1. The Study Area.**

From the historical research undertaken for the project it became obvious that certain sections of the Study Area shared many similar themes in their suburban development. Consequently, the non-Indigenous cultural heritage the Study Area is divided into three districts, namely the southwest, the central and the northeast (Figure 4-2).



■ **Figure 4-2. Division of the Study Area into three Districts.**

Over the years a number of unpublished consultancy reports have been produced on the cultural heritage of specific places located within the Study Area. A number of these were consulted for this project, namely:

- Allom Lovell Architects 1999 Gona Barracks, Kelvin Grove: A cultural heritage assessment and strategy for conservation. Report for the Department of Defence.
- Allom Lovell Architects 2000 Toowong Cemetery: A conservation plan. Report to Brisbane City Council.
- Allom Lovell Architects 2000 Toowong Cemetery: A heritage management protocol. Report to Brisbane City Council.
- Allom Lovell Architects 2005 The Former Nurses' Quarters: Lady Bowen Precinct, Spring Hill. Report to the Department of Public Works.
- Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle 1989 Old Museum Building Conservation Study.

- Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle 1990 Old Museum Building Conservation Project: Specification conservation of the fence.
- Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle 1990 Old Museum Building Conservation Project: Specification conservation of the towers.
- Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle 1992 The School House Brisbane Grammar School: An appraisal of significance for the Brisbane Grammar School Board of Trustees.
- Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle 1994 The Character of Residential Areas, Brisbane. Report to Brisbane City Council.
- Ann Wallin and Associates 1998 A Cultural Heritage Analysis of the Proposed City Valley Bypass Corridor. Report to Connell Wagner.
- Ann Wallin and Associates 1998 A Cultural Heritage Analysis of Mount Coot-tha Forest, Deagon Wetlands and Kedron Brook Floodway. Report to Brisbane City Council.
- ARCHAEO Cultural Heritage Services 2000 Cultural Heritage Assessment for the Roma Street Parkland Project. Report to Bovis LendLease and the Department of Public Works and Housing.
- ARCHAEO Cultural Heritage Services 2001 Archaeological Excavation of Victoria Park Brisbane. Report to Brisbane City Council.
- ARCHAEO Cultural Heritage Services 2001 Cultural Heritage Monitoring of the Inner City Bypass (ICB) Construction Works through RNA Showgrounds, Brisbane, Southeast Queensland. Report to Leighton Contractors.
- Beames, R G 1971 Howard Street Rosalie.
- Brisbane City Council Heritage Unit and Robert Riddell 1993 Spring Hill Baths: A conservation plan.
- Buchanan Architects 2001 St Brigids Church Red Hill: A report for the Corporation of the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane.
- Burmester, Paul and Margaret Cook 2000 Conservation Plan for Brisbane Grammar School.
- Catherine Brouwer Landscape Architects 2002 Bowen Park Renovation of Rotunda: Report to the EPA Heritage Branch.
- Connell Wagner Pty Ltd 1996 Mobile Telecommunications Network Base Station at Paddington (B.143) Environmental Planning Report.
- Cooper, Pam 1995 History through Monuments: Two faces of war.
- Heritage Unit, Department of Development and Planning, Brisbane City Council 1991 Fortitude Valley Heritage Protection Plan.

- HT420 & HT428 Applied History Groups, The University of Queensland History Department 1995 Lady Bowen Hospital Complex Heritage Study: 497-535 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill.
- Marquis-Kyle, Peter 2000 Old Museum Building Conservation Management Plan.
- Prangnell, Jonathan 2002 Suncorp Stadium Archaeological Salvage: Volume 2: Photographic Record.
- Prangnell, Jonathan 2003 Suncorp Stadium Archaeological Salvage: Volume 4: Skeletal Material and Grave Artefacts.
- Prangnell, Jonathan and Anthony McKeough 2003 Suncorp Stadium Archaeological Salvage: Volume 3: Fill Artefacts.
- Prangnell, Jonathan and Jill Reid 1999 A Desktop Cultural Heritage Assessment of a Proposed Brisbane to Cairns Fibre Optic Cable Route. Report to SKM.
- Prangnell, Jonathan and Kevin Rains 2001 Cultural Heritage Report of Historical Landscapes and Materials at the Lang Park Redevelopment Site. Report to SKM.
- Prangnell, Jonathan and Kevin Rains 2001 Cultural Heritage Report of Historical Landscapes and Materials at the Proposed Kelvin Grove Urban Village Redevelopment Site.
- Prangnell, Jonathan and Kevin Rains 2002 Initial Archaeological Salvage of Parts of the Kelvin Grove Urban Village Development Site.
- Prangnell, Jonathan and Kevin Rains 2002 Suncorp Stadium Archaeological Salvage: Volume 1: Excavation Report.
- Project Services with Catherine Brouwer Landscape Architects 1998 Old Museum Gardens Conservation Study.
- Puller, Margaret and Jinx Miles 1995 Toowong Ridge Conservation Area: RNE assessment review for the Australian Heritage Commission.
- Queensland Administrative Services Department Heritage Buildings Group 1994 Resident Medical Officers' Quarters Royal Brisbane Hospital: Historic record.
- Queensland Administrative Services Department Heritage Buildings Group 1995 The Exhibition Concert Hall at the Old Museum: Report on a proposed development.
- Queensland Department of Transport 1992 Supplementary Information Heritage Council Application Government House for Kaye Street Improvements.
- Sinnamon, Ian 2000 Grangehill at 451 Gregory Terrace Spring Hill, Brisbane Conservation Plan.

- Turrbal Association Inc. 1998 Cultural Heritage Report of the Gona Barracks Site, Kelvin Grove, Brisbane. Report to the Carson Group.
- Walker, Meredith 2001 Heritage Precincts in Queensland: Recognition and management under the *Queensland Heritage Act*.
- Wilson Landscape Architects 1992 Brisbane Grammar School Gregory Terrace: Landscape study.
- Wilson Landscape Architects 1992 Specification of Landscape Work for Brisbane Grammar School Rainforest Area.

## 5. Aboriginal Heritage

### 5.1 Background

*Most people are aware that the aborigines of Australia are of a black colour ... but very few comparatively are aware of the vast extent of the earth's surface which this ancient and singular race have roamed over from time immemorial, and which they have been unquestionably the aboriginal inhabitants. Long before European navigators had discovered New Holland and Van Diemen's Land ... they had occupied, and parcelled out among their wandering tribes, the whole extent of these vast regions, which are nearly as large as all Europe (John Dunmore Lang 1861:309).*

The Northern Link Study Area is a precisely defined precinct within the bounds of modern Brisbane. In terms of Aboriginal occupation and significance, however, it is a small part of a larger dynamic landscape that hosted not only the Brisbane-based group but also a diverse range of neighbouring groups involved in economic, subsistence, social, ritual and political activities.

Aboriginal groups were usually organised along patrilineal lines and residence patterns were patrilocal. However resource access was also acquired maternally. This meant groups were socially, culturally and economically mobile both within and beyond home 'territories'. Groups were able to respond to geographic and seasonal resource variability, based on a network of contacts, rights and obligations based on marriage, trade, and ceremonies (see Morwood 1986; Whalley 1987). Some of these aspects of the Aboriginal landscape are reflected in historical records of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, and provide a palimpsest of Aboriginal life in early Brisbane. However in order to appreciate the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the Study Area it is important to understand it within the broader regional context.

### 5.2 The Moreton Region

#### 5.2.1 Archaeological Evidence for Aboriginal Occupation in the Moreton Region

The earliest archaeological evidence for occupation of the Moreton Region comes from Wallen Wallen Creek on North Stradbroke Island. Charcoal in association with cultural material was dated to 21430±400 years BP (Neal and Stock 1986; Ulm and Reid 2000). The site was first occupied when Stradbroke Island was a sand hill and the coastline was many kilometres further east. The New Brisbane Airport Site (LB:C69), excavated by the University of Queensland between 1987-1990, has a basal date of 4830±110 years BP (Ulm and Reid 2000). This site, on which Smith and Prangnell worked in the late 1980s, was occupied at a time when the shoreline of Moreton Bay was at the foot of the cliffs at Banyo (the current location of the Australian Catholic University McAuley Campus). At that time the site was a beach spit; faunal remains recovered indicate that the occupants were exploiting shellfish and fish. Other sites close to the present-day coastline, such as Bribie Island 9 and



Sandstone Point which exhibit reliance on marine resources, have returned dates of  $3280 \pm 80$  years BP (Smith 1992) and  $2290 \pm 100$  years BP (Ulm and Reid 2000) respectively. Platypus Rockshelter, overlooking the Brisbane River on a terrace now submerged by Wivenhoe Dam, demonstrated an occupation sequence from  $4540 \pm 80$  years BP, with evidence of exploitation of riverine and terrestrial resources (Hall and Hiscock 1988). Other rockshelters in the Moreton Region such as Christmas Creek ( $3720 \pm 60$  years BP, Bonica 1992), Gatton ( $3820 \pm 120$  years BP, Morwood 1986), Maidenwell ( $4300 \pm 70$  years BP, Morwood 1986) and Bushranger's Cave ( $9270 \pm 100$  years BP, Ulm and Hall 1996) also demonstrate occupation sequences encompassing a range of environments and resource bases, as well as stone artefact raw materials and technological developments.

There are no dated Aboriginal archaeological sites within the Greater Brisbane area. Rapid urban expansion prior to the recognition of the importance of Aboriginal places would have destroyed many sites. The majority of these sites would have been open, rather than in rockshelters, and subject to natural erosional events such as weathering and flooding, and scavenging by animals. In the process of urban expansion archaeological and material culture items were casually collected. The Queensland Museum holds seven stone axes collected by the Petrie family from Brisbane Aborigines. The Museum collection also includes a stone axe collected from Munro Street Auchenflower, within the Study Area. An Aboriginal cranium and a stone axe, both from unspecified locations in Toowong, are also housed in the Museum.

### 5.2.2 Socio-cultural networks

Meston (1895:82) observed that 'each tribe was restricted to its own territory and spoke its own dialect', and that 'in Morton [sic] Bay alone there were no less than eight distinct dialects'. Certainly different groups had particular 'signifiers'. For example, the left little fingers of coastal women were removed, something the inland groups never did (see Petrie 1992:57). This discreteness of basic groupings may have contributed to the European misconstruction of Aboriginal groups as being entirely distinct from each other despite clear evidence to the contrary (Smith 2003). The historical sources, including Meston, indicate a complex web of social and political relationships throughout the Moreton Region and beyond (e.g. Mathew 1910; Meston 1895; Petrie 1992; Whalley 1987; Winterbotham 1957).

The Aborigines of southeast Queensland participated in the triennial bunya (*bonyi*) festival, when groups came together from the Clarence in the south, the Burnett in the north, and west to the Moonie and Maranoa in the Blackall Ranges and Bunya Mountains. 'The strangers were received with every hospitality' (Meston 1895:82). Around 1847 Tom Petrie accompanied the Brisbane Aborigines to the bunya festival (see Petrie 1992). Other groups also hosted festivals or return feasts during seasonal resource gluts. For example, Bribie Island's attraction for large groups was the mullet run, a couple of months or so after the bunya festival (Smith 2003).



Intermarriage between Aboriginal groups in the Moreton Region, like other areas across Australia, was common practice. ‘Tribes intermarried with others, even at long distances ... [marriage] of first, second, third or fourth cousins was treated as incest and punished by death’ (Meston 1895:89). The traditions varied with regard to widows and widowers. ‘On Bribie Island a widower could marry his wife’s sister, but a widow could marry no nearer her husband than a cousin’ (Meston 1895:89).

There were at least 120 bora grounds in the Moreton Region. Bora grounds were used for initiations and other ceremonies, and in dispute resolution. Some sites may have served both ceremonial (including initiation) and dispute settlement purposes, while others were used only for the latter (Satterthwait and Heather 1987:17). In discussing the initiation of young men Petrie states that the inland groups from Ipswich, Cressbrook, Mount Brisbane and Brisbane generally used the bora ground at Samford. Groups from further north, including the Maroochy, Noosa, Kilcoy, Durundur, and Barambah groups used the Humpybong bora ground. He describes the Logan, Amity Point (North Stradbroke Island), North Pine, and Moreton and Bribie Island coastal groups as having ‘their ring’ at North Pine (Petrie 1992:55). Use of the bora grounds depended on which group ‘had the most boys ready for the ceremony, and did the inviting. If a coast tribe invited, then all the others went to the ring that tribe would naturally use, and so on’ (Petrie 1992:55). There were also certain places for the fights that follow ‘kippa’ making. The inland groups went to the site of the Roma Street Railway Station and the coast tribes went either to York’s Hollow (Victoria Park) or Eagle Farm (Petrie 1992:55) (see below).

### 5.2.3 Subsistence and settlement in the Moreton Region

The Aborigines of the Moreton Region had available to them a rich resource base, particularly marine and littoral resources, a veritable ‘seafood supermarket’ (Hall 1982: 87). This resource base afforded the coastal groups a relatively sedentary lifestyle, in that there was no need to relocate to pursue different types of food only seasonally available. The Reverend John Gregor observed in 1846:

Their condition is one of plenty ... It is a great mistake to suppose that the Aborigines of these districts have not an abundance of food. Throughout the whole year the supply is plentiful, and two hours exertion generally secures them enough to satisfy their wants for twenty-four (in Hall 1982:85).

Daily subsistence activities are most commonly recorded as fishing by men, and fern root collection and processing by women (see Uniacke 1823 in Mackaness 1979). Other subsistence activities included shellfish gathering, hunting of terrestrial mammals and reptiles, hunting birds, and collection of honey and plant foods (see Hall 1982:85; Smith 1992, 2003).

Flinders (1799) and Uniacke (1823) observed Aborigines fishing in parties either with seine-type nets requiring co-operative use, or with the 'tow-row' scoop net common in many areas of the Moreton Region. The constant use of the nets caused the men to develop protuberances on their wrists; these were the mark of a fisherman (Petrie 1992:73). Weirs were also constructed to catch fish. Fish that were difficult to net, or present only in small numbers, were speared. Leftover fish were closely wrapped in grass to exclude flies, and then hung in dillies (Petrie 1992). Women traditionally did not fish, but with the introduction of European rods and lines adopted the practice (Petrie 1992:73). There is no evidence, however, that they subsequently took over fishing from the men to any degree. There was no seasonality in fishing as fish are available all year round, although species and numbers vary (see Walters 1987).

The fern root staple was *Blechnum indicum*, bungwall (dingowa on Stradbroke Island). This was collected by the women in great quantities, roasted, scraped and pounded into cakes (Eipper 1841 in Steele 1975; Petrie 1992). From all reports its preparation was a female-only activity. Both Eipper and Petrie comment on the constant noise of the chopping when the root was being prepared, and of the sight of busy 'wives' and 'mothers' preparing the root for their families. Other vegetable foods included fresh-water rush roots, wild yams, and the shoots of cabbage-tree palms and common palms. Certain plants, such as cunjevoi, Moreton Bay chestnut, and zamia nuts had to be leached of poison before consumption by putting them into dillies and soaking them in water (Petrie 1992).

Swans were caught from canoes during the moulting season when they could not fly (Petrie 1992:90). Ducks were netted, or grabbed from underneath in swamps. Duck eggs were also a favourite food (Petrie 1992:91). Boomerangs were used to scare birds into nets stretched between trees, and emus were caught in staked out nets (Hall 1982:86).

Kangaroo and wallaby were either caught in nets stretched across clear pockets in forests, or driven into waterholes and speared (Petrie 1992:84-86). Although generally roasted whole like most animal foods (including other marsupials and reptiles), particularly fine skins were first removed for use as rugs and cloaks (possum being the preferred skin for the latter). Possums were caught by either knocking or poking them out of their holes, or chopping sections out of trees (Petrie 1992). Koalas were taken by climbing trees.

Groups in the subcoastal Moreton Region were more mobile and less densely distributed than the coastal groups (Lilley 1984). Lilley (1984:27) suggests that people gathered at 'large extrafamilial base camps near major lakes and rivers during the drier winter months to exploit the resources in the fringing forest/aquatic zone, and lowland open forests'. During the wetter summer months they dispersed to hunt and forage in smaller family groups.

#### 5.2.4 Material culture

Although stone artefacts dominate the known archaeological record the majority of material culture items used by the Brisbane Aborigines were, in common with Aboriginal people all over Australia, manufactured from organic materials. The material culture items of Brisbane did not vary significantly from those used by other Aboriginal groups in the Moreton Region.

Many material culture items were made of wood or bark. These included boomerangs, spears, ‘waddies’, digging sticks, shields, coolamons and canoes. Petrie described two types of boomerangs, one a ‘toy’ which returned when thrown and which was also used to frighten birds into nets. The other type of boomerang was used in fighting, and for hunting heavy game. It did not return when thrown, but generally travelled straight for a distance before curving to the right or left. The direction it followed was controlled by the throwing technique. The fighting/hunting boomerangs were heavier, rounder, and less curved than the toys, but manufactured in the same manner. A curved tree root or branch was selected, initial preparation was with stone axe or adze, and then the boomerang was shaved smooth using a shell (Petrie 1992:100-101). Petrie (1992:101-102) describes three types of spear. Vessels for holding honey, and water, were made from bark, wood, and palm fibre.

Nets were manufactured from vine fibres. The mesh of the nets varied between small for fish and birds to heavier, more open weave for dugong and kangaroo (Mathew 1910; Meston 1895; Petrie 1992). Other fibres employed for various tasks included treated sinews and tendons, kangaroo fur, and human hair (Smith 2003).

##### 5.2.4.1 Stone items

‘It was not every man who had a stone tomahawk [axe or adze] to leave behind him; they were hard to make and therefore not plentiful’ (Petrie 1992:104). This is somewhat of an overstatement on Petrie’s behalf, although it is true that there is a degree of skill involved in manufacturing extensively reworked artefacts. The blank was shaped, and then ground on wetted sandstone or other rock. When shaped, a handle of strong vine was attached and secured by bees’ wax (Petrie 1992:104-105). Other ‘tomahawks’ were used without handles to break bones to get at the marrow. Petrie (1992:105) also refers to stone knives ornamented with possum fur stuck on with bees’ wax, made from reddish-coloured flint stone.

Other ‘formal’ stone implements include grindstones and mullers, and the bevelled pounders characterised by Kamminga (1981) and used for processing bungwall (see also Gillieson and Hall 1982; Hall and Hiscock 1988; Higgins 1988). For most tasks, however, straightforward sharp stone flakes were sufficient and these form the majority of stone assemblages in the Moreton Region (see Smith 2003).

Flaked artefacts are the result of flaking or fracturing a rock by the use of a hammerstone or other percussive instrument. Flaking often creates distinctive, conchoidal surfaces, so called because of their resemblance to a bivalve shell (Hiscock 1988:9). This controlled conchoidal fracturing only occurs in rock with certain characteristics; rock types that have these characteristics in varying degrees are siliceous rocks such as chert, obsidian, silcrete, quartz and quartzite, and many fine-grained volcanic rocks such as trachyte, rhyolite, andesite and basalt. More than 30 different raw material types have been found at some Moreton region sites (Smith 2003).

Sources for the preferred raw materials for artefact manufacture occur throughout southeast Queensland. In the Brisbane area there are pockets of volcanics (e.g. Mt Glorious, Brookfield) as well as the extensive Neranleigh-Fernvale and Kurwongbah metasedimentary beds, and the Brisbane Tuff which underlies some areas of the city (Willmott and Stevens 1992). Silcrete, quartz and quartzite river cobbles are common. Further afield the Glasshouse Mountains, part of the North Arm volcanics, provide an extensive range of sources of fine-grained volcanics as well as silica rich rocks such as chalcedony (Smith 2003). The Gold Coast hinterland is also a source of high quality volcanic and sedimentary raw materials. Both North Stradbroke Island and Moreton Island have outcrops of stone suitable for artefact manufacture (Richardson 1979; Ross *et al.* 2003)

While river cobbles may have been casually collected and used, studies indicate that ‘quarry’ sites were socio-culturally important (Binford and O’Connell 1977; Cottrell 1985; Gould and Saggers 1985; McBryde 1984; Torrence 1986). Ross *et al.* (2003) have recently developed this further in a specifically Moreton Region context. In their study, the quarries at Gunumbah (Cape Moreton) on Moreton Island are documented and discussed within an archaeological, anthropological and Aboriginal framework. Cape Moreton is one of the principal sources of a variety of raw materials, along with Point Lookout on Stradbroke Island (Richardson 1979; Ross *et al.* 2003). Particular families within the Ngugi Aboriginal community strictly control access to the Cape Moreton quarry sites. Although some parts of the quarries consist simply of cobbles away from the major outcrops, collection and removal must be strictly within Ngugi tradition and Law (Ross *et al.* 2003).

Undoubtedly similar circumstances concerning access to and procurement of raw materials also obtained at mainland primary and secondary sources (see Mulvaney and Kamminga 1999). Procurement practices were ‘embedded’ in the broadest sense in the active social, economic, political and ritual networks of which they were part. Exchanges such as those described by Ross *et al.* (2003) would have taken place during large formal gatherings, as well as less formal encounters involving one or more family members from various groups and the owners or traders which were part of daily life. In exchange for stone, the recipients would have provided both tangible and intangible goods (see McBryde 1984).

### 5.3 The Study Corridor

John Oxley was the New South Wales Surveyor-General from 1812 - 1828. In October 1823 he left Sydney to examine and report on the suitability of Port Curtis, Port Bowen and Moreton Bay as sites for penal settlements. On anchoring in Pumicestone Passage on 29 November his vessel was hailed by a group of Aborigines, one of whom was then discovered to be a European, Thomas Pamphlett. The story of the 'three castaways', Pamphlett, Finnegan and Parsons, and how they came to be in Moreton Bay in 1823, is well known (see Lergessner 1993; Mackaness 1979; Meston 1895; Steele 1972; Welsby in Thomson 1967). They and another convict, Thompson, left Sydney on March 21, 1823 in a large open boat to head south to the Illawarra to obtain timber. A storm blew them northwards and they were eventually shipwrecked on Moreton Island, Thompson having died during the voyage. Possessing no navigational equipment, they believed themselves south of Sydney, rather than 600 miles or so north. In the subsequent seven months the three moved widely over the Moreton Region in the company of various Aboriginal groups, visiting Noosa, spending some time on Bribie Island, and travelling up the Brisbane River. Oxley found Pamphlett and Finnegan on Bribie Island and at Toorbul Point respectively on 29 and 30, November 1823; Parsons was found in the same area in September 1824.

Pamphlett and Finnegan were picked up, and Finnegan acted as Oxley's guide on his voyage up the Brisbane River as far as Goodna, plotting points and camping along the way. Groups of Aborigines were noted near the Toowong area. Oxley returned in September 1824 with the botanist Allan Cunningham to continue surveying and mapping the river and surrounding countryside. Near Breakfast Creek on 17 September his party encountered a group of Aborigines, one of whom stole Oxley's hat. Ten days later on the return downstream Oxley camped at Crescent Reach at Toowong and saw 'a large assemblage of natives on the same spot we saw them last year. It was evidently a favoured place for them, most probably on account of water being convenient' (Oxley 1823 in Steele 1972:147). The camp was visited by the Aborigines, including the man who had stolen Oxley's hat at Breakfast Creek. Oxley demanded the return of his hat and was refused. Scuffles broke out and one of the Aborigines was shot '... apparently severely but not dangerously wounded' (Oxley 1823 in Steele 1972:148). Later that night sounds of dancing, perhaps a corroboree were heard, as well as the wailing of women and children. Oxley expressed no remorse at the shooting, nor speculated on the ultimate fate of the victim. Instead he hoped that the news would spread to the settlement (then at Redcliffe) and act as a deterrent against further petty thefts (Oxley 1823 in Steele 1972:148-9). Colliver and Woolston (1978:69) report that Aborigines were still living in the Toowong area in the 1860s and that corroborees were occasionally held there.

An unmounted stone axe from Munro Street, Auchenflower, within the Study Area, is in the Queensland Museum collection. There is also an Aboriginal cranium and a stone axe from unspecified locations in Toowong in the collection.

Steele (1978) and Colliver and Woolston (1978) suggest that Brisbane itself was sparsely populated before establishment of the European settlement in 1825. ‘Aboriginals might occasionally be found fishing with nets in the shallow water, or gathering fern-root and chestnuts on the shore ... They were nomadic, and although they sometimes camped by the ponds of fresh water in Roma Street, they soon moved along their beaten paths to other campsites at Toowong, Bowen Hills, Newstead, Nundah and Nudgee’ (Steele 1978:5). ‘The choice of the site of Brisbane for the permanent establishment of the penal settlement was influenced, in part, by the absence of Aboriginals. At Redcliffe there had been constant problems with the theft of tools and animals; Brisbane, however, was situated on a pocket away from the natives’ highway’ (Colliver and Woolston 1978:58). Colliver and Woolston do not cite a source for their assertion of Aboriginal absence. In any case, all three writers overlook the Aboriginal social and economic mobility outlined in the ‘Regional’ section above. It is certainly at odds with the views expressed by the missionary Christopher Eipper in 1841 (and quoted in the same volume): that Moreton Bay was well adapted for missionary purposes as its situation was ‘peculiarly adapted for missionary exertions, as it lies at the great thoroughfare of the Aborigines, when proceeding either from the north or south along the sea-coast, as well as those coming from the interior’ (in Colliver and Woolston 1978:58).

Further evidence for the fluid nature of social and economic relationships between Aboriginal groups around Brisbane is provided by Charles Phillips, who arrived in Hamilton as a small boy in 1848. Phillips was friendly with the Aborigines, ‘especially the Bribie Island ‘tribe’ which frequented the Hamilton and Eagle Farm areas and had their camps there. [Phillips] remembered a battle which took place approximately at what is now the corner of Hamilton and Toorak Roads, Hamilton, between the Bribie Island and the Bunya Bunya peoples, the latter being put to flight’ (Colliver and Woolston 1978:69). In 1852 Dundalli, an adopted Bribie Islander, led a fight at York’s Hollow between the Ningi Ningi and Bribie groups against the Brisbane Aborigines (Knight 1898:311).

Aborigines were tolerated within the settlement during the day but were excluded as the sun began to set. Mounted troopers used to ride about after 4pm cracking stockwhips as a signal for the Aborigines to leave town. The numerous ‘Boundary Streets’ around Brisbane (including the one at Spring Hill that is in the Study Area) represent many of the old boundaries of Aboriginal exclusion. A natural boundary was the Enoggera Creek Crossing at what is now Bancroft Park, Kelvin Grove, northwest of the Study Area (Colliver and Woolston 1978:64).

Despite these nightly curfews, it appears that Aboriginal economic and ritual activities were tolerated around the Study Area, at least in the early years of the free settlement (1842-1865). Tom Petrie often went hunting and collecting honey with the Aborigines along Bowen Terrace, Teneriffe, Bowen Hills, Spring Hill and Red Hill (Petrie 1992:88), all within the Study Area.



Ritualised fighting around the Brisbane area was common in the early days of the settlement. In the 1840s there was a large gathering to witness a new corroboree brought by the Ipswich clan. After the corroboree a fight broke out between the northern Bribie, Mooloolah, Maroochy, Noosa, Durundur, Kilcoy and Barambah groups on the one side, and the Brisbane, Ipswich, Rosewood, Wivenhoe, Logan and Stradbroke Island groups on the other. In all there were about 700 Aborigines involved. The Brisbane, Stradbroke, Logan and groups in between were camped at the Green Hills (above Roma Street Station), the Ipswich, Rosewood and Wivenhoe groups camped on the site of Petrie Barracks, and the northern groups camped on the site of the Normanby Hotel (Petrie 1992:160-161). This latter is a designated Aboriginal cultural heritage site and on the Department Natural Resources and Water Indigenous Cultural Heritage Database as LB:N51.

There are at least two recorded burial sites in or near the study corridor. Wheat Creek was a creek that began near what is now Roma Street Station and entered the river at the bottom of Creek Street. It was a chain of ponds flanking the convict wheat fields (hence its name). Close to habitation and ceremonial areas, it also held '[t]he bones of many Aborigines ... mixed together in the hollow trunk of a dead gum tree near Wheat Creek' (Steele 1978:5). Charles Fraser, Colonial Botanist from 1821 to 1831, visited Moreton Bay settlement in 1828. 'Meston reported that Fraser found a native cemetery represented by hollow logs filled with the bones of blacks of all sizes at the mouth of Breakfast Creek.' (Colliver and Woolston 1978:76). Lang observed that when a person died

at Moreton Bay they usually carve the emblem or coat of arms of the tribe to which he belonged on the bark of a tree close to the spot where he died ... The first of these affecting memorials of aboriginal mortality which I happened to see was pointed out to me near Breakfast Creek ... I remained fixed to the spot for a few minutes, till I fancied I could identify the rude carving on the bark with the raised figures on the breasts of the aboriginal tribe of the Brisbane district (Lang 1861:367-8).

### 5.3.1 York's Hollow

York's Hollow (Barrambin) is the most important Aboriginal cultural heritage site known within the Study Area (Figure 5-1. York's Hollow 1864 (John Oxley Library). Certainly it is the place most frequently referred to in the literature concerning Aborigines and early Brisbane. It includes the area now covered by Victoria Park, the Brisbane General Hospital, and the RNA Exhibition Grounds. Prior to 1890 Breakfast Creek flowed through York's Hollow. The area comprises Site LB:N62 on the Department of Natural Resources and Water Indigenous Cultural Heritage Database of Aboriginal cultural heritage places.



■ **Figure 5-1. York's Hollow 1864 (John Oxley Library).**

It is clear from the literary sources that York's Hollow played an active role in the lives not only of the Brisbane Aborigines but also other groups within the Moreton Region. The Aboriginal name for the location was Barrambin; it acquired its European name from the Duke of York, the settlers' name for the acknowledged elder of the local Aboriginal clan. It was a useful food gathering spot, but there are also suggestions that it also held religious significance (Cryle 1986:26). It was here, in the 'wilds of Bowen Hills' that Tom Petrie spent memorable childhood moments observing and participating in Aboriginal life (Petrie 1992:27,118). As a boy he took refuge at the camp 'out Bowen Hills way' after being caught smoking by his father (Petrie 1992:3).

'When [Tom Petrie], was quite a boy he was sent to look for some strayed cows to York's Hollow (the present Brisbane Exhibition Ground), which was all wild bush, and was a great fighting ground for the blacks ... [they] were all camped there' (Petrie 1992:35). He encountered an old woman who was crying because her son had been killed. 'She had her son's skin ... in her dilly bag. Petrie's father tried to buy it from her, but she would not part with it' (Colliver and Woolston 1978:79). Her husband subsequently gave Tom Petrie four pieces of his son's scarred skin.

Groups of up to 800 gathered at York's Hollow for ceremonial and trading purposes from as far away as the Blackall Ranges (Petrie 1992:164-5). The Brisbane Aborigines did not have the aggressive reputation of some others, e.g. the coastal and northern groups, but such large gatherings were a source of disquiet for the local settlers (Cryle 1986:26). The proximity of the York's Hollow camp to



the European settlement meant that, although Aborigines were excluded from the settlement at night by curfews, the Europeans had easy and almost unrestricted access to the Aboriginal camp. Men from the settlement would occasionally enter the camps for sexual or violent purposes, often going armed. During the late 1840s and early 1850s, York's Hollow was the scene of several such incidents (Cryle 1986:26). The Duke of York's clan frequently bore the brunt of misplaced blame for the actions of neighbouring northern tribes and became the targets of white vigilantism (Cryle 1986:26).

This 'blame game' is exemplified in the events following the murders on 18 October, 1846 of a North Pine settler, Andrew Gregor, and his housekeeper Mrs Shannon. Enquiries by the military, and by the Crown Lands Commissioner Stephen Simpson indicated that the offenders were members of a warlike north coast tribe. Mrs Shannon's children, the only witnesses, were brought to Brisbane where they gave confused testimony that seemed to implicate members of the Brisbane clan. 'In the outbreak of white vigilantism that followed, the Duke of York's people bore the brunt of recrimination' (Cryle 1986:27).

William Augustine Duncan, Collector of Customs at Moreton Bay, wrote:

The murder of a white settler by a tribe living about forty miles from the settlement was the signal for a sort of general rising to hunt down the unfortunate blacks, several of whom were deliberately fired on and killed. A 'peaceable old man' [the Duke of York] who was in the habit of cutting wood for me was fired at by a constable in the public street, his camp was attacked by another party of whites and one man was shot dead, another wounded in three places; the camp was burnt, furniture carried off and a woman who was with child so terrified that she died in a few days (in Cryle 1986:28).

The pregnant woman was the Duke of York's daughter, Kitty, who had been raped during the attack. Following another Aboriginal fatality, the shooting of Jacky Jacky by a party of ex-convict surveyors during a nocturnal raid on York's Hollow (allegedly for obtaining Aboriginal women for sexual purposes), there broke out a press war between the *Moreton Bay Courier* and the *Sydney Morning Herald*. The *Courier* tacitly supported the vigilante approach while the *Herald* reviled it. The press war in part led to the establishment of an enquiry into the raids which essentially came to nothing, as the witnesses called before Police Magistrate John Wickham were either constables or surveyors who had actively participated in the raids. Duncan, who suspected Wickham had organised the raids on York's Hollow, organised a parallel enquiry using Aboriginal witnesses, including the Duke of York, and his own batman McAllister. The enquiry was censored and again came to nothing (Cryle 1986:27-31).

In 1849, the York's Hollow clan were falsely accused of stealing one of Andrew Petrie's bullocks, planning to drive it into the swamp to hamstring and then butcher it. The Petries refused to believe

that the Aborigines would steal anything of theirs, but by the time they arrived at the Hollow the constables had already raided the camp and shot three of the men (Petrie 1992:143-145).

The 1850s saw the encroachment of the European settlement into York's Hollow. John Dunmore Lang's immigrants settled in Fortitude Valley not far from the site; the Bowen Hills scrub began to be cleared for farming and new estates were being established in Herston. The Aboriginal groups were forced further out to Breakfast Creek and Enoggera (Cryle 1986:32). The relocation did not prevent the continuation of acts of unprovoked brutality (see Evans 1986). By the 1860s most of the Aborigines had gone from York's Hollow. In the 1870s the Brisbane Municipal Council 'grappled with the substantial task of filling some ten acres of wetland lagoons' on the Victoria Park reserve to convert it to parkland (Cryle 1986:33). The first Exhibition was held at the new Exhibition Ground in 1876.

### 5.3.2 Archibald Meston, Aborigines, and the Public

In the 1890s Aboriginal fringe camps existed at Enoggera, Alderley and Sandgate, and some Aborigines still roamed the city streets. Archibald Meston complained to the Home Secretary in May 1897 that 'it seems specially undesirable for aboriginals - men and women - to be rambling about Brisbane in the vicinity of the Exhibition in a more or less demoralized condition while the metropolis is full of visitors' (in Blake 1986:50).

Meston was the chief architect of the *Aborigines Protection and Restriction of the Sale of Opium Act* passed in 1897 and, as a result, became the first Protector of Aborigines. The Act effectively ended the 'problem' of the fringe camps, as all Aborigines were removed to reserves at Deebing Creek, Durundur and Fraser Island - Meston's intent being 'absolute isolation from contact with whites except those specially appointed to guide and control them' (Meston in Blake 1986:50). The Act was meant 'to protect Aborigines from the vices and diseases of white civilisation; to prevent, if possible, their disappearance as a race' (in Blake 1986:50). Excluded from removal to the reserves were Aborigines in domestic service and those admitted to institutions as orphans, prisoners or patients.

From 1890 Meston promoted the use of Aborigines in public displays, especially in his 'Wild Australia' shows including dancing, mock-combat and re-enactments of early Aboriginal-European encounters (Blake 1986:56). Ironically, a number of these shows were performed at the Exhibition Grounds (Mackay 1998:239). He was not the first to promote public displays of Aboriginal people, as Petrie had organised a procession of 60 Aboriginal men in 1868 for the visit of Prince Alfred. The men were each paid half-a-crown but Petrie commented 'poor me - I got nothing for my trouble' (Petrie 1992:212).

Meston arranged for 70 men and nine women to put on a dancing and weapon-throwing display on the lawns of Government House in May 1901, in honour of the visiting (British) Duke and Duchess of York. This was followed by a ‘Mestonian triumph’, an arch constructed in George Street:

The foundation of the arch is covered with tea tree bark, carefully and neatly affixed and this in turn decorated profusely with grass trees, staghorns and bird’s nest ferns. On top of each buttress is erected a typical aboriginal gunyah, occupied by gins and piccaninnies with emu and kangaroo skins, mats, boomerang, spears and dilly bags etc., displayed before them. Beneath the arch itself have been strung beautiful shells glinting in the sunlight, and surmounting the whole is a beautiful specimen of a grass tree ... The arch was manned by no less than 60 aboriginals, ten of whom were 6’1” in height and a Coopers Creek man was 6’4”. On his right and left were a man from each of the other states ... They were all profusely decorated with emu feathers and their bodies lined out with red and white ochres, whilst they carried weapons from all parts of Australia (*The Queenslander* 25 May 1901 in Blake 1986:57).

The ultimate irony, however, occurred during the Royal National Association Exhibition in August 1911, at the site of the Duke of York’s camp. According to the then Protector of Aboriginals (Meston had left the post in 1903) the display:

created a great amount of interest, and was crowded with sightseers as long as the show was open. An aboriginal gunyah, built of tea tree bark and tenanted by a full-blooded aboriginal couple and young piccaninny, occupied the centre of the section and attracted a great deal of attention, for, strange as it may seem, many of the visitors to the show had never seen anything of that kind before (in Blake 1986:57).

## 5.4 Aboriginal Parties

There are two Aboriginal Parties for the Study Area: Jagera Daran Pty Ltd and Turrbal Association Inc. Both Aboriginal Parties have undertaken separate Aboriginal cultural heritage studies of the Study Area and produced separate reports.

The Jagera reported their findings by email to the Brisbane City Legal Practice on 12 June 2008.

The Turrbal report, prepared in May 2008, is entitled *Cultural Heritage Report (Indigenous Historical & Cultural Analysis) for the Proposed Northern Link Tunnel*.

### 5.4.1 Jagera Daran Pty Ltd

Jagera Daran Pty Ltd was specifically commissioned for this project by the Brisbane City Council to undertake a cultural heritage report of the Northern Link Study Area. Representatives of Jagera Daran Pty Ltd inspected the Study Area and produced three recommendations.

### 5.4.2 Turrbal Association Inc

The Turrbal Association Inc was specifically commissioned for this project by the Brisbane City Council to undertake a cultural heritage report of the Northern Link Study Area.

The Turrbal Association Inc identified a number of places within the Study Area as areas of cultural significance, namely:

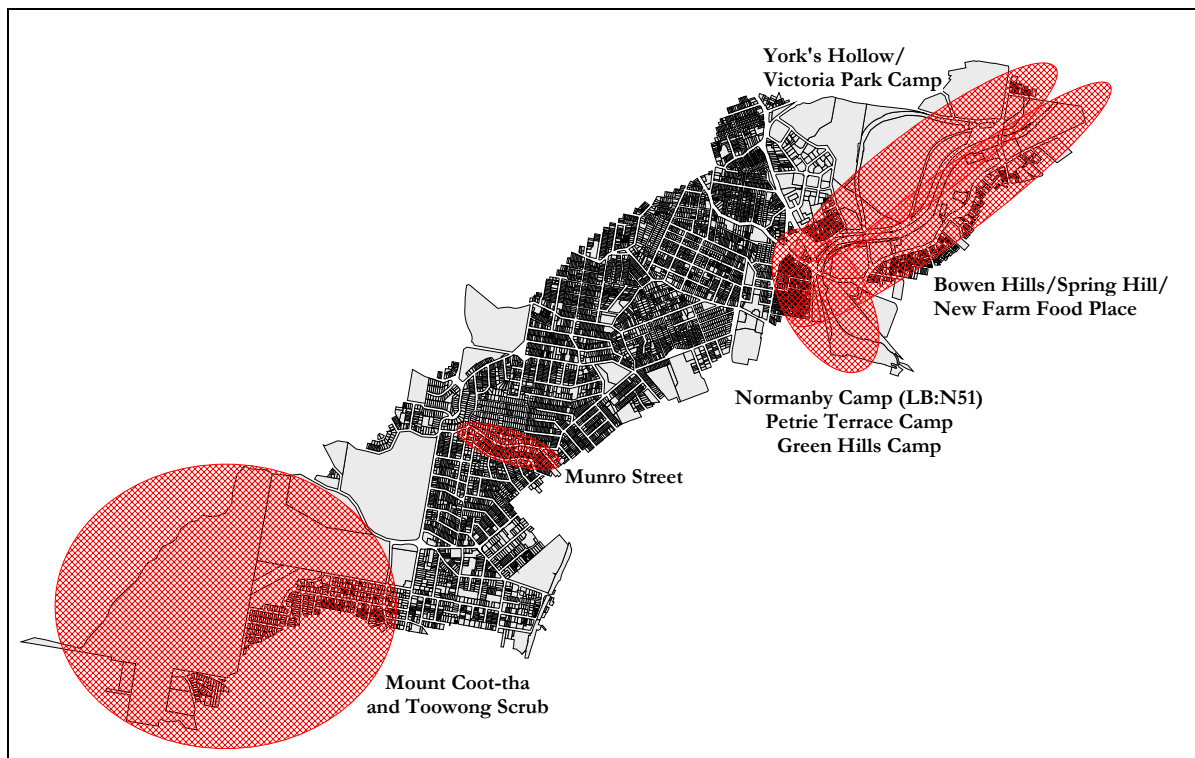
- Mt Coot-tha – identified as a Dreaming site of the Turrbal People, associated with the honey-bee dreaming (Turrbal 2008:50);
- Toowong – identified as a low-lying swampy area rich in resources (Turrbal 2008:49).
- Milton – identified as a low-lying, swampy area rich in resources (Turrbal 2008:49); and
- Victoria Park – identified as a major occupation area known as *Barrambin*. It was the site of ‘acrimony and hostility toward the Turrbal People’ by non-Aboriginal inhabitants of Brisbane (Turrbal 2008:50).

The Turrbal Association Inc has also identified that an important Aboriginal pathway existed between the area of Mt Coot-tha and Roma Street. Coronation Drive and Milton Road follow part of the route of this pathway (Turrbal 2008:56).

## 5.5 Registered Aboriginal Heritage Places

There are two places on the Queensland Indigenous Cultural Heritage Database that are located within the Study Area, namely:

- LB:N51, the campsite referred to by Petrie (1992:160-1) in the vicinity of the present day Normanby Hotel on Kelvin Grove Road. This was the camp used by the northern Aboriginal groups participating in ritual combat following a corroboree.
- LB:N62, the extensive camp, contact and cultural site at Victoria Park. This is the area of York's Hollow, the semi permanent base of the Brisbane Aborigines described in detail above.



■ **Figure 5-2. Location of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Places within the Study Area**

Other places have been identified during this research, namely:

- The axe collected from Munro Street, Toowong and now housed in the Queensland Museum, which indicates a general use of the entire area rather than specifically being a important place itself;
- The Mount Coot-tha and Toowong Scrub that was a major resource area and from which human bones and artefacts are known to have been collected; and
- The Bowen Hills/Spring Hill/ New Farm Food Place that was a large scale resource area.

## 6. Non-Aboriginal Heritage

### 6.1 The Establishment of Early Brisbane

#### 6.1.1 Early European Settlement

In response to a perceived laxity of discipline in New South Wales and the diminishing effectiveness of the threat of transportation as a deterrent to crime, the Earl of Bathurst, Secretary of State for War and Colonies, in 1819 appointed Thomas Bigge to conduct a wide-ranging examination into the state of New South Wales. The brief required Bigge to study the colony's administration and laws, convict system, religion and education, trade and agriculture (Johnston 1988:5). The resultant report recommended the establishment of three new colonies on the east coast, where convicts would be subjected to a more severe system of punishment. Convicts sent to New South Wales who re-offended or who showed no sign of reforming were to be removed to settlements to the north at Moreton Bay, Port Curtis or Port Bowen (Johnston 1988:5).

In 1823 the Surveyor-General, John Oxley, was sent to investigate these three potential sites. He dismissed both Port Curtis (Gladstone) and Port Bowen (above the Tropic of Capricorn) because of the unsuitability of the summer weather. In November 1823, Oxley sailed into Moreton Bay but because of a shortage of fresh water, he continued further south and entered a large river that he named Brisbane. He recommended the site of Breakfast Creek about 15km upriver as the place of settlement for the colony, as it contained hill streams for the supply of fresh water, open country and good soil (Johnston 1988:14). He suggested, however, that the Redcliffe Peninsula be used as an initial base as it provided easy and convenient access for shipping and his initial contact with the local Aboriginal people had been uneventful (Johnston 1988:14).

In August 1824 Governor Brisbane dispatched a founding party from Sydney, under the command of Lieutenant Henry Miller. The party consisted of Miller, his wife and children, the Commissariat storekeeper and surgeon, Walter Scott, members of the 40<sup>th</sup> regiment with their wives, John Oxley and his assistant, Hoddle, and Allan Cunningham, Botanical Collector. There was also a labour force of 29 convicts and an overseer. They set sail on His Majesty's brig *Amity* and established the Moreton Bay Penal Settlement at Redcliffe on 14 September 1824 (Steele 1975:xxi). As this was to be a penal colony based on hard labour, no oxen and plough were provided; rather the convicts were expected to break up the soil by hand (Johnston 1988:15).

The site proved difficult and, following several hostile encounters with local Aboriginal people, Miller decided that the Redcliffe site was 'unhealthy, unsatisfactory and unsafe' and urged that the settlement be moved (Holthouse 1982:7). In May 1825, the settlement was relocated to a site 27km up the Brisbane River on the northern bank (the site of present day William Street). This was an elevated location with water holes and cooling breezes. The southern bank was a cliff of rock,

suitable for building material, and a fertile flood plain. The new settlement was named 'Edenglassie' after Governor Brisbane's birthplace in Scotland (Johnston 1988:19).

The settlers faced hardship and privation and the paucity of resources combined with thick sub-tropical vegetation made settlement difficult (Evans 2007:35). The Aboriginal people inhabiting the area, while apprehensive, were friendlier than the people encountered at Redcliffe and efforts were made to foster amicable relations for a number of reasons, not the least that the Aboriginal people far outnumbered the white people (Evans 2007:35).

Between 1826 and 1829, the number of prisoners in the settlement rose from 200 to 1000 and the plight of the convicts whose labour was to establish the settlement was dire. Commandant Patrick Logan, who took charge of Brisbane Town, as it was then known, in 1829, was a harsh disciplinarian with a fondness for public floggings (Evans 2007:41). Combined with heavy labour, monotonous and meagre rations and debilitating living conditions where 'un-acclimatised men worked by day in a semi-nude state in all weathers and slept without bedding on bare boards' led to a severe and persistent health crisis (Evans 2007:41). In October 1829, 182 people were in hospital and by April 1831, 290 people (27 percent of the population) were hospitalised. The main causes were dysentery, scurvy and malnourishment along with the annual exacerbation of illness caused by the summer heat (Evans 2007:43). In the first ten years of the settlement ten percent of the convict population succumbed to illness or the result of punishment (Evans 2007:42).

The site of Brisbane Town was another cause of on-going disquiet, with Logan proposing that the settlement move to Stradbroke Island. However, the difficulties of crossing the bay saw this plan abandoned. Logan continued to seek alternative sites, establishing a number of outstations including Eagle Farm and Oxley Creek (Johnston 1988:25). Despite the continued uncertainty about the future of Brisbane Town, building had continued under Commandant Logan, who is given credit for laying out the earliest permanent foundations. Logan was responsible for the building of Brisbane's only surviving convict-constructed buildings, the Commissariat Store and the Tower Mill (Johnston 1988:28).

Official interest in moving the site diminished with the growing pressure to cease transportation to Australia, thus heralding the possibility that the Moreton Bay settlement would be abandoned (Johnston 1988:25). Convict numbers fell 75 percent between 1831 and 1838 by which time the area under cultivation shrank from 200 hectares to only 29 (Evans 2007:47). On 10 February, 1839 Governor Gipps declared Moreton Bay open for free settlement (Evans 2007:48).



### 6.1.2 Development of the City of Brisbane

Free settlement was accompanied by high expectation for the development of Brisbane Town as a flourishing urban centre in the north. The degree of interest shown in the first land sales, held on 14 July, 1842, indicated that these hopes would be fulfilled (Johnston 1988:73). Fifty-seven 36 perch allotments were auctioned, 21 on the north side of the river and the remainder in South Brisbane (Johnston 1988:77). The expected price was £22/10/- per lot. Keenly sought-after lots on the north side sold for between £70 and £150. Land on the south bank did not sell as well with prices ranging from £26 to £90. Despite the initial interest, development was slow with ongoing dispute about whether North or South Brisbane should be the dominant centre (Johnston 1988:75).

Although closed to free settlement until 1842, Brisbane Town had unofficially functioned as a service centre for pastoralists who had begun squatting on the Darling Downs in 1840 (Evans 2007:52). The neglect of Brisbane's port and the failure of the Sydney authority to promote the pastoral, agricultural and timber resources, led to general discontent amongst this powerful group (Johnston 1988:76). The people of Queensland realised the importance of Brisbane as a port and an urban centre. It had become the major urban centre of the north, linked by land with the northern pastoral settlements and by sea with Sydney and London. The physical remoteness of Brisbane from the centre of government in New South Wales and disquiet with the maintenance of public infrastructure, further contributed to a desire for independence. As the northern colony's economic significance increased and its productivity and population expanded, a separate sense of identity emerged (Queensland Government 2006).

The British Government was supportive of the request for separation, and following considerable debate about the site of the border, Queen Victoria gave her approval and signed Letters Patent on 6 June, 1859 to establish the new colony of Queensland, a name chosen by the monarch herself (Evans 2007:77). On 10 December, 1859, Queensland's first Governor, Sir George Ferguson Bowen (Figure 6-1), officially proclaimed Queensland to be a separate colony from New South Wales (Queensland Government 2006).

Settlement of Brisbane steadily gained momentum after Separation with the main suburban growth continuing in the previously established directions, north, west and northeast of the city (Figure 6-2). To the west, development embraced Milton, Rosalie, Torwood, Kelvin Grove and Paddington extended further west. The construction of the first stage of the tramway system between 1882 and 1890 and expansion of the railway allowed working men to live further from their place of employment. They settled in suburbs, often clustered around railway stations, while industry became concentrated in the city area. Whereas the horse and buggy transport of Brisbane's early days produced a pattern of dense settlement on small allotments in and around the city, the construction of tramways and railways dispersed the population into outlying suburbs where the characteristic residence was a single bungalow set on a 16 perch allotment (Lawson 1975:101).





■ **Figure 6-1. Sir George Ferguson Bowen (John Oxley Library).**



■ **Figure 6-2. Brisbane Town ca.1860 (John Oxley Library).**

By the mid 1890s expansion of the tramways intensified settlement in the near western suburbs of Kelvin Grove, Red Hill, Paddington, Milton and Rosalie. The existence of rail lines did not however seem to encourage further settlement of the Toowong district where the population increased slowly (Lawson 1975:102).

### 6.1.3 The Economy

The commercial progress of Brisbane was closely tied to the economic fortune of the colony. The opening of the colony to free settlement occurred at a time of colonial depression brought on by the fall in the trade of woollen goods to America with a resultant fall in the price of wool. Huge numbers of sheep were sold to boiling down factories along the Brisbane River attracting large numbers of sharks into the waters. This economic depression continued into the 1850s when increased migration to Brisbane led to a building boom (Evans 2007:58).

The colonial economy remained unstable and many of the migrants recruited to work on ambitious programs of public works in brief periods of economic boom, arrived in Brisbane only to face immediate unemployment (Holthouse 1982:37). Economic recovery was slow but was assisted by the discovery of gold in Gympie to the north of Brisbane which, when combined with the other mining resources of coal and tin, accounted for one-third of Queensland's export receipts (Evans 2007:112).

The 1880s was a period of economic boom largely on the back of the colony's successful cattle and sheep industry as only a total of 51,700 hectares was devoted to agriculture. By 1885 the colony had only 550 small manufacturing businesses mostly catering to local domestic needs for perishable foodstuffs, furniture and clothing. As the decade came to a close, over-speculation and excessive borrowing by the government once more plunged the young colony into depression (Evans 2007:111).

The elements compounded Brisbane's troubles, ravaging the town by flood every three years. The unprecedented level of floodwater in 1893 (Figure 6-3) heralded yet another depression. Recovery towards the turn of the century, and Federation, was hampered by the worst drought in the colony's history (Lawson 1975:37).

The economy of early 20<sup>th</sup> century Brisbane was impacted by world events including two world wars and the Depression. The city entered the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century more neglected and dilapidated than the southern capitals. Brisbane's emergence as a modern city came with the big Queensland mineral discoveries of the 1960s and the booming tourist industry (Holthouse 1985:59).



■ **Figure 6-3. Toowong during the 1893 flood (John Oxley Library).**

#### 6.1.4 Local Government

Brisbane was declared a municipality in 1859 and, until 1880, the Brisbane Municipal Authority dealt with local matters throughout Brisbane. During that period, local government services were all but absent; drains did not exist and sanitary conditions were appalling. Roads were unformed tracks. In 1864 the government passed the *Municipalities Act* expanding council powers to make by-laws and raise money through rates. Gas street lighting was introduced in 1865, and gradually extended throughout the developing suburban areas of north Brisbane. A local water supply was made available from an earthen walled reservoir on Enoggera Creek (Cole and Brooks 1984:16).

By 1880 Brisbane was a rapidly growing city experiencing a building boom, with both high birth rates and significant immigration (Cole and Brooks 1884:20). The *Local Government Authorities Act 1879* saw Brisbane divided into Divisions (Figure 6-4). The Division of Ithaca incorporated most of Brisbane's western suburbs and had three subdivisions. The suburb of Kelvin Grove was divided between Subdivisions One and Two. In 1887, all of Subdivision One except the Kelvin Grove area became part of Windsor Shire. Subdivision Two became part of the Shire of Ithaca. The shire incorporated the suburbs of Kelvin Grove, Red Hill, Paddington and Ashgrove. In 1903 the Shire of Ithaca became the Town of Ithaca (Brisbane History Group 1972:5).



■ Figure 6-4. Local Government Divisions 1880 (Lawson 1975:13).

Soon after the establishment of the Toowong Division, it was reconstituted as the Shire of Toowong, as the area was still regarded as rural. The shire was divided into three wards, North Ward, Central Ward and South Ward. Continued growth saw the shire proclaimed the Town of Toowong in 1903 (Magub 2003a:27).

The responsibilities of local authorities were limited and primarily concerned community health issues such as sanitation and drainage, impounding and dog and goat registration (Brisbane History Group 1972:4). In 1885 Parliament passed laws impacting on local government authorities. The *Undue Subdivision Land Act* stipulated that building blocks could be no smaller than 16 perches (405m<sup>2</sup>) and roads a minimum of 66 feet (20m) wide, and the *Valuation and Rating Act* of 1890 made the unimproved value of the property the basis for rating in Queensland (Cole and Brooks 1984:22). Prior to this, rates, the main source of local government revenue, had been based on the value of house improvements and land (Magub 2003a:28).

When Brisbane became a city, debate began about amalgamating the local councils into one large municipal authority. The benefits of this amalgamation were seen as economic efficiency, increased borrowing potential and greater public interest and involvement in city government. It was believed that amalgamation would eliminate duplication, waste and inefficiency (Magub 2003a:30). On 1 October, 1925, the Queensland Government's *City of Brisbane Act* made Brisbane the first city in the world to place the whole of its local government under one administration. The Act combined the cities of North Brisbane and South Brisbane; the towns of Hamilton, Ithaca, Toowong, Windsor, Sandgate and Wynnum; and the shires of Balmoral, Belmont, Coorparoo, Enoggera, Moggill, Sherwood, Stephens, Taringa and Toombul and parts of the shires of Tingalpa and Yeerongpilly. This amalgamation increased the size of Brisbane from 14 square kilometres to 971 square kilometres (Holthouse 1982: 55).

### 6.1.5 Education

In 1860 all primary school education was placed under one system controlled by a Board of Education (1860-1875) (de Silva 2003:59). No legislation dealing with education existed in the colony until 1875, when the *Education Act* affirmed the principles of free, secular and compulsory education. With the passing of this legislation, the Queensland Government assumed responsibility for the education of primary school aged children and established a system of education under centralised ministerial control (Lawson 1973:153). Aid to church schools ceased and a profusion of government schools sprang up throughout the colony. By the 1890s almost all children were receiving some primary education. Although denominational and private schools continued to function throughout the metropolitan area, over four-fifths of children aged 6 to 11 years attended government schools (Lawson 1973:153).



The *Grammar Schools Act* of 1860 provided government subsidies for the building of semi-independent grammar schools. Free secondary education was not provided as it was considered to be a luxury. By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century secondary education remained a patchwork system, poorly integrated with the primary system and available only to a small proportion of the community's children. The only state subsidised secondary education available in Brisbane was at Boys Grammar School (see page 6-281) (Figure 6-5) and Brisbane Girls Grammar School (see page 6-280). Catholic secondary education could be obtained at Christian Brothers' College, Gregory Terrace and Nudgee, for boys and All Hallows Convent for girls. The Anglicans ran St Margaret's for girls (Lawson 1973:163).

The main concern of the Queensland Department of Public Instruction by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was to expand the network of primary schools, thereby improving the availability of minimal standards of education. The success achieved was variable and by the turn of the century Queensland's education was still not geared to supplying the needs of the expanding, diversifying economy. In effect it remained 'preindustrial' with a child's chances for higher schooling closely tied to his or her parents' social status (Lawson 1975:154).



■ **Figure 6-5. Brisbane Boys Grammar School 1889 (John Oxley Library).**

### 6.1.6 Religion

Denominational divisions in Brisbane were transplanted directly from Europe. Anglicans, Methodist, (both Primitive and Wesleyan) and Baptists were mainly English, Presbyterians were Scottish, Catholics were Irish and Lutherans were German. British religious groups were predominant with their numbers representative of the bias of the migration pattern of Brisbane. The largest denomination was the Church of England, which comprised one-third of Brisbane's population in the 1890s. Second was the Catholic Church with over one-fifth, followed by the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches with one-eighth and one-tenth respectively (Lawson 1975:248).

## 6.2 Southwest District

The Southwest district consists of the suburbs of Auchenflower, Toowong, Mount Coot-tha and Taringa.

### 6.2.1 History

#### 6.2.1.1 Auchenflower

##### 6.2.1.1.1 Early European Settlement

Prior to white settlement, the suburb of Auchenflower was characterised by its many hills and small creeks running from the ranges in the west into the river. Following the settlement of Redcliffe as a penal colony, Oxley explored the Brisbane River for a second time and his diary describes a chain of ponds watering a fine valley at the site of present day Auchenflower (Pearn 1997:15). After the opening of the settlement to free settlers in 1842 expansion to the west saw the development of Limestone (Ipswich) as a commercial and social centre with tracks and later roads to this centre passing through Milton, Auchenflower and Toowong (Pearn 1997:19).

##### 6.2.1.1.2 Development of the Suburb

In 1850, the first subdivision west of the town of Brisbane, Portion One of the Parish of Enoggera, was conducted by James Warner (Pearn 1997:20). This land was divided into twelve large estates and several families were given original Deeds of Grant from the Crown and established homes in the region of present day Milton, Rosalie, Auchenflower and Toowong (Pearn 1997:25). By the 1870s present day Auchenflower, then still known as Milton, consisted of several large estates. In 1854, a Lincolnshire immigrant, John Markwell, acquired 52 acres of land extending from the Brisbane River to Government Road (Milton Road). In 1870 the western section of this property was sold to the Brisbane ironmonger John Ward who built a fine colonial home on a high flood free ridge. In 1880 the home was sold to Thomas McIlwraith, the Premier of Queensland who named the property 'Auchenflower'. For ten years 'Auchenflower' was the social epicentre of Brisbane (Pearn 1997:37). The house passed through the hands of several of Queensland's politicians before being sold to the Australian branch of the Order of Discalced Carmelites, a strictly cloistered order of nuns in 1926. In 1965 the property was sold to the Catholic parish of Toowong and the building was demolished (Pearn 1997:38).

'Rathdonnell', (see page 6-56) which was built in 1863-65 on the highest point west of Milton Road, was the home of Randall MacDonnell, an Irishman who arrived in Queensland in 1860 as General Inspector for Primary Schools eventually being appointed the first General Inspector of the Department of Public Instruction in 1875 (Pearn 1997:41).

In the last decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the first demographic and sociological changes were occurring in Auchenflower as the suburb began to move from an exclusive domain with its grand homes and surrounding estates to a commuter suburb. The demand for land saw the progressive subdivision and

sale of the large estates and between 1899 and 1913 the grand estates of the inner western region of Brisbane were subdivided into 16 perch allotments (Pearn 1997:79).

The more affluent bought the allotments on higher ground, incorporating three and four blocks, where they built large homes. Most of the houses in the suburb however, were modest wooden cottages with bare open verandahs, built in the low-lying areas. Auchenflower developed an upper-working class ethos, peopled by white collar and salaried workers, who maintained individual allotments, and partly supported themselves by their kitchen gardens, backyard poultry and the occasional house cow (Pearn 1997:77).

By the outbreak of World War I, Auchenflower was a suburb in its own right. It centred about the electric tramline on Milton Road (Figure 6-6) and was also served by the steam train stopping at Auchenflower station (Pearn 1997:77). In 1936, the last of the grand estates, ‘Dryslwyn’, (see page 6-57) built by gold mining entrepreneur William Davies in 1904, was subdivided into 24 perch blocks between Bayliss and Cadell Streets (Pearn 1997:78).



■ **Figure 6-6. Milton Road Auchenflower ca.1921. Tramline is visible in the centre of the road with a tram in the distance at the base of the hill (John Oxley Library).**

The first multi-unit apartments were built in Auchenflower in the 1960s. This development followed the same sequential trend that had characterised the settlers of the 1850s, with luxurious apartments appearing first on the most expensive, elevated properties that were flood-free and afforded commanding views. With time the trend to high-density living came to characterise the suburb of today (Pearn 1997:89).

*There are a total of seven heritage-registered places in present-day Auchenflower – three residential places, three churches and one police station.*



## 6.2.1.2 Toowong

### 6.2.1.2.1 Early European Settlement

Although Toowong was one of the early areas in the Moreton Bay region to be visited by Europeans, concern about flooding of the low lying areas caused the pace of development to be relatively slow (Deeth 2003:9). The development of Ipswich and the Darling Downs region in 1840 led to the construction of a shorter route between Brisbane and Ipswich on the north side of the Brisbane River, called Moggill Road. This road traversed the Toowong area which, in 1850, was divided into several large estates purchased by prominent Brisbane families (Deeth 2003:9).

### 6.2.1.2.2 Development of the Suburb

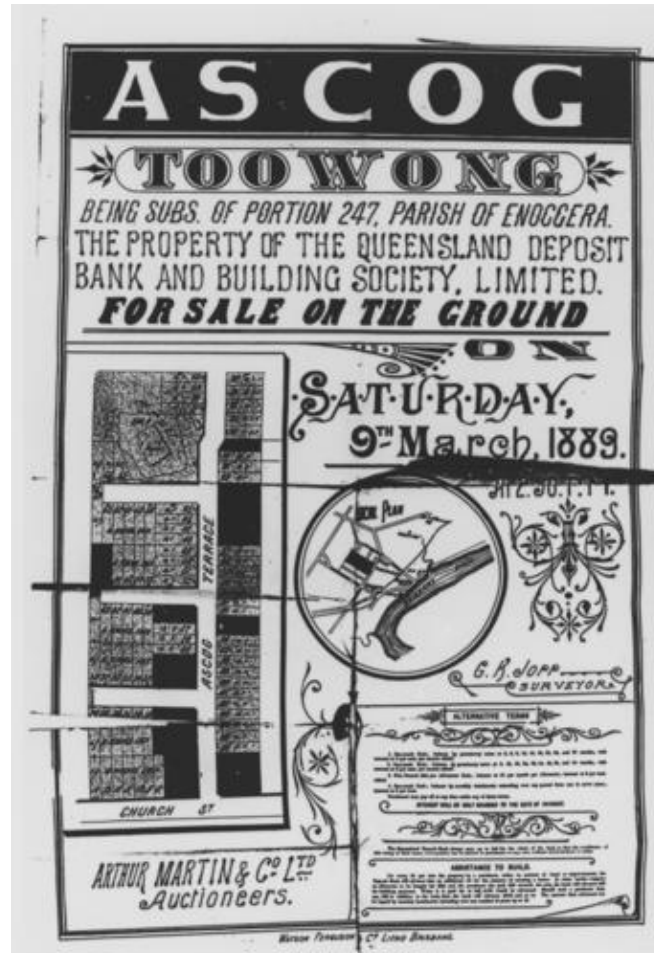
Initial development was along the river with the main activity in the area at the time being the farming of maize and lucerne, and fruit growing. The first housing development was known as the ‘Village of Nona’ with allotments offered for sale around 1863. The present shopping precinct of Toowong incorporates a large area of this estate (Deeth 2003:11).

The suburb gained its name when Richard Langer Drew posted a sign on a tree in the vicinity of the present day corner of High Street and Burns Road which said ‘This is the village of Toowong’. Despite lacking any official status, the name gained acceptance and in March 1867 the *Brisbane Courier* advertised the Dovercourt Estate ‘in the vicinity of Toowong’ (Deeth 2003:11).

Toowong grew quite slowly until the opening of the Brisbane-Ipswich railway in 1875 (Lawson 1975:100). The railway line triggered further subdivisions in the area (Figure 6-7, Figure 6-8) with establishment of fine homes by the river and on the high ridges, with more modest homes in between. Toowong in the 1890s was an aristocratic satellite suburb with a greater sense of community than most suburban areas of Brisbane; it had a relatively highly developed shopping centre, its own churches, private schools, sporting clubs and choral society. It was home to many of the politicians, civil servants, business leaders and professional people all with large homes set in spacious grounds (Lawson 1975:111). Among the fine homes was ‘Warrawee’ (see page 6-77) built in 1885 in Dean Street by Albert White (Environmental Protection Agency 2005)

The first two decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century saw great expansion and improvements in Toowong. Upgrading of Milton Road and improvement in public transport led to a doubling of the population between 1900 and 1922 to over 10,000 residents (Brisbane History Group 1972:7).

Present day Toowong contains a total of 15 registered heritage places across a range of place types including one burial ground, one school, one fire-station, four monuments/memorials, two parks, one church, three residences and one tram shelter.



■ Figure 6-7. Estate Map of the Ascog Estate Toowong 1889 (John Oxley Library).



- **Figure 6-8. Houses in Ascog Terrace Toowong ca. 1891 (John Oxley Library).**

### 6.2.1.2.3 Toowong Cemetery

Originally known as Brisbane General Cemetery, Toowong Cemetery (see page 6-69) replaced the Paddington-Milton Cemeteries as Brisbane's main burial ground (Maclean and Firth 2003:47). A portion of Crown land was selected as the site for a new cemetery near the base of 'One Tree Hill'. Survey of the 203 acre reserve was completed on 6 June 1866 by Government Surveyor H. C. Rawnsley. A further survey in 1870 adjusted the boundaries of the proposed cemetery and increased the size to 257 acres. In 1871, an area of 40 acres on the eastern side of the reserve was selected as the site for the first interments (McClurg 1975:106). The cemetery was not officially opened until July 1875, although some burials had taken place earlier, including Sir Samuel Blackall, Queensland's second Governor on 3 January, 1871. Between 1872 and 1873 there were four interments and none at all in 1874 (Maclean and Firth 2003:47).

There were several interrelated reasons why the cemetery (Figure 6-9) was poorly patronised in its early days. This was mainly associated with its distance from the city, the lack of public transport and a resultant increase in the costs of a funeral (McClurg 1975:107). The situation improved with the arrival of the railway in Toowong in 1875, and closure of the Paddington-Milton Cemetery (McClurg 1975:108). The extension of tram services to the cemetery gates in 1904 further improved access (Maclean and Firth 2003:47).

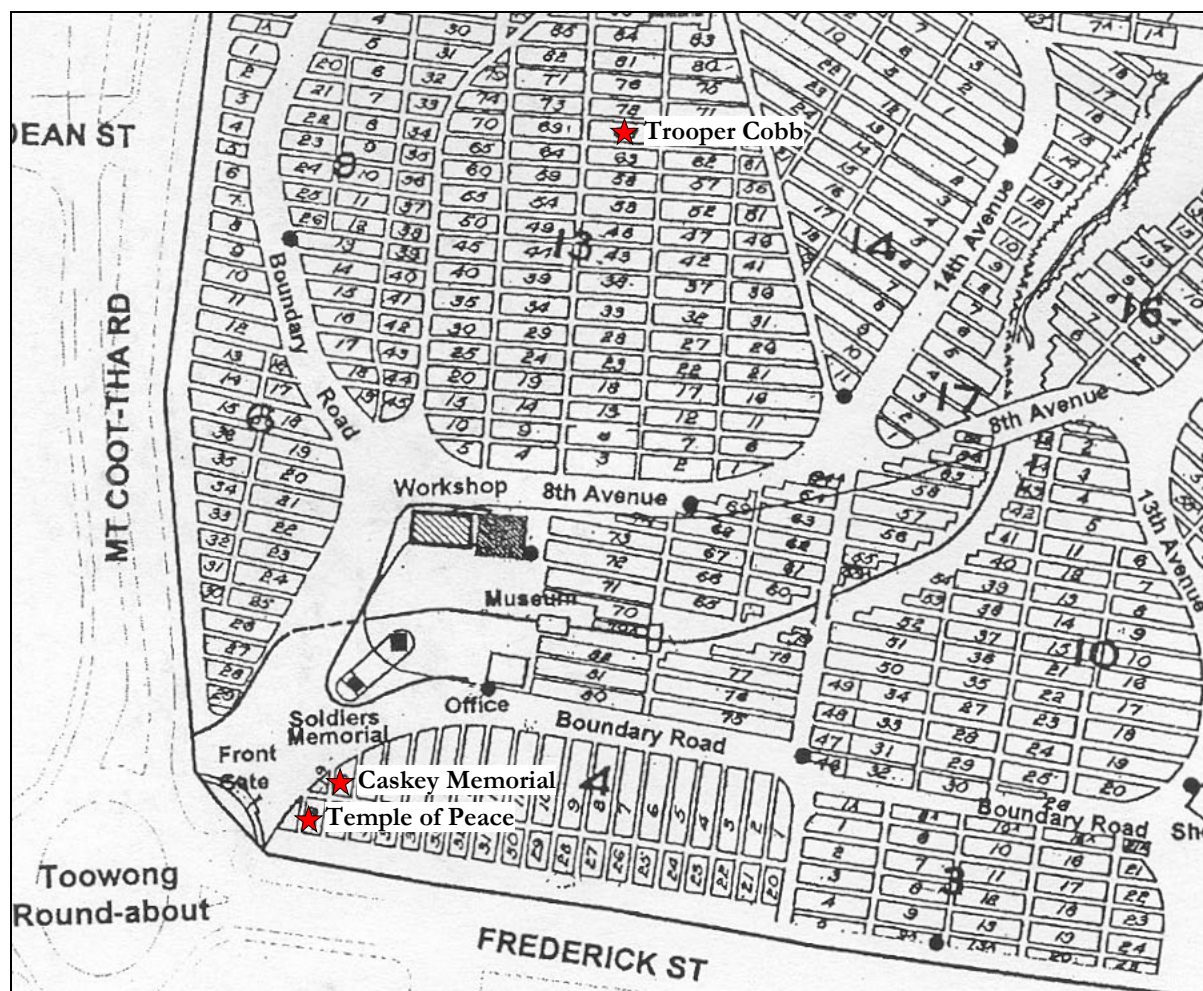


■ **Figure 6-9. Toowong Cemetery ca.1890 (John Oxley Library).**

Over the years, the area of Toowong Cemetery reserve has been reduced to less than half its original size as the land was resumed for other purposes including the Brisbane City Council Bus Depot, Anzac Park and the Botanic Gardens (Maclean and Firth 2003:49). In 1915, the *Toowong Park Act* was passed that enabled 132 acres of the reserve to be sold to the Toowong Town Council for park and reserve purposes for a sum of £1000. This money was used to finance the construction of new gates and fencing and for the purchase of the sole adjoining property to satisfy the Cemetery Trustees' preference for surrounding the cemetery with public roads (Maclean and Firth 2003:49).



Burials continued at a constant rate even after the introduction of cremation in 1932. In the 1970s and 1980s however the number of burials declined sharply. All existing plots were sold by 1975 although some new plots were made available for purchase in 1998. To date nearly 120,000 people have been interred in Toowong Cemetery (Maclean & Firth 2003:51).



■ **Figure 6-10. Location of Caskey Memorial, the Temple of Peace and Trooper Cobb's grave within Toowong Cemetery**

*The entire Toowong Cemetery is on the Queensland Heritage Register, with the monuments of the Caskey Monument, the Temple of Peace and Trooper Cobb's Grave also listed separately.*

#### 6.2.1.2.4 Anzac Park

The land on which Anzac Park (see page 6-61) stands, bordered by Wool and Dean Streets, Toowong and the Western Freeway, forms part of the original 1871 Toowong Cemetery gazettal. In 1886 it was re-gazetted as a rifle range and the Queensland Rifle Association constructed a range (Figure 6-11) which was used by rifle clubs and the military until 1918 (Magub 2003b:71).



■ **Figure 6-11. Rifle training in the area that became Anzac Park ca. 1912 (John Oxley Library).**

After World War I, the park was named Anzac Park and ornamental trees were planted as a memorial to those who had fought for their country. An alignment of palm trees was planted on the edge of the parkland bordering Wool Street in the 1920s and was paid for by private subscription to commemorate local soldiers who were killed in World War I. A marker was placed on each tree depicting a map of Australia with the soldier's name, rank, unit colours and number (Magub 2003b:71). The alignment of trees extends close to the proposed location of the cut and cover tunnel on the Western Freeway. All these plantings hold social and historical significance for the Toowong community and the Toowong and District Historical Society has expressed particular concern over the fate of these trees.

*Anzac Park is listed on the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register.*

### **6.2.1.3 Mount Coot-tha**

The original name for Mount Coot-tha was 'One Tree Hill', derived from the fact that a giant eucalyptus tree, providing a distinctive landmark, grew in solitary splendour on a bare knoll on the summit (Brisbane History Group 1972:2). A request in 1865 by the Reverend M. Bell to purchase land on the mountain was refused by the government, as the Surveyor-General required it for 'trigonometrical' purposes. In 1873 the area was proclaimed a railway reserve, principally for the supply of timber for the construction of the Brisbane to Ipswich Railway. Following a survey in 1874, new boundaries were set and 1500 acres were proclaimed public park. In 1880, the park was placed in the hands of trustees as a reserve for public recreation, the railway reserve repealed and the name was changed to Mount Coot-tha Forest Reserve (see page 6-78). Coot-tha is a derivation of the local Aboriginal name for the place (Environmental Protection Agency 2007).

Always a popular place for public recreation, the track leading to the summit was eventually replaced with well-made roads. In 1886, a shelter shed and water tank were built at the summit. When the Greater Brisbane Council took over administration of the area in 1918, a new kiosk was erected next to the shelter shed, and forms the basis of the present structure (Environmental Protection Agency 2007).

Prior to World War I, two dams (Figure 6–11) were built on the gully formed by East Ithaca Creek and the spot became popular for picnics and bird-watching. The dams were destroyed by flood in 1916 (Environmental Protection Agency 2007).



■ **Figure 6-12. Recreational Dams at Mount Coot-tha ca 1916 (John Oxley Library).**

A number of different mining operations were carried out at Mount Cooth-tha from 1893 until the 1950s. During World War II, the Mount Coot-tha Forest was turned over for military use and served as explosives storage and assembly depot for the RAAF and the US Navy. In 1960, Brisbane City Council gave permission for the construction of television towers. Today, heritage-registered Mount Coot-tha Forest Park is a 3,500-hectare nature reserve that is part of the Brisbane Forest Park (Environmental Protection Agency 2007).

#### 6.2.1.4 Commerce

Initially land in the district was principally used for grazing although orchards, maize and cotton crops were gradually developed particularly in the low-lying alluvial areas. Cotton became a major export crop for the young colony. The repeated summer flooding of the area brought down fertile silt from the higher ground and provided renewed and fertile topsoil to the low-lying areas (Pearn 1997:28).

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, industry, commerce and small business did not feature strongly in the Auchenflower area. Unlike the mixed residential and commercial development which occurred in other parts of Brisbane, Auchenflower emerged as an area of grand residential estates to become a genteel suburb, distinguished by 1900 from the more general region known as Milton. This demographic trend occurred partly because of the prestigious high ground with its river and mountain views but mainly because the cottagers and craftsmen were wary of the regular flooding that inundated the lower lying regions (Pearn 1997:49).

In contrast, late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century Toowong boasted a number of industrial enterprises as well as numerous shopkeepers and artisans. In close proximity to Patterson's sawmill (Figure 6-12) located on Sherwood Road (Figure 6-14) were a cabinetmaker, bootmaker, dressmaker, fruiterer and a grocer. The Masonic Hall in the same street housed the School of Arts. The suburb also boasted two bakers, two blacksmiths, a butcher, chemist, tobacconist and hairdresser, and a saddler (England 2003:19).

Commerce and small business were features which characterised the whole district in the years following World War I. Several bakeries served the area, the largest being Bedgood's Bakery in Barooka Road opposite Milton State School. Corner grocers, butchers (Figure 6-14) and greengrocers operated throughout the district (Pearn 1997:143). A similar trend continued after World War II until the smaller shops were gradually replaced by larger shopping precincts.

*There are currently no heritage-registered commercial places within the Southwest district of the Study Area.*

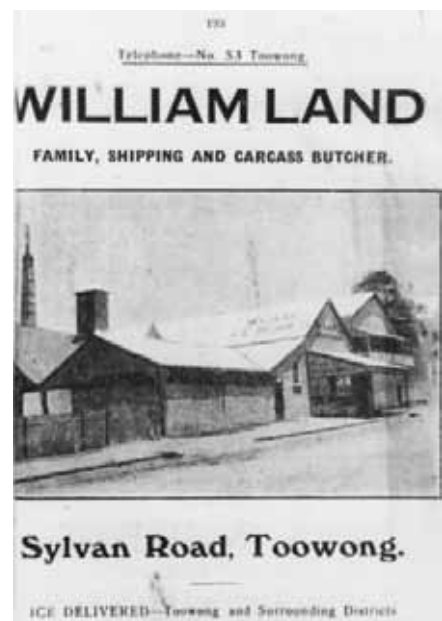




■ Figure 6-13. Patterson's sawmill Sherwood Road Toowong ca.1888 (John Oxley Library).



■ Figure 6-14. Sherwood Road Toowong ca.1906 (John Oxley Library).



■ Figure 6-15. Advertisement for Toowong butcher ca.1916 (John Oxley Library).

### 6.2.1.5 Transport

When the district was first settled, residents travelled by horse and buggy. The first horse-bus service began in 1872 and travelled a route from West Milton (Taringa) to Eagle Street in the city for a fare of 1/- or 1/6 return (Sinclair 2003:53). The railway line from Roma Street to Indooroopilly was opened in 1875, initially with stations at Milton and Toowong. In 1887 a whistle-stop was established between Milton and Toowong to service the 'Auchenflower' estate and surrounding properties (Pearn 1997:42).

The completion of the Roma Street to Sandgate line in 1889, and the opening of Central and Brunswick Street Stations in 1890 with connections to other lines, enabled residents of the district to access the centre of Brisbane and the northern suburbs including beach-side Sandgate, without having to change trains (Sinclair 2003:53). Steam trains were gradually replaced by diesel engines and in 1979 electrification of the rail line was completed (Sinclair 2003:54).

Trams were not introduced to the district until the electric tramway from the city to its original terminus at the Toowong Cemetery was opened in 1904 (Pearn 1997:75). The route ran from Petrie Terrace via Milton Road, Dean Street, Woodstock Road to Miskin Street, Toowong (Sinclair 2003:55).

*A heritage-registered 1930 tram-stop still exists on Woodstock Road, Toowong.*



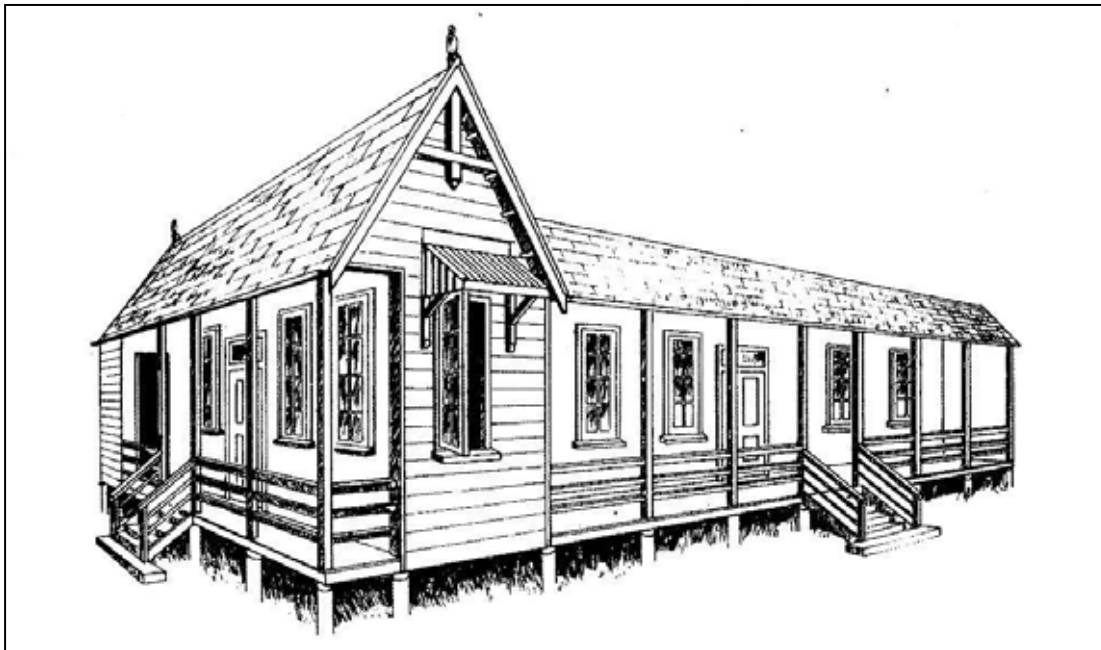
■ **Figure 6-16. Open-sided tram to Toowong ca.1905 (John Oxley Library).**

By the late 1910s and early 1920s, motor buses started running to the district. Buses were privately operated and not allowed to charge more than 3<sup>d</sup> from Park Road, Milton to the city so as not to compete with the tram in Milton Road (Sinclair 2003:55). In 1948, the Brisbane City Council took

over the privately operated routes. Buses replaced trams with the closure of the tramway system in 1962 (Sinclair 2003:56).

#### 6.2.1.6 Education and Worship

Prior to 1860 when all primary education came under the control of the Board of General Education, education in the Southwest district was unstructured. Those schools that did exist tended to be very small, privately run, with a single teacher. The first 'state' school in the district was the Petrie Terrace School, opened in 1868 with John Bowden Fewings as the Head Teacher. It was located on the corner of Government (Milton) Road and Cemetery Road (Hale Street), Milton and was attended by the children from the Auchenflower and Toowong areas until the opening of the Toowong State School (see page 6-79) (Figure 6-17) in 1880, and the Milton State School in 1889 (de Silva 2003:59).



■ **Figure 6-17. The original Toowong State School n.d. (de Silva 2003:58).**

Children from the district's Catholic families attended state schools until Catholic school education became available with the opening of a school in Toowong in 1889 (Pearn 199:96). The Holland Street Parish School was established at the Catholic Church of St Michael's and Holy Souls. The school was run by the Sisters of Mercy until 1903 when it transferred to the Toowong Convent in Grove Street and was renamed the Parish School of St. Ignatius Loyola. From this point on it became the focus of education for Catholic families in both Toowong and Auchenflower. A new brick school opened on the site in 1948 (Pearn 1997:96).

The district got its first secondary school in 1899. The Brisbane High School for Girls was privately owned and run by Miss Eliza Fewings. By 1901 the school had become the largest girls' high school in Queensland with 110 pupils. In 1918, the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches joined forces and purchased Miss Fewings' school. They relocated the school to South Brisbane and renamed it Somerville House (de Silva 2003:60). The wealthy families of the district sent their children to private secondary school, Brisbane Girls Grammar (see page 6-281), Brisbane Grammar School (see page 6-280) or St Josephs Christian Brothers College (see page 6-295), all located in Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill (Pearn 1997:97).

The congregations of Auchenflower and Toowong district have been well provided with places of worship with many denominations represented from the early days. Initially, the district was part of the Church of England Parish of All Saints Wickham Terrace. St Thomas the Apostle Church of England was built in 1866 in Curlew Street, Toowong. After Toowong became an independent parish in 1870, a more substantial brick church, which still stands, was erected in High Street (Henricksen 2007). The Anglicans of Auchenflower did not have their own church until 1923 when Church of St Alban the Martyr was built in Wienholt Street, Auchenflower. The church was extensively remodelled in 1965 (Pearn 1997:122). The original name for Jephson Street, Toowong was Church Street and it lived up to its name with the Primitive Methodists building their church in 1877, followed by the Wesleyan Methodists in 1879, and the Baptists (see page 6-68) in 1881 (Gregory 2003:78).

The Toowong Presbyterian Church was built in Sherwood Road in 1887 (Gregory 2003:78) and served the entire district until, after the sale and subdivision of Rathdonnell Estate, another Presbyterian Church was established in the former stable of Rathdonnell House to service the Auchenflower area. A front portico was added to the stone-based stables, which gave the building an ecclesiastical tone, and the windows were replaced with rippled magenta and green panels. In 1957, the stable became the church hall of a newly built, wooden church (Pearn 1997:116). The building still exists, now housing the Montessori Children's House (see page 6-54) (Queensland Montessori Association Incorporated 2007).

The Methodist Church (see page 6-52) (Figure 6-18) was the first church to be built in present day Auchenflower. Built of wood at a cost of £452, the two storied church was officially opened in 1910. The lower floor was leased to the Department of Public Instruction in 1922 and following the fire of 1939 the Church was rebuilt at a cost of £1789. When the majority of Methodist and Presbyterian Churches joined the Congregational Church to form the Uniting Church in 1977, the Auchenflower Methodist Church closed. The building still stands, and was sold to the Spinners and Weavers Guild in 1982 (Pearn 1997:110). Prior to formation of the Uniting Church, there was a strong Congregational community in the district who worshipped in the Congregational Church at the corner of Haig and Fernberg Roads, Milton (Pearn 1997:133).



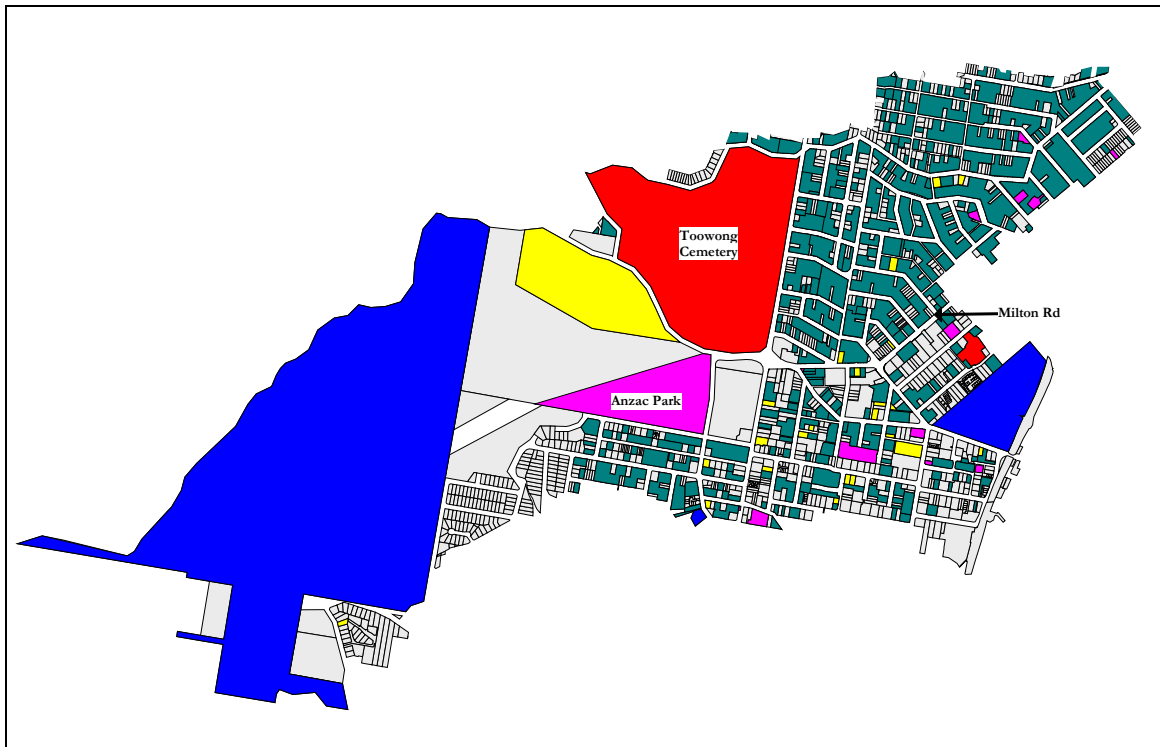
■ **Figure 6-18. Auchenflower Methodist Church ca.1940 (John Oxley Library).**

The first Catholic Church in the region was St Michael's and Holy Souls in Holland Street, Toowong established in 1893. As the congregation grew the church became too small and in 1930 the congregation moved to the new church of St Ignatius Loyola in Kensington Terrace, Toowong (Pearn 1997:127). As there was no Catholic church in the Auchenflower area, residents of the district worshipped at either Toowong, Rosalie or St Brigid's in Red Hill (Pearn 1997:126).

*There are four churches and one school heritage-listed within the Southwest district of the Study Area.*

### 6.2.2 Registered Heritage Places

There are 23 registered heritage places within the Southwest District, 24 potential heritage places and extensive areas of character places, as mapped in Figure 6-18. Of these 47 heritage places (registered and potential), there are 10 in Auchenflower, 34 in Toowong, 2 in Mount Coot-tha and 1 in the small section of Taringa within the Study Area.



- **Figure 6-19. Location of RNE, State and BCC Heritage Registered Places (in red), State and BCC Registered Heritage Places (in blue), BCC Heritage Listed Places (in pink), identified BCC Character Places (in green) and Potential Heritage Places (in yellow).**



### 6.2.2.1 Auchenflower

**Place Name** Auchenflower Methodist Church (former)



**Location** 44 Munro Street, Auchenflower

**Lot/Plan** 24RP19715  
25RP19715  
26RP19715

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Religion/Worship

**Construction** 1939

**Significance** Historical  
Aesthetic  
Social, Cultural, or Spiritual Association

**Place Name** Montessori Children's House



Brick stables (former) (19<sup>th</sup> century)



Church (former) (1957)

**Location** 19 Wienholt Street, Auchenflower

**Lot/Plan** 1RP189935

**Register** ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐RNE ☐QHR ☒BCC

**Place Type** Religion/Worship

**Construction** 19<sup>th</sup> century – Brick stables later church and church hall  
1957 - Church



**Significance**

Historical  
Rarity  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

**Place Name** Rathdonnell House



**Location** 14 Rathdonnell Street, Auchenflower

**Lot/Plan** 3RP54265

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1863-1865

**Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Special Association

**Place Name** Raymont Lodge



**Location** 47 Cadell Street, Auchenflower

**Lot/Plan** 10RP817824

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☒ RNE ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1904-1905

**Significance** **RNE**  
Not available

**QHR / BCC**  
A Historical  
D Class  
E Aesthetic  
H Special Association

**Place Name** Torwood Methodist Church (former)



**Location** 12 Payne Street, Auchenflower

**Lot/Plan** 1RP181491

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Religion/Worship

**Construction** 1891 – Church  
1928 – Hall

**Significance** Historical  
Class  
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

**Place Name** Torwood Police Station (former)



**Location** 341 Milton Road, Auchenflower

**Lot/Plan** 1301B3844

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Law/Order

**Construction** 1935

**Significance** Rarity  
Class  
Special Association

**Place Name** Wynona



**Location** 46 Cadell Street, Auchenflower

**Lot/Plan** 2RP53239  
54RP18803

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1918

**Significance** Historical  
Special Association



## 6.2.2.2 Toowong

**Place Name** Anzac Park



**Location** 170 Mount Coot-tha Road, Toowong

**Lot/Plan** 1RP18899 (part)

**Register** ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐RNE ☐QHR ☒BCC

**Place Type** Park/Garden/Trees

**Construction** 1918

**Significance** Historical  
Aesthetic  
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
Special Association



**Place Name** Caskey Monument, Toowong Cemetery



**Location** 55 Mount Coot-tha Road, Toowong

**Lot/Plan** 5SL12786  
872S311352

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☒ RNE ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Monuments and Memorials

**Construction** 1902

**Significance** **RNE**  
A.4 Historical  
B.2 Rarity  
C.2 Potential  
D.2 Class

**QHR / BCC**  
A Historical  
B Rarity  
D Class  
E Aesthetic

**Place Name** Endrim, 'Boss' Badger's Residence



**Location** 28 Woodstock Road, Toowong

**Lot/Plan** 2RP84392

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1905

**Significance** Historical  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Fire Station



**Location** 20A Jephson Street, Toowong

**Lot/Plan** 2RP77042

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Emergency Services

**Construction** 1919

**Significance** Aesthetic

**Place Name** Melrose



**Location** 1 Clouston Lane, Toowong

**Lot/Plan** 2RP63720

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1888

**Significance** Historical  
Aesthetic  
Special Association



**Place Name** Memorial Crows Ash



**Location** 143A Sylvan Road, corner of Milton Road, Toowong

**Lot/Plan** 50RP160556

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Monuments and Memorials

**Construction** 1924

**Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Temple of Peace, Toowong Cemetery



**Location** 55 Mount Coot-tha Road, Toowong

**Lot/Plan** 5SL12786  
872S311352

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☒ RNE ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Monuments and Memorials

**Construction** 1924

**Significance** **RNE**  
B.2 Rarity  
C.2 Potential  
E.1 Aesthetic  
F.1 Creative/technical

**QHR / BCC**  
A Historical  
D Class  
E Aesthetic

**Place Name** Toowong Baptist Church



**Location** 5 Jephson Street, Toowong

**Lot/Plan** 1RP122211  
2RP142583  
3RP142583  
4RP142583

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Religion/Worship

**Construction** 1881

**Significance** Historical  
Potential  
Aesthetic  
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
Special Association



**Place Name** Toowong Cemetery



**Location** Bounded by Mount Coot-tha Road, Frederick Street, Birdwood Terrace, Richer Street and Western Freeway, Toowong

**Lot/Plan** 5SL12786  
872S311352

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Burial Ground

**Construction** 1870 -

**Significance**

- A Historical
- B Rarity
- C Potential
- D Class
- E Aesthetic
- F Creative/technical
- G Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association
- H Special Association

**Place Name** Toowong Memorial Park



**Location** 65 Sylvan Road, Toowong

**Lot/Plan** 100SP183599  
100USL28209

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Park/Garden/Trees

**Construction** 1922

**Significance** A Historical  
B Rarity (memorial gates)  
D Class  
E Aesthetic  
G Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

**Place Name** Toowong Ridge Conservation Area



Woodstock Road



Dean Street

**Location** 12 hectares along ridge top in the vicinity of Woodstock Road, Dean Street, Sherwood Road, Coram Lane, Grove Street, Kensington Terrace, Dovercourt Road, Miskin Street, Fewings Street, and Warawee Street, Toowong

**Lot/Plan** Multiple

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☒ RNE ☐ QHR ☐ BCC

**Place Type** Landscape



**Significance**

A.3 Historical – landscape features  
A.4 Historical – events, developments, phases  
C.2 Potential  
D Class  
E Aesthetic  
F Creative/Technical  
H Special Association

**Place Name** Toowong State School



**Location** 50 Quinn Street, Toowong

**Lot/Plan** 1063SP172111

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Education/Research

**Construction** 1910

**Significance** Historical  
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
Special Association

**Place Name** Tram Stop



**Location** Woodstock Road, Toowong

**Lot/Plan** Road Reserve

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Transport

**Construction** 1905

**Significance** Special Association



**Place Name** Trooper Cobb's Grave, Toowong Cemetery



**Location** 55 Mount Coot-tha Road, Toowong

**Lot/Plan** 5SL12786  
872S311352

**Register** ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒RNE ☒QHR ☒BCC

**Place Type** Monuments and Memorials

**Construction** 1901

**Significance** **RNE**  
A.4 Historical  
B.2 Rarity

**QHR / BCC**  
A Historical  
B Rarity

**Place Name** Warrawee



**Location** 10 Dean Street, Toowong

**Lot/Plan** 1RP43065

**Construction** 1885

**Register** ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐RNE ☒QHR ☒BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Significance**  
 A Historical  
 D Class  
 E Aesthetic  
 G Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

### 6.2.2.3 Mount Coot-tha

**Place Name** Mount Coot-tha Forest



**Location** Mount Coot-tha Road, Mount Coot-tha

**Lot/Plan** 1RP868488  
Other lots outside Study Area

**Register** ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐RNE ☒QHR ☒BCC

**Place Type** Park/Garden/Trees

**Significance** A Historical  
B Rarity  
C Potential  
E Aesthetic  
G Social, Cultural, Spiritual Association  
H Special Association

## 6.2.3 Potential Heritage Places

### 6.2.3.1 Auchenflower

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 36 Birdwood Terrace, Auchenflower

**Lot/Plan** 2RP53101

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 52 Birdwood Terrace, Auchenflower

**Lot/Plan** 5 RP19703

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Aesthetic  
Special Association



**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 45 Markwell Street, Auchenflower

**Lot/Plan** 16RP19717

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Aesthetic  
Special Association



### 6.2.3.2 Toowong

**Place Name** Criefell



**Location** 42 Ascog Terrace, Toowong

**Lot/Plan** 0SP180746  
1SP180746  
2SP180746

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 38 Ascog Terrace, Toowong

**Lot/Plan** 48RP19772

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential  
Significance** Historical  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 7 Dean Street, Toowong

**Lot/Plan** 1RP54482

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 1 Devon Street, Toowong

**Lot/Plan** 15RP19753

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential  
Significance** Historical  
Class  
Aesthetic

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 4 Devon Street, Toowong

**Lot/Plan** 11RP19753

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential  
Significance** Historical  
Class

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 550 Milton Road, Toowong

**Lot/Plan** 2RP40224

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Aesthetic  
Special Association



**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 557 Milton Road, Toowong

**Lot/Plan** 1RP19732  
2RP19732

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential  
Significance** Historical  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 18 Miskin Street, Toowong

**Lot/Plan** 1RP92952

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 34 Miskin Street, Toowong

**Lot/Plan** 4RP92952

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 21 Okeden Street, Toowong

**Lot/Plan** 2RP53104

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential  
Significance** Historical  
Class  
Aesthetic

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 13 St Osyth Street, Toowong

**Lot/Plan** 4RP19742

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential  
Significance** Historical  
Class

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 14 St Osyth Street, Toowong

**Lot/Plan** 24RP19736

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential  
Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class



**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 28 St Osyth Street, Toowong

**Lot/Plan** 4RP19739

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential  
Significance** Historical  
Class  
Aesthetic

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 36 Sylvan Road, Toowong

**Lot/Plan** 1RP18630

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Class  
Special Association

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 97 Sylvan Road, Toowong

**Lot/Plan** 2RP19742

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical Class

**Place Name** Rocklands



**Location** 5 Pioneer Street, Toowong

**Lot/Plan** 53RP19775

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential  
Significance** Historical  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Salvation Army Residences



**Location** 11-15 Jephson Street, Toowong

**Lot/Plan**  
12RP19740  
13RP19740  
14RP19740  
15RP19740  
16RP19740  
17RP19740  
18RP19740  
19RP19740

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance**  
Historical  
Class  
Rarity  
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
Special Association

**Place Name** Shop



**Location** 45 Dean Street, Toowong

**Lot/Plan** 1RP98736

**Place Type** Commercial

**Potential  
Significance** Historical  
Class



**Place Name** Shop



**Location** 517 Milton Road, Toowong

**Lot/Plan** 100RP19732

**Place Type** Commercial

**Potential  
Significance** Historical  
Class  
Aesthetic

### 6.2.3.3 Mount Coot-tha

**Place Name** Brisbane Botanic Gardens – Mount Coot-tha



**Location** 152 Mount Coot-tha Road, Mount Coot-tha

**Lot/Plan** 6RP18899

**Place Type** Park/Garden/Trees

**Potential Significance**

- Historical
- Rarity
- Class
- Aesthetic
- Creative/Technical
- Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association
- Special Association

## 6.3 Central District

The Central district contains the suburbs of Red Hill, Paddington, Milton, Bardon and Petrie Terrace (Brisbane).

### 6.3.1 History

#### 6.3.1.1 Red Hill

##### 6.3.1.1.1 Early European Settlement

The steep hill and the red rock of the area, combined to give this suburb its name (Randall 2006). The area that would become Red Hill had such steep slopes that, in the 1860s, it was regarded only as a lookout to be climbed by adventurers to view the surrounding scrubland. There were no roads leading into the area and in the early days only a few farmers braved the terrain. Chinese market gardeners established vegetable gardens along Ithaca Creek (Blanch 1985c:12).

##### 6.3.1.1.2 Development of the Suburb

Red Hill's rugged slopes could only be built on for the price of extreme effort, but despite the disadvantages of the steep slopes and rocky foundations, Red Hill's proximity to the city made it popular with home seekers. As was the trend throughout Brisbane, choice vantage points were acquired by the wealthy, while people of lesser means built on cheap land often in unsuitable locations which became contaminated by drainage and sewage from the houses built on higher ground (*Sunday Mail* 1929a:23). In the late 1860s and 1870s subdivisions began appearing in the area. One of these estates, the Lincoln Estate, had streets named Federal, Confederate and Harriet undoubtedly influenced by the American Civil War (Randall 2006). Some of the techniques used by builders to overcome the problems of the area led to innovative architectural styles that have become synonymous with hilly terrain throughout the city (Figure 6-20).



■ **Figure 6-20. Red Hill house demonstrating an architectural style developed to manage the steep terrain n.d. (John Oxley Library).**

In the 1870s, the landscape was modified to make access to the area feasible (Figure 6-21). Municipal authorities were forced to spend thousands of pounds grading the ascent hills, cutting down the crests and filling up the hollows. Drainage and sanitation also provided unique problems (Blanch 1985c:12).



■ **Figure 6-21. Red Hill ca.1890 (John Oxley Library).**

The area continued to develop slowly because of the terrain, which made walking difficult and hindered the development of public transport to the suburb. In the 1880s, horse-drawn bus services were started by Messrs Johnson and Kavanagh and William Dennis (Blanch 1985c:12). These services travelled via Prospect Terrace in Kelvin Grove to miss the steepest part of the hill, which the horses could not manage. Nevertheless, people continued to be attracted to the area and the construction of the tram line through Red Hill removed many of the disadvantages of living in the suburb. It also fostered the development of an independent shopping and commercial centre in the suburb (*Sunday Mail* 1929c:22).

Originally, Red Hill formed part of the Divisional Board of Enoggera. It fell into the Shire of Ithaca when the Divisional Board was divided in 1887. The first offices of the Shire Council were established in an old building on Waterworks Road (Blanch 1985c:12). In 1910 the Ithaca Town Council Chambers (Figure 6-22) was erected on the corner of Kennedy and Enoggera Terraces at Red Hill (see page 6-123) (Environmental Protection Agency 2006a).

Much of Red Hill became derelict from the 1940s until the early 1970s when there was a re-awakening of interest in the area because of the scarcity of residential land close to the city (Blanch 1985c:12).



■ **Figure 6-22. Ithaca Town Council Chambers ca.1910 (John Oxley Library).**

*Red Hill contains 20 heritage-registered places reflecting the character of the community. Heritage places include one hotel, two sets of shops, one post office, the council chambers, precincts of plantings and landscaping, four churches, six residences, a community hall and two tram shelters.*

### **6.3.1.2 Paddington**

#### **6.3.1.2.1 Early European Settlement**

In the early years of white settlement Paddington was known as 'Ti-Tree Flats'. The first settlers moved into the area in the early 1850s as farmers and timber-getters (Jenkins 2000a). The steepness of the slopes in this area slowed its occupation and in 1854 only occasional patches of corn, pumpkins and lucerne dotted the landscape (Blanch 1985b:8). The first subdivision of land occurred in 1859 with the sale of 55 lots on an estate named 'Paddington' after the English borough of the same name (Jenkins 2000a). The first postal address of Paddington residents was 'back of the gaol' which at the time stood on Petrie Terrace (Buckberry 1999:2).

#### **6.3.1.2.2 Development of the Suburb**

Development in Paddington was also hindered by the precipitous terrain. The hills were so steep that coaches dragged heavy iron frames behind them to act as brakes as they descended (Blanch 1985b:8). Despite this, several grand residences were built on hilltop sites by the colony's wealthy inhabitants. 'Fernberg' (see page 6-145) was built by Johann Heussler in 1864/65, on two parcels of land purchased the previous year. In 1910, the house became the residence of the Governor of Queensland. Initially intended as a temporary residence until the new Government House was built in



Victoria Park, the abandonment of that project in 1911 saw the Queensland Government purchase the property for £10,000 as the Governor's residence (Office of the Governor 2003).

About 1870, cuttings were made through the steepest hills and the excavated earth was used to fill swamps and gullies making the grades on the tracks more manageable (Blanch 1985b:8). This marked an acceleration of the pace of settlement. By the 1880s mansions were appearing on the hilltops and workers cottages in the gullies (*Sunday Mail* 1929a:23). New housing estates were offered for sale, in Petrie Terrace (1883) and Jubilee and Rosalie Estates (1887). In 1887, development was further supported by the introduction of a horse-drawn omnibus (Buckberry 1999:5).

Paddington developed in two distinct sections, Lower Paddington and Upper Paddington. Lower Paddington encompassed the area that had been known as Ti-Tree Flat. It was characterised by narrow, switchback streets, bordered by poor wooden dwellings, often with open drains running through the properties (Figure 6-23). In sharp contrast, Upper Paddington (later incorporated into Bardon), attracted elegant, substantial residences. The difficulties encountered with turning the roadside land into building blocks is obvious especially in Upper Paddington where, in some cases, the houses give the impression of being built over a precipice (*Sunday Mail* 1929a:23).



■ **Figure 6-23. Open drain in Ellena St Paddington ca.1905 (John Oxley Library).**

Residential development continued, spurred on by the tramway built to Latrobe Terrace in 1898, extended to Fernberg Road in 1909 and on to Bardon in 1916 (Blanch 1985b:8). The proximity of the suburb to the city meant that it did not develop its own community facilities and commercial



enterprises. By the late 1920s Paddington had not developed its own shopping centres or sporting facilities and was ‘free of institutions of an industrial nature’ (*Sunday Mail* 1929a:23).

Despite the poverty of much of the Paddington area, the children of the district were well catered for by the provision of parkland. In 1919 two acres of parkland at the bottom of Caxton Street was opened by Lady Goold-Adams, wife of the Queensland Governor, for the ‘sole use and recreation of children’. The area also had 15 acres of parkland at Lang Park (*Sunday Mail* 1929a:23).

In the Depression years of the 1930s, Paddington gained a reputation for toughness and only the most adventurous went to its few dances and Friday and Saturday night film showings. Strangers to the area had to be wary of insulting the established families and reports of street brawls were common (Blanch 1985b:8). As with Red Hill, the revitalisation of Paddington began in the 1970s with increased interest in land closer to the city.

*There are 26 heritage-registered places in Paddington representing a range of place types. They include two shops, a post office, four educational facilities, a fire station, a child health centre, a war memorial, two churches, a convent and a monastery, seven residences, three tram shelters and a tram substation. The adjacent locality of Petrie Terrace contains 14 heritage-registered places consisting of 13 residences (two with attached shops) and one park.*

### **6.3.1.3 Milton**

#### **6.3.1.3.1 Early European Settlement**

In 1842, the area of ‘Milton’ (encompassing future Auchenflower and Toowong) was divided by Deed of Grant into five acre properties, extending from the Brisbane River to the surrounding ridges above (Pearn 1997:55). As was the norm, wealthy settlers purchased large tracts of land on the ridges. Amongst these was Ambrose Eldridge who, in 1851, purchased 30 acres of prime land where he built ‘Milton House’, from which the suburb derived its name. Overall, the area was comparatively slow to develop, and by the late 1850s it remained mainly pasture and farm land. Contemporary accounts state that in 1856, ‘there were no more than six houses in the district’ (*Sunday Mail* 1929b:7).

#### **6.3.1.3.2 Development of the Suburb**

Despite the fact that the suburb was within easy reach of the city, its development remained slow. The main reasons attributed to this were the location of the Paddington-Milton Cemeteries (see page 6-218), and the flood prone nature of the low-lying areas (*Sunday Mail* 1929b:7).

The slow rise in land values facilitated the purchase by the Church of England of the land where the first Anglican Bishop of Brisbane, Edward Tufnell, built his See house 'Bishopsbourne' (see page 6-171). Tufnell arrived in Queensland expecting to receive support from the government. Soon after his arrival, however, the first Queensland Parliament abolished the official connection between church and state, thereby removing the anticipated financial assistance. Tufnell therefore had to raise his own funds for the establishment of his diocese. The members of the congregation donated generously, but were somewhat nonplussed when Tufnell spent a large percentage of the funds on the construction of his residence (Miles 1978:18).

The opening of the Milton railway station on the Brisbane to Ipswich line in 1877, and the immigration boom of the 1880s heralded the intensification of residential development in Milton as the more popular suburbs of Red Hill and Paddington became overcrowded (Miles 1978:1). However, despite the closure of the Paddington-Milton Cemeteries in 1875 and the construction of the Milton Drain in 1885, the area was plagued by persistent sanitation problems from stagnant pools within the disused graveyards. Lang Park (as the cemetery site was renamed) was used as a garbage and night soil dump into the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century (Prangnell and Rains 2002:24), with the resultant stigma adversely affecting progress of Milton as a suburb. Additionally, Milton continued to be significantly affected by Brisbane's cyclical floods (Figure 6-24).



■ **Figure 6-24. Milton in the 1893 flood (John Oxley Library).**

*There are six registered heritage places in Milton consisting of the Milton Brewery, one school, a theological college and chapel, a porphyry retaining wall and a fig tree.*

### 6.3.1.3.3 Paddington – Milton Cemeteries

When Brisbane was opened for free settlement in 1842, a survey plan of the proposed town was prepared by Henry Wade. The plan included the site for a cemetery of 60 acres to replace the existing one which was located on Eagle Terrace. Known as the Paddington-Milton Cemeteries, (Figure 6-25), it comprised seven small denominational cemeteries catering for the Anglican, Presbyterian, Catholic, Jewish, Baptist, Congregational and Wesleyan Methodists of Brisbane. A cemetery for Aboriginal people was contained within the bounds of the Anglican Cemetery. The First Primitive Methodists were unsuccessful in obtaining a site (Prangnell and Rains 2002:22). The allocated land was between Milton Road, Hale Street (formerly Cemetery Street), Sweetman Street, Dowse Street and Castlemaine Street (McClurg 1979:105).



■ **Figure 6-25. Paddington-Milton Cemeteries looking towards Milton with Bishopsbourne in the distance ca.1870 (John Oxley Library).**

The population of Brisbane increased rapidly and the number of interments from the time the cemetery came into use in mid-1844 grew to such an extent, that by the early 1850s, it became apparent that a larger cemetery was needed (McClurg 1979:106). The *Public Health Bill (Cemetery Act)*, passed in 1865, called for the closure of the Paddington-Milton Cemeteries by the end of that year. The new cemetery at Toowong, however, was not finally gazetted until July 1875, and this delay created difficulties for the old cemetery. Graves became severely overcrowded and were situated in hollows and adjacent to closely populated areas and the Milton water reserve (Prangnell and Rains 2002:22). Records show that in 1872 alone, 163 burials took place in the Church of England section, seven years after the date of proposed closure (McClurg 1979:106). During the

1870s, there was a minor rush when gold was reported in the cemetery. Several shafts were dug but proved unproductive and were soon abandoned (Blanch 1985b:8)

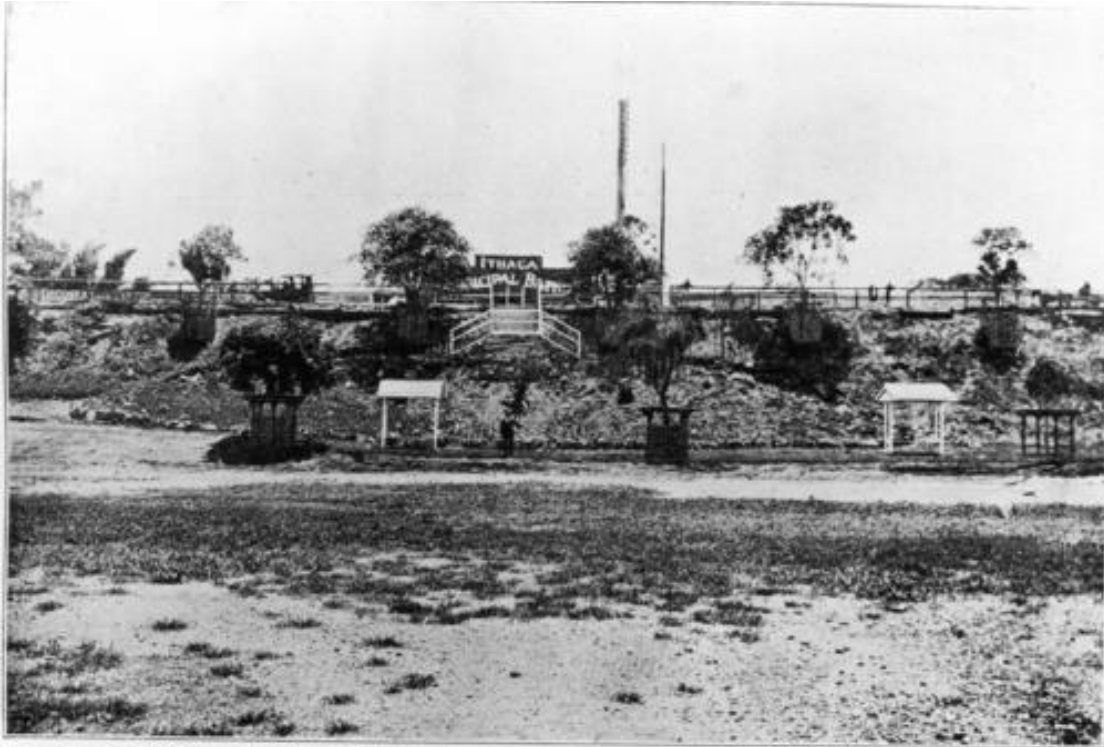
#### 6.3.1.3.4 Lang Park

From the closure of the Paddington-Milton Cemeteries to burials until the 1890s, the site underwent several physical changes. It was bisected by three streets (Judge, Caroline and Caxton), a residential development and the Petrie Terrace Boys School encroached on its northern side, and the open-brick Milton Drain was dug along the western boundary. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, civic planners acknowledged the need for open parkland in the now densely inhabited working class suburbs surrounding the old cemetery site (Prangnell and Rains 2001:23).

Approval to change the use of the site from a burial ground to a recreation ground came with the passing of the *Paddington Cemeteries Act 1911* which cancelled all previous denominational grants. Following a small number of exhumations and the relocation of the remaining headstones, the site was cleaned and levelled. A portion of the ground became the Paddington Kindergarten and Creche (see page 6-156), another portion became the Ithaca Children's Playground (see page 6-153) and the remaining 15 acres became a public park named Lang Park after the early Queensland pioneer Dr John Dunmore Lang (Prangnell and Rains 2001:24).

Ithaca Town Council assumed control of the park (Figure 6-26) and initiated a program of shade-tree plantings and levelling of the remaining hollows with garbage and silt from the Milton Drain. When responsibility for the park fell to the new Brisbane City Council in 1925, intensive development began. During the latter part of the 1920s and the 1930s two tennis court complexes were established and the Milton Drain was converted to a closed system. The southern portion of the park was leased to the Queensland Amateur Athletics Association (QAAA) who established a fenced sporting ground with an oval and associated facilities. Unfortunately, the continued dumping of garbage (Figure 6-27) and nightsoil on parts of the site diminished its appeal as a recreational facility (Prangnell and Rains 2001:24).

A military base was established on the northern sector of the site during World War II. In 1954, control of the park went to the Queensland Rugby League and Brisbane Rugby League for use as their headquarters (Major Sports Facilities Authority 2007). The site underwent further upgrade and two large grandstands were constructed over the next decade following the establishment of the Lang Park Trust (Prangnell and Rains 2001:25). In the 1990s, the Queensland Government decided to redevelop the site into a state-of-the-art sporting facility. The massive redevelopment was completed in 2003 and the site renamed Suncorp Stadium.



- **Figure 6-26. Lang Park ca. 1919. Tree plantings are evident and the Ithaca Municipal Baths are visible in the background (John Oxley Library).**



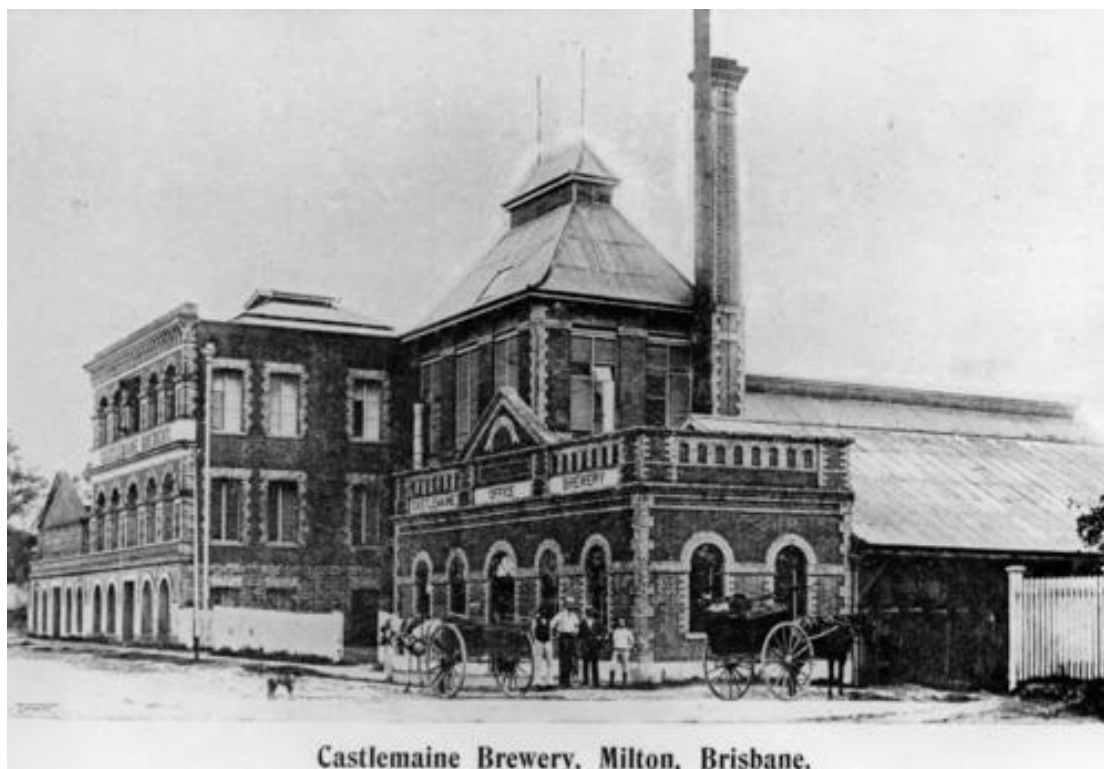
- **Figure 6-27. Rubbish dumped in Lang Park ca.1936 (John Oxley Library).**



#### 6.3.1.3.5 Milton Brewery

In 1870, the Queensland Distillery was established in Milton. The original owner, W. Samuel was hampered by failure of the sugar crops in the early 1870s, and in 1872 Robert Forsyth purchased the operation and renamed it Forsyth's Distillery. Forsyth's produced rum and acted as an agent for the sale of wine. The distillery was not a success and in 1877, the business was purchased by Fitzgerald Quinlan and Co. with the intention of building a brewery (Brisbane City Council Heritage Unit 2002:2).

The first product of the new Milton Brewery (see page 6-168), produced in 1878, was called 'Castlemaine XXX Sparkling Ale'. X was the standard symbol of purity for alcoholic beverages, first used in medieval times when brewing was confined mainly to monasteries. By 1887, a limited liability company called Castlemaine Brewery and Quinlan Gray and Co. Brisbane had been formed. In 1916, 'Castlemaine XXXX Sparkling Ale' was first produced when the brewery (Figure 6-28) changed its formula to emulate lighter German style beers. The 'Mr Fourex' character first appeared in advertising in 1924, possibly modelled on Paddy Fitzgerald the company's general manager (Brisbane City Council Heritage Unit 2002:3).



■ **Figure 6-28. Castlemaine Brewery ca. 1901 (John Oxley Library).**

In 1928, Castlemaine merged with another Brisbane brewing company to become Castlemaine Perkins Ltd. The company continued to expand and develop with major building works taking place



in the 1940s and 1950s. The buildings currently on the site date from this period of construction, apart from the former brewing tower building and brick cold-stores which date to around the 1920s. In 1959, a neon sky-sign comprised of the four Xs was built by Claude Neon and positioned on the brewery tower to maximise visibility from a distance. This sign is a rare survivor of this once popular form of advertising (Brisbane City Council Heritage Unit 2002:4).

*The brewery is listed on the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register.*

#### 6.3.1.4 Commerce

Local businesses started operating in the Red Hill area in the 1880s, with much of the activity centred on Musgrave Road. The Gagliardi family sold groceries and wine, and the Whitehouse Brothers Organ Builders opened in 1929 (see page 6-205) (Randall 2006). There were also butchers, bakers, and a brass foundry (Blanch 1985c:12).

In 1872, Mrs Elizabeth Burton established the Normanby Hotel (see page 6-126) which fronted Kelvin Grove Road. This two storey building (Figure 6-29) was demolished in 1889 to make way for a new hotel that would front Musgrave Road. One of the last remaining examples of the work of Brisbane architect John B. Nicholson, the hotel cost £4,100 to build (The Normanby Hotel n.d.). The Burton family owned and operated the hotel until 1944 (Environmental Protection Agency 2006a)



- **Figure 6-29. Original Normanby Hotel fronting Kelvin Grove Road n.d. (John Oxley Library).**

As Paddington was primarily a dormitory suburb in close proximity to the city, its early days were marked by an absence of commercial enterprise apart from sole proprietor mixed businesses. A notable exception to this was the presence of at least six bootmakers (Buckberry 1999:32) and a hotel (Blanch 1985b:8). Milton developed as a mixed suburb with a significant industrial presence. This included the brewery and the Arnott's Biscuit Factory.

*Heritage-registered commercial premises in the central district of the Study Area include the Normanby Hotel, the old bakery, a set of shops in Given Terrace, Paddington, the brewery and two sets of shops (with attached residences) at Red Hill.*

### 6.3.1.5 Transport

The first public transport to the district was by horse-drawn cab which could be hired from the city. In the 1880s, cheap and convenient transport became readily available through privately operated horse-drawn omnibuses. Proprietors were often local residents who kept stables throughout the suburbs. Horse-drawn omnibuses continued to operate throughout the district in a limited way until 1912 (Miles 1978:21). Milton also benefited from the railway station that opened in 1877.

Electrification of the tramways in 1897 saw a rapid expansion of the tramway network. The line reached Paddington in 1897, Ashgrove (servicing Red Hill) in 1901 and Toowong (servicing Milton) in 1904 (Miles 1978:23). Increased tram services required the construction of an additional electricity sub-station at Enoggera Terrace (see page 6-164) in 1929, to assist the Petrie Terrace substation with the provision of power to the electric tramway system (Miles 1979:21). In September 1962, the Paddington tram depot was destroyed by fire with the loss of 65 trams. Following the fire, Milton was serviced by buses and by the close of 1969 all trams throughout Brisbane ceased to operate and were replaced by buses (Clark and Keenan 1977:4). Between 1927 and 1969 the Brisbane City Councils tramway workshops were located at Boomerang Street, Milton on a site formerly used as a nightsoil dump (Clark and Keenan 1977). After the closure of the tramway system, the workshops continued to be used to service the City Councils bus fleet until 1979.

Following a population boom in the area in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Ithaca Town Council embarked on a program of road works including the formation and metalling of new roads. Because of the hilly terrain, many of the roads were divided leaving embankments that the Council considered easier to beautify than cut down. The Ithaca Embankments (see page 6-120, 6-146) were built of stone, with rock gardens containing *Agave* sp., Queen Palms (*Syagrus romanzoffiana*) and Camphor Laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*). The heritage-registered embankments are features in Red Hill, Paddington and Kelvin Grove (Environmental Protection Agency 2006b:2).

*The importance of the tramways is reflected in the seven heritage-registered tram shelters in Paddington, Red Hill and Bardon. Other heritage places related to the area's transport include the tramway substation at Paddington and a porphyry retaining wall on Heussler Terrace, Milton.*

### 6.3.1.6 Education and Worship

The first state school in the district was the Petrie Terrace School erected in 1868. Ithaca Creek State School was opened in 1885 in nearby Bardon. The Milton State School (see page 6-170) opened in 1889. In its early years, this school was on the western edge of the 'tough' area of Paddington. As a result it had a bad reputation amongst the more genteel families of inner western Brisbane. Their children attended Toowong State School (see page 6-73) and Rainworth State School (see page 6-223) (Pearn 1997:93). However, by the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the school was described as being

... amongst the most commodious and best equipped schools in the district. Its proximity to the yet undeveloped Gregory Park assures the children playing grounds and breathing space (*Sunday Mail* 1929b:7).

Catholic education commenced in the district in 1906, when a school was established in the Sacred Heart Church (see page 6-142) in the locality of Rosalie. In 1919, the Convent of the Sacred Heart (see page 6-162) served a dual role as a convent and a school. The school operated until 1995 (Brisbane City Council Heritage Unit 2001a). The co-located Marist Brothers School, for boys, was established in 1923 (Marist College Rosalie:2005).

*Education in the district is represented by six heritage-registered places. The Paddington Community Creche, the Rosalie Community Kindergarten and Preschool, the Red Hill Kindergarten and the Neal Macrossan Playground are all registered for their important contribution to early childhood education. Other educational facilities include the heritage-registered Milton State School and the RSL Hall Rosalie used in the School of Arts system of adult education.*

Although a number of denominations were represented in the district, its proximity to the city and to other parishes meant that the spiritual needs of the community often required travel to nearby suburbs to attend services. The Congregational Church and Sunday School (Figure 6-30) opened in Milton in the early 1860s. St Brigid's Catholic Church (see page 6-131), Red Hill was first built in 1887. The original church (Figure 6-31) was demolished in 1910 and the new church built to accommodate up to 1000 people. Its hilltop position and grand structure ensured that it was visible from all directions (Environmental Protection Agency 2006c). The church remains a landmark today.



■ Figure 6-30. Milton Congregational Church ca.1887 (John Oxley Library).



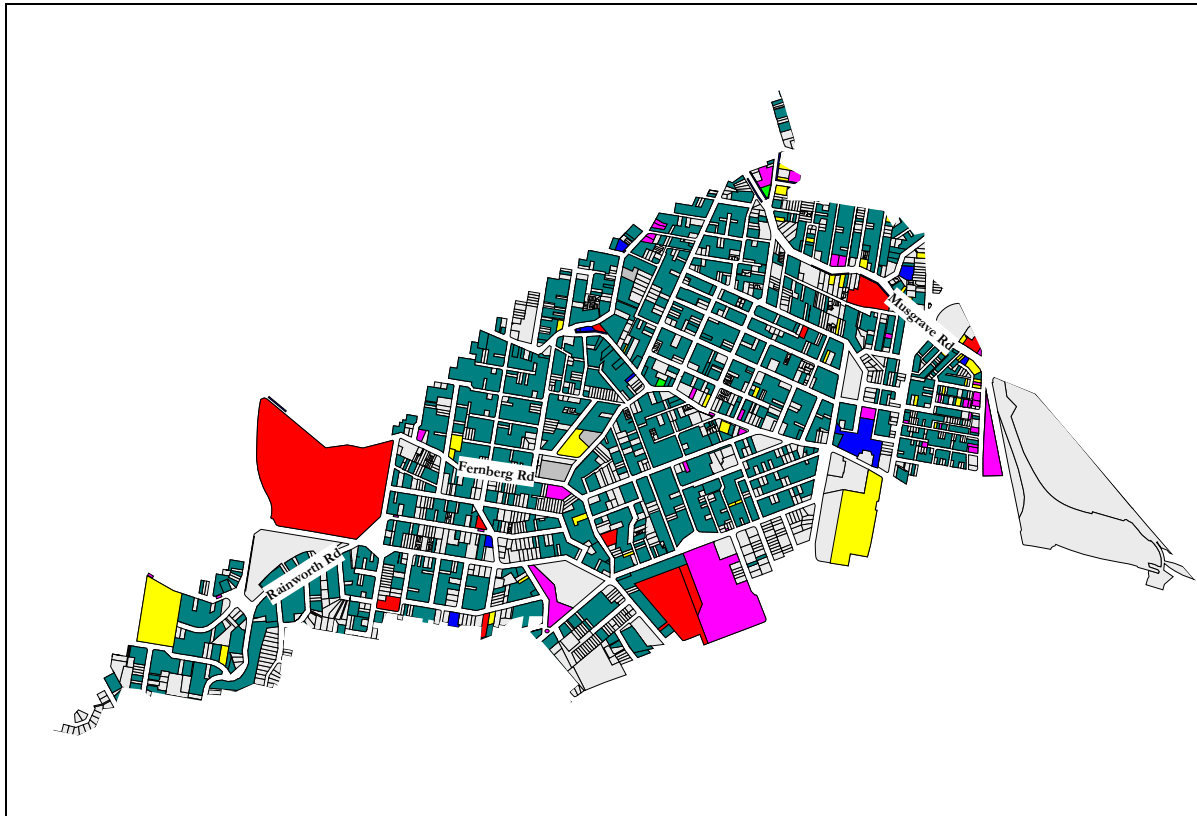
■ Figure 6-31. Original St Brigid's Church built in 1878 and demolished in 1910 (John Oxley Library).

The Ithaca Presbyterian Church (see page 6-149) began services in Enoggera Terrace, Paddington in 1880. In 1922, the congregation raised funds to build a new church which is still in use today (Brisbane City Council Heritage Unit 1996a). The Baptists were one of the last to formally establish themselves, with the current Windsor Road Baptist Church (see page 6-138) erected in 1888 in Red Hill (Brisbane City Council Heritage Unit: 1996b).

*A total of ten religious places are heritage-registered in the Central district of the Study Area, reflecting the Anglican, Presbyterian, Catholic and Baptist denominations. These places include the Old Bishopsbourne Chapel and College at Milton, the Sacred Heart Church and Convent at Rosalie, the Ithaca Presbyterian Church and Hall at Paddington, St Brigid's Church and Convent and the Windsor Road Baptist Church at Red Hill..*

### 6.3.2 Registered Heritage Places

There are 70 registered heritage places within the Central District, 42 potential heritage places and extensive areas of character places, as mapped in Figure 6-31. Of these 112 heritage places (registered and potential), there are 5 in Bardon, 24 in Brisbane (Petrie Terrace), 19 in Milton, 38 in Paddington and 35 in Red Hill.



- **Figure 6-32 Location of RNE, State and BCC Heritage Registered Places (in red), State and BCC Registered Heritage Places (in blue), BCC Heritage Listed Places (in pink), RNE Registered Heritage Places (in light green), identified BCC Character Places (in green) and Potential Heritage Places (in yellow).**

■



### 6.3.2.1 Red Hill

**Place Name** Boys' Brigade Hall



**Location** 80 Enoggera Terrace, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan** 1RP67649

**Register** ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐RNE ☐QHR ☒BCC

**Place Type** Social and Community

**Construction** 1920

**Significance** Historical  
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
Special Association

**Place Name** Cnoc Rhue



**Location** 13 Windsor Road (65 Victoria Street), Red Hill

**Lot/Plan**  
1SP144520  
2SP144520  
3SP144520  
4SP144520  
5SP144520

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1909

**Significance**  
Historical  
Special Association

**Place Name** Cross Terrace



**Location** 50 Cairns Terrace, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan** 3RP42132

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☒ RNE ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1887-1888

**Significance** **RNE**  
Not available

**QHR / BCC**  
A Historical  
B Rarity  
E Aesthetic

**Place Name** Ithaca Embankments (No. 1, 2, 3 and 4)



Ithaca Embankment No. 1, Windsor Road, between Prospect Terrace and Victoria Street



Ithaca Embankment No. 2, Musgrave Road, corner of Windsor Road





Ithaca Embankment No. 3, Musgrave Road, between Federal and Confederate Streets



Ithaca Embankment No. 4, Musgrave Road, below St Brigid's Church

**Location**

No. 1: Windsor Road, from Prospect Terrace to Victoria Street, Red Hill  
 No. 2: Corner Windsor and Musgrave Roads, Red Hill  
 No. 3: Musgrave Road, between Federal and Confederate Streets, Red Hill  
 No. 4: Musgrave Road, below St Brigid's Church, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan**

No. 1, 3 and 4:  
 Road Reserve

No. 2:  
 3RP51068  
 18SL11366

**Register**      ☐ NHL    ☐ CHL    ☐ RNE    ☒ QHR    ☒ BCC

**Place Type**      Park/Garden/Trees

**Construction**      1917-1923

**Significance**      A Historical  
                              D Class  
                              E Aesthetic  
                              H Special Association



**Place Name** Ithaca Town Council Chambers (former) and Red Hill Kindergarten



**Location** 99 Enoggera Terrace, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan** 31RP20726  
32RP20726  
33RP20726

**Register** ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐RNE ☒QHR ☒BCC

**Place Type** Government Administration  
Education/Research

**Construction** 1910-1930s – Council Chambers  
1954 – Kindergarten

**Significance** A Historical  
E Aesthetic  
G Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

**Place Name** Landscaped Precinct 3



**Location** Kelvin Grove Road, corner of Musgrave Road, area beside Normanby Hotel, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan** Road Reserve

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Park/Garden/Trees

**Construction** Not available

**Significance** Not available

**Place Name** Launceston



**Location** 21 Elston Street, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan** 23RP10695

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1887-1888

**Significance** Historical

**Place Name** Normanby Hotel



**Location** 1 Musgrave Road, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan** 2RP10719  
1SP144606  
2SP144606  
3SP144606

**Register** ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒RNE ☒QHR ☒BCC

**Place Type** Commercial

**Construction** 1890-1920s

**Significance** **RNE**  
Not available

**QHR / BCC**  
A Historical  
B Rarity  
D Class  
E Aesthetic  
H Special Association

**Place Name** Presbyterian Church Hall (former)



**Location** 78 Enoggera Terrace, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan** 2RP67649

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Religion/Worship

**Construction** 1885

**Significance** Historical  
Class  
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

**Place Name** Red Hill Post Office



**Location** 2 Windsor Road, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan** 3RP51068

**Register** ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒RNE ☐QHR ☐BCC

**Place Type** Communications

**Construction** 1899

**Significance** Indicative Place only



**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 68 Enoggera Terrace, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan** 2RP47432

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1890-91

**Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 70 Enoggera Terrace, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan** 1SP100249

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1890-91

**Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** St Brigid's Church



**Location** 78 Musgrave Road, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan** 350B3505

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☒ RNE ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Religion/Worship

**Construction** 1912-1914

**Significance** **RNE**  
Not available

**QHR / BCC**  
A Historical  
D Class  
E Aesthetic

**Place Name** St Brigid's Convent



**Location** 15 Upper Clifton Terrace, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan** 5RP10706  
6RP10706  
8RP10706  
11RP10707

**Register** ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐RNE ☒QHR ☒BCC

**Place Type** Religion/Worship

**Construction** 1902-1923

**Significance** A Historical  
D Class  
E Aesthetic  
G Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
H Special Association

**Place Name** Shelter (Normanby Fiveways)



**Location** 7 Musgrave Road, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan** Road Reserve

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Transport

**Construction** Not available

**Significance** Not available

**Place Name** Shops and Flats



**Location** 101-109 Musgrave Road, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan** 64RP20420  
65RP20420  
67RP20420

**Register** ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐RNE ☐QHR ☒BCC

**Place Type** Commercial / Residential

**Construction** 1940

**Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class  
Aesthetic



**Place Name** Terrace Shops



**Location** 91-99 Musgrave Road, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan** 68RP20420  
69RP20420  
70RP20420

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Commercial / Residential

**Construction** 1890s

**Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Aesthetic

**Place Name** Tram Shelter No. 7 (former)



**Location** Outside 99 Enoggera Terrace, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan** Road Reserve

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Transport

**Construction** Not available

**Significance** Not available

**Place Name** Warriston



**Location** 6 Musgrave Road, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan** 75RP10688

**Register** ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐RNE ☒QHR ☒BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1886

**Significance** A Historical  
D Class  
E Aesthetic

**Place Name** Windsor Road Baptist Church and Thomas Leitch Memorial Hall



**Location** 16 Windsor Road, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan** 15SL11366

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Religion/Worship

**Construction** 1888

**Significance** Historical  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

### 6.3.2.2 Paddington

**Place Name** Baroona



**Location** 90 Howard Street, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 2RP75436  
6RP19668  
7RP19668  
2RP19668  
1RP140035

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☒ RNE ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1866-1886

**Significance** **RNE**  
Indicative place only

**QHR / BCC**  
A Historical  
E Aesthetic  
G Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
H Special Association



**Place Name** Boondah



**Location** 50 Howard Street, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 1RP86090

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1907

**Significance**  
A Historical  
D Class  
E Aesthetic

**Place Name** Church of the Sacred Heart



**Location** 367 Given Terrace, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 1RP19614

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☒ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Religion/Worship

**Construction** 1917

**Significance** **RNE**  
A.4 Historical  
D.2 Class  
F.1 Creative/technical  
H.1 Special association

**BCC**  
Historical  
Aesthetic  
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
Special Association

**Place Name** Foresters' Hall



**Location** 16 Latrobe Terrace, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 22RP19614

**Register** ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐RNE ☒QHR ☒BCC

**Place Type** Social and Community

**Construction** 1888

**Significance** A Historical  
D Class  
E Aesthetic  
G Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

**Place Name** Glentworth



**Location** 34 Howard Street, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 12SP167594

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☒ RNE ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1880

**Significance** **RNE**  
Not available

**QHR / BCC**  
A Historical  
D Class  
E Aesthetic

**Place Name** Government House



**Location** 4 Fernberg Road, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 22CP817244

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☒ RNE ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1865-1953

**Significance** **RNE**  
Indicative Place only

**QHR / BCC**  
A Historical  
B Rarity  
D Class  
E Aesthetic  
H Special Association



**Place Name** Ithaca Embankments (No. 6 and 10)



Ithaca Embankment No. 6, Fernberg Road



Ithaca Embankment No. 10, Latrobe Terrace

**Location** No. 6: Fernberg Road, Paddington, adjacent and opposite Government House  
No. 10: Latrobe Terrace, corner of Enoggera Terrace, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** Road reserve

**Register** ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐RNE ☒QHR ☒BCC

**Place Type** Park/Garden/Trees

**Construction** 1917-1923



**Significance**

A Historical  
D Class  
E Aesthetic  
H Special Association

**Place Name** Ithaca Fire Station (former)



**Location** 140 Enoggera Terrace, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 2CP892501

**Register** ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐RNE ☒QHR ☒BCC

**Place Type** Emergency Services

**Construction** 1918-1928

**Significance** A Historical  
D Class  
E Aesthetic  
G Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

**Place Name** Ithaca Presbyterian Church



**Location** 100 Enoggera Terrace, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 2RP125599

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☒ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Religion/Worship

**Construction** 1928

**Significance**

**RNE**  
D.2 Class  
F.1 Technical/Creative

**BCC**  
Historical  
Class  
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
Special Association

**Place Name** Ithaca War Memorial and Park



**Location** 138 Enoggera Terrace, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 1RP71331

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☒ RNE ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Monuments and Memorials

**Construction** 1921-1925

**Significance** **RNE**  
A.4 Historical  
B.2 Rarity  
E.1 Aesthetic  
G.1 Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

**QHR / BCC**  
A Historical  
B Rarity  
D Class  
E Aesthetic  
G Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

**Place Name** Lucerne



**Location** 23 Fernberg Road, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 1RP81835

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☒ RNE ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1860-1862

**Significance** **RNE**  
Not available

**QHR / BCC**  
A Historical  
B Rarity  
E Aesthetic  
H Special Association

**Place Name** Marist Brothers Monastery



**Location** 56 Fernberg Road, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 2RP19648

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Religion/Worship

**Construction** 1929

**Significance** Historical  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
Special Association



**Place Name** Neal Macrossan Playground



**Location** 4 Caroline Street, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 571SL811593  
Road reserve

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Education/Research

**Construction** 1918-1934

**Significance** A Historical  
D Class  
E Aesthetic  
G Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
H Special Association

**Place Name** Old Bakery



**Location** 267 Given Terrace, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 17SL11553

**Register** ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐RNE ☐QHR ☒BCC

**Place Type** Commercial

**Construction** 1888

**Significance** Historical  
Class  
Aesthetic

**Place Name** Paddington Child Health Centre



**Location** 202 Given Terrace, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 894SL2065

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Health and Care Services

**Construction** 1952

**Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Paddington Community Creche and Kindergarten



**Location** 18 Charlotte Street, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 335B3554

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Education/Research

**Construction** 1916-1917

**Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
Special Association

**Place Name** Paddington Post Office



**Location** 293 Given Terrace, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 23RP179525

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☒ RNE ☐ QHR ☐ BCC

**Place Type** Communications

**Significance** Indicative Place only

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 137 Fernberg Road, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 1RP85300

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1889

**Significance** Historical  
Aesthetic  
Special Association



**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 42 Guthrie Street, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 5RP44596

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1928

**Significance** Historical

**Place Name** Rosalie Community Kindergarten and Preschool



**Location** 57 Elizabeth Street, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 151RP19636

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☒ RNE ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Education/Research

**Construction** 1935

**Significance** **RNE**  
B.2 Rarity  
D.2 Class

**QHR / BCC**  
A Historical  
B Rarity  
D Class  
E Aesthetic  
F Creative/Technical  
G Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
H Special Association

**Place Name** RSL Hall Rosalie



**Location** 50 Elizabeth Street, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 1RP49421

**Register** ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐RNE ☒QHR ☒BCC

**Place Type** Education/Research

**Construction** 1927-1928

**Significance**  
 A Historical  
 D Class  
 E Aesthetic  
 G Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
 H Special Association

**Place Name** Sacred Heart Convent



**Location** 327 Given Terrace, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 2RP145942

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☒ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Religion/Worship

**Construction** 1918-1919

**Significance**

**RNE**  
A.4 Historical  
D.2 Class  
F.1 Creative/Technical

**BCC**  
Historical  
Rarity  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
Special Association

**Place Name** Shops



**Location** 223 Given Terrace, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 6RP19572

**Register** ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐RNE ☐QHR ☒BCC

**Place Type** Commercial

**Construction** 1898-1899

**Significance** Historical  
Class  
Aesthetic

**Place Name** The Substation



**Location** 150 Enoggera Terrace, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 1RP47466

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Transport

**Construction** 1929-1930

**Significance**  
 A Historical  
 B Rarity  
 D Class  
 E Aesthetic  
 G Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association



**Place Name** Tram Shelter No. 3 (former)



**Location** Near 246 Given Terrace, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** Road Reserve

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Transport

**Construction** 1932

**Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Tram Shelter No. 6 (former)



**Location** Outside 57 Elizabeth Street, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** Road Reserve

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Transport

**Construction** 1932

**Significance** Historical  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Tram Shelter No. 8 (former)



**Location** Outside 119 Elizabeth Street, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** Road Reserve

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Transport

**Construction** 1932

**Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

### 6.3.2.3 Milton

**Place Name** Castlemaine Perkins Brewery



**Location** 185 Milton Road, Milton

**Lot/Plan** 35SL805565

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Manufacturing

**Construction** 1920s – 1980s

**Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
Special Association

**Place Name** Fig Tree



**Location** Roundabout, intersection of Bayswater Street, Haig Road, and Thomas Streets, Milton

**Lot/Plan** Road Reserve

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Park/Garden/Trees

**Construction** Late 19<sup>th</sup> century

**Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

**Place Name** Milton State School



**Location** 36 Bayswater Street, Milton

**Lot/Plan** 56SL2186

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Education/Research

**Construction** 1937

**Significance** Historical  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association



**Place Name** Old Bishopsbourne Chapel



**Location** 233 Milton Road, Milton

**Lot/Plan** 2RP83847  
55RP53733

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☒ RNE ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Religion/Worship

**Construction** 1912

**Significance** **RNE**  
Not available

**QHR / BCC**  
A Historical  
B Rarity  
D Class  
E Aesthetic  
F Creative/Technical  
H Special Association

**Place Name** Old Bishopsbourne (St Francis Theological College)



Old Bishopsbourne (1865-68)



St Francis Theological College building (1936)

**Location** 233 Milton Road, Milton

**Lot/Plan** 2RP83847  
55RP53733

**Register** ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒RNE ☒QHR ☒BCC

**Place Type** Religion/Worship

**Construction** 1865-1959

**Significance**

**RNE**

Not available

**QHR / BCC**

A Historical

D Class

E Aesthetic

F Creative/Technical

H Special Association

**Place Name** Porphyry Wall



**Location** 27 Heussler Terrace, Milton

**Lot/Plan** 3RP19538

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Transport

**Construction** 1870s

**Significance** Historical  
Class  
Aesthetic

### 6.3.2.4 Bardon

**Place Name** Rainworth



**Location** 7 Barton Street, Bardon

**Lot/Plan** 3RP20101

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1862

**Significance** A Historical  
D Class  
H Special Association



**Place Name** Tram Shelter No. 1 (former)



**Location** Near 185 Boundary Road, Bardon

**Lot/Plan** Road Reserve

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Transport

**Construction** 1932-1939

**Significance** Historical  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Special Association



**Place Name** Tram Shelter No. 4 (former)



**Location** Near 188 Boundary Road, Bardon

**Lot/Plan** Road Reserve

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Transport

**Construction** 1932

**Significance** Historical  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

### 6.3.2.5 Petrie Terrace (Brisbane)

**Place Name** Albert Villa



**Location** 14 Wellington Street, Brisbane

**Lot/Plan** 4RP10688

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1885

**Significance** Not available

**Place Name** Florence House



**Location** 256 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane

**Lot/Plan** 2RP190798

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1877-1878

**Significance** Not available

**Place Name** Ford's Cottage



**Location** 205 Hale Street, Brisbane

**Lot/Plan** 5RP10683

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1882

**Significance** Not available

**Place Name** George Hall's House



**Location** 176 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane

**Lot/Plan** 1RP10680

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1870

**Significance** Not available

**Place Name** Hardgrave Park



**Location** 155 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane

**Lot/Plan** 326B3215

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Park/Garden/Trees

**Construction** 1875

**Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Aesthetic  
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
Special Association



**Place Name** Hibernia



**Location** 15 Wellington Street, Brisbane

**Lot/Plan** 32RP10688

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1894

**Significance** Not available

**Place Name** Illawarra Buildings / Petrie Mansions



**Location** 242-246 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane

**Lot/Plan** 2SP143847  
3SP143847  
4SP143847

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1887

**Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Potential  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Maxwell's Residence



**Location** 35 Melford Street, Brisbane

**Lot/Plan** 18RP10683  
19RP10683

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1893

**Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Aesthetic

**Place Name** O'Keefe's Buildings



**Location** 226, 228, 230 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane

**Lot/Plan** 1SP113050  
2SP113050  
3SP113050

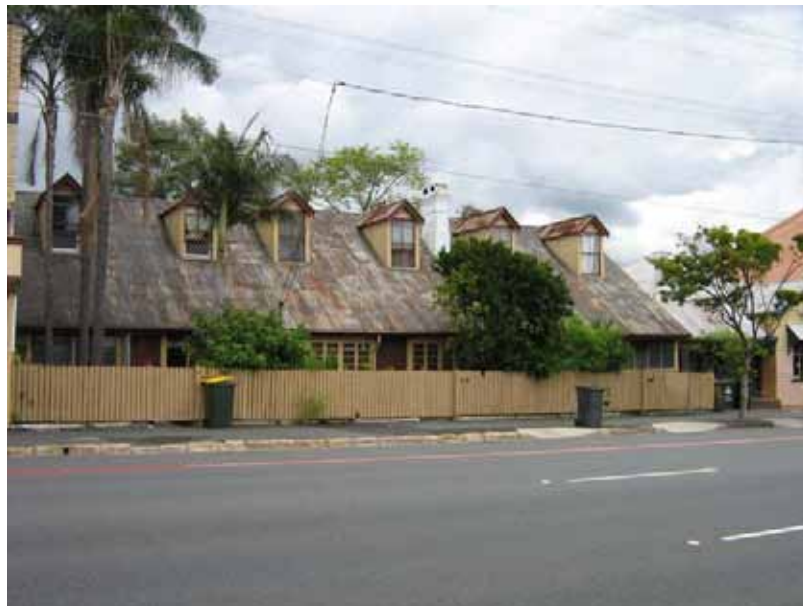
**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1881

**Significance** Not available

**Place Name** Princess Row



**Location** 190-198 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane

**Lot/Plan** 4RP10681  
5RP10681  
6RP10681 (listed in BCC Register but discrepancy on GIS)

**Register** ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐RNE ☐QHR ☒BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1863

**Significance** Not available

**Place Name** Shawn Apartments



**Location** 172 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane

**Lot/Plan** 2RP10680  
3RP10680

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1935

**Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class



**Place Name** Swift's Shop/House



**Location** 63 Wellington Street, Brisbane

**Lot/Plan** 20RP10688

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Commercial / Residential

**Construction** 1888

**Significance** Not available

**Place Name** Terrace Houses



**Location** 25 Wellington Street, Brisbane

**Lot/Plan** 1GTP602  
2GTP602  
3GTP602  
4GTP602

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** Not available

**Significance** Not available

**Place Name** Young's Shop/Residence



**Location** 59 Princess Street, Brisbane

**Lot/Plan** 26RP10681

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Commercial / Residential

**Construction** 1878

**Significance** Not available

### 6.3.3 Potential Heritage Places

#### 6.3.3.1 Red Hill

**Place Name** Bank (former)



**Location** 159 Musgrave Road, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan** 1RP52501

**Place Type** Commercial

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Church



**Location** 7 Hammond Street, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan** 3RP42770

**Place Type** Religion/Worship

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Class  
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
Special Association

**Place Name** Health Service



**Location** 11 Windsor Road, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan** 1RP20417  
2RP20417  
3RP20417

**Place Type** Health and Care Services

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
Special Association



**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 27 Cairns Terrace, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan** 3RP20624

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 53-55 Musgrave Road, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan** 2RP10707

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class  
Special Association

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 81 Musgrave Road, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan** 25RP20422  
26RP20422  
27RP20422

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 92 Musgrave Road, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan** 1RP76494

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Special Association

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 98 Musgrave Road, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan** 1RP69760

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential  
Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Special Association



**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 11 Plunkett Street, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan** 21RP19562

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential  
Significance** Historical  
Aesthetic



**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 27 Upper Clifton Terrace, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan** 2RP58497

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 15 Windsor Road, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan** 23RP20411

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 21 Windsor Road, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan** 27RP46522

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential  
Significance** Historical  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Shop



**Location** 17 Musgrave Road, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan** 2RP41991

**Place Type** Commercial

**Potential  
Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Shop / Warehouse



**Location** 61 Musgrave Road, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan** 4RP10707

**Place Type** Commercial

**Potential  
Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Special Association



**Place Name** Warren Lodge



**Location** 4 Musgrave Road, Red Hill

**Lot/Plan** 1RP82811  
7RP82811  
73RP10688  
74RP10688  
72RP886221

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Special Association



### 6.3.3.2 Paddington

**Place Name** Bowlerwood



**Location** 42 Bowler Street, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 2RP19575

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Class  
Rarity  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Church (former)



**Location** 9 Bayswater Street, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 80RP19655

**Place Type** Religion/Worship

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
Special Association

**Place Name** Church (former)



**Location** 31 Latrobe Terrace, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 1RP107924

**Place Type** Religion/Worship

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
Special Association

**Place Name** Commonwealth Bank



**Location** 251 Given Terrace, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 13RP19572

**Place Type** Commercial

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
Special Association

**Place Name** Glentworth (grounds)



**Location** 34 Howard Street, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 12SP167594

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Potential (Archaeological)

Note: Adjacent lot to heritage-listed Glentworth house lot

**Place Name** Parish Offices



**Location** 333-347 Given Terrace, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 1RP145942

**Place Type** Religion/Worship

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
Special Association



**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 38 Fernberg Road, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 1RP19643  
89RP19643  
90RP19643

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 79 Latrobe Terrace, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 1SP198615  
2SP198615

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Shop and Residence



**Location** 117 Fernberg Road, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 1RP84382

**Place Type** Residential / Commercial

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Shops and Flats



**Location** 218-220 Given Terrace, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 4 RP19592  
5 RP19592

**Place Type** Commercial / Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Warehouse / Factory



**Location** 31 Stevenson Street, Paddington

**Lot/Plan** 4RP104194

**Place Type** Commercial

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class  
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
Special Association

### 6.3.3.3 Milton

**Place Name** Paddington-Milton Cemeteries



**Location** Suncorp Stadium, 40 Castlemaine Street, Milton

**Lot/Plan** 356SP161706  
357SP161706  
581RP227070  
354RP898660

**Place Type** Burial Ground

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Potential (Archaeological)  
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association



**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 16 Patrick Street, Milton

**Lot/Plan** 54RP19538

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential  
Significance** Historical  
Class

**Place Name**      Residence



**Location**      11 Sackville Street, Milton

**Lot/Plan**      41RP19538

**Place Type**      Residential

**Potential  
Significance**      Historical  
Class

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 10 Young Street, Milton

**Lot/Plan** 20RP19545

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential  
Significance** Historical  
Class  
Aesthetic

#### 6.3.3.4 Bardon

**Place Name** Church (former)



**Location** 7 Vimy Street, Bardon

**Lot/Plan** 98RP20104

**Place Type** Religious/Worship

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class  
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
Special Association

**Place Name** Rainworth State School



**Location** 185 Rainworth Road, Bardon

**Lot/Plan** 7RP45112

**Place Type** Education / Research

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
Special Association

### 6.3.3.5 Petrie Terrace (Brisbane)

**Place Name** Casino Cottage



**Location** 35 Wellington Street, Brisbane

**Lot/Plan** 1RP67124  
2RP67124

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Aesthetic  
Special Association



**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 12 Belgrave Street, Brisbane

**Lot/Plan** 87RP10688

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential  
Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 12 Earl Street, Brisbane

**Lot/Plan** 3RP10691

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 17 Mountjoy Street, Brisbane

**Lot/Plan** 62RP10688

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential  
Significance** Historical  
Class  
Aesthetic

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 56 Mountjoy Street, Brisbane

**Lot/Plan** 50RP10688

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential  
Significance** Historical  
Class  
Aesthetic

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 254 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane

**Lot/Plan** 64RP10688

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class  
Special Association



**Place Name** Residence / Office



**Location** 260 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane

**Lot/Plan** 3RP190798

**Place Type** Residential

**Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Special Association



**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 69 Princess Street, Brisbane

**Lot/Plan** 24RP10681

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential  
Significance** Historical  
Class  
Aesthetic

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 25 Regent Street, Brisbane

**Lot/Plan** 1GTP1670

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 29 St James Street, Brisbane

**Lot/Plan** 4RP10691

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential  
Significance** Historical  
Class  
Aesthetic

## 6.4 Northeast District

The Northeast district contains the suburbs of Herston, Bowen Hills, Spring Hill, Fortitude Valley and Kelvin Grove.

### 6.4.1 History

#### 6.4.1.1 Herston

##### 6.4.1.1.1 Early European Settlement

In the course of John Oxley's 1823 exploration of the Brisbane River, he came upon, and camped, at the mouth of a tributary that he named Breakfast Creek. This creek meandered west with the land near the creek dominated by melaleuca swamp and mangrove lining the banks (Hacker *et al.* 1995:1). Prior to the intrusion of Europeans the ridges of Scott's Hill which divided York's Hollow (Victoria Park) from Breakfast Creek were thickly wooded with eucalypts and ironbark and the gullies were lush rainforest. The present day suburb of Herston is centred on a ridge, bordered to the north by Breakfast Creek and to the south by Spring Hill. Geologically, the Herston ridge is composed of porphyry (Brisbane Tuff), which in the early days of the colony was quarried for stone for houses and roads. Quarries were situated on the site of Bowen Park and on four locations within the Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital grounds (Hacker *et al.* 1995:1), giving the suburb its early name of 'The Quarries'.

The first free settlers in the area were John and George Harris, merchants of Brisbane, who received three lots as a Deed of Grant in 1859. Four years later they subdivided this land into allotments of varying sizes (Jenkins 2000c). Also in 1859, the Colonial Secretary and future Premier of Queensland, Robert Herbert (Figure 6-32), and his friend John Bramston jointly purchased lots 270 and 279 on the ridge to the west of Bowen Bridge Road on the town side of Breakfast Creek. Bramston also purchased lots 280 and 281. They paid £14/15/- per acre for the land and built the first residence in the area 'Herston' (Figure 6-34), a combination of their surnames. Eventually both men returned to England and in 1880 the house was sold to Sir James Garrick, another of Queensland's early politicians who applied the name Herston to the area bounded by Bowen Bridge Road, Breakfast Creek, Picot Street, Herston Road, L'Estrange Terrace, Victoria Park Road, and the line of the Roma Street to Sandgate Railway (Hacker *et al.* 1995:1).

##### 6.4.1.1.2 Development of the Suburb

As Brisbane grew, Herston became a desirable address. Its proximity to the city and the elevated position of the higher land encouraged more affluent settlers, with land surrounding the Herston Estate selling for between £30 - £40 by 1863. Land purchases and subdivisions increased in the early 1880s, before the floods and depression of the 1890s. The land and house sizes were larger than those of adjoining Spring Hill and Fortitude Valley (Hacker *et al.* 1995:3). The subdivisions of 1910–1930 offered smaller sized allotments and therefore attracted families of more modest means. Many of the houses were of the type known as 'worker's cottages' (Figure 6-36) built by the government under the *Workers Dwellings Act 1909*, and the subsequent 1919 Workers' Homes Scheme (Hayward 1996:4). War Service Homes were also constructed for servicemen returning from World War I (Hacker *et al.* 1995:22).



- **Figure 6-33. Robert George Wyndham Herbert 1859 (John Oxley Library).** Herbert came to Brisbane with the first Governor, George Bowen as Colonial Secretary and automatically became Queensland's first Premier when Bowen established responsible government.



- **Figure 6-34. Herston ca.1890.** The house was constructed in 1860 of stone and lined with cedar. It was demolished in 1930 (John Oxley Library).



- **Figure 6-35. Land sale flyer for the proposed auction of land in the Herston Estate 20 July 1912 (Brisbane City Council).**





■ **Figure 6-36. Wooden worker's cottages ca.1930 (John Oxley Library).**

*Within the Study Area there are a total of nine registered heritage places in Herston including Bowen Bridge, the Hospital and Medical School, Victoria Park, the Golf course and former Club House, and warehouses.*

#### **6.4.1.1.3 Victoria Park**

Within the boundary of Herston were a number of areas of parkland, the most dominant being Victoria Park, (see page 6-260) which today is bounded by Bowen Bridge Road, Gregory Terrace, Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital site and Breakfast Creek. At the time of European settlement the area, a series of lagoons and wetlands, was known as York's Hollow and was a significant site for the Aboriginal people of the region. In 1895, the park reserve extended southward across the railway line. Prior to its formal designation as a public recreational park, the creek and waterholes of the York's Hollow area were reserved as the 'Brisbane Water Reserve' (Hacker *et al.* 1995:6).

In 1862, a tent camp was created on York's Hollow to house recent immigrants. This arrangement soon led to sanitation problems, and by late 1865 the temporary housing had been removed from the area and the land set aside for public use. Despite this, a military and police rifle range that was established in mid-1864 remained operative until 1883 (Hacker *et al.* 1995:66). The area was formally gazetted as the Victoria Park Recreation Reserve in 1875 and the park's trustees embarked on a beautification program planting large numbers of trees and reclaiming low-lying areas such as the creek, waterholes and swampy banks for sports-fields. This led to the creek-side areas of the park being used as a dump for municipal and domestic rubbish (ARCHAEO 2000:34)



In 1909, a large portion of Victoria Park was set aside to build a new residence for the Governor and, although £6,000 was spent levelling the area for the house, no construction was commenced. The government instead purchased 'Fernberg' in Bardon as the permanent Government House (Hacker *et al.* 1995:6).

During the Great Depression of the 1930s, a single-men's camp was located on the upper section of the park (Hacker *et al.* 1995:67). In 1931, Gilchrist Avenue was built through the eastern section and in the mid-1930s a large portion of Victoria Park was developed as a golf course (see page 6-263) (University of Queensland Archaeological Services Unit 2001:15). The original Victoria Park Golf Clubhouse (see page 6-262) was constructed in two stages in 1931 (Figure 6-37) and 1939 on Herston Road adjoining Gilchrist Avenue (University of Queensland Archaeological Services Unit 2001:15).

Between 1942 and 1945, army barracks were constructed by the United States Army to accommodate troops and from August 1943 until September 1944 Victoria Park was Headquarters of the United States Army Services of Supply South Pacific Area (USASOS) Camp Victoria Park (Hacker *et al.* 1995:67). After World War II these buildings were initially used to accommodate war brides. The buildings then provided emergency accommodation for hundreds of homeless people who lived in the huts until the Queensland Housing Commission could erect sufficient housing to meet the needs (Figure 6-38). This use as temporary housing did not cease until the 1960s. Some of the army buildings also served as classrooms for the Intermediate School, an Education Department Film Centre, lecture and arts rooms for the Teachers College, and the facilities for the Queensland Institute of Medical Research. The last building was eventually demolished in 1974 (Hacker *et al.* 1995:67).

*The entirety of Victoria Park, the former Golf Clubhouse and the current Victoria Park Golf Course are registered heritage places.*

#### **6.4.1.1.4 The Royal Brisbane Hospital**

Brisbane's first hospital stood on the corner of George and Ann Streets and North Quay in the present day CBD. It opened in 1827 and permanently closed when the hospital was relocated to The Quarries in 1867 (see page 253). The site, suggested by Premier Herbert, was close to his home 'Herston'. The hospital was designed by Colonial Architect, Charles Tiffin, however the resultant building turned out to be uncomfortably hot and quite unsuitable for the tropical climate (Hacker *et al.* 1995:88). The hospital continued to expand with several additions made to the original building (Figure 6-39). In 1885, a competition was held to design appropriate accommodation for nurses working at the hospital. The winners were John Hall and Sons and R. S. Dods and the first stage of the Lady Lamington Nurses Home (see page 6-257) was completed in April 1897 at a cost of £4995. Two further extensions to the building were completed in 1917 and 1938. The building ceased to function as a nurses' home in December 1993 (Hacker *et al.* 1995:89).



- **Figure 6-37. Final stages of construction of the Victoria Park Golf Clubhouse 1931 (John Oxley Library).**



- **Figure 6-38. Temporary housing in Victoria Park 1955 (John Oxley Library).**

*Parts of the Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital are heritage registered including the former pavilion ward (1875), the Lady Norman Wing (1896), Ward 15 (1918), the Edith Cavell Block (1922), the Wattlebrae group (1930) and the Superintendent's Residence (1941). The Nurses Homes (including Lady Lamington and Blocks 1 and 2) are also heritage registered.*

#### **6.4.1.1.5 Royal Brisbane Children's Hospital**

The Hospital for Sick Children opened in 1878 in Leichhardt Street, Spring Hill. It was moved to Warren Street, Fortitude Valley before finally being relocated to The Quarries in 1883 in a wooden building with wide open verandahs. The two storey Lady O'Connell wing was built in 1899 (Figure 6-40) with further extensions added in 1908, 1909 and 1919 (Hacker *et al.*1995:90).

#### **6.4.1.1.6 The Medical School**

Prior to 1910, when the University of Queensland took in first year medical students, all medical students in Queensland were forced to go to the southern states or overseas to obtain medical qualifications. From 1910 to 1934, students still had to go elsewhere to complete the remaining years of their education. In 1934 the University of Queensland established a Faculty of Medicine and the Government of the day provided funds for the construction of a three storey Medical School (see page 6-259) on Herston Road near the Brisbane General Hospital (Hacker *et al.*1995:95).

*The Medical School is entered on the Queensland and Brisbane City Plan Heritage Registers.*



■ **Figure 6-39. Brisbane General Hospital ca 1889 (John Oxley Library).**



■ **Figure 6-40. Patients on the verandah of the Children's Hospital ca.1899 (John Oxley Library).**

#### 6.4.1.2 Kelvin Grove

##### 6.4.1.2.1 Early European Settlement

The suburb of Kelvin Grove was once noted for its wooded hills and flats and was a major site of the colony's early timber industry (Jenkins 2000b). When the timber was cleared the land was given over to farming, fruit orchards and vineyards. Compared to other areas of the colony Crown land sales in this area were quite late. It was not until August 1858 that surveyor H. C. Rawnsley was instructed to survey land in the Parish of Enoggera to the west of Brisbane and mark it out into portions of between 20 and 40 acres. The first purchases of land took place in 1859 (Brisbane History Group 1972:1).

##### 6.4.1.2.2 Development of the Suburb

On 28 December 1864, the first suburban blocks of land in the area now known as Kelvin Grove were auctioned. All 43 blocks offered were sold with purchasers including Joseph Bancroft, Joseph Mayne, Patrick Mayne, John Markwell, and Joseph Berry (Brisbane History Group 1972:2). In 1868, Dr Joseph Bancroft, a botanist and scientist, built his home in the area and planted a garden that reminded him of Kelvin Grove Park in Glasgow, from which the suburb takes its name (Jenkins 2000b).

Kelvin Grove's proximity to the city made it a popular choice for early home-builders and the farms and orchards were gradually taken over by housing. In the late 1860s bullock teams and coaches en route to the Gympie goldfield passed through Kelvin Grove providing a boost to the suburb's early development (Blanch 1985c:12). Much of the land around Kelvin Grove was swampy and subject to flooding (Figure 6-41) and in the 1930s and 1940s the Brisbane City Council straightened, widened, deepened and diverted the path of Breakfast Creek in an effort to lessen the effects of flooding on houses and businesses in the area (Blanch 1985c:12).



■ **Figure 6-41. Low lying area of Kelvin Grove 1929 (John Oxley Library).**



*A total of seven heritage-registered places in Kelvin Grove are within the Study Area, including military barracks, an air raid shelter, three educational facilities, one police station and precincts of distinctive fig tree plantings.*

#### **6.4.1.2.3 Kelvin Grove Fig Trees**

A distinctive feature of Kelvin Grove are the fig trees located near the Normanby Hotel. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries Kelvin Grove benefited from the district beautification endeavours of the Ithaca Divisional Board, later Shire, councillor Silvanus White who is given credit for planting many of these characteristic trees (Environmental Protection Agency 2006d). The trees hold strong community significance and plans to interfere with any of them in the course of road works have sparked community outrage. In 1994, a march was held from the site of the trees, through the city, to King George Square in protest to the planned removal of two of the trees for the widening of Kelvin Grove Road (*Courier Mail* 1994:2). The two trees were relocated to McCaskie Park in 1996 (Brisbane City Council Heritage Unit 2001b). Community outrage was again sparked in 1999 with the prospect of damage to the trees from an Inner City Bypass sub-tunnel. The route of the bypass was moved so as to prevent impact on the trees (*Courier Mail* 1999:15). In 2003, 15 trees along Kelvin Grove Road from the Normanby Fiveways northwards were entered on the Queensland Heritage Register (*Courier Mail* 2003:2).

#### **6.4.1.2.4 Gona Barracks**

In 1911, the Commonwealth Government bought the Brisbane Grammar School endowment for the purpose of establishing a site for the training of militia forces. Compulsory military training was introduced in 1909, and training camps were being established throughout the state. Initially named the Kelvin Grove Defence Reserve, the site was re-named the Kelvin Grove Training Area in 1948 and then the Gona Barracks in the 1960s. The site was further developed in World War I, although it was never used for the mass mobilisation of troops. During World War II the site was used for training militia units, and at the cessation of hostilities, to accommodate both militia and AIF during the demobilisation process. During the 1950s the Kelvin Grove Barracks were developed as a Citizen Military Forces training complex. It remained a functioning military site, used as an administrative and Army Reserve Recruitment centre and base for various specialty medical units, until 1998 (University of Queensland Archaeological Services Unit 2001:15). The northern tip of the barracks site was acquired by the Main Roads Department in 1973, and student housing for the Kelvin Grove Teachers College was built on a section of this land in 1976 (University of Queensland Archaeological Services Unit 2001:16).

*The Gona Barracks are heritage registered at the National, State and local levels.*



### 6.4.1.3 Bowen Hills

#### 6.4.1.3.1 Brisbane Exhibition Grounds

In August 1876, the Queensland Intercolonial Exhibition was held on the grounds of the Acclimatisation Society of Queensland. This society had been set up to 'introduce, propagate and distribute useful plants from overseas countries'. In 1863, the Society was granted 32 acres (13 hectares) of land for its work. Only a fragment of the original gardens survive today as Bowen Park (see page 6-273) (Environmental Protection Agency 2006e).

The first Exhibition was intended to promote both local industries and the agricultural, pastoral and industrial resources of the whole state. Since it was first held, the grounds (see page 6-274) (Figure 6-42) have increased to 22 hectares and have numerous structures and facilities associated with the annual August Exhibition which continues to the present. The Exhibition has only been cancelled twice; in 1919 due to the Influenza Epidemic and in 1942 when the ground was occupied by military personnel (Environmental Protection Agency 2006e).



■ **Figure 6-42. Brisbane Exhibition Grounds and surroundings ca.1925 (John Oxley Library).**

#### 6.4.1.3.2 Old Museum Building

Brisbane's first Exhibition Building was opened at the junction of Gregory Terrace and Bowen Bridge Road in 1876. The timber building was destroyed by fire in 1888 and a competition was held to design a more permanent Exhibition Building for the site. The competition was won by G. H. M. Addison and, after a delay caused by financial issues, the foundation stone was laid in April 1891. The brick and corrugated iron building (see page 6-276) (Figure 6-43) was completed in August of the same year (Environmental Protection Agency 2006f).



■ **Figure 6-43. Brisbane Exhibition Building ca.1891 (John Oxley Library).**

In 1897, the National Acclimatisation Association, owners of the building, went into liquidation and the government assumed ownership. In 1900, after appropriate alterations the building was occupied by the Queensland Museum. The building remained the home of the Museum until 1987. Today the Queensland Youth Orchestra occupies the site (Environmental Protection Agency 2006f).

#### **6.4.1.4 Spring Hill**

##### **6.4.1.4.1 Early European Settlement**

The natural environment of Spring Hill was originally forested with gum, wattle, and dense bush. The bushland formed a backdrop to the developing settlement (Jenkins 2000c). Although the Crown land around Fortitude Valley was subdivided in the 1840s and 1850s, Spring Hill remained virgin forest until the mid 1850s (Fisher 1993:2). The name Spring Hill appears to have come from a chain of water holes which were the source of Brisbane's first water supply (Blanch 1985:16). The hollows of Spring Hill provided a source of water for the colony until 1863 (Fisher 1993:2).

##### **6.4.1.4.2 Development of the Suburb**

In 1856, blocks divided into approximately one acre lots, were sold along the ridges of Wickham Terrace and Leichhardt Street. In 1860, subdivisions in the area between Boundary Street and Gregory Terrace followed (Blanch 1985:16). Due to its proximity to the city, Spring Hill grew as a

dormitory suburb. The slopes and hollows of the topography encouraged the development of elite housing on the ridges and poorer dwellings in the lower-lying areas (Fisher 1993:3).

The character of the suburb was established from the 1880s onwards, with the elite residences and boarding-houses on the terraces, while the hollows were filled with the pyramid-roofed workers' dwellings. By the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century Spring Hill was reputedly the most populous suburb in Brisbane. In the 1920s, the elite moved out to more salubrious suburbs, leaving their large houses to be replaced by new buildings, or converted into flats, offices and boarding houses. Around this time the area gained notoriety as a slum inhabited by criminals and prostitutes (Fisher 1993:3).

After World War II, pressure increased for slum clearance and high-rise buildings. Many buildings were bulldozed for commercial development. From the late 1960s, the increasing number of professional, entrepreneurial and arty residents promoted the trend towards preservation rather than demolition (Fisher 1993:3).

*There are a total of 21 heritage-registered places in the Spring Hill portion of the Study Area. These include one tavern, two air-raid shelters, one army flagpole, three schools, one hospital, two swimming facilities, eight residences, one tram shelter and one ventilation shaft. In the adjacent small section of Fortitude Valley within the Study Area, three heritage registered places occur. All are residences with one adjoining commercial premises.*

#### **6.4.1.4.3 Lady Bowen Hospital Complex**

In response to community pressure for the provision of a public lying-in hospital for the colony's destitute women, the Queensland Lying-In Hospital was opened in November 1864, in rented premises in Leichhardt Street, Spring Hill. The Ladies Committee of the Lying-In Hospital sought to achieve three aims: to improve midwifery standards in the state, to change community attitude about accepting childbirth in hospitals, and to promote moral reform in unwed mothers (Environmental Protection Agency 2006g).

In 1866, the hospital was moved to purpose built premises, with beds for 12 patients, in Ann Street, Brisbane. The hospital was renamed the Lady Bowen Lying-In Hospital in recognition of the charitable work of Lady Diamantina Bowen (Figure 6-43), wife of Governor Bowen. In 1889, the hospital moved again to a two storey brick building in Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill (Figure 6-45) with a capacity for 50 patients. Over time, the facilities became inadequate and a report commissioned by the government into maternity services recommended the construction of a new facility in the grounds of the Brisbane General Hospital, Herston (Environmental Protection Agency 2006g).



■ Figure 6-44. Lady Diamantina Roma Bowen n.d. (John Oxley Library).



■ Figure 6-45. Lady Bowen Lying-In Hospital ca.1912 (John Oxley Library).

The Brisbane Women's Hospital opened in 1938 and the Lady Bowen Lying-in Hospital closed. Following the hospital's closure, the building was tenanted by numerous organisations before becoming a serviceman's club in 1943 and renamed Anzac House (Environmental Protection Agency 2006g).

#### 6.4.1.5 Commerce

Initial commercial endeavours in the Northeast district related to the quarrying of stone from 'The Quarries'. At the same time brick-makers set up businesses in York's Hollow using the local clay and felling the trees to fire their kilns. In the late 1840s a brick-making firm, Bowser and Son, excavated clay from the upper regions of York's Hollow close to the Normanby and manufactured bricks on the site until 1866. This firm was allowed to continue operations after the area had been declared a public recreation area because they manufactured bricks for use in the construction of government buildings (ARCHAEO 2000:29). A number of tanneries were established along Breakfast Creek (Figure 6-46) with the creek used to dispose of the waste products resulting from the tanning process. These tanneries continued to operate until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (Blanch 1985c:12).

After the districts' farms were subdivided, the area became known mainly as a 'working man's' residential area. Apart from the small businesses, such as grocery stores (Figure 6-47), bakers and butcher shops throughout the district, a number of small businesses were established on areas of low lying land to the south of Butterfield Street, on land now occupied by the Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital Complex. The land was raised using fill consisting of sawdust, cardboard, paper and earth. The businesses included Jackson & O'Sullivan paper recyclers, Mynor Cordial and Jennings Carrying Co. Many of the small commercial businesses in the district closed down or relocated after the 1974 flood (Hacker *et al.* 1995:26).

*Only three commercial places are heritage-registered in the Northeast district of the Study Area including wool stores, a former tavern at Spring Hill and a shop with attached residence at Fortitude Valley.*

#### 6.4.1.6 Transportation

In the very early days of the district, transport was via roads and bridlepaths that were rough, and passed through low-lying areas, impassable in wet weather. During the 1880s, the railway line from Roma Street to Sandgate had a station in the Normanby area, but the main method of public transport around the district was by horse-drawn tram and omnibus (Hacker *et al.* 1995:79).





- **Figure 6-46. Witzig and Grienland's tannery Bishops Street Kelvin Grove ca.1890 (John Oxley Library).**



- **Figure 6-47. Bishops General Store Kelvin Grove ca.1889 (John Oxley Library).**



Horse-drawn trams commenced operation in August 1885. These were sixteen-seat single-deck, and forty-seat open-top double-deckers, usually pulled by two horses. Electric trams commenced operation in June 1897 and gradually replaced the horse car lines. In 1901, a tramline was constructed from Spring Hill to Kelvin Grove. Trams were privately owned until 1925 when the Brisbane City Council Tramways Department took over responsibility (Clark and Keenan 1977:4).

The opening of the Story Bridge saw the introduction of a bus service from East Brisbane to Kelvin Grove. When trolley buses were introduced in August 1951, the Prospect Terrace service travelled from South Brisbane through Fortitude Valley to the Brisbane General Hospital and the Medical School, and on to Kelvin Grove (Deskins *et al.* 2006:9). The last Prospect Terrace trolley bus service ran on 11 November 1968 (Hacker *et al.* 1995:79).

*There are three heritage-registered places in the district, reflecting the development of transportation. These are Bowen Bridge at Herston, and two tram shelters, one at Bowen Bridge Road, Herston and one on Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill. The heritage listed series of substantial fig trees lining Kelvin Grove Road create an important gateway into the centre of Brisbane along one of the major transport corridors.*

#### **6.4.1.7 Education and Worship**

The first primary school in the district was the Provisional School which opened in May 1875. The Head Teacher was Mr Thomas Christie assisted by three female pupil teachers. By August 1875, the average attendance per day was 160 pupils. Rapid population increase in the district saw the government purchase land and call tenders for the construction of a school to accommodate 150 children. Stephen Foreman and William Salmon submitted the successful tender for £631/10/-. The Kelvin Grove School opened on its present site in 1876, and in 1887 it became two separate entities, The Kelvin Grove Boys School (see page 6-303) and the Kelvin Grove Infants and Girls School (Brisbane History Group 1972:6).

In the early 1870s, the construction of Roma Street railway station necessitated the relocation of the Brisbane Grammar School (see page 6-281). The school was granted two parcels of parkland as an endowment; one for the establishment of the teaching facility near the intersection of Wickham and Gregory Terraces, and a 22 acre allotment adjoining Victoria Park, intended for the school to lease out as grazing land as a means of raising revenue (University of Queensland Archaeological Services Unit 2001:13).

In the 1930s, the section of Victoria Park that had previously been earmarked for the construction of Government House, was developed as the Kelvin Grove State High School (see page 6-268) and Brisbane Teachers College. In 1972, the Brisbane Teachers College became the Kelvin Grove

College of Advanced Education. In 1982, Kelvin Grove College of Advanced Education, was amalgamated with the North Brisbane, and Mount Gravatt Colleges of Advanced Education and the Brisbane Kindergarten Teachers College to form the Brisbane College of Advanced Education located on the Kelvin Grove site (Department of Education, Training and the Arts 2006). In 1990 this entity became the Kelvin Grove Campus of the Queensland University of Technology (see page 6-271) (Queensland University of Technology 2007).

Alternate primary education facilities in the district were provided by St Joan of Arc Catholic School, established in Clyde Road, Herston by the Presentation Sisters in 1924. At its peak in 1956, the school had an enrolment of 159 pupils who were taught by a teaching staff of four nuns. The school operated until 1968 (Hacker *et al.* 1995:56).

*There are seven educational facilities in this district of the Study Area ranging from primary through to tertiary education. Places include the QUT campus, Kelvin Grove High School, Boys and Girls Grammar Schools and St Joseph's College at Spring Hill and the University of Queensland Medical School at Herston.*

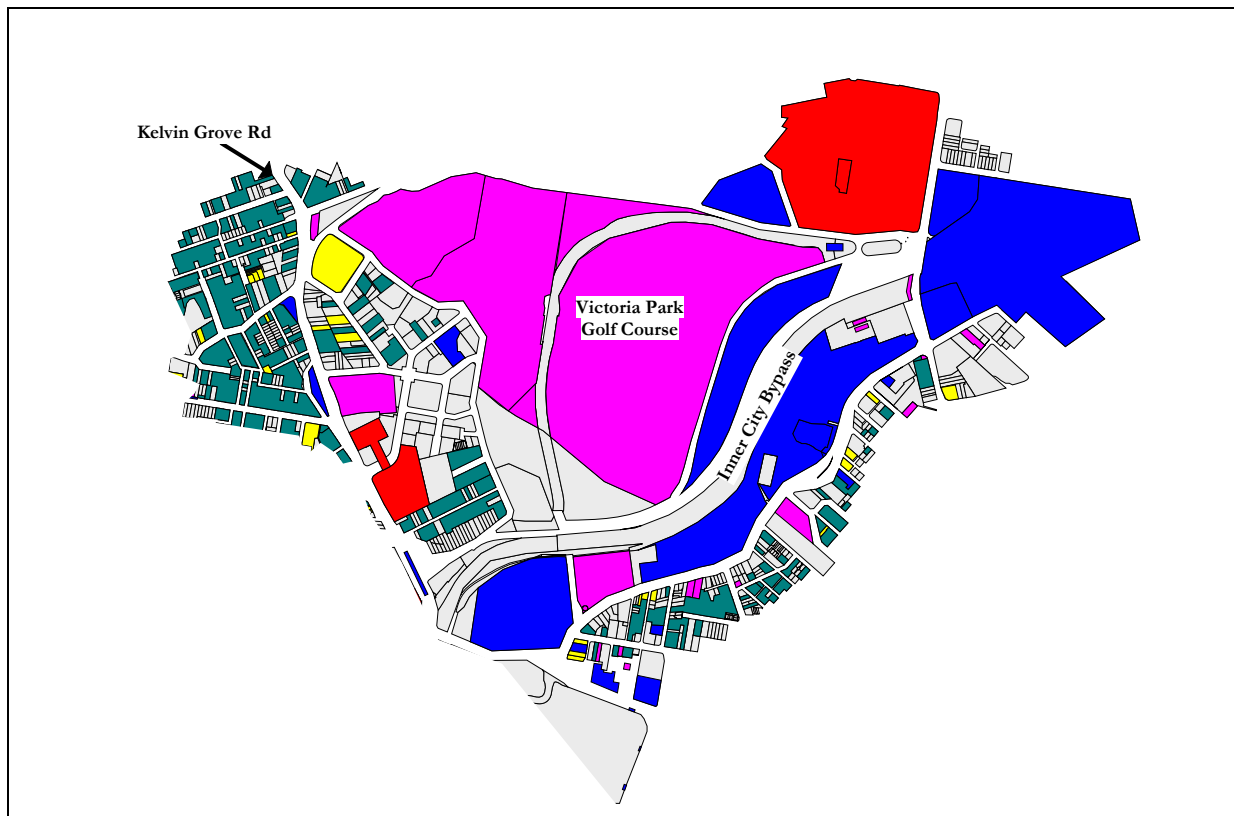
The Church of England parish in Fortitude Valley established in 1920 was extended in the mid 1920s to include Herston. Property for a church was purchased in 1928 on a site at the rear of the Children's Hospital and the dedication of St Luke the Evangelist took place on 13 October 1928. A new brick church was built in 1962. The site was sold and the church demolished in 1992 (Hacker *et al.* 1995:57).

The First Primitive Methodist Church was established in a wooden building on the corner of Scott and Aberleigh Roads, Herston. A new brick church was built in 1964 and the wooden building remained as the church hall until the site was sold in 1994. The brick building was demolished and the wooden building moved to Deception Bay where it is used as a funeral parlour (Hacker *et al.* 1995:58).

*There are no religious heritage-registered places within this district of the Study Area.*

#### 6.4.2 Registered Heritage Places

There are 44 registered heritage places within the Northeast District, 22 potential heritage places and extensive areas of character places, as mapped in Figure 6-47. Of these 66 heritage places (registered and potential), there are 4 places in Bowen Hills, 4 in Fortitude Valley, 9 in Herston, 18 in Kelvin Grove, and 31 in Spring Hill.



- Figure 6-48. Location of RNE, State and BCC Heritage Registered Places (in red), State and BCC Registered Heritage Places (in blue), BCC Heritage Listed Places (in pink), identified BCC Character Places (in green) and Potential Heritage Places (in yellow).

■

#### 6.4.2.1 Herston

**Place Name** Bowen Bridge and approach walls



**Location** Bowen Bridge Road, between Gregory Terrace and Herston Road, Herston

**Lot/Plan** Road Reserve

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Transport

**Construction** 1940

**Significance** Historical  
Aesthetic

**Place Name** Brisbane General Hospital Precinct (including Children's Hospital Group)



Building 19, Former Pavilion Ward (1875)



Lady Norman Wing (1896)





Ward 15 (1918)



Edith Cavell Building (1922)





Superintendent's Residence (1941)

<b>Location</b>	40 Bowen Bridge Road, Herston
<b>Lot/Plan</b>	544SP119375
<b>Register</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NHL <input type="checkbox"/> CHL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RNE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> QHR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BCC
<b>Place Type</b>	Health and Care Services
<b>Construction</b>	1875 Pavilion Ward (former) 1896 Lady Norman Wing 1918 Ward 15 1922 Edith Cavell Block 1941 Superintendent's Residence 1867-1941 Grounds and Landscaping
<b>Significance</b>	<b>RNE</b> Children's Hospital Group - Indicative place only  <b>QHR / BCC</b> A Historical B Rarity D Class E Aesthetic F Creative/Technical G Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association H Special Association

**Place Name** New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company Warehouse  
(former)



**Location** 10-10A Bowen Bridge Road, Herston

**Lot/Plan** 496SL12309  
691SL12309

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Commercial

**Construction** 1909

**Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class

**Place Name** Nurses' Homes, Royal Brisbane Hospital (including Lady Lamington and Blocks 1 and 2)



Lady Lamington Nurses' Home



Blocks 1 and 2 Nurses' Homes

**Location** 40 Bowen Bridge Road, Herston

**Lot/Plan** 544SP119375

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☒ RNE ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Health and Care Services

**Construction** 1896-1939

**Significance**

**RNE**

Not available

**QHR / BCC**

A Historical

D Class

E Aesthetic

F Creative/Technical

G Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

H Special Association

**Place Name** University of Queensland Medical School



**Location** 288 Herston Road, Herston

**Lot/Plan** 398B3825

**Register** ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐RNE ☒QHR ☒BCC

**Place Type** Education/Research

**Construction** 1938-1939

**Significance**  
 A Historical  
 B Rarity  
 D Class  
 E Aesthetic  
 G Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
 H Special Association



**Place Name** Victoria Park (including former BCC Electricity Substation)



Victoria Park, from Gilchrist Avenue



Electricity Substation, Gregory Terrace

**Location** 271 Gilchrist Avenue, Herston  
454 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill

**Lot/Plan** 5SP123915  
5CP909154

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Park/Garden/Trees  
Utilities



<b>Construction</b>	Parkland – 1875 Gazetted Park – 1896 Substation – 1928
<b>Significance</b>	<b>QHR</b> A Historical B Rarity (Substation) D Class E Aesthetic G Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  <b>BCC</b> Historical Class (Substation) Rarity (Park) Aesthetic Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association (Park) Special Association (Substation)

**Place Name** Victoria Park Golf Clubhouse (former)



**Location** 309 Herston Road, Herston

**Lot/Plan** 2SP150633

**Register** ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐RNE ☒QHR ☒BCC

**Place Type** Recreation and Entertainment

**Construction** 1931-1948

**Significance**  
 A Historical  
 B Rarity  
 D Class  
 E Aesthetic  
 G Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

**Place Name** Victoria Park Golf Course



**Location** 223 Herston Road, Herston

**Lot/Plan** 3SP150633  
4SP150633  
5SP150633

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Recreation and Entertainment

**Construction** 1931

**Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
Special Association

**Place Name** Wattlebrae Hospital Group (former)



**Location** 30 Bowen Bridge Road, Herston

**Lot/Plan** 544SP119375

**Register** ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒RNE ☐QHR ☐BCC

**Place Type** Health and Care Services

**Construction** 1930

**Significance** Not available

#### 6.4.2.2 Kelvin Grove

**Place Name** Gona Barracks



**Location** Gona Parade, Kelvin Grove

**Lot/Plan**  
 1SP151277  
 2SP151277  
 3SP151277  
 5SP151277  
 903SP151277  
 904SP151277  
 Road reserve

**Register** ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒RNE ☒QHR ☒BCC

**Place Type** Defence

**Construction** 1914-1960s

**Significance** **RNE** - Indicative place only

**QHR / BCC**

- A Historical
- B Rarity
- C Potential
- D Class
- E Aesthetic
- G Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association



**Place Name** Kelvin Grove Fig Trees and Air Raid Shelter  
(including Landscaped Precinct 2 – Marshall Park; Landscaped Precinct 4; and Landscaped Precinct 5)



Kelvin Grove Road, opposite Normanby Hotel (Location 1)



140 Kelvin Grove Road, opposite Blamey Street (Location 2)





Kelvin Grove Road, corner of Prospect Terrace (Location 3)

**Location** Kelvin Grove Road, between Normanby Fiveways and Prospect Terrace, Kelvin Grove

Location 1: Median strip, opposite Normanby Hotel

Location 2: Marshall Park, 140 Kelvin Grove Road

Location 3: Corner of Prospect Terrace

**Lot/Plan** Location 1: Road Reserve  
Location 2: 662SL8744  
Location 3: Road Reserve

**Register** ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐RNE ☒QHR ☒BCC

**Place Type** Park/Garden/Trees  
Defence

**Construction** 1909-1942

**Significance** A Historical (Trees and Shelter)  
B Rarity (Shelter)  
D Class (Shelter)  
E Aesthetic (Trees)  
F Creative/Technical (Shelter)  
G Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association (Trees)

**Place Name** Kelvin Grove State High School



**Location** 205 Victoria Park Road, Kelvin Grove

**Lot/Plan** 277SP106586

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Education/Research

**Construction** 1950

**Significance** Historical  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
Special Association

**Place Name** Kelvin Grove Police Station (former)



**Location** 227 Kelvin Grove Road, Kelvin Grove

**Lot/Plan** 351SP106527

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Law/Order

**Construction** 1914

**Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class

**Place Name** Landscaped Precinct 1 – McCaskie Park



**Location** 137 Kelvin Grove Road, Kelvin Grove

**Lot/Plan** 556SP133445  
13SP186853

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Park/Garden/Trees

**Construction** 1891

**Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Aesthetic  
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
Special Association

**Place Name** Queensland University of Technology Campus



**Location** 149 Victoria Park Road, Kelvin Grove

**Lot/Plan** 341SP176155

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Education/Research

**Construction** South Wing 1930  
North Wing 1935-36

**Significance** Historical  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Reasons



**Place Name** Student Residences, QUT Kelvin Grove Campus



**Location** 62 Blamey Street, Kelvin Grove

**Lot/Plan** 20 SP157087  
19SP157809  
24 SP157809

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Education/Research

**Construction** 1976-1978

**Significance** A Historical  
B Rarity  
D Class  
E Aesthetic  
H Special Association



### 6.4.2.3 Bowen Hills

**Place Name** Bowen Park



**Location** 3 Bowen Bridge Road, Bowen Hills

**Lot/Plan** 2RP90238

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Park/Garden/Trees

**Construction** 1863-1950s

**Significance** A Historical  
D Class  
E Aesthetic  
G Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
H Special Association

**Place Name** Brisbane Exhibition Grounds



**Location** Gregory Terrace, Bowen Hills

**Lot/Plan** 2SP144596  
3SP190738  
455SL3473  
474SL12086  
481SP196765  
486SL4553  
487SP196776  
Other lots outside Study Area

**Register** ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐RNE ☒QHR ☒BCC

<b>Place Type</b>	Social and Community
<b>Construction</b>	1880s-1980s
<b>Significance</b>	A Historical D Class E Aesthetic G Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association H Special Association

**Place Name** Old Museum Building



**Location** 480 Gregory Terrace, Bowen Hills

**Lot/Plan** 661SL1569

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Education/Research

**Construction** 1891

**Significance**  
 A Historical  
 B Rarity  
 D Class  
 E Aesthetic  
 G Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
 H Special Association

**Place Name** Shelter (Bowen Park)



**Location** Bowen Bridge Road, between O'Connell Terrace and Herston Road, Bowen Hills

**Lot/Plan** Road Reserve

**Register** ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐RNE ☐QHR ☒BCC

**Place Type** Transport

**Construction** Not available

**Significance** Not available

#### 6.4.2.4 Spring Hill

**Place Name** Albert Park (North) Air Raid Shelter



**Location** Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill, opposite Bradley Street

**Lot/Plan** 42SP145686

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Defence

**Construction** 1942

**Significance**  
 A Historical  
 B Rarity  
 D Class  
 F Creative/Technical  
 H Special Association



**Place Name** Albert Park (South) Air Raid Shelter



**Location** Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill, opposite Lilley Street

**Lot/Plan** 42SP145686

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Defence

**Construction** 1942

**Significance**  
 A Historical  
 B Rarity  
 D Class  
 F Creative/Technical  
 H Special Association

**Place Name** Brisbane Girls' Grammar School



**Location** 70 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill

**Lot/Plan** 94SL4676

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Education/Research

**Construction** Not available

**Significance** Not available

**Place Name** Brisbane Grammar School



**Location** 24 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill

**Lot/Plan** 430SL2321  
1RP890876  
196N25139

**Register** ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐RNE ☒QHR ☒BCC

**Place Type** Education/Research

**Construction** 1879-1972

**Significance** A Historical  
B Rarity  
D Class  
E Aesthetic  
G Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
H Special Association

**Place Name** Centenary Pool Complex



**Location** 400 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill

**Lot/Plan** 2CP909154

**Register** ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐RNE ☒QHR ☒BCC

**Place Type** Recreation and Entertainment

**Construction** 1959

**Significance** A Historical  
D Class  
E Aesthetic  
F Creative/Technical  
G Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
H Special Association

**Place Name** Cliveden Mansions



**Location** 17 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill

**Lot/Plan** 3CP909154

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1888

**Significance**  
A Historical  
B Rarity  
E Aesthetic

**Place Name** Ellis' Residences



**Location** 558 Boundary Street, Spring Hill

**Lot/Plan** 11RP10397

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1864

**Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Potential



**Place Name** Elsinore



**Location** 31 Robert Street, Spring Hill

**Lot/Plan** 2RP49381

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** Not available

**Significance** Not available

**Place Name** Fell's Cottages



**Location** 584 Boundary Street (fronting Dark Lane), Spring Hill

**Lot/Plan** 8RP10403

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1878

**Significance** Not available

**Place Name** Grangehill



**Location** 451 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill

**Lot/Plan** 1SP129195

**Register** ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐RNE ☒QHR ☒BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1860s-1920s

**Significance**  
 A Historical  
 B Rarity  
 D Class  
 E Aesthetic  
 G Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
 H Special Association

**Place Name** Lady Bowen Hospital Complex (former)



Original Hospital Building (1890)



Nurses' Quarters (1923)

**Location** 497-535 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill

**Lot/Plan** Not available

**Register** ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐RNE ☒QHR ☒BCC

**Place Type** Health and Care Services

**Construction** 1890 Original Hospital  
1923 Nurses' Quarters  
1943 Serviceman's Club

**Significance**

- A Historical
- B Rarity
- D Class
- E Aesthetic
- H Special Association

**Place Name** Lokarlton



**Location** 173 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill

**Lot/Plan** 32RP10465

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** Not available

**Significance** Not available



**Place Name** Monier Ventilation Shaft 1 (Spring Hill)



**Location** Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill, opposite Twine Street

**Lot/Plan** 42SP145686

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Utilities

**Construction** 1904

**Significance**  
A Historical  
B Rarity  
C Potential  
D Class  
E Aesthetic  
F Creative/Technical

**Place Name** Rutland Court



**Location** 183 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill

**Lot/Plan** 31RP10464

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** Not available

**Significance** Not available

**Place Name** St Andrews War Memorial Hospital Administration Building



**Location** 465 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill

**Lot/Plan** 15RP170268

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Education/Research

**Construction** 1860s-1936

**Significance**  
 A Historical  
 B Rarity  
 C Potential  
 E Aesthetic  
 G Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
 H Special Association

**Place Name** St Joseph's Christian Brothers College



**Location** 309 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill

**Lot/Plan** 1RP882965

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Education/Research

**Construction** Not available

**Significance** Not available

**Place Name** Spring Hill Baths



**Location** 14 Torrington Street, Spring Hill

**Lot/Plan** 13RP10445  
14RP10445  
15RP10445

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Recreation and Entertainment

**Construction** 1886-1913

**Significance** A Historical  
B Rarity  
D Class  
E Aesthetic  
G Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

**Place Name** Spring Hill Tavern (former)



**Location** 149 Fortescue Street, Spring Hill

**Lot/Plan** 5RP10485

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Commercial

**Construction** 1879

**Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Potential



**Place Name** Tram Shelter (former)



**Location** Gregory Terrace, opposite Boundary Street, Spring Hill

**Lot/Plan** Road Reserve

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Transport

**Construction** Not available

**Significance** Not available

**Place Name** US Army Flagpole (former)



**Location** Gregory Terrace, near Kinross Street, Spring Hill

**Lot/Plan** Road Reserve

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Defence

**Construction** 1943

**Significance** Not available

**Place Name** Victoria Flats



**Location** 369 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill

**Lot/Plan** 2RP58772

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1922-1923

**Significance**  
 A Historical  
 B Rarity  
 D Class  
 E Aesthetic  
 H Special Association

#### 6.4.2.5 Fortitude Valley

**Place Name** Hazelwood Court



**Location** 1 Brunswick Street, Fortitude Valley

**Lot/Plan** 2SL836138

**Register** ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐RNE ☐QHR ☒BCC

**Place Type** Commercial / Residential

**Construction** 1929

**Significance** Not available

**Place Name** Tourist Private Hotel Motel



**Location** 555 Gregory Terrace, Fortitude Valley

**Lot/Plan** 1RP54097

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century

**Significance** Historical  
Special Association

**Place Name** England's Residence



**Location** 157 Warry Street, Fortitude Valley

**Lot/Plan** 35RP10550  
36RP10550

**Register** ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

**Place Type** Residential

**Construction** 1922

**Significance** Not available



### 6.4.3 Potential Heritage Places

#### 6.4.3.1 Herston

There are currently no potential heritage places identified in Herston within the Study Area.

#### 6.4.3.2 Kelvin Grove

**Place Name** Kelvin Grove State School



**Location** 57 School Street, Kelvin Grove

**Lot/Plan** 274SP159296

**Place Type** Education/Research/Scientific Facility

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association  
Special Association

**Place Name** Residences



**Location** 21, 22, and 23 Broadhurst Street, Kelvin Grove

**Lot/Plan** 1RP86523  
2RP86523  
3RP86523

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class  
Special Association

**Place Name** Residence / Shop (former)



**Location** 74 Kelvin Grove Road, Kelvin Grove

**Lot/Plan** 1SP157808

**Place Type** Residential / Commercial

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Potential (Archaeological)

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 161 Kelvin Grove Road, Kelvin Grove

**Lot/Plan** 1RP506

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential  
Significance** Historical  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 218 Kelvin Grove Road, Kelvin Grove

**Lot/Plan** 2RP20358

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Aesthetic



**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 20 Prospect Terrace, Kelvin Grove

**Lot/Plan** 39RP20359  
1RP53351

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential  
Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Aesthetic  
Special Association



**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 49 Prospect Terrace, Kelvin Grove

**Lot/Plan** 14RP20406

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential  
Significance** Historical  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 32 Rusden Street, Kelvin Grove

**Lot/Plan** 43RP20408  
44RP20408

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential  
Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 26 School Street, Kelvin Grove

**Lot/Plan** 114B3151

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 36 School Street, Kelvin Grove

**Lot/Plan** 112B3151

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Warehouse



**Location** 6 Victoria Street, Kelvin Grove

**Lot/Plan** 1RP142701

**Place Type** Commercial

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Special Association

#### 6.4.3.3 Bowen Hills

There are currently no potential heritage places identified in Bowen Hills within the Study Area.

#### 6.4.3.4 Spring Hill

**Place Name** Arran



**Location** 27 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill

**Lot/Plan** 5RP10403

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class  
Aesthetic



**Place Name** Boarding House



**Location** 9 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill

**Lot/Plan** 2RP10403

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class  
Aesthetic

**Place Name** Carrington



**Location** 445 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill

**Lot/Plan** 4RP10545

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Cheyne



**Location** 117 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill

**Lot/Plan** 6RP10429

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Dunvegan



**Location** 391 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill

**Lot/Plan** 1RP10540

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Office



**Location** 3 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill

**Lot/Plan** 1RP105314

**Place Type** Commercial

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Class  
Special Association

**Place Name**                      Residence



**Location**                              115 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill

**Lot/Plan**                                20RP10419

**Place Type**                            Residential

**Potential  
Significance**                      Historical  
Rarity  
Aesthetic  
Special Association



**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 129 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill

**Lot/Plan** 12RP10435

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Residence



**Location** 383-385 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill

**Lot/Plan** 19RP10539  
20RP10539

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

**Place Name** Treisillan



**Location** 119 Rogers Street, Spring Hill

**Lot/Plan** 1GTP1116

**Place Type** Residential

**Potential  
Significance** Historical  
Class  
Aesthetic

#### 6.4.3.5 Fortitude Valley

**Place Name** R. Jackson Ltd Furniture Depository



**Location** 68 Brunswick Street, Fortitude Valley

**Lot/Plan** 1RP10553

**Place Type** Commercial

**Potential Significance** Historical  
Rarity  
Class  
Aesthetic  
Special Association

## 6.5 Summary

A total of 137 registered non-Aboriginal heritage places are located within the Study Area, being entered on the Register of the National Estate, Queensland Heritage Register or Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register, or a combination of these (Table 6-1). All places that are entered on the Queensland Heritage Register are also listed on the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register. There are no places in the Study Area that are entered on the National Heritage List or the Commonwealth Heritage List. The majority of registered places (77) in the Study Area are listed solely for their local level of significance, with 35 registered for state significance, and 25 for national significance values (Table 6-2).

There are a wide range of registered place types in the Study Area, with the majority being Residential places (44), followed by Education/Research (15), Religion/Worship (14), Transport (14), Parks/Gardens/Trees (13) and Commercial places (11) (Table 6-3). The majority of heritage places are registered for their historical values (92), followed by aesthetic value (77) and for demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of places (68) (Table 6-4).

■ Table 6-1. Registered Heritage Places in the Study Area, by Suburb and Heritage Registration

<b>Auchenflower</b>						
<b>Place Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>NHL</b>	<b>CHL</b>	<b>RNE</b>	<b>QHR</b>	<b>BCC</b>
Auchenflower Methodist Church (former)	44 Munro Street, Auchenflower					●
Montessori Children's House	19 Wienholt Street, Auchenflower					●
Rathdonnell House	14 Rathdonnell Street, Auchenflower					●
Raymont Lodge	47 Cadell Street, Auchenflower			●	●	●
Torwood Methodist Church (former)	12 Payne Street, Auchenflower					●
Torwood Police Station	341 Milton Road, Auchenflower					●
Wynona	46 Cadell Street, Auchenflower					●
<b>Bardon</b>						
<b>Place Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>NHL</b>	<b>CHL</b>	<b>RNE</b>	<b>QHR</b>	<b>BCC</b>
Rainworth	7 Barton Street, Bardon				●	●
Tram Shelter No. 1 (former)	Near 185 Boundary Road, Bardon					●
Tram Shelter No. 4 (former)	Near 188 Boundary Road, Bardon					●
<b>Bowen Hills</b>						
<b>Place Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>NHL</b>	<b>CHL</b>	<b>RNE</b>	<b>QHR</b>	<b>BCC</b>
Bowen Park	3 Bowen Bridge Road, Bowen Hills				●	●
Brisbane Exhibition Grounds	Gregory Terrace, Bowen Hills				●	●
Old Museum Building	480 Gregory Terrace, Bowen Hills				●	●
Shelter (Bowen Park)	Bowen Bridge Road, between O'Connell Terrace and Herston Road, Bowen Hills					●



<b>Brisbane</b>						
<b>Place Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>NHL</b>	<b>CHL</b>	<b>RNE</b>	<b>QHR</b>	<b>BCC</b>
Albert Villa	14 Wellington Street, Brisbane					●
Florence House	256 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane					●
Ford's Cottage	205 Hale Street, Brisbane					●
George Hall's House	176 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane					●
Hardgrave Park	155 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane					●
Hibernia	15 Wellington Street, Brisbane					●
Illawarra Buildings / Petrie Mansions	242-246 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane					●
Maxwell's Residence	35 Melford Street, Brisbane					●
O'Keefe's Buildings	226, 228, 230 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane					●
Princess Row	190-198 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane					●
Shawn Apartments	172 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane					●
Swift's Shop/House	63 Wellington Street, Brisbane					●
Terrace Houses	25 Wellington Street, Brisbane					●
Young's Shop/Residence	59 Princess Street, Brisbane					●
<b>Fortitude Valley</b>						
<b>Place Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>NHL</b>	<b>CHL</b>	<b>RNE</b>	<b>QHR</b>	<b>BCC</b>
Hazelwood Court	1 Brunswick Street, Fortitude Valley					●
Tourist Private Hotel Motel	555 Gregory Terrace, Fortitude Valley					●
England's Residence	157 Warry Street, Fortitude Valley					●

<b>Herston</b>						
<b>Place Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>NHL</b>	<b>CHL</b>	<b>RNE</b>	<b>QHR</b>	<b>BCC</b>
Bowen Bridge and approach walls	Bowen Bridge Road, between Gregory Terrace and Herston Road, Herston					●
Brisbane General Hospital Precinct (including Children's Hospital Group)	40 Bowen Bridge Road, Herston			●	●	●
New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company Warehouse (former)	10-10A Bowen Bridge Road, Herston					●
Nurses' Homes, Royal Brisbane Hospital (including Lady Lamington and Blocks 1 and 2)	40 Bowen Bridge Road, Herston			●	●	●
University of Queensland Medical School	288 Herston Road, Herston				●	●
Victoria Park	271 Gilchrist Avenue, Herston 454 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill				●	●
Victoria Park Golf Clubhouse (former)	309 Herston Road, Herston				●	●
Victoria Park Golf Course	223 Herston Road, Herston					●
Wattlebrae Hospital Group (former)	30 Bowen Bridge Road, Herston			●		

Kelvin Grove						
Place Name	Location	NHL	CHL	RNE	QHR	BCC
Gona Barracks	Gona Parade, Kelvin Grove			●	●	●
Kelvin Grove Fig Trees and Air Raid Shelter (including Landscaped Precinct 2 – Marshall Park; Landscaped Precinct 4; and Landscaped Precinct 5)	Kelvin Grove Road, between Normanby Fiveways and Prospect Terrace, Kelvin Grove  Location 1: Median strip, opposite Normanby Hotel Location 2: Marshall Park, 140 Kelvin Grove Road Location 3: Corner of Prospect Terrace				●	●
Kelvin Grove High School	205 Victoria Park Road, Kelvin Grove					●
Kelvin Grove Police Station (former)	227 Kelvin Grove Road, Kelvin Grove					●
Landscaped Precinct 1 – McCaskie Park	137 Kelvin Grove Road, Kelvin Grove					●
QUT Campus	149 Victoria Park Road, Kelvin Grove					●
Student Residences, QUT Kelvin Grove Campus	62 Blamey Street, Kelvin Grove				●	●

<b>Milton</b>						
<b>Place Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>NHL</b>	<b>CHL</b>	<b>RNE</b>	<b>QHR</b>	<b>BCC</b>
Castlemaine Perkins Brewery	185 Milton Road, Milton					●
Fig Tree	Roundabout, intersection of Bayswater Street, Haig Road, and Thomas Streets, Milton					●
Milton State School	36 Bayswater Street, Milton					●
Old Bishopsbourne Chapel	233 Milton Road, Milton			●	●	●
Old Bishopsbourne (St Francis Theological College)	233 Milton Road, Milton			●	●	●
Porphyry Wall	27 Heussler Terrace, Milton					●
<b>Mount Coot-tha</b>						
<b>Place Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>NHL</b>	<b>CHL</b>	<b>RNE</b>	<b>QHR</b>	<b>BCC</b>
Mount Coot-tha Forest	Mount Coot-tha Road, Mount Coot-tha				●	●

<b>Paddington</b>						
<b>Place Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>NHL</b>	<b>CHL</b>	<b>RNE</b>	<b>QHR</b>	<b>BCC</b>
Baroona	90 Howard Street, Paddington			●	●	●
Boondah	50 Howard Street, Paddington				●	●
Church of the Sacred Heart	367 Given Terrace, Paddington			●		●
Foresters' Hall	16 Latrobe Terrace, Paddington				●	●
Glentworth	34 Howard Street, Paddington			●	●	●
Government House	4 Fernberg Road, Paddington			●	●	●
Ithaca Embankments (No. 6 and 10)	No. 6: Fernberg Road, Paddington, adjacent and opposite Government House No. 10: Latrobe Terrace, corner of Enoggera Terrace, Paddington				●	●
Ithaca Fire Station (former)	140 Enoggera Terrace, Paddington				●	●
Ithaca Presbyterian Church	100 Enoggera Terrace, Paddington			●		●
Ithaca War Memorial and Park	138 Enoggera Terrace, Paddington			●	●	●
Lucerne	23 Fernberg Road, Paddington			●	●	●
Marist Brothers Monastery	56 Fernberg Road, Paddington					●
Neal Macrossan Playground	4 Caroline Street, Paddington				●	●
Old Bakery	267 Given Terrace, Paddington					●
Paddington Child Health Centre	202 Given Terrace, Paddington					●
Paddington Community Creche and Kindergarten	18 Charlotte Street, Paddington					●
Paddington Post Office	293 Given Terrace, Paddington			●		
Residence	137 Fernberg Road, Paddington					●
Residence	42 Guthrie Street, Paddington					●

Rosalie Community Kindergarten and Preschool	57 Elizabeth Street, Paddington			●	●	●
RSL Hall Rosalie	50 Elizabeth Street, Paddington				●	●
Sacred Heart Convent	327 Given Terrace, Paddington			●		●
Shops	223 Given Terrace, Paddington					●
The Substation	150 Enoggera Terrace, Paddington				●	●
Tram Shelter No. 3 (former)	Near 246 Given Terrace, Paddington					●
Tram Shelter No. 6 (former)	Outside 57 Elizabeth Street, Paddington					●
Tram Shelter No. 8 (former)	Outside 119 Elizabeth Street, Paddington					●



<b>Red Hill</b>						
<b>Place Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>NHL</b>	<b>CHL</b>	<b>RNE</b>	<b>QHR</b>	<b>BCC</b>
Boys Brigade Hall	80 Enoggera Terrace, Red Hill					●
Cnoc Rhue	13 Windsor Road, Red Hill					●
Cross Terrace	50 Cairns Terrace, Red Hill			●	●	●
Ithaca Embankments (No. 1, 2, 3 and 4)	No. 1: Windsor Road, from Prospect Terrace to Victoria Street, Red Hill No. 2: Corner Windsor and Musgrave Roads, Red Hill No. 3: Musgrave Road, between Federal and Confederate Streets, Red Hill No. 4: Musgrave Road, below St Brigid's Church, Red Hill				●	●
Ithaca Town Council Chambers (former) and Red Hill Kindergarten	99 Enoggera Terrace, Red Hill				●	●
Landscaped Precinct 3	Kelvin Grove Road, corner of Musgrave Road, area beside Normanby Hotel, Red Hill					●
Launceston	21 Elston Street, Red Hill					●
Normanby Hotel	1 Musgrave Road, Red Hill			●	●	●
Presbyterian Church Hall (former)	78 Enoggera Terrace, Red Hill					●
Red Hill Post Office	2 Windsor Road, Red Hill			●		
Residence	68 Enoggera Terrace, Red Hill					●
Residence	70 Enoggera Terrace, Red Hill					●
St Brigid's Church	78 Musgrave Road, Red Hill			●	●	●
St Brigid's Convent	15 Upper Clifton Terrace, Red Hill				●	●
Shelter (Normanby Fiveways)	7 Musgrave Road, Red Hill					●
Shops and Flats	101-109 Musgrave Road, Red Hill					●
Terrace Shops	91-99 Musgrave Road, Red Hill					●

Tram Shelter No. 7 (former)	Outside 99 Enoggera Terrace, Red Hill					●
Warriston	6 Musgrave Road, Red Hill				●	●
Windsor Road Baptist Church and Thomas Leitch Memorial Hall	16 Windsor Road, Red Hill					●

<b>Spring Hill</b>						
<b>Place Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>NHL</b>	<b>CHL</b>	<b>RNE</b>	<b>QHR</b>	<b>BCC</b>
Albert Park (North) Air Raid Shelter	Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill, opposite Bradley Street				●	●
Albert Park (South) Air Raid Shelter	Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill, opposite Lilley Street				●	●
Brisbane Girls' Grammar School	70 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill					●
Brisbane Grammar School	24 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill				●	●
Carrington	445 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill					
Centenary Pool Complex	400 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill				●	●
Cheyne	117 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill					
Cliveden Mansions	17 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill				●	●
Ellis' Residences	558 Boundary Street, Spring Hill					●
Elsinore	31 Robert Street, Spring Hill					●
Fell's Cottages	584 Boundary Street, Spring Hill					●
Grangehill	451 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill				●	●
Lady Bowen Hospital Complex (former)	497-535 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill				●	●
Lokarlton	173 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill					●
Monier Ventilation Shaft 1 (Spring Hill)	Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill, opposite Twine Street				●	●
Rutland Court	183 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill					●
St Andrews War Memorial Hospital Administration Building	465 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill				●	●
St Joseph's Christian Brothers College	309 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill					●
Spring Hill Baths	14 Torrington Street, Spring Hill				●	●

Spring Hill Tavern (former)	149 Fortescue Street, Spring Hill					●
Tram Shelter (former)	Gregory Terrace, opposite Boundary Street, Spring Hill					●
US Army Flagpole (former)	Gregory Terrace, near Kinross Street, Spring Hill					●
Victoria Flats	369 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill				●	●

<b>Toowong</b>						
<b>Place Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>NHL</b>	<b>CHL</b>	<b>RNE</b>	<b>QHR</b>	<b>BCC</b>
Anzac Park	170 Mount Coot-tha Road, Toowong					●
Caskey Monument, Toowong Cemetery	55 Mount Coot-tha Road, Toowong			●	●	●
Endrim	28 Woodstock Road, Toowong					●
Fire Station	20A Jephson Street, Toowong					●
Melrose	1 Clouston Lane, Toowong					●
Memorial Crows Ash	143A Sylvan Road, corner of Milton Road, Toowong					●
Temple of Peace, Toowong Cemetery	55 Mount Coot-tha Road, Toowong			●	●	●
Toowong Baptist Church	5 Jephson Street, Toowong					●
Toowong Cemetery	Bounded by Mount Coot-tha Road, Frederick Street, Birdwood Terrace, Richer Street and Western Freeway, Toowong				●	●
Toowong Memorial Park	65 Sylvan Road, Toowong				●	●
Toowong Ridge Conservation Area	12 hectares along ridge top in the vicinity of Woodstock Road, Dean Street, Sherwood Road, Coram Lane, Grove Street, Kensington Terrace, Dovercourt Road, Miskin Street, Fewings Street, and Warawee Street, Toowong			●		
Toowong State School	50 Quinn Street, Toowong					●
Tram Stop	Woodstock Road, Toowong					●
Trooper Cobb's Grave, Toowong Cemetery	55 Mount Coot-tha Road, Toowong			●	●	●
Warawee	10 Dean Street, Toowong				●	●

■ **Table 6-2. Number of Registered Heritage Places, by Suburb and Significance Level**

	<b>National</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Local</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Auchenflower</b>	1	0	6	7
<b>Bardon</b>	0	1	2	3
<b>Bowen Hills</b>	0	3	1	4
<b>Brisbane</b>	0	0	14	14
<b>Fortitude Valley</b>	0	0	3	3
<b>Herston</b>	3	3	3	9
<b>Kelvin Grove</b>	1	2	4	7
<b>Milton</b>	2	0	4	6
<b>Mount Coot-tha</b>	0	1	0	1
<b>Paddington</b>	10	7	10	27
<b>Red Hill</b>	4	4	12	20
<b>Spring Hill</b>	0	11	10	21
<b>Toowong</b>	4	3	8	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	25	35	77	137



■ Table 6-3. Registered Heritage Places, by Place Type and Suburb

	A'flower	Bardon	Bowen Hills	B'bane	Fort. Valley	Herston	Kelvin Grove	Milton	Mt Coot-tha	P'ton	Red Hill	Spring Hill	T'wong	TOTAL
Burial Ground	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Commercial	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	5
Communications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Defence	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	4
Education/ Research	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	4	0	4	1	15
Emergency Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Health and Care Services	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	5
Law/Order	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Monument/ Memorial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	5
Park/Garden/ Trees	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	11
Recreation/ Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
Religion/Worship	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	4	0	1	14
Residential	3	1	0	11	2	0	0	0	0	7	6	8	3	41
Social/ Community	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
Transport	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	2	1	1	13
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Comm/Res	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5
Park/Garden/Trees/ Defence	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Landscape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Govt Admin /Education/ Research	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>137</b>

■ **Table 6-4. Registered Heritage Places, by Significance Criteria and Suburb**

	<b>National</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Local</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Auchenflower</b>	1	0	6	7
<b>Bardon</b>	0	1	2	3
<b>Bowen Hills</b>	0	3	1	4
<b>Brisbane</b>	0	0	14	14
<b>Fortitude Valley</b>	0	0	3	3
<b>Herston</b>	3	3	3	9
<b>Kelvin Grove</b>	1	2	4	7
<b>Milton</b>	2	0	4	6
<b>Mount Coot-tha</b>	0	1	0	1
<b>Paddington</b>	10	7	10	27
<b>Red Hill</b>	4	4	12	20
<b>Spring Hill</b>	0	11	10	21
<b>Toowong</b>	4	3	8	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	25	35	77	137

In addition to registered heritage places, 88 places of potential heritage significance have been identified in the Study Area (Table 6-5, Table 6-6).

■ **Table 6-5. Potential Heritage Places in the Study Area, by Suburb**

<b>Auchenflower</b>	
<b>Place Name</b>	<b>Location</b>
Residence	36 Birdwood Terrace, Auchenflower
Residence	52 Birdwood Terrace, Auchenflower
Residence	45 Markwell Street, Auchenflower
<b>Bardon</b>	
<b>Place Name</b>	<b>Location</b>
Church (former)	7 Vimy Street, Bardon
Rainworth State Shool	185 Rainworth Road, Bardon
<b>Brisbane</b>	
<b>Place Name</b>	<b>Location</b>
Casino Cottage	35 Wellington Street, Brisbane
Residence	12 Belgrave Street, Brisbane
Residence	12 Earl Street, Brisbane
Residence	17 Mountjoy Street, Brisbane
Residence	56 Mountjoy Street, Brisbane
Residence	254 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane
Residence/Office	260 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane
Residence	69 Princess Street, Brisbane
Residence	25 Regent Street, Brisbane
Residence	29 St James Street, Brisbane
<b>Fortitude Valley</b>	
<b>Place Name</b>	<b>Location</b>
R. Jackson Ltd Furniture Depository	68 Brunswick Street, Fortitude Valley
<b>Kelvin Grove</b>	
<b>Place Name</b>	<b>Location</b>
Kelvin Grove State School	57 School Street, Kelvin Grove
Residences	21, 22, and 23 Broadhurst Street, Kelvin Grove
Residence/Shop (former)	74 Kelvin Grove Road, Kelvin Grove
Residence	161 Kelvin Grove Road, Kelvin Grove
Residence	218 Kelvin Grove Road, Kelvin Grove
Residence	20 Prospect Terrace, Kelvin Grove
Residence	49 Prospect Terrace, Kelvin Grove
Residence	32 Rusden Street, Kelvin Grove
Residence	26 School Street, Kelvin Grove
Residence	36 School Street, Kelvin Grove
Warehouse	6 Victoria Street, Kelvin Grove

<b>Milton</b>	
<b>Place Name</b>	<b>Location</b>
Paddington-Milton Cemeteries	Suncorp Stadium, 40 Castlemaine Street, Milton
Residence	16 Patrick Street, Milton
Residence	11 Sackville Street, Milton
Residence	10 Young Street, Milton
<b>Mount Coot-tha</b>	
<b>Place</b>	<b>Location</b>
Brisbane Botanic Gardens – Mount Coot-tha	152 Mount Coot-tha Road, Mount Coot-tha
<b>Paddington</b>	
<b>Place Name</b>	<b>Location</b>
Bowlerwood	42 Bowler Street, Paddington
Church (former)	9 Bayswater Street, Paddington
Church (former)	31 Latrobe Terrace, Paddington
Commonwealth Bank	251 Given Terrace, Paddington
Glentworth (grounds)	34 Howard Street, Paddington
Parish Offices	333-347 Given Terrace, Paddington
Residence	38 Fernberg Road, Paddington
Residence	79 Latrobe Terrace, Paddington
Shop and Residence	117 Fernberg Road, Paddington
Shops and Flats	218-220 Given Terrace, Paddington
Warehouse / Factory	31 Stevenson Street, Paddington
<b>Red Hill</b>	
<b>Place Name</b>	<b>Location</b>
Bank (former)	159 Musgrave Road, Red Hill
Church	7 Hammond Street, Red Hill
Health Service	11 Windsor Road, Red Hill
Residence	27 Cairns Terrace, Red Hill
Residence	53-55 Musgrave Road, Red Hill
Residence	81 Musgrave Road, Red Hill
Residence	92 Musgrave Road, Red Hill
Residence	98 Musgrave Road, Red Hill
Residence	11 Plunkett Street, Red Hill
Residence	27 Upper Clifton Terrace, Red Hill
Residence	15 Windsor Road, Red Hill
Residence	21 Windsor Road, Red Hill
Shop	17 Musgrave Road, Red Hill
Shop / Warehouse	61 Musgrave Road, Red Hill
Warren Lodge	4 Musgrave Road, Red Hill
<b>Spring Hill</b>	
<b>Place Name</b>	<b>Location</b>
Arran	27 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill
Boarding House	9 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill
Carrington	445 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill
Cheyne	117 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill
Dunvegan	391 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill

Office	3 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill
Residence	115 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill
Residence	129 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill
Residence	383-385 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill
Treisillan	119 Rogers Street, Spring Hill
<b>Taringa</b>	
<b>Place Name</b>	<b>Location</b>
Residence	229 Taringa Parade, Taringa
<b>Toowong</b>	
<b>Place name</b>	<b>Location</b>
Criefell	42 Ascog Terrace, Toowong
Residence	38 Ascog Terrace, Toowong
Residence	7 Dean Street, Toowong
Residence	1 Devon Street, Toowong
Residence	4 Devon Street, Toowong
Residence	550 Milton Road, Toowong
Residence	557 Milton Road, Toowong
Residence	18 Miskin Street, Toowong
Residence	34 Miskin Street, Toowong
Residence	21 Okeden Street, Toowong
Residence	13 St Osyth Street, Toowong
Residence	14 St Osyth Street, Toowong
Residence	28 St Osyth Street, Toowong
Residence	36 Sylvan Road, Toowong
Residence	97 Sylvan Road, Toowong
Rocklands	5 Pioneer Street, Toowong
Salvation Army Residences	11-15 Jephson Street, Toowong
Shop	45 Dean Street, Toowong
Shop	517 Milton Road, Toowong

■ **Table 6-6. Potential Heritage Places by Suburb**

<b>Suburb</b>	<b>No. of places</b>
Auchenflower	3
Bardon	2
Brisbane	10
Fortitude Valley	1
Kelvin Grove	11
Milton	4
Mount Coot-tha	1
Paddington	11
Red Hill	15
Spring Hill	10
Taringa	1
Toowong	19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>88</b>

## 7. Impact Assessment

The proposed Northern Link project consists of parallel tunnels between Toowong and Kelvin Grove. Construction will require tunnel portals in close proximity to Toowong Cemetery and the Normanby Fiveways. Tunnel connections to surface roads and the local road network as well as the construction of ventilation outlets and the location of construction worksites and spoil haulage routes will also potentially create impacts on places of heritage significance.

The potential impacts on heritage places during construction of Northern Link will include the following:

- Disturbance to places of Aboriginal cultural heritage value;
- Construction and location of the portals requiring demolition or relocation of heritage places;
- Location and construction of feeder lanes and connection roads requiring demolition or relocation of heritage places;
- Vibration from road header and tunnel boring machines and during ventilation outlet construction may cause structural damage to heritage places;
- Settling of sediments during and following tunnel construction may cause structural damage to heritage places;
- The shallow depth of tunnels at the portals may cause structural damage to heritage places;
- The transportation and storage of excavated spoil material may increase dust levels at heritage places;
- The large amount of open space required for construction worksites may disturb heritage places near the portals; and
- Location of ventilation outlets may have aesthetic impacts on heritage places.

The likely on-going impacts on heritage places following construction of Northern Link include:

- Ongoing vibration from the traffic, particularly where the tunnel is close to the surface, may cause damage to heritage places; and
- The emissions from ventilation outlets located in close proximity to heritage places may potentially cause corrosion problems for significant stone and brickwork.



## 8. Specific Aboriginal Heritage Mitigation Strategies

Both Aboriginal Parties supplied strategies to mitigate the impact of the project on Aboriginal cultural heritage values.

The Jagera email on 12 June 2008 identifies three strategies to mitigate impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage values, namely:

- That representatives of Jagera Daran Pty Ltd monitor topsoil removal at portal locations;
- That representatives of Jagera Daran Pty Ltd monitor the clearing, grading or ground disturbance lay down areas;
- That representatives of Jagera Daran Pty Ltd provide on-site cultural heritage inductions.

The Turrbal report (2008:57) identifies five strategies to mitigate impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage:

- That the Brisbane City Council opens discussions and negotiations with Turrbal representatives regarding native title matters;
- That Turrbal personnel monitor the removal of any vegetation;
- That Turrbal representatives deliver cultural awareness training prior to and/or during the construction works;
- That Turrbal personnel monitor ground breaking activities which may impact on Turrbal cultural heritage;
- That Aboriginal artefacts found within the Turrbal native title claim area be retained by the Turrbal People; and
- That Aboriginal artefacts found within the overlapping area of the Turrbal native title claim area and the Jagera native title claim area be kept in a neutral keeping place pending the outcome of the native title determination in relation to the area of the overlap.

Therefore the following mitigation measures must be put in place to manage the Aboriginal heritage of the Northern Link project area:

- All reasonable and practicable measures must to be taken to ensure that no development activities harm Aboriginal cultural heritage;

- All project work needs to undertaken in accordance with the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) and any notification required by that Act;
- On-going contact be maintained between Brisbane City Council and both Aboriginal parties throughout the duration of the development;
- A CHMP must be negotiated between the project proponents and both Aboriginal Parties.
- Without limiting the contents of the CHMP, the CHMP must at least address issues of:
  - Aboriginal Parties monitoring surface earthworks;
  - Aboriginal Parties monitoring vegetation removal;
  - Aboriginal Parties to deliver the Aboriginal component of the cultural awareness training
  - Arrangements for the storage of any Aboriginal artefacts collected by the Aboriginal parties during the monitoring activities and by project staff during development activities.

## 9. Project-wide Mitigation Strategies

There are a number of cultural heritage issues that affect the conduct of the entire Northern Link project. These relate to best practice cultural heritage management as well as legislative requirements for the management of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage.

### 9.1 Legislative Requirements

All work must conform to the requirements of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* and the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*.

### 9.2 Burra Charter

All work should conform to the principles of the Burra Charter. Article 2.4 of the Burra Charter states that ‘places of cultural significance should be safeguarded and not put at risk or left in a vulnerable state’ (The Burra Charter 1999:3). All reasonable steps should be taken to safeguard the significance of all cultural heritage places affected by this proposed development. Throughout this report terms such as ‘reconstruction’ and ‘restoration’ are used. The meanings of these terms are as defined in the Burra Charter.

### 9.3 Cultural Heritage Management Plan

Under part 7 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* Cultural Heritage Management Plans must be developed with the two Aboriginal Parties (the Jagera and the Turrbal) for the Study Area.

### 9.4 Cultural Heritage Awareness Training

As part of the workplace induction process undertaken prior to the commencement of any on-site construction activities all personnel involved need to undergo a cultural heritage awareness session conducted by representatives of the Aboriginal Parties and an appropriately qualified consultant. The training will ensure that they are aware of the heritage planning for the project, the cultural heritage values of Queensland Heritage Register and Brisbane City Plan 2000 heritage registered places, the impacts caused by the work that they do and the potential for archaeological deposits. They should be made aware of their legal obligations and the penalties that exist under both the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* and the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

### 9.5 Public Access

Appropriate, safe public access to all Queensland Heritage Register and Brisbane City Plan 2000 heritage registered places should be maintained throughout construction.

## **9.6 Construction Access**

Queensland Heritage Register and Brisbane City Plan 2000 heritage registered places must not be used to access work sites or construction areas nor can they be used for the storage of construction materials.

## **9.7 Vibration**

The impact of vibration on heritage places should be monitored throughout the project. Continuous monitoring devices should be located at least at the following places that are on the Queensland Heritage Register and the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register:

- Toowong Cemetery;
- 'Baroona', 90 Howard Street, Paddington;
- 'Foresters' Hall', 16 Latrobe Terrace, Paddington;
- St Brigid's Convent, 15 Upper Clifton Terrace, Red Hill; and
- St Brigid's Church, 78 Musgrave Road, Red Hill.

## 10. Mitigation Strategies for the Western Freeway Connection

The proposed Western Freeway Connection is comprised of mainline tunnel ramps, cut and cover portals and tunnel, driven tunnel portals and interface earthworks. The earthworks and mainline tunnel ramps impact on Mt Coot-tha Forest (part of Brisbane Forest Park) and Anzac Park.

### 10.1 Mount Coot-tha Forest

Mount Coot-tha Forest (see page 6-78 of Report 423) is on the Queensland Heritage Register and the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register. The impact on Mt Coot-tha Forest relates to a narrow band of earthworks and vegetation removal on both margins of the existing Western Freeway and the construction of new traffic lanes. Application will need to be made under Part 6 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* to the Chief Executive (the Director-General) of the Environmental Protection Agency for any development within the heritage listing boundary.

#### 10.1.1 Monitoring

As per the proposed CHMP representatives of the Aboriginal Parties are to monitor the earthworks and vegetation removal.

### 10.2 Anzac Park

Anzac Park located at 170 Mount Coot-tha Road, Toowong (see page 6-61 of Report 423) is on the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register. The impacts on Anzac Park include earthworks and the removal of vegetation possibly including socially significant plantings.

#### 10.2.1 Public Access

Public access to Anzac Park should not be impeded during the construction phase. Effort should be made to minimise the impact of construction on public enjoyment of the parkland. Appropriate precautions should be taken to prevent unauthorised entry from the parkland into the construction zone.

#### 10.2.2 Socially Significant Plantings

Anzac Park was originally gazetted in 1871 and since that time local residents have undertaken many major tree planting schemes (Magub 2003b:71). Probably the most important of these is an alignment of palm trees. This was planted on the edge of the parkland bordering Wool Street, Toowong in the 1920s and was paid for by private subscription to commemorate local soldiers who were killed in World War I. The alignment of trees extends close to the proposed location of the cut and cover tunnel on the Western Freeway. All these plantings hold social and historical significance for the Toowong community and the Toowong and District Historical Society has expressed particular concern over the fate of these trees. These palm trees and other major plantings within the park must not be disturbed during construction.



■ **Figure 10-1. Palms and other plantings within Anzac Park.**

### **10.2.3 Construction Access**

Any vehicles involved in construction activities must not use Anzac Park as a means of access to the project area nor can it be used for the storage of construction materials.

### **10.2.4 Monitoring**

As per the proposed CHMP representatives of the Aboriginal Parties are to monitor the earthworks and vegetation removal.



## 11. Mitigation Strategies for the Toowong Connection

The proposed Toowong Connection is comprised of road header tunnel, cut and cover tunnel, ramps, elevated structures, interface roadworks and changed roadway alignments. The proposed construction activities will impact on the Toowong Baptist Church, the Memorial Crows Ash tree and 38 privately owned Brisbane City Council character places.

### 11.1 Toowong Baptist Church

Toowong Baptist Church located at 5 Jephson Street, Toowong (see page 6-68 of Report 423) is on the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register. The partial acquisition of an area of the church property bordering the corner of Jephson Street and Sylvan Road and the resultant widening of the road will require removal of the existing retaining wall containing a commemorative plaque to the memory of Rev William and Mrs Richer (the founder of the church) (Gregory 2003:78-79) dated 1938, and at least one of the large pine trees.

#### 11.1.1 Removal of Retaining Wall and Commemorative Plaque

A culturally appropriate retaining wall should be rebuilt along the post acquisition boundary of the church. The commemorative plaque should be placed within this wall.

#### 11.1.2 Removal of Pine Tree

Removal of the pine tree on the corner of Jephson Street and Sylvan Road should be done in consultation with an aborist to ensure minimal impact on the remaining trees.



■ **Figure 11-1. Toowong Baptist Church.**

### 11.1.3 Vehicle Access

Access routes for vehicles involved in the demolition of the wall and the widening of the road in front of the church must be designed so that vehicles do not enter the grounds of the church. Similarly the church grounds are not to be used for the storage of construction materials.

## 11.2 Memorial Crows Ash

The Memorial Crows Ash and plaque located at 134A Sylvan Road, Toowong is on the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register. This memorial, located on the original boundary of the Town of Toowong, commemorates the amalgamation of Toowong with the City of Brisbane in 1925.

The tree is almost certain to be damaged during construction of the elevated ramp that will pass directly over this place. It appears that a support pylon for the ramp is planned to be constructed on this site.

Although the Toowong and District Historical Society's preferred management option is the relocation of the tree and plaque to the Mount Coot-tha Botanical Gardens, the tree is in very poor condition and is highly unlikely to survive such a move therefore following completion of the construction, a memorial marking the site should be re-erected as near as practicable to the location of the original memorial. The Toowong and District Historical Society should be consulted about the relocation of the monument.



■ **Figure 11-2. Memorial Crows Ash.**

### 11.3 Character Places

In addition to the two heritage listed places there are 38 Brisbane City Council character places that will need to be removed to allow construction of the Toowong Connection to occur. These are:

Address	Lot on Plan
16 Croydon St	10 RP19736
18 Croydon St	9 RP19736
20 Croydon St	8 RP19736
22 Croydon St	7 RP19736
26 Croydon St	4 RP19736
28 Croydon St	3 RP19736
30 Croydon St	2 RP19736
32 Croydon St	1 RP19736
36 Croydon St	1 RP168823
520 Milton Rd	15 RP18801
512 Milton Rd	12 RP18806
514 Milton Rd	2 RP18806
516 Milton Rd	14 RP18801
546 Milton Rd	1 RP40224
554 Milton Rd	3 RP40224
563 Milton Rd	19 RP20555
564 Milton Rd	10 RP44086
565 Milton Rd	18 RP20555
568 Milton Rd	8 RP44086
569 Milton Rd	17 RP20555
571 Milton Rd	16 RP20555
573 Milton Rd	15 RP20555
575 Milton Rd	14 RP177493
579 Milton Rd	12 RP20555
64 Morley St	1 RP70435
1 St Osyth St	2 RP168823
79 Sylvan Rd	15 RP19736
139 Sylvan Rd	5 RP19761
141 Sylvan Rd	6 RP19761
143 Sylvan Rd	7 RP19761
26 Valentine St	20 RP20555
35 Valentine St	30 RP20555
41 Valentine St	27 RP20555
43 Valentine St	26 RP20555
33 Valentine St	31 RP20555

The Demolition Code of the Brisbane City Plan 2000 provides for the retention of character places to ensure that the traditional scale, character and amenity of Brisbane's older suburbs is preserved. The only possible mitigation measure that will not result in a substantial loss to the original residential fabric of western Toowong is to not proceed with the Toowong Connection. Should the Toowong Connection proceed, however, then the provisions of City Plan 2000 will not apply and no other mitigation measures exist that will allow for the retention of these structures *in-situ*.

If, during the removal of these character places, a potentially significant archaeological deposit is discovered then:

- Under Part 9 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 2003* the site must be reported to the Chief Executive of the Environmental Protection Agency; and
- Consultant archaeologists should assess the archaeological potential of the deposit and determine any follow-up archaeological activity required.

## 12. Mitigation Strategies for the Driven Tunnels

The mainline tunnel consists of parallel driven tunnels connecting the Western Freeway to the Inner City Bypass. The tunnels will be excavated using a variety of techniques including tunnel boring machine (TBM), road header and drill and blast.

The tunnels will pass under the heritage registered Toowong Cemetery, Barooka, Foresters' Hall, St Brigid's Church and St Brigid's Convent. The route also passes under 296 Brisbane City Council character places including the remains of Ormand's Condamine Bell blacksmith shop at 89 Frederick Street, Toowong.

### 12.1 Toowong Cemetery

Toowong Cemetery is on the Queensland Heritage Register and the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register. Application will need to be made to the Executive Officer of the Environmental Protection Agency for any development within the heritage listed boundary and consultation should occur with the Queensland Heritage Council concerning all development impacts on the cemetery.

#### 12.1.1 Vibration

The expected vibration levels on the ground surface throughout Toowong Cemetery resulting from tunnel construction using TBM driven excavation vary from 13.9mm/sec at the transition of the cut and cover tunnel to TBM excavation, directly adjacent to Portion 24 of the cemetery, to 0.7mm/sec at the eastern perimeter of the cemetery (Portion 5). Although vibration levels decrease to apparently acceptable levels of between 1.0-1.5mm/sec as the tunnels pass under high points of the terrain, the topography of the cemetery and the resultant terracing of burial sites present a major problem. These high vibration levels will almost certainly disturb large numbers of monuments throughout the cemetery.



■ **Figure 12-1. Badly cracked monumental masonry in Portion 13.**



Many of the graves and associated monumental masonry on terraced areas of the cemetery (particularly in Portions 12, 13 and 14) under which the TBM will directly pass are in a badly deteriorated and highly unstable condition. Vibration in these areas will adversely impact on already unstable and deteriorating retaining walls, grave surrounds and headstones.



■ **Figure 12-2. Trooper Cobb's grave.**

Located within this vulnerable area of the cemetery is Trooper Cobb's Grave, a Boer War interment which is separately listed on the Register of the National Estate, the Queensland Heritage Register and the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register.

Prior to the commencement of construction a structural audit of all graves, monuments and other structures located along the route of the driven tunnel and along the Frederick Street boundary of the cemetery (adjacent to road header construction along Frederick Street) should be undertaken and a condition report prepared.

There are a range of possible mitigation measures that could be applied to prevent further damage to vulnerable grave sites from vibration-induced soil creep on terraced and hilly terrain. The actual strategies used will depend on the results of the structural audit but are likely to include any or all of the following:

- Construction of pier supports beneath endangered structures;
- Erection of permanent support structures or temporary shoring;



- Stabilisation, reconstruction and/or restoration of susceptible monumental masonry i.e. those already impacted by vault distortion or collapse, differential compaction of soil or the localised movement of soil. A number of the obelisks, columns and pedestal memorials were originally erected with minimal reinforcement and mortar that has disintegrated over time making them vulnerable to collapse.
- Continuous vibration monitoring devices should be located at numerous points within the cemetery during construction.

At the completion of construction a further structural audit and condition report should be prepared and any resultant damage restored.



■ **Figure 12-3. Terraced graves in Portion 14.**

In addition to these ground surface mitigation measures engineering solutions need to be implemented within the driven tunnel itself to ensure a reduction in the vibrations reaching the surface. One possible method is the use of canopy tube ground support in the roof of the tunnel.

### 12.1.2 Settlement

The construction of the tunnel under the cemetery will result in some settlement of the ground surface. Present indications are that the predicted extent of surface settlement will be between 5mm and 10mm across the cemetery depending on depth of cover and lateral separation from the tunnel alignment.

The ground over the westbound tunnel structure in the vicinity of the TBM portal (i.e. Portions 11 and 24) would be most vulnerable because of shallower cover; where the cover is shallowest there is more likely to be softer rock.

Generally though, the rock is strong and structurally resilient, so settlement is not expected to cause any major structural damage. It is expected that any settlement would not be immediate but would happen gradually so there is less chance of any ‘slumping’ effect. Any settlement would be over an area larger than any one grave or monument so it could reasonably be expected that any one grave site or monument would experience more or less even settlement throughout. However, given the extent of existing damage to terraced monuments high on the hillsides of Portion 11, 12, 13 and 14 any ground settlement is likely to adversely affect these graves.

Therefore, both short term and long term settlement effects across the cemetery need to be monitored. Any graves and associated monumental masonry affected by settlement will need to be reconstructed or restored.

### 12.1.3 Dust

There is a potential for increased dust fall on the memorials at Toowong Cemetery from the proposed deposition and treatment of excavated spoil material at the Mount Coot-tha quarry. Monitoring of dust levels in the cemetery needs to occur throughout the construction phase and appropriate dust control measures need to be implemented at the quarry site. Should excessive levels of dust fall onto the cemetery then appropriate rehabilitation measures need to be implemented.

### 12.1.4 Public Access

Public access to the cemetery should not be impeded during construction. Appropriate signage should be erected to inform visitors of alterations to the cemetery’s ingress or egress particularly as related to interruption to traffic flow along Mount Coot-tha Road during the construction of the cut and cover section of the western tunnel portal.

Within the cemetery security precautions need to be implemented which allow public access to the western perimeter of the cemetery while preventing unauthorised entry into construction zones.

### 12.1.5 Construction Access

Any vehicles involved in construction activities must not use Toowong Cemetery as a means of access to the project area nor can it be used for the storage of construction materials.

### 12.1.6 Positive Outcomes

On completion of the Northern Link project the reduction in traffic volume along Frederick Street and Mount Coot-tha Road will provide visitors to Toowong Cemetery with a more tranquil environment due to the reduction in noise and vibration from passing traffic. Additionally, the effect of exhaust emissions on the monumental masonry will be reduced.

Pedestrian access to the main entrance of the cemetery will be enhanced due to changed traffic volumes on Frederick Street and Milton Road.

The structural audit will provide a baseline for future conservation planning. Preventative and restorative work undertaken on grave sites and monumental masonry will assist in the long term management of the cemetery as a cultural heritage place.

## **12.2 Barooka**

Barooka, built in 1866 for William Draper Box MLC, is a residence located at 90 Howard Street, Paddington (see page 6-141 of Report 423). It is on the Register of the National Estate, the Queensland Heritage Register and the Brisbane City Plan 2000 Heritage Register. TBM driven excavation will occur at a depth in excess of 30m beneath the residence.

### **12.2.1 Vibration and Settlement**

Continuous vibration and on-going settlement monitoring should occur at this place.

## **12.3 Foresters' Hall**

Foresters' Hall, a timber built community hall is located at 16 Latrobe Terrace, Paddington (see page 6-144 of Report 423). It was built in 1888 for the Trustees of Court Foresters' Hope, No 6535 of the Ancient Order of Foresters Friendly Society United Brisbane District. It is on the Queensland Heritage Register and the Brisbane City Plan 2000 Heritage Register. TBM driven excavation will occur at a depth in excess of 50m beneath the hall.

### **12.3.1 Vibration and Settlement**

Continuous vibration and on-going settlement monitoring should occur at this place.

## **12.4 St Brigid's Convent**

St Brigid's Convent, built in 1902/3 for the Order of Sisters of Mercy in Queensland is located at 15 Upper Clifton Terrace, Red Hill (see page 6-133 of Report 423). It is on the Queensland Heritage Register and the Brisbane City Plan 2000 Heritage Register. Road header excavation will take place approximately 25m beneath the convent.



■ **Figure 12-4. St Brigid's Convent, Red Hill**

#### **12.4.1 Vibration and Settlement**

Continuous vibration and on-going settlement monitoring should occur at this place.

### **12.5 St Brigid's Church**

St Brigid's Church is located at 78 Musgrave Road, Red Hill (see page 6-132 of Report 423). It was built between 1912 and 1914 and was designed by R S Dods and modelled on St Ceciles Cathedral in Alba, France. It is on the Register of the National Estate, the Queensland Heritage Register and the Brisbane City Plan 2000 Heritage Register. TBM driven excavation will occur at a depth in excess of 50m beneath the church.

#### **12.5.1 Vibration and Settlement**

Continuous vibration and on-going settlement monitoring should occur at this place.

### **12.6 Blacksmith Shop at 89 Frederick Street, Toowong**

In the backyard of 89 Frederick Street there are the standing remains of the blacksmith shop established by Alfred Ormand around 1912. Ormand had been an assistant to Samuel William Jones, the inventor of the Condamine Bell (also known as the bullfrog or Jones bell), a bullock and horse bell that became a Queensland icon. The bell is one of 12 items listed on the National Trust's 2004 list of Queensland icons, along with the Ekka, 'Bundy rum' and the Royal Flying Doctors. After Jones' death in 1912 Ormand continued to produce the Condamine Bell in Frederick Street for another 57 years (1969) when Alfred Halliday Ormand took over the business and continued to make the bells

until his retirement in 1998 (Bray 2003:87-88). The blacksmith shop itself is currently in reasonable state of repair.

### 12.6.1 Vibration and Settlement

A road header tunnel will be driven beneath 89 Frederick Street at a depth of approximately 10 m. The blacksmith shop may be affected by both vibration and settlement. To mitigate the impact on the blacksmith shop the following measures should be taken:

- A structural audit and dilapidation report of the structure should be prepared prior to the commencement of construction activities;
- Subject to the results of the report options for the management of the blacksmith shop may include:
  - Archaeological investigation;
  - Removal to another location;
  - Reconstruction or restoration; or
  - Temporary structural support.

### 12.7 Other Character Places

The driven tunnels will pass beneath a total of 296 Brisbane City Plan 2000 character places. These consist of residential properties and commercial character places. City Plan 2000 provides for the retention of character places to ensure that the traditional scale, character and amenity of Brisbane's older suburbs is preserved. Therefore, on-going vibration and settlement monitoring throughout the construction phase of the project needs to be undertaken on a sample of these places. Brisbane City Council will need to promptly respond to such a large number of landowners who will be concerned about the potential affects of vibration and settlement on their properties, particularly the owners of the 49 character places located between Latrobe Terrace and Cairns Terrace where the projected tunnel depth reduces to approximately 20m.



## 13. Mitigation Strategies for the Inner City Bypass Connection

The Inner City Bypass Connection will connect the proposed Northern Link tunnel with the Inner City Bypass near Ithaca Street, Kelvin Grove. This area once contained a number of early residences but these were removed to allow construction of the Inner City Bypass in the early 2000s. The proposed construction activities may impact on Victoria Park.

### 13.1 Victoria Park

Almost all of the development that will occur at the Inner City Bypass Connection is contained within existing road easements. However, it should be noted that Victoria Park is on the Queensland Heritage Register and application will need to be made under Part 6 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* to the Chief Executive (the Director-General) of the Environmental Protection Agency for any development that is likely to occur within the heritage listed boundary. Victoria Park has also been identified as an important Aboriginal cultural heritage place.

#### 13.1.1 Construction Access

Any vehicles involved in construction activities must not use Victoria Park as a means of access to the project area nor can it be used for the storage of construction materials.

#### 13.1.2 Potential for Archaeological Places

Archaeological investigations undertaken during the construction of the Inner City Bypass revealed an extensive Aboriginal and historical archaeological record. Should earthmoving activities occur within Victoria Park the potential exists for uncovering archaeological remains.

##### 13.1.2.1 Reporting of Archaeological Places

Should Aboriginal archaeological places be identified during the project then under Section 24 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* they must not be harmed. The Duty of Care Guidelines (Section 28) under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* then apply.

Should a non-Aboriginal archaeological artefact or place that may be an important source of information concerning Queensland's history be identified then:

- Under Part 9 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 2003* the site must be reported to the Chief Executive of the Environmental Protection Agency; and
- Consultant archaeologists should assess the archaeological potential of the deposit and determine any follow-up archaeological activity required.

#### 13.1.3 Monitoring

As per the proposed CHMP representatives of the Aboriginal Parties are to monitor any earthworks and vegetation removal.



## 14. Mitigation Strategies for the Kelvin Grove Connection

The Kelvin Grove Connection connects the road header tunnel to Kelvin Grove Road opposite Musk Avenue. Surface works on Kelvin Grove Road will extend from Lower Clifton Terrace to Marshall Park (opposite McCaskie Park). This work will impact on Queensland Heritage Registered fig trees in Marshall Park. It will also result in the acquisition and removal of 12 Brisbane City Plan 2000 character places.

### 14.1 Kelvin Grove Road Fig Trees

The seven fig trees located in Marshall Park at 140 Kelvin Grove Road are listed on the Queensland Heritage Register and the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register. Application will need to be made under Part 6 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* to the Chief Executive (the Director-General) of the Environmental Protection Agency for any development impacting on these trees.



■ **Figure 14-1. Fig trees in Marshall Park**

#### 14.1.1 Removal of Fig Trees

Two fig trees at the southern end of Marshall Park will be affected by the location and construction the Kelvin Grove Connection.

Interference with the fig trees located along Kelvin Grove Road and in Marshall Park due to proposed developments has previously been the subject of extensive and protracted community protest and the social significance of these trees has been demonstrated repeatedly. On 20 May 2008 the social value of Brisbane's mature fig trees was demonstrated once again when the *Courier Mail* reported the extensive measures taken by the BrisConnections Consortium to ensure the preservation of one fig tree on Lutwyche Road, Windsor during the construction of the planned Northern Busway (Wardill 20 May 2008).

The Kelvin Grove Connection should be designed in such a way as to avoid any impacts on the Queensland Heritage registered fig trees of Marshall Park. Should the current design proposal proceed then advice should be sought from an aborist about the suitability of the relocation of the two affected trees to nearby McCaskie Park which already contains a stand of heritage registered fig trees. The remaining trees in Marshall Park must not be disturbed by any construction activities and advice should be obtained about avoiding possible impacts of construction on the root systems of Marshall Park's remaining fig trees.

#### 14.1.2 Construction Access

Any vehicles involved in construction activities must not use Marshall or McCaskie Parks as an access to the project area, nor can they be used for the storage of construction materials.

### 14.2 Character Places

There are 12 Brisbane City Council character places that will need to be removed to allow construction of the Kelvin Grove Connection to occur. These are:

Address	Lot on Plan
88 Kelvin Grove Rd	10 RP20427
90 Kelvin Grove Rd	9 RP20427
92 Kelvin Grove Rd	8 RP20427
94 Kelvin Grove Rd	7 RP20427
96 Kelvin Grove Rd	6 RP20427
98 Kelvin Grove Rd	3 RP20426
100 Kelvin Grove Rd	2 RP20426
102 Kelvin Grove Rd	1 RP20426
104 Kelvin Grove Rd	7 RP20425
106 Kelvin Grove Rd	6 RP20425
108 Kelvin Grove Rd	5 RP20425
34 Upper Clifton Tce	11 RP20427

The Demolition Code of the Brisbane City Plan 2000 provides for the retention of character places to ensure that the traditional scale, character and amenity of Brisbane's older suburbs is preserved. In case of Northern Link the provisions of City Plan 2000 will not apply and no mitigation measures exist that will allow for the retention of these structures *in-situ*.

However, if during the removal of these character places a potentially significant archaeological deposit is discovered then:

- Under Part 9 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 2003* the site must be reported to the Chief Executive of the Environmental Protection Agency; and
- Consultant archaeologists should assess the archaeological potential of the deposit and determine any follow-up archaeological activity required.

## 15. Mitigation Strategies for the Proposed Ventilation Outlet Sites

The ventilation for the proposed tunnel involves the construction of ventilation outlets close to both the western and eastern portals. The precise location of ventilation sites must take heritage issues into account. The two main heritage issues related to the siting of ventilation outlets are:

- Changes to the fabric of heritage places; and
- Interference with views to and from heritage places.

At the western portal Anzac Park, Toowong Cemetery and Brisbane Forest Park should not be selected for the location of the ventilation outlet. Sites in or near the Brisbane City Council bus depot would be more appropriate.

At the eastern portal there are far fewer options for the construction of a ventilation outlet. No ventilation outlet should be constructed that interferes with views to and from St Brigid's Church or has a negative impact on the Kelvin Grove fig trees. Both the Kelvin Grove Barracks and Victoria Park are both on the Queensland Heritage Register, however, either may be suitable as the site of a ventilation outlet if non-heritage registered places prove unsuitable. Although heritage listed, both sites have previously undergone major changes to their fabric and further extensive changes are proposed for the Kelvin Grove Barracks in the Kelvin Grove Urban Village Master Plan. A ventilation outlet could be accommodated within these proposed changes to the urban village, though it must not be placed in close proximity to the drill hall or other heritage buildings at the eastern end of the site.

If creative planning is given to the design of the ventilation outlets they may, themselves, well prove to have future heritage value in a similar way to the 1904 constructed Monier ventilation shaft located in Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill, which is on the Queensland Heritage Register.

## 16. Mitigation Strategies for the Proposed Work Sites

The location of proposed construction work sites involves major changes to land close to the both the western and eastern portals. The precise location of construction work sites must take heritage issues into account. The two main heritage issues related to the location of work sites are:

- Changes to the fabric of heritage places; and
- Interference with views to and from heritage places.

At the western portal the site that has the least effect on cultural heritage values is to the north of the Western Freeway in the Mt Coot-tha Botanical Gardens.

At the eastern portal work sites located along the western side of Kelvin Grove Road will have the least impact on the extensive heritage values of the area, although these work sites will be located on the site of the removed character places discussed in Section 10.2.

## 17. Cultural Heritage Risks and Management

The proposed Northern Link Project has a number of cultural heritage impacts and will require the implementation of a large number of mitigation strategies. These impacts can be seen as both cultural heritage risks and opportunities and these are presented in the following table. This table must be read in the context of the entire report.

Cultural Heritage Risks	Management Strategies
Legislative requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ All work must conform to the requirements of the <i>Native Title Act 1993</i> (Cth) and any notifications required by that Act</li> <li>○ All work must conform to the requirements of the <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i></li> <li>○ All work must conform to the requirements of the <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i></li> <li>○ All work should conform to the principles of the Burra Charter</li> </ul>
Presence of Aboriginal cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ All work must conform to the requirements of the <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i></li> <li>○ Conclude a CHMP with both Aboriginal Parties</li> <li>○ Aboriginal Parties to monitor earthmoving activities</li> <li>○ Aboriginal Parties to monitor vegetation removal</li> <li>○ Aboriginal Parties to deliver cultural awareness training</li> <li>○ Arrangement for the disposition of collected Aboriginal artefacts to be included in the CHMP</li> </ul>
Potential for the discovery of historical archaeological places (particularly at the Toowong Connection, the Kelvin Grove Connection and the ICB Connection)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ All work must conform to the requirements of the <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i></li> <li>○ Under Part 9 of the <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i> the discovery of any important historical archaeological artefact or place must be reported to the Chief Executive of the Environmental Protection Agency</li> <li>○ Consultant archaeologists must assess the archaeological potential of the place and determine any follow-up archaeological activity</li> <li>○ Historical archaeology and cultural heritage legislation needs to be included in the workplace induction program</li> </ul>
Access to state and city heritage registered places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Public access to state and city heritage registered places must be maintained throughout the entire project</li> <li>○ State and city heritage registered places must not be used for access to the construction zones</li> </ul>



Storage of project related materials and equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o No state or city heritage registered place must be used for the storage of any project related materials or equipment</li> </ul>
Vibration from tunnel construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Completion of a structural audit of all graves, monuments and structures above the proposed tunnel route within Toowong Cemetery</li> <li>o Completion of a structural audit of all graves, monuments and structures within Toowong Cemetery adjacent to the proposed tunnel route along Frederick Street</li> <li>o Implementation of a range of strategies for the prevention of further damage to vulnerable Toowong Cemetery grave sites including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Use of canopy tube ground support during tunnel construction</li> <li>o Implementation of a range of engineering solutions within the tunnel itself</li> <li>o Construction of pier supports to the monuments</li> <li>o Erection of temporary shoring to the monuments</li> <li>o Erection of permanent supports to the monuments</li> <li>o Stabilisation of the monumental masonry</li> <li>o Reconstruction of grave sites</li> <li>o Restoration of grave sites</li> </ul> </li> <li>o Continuous vibration monitoring at numerous locations within Toowong Cemetery</li> <li>o Rehabilitation measures need to be implemented should any damage occur to monuments and graves within Toowong Cemetery</li> <li>o Completion of a structural audit and dilapidation report on the blacksmiths shop at 89 Frederick Street</li> <li>o Continuous vibration monitoring needs to occur at 89 Frederick Street, Toowong</li> <li>o Implementation of a range of strategies for the prevention of further damage to the blacksmiths shop at 89 Frederick Street including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Archaeological investigation</li> <li>o Removal to another location</li> <li>o Reconstruction or restoration</li> <li>o Temporary structural support</li> </ul> </li> <li>o Continuous vibration monitoring needs to occur at Barooka, Foresters' Hall, St Brigid's Convent and St Brigid's Church</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Vibration monitoring needs to occur at a selection of the 296 character places under which the tunnel will pass with particular attention paid to the section between Latrobe Terrace, Paddington and Cairns Terrace, Red Hill</li> </ul>
Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Short and long term settlement monitoring needs to occur at numerous points throughout Toowong Cemetery</li> <li>○ Rehabilitation measures need to be implemented should any damage occur to monuments and graves within Toowong Cemetery</li> <li>○ Settlement monitoring needs to occur at 89 Frederick Street, Toowong, Barona, Foresters' Hall, St Brigid's Convent and St Brigid's Church</li> <li>○ Settlement monitoring needs to occur at a selection of the 296 character places under which the tunnel will pass with particular attention paid to the section between Latrobe Terrace, Paddington and Cairns Terrace, Red Hill</li> </ul>
Dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Monitoring of dust levels in Toowong Cemetery</li> <li>○ Control measures in place at the source of the dust</li> <li>○ Rehabilitation of affected monuments and graves at Toowong Cemetery</li> </ul>
Impacts on heritage registered trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ All work must conform to the requirements of the <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i></li> <li>○ Application will need to be made to the Chief Executive of the Environmental Protection Agency for any development activities that affect heritage registered trees, including proposed development works in Mount Coot-tha Forest</li> <li>○ Redesign of the Toowong Connection to avoid the Memorial Crows Ash (or)</li> <li>○ Reconstruction of the memorial following the completion of roadworks</li> <li>○ Construction activities in Anzac Park must avoid any disturbance to significant planting within the parkland</li> <li>○ Redesign of the Kelvin Grove Connection to avoid the fig trees in Marshall Park (or)</li> <li>○ Investigation of the possibility of the relocation of the affected fig trees from Marshall Park to McCaskie Park</li> </ul>
Loss of original residential fabric by the removal of character places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ There are no mitigation strategies to reduce the impact of the removal of 38 character places at the Toowong Connection except to not proceed with this option</li> <li>○ There are no mitigation strategies to reduce</li> </ul>

	<p>the impact of the removal of 12 character places on the Kelvin Grove Connection except to not proceed with this option</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ If, during the removal of the character places, archaeological deposits are discovered then <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Under Part 9 of the <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i> the discovery of any important historical archaeological artefact or place must be reported to the Chief Executive of the Environmental Protection Agency</li> <li>○ Consultant archaeologists must assess the archaeological potential of the place and determine any follow-up archaeological activity</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Impacts on the Toowong Baptist Church retaining wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Reconstruction of the retaining wall on the post acquisition boundary</li> </ul>
Heritage plaques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Relocation of the plaque in the Toowong Baptist Church retaining wall</li> <li>○ Relocation of the plaque at the Memorial Crows Ash to Mount Coot-tha Botanical Gardens</li> <li>○ Design and installation of a new interpretive sign at the original location of the Memorial Crows Ash</li> </ul>
Location of ventilation outlet sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ All work must conform to the requirements of the <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i></li> <li>○ On heritage grounds the best location for the western ventilation outlet is the Toowong bus depot</li> <li>○ At the eastern portal the ventilation outlet must located so that it does not interfere with views to and from St Brigid's Church</li> <li>○ A ventilation outlet could be located within the area of the Kelvin Grove Urban Village though it must not be placed in close proximity to the heritage buildings at the eastern end of the complex</li> </ul>
Location of work sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The precise location of the work sites at each portal must take heritage issues into account</li> </ul>

Cultural Heritage Opportunities	Management Strategies
Improved heritage values at Toowong Cemetery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Reduced noise and vibration from passing traffic</li> <li>○ Enhanced pedestrian access to the Cemetery</li> <li>○ Reduced effect of exhaust emissions on the monumental masonry</li> <li>○ Structural audit will provide a baseline for future conservation planning</li> <li>○ Preventative and restorative work undertaken on grave sites and monumental masonry will assist in the long term management of the cemetery</li> </ul>

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