
**Wandoan Coal Project
Non-Indigenous cultural
heritage impact assessment
Gas Supply Pipeline**



BCA

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Project Title: The Wandoan Coal Project – Gas Supply Pipeline.

Proponent: Wandoan Joint Venture

Client: Parsons Brinckerhoff

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Title page photograph – survey tree on stock route outside of pipeline easement.

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Executive summary

The Proponent for the Wandoan Coal Project (the Project) is the Wandoan Joint Venture (WJV), whose joint venture partners are Xstrata Coal Queensland Pty Ltd, ICRA RPW Pty Ltd and Sumisho Coal Australia Pty Ltd. A gas supply pipeline is proposed between the Wandoan Coal Project area and the Peat-Scotia Gas Line located approximately 20 km to the north-east of the Project area, as part of a power supply option for the Project.

Parsons Brinckerhoff (PB) is undertaking the Environmental Assessment for the Project. Bonhomme Craib & Associates (BCA) was commissioned by PB to prepare a Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Assessment.

The purpose of the assessment was to gain an understanding of the non-indigenous cultural heritage values in the gas supply pipeline area. Standard archaeological methods were used. The study included a desk top study of available records, consultation with the community and relevant agencies, inspections and recording of identified historical items.

Community involvement is an essential component of the historical heritage assessment process. The PB community consultation team undertook consultation with affected property owners. No cultural heritage issues were raised by the landowners.

A database search and literature review confirmed that no historical sites of National or State heritage significance are located in the gas pipeline area. One historical heritage item, a survey tree, was identified during the survey. This tree is located on the old Juandah Taroom stock route. The tree is not affected by the development and will not be impacted. This item is typical of other survey trees found in rural landscapes. The area through which the pipeline is to be constructed is largely cleared of trees for the entire easement.

There are no identified non indigenous cultural heritage issues associated with the proposed gas supply pipeline.

Management strategy

- The location of the survey tree identified in the survey should be noted in relation to field maps of the proposed gas supply pipeline. Trees bearing these similar markings which may occur in the study area along the easement should be avoided.
- A cultural heritage management plan should be implemented to address the management of any historical items/material which may be located during clearing or construction work.

1. Introduction

The Proponent for the Wandoan Coal Project (the Project) is the Wandoan Joint Venture (WJV), whose joint venture partners are Xstrata Coal Queensland Pty Ltd, ICRA RPW Pty Ltd and Sumisho Coal Australia Pty Ltd. A gas supply pipeline between the Wandoan Coal Project area and the Peat-Scotia Gas Line located approximately 20 km to the north-east of the Project area, is being considered as an option to partly supply power for the Project.

1.1 Project background

The Project will comprise on-site coal handling and processing which will require a constant and reliable power supply. As an alternative to the existing State power grid, on-site power generation is being considered. Gas from the Peat-Scotia Gas Line is under consideration as a potential fuel source for the proposed on-site power generation. The gas supply pipeline component of the Project seeks to establish a fuel supply for the Project. It is proposed to establish the gas supply pipeline and pipe gas from the nearby Peat-Scotia Gas Line to a proposed on-site power generator in the Project area. The gas supply pipeline will generally be located underground, constructed using a section trench and backfill method, and is expected to be 25 km in length.

1.2 Description of study area

The Project area is located approximately 350 km northwest of Brisbane and 60 km south of Taroom (as shown in Figure 1–1). The coal reserves for this project exist within three Mining Lease Applications (MLA) which are MLA 50229, 50230 and 50231. The Peat-Scotia Gas Line is located at the north-east end of the pipeline route. The majority of the proposed pipeline is to be co-located along the future eastern easement boundary of the Surat Basin Rail line which will cross the study area in a north-south direction. The pipeline begins at the Peat-Scotia Gas Line in the vicinity of Lot 22 on RP877424 and travels west to meet the eastern edge of the proposed Surat Basin Rail line easement on Lot 6 on FT801. From this point, the pipeline will be aligned with the southern/eastern side of the proposed Surat Basin Rail line easement to the north-eastern boundary of the Wandoan Coal Project area (Figure 1–2).

Land use in the study area is dominated by agriculture, specifically grazing of livestock and cropping activities. In the mid twentieth century, the Soldier Settlement Scheme began in the area and it was at this time that the major change in land use occurred. Lots were surveyed to a uniform size and the settlers cleared the land, roads between the lots were graded and dams were installed. Dairying became the major industry but as this declined, land use gradually changed to cattle grazing, cultivation.

This development of land use over time has resulted in the area being largely cleared of trees and with clusters of agricultural buildings and associated infrastructure. A number of waterways occur in the Project area. Specifically, the proposed gas pipeline development will traverse Roche Creek, Stockyard Creek, Juandah Creek and Weringa Creek.

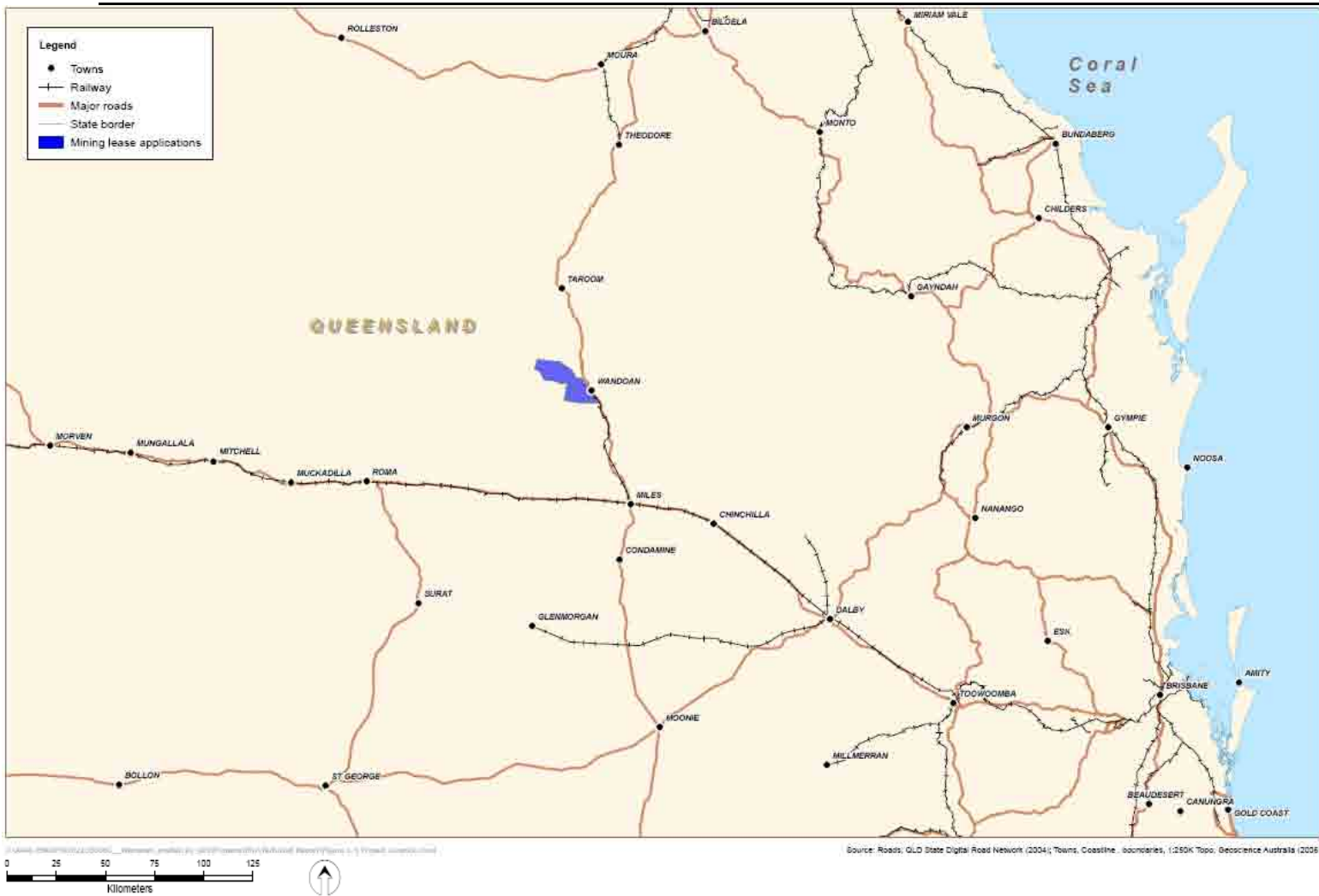


Figure 1-1 Location of the Wandoan Project

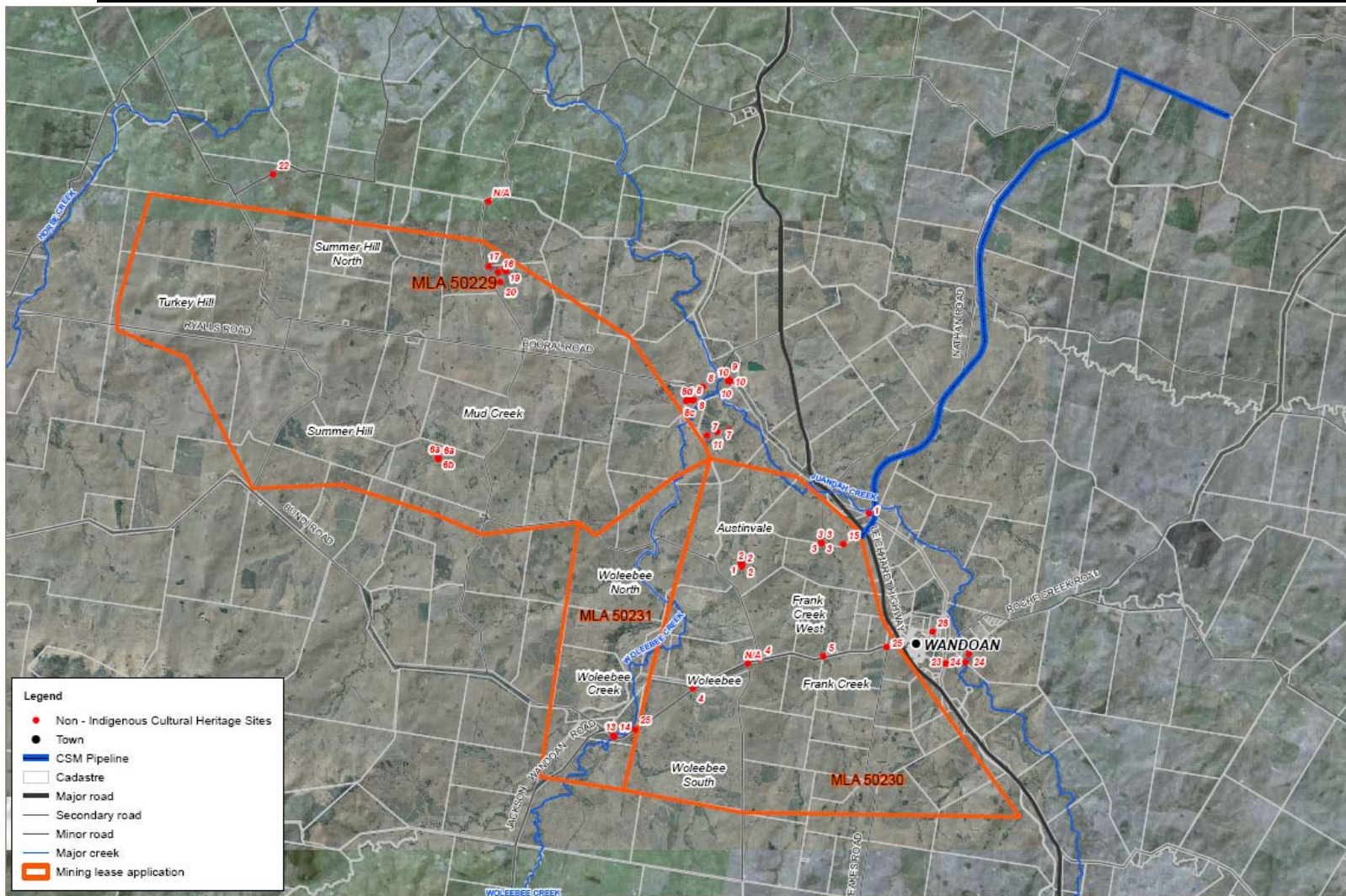


Figure 1-2 Location of the proposed gas pipeline route

1.3 Regulatory Framework

Cultural heritage legislation exists at both the State and Federal level and provides the basis for cultural heritage management. In addition to this legislation, there are some bodies which are responsible for the protection and management of cultural heritage. These bodies however, have limited power as they do not operate under legislation. All investigations and consultation undertaken as part of this study considered the statutory responsibilities and duties of care under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*. The relevant State and Federal legislation, as well as cultural heritage management bodies, are detailed below.

1.3.1 Queensland State Legislation

The *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* (the Act) protects places of cultural heritage significance relating to Queensland's history since settlement. Protection is offered to places that have been entered on the Queensland Heritage Register, for which criteria for entry are listed in the Act.

Amendments to the Act were passed by Queensland Parliament on 18 October 2007. The amendments have created a new category of place for the Queensland Heritage Register — archaeological places.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is undertaking a State-wide survey of cultural heritage places. The archaeological survey aims to identify places for entry in the Queensland Heritage Register as archaeological places. As a result of the amendments to the Act, the criteria for assessing whether a place has potential to contain an archaeological artefact, and whether it is an important source of information about Queensland's history, are being elaborated.

The development of an archaeological places inventory places a responsibility on the consultant to consider development areas in terms of their potential to contain significant archaeological items, features or deposits and to report those features to the EPA.

Part 4 of the Act provides for the registration of places of cultural heritage significance in the Queensland Heritage Register. A 'place' must be of State-level significance and meet at least one of eight significance criteria to be eligible for entry in the Register.

If the development affects a 'place' already entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, there are approval requirements, as the established cultural heritage significance of that place must be properly considered. Should the proposed study be deemed to have no or minimal impact upon the heritage significance of a place, an exemption certificate for the work may be issued under the Act. This is appropriate when the study is not invasive (e.g. a survey) or will not impact upon the known heritage significance of the place (e.g. an excavation within a heritage listed boundary but well away from the identified values of the place). If it is deemed that the proposed study may impact upon the heritage significance of the place, it could be classed as 'development' under the Act and trigger a requirement for a development approval under the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*.

The *Integrated Planning Act 1997* (IPA) sets out the principles and processes by which Local and State government authorities deal with planning and development issues. Proposed development of places entered in the Queensland Heritage Register under s35 must be assessed and approved under the provisions of Schedule 8 of IPA before any development can commence. Local government planning schemes can also schedule to recognise and manage areas of local cultural heritage significance. Historical archaeological values can be included within local government heritage planning provisions. If a development proposal was lodged for an area that was scheduled as a local heritage place, it could trigger a requirement for a cultural heritage study as part of the planning process. Approval from the local government authority may be necessary if an independent historical archaeological study is proposed for an area listed on a heritage schedule within their planning scheme.

The *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* and the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulation 2003* establishes a legislative responsibility to provide for stock route network management in Queensland. The Department of Natural Resources and Water (DNRW) administers the Act for Stock Routes and identifies cultural heritage as a consideration in the use of a stock route.

The removal of and interference with survey marks or fences is addressed in the following Acts:

- the *Dividing Fences Act 1953* (administered by the Department of Justice);
- the *Survey and Mapping Infrastructure Act 2003* (administered by DNRW); and
- the *Criminal Code Act 1899* (administered by the Queensland Police).

1.3.2 Federal Legislation

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) protects the environment, particularly matters of National Environmental Significance. The EPBC Act came into force on 17 July 2000. The Commonwealth Heritage List comprises natural, Indigenous and historic heritage places on Commonwealth lands and waters or under Australian Government control. It provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places — defined in the Act as matters of national environmental significance.

The Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (the Department) administers the EPBC Act. The objectives of the EPBC Act are to:

- provide for the protection of the environment, especially matters of national environmental significance;
- conserve Australian biodiversity;
- provide a streamlined national environmental assessment and approvals process;
- enhance the protection and management of important natural and cultural places;
- control the international movement of plants and animals (wildlife), wildlife specimens and products made or derived from wildlife; and
- promote ecologically sustainable development through the conservation and ecologically sustainable use of natural resources.

The *Environment and Heritage Legislation Act (No 1) 2003* amends the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* to include national heritage as a new matter of National Environmental Significance and establish the National and Commonwealth Heritage Lists. The *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003* established a new heritage advisory body and retains the Register of the National Estate. After referral of the proposed pipeline project to the Federal Minister, it was determined that the construction of the pipeline was not likely to have an impact on any matter of national heritage and is not a controlling provision for the Federal Minister's assessment of this proposal (WJV advice September 2008).

The *Australian Heritage Council (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 2003* which repealed the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1979* amends various Acts as a consequence of this repeal and allows for the transition to the new heritage system.

1.3.3 Cultural and Heritage Organisations

The Burra Charter provides guidance for the conservation and management of places of cultural significance and defines the basic principles and procedures to be followed in the conservation of heritage places and has been adopted as the standard for best practice. Considering the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice 1964) and the Resolutions of the 5th General Assembly of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) (Moscow 1978), the Burra Charter was adopted by Australia ICOMOS (the Australian National Committee of ICOMOS) on 19 August 1979. Revisions were adopted on 23 February 1981, 23 April 1988 and 26 November 1999.

The National Trust of Queensland is a community organisation which works to identify and conserve Queensland's heritage. The Trust has been operating since 1963. The National Trust's major activities include managing and opening to the public eleven heritage properties in Queensland; identifying, researching and assessing places of heritage significance; and advocacy on the protection of heritage places. A National Trust listing carries no legal requirements.

1.3.4 Legislation for the control of human remains

Under the *Coroners Act 2003*, the State Coroner has the function to oversee and co-ordinate coronial services in Queensland, ensure that all deaths and suspected are properly investigated, and ensuring that an inquest is held whenever it is required, and to issue guidelines to coroners to assist them in the exercise or performance of their functions.

Human remains may also be subject to the *Queensland Heritage Act (1992)*, the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act (2003)* (if Aboriginal), and local government regulations.

2. Heritage Assessment

2.1 Methodology

Research was undertaken in two phases — desktop study and field inspection. A desktop study was first prepared to describe the historical context and to identify any known historical resources. A subsequent field inspection was conducted in September 2008 to assess the proposed pipeline area for the presence of cultural heritage values.

Current research recognises that the rural cultural landscape is not so much a place as it is a set of ideas which are socially constructed. The research needed to understand a rural cultural landscape includes:

- the compilation of relevant literature to provide a regional context;
- identification of areas that may potentially be impacted;
- identification of known elements of the cultural landscapes e.g. the Soldier Settlement;
- recording of elements that demonstrate land use and change over time; and
- identification of issues and places and the recording of their values before the changes occur at a district and individual property level.

2.1.1 Limitations

A full survey of all affected properties was not undertaken. No private properties were accessed. Where the road followed road easements or the easement was visible from the fence line these areas were surveyed. The background research indicated that historical features would not be randomly spread across the landscape. Inspection of the area demonstrated that historical features would be clustered around dwellings or found along road reserves and creek lines. In areas which have been cleared and cultivated significant historical items will not have survived. The areas to be surveyed were identified through the assessment of previous land use and through consultation with the local community. The report does not represent a 100% identification of all potential historical sites that may be present in the study area.

This report is also limited by the accuracy and completeness of the heritage databases consulted. All agencies that maintain databases have identified the limitations of the information contained therein. A negative database result should not be taken to imply that there are no cultural heritage values in the proposed gas supply pipeline study area. There have been insufficient surveys of historical resources to guarantee 100% accuracy.

Research was limited to the available published sources. Verification of the published information was not undertaken and not all potential published information was sourced. Independent archival research to establish a regional history was not undertaken except where identified in the report. Notwithstanding these limitations, the research and data contained in the report is considered sufficient and reliable for the purpose of identifying known historical issues at the time of the study.

2.1.2 Community Consultation

The aim of the consultation process was to identify the major cultural heritage issues in the study area and to identify known historical items. The PB consultation team undertook community consultation and asked property owners specific questions regarding the history of each affected property and if they were aware of any historic or cultural heritage items or issues on or in the vicinity of their property. No cultural heritage issues were raised by any of the respondents. None of the respondents requested further interviews to discuss cultural heritage issues.

2.1.3 Research

The following organisations were consulted and sources reviewed in order to investigate the non-indigenous history of the study area and to identify and understand the heritage values of the structures within it:

- National Archives of Australia;
- Miles Regional Library, including the Local Histories Section;
- Queensland State Library;
- Queensland State Archives;
- Taroom History Society;
- Juandah Historical Society;
- National Trust Online;
- Commonwealth Heritage List;
- relevant members of the Wandoan community, through the PB consultation team; and
- Environmental Protection Agency.

2.1.4 Database consultation

The following registers or historical agencies have been consulted to determine the presence of known historical or non-indigenous sites within the study area:

- Queensland Heritage Register (Environmental Protection Agency);
- Australian Heritage Places Inventory;
- Australian Heritage Directory;
- Register of the National Estate; and
- Dalby Regional Council.

Australian Heritage Places Inventory

The Australian Heritage Places Inventory provides summary information about places listed in State, Territory and Commonwealth Heritage Registers. The Register of the National Estate and the Queensland Heritage Register are contributing heritage registers to the Australian Heritage Places Inventory. The Inventory website provides links to the relevant State and Federal Registers and is not a database as such. The results of the Register searches are listed below.

Register of the National Estate

The Register of the National Estate is a nationwide register of more than 12,000 natural and cultural heritage places. It is compiled by the Australian Heritage Council. The Register of the National Estate does not list any items within the vicinity of the gas pipeline.

Queensland Heritage Register (EPA)

The Queensland Heritage Register developed under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* is a list of places, trees, natural formations and buildings of cultural heritage significance in Queensland and is managed by the Cultural Heritage Unit within the Environment Protection Agency. The Queensland Heritage Register does not list any items within the vicinity of the gas pipeline.

Commonwealth Heritage List

The Commonwealth Heritage List is managed by the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts. The List was established under the Environment Protection and *Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and comprises natural, Indigenous and historic heritage places on Commonwealth lands and waters or under Australian Government control. Places on the List have been identified by the Minister for the Environment and Water Resources (the Minister) as having Commonwealth heritage values. The Commonwealth Heritage List does not list any items within the vicinity of the gas pipeline.

Local Government Heritage Registers

The Dalby Regional Council Planning Scheme and the Roma Regional Council Planning Scheme were consulted to determine the presence of known local items of cultural heritage significance. The Taroom Shire Scheme is included in the Dalby Regional Council Planning listings and was examined. The Bungil Shire Council was consulted regarding stock routes. No items of Non-Indigenous cultural heritage are listed for the gas supply pipeline area.

The Juandah Historical Society and the Taroom Historical Society have been consulted regarding known historical items in the Taroom-Wandoan area. No issues were identified for the pipeline area.

2.1.5 Historical Themes

Historical themes are used to develop a historical context for a region. The historical context provides for an understanding of the development of the area over time, in particular the division of land and use of local, natural resources as well as the establishment and development of commercial and cultural centres. Table 2-1 has been adapted from a scoping study prepared in 1998 by the then Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage (QDEH)¹ and lists the historical themes that have been used to develop the historical context for the gas pipeline.

Table 2-1 Historical themes	
1. Developing rural economies	
•	surveying and exploring the landscape
•	establishing pastoral empires
•	encouraging selection, closer settlement
•	Wandoan Closer Settlement Scheme 1952
2. Establishing and developing towns	
•	selecting town sites
3. Exploiting natural resources	
•	timber
•	coal
•	oil and gas
4. Developing transport and communication networks	
•	establishing roads and rail
•	providing postal telegraphic and telephone services
5. Developing social and cultural institutions	
•	providing for the dead
6. Educating rural community	
•	establishing schools

¹ Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage, *South-eastern Queensland Historical Cultural Heritage Scoping Study*, Brisbane, 1998.

2.2 Historical Context

‘To identify what the significant places may be in a community it is first necessary to understand the key factors which have contributed to that community’s history’.² This section of the report provides a historical context for the broader district. This context is relevant to the development of the Wandoan area. The information in this section comes from several main sources and these are referenced and authorship is acknowledged.

2.2.1 Developing rural economies

Surveying and exploring the landscape

The Dawson Region was first described by Leichhardt in 1844. Reid has suggested that Leichhardt’s expedition was not the first to enter the Upper Dawson district.³ Finney Eldershaw of Marouan Station on Mann’s River and two other squatters with station hands and at least one Aboriginal guide explored the land north of the Great Divide as early as 1842.

In 1844 Leichhardt entered the Wandoan district on his way north to the Upper Dawson and the Fitzroy District. His journey inspired further exploration by people like the Archer brothers who played a significant role in the settlement of the Burnett area.

Establishing pastoral empires

Thomas Mark Windeyer is the first known settler in the Wandoan district. In 1847 Thomas Archer had reported seeing Windeyer with men and sheep on Woleebee Creek.⁴ In the 1870s and 1880s stations converted to cattle which proved more resistant to disease and drought. These changes necessitated the establishment of stock routes to move cattle from properties to markets. Figure x shows the Juandah run with the stock routes and early tracks marked.

Juandah was first tendered in 1849 and comprised Juandah, Coringa and Cherwondah. The aggregation of these three runs became known as Juandah. The Royds acquired the run in 1853 running sheep. George Golden became manager of Juandah in 1855. The Junction Paddock and the Weringa Paddock with a mustering yard were part of the original run and were located north of the station. John Moore bought the property in 1883. He employed William Lawton as manager and his brothers to work the station.

After the 1884 drought, which killed 80,000 sheep, cattle were introduced. Under the *Crown Lands Act of 1884* all pastoral runs had to be surrendered with the properties divided into two. The resumed land became Crown Land subject to depasturing.

² QDEH, Scoping Study, 1998, p.19

³ G. Reid, *A Nest of Hornets*, Melbourne, 1982, p.12.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p.20-21.

Encouraging selection, closer settlement

Between 1860 and 1894 a series of Bills were passed which aimed at opening the land for closer settlement. The objective was to create a viable economic basis for future development of the colony, to be achieved via a combination of land reform, developing transport infrastructure (railways) and encouraging immigration.

The *Alienation of Crown Lands Act 1868* was an attempt to unlock land for agriculturalists by breaking up the runs. Large tracts of land were resumed from the pastoral holdings and the resumed sections were open for selection. Juandah was resumed in 1888 and was given a 21 year lease. The *Agricultural Lands Purchase Act 1894* saw the government investing in Crown Land. The pastoralists were able to sell off land for much needed income and this provided affordable leased land of good sized blocks to selectors.

The purchased land was sold to selectors in the 1890s and early 1900s.⁵ The principle affect of the land repurchases was the establishment of dairying as a viable commercial activity and an altered landscape as land was cleared, roads built, wells sunk, railways built and townships established.⁶

The Agricultural Bank was established in 1902 and began providing funds to selectors. This coupled with the *Closer Settlement Act of 1906* with government support for dairying, opened up land in the Burnett. The *Prickly Pear Selection Act of 1908* offered land in the hope that the selectors could clear the pear. These actions continued into the 1920s when the pear was finally contained by widespread use of the *Cactoblastis* lava. The reclaimed land was opened up for selection in the 1930s under perpetual lease.

Wandoan Closer Settlement Scheme (1952)

World War II led to an increase in population with soldiers being encouraged to settle in the area. The Wandoan Closer Settlement Scheme (1952) and then later the State run Group Lands Scheme (1954), were schemes introduced with the aim of re-establishing World War II servicemen onto resumed land to pursue agricultural activities. Over 100 farms in the Taroom/Wandoan region were balloted.⁷

The land offered was considered suitable for dairying, raising pigs, grain growing and fattening sheep and cattle on natural and cultivated pastures.⁸ Wheat became an important crop in the Downfall — Gulugaba area in the 1940s and later in other areas around Wandoan. In the 1960s and 1970s the number of dairy cows declined and no further land was opened for dairying. As a result, in the later 20th century farms tended to increase in size and decrease in number.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p.40-41.

⁶ L. Golden, *Daughters of the Dawson*, Taroom Shire Council, 1999, p. 90-91.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 90-91.

⁸ Juandah Historical Society display, 2008

2.2.2 Establishing and developing towns

Selecting town sites

The town area for Wandoan was first surveyed in 1902. Formerly known by the name of the Juandah Station, the location had been a stopping place for teams and travelers. The early mail runs came through the station. At the end of the 18th century a pub was established. The town survey was completed in 1902. Provision was made for the School Reserve, the Town Reserve and the Lands Department office and a reserve for the police. No cemetery was gazetted. Land sales did not occur until 1913.

2.2.3 Exploiting natural resources

Timber

Timber was the main resource exploited after settlement. In Wandoan, a timber mill was located at the corner of Dip Road near the old sale yards. In 1954 a diesel powered sawmill was built at Wandoan. The mill cut cypress pine resistant to white ants. Spotted gum from Wandoan was supplied to the Ipswich Railway Workshops with the trees coming from private ownership and state forests. Mature brigalow could be used for furniture or gates. There is still a timber industry in the town.⁹

Coal

Prior to the 1870s most coal activity was in the Ipswich area. Exploration for workable coal in Central Queensland was stimulated by the expansion of railways. Between 1900 and 1925 Government control of the industry increased and leasing was formalised by legislation.¹⁰ From 1940 open cut mines were developed. These mines supplied coal for power generation to Queensland Railways. With the opening of the railway line to Gladstone in 1953, coal was shipped by rail.¹¹ After 1960, coal began to be shipped to Japan. Utah Construction and Mining Company commenced mining at Blackwater. The 1970s and 1980s saw continued interest in the Wandoan reserves but little resulted from the interest. Then in 1997, MIM proposed the construction of a power station at Wandoan, but this project did not proceed. In 2003 Xstrata Coal Queensland took over MIM.

Oil and gas

A well was sunk on the Woleebee-Gurulmundi Hell Hole Road in 1960 by Union Kern-AOG. In 1981 it was operated by Voyager Petroleum Australia and produced 10 barrels a day. Only the blue painted donkey and some other infrastructure remain on site. Gas was discovered by Oilmin NL in 1983 in the Burunga North block 25 km north east of Wandoan. The Santos Scotia gas field plant was commission in 2002. Scotia gas is pumped into a spur pipeline to join the Roma-Brisbane pipeline.¹²

⁹ J. G. Rechner, *Taroom Shire: Pioneers, Magic Soil and Sandstone Gorges*, Taroom Shire Council, 2003, p.159-160.

¹⁰ I. Woodside, *Juandah Wandoan*, nd, xix

¹¹ QDEH, *Scoping Study*, p. 35-36.

¹² *Ibid.*, p. 322.

2.2.4 Developing transport and communication networks

Establishing roads and rail

The earliest roads followed paths cut and maintained by Aboriginal groups. It was often these tracks that explorers and later squatters followed. The road from Ipswich travelled to the old Chinchilla homestead, followed Leichhardt's track over the range through the Downfall area and on to Juandah Creek stopping at Juandah Station and then on to Taroom. Wool was carted to Ipswich and rations were brought back.

The Juandah Station road was the most frequently used road but it was in poor condition. The first coach owners were Williams and Morgan of Taroom. In the early 1890s William Ashton took over with Frank Lamb as driver. Horses were changed every 10 miles. The first change was near Wallan Creek, another on the Range, then one near Wallace Brae near Gulugaba, then Juandah Station, and the following stops were at Booral, Rochedale, and Carrabah.

In the early 20th century, the car began to replace horse drawn vehicles. In 1920 the *Main Roads Act* provided funds for construction and maintenance of roads. Following WWII with an increased population, road construction improved.

The western railway from Miles to Taroom was an important link. Initially it was delayed because the route over the Great Dividing Range posed engineering problems. In 1908 new proposals saw Miles selected as the junction for the line. The first section was constructed in 1911 to Giligulgul. The line from Miles to Juandah opened in 1914.

Providing postal, telegraphic and telephone services

Mail services were established early. The first service to the Taroom - Juandah area was in 1856 from Condamine to Taroom by horse once a week. A post office was established in 1856 at Taroom. The route was via Tierreyboo, Wallan, Juandah and Rochedale. The Miles Post Office opened in 1878 and in 1882 a weekly buggy service was introduced. By 1888 there was a coach service twice weekly. A receiving office for mail was established at Juandah Station about 1908. After the rail was constructed the mail was received at the railway station. In 1926 a post office had been established in Royds Street but this was replaced in 1957.

In 1861 Brisbane was linked with the other eastern states by electric telegraph. Brisbane was linked by telegraph line via Hawkwood with a branch line to Taroom in 1865. A telephone and telegraph office was established at the Juandah Rail station in 1915. In 1950 a telephone exchange was established.¹³

¹³ Rechner, *Taroom*, p. 208-212.

2.2.5 Developing social and cultural institutions

Providing for the dead

The first cemetery was at Juandah Station and includes the burial of Thomas Mark Windeyer who accidentally shot himself in 1850. Another notable burial is that of Constable Dwyer who was killed trying to apprehend Wild Toby who was believed to have participated in the Hornet Bank massacre. Only four people are buried in the old Wandoan cemetery located near the golf course in Wandoan township. Usually burials took place at Miles. In 1961 the third cemetery was located on the Leichhardt Highway near Juandah Creek 5 km north of Wandoan.¹⁴

2.2.6 Educating a rural community

Establishing schools

There was no formal education system in the early 1800s and pastoralists who wanted to educate their children employed a governess or tutor. State involvement in primary education began in the mid 19th century with the establishment in New South Wales of the National School system. The provision of elementary education for the working classes was high on the agenda of the first Queensland colonial government. This commitment to public education saw the introduction of the *1875 Education Act* which established a system of subsidised primary education.¹⁵ Mr. Blackely of Juandah established a school in the main room of the Juandah store in 1911 after gaining approval from the Department of Education.

2.2.7 Summary of Historical Context

The nature of the historical development and land use of the area has influenced the location of historical structures and features. During the pastoral era small self sufficient homestead complexes were constructed while the remainder of the run was left relatively untouched. Homestead complexes were widely spaced from one another and were connected by rough tracks and later stock routes. Little fencing or other building took place away from the homestead. This pattern was repeated across the district.

Resumption of the runs meant the creation of smaller selections with construction of new houses and outbuildings within closer proximity to one another. New fencing was constructed and road access by rough tracks was created between properties and the Juandah Homestead. Cattle grazing gradually replaced the sheep in the early 1900s. The major change came about with the creation of the Soldier Settlement Scheme in the mid 20th century. Dairying became the major industry. Evidence of the structures relating to the early pastoral period would largely be lost during this clearing and closer settlement.

The growth of the Wandoan District during the 19th century was based on sheep and cattle grazing. During the 20th century closer settlement with dairying and agriculture changed the pastoral landscape, clearing brigalow and creating grazing and agricultural lands.

¹⁴ Rechner, *Taroom*, p. 220 – 223.

¹⁵ QDEH, *Scoping Study*, p.70.

2.3 Field assessment

The physical context of the study area was investigated during a site inspection. During the inspections any items/structures or potential historical non-indigenous cultural heritage places identified were photographed and mapped using a GPS. No items were identified through consultation and background research. Inspection of high resolution satellite imagery confirmed that gas pipeline route travels through cleared grassland. All extant structures were avoided in planning the route. Site inspections along the route were focused on the stock route in the south, road reserve traverses where the proposed gas pipeline followed fence lines and areas where the gas pipeline crossed formed roads.

The Juandah Taroom stock route in the southern area of the gas pipeline was traversed from Nathan Road, then east to the approximate vicinity of the proposed pipeline easement. Private land was not accessed.

2.3.1 Results

The background research and inspection of maps and high resolution satellite imagery confirmed that no items of historical significance are expected to occur along the proposed gas pipeline easement. The lands involved were part of the original Juandah home paddocks and the Weringa holding yards and were later resumed for closer settlement. The area was cleared and brought under cultivation. Structures found in the area would relate to closer settlement and more recent activities. It is considered highly unlikely that any items of historical significance would be impacted during the construction of the gas pipeline.

One item was located on the stock route outside of the pipeline easement (Figure 4-2 Item 1 and title page photograph). It was recorded as an example of the kind of survey marker which survives in the district. The survey tree is located on the five chain reserve north west of the proposed gas pipeline route. The tree is a Poplar Box with a west facing scar, oval in shape. The bench mark comprises chiseled section lettering BM above the number '46' with a broad arrow above on a weathered scar surface. The usual scarred section at the base of the tree was not identified. The inscription and the shield are in good condition and the tree is still living.

2.3.2 Potential Impacts

Impact assessment considers the details of the proposed development and the potential impacts the proposed works may have on individual or complexes of sites and the landscape.

The survey tree will not be impacted by the proposed development. There are no impacts on any identified site along the route.

2.3.3 Significance of the site

The survey tree is an example of a marked tree relating to the survey of the roads and properties in the district. It is typical of other survey trees found in rural landscapes and provides physical evidence for the period and activity it represents. It does not meet the criteria for the Queensland Heritage Register.

The item is representative of the surveys established during survey for closer settlement.

A statement of significance seeks to establish the importance of the place in the history of the local and wider community. The concept of cultural significance is tied to the fabric of the place, its historical context and its relationship to its landscape setting. Cultural significance is defined by the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* as a place’s aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance or other special values to the present community and future generations. Cultural significance stems from:

- a place’s relationship with its surroundings. This relationship can demonstrate important aspects of its history;
- the place itself and its components including location, fabric, contents and views;
- the setting of the place;
- the use of the place and the activities that occurred there;
- the records about the place including people’s memories; and
- social values related to the place (i.e. settings for important events, symbols of identify and inspiration).

In Queensland ‘a place’ must satisfy one or more of the criteria (Table 4 -1) to be registered.

Table 4-1 The Queensland Heritage Assessment criteria	
Criteria	
A	demonstrates an aspect of the evolution or pattern of Queensland history
B	demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland cultural heritage
C	has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of Queensland history
D	is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural place
E	is important because of its aesthetic significance
F	is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement in a particular period
G	has a strong or special community or cultural group association
H	has a special association with the line of work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland history.

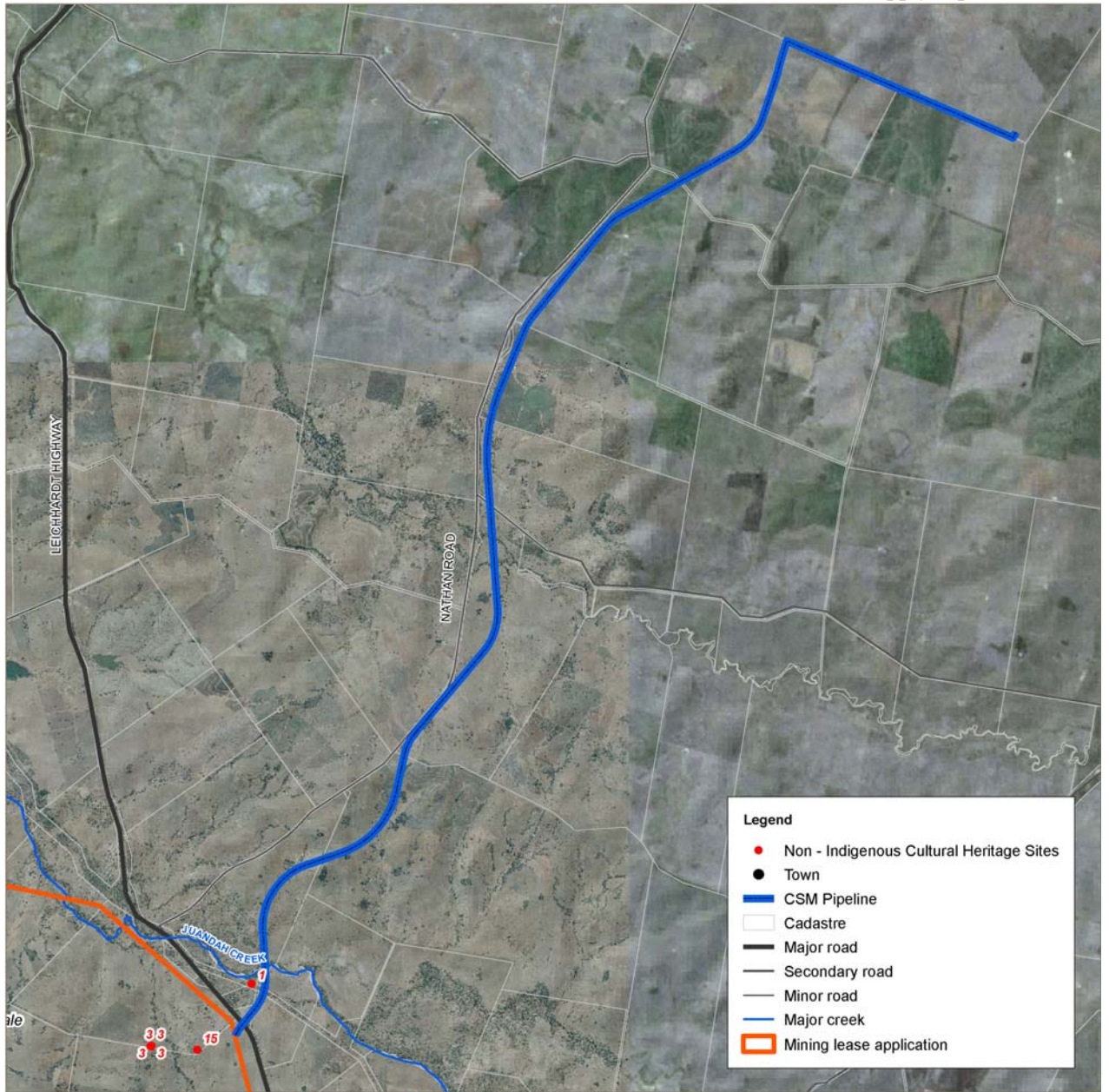


Figure 4-2 Location of Item 1 on CSM Gas Supply Pipeline

3.0 Recommendations

The aim of heritage management is to try to mitigate the negative impacts on any known or potential historical items. No known items are impacted or potentially impacted by the proposed development.

The following recommendations satisfy the statutory responsibilities and duties of care, including those under the EPBC Act and the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* and consider the community interests and concerns.

- The location of the survey tree identified in the survey should be noted in relation to field maps of the proposed gas supply pipeline. Trees bearing these similar markings which may occur in the study area along the easement should be avoided.
- A cultural heritage management plan should be implemented to address the management of any historical items/material which may be located during clearing or construction work.

4.0 References

Golden, L. *Daughters of the Dawson*, A Regional Arts Development Fund Project, Taroom Shire Council, 1999.

ICOMOS, Australian, *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance*, ICOMOS, 1988.

Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage, *South-eastern Queensland Historical Cultural Heritage Scoping Study*, Government Printer, Brisbane, 1998.

Rechner, J. G. *Taroom Shire: Pioneers, Magic Soil and Sandstone Gorges*, Taroom Shire Council, 2003.

Reid, G. *A Nest of Hornets*, Oxford University Press, Melbourne, 1982.

Woodside, I. *Juandah Wandoan*, Private Publication, 1991.

ATTACHMENT 1
GLOSSARY

<i>Colonial</i>	Queensland was a colony from 1859 until joining the other colonies to form Australia in 1901. Houses built between these years may be termed colonial.
<i>Cultural heritage</i>	Can be defined as the physical evidence of past human activity, seen generally in terms of places, structures and/or objects.
<i>Cultural landscape</i>	Cultural landscapes often derive their character from a human response to natural features and systems. A geographic area including both cultural and natural resources and wild or domestic animals, associated with a historical event, activity, or person. There are generally four types of cultural landscapes, not mutually exclusive, historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes and ethnographic landscapes.
<i>Feature</i>	The smallest elements of a landscape that contributes to the significance and that can be the subject of a treatment intervention. Examples include a house, wall, fence, open field, earthwork, agricultural terrace, orchards etc.
<i>Historic vernacular landscape</i>	Is a landscape that has evolved through use by the people whose activities or occupancy shaped it. Through social or cultural attitudes of a family or community the landscape reflects the physical and cultural character of everyday lives. For example, this can be a farm complex or a district of historic farms in a river valley. Other examples include rural historic district and agricultural landscapes.
<i>Imperial and metric terms</i>	<p>The change to metric measures poses some problems in historical terms. To keep the historic content in its right context, imperial measures have been retained in quoted material. All monetary amounts prior to the 1960s have been left unchanged.</p> <p>1 mile = 1.6 kilometres 1 acre is the equivalent of 0.4 hectares. 1 square mile = 640 acres = 259 hectares.</p> <p>Currency: 1 pound (£) = \$2 (at the time of conversion –February</p>

1966)

1 shilling = 1/20 of a pound

1 penny = 1/12 of a shilling

Integrity

The authenticity of a property's historical identity evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's past. The qualities of integrity include location, setting, feeling, association, design, workmanship, and materials.

MLA

Mining Lease Application

Significance

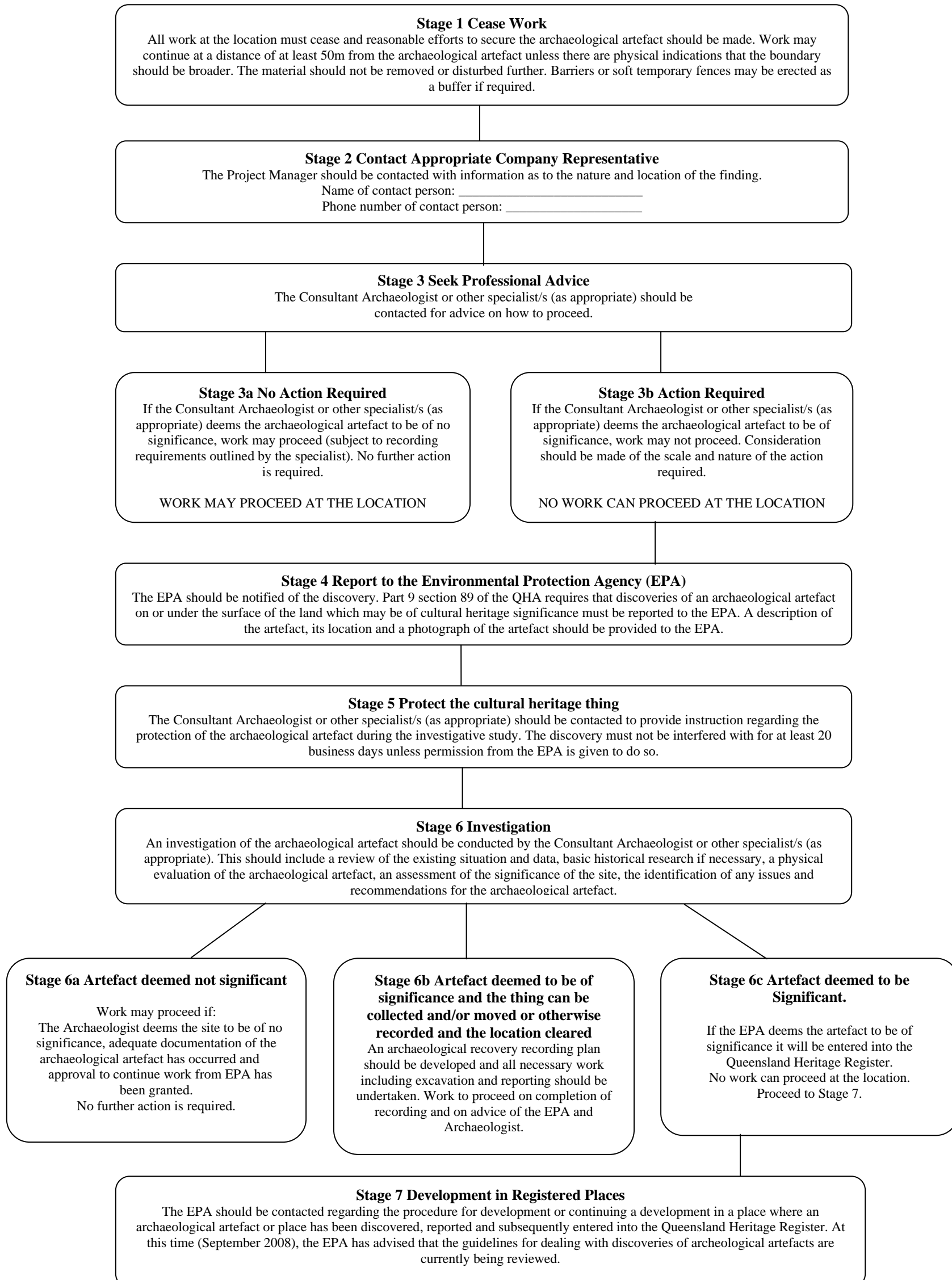
The meaning or value ascribed to the cultural landscape. It normally stems from a combination of association and integrity.

ATTACHMENT 2

CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

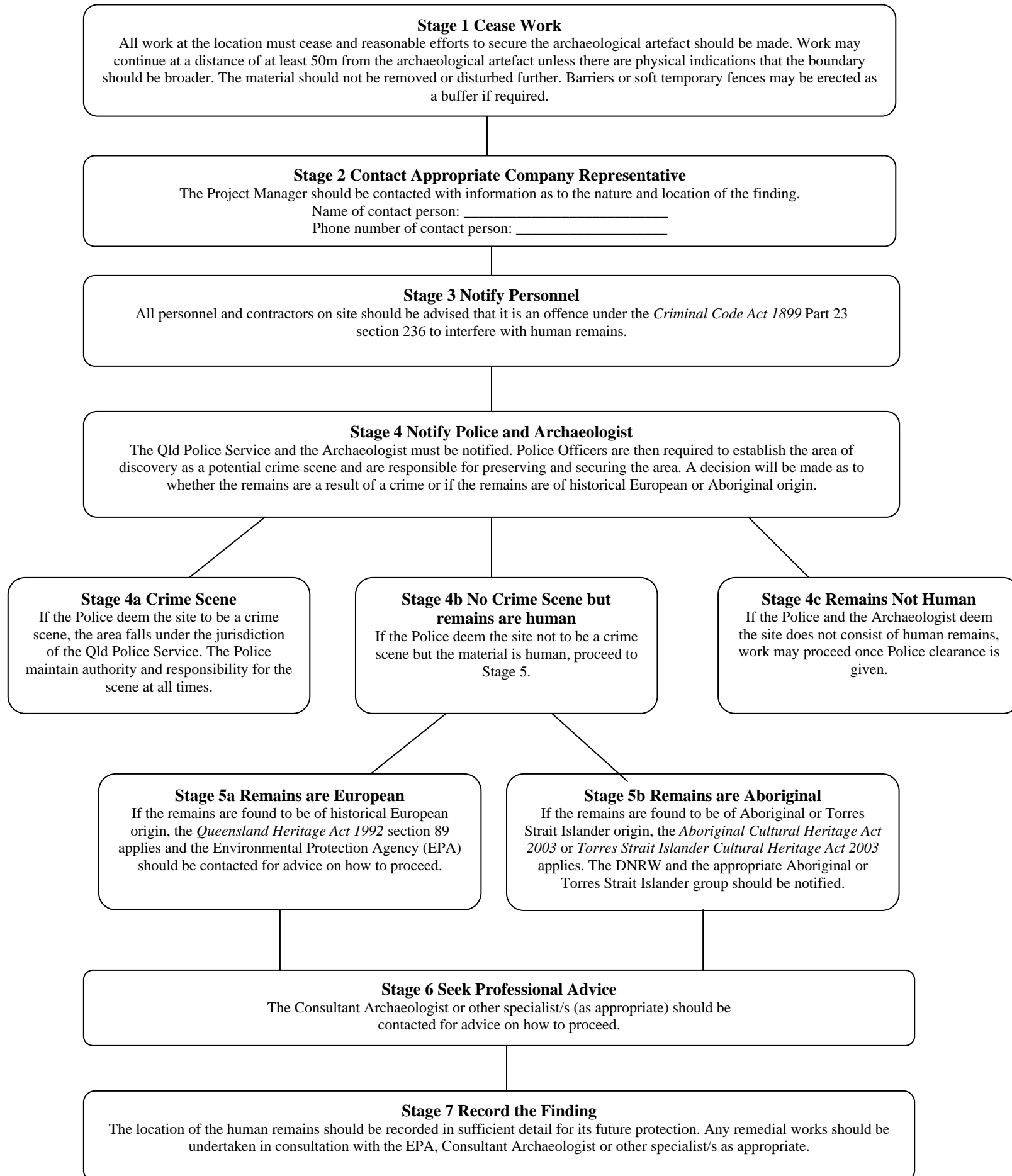
Historical Material Procedure Chart

In the event that historical material is discovered during clearing or construction work, the following procedure should be adopted. The *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* (QHA) defines an archaeological artefact as follows: *Archaeological artefact* means any artefact that is evidence of an aspect of Queensland’s history, whether it is located in, on or below the surface of land. *Archaeological artefact* does not include a thing that is aboriginal cultural heritage under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* or Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage under the *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003*.



Burials Procedure Chart

In the event that human remains are discovered during clearing or construction work, the following procedure should be adopted. Human remains are controlled by the following legislation: The *Criminal Code Act 1899* Part 23 section 236, the *Coroners Act 2003*, the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* Part 2 sections 15 to 18, the *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003* Part 2 sections 15 to 18 and the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.



The below procedure for the discovery, handling and management of human remains is taken from the DNRW web site (last updated 9 September 2008).

