

# **Wandoan Coal Project Non-Indigenous cultural heritage impact assessment**



BCA

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Project Title: The Wandoan Coal Project.

Proponent: Wandoan Joint Venture

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Title page photo – *Wandoan Rail station building and a  
Comet windmill relocated to the Wandoan community park*

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- Attachment 3 Inventory and Photographic Record
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## Executive summary

The Proponent for the Wandoan Coal Project (the Project) is the Wandoan Joint Venture (WJV), whose partners are Xstrata Coal Queensland Pty Ltd, ICRA RPW Pty Ltd and Sumisho Coal Australia Pty Ltd. The Project will comprise the development of thermal coal resources for export markets and possibly domestic markets with an open-cut coal mine and related local infrastructure. Parsons Brinckerhoff (PB) is preparing the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed Project. Bonhomme Craib & Associates (BCA) was commissioned by PB to prepare a Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Assessment for the EIS.

The purpose of the assessment was to gain an understanding of the non-indigenous cultural heritage values in the Project area and surrounds [?]. The study included a desk top study of available records, consultation with the community and relevant agencies, site inspections and recording of identified resources.

Community involvement is an essential component of the non-indigenous cultural heritage assessment process. Brochures describing the Project and the types of information being sought were sent to all affected landowners, local historical societies and government agencies. Three consultation workshops were facilitated by PB at Wandoan, Miles and Taroom. BCA staff attended the workshops and interviews were conducted with local landowners.

A database search and literature review confirmed that no listed sites of National or State heritage significance are located in the Project area. Site inspections were focused on non-indigenous heritage items identified through consultation and previous historical and archaeological research. Non-indigenous cultural heritage sites identified included the intact Booral house, the dilapidated meat shed with original bark roofing, ruins of a pre World War I dairy farm with associated yards, various sheds and huts, survey trees and boundary fences, a coach stop, a 1930s employment scheme camp, a 1930s bridge and access track, Soldier Settlement dairy and fibro house, windmills and associated dams, roads, a pre 1900 stock route, bridges and fold locations. These items are representative of the range of land use activities over various periods from first contact.

The Booral house and associated structures including the meat shed were assessed as being rare and having local historical significance. Mud Creek Settler's bridge has local social significance. The remaining heritage items within the Project area were rated as representative with local heritage significance; they are physical evidence for the period and activity they represent. These items are just east of the mining area but may be affected by road upgrades or the construction of the accommodation area.

The study finds that sites in the study area are of local interest; but as a whole, or individually, do not meet the criteria for inclusion on the Register. This does not mean that the area overall has no historical significance or that there are no other items of local significance.

While none of the items are listed or warrant listing under current cultural heritage legislation, as items in their own right they combine to give a clear understanding of the historical pattern of development in the area. Removal of this group of items may potentially have a negative impact on the understanding of the local heritage of the area.

The following summarises the mitigation actions outlined in Table 4-1 of this report:

- 
- consult with the community and the Juandah Historical Society with regard to the management of historical items identified in this report;
  - undertake excavation, collection and analysis by a qualified archeologist at the Booral bottle dump site (material and report to be managed by the Juandah Historical Society);
  - undertake a structural assessment by a qualified structural engineer and architectural heritage assessment of the meat shed and undertake removal of the meat house possibly to the Juandah historical complex, if the Booral area is impacted by any activity associated with the development;
  - undertake architectural heritage assessment and recording of the Booral house;
  - consider sympathetic re-use of the Booral homestead, or removal of the homestead to the Juandah Historical precinct following structural assessment;
  - assist in the development of a community based oral history study to document the local history of Wandoan and to mitigate against the impact of the proposal on the historical knowledge within the local community;
  - assist with collating the records of the Grosmont School and other local schools if relevant;
  - retain the survey markers where possible, and seek advice from the Project surveyor regarding the status of the markers and any legislative requirements relating to their retention or removal;
  - identify on relevant Project drawings and maps all adjacent historical resources to prevent inadvertent impacts;
  - identify on relevant Project drawings and maps items in the Project area which can remain to avoid inadvertent impacts;
  - retain the Settlers Bridge, or if modification needs to occur, retain the name 'Settlers Bridge' at that location;
  - no further action is required for recorded items other than those specified; but consider retention in place if possible; and
  - develop a cultural heritage management plan for the resources that have been identified and that may be identified during the planning and construction stages.
- See Attachment 1 for draft cultural heritage management plan.

No items mentioned in this report are formally registered on any State or Commonwealth Registers. The recorded items described in the report are locally significant but do not meet the requirements for inclusion in any State or Commonwealth Register. The recommendations provided satisfy the statutory responsibilities and duties of care, including those under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999)* (EPBC Act) and *Queensland Heritage Act (1992)* and consider the community interest and concerns as expressed during consultation.

## 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.

### *1.1 Project background*

The Wandoan Project (the Project) area is to be located approximately 350 km northwest of Brisbane and 60 km south of Taroom (Figure 1-1) immediately west of the Wandoan Township. The coal reserves for the Project exist within three Mining Lease Applications, MLA 50229, 50230 and 50231 (Figure 1-2).

The Project will comprise the development of thermal coal resources for export markets and possibly domestic markets with an open-cut coal mine and related local infrastructure. The provision of water and power supply to the mine will also be involved. Coal will be mined by an open-cut method, using a combination of truck, excavator, dozer and dragline mining equipment. Coal will be mined at a rate of up to around 30 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) run of mine (ROM) with a mine life of 30 years. The coal will be crushed, sized and washed before being transported by rail to ports in the Gladstone area.

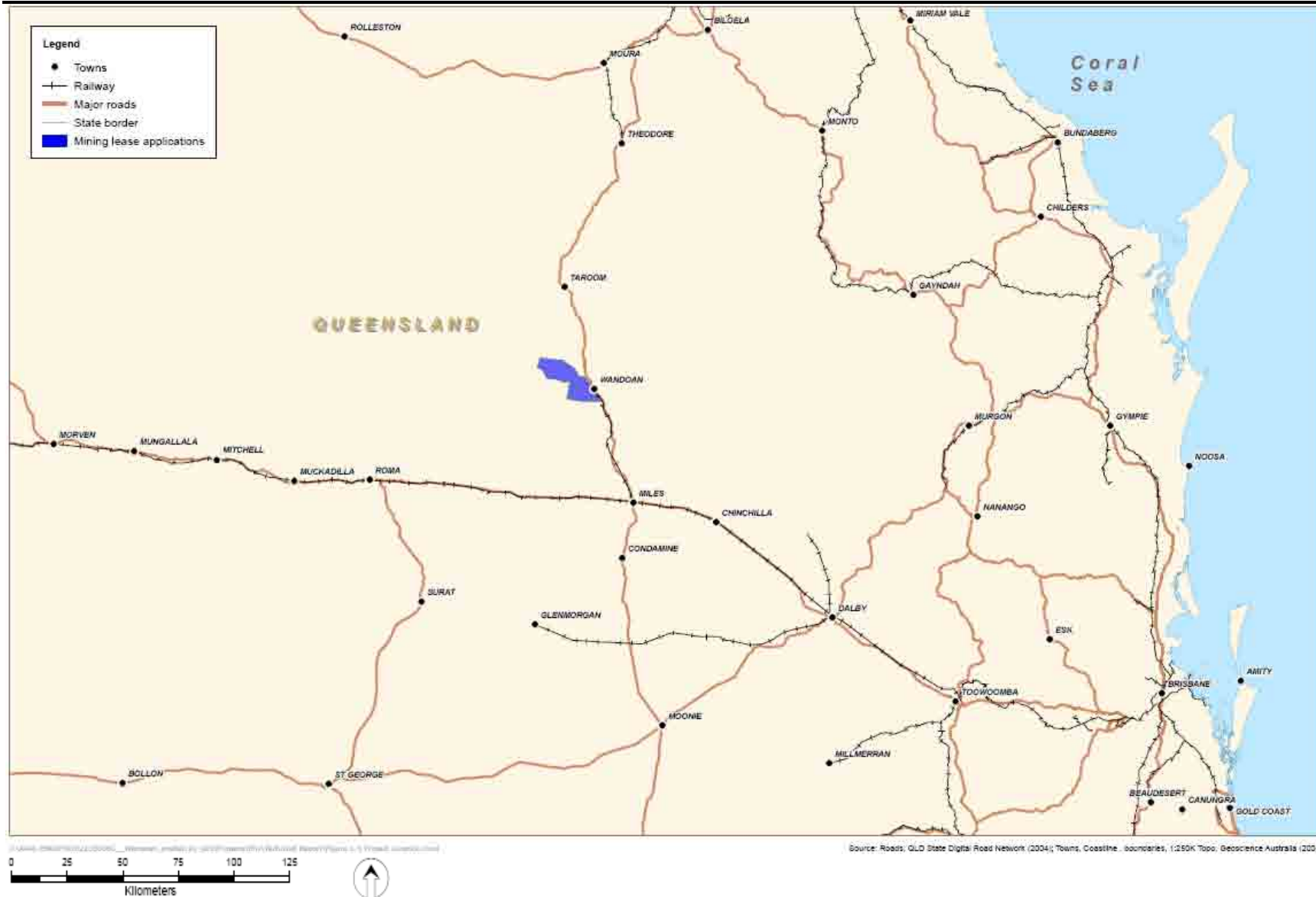
### *1.2 Description of study area*

The township of Wandoan is the population centre closest to the Project area and is potentially the most affected. The Project area lies to the immediate west and north-west of Wandoan. The area is largely cleared of trees, much of this clearing occurring after 1950. The area is used predominately for cultivation and grazing.

The creeks, which run through the Project area, are the Juandah Creek on the east, Woleebee Creek, which passes the western boundary and traverses the central Project area joining with Juandah Creek in the northeast. Frank, Halfway and One Arm creeks run through the area and Mud Creek is located in the north west of the Project area. Wandoan Creek lies on the western boundary.

The topography consists of broad hills and plains. Woleebee and Wandoan Creeks support *Eucalyptus populnea* (Poplar Box) and *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Red Gum) on the alluvial floodplains.





**Figure 1-1 Regional location of the Wandoan Coal Project**





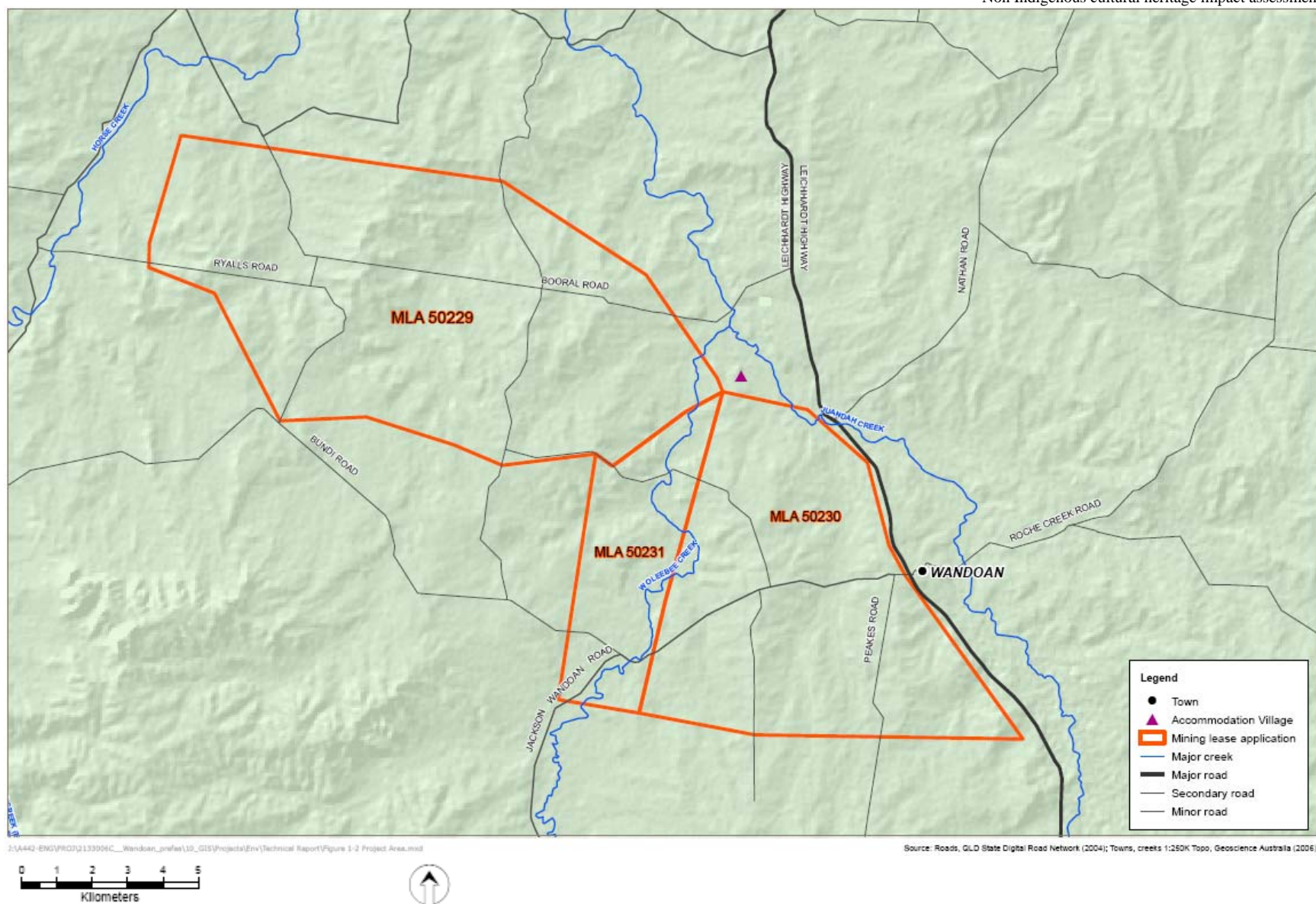


Figure 1-2 The project area

### ***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. The relevant state and federal legislation and other 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. Criteria for entry are listed in the Act. Archaeological objects or areas may be declared under the Act if they are considered of cultural heritage significance.

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

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is undertaking a state-wide survey of cultural heritage places; and a survey for archaeological places is part of that project. The archaeological survey aims to identify places for entry in the Queensland Heritage Register as archaeological places. As part of this project, and 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.

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.

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 section 35 of the Act 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 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 *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulation 2003* establishes a legislative responsibility to provide for stock route network management in Queensland. The DNRW administers the Acts 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 the Department of Natural Resources and Water); 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; 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 EPBC Act to include national heritage as a new matter of national environmental significance and establishes 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.

The Australian Heritage Council (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 2003 which repeals 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. 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 deaths concerning which a coroner has jurisdiction to hold an inquest 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.

The objectives of the Act are to:

- a. establish the position of the State Coroner;
- b. require the reporting of particular deaths;
- c. establish the procedures for investigations, including by holding inquests, by coroners into particular deaths; and
- d. help to prevent deaths from similar causes happening in the future by allowing coroners at inquests to comment on matters connected with deaths, including matters related to —
  - i. public health or safety; or
  - ii. the administration of justice.

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. Background research**

Research was undertaken in three phases — a desktop study, consultation and field inspections. The unifying research focus for this Project recognises that the rural cultural landscape is not so much a place as it is a set of ideas which are constructed socially. Some ideas are represented by physical evidence but most are stories of various kinds that explain the meaning of the place in its social context. The location of the place, its development history and its physical characteristics are important in explaining the story.

### ***2.1 Limitations***

A full survey of all affected properties was not undertaken because the background research indicated that historical features would not be randomly spread across the landscape; because rural infrastructure is generally confined to the house location as the centre of a farming complex. Survey of large tracts of cultivated land was not considered effective in identifying historical items. The areas to be surveyed were identified through the assessment of previous land use and by 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 limited by the number of respondents interviewed. For various reasons particular information may not have been identified during the study; however interviews were conducted with respondents identified through a variety of consultation methods.

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 provided. A negative database result should not be taken to imply that there are no cultural heritage values in the Project 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 the data contained in the report is considered sufficient and reliable for the purpose of identifying known historical issues at the time of the study.

### ***2.2 Consultation and 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:

- Picture Australia, National Library of Australia, Photographic Database;
- National Archives of Australia;
- Miles Regional Library, including the Local Histories Section;
- Queensland State Library;
- Queensland State Archives;



- Taroom History Society;
- Juandah Historical Society; maps and text describing Leichhardt's journey through the district; text and photographs of the settlement of the Juandah Run; and a display of the Wandoan Soldier Settlement 1952-54 Schemes;
- Queensland State Heritage Register;
- National Trust website;
- Commonwealth Heritage Register;
- the Wandoan, Miles and Taroom communities, through workshops, correspondence and email;
- Dalby Regional Council;
- Local Government Heritage registers;
- Environmental Protection Agency (Queensland); and
- the Australian Heritage Places Inventory.

### **2.2.1 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.

### **2.2.2 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. No sites occur within or near the Project area.

### **2.2.3 Commonwealth Heritage List (DEWHA)**

The Commonwealth Heritage List is managed by the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts. The List was established under the 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 Project area.

### **2.2.4 Local Government Heritage Registers**

The MLA areas will be developed on land within the Dalby Regional Council local government area (which was created in March 2008 upon the amalgamation of the Chinchilla, Dalby Town, Murilla, Tara, Wambo and division two of Taroom Shire local governments). The Regional Council was formed on 15 March 2008 and the IPA compliant planning schemes approved prior to 15 March 2008 continue to apply to the geographical areas of those former local government areas for which they were approved. The planning scheme applicable to the proposed gas pipeline alignment is the planning scheme for Taroom Shire 2006 (Taroom planning scheme).



The following cemeteries and burial sites are listed on the Taroom Planning Scheme but are not impacted by the proposed development: Taroom Lot 1 on C 8276, Wandoan Lot 133 on FT 617, Downfall Creek Lot 54 on FT 158 and the Donohue Family Lot 1 on RP 880173. No heritage items in the Taroom or Murilla areas are located in the vicinity of the route.

### 2.2.5 Queensland Heritage Register (EPA)

The Queensland Heritage Register developed under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* (the Act) 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 study area.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (Cultural Heritage Unit, Brisbane) was consulted.<sup>1</sup> The following items are listed on an inventory but do not have formal protection under the Act:

- as sawmill at 226301E 7110410N — this is located south east of Wandoan and is not affected by the Project;
- the Juandah Homestead Precinct and Lagoon — this is adjacent to the Project area, on the southern boundary;
- the Wandoan Railway Complex — this is not directly impacted by the proposed development; and
- the Camping reserve and stock route. The original stock route is now covered by the Wandoan Jackson Road. An early telegraph line ran along this route and some cypress pine posts and several china/glass conductors are still in the road reserve. This road is affected by the proposed development.

The EPA was consulted regarding the Wandoan Jackson Road (Brisbane and Toowoomba offices). This stock route is already listed in the inventory managed by the Cultural Heritage Unit therefore it is not a new discovery under section 89 of the Act.

The items (stock route and telegraph line) have been assessed as having local significance (see Table 3–1) but do not have particular significance, either as a State heritage place under section 35 or an archaeological place under section 60 of the Act.

In this case the EPA does not need to be notified under the Act.

As these known places are to be impacted by the Project, the EPA is interested in receiving information on the extent of those impacts, so that their database can be updated. The photographs, place descriptions and GPS locations detailed in this report are to be provided to the EPA.

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<sup>1</sup> Information and advice supplied by Environmental Protection Agency Cultural Heritage Unit (May and September 2008).

## 2.3 Community consultation

The consultation process identified the major issues in the study area and identified known historical items and issues. All cultural heritage matters raised during consultation are addressed in this report. All other social issues raised during consultation were passed directly to the Project consultation team for their consideration. In April 2008, the Project consultation team facilitated three Project workshops (1–3 April 2008). The Project and the proposed methodology for the historical assessment were described and discussions were held with community members<sup>2</sup> to gain input regarding heritage items and places within the locality. The workshops were held in Wandoan, Taroom and Miles.

A brochure concerned with historical resources was mailed out to each of the affected landowners and the local historical societies to describe the Project and the nature of the information being researched. A follow up letter asking for further information was sent after the workshops but prior to the Wandoan Show (held on 21–22 April 2008). Consultation with the local historical societies was undertaken to determine the nature of known historical items. The Juandah Historical Society was consulted during the workshops and by email and letter.

## 2.4 Historical themes

A scoping study for Southeastern Queensland was prepared in 1998 by the then Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage (QDEH).<sup>3</sup> This study provided an overview of historical themes, some of which are applicable to the Wandoan Coal Project study area (Table 2–1).

<b>Table 2-1 Historical themes</b>	
1. Developing rural economies	
	• surveying and exploiting the landscape
	• establishing pastoral empires
	• displacing Aboriginal people/frontier conflict
	• encouraging selection, closer settlement and immigration
	• developing agriculture
	• exploiting natural resource e.g. timber, minerals, coal, gas, oil
	• encouraging the growth of tourism
2. Establishing and developing towns	
	• selecting town sites
3. Developing transport and communication networks	
	• establishing roads and road transport service, creating rail links
	• providing postal telegraphic and telephone services
4. Developing social and cultural institutions	
	• providing for the dead

<sup>2</sup> ‘Community’ here refers to those residents who provided information or comment. It is not intended to imply that the expressed views are representative of all district residents.

<sup>3</sup> QDEH, South-eastern Queensland Historical Cultural Heritage Scoping Study, 1998

**Table 2-1 Historical themes**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• caring for those in peril or in need</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• religion</li> </ul>
5. Educating rural community
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• establishing schools</li> </ul>

## 2.5 Historical overview

‘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’.<sup>4</sup>

A desktop study was prepared to describe the historical context and to identify any known historical resources.

### 2.5.1 Developing rural economies

#### Surveying and exploiting the landscape

The Dawson Region was first described by Leichhardt in 1844 although Reid<sup>5</sup> has suggested that Leichhardt’s expedition was not the first to enter the Upper Dawson district. 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. Eldershaws’ notes indicate that the party found the Dawson River, later named by Leichhardt and camped in an area with indications of the presence of large tribes of ‘Natives’.

The party explored the country and apportioned and marked out three runs along the main river. These runs were put up for sale by tender. They explored further west and crossed the Great Dividing Range emerging in the Maranoa District. In 1844 Leichhardt entered the Wandoan district on his way north to the Upper Dawson and the Fitzroy District. Leichhardt’s naturalist Gilbert described the country near the Dawson River as being ‘a park-like country with grassy hill-slopes and scattered clumps of trees’.<sup>6</sup> Leichhardt’s journey inspired further exploration by people like the Archer brothers who played a significant role in the settlement of the Burnett area. Thomas Archer explored the central Burnett in 1847–48 and the family took up the Eidsvold and Coonambula runs. In the early 1850s, influenced by Leichhardt’s description Thomas then explored the grazing lands of the Fitzroy and took up Gracemere in 1853.

#### Establishing pastoral empires

Even before Leichhardt’s return to Sydney some of the local land had been taken up. As early as November 1845 Taroom was being leased. Thomas Mark Windeyer is the first known settler in the Wandoan district. In 1847 Thomas Archer had reported seeing Windeyer with

<sup>4</sup> Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage, *South-eastern Queensland Historical Cultural Heritage Scoping Study*, Brisbane, 1998, p.19.

<sup>5</sup> G. Reid, *A Nest of Hornets*, Melbourne, 1982, p.12-14.

<sup>6</sup> J. G. Rechner, *Taroom Shire: Pioneers, Magic Soil and Sandstone Gorges*, Taroom, 2003, p.332-334.

men and sheep on Woleebee Creek.<sup>7</sup> He later managed Kinross, Salt Pans and Walliba, three runs on Woleebee Creek. In 1853 Scott established Hornet Bank Station in the Upper Dawson some 40 km west of the current site of Taroom.

The Leichhardt Pastoral District of 40,000 square miles<sup>8</sup> was proclaimed in 1854 and most of it had already been taken up in fifty-four runs. By the 1850s there was a popular camping site near the Dawson River which was known as Bonners Knob. This was the precursor of the town. In 1856, with the arrival of the Post Office, Bonners Knob was officially changed to Taroom.

The rapid pastoral occupation was fuelled by the 1847 New South Wales Order in Council under which all districts in New South Wales (including south-eastern Queensland), were thrown open for leasehold occupation, offering squatters uncontested leaseholds of fourteen years duration. During the 1840s and 1850s these runs were stocked with sheep and shepherds were in strong demand. To meet the labour shortages pastoralists brought in Chinese shepherds in the 1840s and Germans in the 1850s.

In the early 1860s Taroom district squatters bought in Irish and Chinese immigrants to fill the labour shortage.<sup>9</sup> Sheep were not profitable in the Leichhardt District. In the 1870s and 1880s stations converted to cattle which proved more resistant to disease and drought and were able to cope with the black spear grass. These changes necessitated the establishment of stock routes to move cattle from properties to markets. 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. The Royd brothers acquired Taylor's Salt Pan, Kinross and Wallibie and Bogaioom.

George Golden became manager of Juandah in 1855, and then in 1857 he purchased Bundi a large property to the west of Juandah.

By 1885 the improvements had been made to Juandah Head station, including, 'the house, kitchen, gardens, store, woolshed, stables, meat house, blacksmiths and carpenters shops, shearers huts, men's huts, stock yards, hay shed, a water lift at the lagoon and cultivation and horse paddocks of about 60 acres and three horse paddocks with 7 miles of fencing'.<sup>10</sup> The Junction Paddock and the Weringa Paddock with a mustering yard, and the Wallibie outstation stockman's hut, horse paddock and stock yard were constructed.

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. The Lawton brothers entered Wandoan local history as superb stock men. Under Lawton's supervision there were forty stockmen working on the station and another forty taking mobs away to market. They were so successful that they managed to pay off the Moore's mortgage and retain a breed stock.<sup>11</sup> Under the *Crown Lands Act of 1884* all pastoral

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<sup>7</sup> Reid, *Hornets*, p.20-21.

<sup>8</sup> 1 mile = 1.6 Kilometres; 1 acre is the equivalent of 0.4 hectares; 1 square mile = 640 acres = 259 hectares.

<sup>9</sup> QDEH, *Scoping Study*, p.26.

<sup>10</sup> I. Woodside, *Juandah Wandoan*, Private Publication, p. 23-24.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, p.20-21.

runs had to be surrendered with the properties divided into two. The resumed land became Crown Land subject to depasturing. The Wallibie, Kinross, Salt Pan and Bogaioom sections were resumed in 1888.

### **Displacing Aboriginal people/frontier conflict**

As the squatters moved into the Dawson area they began to infringe on Aboriginal camps, hunting grounds and access to resources. The settlers did not appreciate Aboriginal customs and saw the initial friendly reception and willingness to accommodate as a sign of the Aborigines acceptance of the occupation. The practice of depasturing sheep meant that flocks and the shepherds were often remote from the safety of the station and they became easy targets. Many stations had trouble keeping shepherds as the situation was too isolated and dangerous.

A local anecdote suggests that Thomas Windeyer, who is buried at Juandah, was killed as a result of Aborigines making off with his sheep. He was enraged and determined to follow them but in mounting the chase accidentally discharged his weapon wounding himself in the leg. He lingered for a year before succumbing to the wound. Another incident occurred at One Arm Creek when a one armed shepherd was tending a flock on the banks of the creek where he had constructed a fold. He was speared and killed by Aborigines. The fold survived until the 20<sup>th</sup> century around the 1970s when it disappeared in the floods.

By 1848 the Aboriginal population of the Central and Auburn River districts were in open warfare and European occupation of the Dawson River district from 1840s to the 1860s was "...accompanied by extreme frontier violence, and consequent rapid dispossession and destabilisation of Aboriginal society."<sup>12</sup>

It was during the 1850s that the area around Taroom gained its reputation for violent conflict. The local Aborigines fought for their land against the encroachment of European graziers. In 1853, Scott had established Hornet Bank Station. When Aborigines started killing Scott's sheep, the grazier called in the Native Police. In 1856, Fraser took over the lease of Hornet Bank and on 26 October 1857, while Fraser was away in Ipswich, the Aborigines attacked Hornet Bank, killed Fraser's mother, raped and murdered his three sisters, killed his three brothers, and three other workers.<sup>13</sup>

The attack itself and the reports that the attack had been a coordinated plan involving several Aboriginal groups, terrified the isolated settlers. The reprisals, which resulted in a period of virtual frontier war, hounded groups of Aborigines into the Bunya Mountains and further east, or north into the ranges, and saw the murder of men, women and children and random attacks even in townships. The Aboriginal population around Juandah Station were caught up in the reprisals when local pastoralists believed that some of the Hornet Bank perpetrators were sheltering at the station. The Aborigines that camped on the lagoon on Juandah Creek were murdered.

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<sup>12</sup> L. Godwin & S. L'Oste Brown, *Review of cultural heritage issues in the vicinity of the proposed Nathan Dam Dawson River Central Queensland*, Brisbane, 1995, p.2-3.

<sup>13</sup> Reid, *Hornets*, p.5.

The bodies were interred by the Juandah Station owners in a nearby sand ridge and the homestead was moved to another lagoon on the creek.

By the late 1890s Aboriginal people across the State were effectively removed to the Missions that had been established. In 1909 the Bundalla Aboriginal Settlement [Taroom Aboriginal Reserve] was formally gazetted 'for the use by Aboriginal inhabitants of the State.' In 1911 the Reserve began operating.

It was located 14 km east of Taroom on the Dawson River and approximately 77 km from Juandah and housed up to 200 people by the end of 1911.

Initially people came mostly from camps on 'Bonners Knob' along the Dawson River and Palm Tree Creek.<sup>14</sup> A proposal to dam the Dawson River at Nathan Gorge led to the settlement being removed to Woorabinda in 1926–27. The reserve was rescinded in 1928 but the dam did not progress. Later the land was purchased as a grazing property 'Bundulla' and the two cemeteries associated with the Reserve can still be found there.

### **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.<sup>15</sup> 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 opened for selection.

The conditions for working the properties were onerous and the government was forced to introduce the *Land Act of 1884* which provided grazing farms where many selectors were able to acquire enough land to allow them to make a living.

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. The drought of 1899–1902 accelerated the rate of subdivision of pastoral properties.<sup>16</sup> 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. Juandah was resumed in 1888 and was given a 21 year lease. In 1893 George Baker took up an Occupation License on the western border of Juandah on Mud Creek and the property was called Hinchley. It became a grazing selection in 1897.

In 1908 Baker acquired Green Valley. Part of Hinchley was later taken for soldier settlements. One of the runs Thomas Windeyer had occupied before 1847 was Kinross. Charles Weldon

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<sup>14</sup> Reid, *Hornets*, p.6.

<sup>15</sup> QDEH, *Scoping Study*, p.37-38.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, p.40-41.



took up Portion 2V the eastern adjacent block to Kinross as an occupation lease. In 1897 it was converted to a grazing farm lease. The Weldon and Baker families took up further leases from the Juandah resumption in 1906 and 1908. During the 1910s the families owned or leased about 50,000 acres in the parishes of Juandah, Hinchley and Woleebee.

Booral was originally part of Juandah's Walliba which was resumed in 1888. Joseph Edward Broadbent acquired part of Walliba in the late 1890s and took up 10,000 acres calling it 'Booral'.<sup>17</sup> One of the paddocks, known as Windeyer Plains, contained remnants of an old holding yard.<sup>18</sup>

The homestead was built in 1901 by bush carpenters who used timber milled near Jackson and it was there that Broadbent and his wife Violet had five children. A governess was employed to educate the children. Booral had been a coach stop. The Coach Paddock adjacent to the Nine Mile Reserve was where the fresh coach horses were kept.

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. 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. In the 1920s, droughts and the lack of an overseas market for dairy products saw the government investing resources into breeding and testing to manage the herds through the hard times. During the depression, dairying was the most widespread agricultural activity.

Rochedale like all other stations was affected by closer settlement. In 1936, Wainwright named a property he purchased from the original Rochedale area, Grosmont. Later the Soldier Settlers who settled the area built a recreation reserve, school and church at Grosmont.

### **Wandoan Closer Settlement Scheme (1952)**

The Wandoan Closer Settlement Scheme (1952), a joint Commonwealth and State Government venture 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. A large proportion of the farms averaged about 1,200 acres but later the acreage increased to double that size.<sup>19</sup>

The applicants for the ballot were screened to make sure they had been honourably discharged and were competent for farming and financially sound. They could only draw one block though they could apply for several. The land offered was considered suitable for dairying, raising pigs, grain growing and fattening sheep and cattle on natural and cultivated pastures and for grain growing.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> Rechner, *Taroom*, p.13.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, p.65.

<sup>19</sup> L. Golden, *Daughters of the Dawson*, A Regional Arts Development Fund Project, 1999, p.90-91.

<sup>20</sup> Juandah Historical Society, current display, 2008.



The successful servicemen took over land that would be open for perpetual selection after a number of improvements had been undertaken. Tenants were required (within a year) to:

- a. clear an area of not less than 100 acres for cultivation;
- b. ring bark an area of not less than 300 acres (additional to above);
- c. fence boundaries and cultivation paddocks;
- d. provide one permanent water point; and
- e. build structures i.e. dwelling or temporary dwelling, machinery shed, milking shed, bails and yards where applicable.

The Ryan's who took up 'Kelor Downs' Portion 16 (Taroom) built their boundary fence and cattle yards first, then employed a contractor to build the milking shed and bails. This structure 'was far superior to (the) living quarters at the time'.<sup>21</sup> This situation was typical of the circumstances of the Soldier Settler families; their first priority was to retain the land by making the required improvements; personal comfort and luxuries could wait.

Dairying was the main enterprise but particular technological innovations however led to the decline of dairying in the region. The replacement of the horse by the tractor on large farms in the 1920s, but for most farmers not until the 1950s, had a dramatic effect on productivity and the labour force. The introduction of the milking machine also had a significant effect by reducing the need for workers: common by the 1950s in dairies, this innovation contributed to the decline of the rural population.

The cream had to be transported to a pick up point on the highway and in the wet weather this meant transportation on horseback. Alan Postle (Wandoan) recounts how cream was manhandled across Mud Creek during a flood. The later construction of the higher level Settlers Bridge was a welcome improvement. Wheat became an important crop in the Downfall — Gulugaba area in the 1940s and later in other areas around Wandoan. Silos at the Wandoan grain depot date from the first group built in the 1950s.<sup>22</sup>

In the 1960s and 1970s the number of dairy cows declined and no further land was opened for dairying. The dairy lands were to be amalgamated. As a result, in the later 20th century farms tended to increase in size and decrease in number. There was increased mechanization and diversification towards the end of the century.

## 2.5.2 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 19th century a pub was established. Closer settlement and the extension of the railway helped develop the town. The town survey was completed in 1902 at a time when the prickly pear had taken hold of the land and the brigalow had spread. Provision was made for the School Reserve, the Town Reserve and the Lands

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<sup>21</sup> Golden, *Daughters*, p.90-91.

<sup>22</sup> Rechner, *Taroom*, p.163-164.

Department office and a reserve for the police. No cemetery was gazetted. Land sales did not occur until 1913. In 1914 a cooperative company was established to run sale yards and a dip. The dip was important as any cattle moving south had to be clean of ticks. When the tick line moved north to Taroom in 1993 the Juandah dip became redundant.

The town name was changed to Wandoan in 1926, so as not to be confused with Jundah Township.

The rail was important for Wandoan's development, but the town received a boost after World War II when the Soldier Settlement Scheme was put in place. In the 1950s times were prosperous, road and rail transport improved and services and amenities were provided. By 1961 the town had electricity, three churches, a bank, a shire hall, a Post Office, the Taroom hospital out patients department and the Memorial Park. There was a sports ground, a golf club and a community hall.

### 2.5.3 Exploiting natural resources

Timber was the main resource exploited after settlement. A sawmill is listed on the EPA history inventory at a location south-east of Wandoan. By 1948 there were twenty to twenty-five sawmills operating in the central and Upper Burnett exploiting government timber reserves. 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.

There were two other sawmills in Wandoan in the early 1960s, including the Hilton Pawley mill. These mills 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. In 1987 Wildman's opened a saw mill complex which replaced two previous mills at Wandoan. There is still a timber industry in the town.<sup>23</sup>

Prior to the 1870s most coal activity was in the Ipswich area, west of Brisbane. 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. The government became a producer of coal.<sup>24</sup> From 1940 open cut mines were developed in Central Queensland. 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.<sup>25</sup>

The earth moving company Theiss Bros was associated with early coal mining. In the 1940s the company discovered coal at the Moura and Kiangra fields in the Taroom district. In 1957 they began investigating coal in the Bowen Basin. Blackwater was their first drilling operation.

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<sup>23</sup> Rechner, *Taroom*, p.159-160.

<sup>24</sup> Woodside, *Juandah*, p.xix.

<sup>25</sup> QDEH, *Scoping Study*, p.35-36.

After 1960, coal began to be shipped to Japan. Utah Construction and Mining Company commenced mining at Blackwater. In 1967 AAR Limited found large deposits of coal near Taroom that was suitable for open cut mining. After the 1973 oil crises, there was an increase in exploration in the Surat Basin.

‘Authorities to Prospect in the Wandoan Taroom and Chinchilla coalfields were held by joint ventures of mining companies. Reserves of coal totaling nearly 1,600 million tonnes at depths of less than eight metres’<sup>26</sup> were identified. The 1970s and 1980s saw continued coal exploration interest in the Wandoan coal reserves. The proposal was dependent on the development of the new Dawson River Dam. The dam has not been constructed. In 2003 Xstrata Coal Queensland acquired MIM.

## 2.5.4 Developing transport and communication networks

### Establishing roads and rail

The earliest roads often followed paths that had been cut and maintained by Aboriginal groups. An early road from Ipswich extended to the old Chinchilla homestead, followed Leichhardt’s track over the range through the Downfall area and continued on to Juandah Creek stopping at Juandah Station and then Taroom. Wool was carted from the Dawson area to Ipswich and rations were brought back.

The Taroom settlement developed at the junction of several tracks in the 1850s. One track travelled over the Great Dividing Range from Condamine to Juandah Creek and north to Taroom. Another track to the east linked Taroom with Gayndah and wool was carted on a track from Roma via Taroom to Banana Station, Rannes and on to Rockhampton. In 1860 there were only ten listed roads in Queensland. In the 1870s the four wheel bullock wagon replaced the two wheeled drays as the main transportation and in the 1880s horse teams came into regular use as they were faster.<sup>27</sup>

The Juandah Station road was the most frequently used road but it was in poor condition. The Booral (Sandy Creek) Crossing was a hazard for many years. On the properties the settlers cleared the tracks they required to outlying parts of their selection or to their neighbors homestead. Wainwright is reported to have constructed his own road and bridge in the 1930s to connect his property on Mud Creek with the Booral Road and remnants of this road can still be seen on Portion 52. To get to Kinross Station there was a track from Juandah Homestead going south-west to a crossing over Woleebee Creek just above its junction with Wandoan Creek. The track followed the Wandoan Creek upstream to a crossing near the washpool waterhole.<sup>28</sup> This track appears to follow part of the stock route which later became the Wandoan-Jackson Road.

The first coach services in the District were Williams and Morgan of Taroom who established a service from Miles to 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

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<sup>26</sup> Rechner, *Taroom*, p.319-321.

<sup>27</sup> QDEH, *Scoping Study*, p.53.

<sup>28</sup> Rechner, *Taroom*, p.67.

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 local Soldier Settlement roads which were named alphabetically (A, B, C etc Road) were constructed by Theiss Bros. Many of these alphabetically named roads were changed later to avoid confusion when services like fire fighting were required. By 1960 there was about 300 miles of road in the Wandoan district.

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. The First World War interrupted the construction of the extension to Taroom. Although the route had been surveyed this link was never constructed. By 1960 road transport overtook rail transport. Until 1973 rail travel and transport of goods was preferred because of the poor state of the roads but as the roads were improved the rail service declined and the passenger service ceased in 1973. The Wandoan branch line was upgraded enabling main line locomotives to operate. No passenger service is provided but goods are still moved.

### **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 and 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.<sup>29</sup> The line connected people to an exchange on a party line. Exchanges were operated from Quinty (later called Avonlea), from Arrunga and later at Grosmont.<sup>30</sup>

### **2.5.5 Developing social and cultural institutions**

#### **Providing for the dead**

The first cemetery was located at Juandah Station and includes the burial of Thomas Mark

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<sup>29</sup> Rechner, *Taroom*, p. 208-212.

<sup>30</sup> Rechner, *Taroom*, p.208-212.

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 the Wandoan Township. Burials usually took place at Miles. In 1961 the third cemetery was located on the Leichhardt Highway near Juandah Creek., 5 km north of Wandoan.<sup>31</sup>

## Religion

Early pastoralists, their employees and local business owners were served by the occasional visiting clergy men or by lay preachers. The colonial government reserved land for church purposes in early town surveys. The principal denominations in southeastern Queensland were the Anglicans, Presbyterians and Wesleyan, Methodists and Catholics. With the move to closer settlement and the resulting population growth permanent churches were needed. Numerous churches were constructed during the 1870s and 1880 to service farm communities. The tradition of using lay ministers continued well into the 20th century.

### 2.5.6 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.<sup>32</sup> 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.

Within the Project area, the Grosmont School provided education to the Soldier Settlement children. During 1959 two tennis courts and basketball courts were constructed by the P&C. In 1959 a teacher's residence was built. The poor state of the roads, the distances to be travelled and the lack of transport meant that not all children could access the Grosmont School. The Peek a Doo School is located south-west of the Project area. This area had been opened up as Grazing Leases in 1956–57. In 1963 there were fourteen children of school age. Five acres were set aside on Peek a Doo and the building from the Wallumbilla School was transported to the site. The school opened in 1964 and is still operating today.

Cockatoo Creek School was located south-east of Wandoan Township. The Government would not fund a school at Cockatoo Creek and so an unofficial one room school was built by three families. The families paid a governess to supervise from 1955 to 1958. In 1958 it became a Provisional State school but due to low enrolments it closed in 1963. The school

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<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, p.220-223.

<sup>32</sup> QDEH, *Scoping Study*, p.70.

reopened in 1984 because of the poor state of the roads which did not allow children to be driven to the Wandoan State School. The school operated until 2000.<sup>33</sup>

## **2.6 Field inspections**

The physical context of the study area was investigated during site inspections and through interviews with key landholders. Twenty-seven items were recorded; these reflect aspects of the major land use activities over the history of the district. Attachment 3 lists all items recorded. Figures 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 show the location of all heritage items identified and inspected in relation to the proposed impacts. The site descriptions provided below are listed by item number and organized according to the general period of land use.

### **2.6.1 Pastoral era**

#### **Item 23: Juandah Historical Precinct**

No structures from the pastoral era were identified in the Project area. The Juandah historical precinct contains remnants of the Juandah complex. This precinct is located 1 km south of Wandoan and is outside the MLA boundary.

#### **Item 24: remnant of bridge over Juandah Creek**

Bridge supports were located in the bed of Juandah Creek south of the homestead precinct. The age of this structure is unknown but it was known as a ruin before 1950. A water reserve is located to the south of the creek and it is possible that an old track to the homestead accessed the water reserve using the bridge crossing. This may be part of the original track to the homestead. This structure is outside of the MLA boundary.

#### **Item 25: the Wandoan Jackson Road and stock route**

The earliest road through the district came from Ipswich via Chinchilla, crossing the range and following Downfall Creek to Juandah station. The road then continues north to Taroom and west across the resumed Juandah lands to the western stations. The Wandoan Jackson Road follows part of that early road which relates to the pastoral era and the resumption period. The road stock route connected Juandah to the Clifford, Bundi and Hinchley properties to the west. This road is within the MLA boundary.

### **2.6.2 Resumption late 1800s**

#### **Item 8: Booral Homestead Complex — Lot 110 house, yards and associated structures**

This property is located on the boundary of the Project area and may be subject to indirect impacts. The property was part of the Juandah Run and was opened for selection in the late 1890s as a grazing farm. Originally the house was approached from the east and the old track and gates are still visible joining Booral Road. The house faces east and looks over the Juandah Creek floodplain. The house was constructed in 1901 using timber milled near

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<sup>33</sup> Rechner, *Taroom*, p.248 -252.



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Jackson.

It is a large, well constructed, wood homestead with associated yards, meat shed (with local timber post and cladding and original bark roofing), sheep yards and fencing, cattle yards, cattle dip, a dam (shallow dam with earthen wall), and a bottle dump.

The Booral house is an example of a federation homestead constructed as the centre of a large agricultural farm. The occupants clearly had the financial resources not only to purchase the property but quickly build a substantial structure.

The Booral property dominated the Project area. This house is the only example of this type of structure related to the Resumption period extant in the Project area and is still used as a residence.

#### **Item 8a: Meat shed**

This is a rough hewn wood structure (approximately 6 m by 4 m) used as a meat shed. This structure is an example of early construction methods utilizing locally sourced materials. Support posts and wall timbers are untreated timbers. Original bark roofing is in place over a portion of the roof. The whole structure is unstable and in poor condition. Corrugated iron and sawn timbers have been used to construct an extension to the rear of the building. Only the meat shed on Booral demonstrates the use of slab construction with bark roofing. This is one of the earliest forms of domestic colonial construction and is increasingly rare. The meat shed is an example of expedient use of local material with little or no shaping of the timbers. Materials immediately at hand were used to construct a utilitarian structure. This is the only example of this type of construction identified in the Project area.

#### **Item 8c: Archaeological deposit**

A bottle dump is located 150 m west of the homestead. This dump has the potential to contain material relating to farm life from the early 1900s to the mid 20th century.

#### **Item 8d: Original sheep fencing**

A sheep paddock was located to the rear and west of the house. The original fencing remains.

### **2.6.3 Additional Booral features**

#### **Item 6a: Remnants of the original Booral boundary fence**

The fence is located on Avon View to the west of Booral homestead. The fencing runs east and north south.

#### **Item 6b: An original Booral survey marker tree**

The tree is located on Avon view, near the fencing. The tree has two blazes facing south. The larger blaze at 1 m from ground level has an arrow on top over the letter M.



**Item 15: Survey tree**

A dead tree was located to the south east of the Booral homestead. The tree is dead and has no discernible marks on the blaze. The trunk contains two blazes; both blazes face south. The tree is located at the junction of two fences and it is possible it marks a former south eastern boundary of Booral. This tree is within the MLA boundary.

**Item 10: A 1900–1920s Coach Paddock and Coach stop**

Booral homestead was a coach stop on the Miles to Taroom run. The original track can be followed east from the Juandah Creek for some distance. The Coach Paddock still retains some gate posts and fencing. The fresh horses were kept at this location. This location is outside the MLA boundary.

**2.6.4 Later Booral activities****Item 8b: Tick reservoir**

The tick reservoir is constructed of concrete flooring corrugated iron siding and wood posts. This was used from the 1940s on to control ticks. At that time the tick line was at Wandoan. This feature is outside the MLA boundary.

**2.6.5 Closer settlement — 1900–1930****Item 12: Pre WWI dairy farm — ‘Avalon’ — ruin**

A pre WWI dairy farm is located on the Sands property at Avalon. The remains are located on a low slope approximately 50 m from the creek. Remnants of the holding yards are still visible and only fallen timbers remain to show where the house had been located. Farm debris, tin, metal and wire are present. This was a working property before 1914 but the owner left for war and did not return to the property. This area is outside the MLA boundary.

**Item 18: Holding yard ruin on Portion 52**

Pre 1950s remnant posts and railings are located on a branch of Mud Creek on Portion 52. No other material was visible. This feature is within the MLA boundary but outside of any impact area.

**Item 19: Access track and sheep fence post 1936**

A road was constructed to access the Booral Road by Mr. Wainwright who owned the ‘Grosmont’ sheep farm purchased in 1936. The netting fence and road pass through Portion 52. The track runs east to west and then south. This feature is within the MLA boundary but is outside the direct impact area.

**Item 20: Bridge remnant; after 1936**

Wainwright also constructed a bridge across Mud Creek. Remnants of the girders are found in

the creek bed and support posts are located on the east side of the creek. This feature is within the MLA boundary but outside of any direct impact area.

**Item 9: 1930 road gang camp**

A road gang camp of the 1930s was located on the south side of the Booral Road and east of Juandah Creek. No physical evidence of the camp remains. This feature is outside the MLA boundary.

**Item 4: Remnants of the telephone/telegraph line**

These poles are located along the Wandoan-Jackson Road and in adjacent paddocks. Some cypress pine posts and several china/glass conductors are still found in the road reserve. The line construction was primitive; just a single wire strung between roughly shaped poles. The line is within the MLA boundary.

**Item 13: Woleebee Creek bridge**

This is a high level timber bridge on Woleebee Creek on the western boundary of the Project Area. The bridge is typical of local bridge construction and has been maintained. The bridge is outside the MLA boundary; road closure may mean that the bridge will no longer be maintained and fall into disrepair.

**Item 14: Main Roads marker**

In 1920 the Main Roads Act provided funds for construction and maintenance of roads. The tree on the east side of the Woleebee Bridge has a painted blaze with an arrow over MR over 71/2. The tree is outside the MLA boundary.

**Item 22: Road reserve survey tree**

A living tree with the blaze mark of an arrow over the letters BM and number 5. The tree is located on the south side of the road and is north of the Project area outside the MLA boundary.

**Item 26: Wandoan-Miles rail line, constructed 1914**

The rail line is represented by the railway station building (now relocated to the community park) and the existing rail tracks. The silos and the holding stock holding yards form part of the railway facility. This item is outside of the Project area.

**2.6.6 Soldier Settlement****Item 5: Soldier settlement roads**

The local Soldier Settlement roads named alphabetically (A, B, C etc Road) were constructed by Theiss Bros. All roads within the MLA boundary will be affected by closure and mine activities.

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**Item 17: Soldier settlement survey tree, Portion 52 Sylvan Hills**

The survey mark is on a belah tree adjacent to the Settlers Bridge and is the original survey marker for Portion 52. The blaze is marked with an arrow over 52. This feature is outside the MLA boundary.

**Item 11: 1950 Soldier Settlement Dam and windmill**

By the 1950s Booral had been reduced to 1,300 acres as the government had resumed the land for soldier settlement. When Booral was resurveyed and balloted for the Soldier Settlement Scheme (1950s) the government constructed dams on some of the lots. The dam is an earth dam. The Southern Cross windmill made of corrugated iron and metal is in good condition and is still in use today. The windmill is a common historical landscape feature and is a Queensland icon. This feature is outside the MLA boundary.

**Item 1-3: Dairy complex**

The dairy (Item 1) stands approximately 100 m north of a fibro house and the later wood and galvanized iron storage shed (Items 2 and 3). It is constructed from corrugated iron and fibro and of hard wood resistant to white ants. The windows are covered with a simple outward opening wooden cover. There is a concrete silo platform and yards made from local timber. The silo for grain storage was located to the east of the dairy some 5 m and is represented by a circular concrete slab. The dairy is built on a concrete slab and is not raised on stumps. The structure is approximately 9 m east to west and 4 m north to south. Most of the interior fittings have been stripped. It appears to have functioned as a three unit walk in - walk out shed. Once milking was finished an exit door was opened by pushing on the door lever (an extra long handle) to release the cow. The holding yards are still intact. The bore was located about 50 m to the south between the dairy and the house.

Access to water was important as the dairy had to be kept clean. The windmill also provided water to the livestock. By the 1950s the dairy operation was mechanized with a diesel or electric engine and a vacuum pump. Machinery like the engine or the vacuum was bolted to a concrete block. The house is typical of small fibro houses of the mid 20th century. The outhouse and the chicken sheds with netting fencing survive at the rear of the house. This feature is within the MLA boundary and is affected by proposed pit excavations.

**Item 16: 1960s ring barkers' camp, Portion 52**

This area was believed to be a ring barker's camp. Material evidence consists of tin, wire and glass bottles as an archaeological deposit. This feature is outside the MLA boundary.

**Item 21: Settlers Bridge**

This is a high level single lane wood bridge across Mud Creek. The name was selected by ballot and the bridge is considered significant by the local community. This feature is outside the MLA boundary but will be affected by road closures and upgrading works.

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**Item 27: Cemetery on Leichhardt Highway, 5 km north of Wandoan**

The cemetery which services the Wandoan area was created in the 1960s. Before that time most people were interred at Miles. This feature is outside the MLA boundary but may be affected by noise from the Project.

**2.5.7 Summary**

The Project area contains locations, but no physical remains representing the pastoral area. The study area formed part of the holding paddocks for the station and presumably had shepherds huts, tracks, fencing and folds. The Booral Homestead complex is typical of the holdings developed in the late 1880s after resumption, but no other examples were built in the Project area. No other buildings from this period were identified but a survey marker tree and fencing were recorded on Avon View. The period between 1900 and WWI is represented by the Booral complex. Very little changed until the Soldier Settlement scheme of the late 1940s early 1950s when the properties were further divided into dairy farms by the government, roads and dams were constructed and the lots were balloted. Those successful in the ballot quickly constructed houses, sheds and yards. The closer settlement of young families saw the development of the community with which most people living at Wandoan today identify. None of the sites are listed or nominated on any heritage register.

### 3.0 Significance assessment

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. A 'place' means a defined or readily identifiable area of land, which may be comprised in separate titles and in different ownership, and includes:

- a building and its immediate surrounds; and
- furniture, fittings and other objects associated with the building and that contribute to the buildings significance.<sup>34</sup>

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. The significance criteria referred to in this report can be found in Attachment 4. The historical items recorded in the Project area demonstrate the pattern of European occupation, the land use and activities which arose from the use of natural resources in the area over the period from 1840 to the present. In particular most of the recorded items date from the late 1880s with the beginning of closer settlement and agricultural farms culminating in the soldier settlement period of the mid 20th Century. Activities identified include:

- sheep and later cattle grazing on pastoral runs;
- resumption and the creation of agricultural farms and closer settlement as the Queensland population began to grow and the pressure for land increased;
- timber getting;
- dairy farming and grazing;
- Soldier Settlement Schemes — dairy and later cultivation; and
- mineral exploration.

Some individual buildings are of local historical significance as they represent various forms of building construction over time. These include:

- the slab construction of the meat house — likely to be typical of construction methods through the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but rare in the Project area;
- the Booral Federation Period weatherboard house;
- construction of dairies, changes in material over time; and
- the construction methods of vernacular farm sheds, changes in material over time.

The economics of closer settlement meant that those who won land in the ballots were often starting out in life and were not well resourced. Structures built in the early stages of development were humpies and sheds with effort being put into fencing and the construction of dairies. In the early stages milking would be done in the yards with no structure yet built.

The Soldier Settlement ballot continued the pattern. The primary concern was to clear the land

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<sup>34</sup> Australian ICOMOS, *The Burra Charter: The Australian ICOMOS charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance*, 1998

and meet the conditions for retaining the land. Families lived in sheds and rough structures which were only replaced with more modern homes as finances improved. Modernisation meant that older structures were not required and fell into disrepair or were used for other purposes. The 1950 saw the introduction of new materials like fibro in constructions of sheds and houses. Most of the houses in the Project area have local significance evidencing vernacular style of the Soldier Settlement years, but are not rare immediately in the Project area or in the district.

The significance of the recorded items is shown in Table 3–1. Places of local significance are those that are representative of the local history and are of significance to the local community or part of the local community. This study finds the following sites to have local historical significance and some are of particular significance to the local community:

- the Soldier Settlement landscape;
- the Booral House and meat shed;
- the Lamb coaches routes and paddocks;
- the Settlers Bridge;
- the *Juandah* homestead and environment;
- the cemetery; and
- the local schools.

Mass clearing began in earnest in the 1950s and as dairying proved less profitable the local economy was diversified with cattle grazing and agriculture becoming common. Dairying required that the land be cleared and introduced grasses sown in the cleared paddock. Later cultivation further modified the landscape with the low hills slopes and flats being brought under broad scale cultivation. This modified landscape is indicative for the community of the efforts and the trials of their families to bring the land to profit. The changes in the landscape reflect their family histories and have special significance for the whole community. The vistas that are afforded from higher points in the Project area have high local significance for residents. Where the term ‘high local significance’ is used, this means that the item has high community recognition and is locally noteworthy. It does not imply significance to the degree that the item should be entered in the Queensland Register.

The study finds the sites in the study area (i.e. the place) are of local significance; but as a whole, or individually, do not meet the criteria for inclusion on the Register. This does not mean that the area overall has no historical significance or that there are no other items of local significance. While none of the items are listed or warrant listing under current cultural heritage legislation, as items in their own right they combine to give a clear understanding of the historical pattern of development in the area. Removal of this group of items may potentially have a negative impact on the understanding of the local heritage of the area.

### ***3.1 Potential impacts***

An impact assessment considers the details of the planned development and the potential impacts the proposed works may have on individual or complexes of sites and the landscape. The assumption is made that the proposed development is not compatible with the in-situ conservation of items within the Project area for portions of the Project subject to mining pits and infrastructure. Impacts include:

- indirect — impacts due to increased traffic, local works, blasting and general movement. Leaving an item in place but abandoned also has impacts for all sites.
- direct — impacts from blasting, excavation, vibration from heavy machinery, vehicle traffic and infrastructure construction.

Sites adjacent to the mine area may be subject to direct or indirect impacts resulting from work activities. Depending on the ancillary activities that may occur in the vicinity of items and places in the adjoining lands there may be indirect affects. Activities such as blasting and the movement of heavy equipment may potentially have indirect adverse affects on adjoining lands through vibration. The issue of vibration affects on historical items is raised here but the vibration assessment is discussed in the separate technical report in the EIS.

Figures 3-1 to 3-3 illustrate the locations of heritage items in relation to the areas proposed for open cut mining and infrastructure. Table 3-1 lists the potential impacts. All historical heritage objects and places identified within this area will be negatively impacted over the life of the mine to some degree.

The Booral Homestead and associated sites to the east will not be directly impacted by the current mining proposal. However, indirect impacts such as vibration from blasting have the potential to damage/destroy/disturb historical heritage items such as structures. The meat shed is particularly fragile.

The proposed accommodation facilities are to be located to the south of the homestead on the Avalon block (PB pers comm 2008). Potentially, the homestead and the other structures could be affected by increased visitation and movement of vehicles.



Table 3-1 Summary of assessment of non-indigenous cultural heritage features in the Project area							
Site No.	Recorded Item	Condition	Integrity	Degree Criteria	Significance Level	Reason for Significance	Impact
1	Dairy Complex	Substantially intact	Intact	Representative	Local	Demonstrates local vernacular construction relevant to the 1950s Soldier Settlement	Direct This item is within the MLA 50230 boundary and falls within the Austinvale North pit.
2	House	Substantially intact	Intact	Representative	Local	Demonstrates local vernacular construction relevant to the 1950s Soldier Settlement	Direct This item is within the MLA 50230 boundary and falls within the Austinvale North pit.
3	Storage shed and garage	Substantially intact	Intact	Representative	Local	Demonstrates local vernacular construction relevant to the 1950s Soldier Settlement	Direct This item is within the MLA 50230 boundary and falls within the Leichhardt pit.
4	Telegraph/ Telephone Pole	Ruin	Minor Modification	Representative	Local	Demonstrates local vernacular construction of communication facilities in the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Direct. This item is within the MLA 50230 boundary and falls within the Woleebie pit. The road will be closed and new access will be constructed.
5	Soldier Settlement Roads	Intact	Intact	Representative	Local/ Social	Local significance as part of the Soldier Settlement Scheme.	Direct This item is within the MLA50230 boundary but not within a pit area. The roads within the MLA will be closed and altered.
6a	Booral Boundary Fence	Intact	Intact	Rare	Local	Remnant of fencing for Agricultural farm after Resumption.	Direct This item is within the MLA 50229 boundary and falls within the Mud Creek pit.
6b	Booral Survey Tree Late 1800s	Intact	Intact	Rare	Local	The tree is a surviving example of a marked tree relating to the government survey of land for Agricultural farms.	Direct This item is within the MLA 50229 boundary and falls within the Mud Creek pit.
7	Booral Petrified Wood Outcrop	Intact	Intact	N/A	Local	Local tourism resource	Direct This item is outside the MLA boundary but within the accommodation facilities area. Impact is due to construction of accommodation facilities and access tracks.
8	Booral Homestead	Intact	Minor Modification	Rare	Local	Demonstrates local construction of a substantial dwelling using locally available material and expertise.	Indirect This item is outside the MLA boundary though may be impacted by the establishment of road for the accommodation facilities. If the house is left in place but abandoned it is potentially subject to vandalism and squatting which raises health and safety issues. If the house is relocated to a new location the context of the location is lost. If the house is retained on site and maintained, a sympathetic reuse of the structure may be appropriate. This will keep the house, its landscape and associated structures in tact.

Table 3-1 Summary of assessment of non-indigenous cultural heritage features in the Project area (continued)							
Site No.	Recorded Item	Condition	Integrity	Degree Criteria	Significance Level	Reason for Significance	Impact
8a	Booral Meat Shed	Standing Ruin	Minor Modification	Rare	Local	Demonstrates an early construction method and the use of locally available material to solve an immediate need.	Indirect. This item is outside the MLA boundary. The structure is unstable and may be impacted by vibration and road construction activities.
8b	Booral Tick Reservoir	Intact	Intact	Representative	Local	Example of the technology employed over a considerable period in the mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century which controlled the tick problem and increased prosperity.	Indirect This item is outside the MLA boundary though may be impacted by the establishment of roads for the accommodation facilities.
8c	Booral Rubbish Dump	Archaeological Site	Intact	Rare	Local/ Scientific	Archaeological deposit with potential to provide information on farm life in the first half of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century.	Indirect. This item is outside the MLA boundary though may be impacted by the establishment of roads for the accommodation facilities.
8d	Booral Split Post Fencing	Intact	Intact	Rare	Local	Vernacular construction for sheep fencing, superseded the wood fold.	Indirect This item is outside the MLA boundary though may be impacted by the establishment of roads for the accommodation facilities.
9	Juandah Creek Road Gang Camp	Archaeological Site	None	Representative	Local	Demonstrates State and Shire response to the depression	Indirect. This item is outside the MLA boundary though may be impacted by the establishment of roads and/or works along Booral Road.
10	Juandah Creek Coach Stop	Ruin	Major Modification	Rare	Local	Example of late 1890s early 20 <sup>th</sup> century transport route	Indirect This item is outside the MLA boundary though may be impacted by the establishment of roads
11	Government Dam	Intact	Intact	Representative	Local	State involvement in setting up viable Soldier Settler farms	None. This item is outside the MLA boundary.
12	Pre WWI Dairy Farm – Ruin	Ruin	Major Modification	Rare	Local	Location of only reported pre war dairy farm.	None This item is outside the MLA boundary.
13	Woleebee Creek Bridge	Intact	Intact	Representative	Local	Demonstrates vernacular bridge construction	Indirect This item is within the MLA 50231 boundary but not within a pit area. The impact will occur from the road being closed and the bridge becoming disused.
14	Woleebee Creek Survey Tree	Intact	Intact	Representative	Local	Relates to the period after 1920 when Main Roads took responsibility for local main roads. The tree is a surviving example of a survey tree related to the upgrading and construction of the Wandoan Jackson stock route road.	Direct This item is within the MLA 50231 boundary, and immediately adjacent to a pit, but not within a pit area.
15	Haul road Survey Tree	Intact	Substantially Intact	Representative	Local	Survey marker of unknown period.	Direct This item is within the MLA 50230 boundary and is immediately adjacent to a pit and Frank Creek diversion works. The tree may also be potentially impacted by blasting vibration and heavy truck movement.

Table 3-1 Summary of assessment of non-indigenous cultural heritage features in the Project area (continued)							
Site No.	Recorded Item	Condition	Integrity	Degree Criteria	Significance Level	Reason for Significance	Impact
16	Location of Ring Barkers Camp	Archaeological Site	Intact	Representative	Local	Example of farm activities	Indirect This item is within the MLA 50229 boundary but not within a pit area.
17	Government Survey Marker Portion 52	Intact	Intact	Representative	Local	Soldier settlement survey marker tree. Surviving example of marked tree relating to surveys for the Soldier Settlement Scheme.	Indirect This item is within the MLA 50229 boundary but not within a pit area.
18	Holding Yard Posts	Ruin	Minor Modification	Rare	Local	Demonstrates vernacular construction of holding yards.	Indirect This item is within the MLA 50229 boundary but not within a pit area.
19	Wainwrights "Grosmont" Track and Sheep Fence	Ruin	Minor Modification	Rare	Local	Vernacular construction for sheep fencing, common response to dingo problem and lack of man power – fences replaced shepherds.	Indirect This item is within the MLA 50229 boundary but not within a pit area.
20	Wainwrights Bridge	Ruin	Major Modification	Rare	Local	Demonstrates local vernacular bridge construction by private individual.	Indirect. This item is within the MLA 50229 boundary but not within a pit area.
21	"Settlers Bridge" Mud Creek	Intact	Intact	Representative	Local/Social	Demonstrates local vernacular bridge construction. Lottery held by community to name bridge. The bridge has high local significance.	Indirect This item is within the MLA boundary but not within a pit area. Impact may occur if the bridge is upgraded to accommodate increased traffic.
22	Road Reserve Survey Marker	Intact	Intact	Representative	Local	Road marker. Marked tree relating to surveys of the area.	None This item is outside the MLA boundary.
23	Juandah Homestead	Intact	Intact	Representative	Local	The item is an identifiable State-wide cultural and/or community group and/or historical/geographical heritage context.	Indirect This item is outside of the MLA boundary.
24	Juandah Creek Bridge	Ruin	Minor Modification	Representative	Local	Demonstrates local vernacular bridge construction.	Indirect This item is outside of the MLA boundary. however any activities to change creek flow may impact the bridge.
25	Wandoan Jackson Road reserve	Intact	Intact	Representative	Local/Social	Stock route in use possibly from the Pastoral period.	Direct. This item is within the MLA 50230 boundary and passes through both Frank Creek pit and Woleebee pit.
26	Wandoan Railway	Intact	Intact	Representative	Local	Indicative of the rail system which fostered development of the District	Indirect. Any upgrade to the rail line will cause impact however the railway building itself is located in O'Sullivan Park and will not be impacted.
27	Wandoan Cemetery	Intact	Intact	Representative	Local/Social	The cemetery has high local significance with high community recognition. The cemetery is an historical record of Soldier Settlement families.	Indirect Increased highway traffic, the proximity of the rail spur and blasting may affect the conduct of funerals at the cemetery.



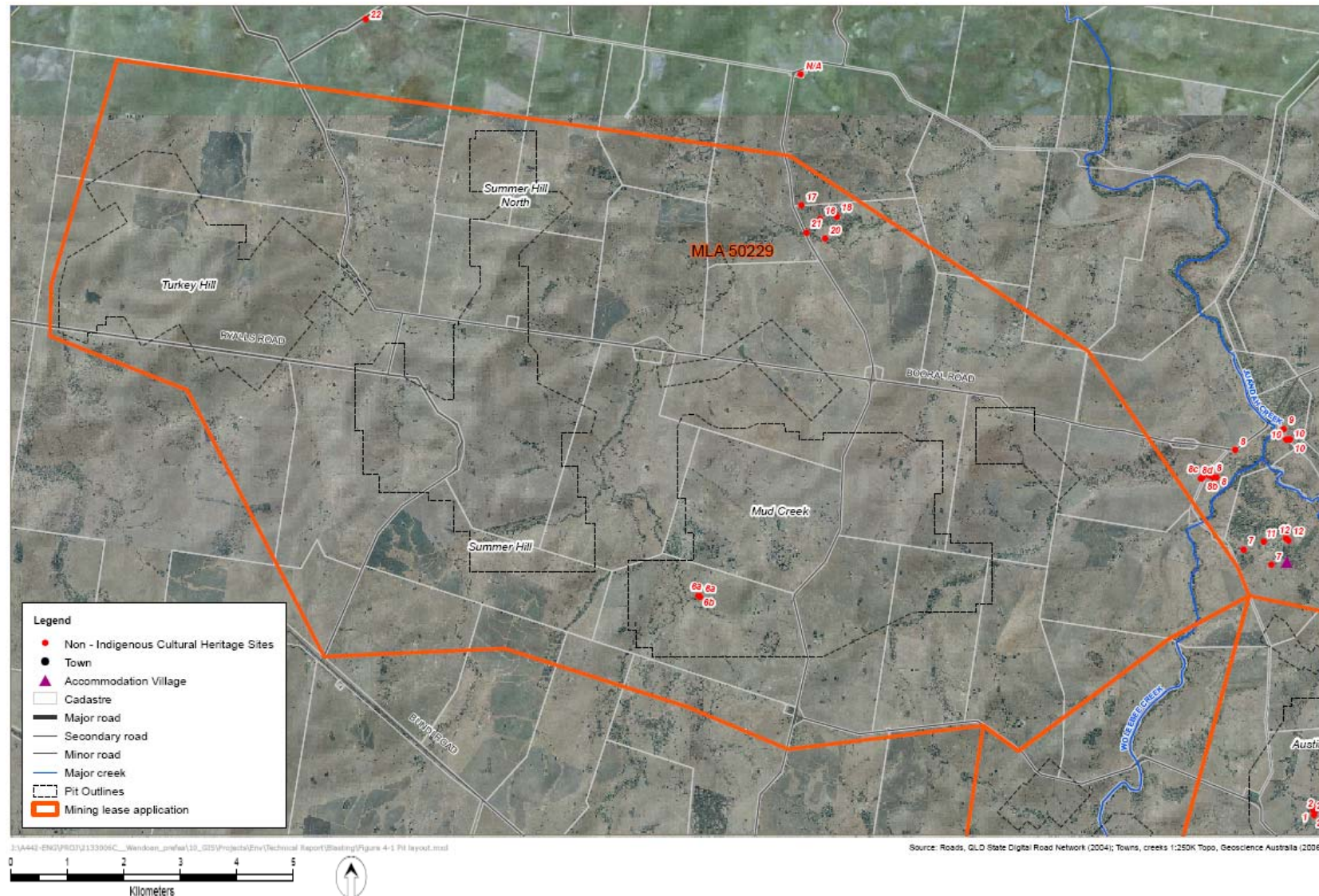


Figure 3-1 MLA 50229 location of recorded items<sup>35</sup>

<sup>35</sup> Repeated item numbers indicate separate items within the one site complex.





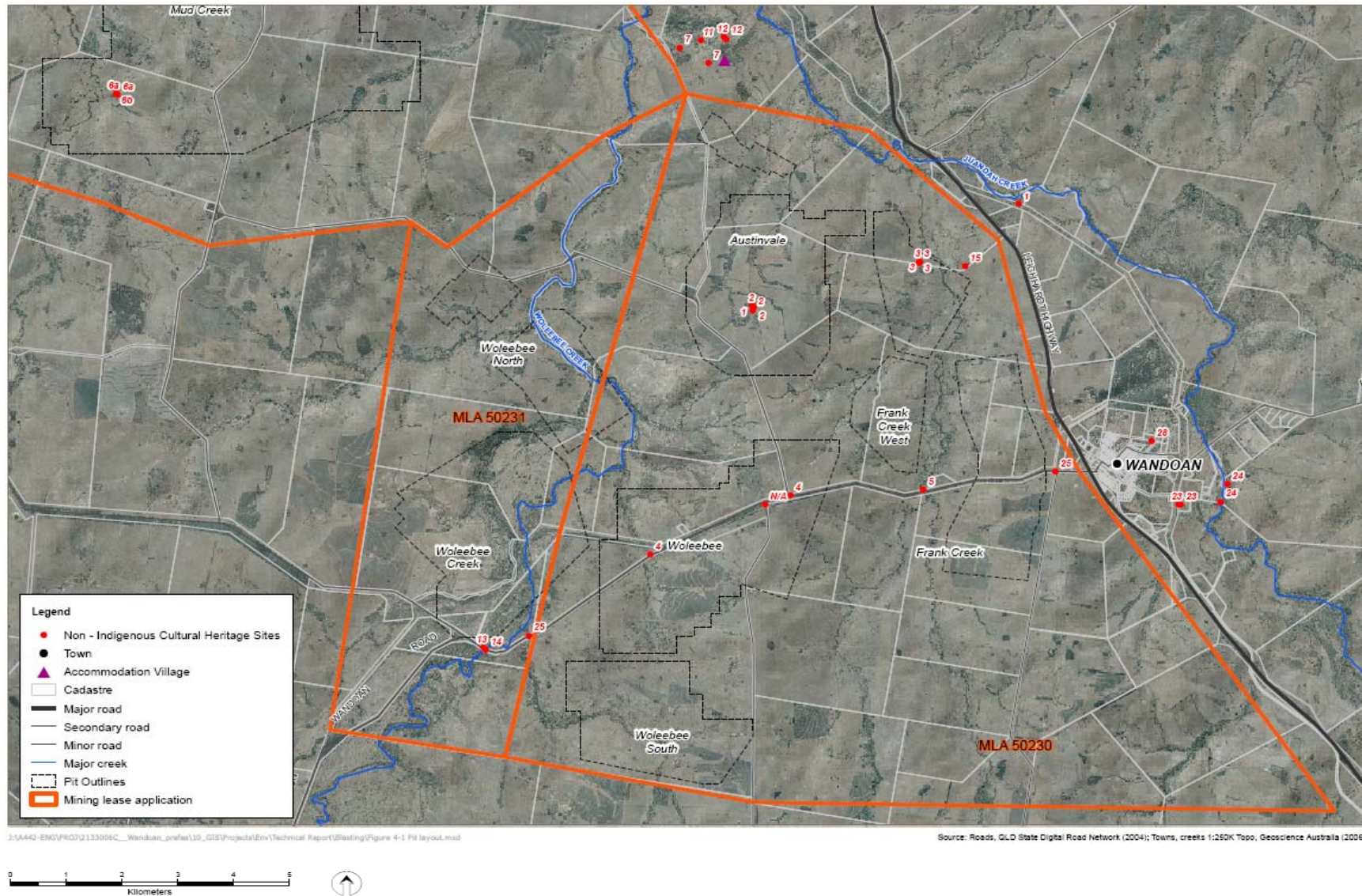
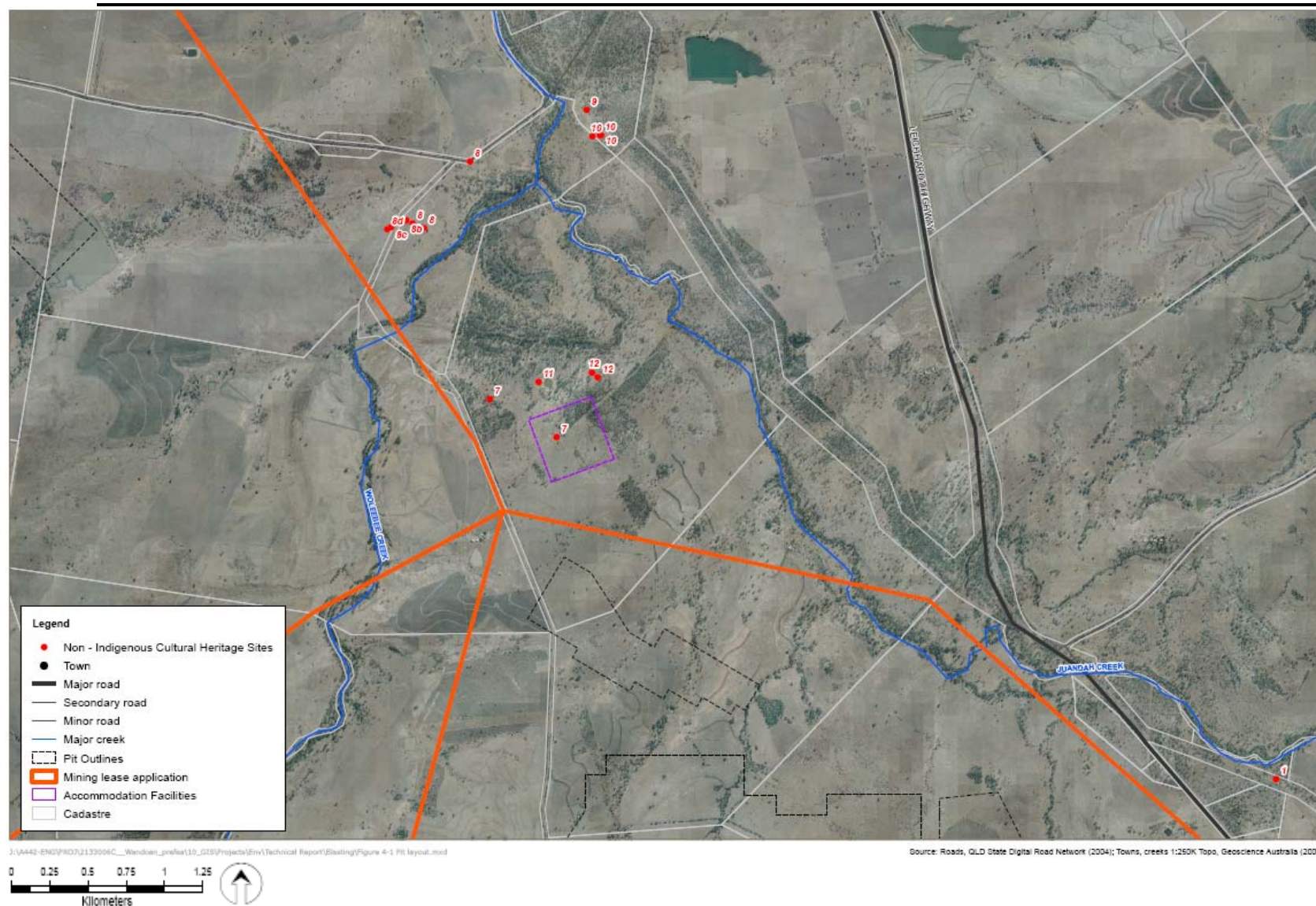


Figure 3-2 MLA 50230 and 50231 location of recorded items<sup>36</sup>

<sup>36</sup> Repeated item numbers indicate separate items within the one site complex.







**Figure 3-3 MLA Accommodation area location of recorded item<sup>37</sup>**

<sup>37</sup> Repeated item numbers indicate separate items within the one site complex.

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## 4.0 Mitigation measures

This section outlines the recommended mitigation measures and strategies for the known and potential non-indigenous cultural heritage items within the Project area and for items which may be within the area of potential indirect impact from the development. Table 4-1 outlines the mitigation measures for each item. The aim of heritage management is to try to mitigate the negative impacts on the historical resource. The condition and integrity of the identified items has been considered. These items were then considered in terms of the potential impacts posed by the development. In order to propose relevant mitigation measures the following questions were considered:

- how can the proposed development respect or enhance the heritage significance of the item or area?
- how do certain aspects of the development negatively impact on the heritage significance and can those impacts be mitigated?
- have other sympathetic solutions been considered and discounted and for what reasons?

It was found that in-situ conservation of the items is not likely to be compatible with the Project scope. All items were considered to be of local significance. Locally rare items include the Booral Homestead and the Booral meat shed. All other items were representative.

The Booral homestead is outside the MLA boundary and potentially can be maintained with a sympathetic reuse. If this is not practicable then the Booral homestead and meat shed could be considered for relocation.

The act of relocation usually removes from the building a great part of its heritage significance as its context and its historic curtilage is lost. Relocation does however lead to some form of conservation of the building and its long-term enjoyment.

Accurate recording of these items prior to removal is crucial to maintaining an understanding of these patterns. Leaving the house in its current condition in place is not considered to be an option due to health and safety issues and security requirements for the Project.

Sympathetic solutions have been considered and discounted for the recorded items, with the exception of the Booral Precinct (see Section 4.2.2). The nature of the mining operation means that the retention of small pockets of land containing single historical items in isolation would possibly hamper mining operations.

Also it would not be a satisfactory conservation outcome for buildings to be retained in these small pockets for the following reasons:

- the context of an overall historical pattern of development would be lost;
- pockets containing items would have major access difficulties and could not be maintained;

- 
- vandalism and occupational health and safety considerations would potentially be an ongoing issue; and
  - the level of significance generally does not warrant a high level of intervention.

## **4.1 Recommendations**

No items mentioned in this report are formally registered on any State or Commonwealth Registers. No items within the Project area are listed on the local planning registers.

The recorded items described in the report are locally significant but do not meet the requirements for inclusion in any State or Commonwealth Register.

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

### **4.1.1 General**

**Recommendation:** To enhance the heritage significance of the recorded items and the stories and community values which attach to the physical remains and the landscape in general, a community led 'history' of the area should be commissioned. The community believes that sufficient information and expertise is available locally and the support should be in the form of finances for archiving, collation and digitisation of records and compilation and publishing of the Wandoan history. This history is seen as a valuable tool in promoting the heritage values of the district.

**Recommendation:** WJV should consult with the community, the RSL, the Juandah Historical Society and the Dalby Regional Council regarding the commissioning of a of community memorial to the Soldier settlers.

**Recommendation:** WJV undertake consultation with the community, regarding other projects they may wish to develop with regard to the history of the area, for example documentation of the schools in the district if required.

### **4.1.2 Booral Precinct**

#### **Homestead and meat house**

The preferred management option for the conservation of the Booral homestead would be to maintain the house in its present location with a sympathetic reuse which retains its structure and form.

If this is not practicable, then the Booral homestead could be considered for relocation, possibly to the Juandah Precinct

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The act of relocation usually changes a building's heritage significance as its context and its historic curtilage is lost. Relocation does however lead to some form of conservation of the building and its long-term enjoyment.

The preferred option of the meat house would be to stabilise the structure and maintain it in place. If this is not practicable then the meat house should be assessed, established and relocated.

**Recommendation:** The WJV to consider:

1. Retaining the Booral house on site with a sympathetic re use; or
2. Removing the building to another location with a sympathetic re use;
3. Retaining the meat house on site after stabilising; or
4. The meat house should be stabilised and removed to the Juandah Precinct after consultation with the community.

Prior to any actions, a structural engineer and/or heritage architect should be contracted to assess the Booral homestead and the meat house. The assessment should:

- include archival photographic recording and a physical description of the structure to record evidence of the design of the structures, preparation of a conservation plan for the buildings and advice on requirements to protect the structures;
- if they are to remain in place; or
- if they are to be removed
- the proponent should consult with the Juandah Historical Society and the community regarding a suitable relocation site on or off the Project area for these structures, if they are to be moved.

#### 4.1.3 Wandoan Jackson Stock route and telegraph route

The route and the remnants of the telegraph pole are listed on the EPA inventory. This inventory has no formal status but includes items of interest that have been reported to the EPA for consideration.

The EPA has been consulted by BCA regarding plans to impact the stock route and the telegraph materials. The actions suggested by the EPA are provided below.

**Recommendation:** A written letter should be forwarded to the EPA cultural heritage unit (Toowoomba) detailing the nature of the impacts to the stock route so the database can be updated.

#### 4.1.4 Other recorded items

**Recommendation:** Within the Project area, where possible, items other than standing

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structures should be left in place.

Where survey trees and original boundary fences are to be removed, the advice of the Project surveyor should be obtained regarding Department of Natural Resources & Water, and Department of Main Roads' requirements, prior to removal.

Other items which cannot be left in place have been adequately recorded as part of this impact assessment, (unless otherwise specified) and no further action is required.

#### **4.1.5 Management of items to be left in place and discovery of items during construction**

**Recommendation:** A cultural heritage management plan should be developed to:

- record and manage any items that will remain in place to prevent inadvertent impacts during the mine activities; and
- record and manage any items that may be identified during the planning of the development or during construction.

#### **4.1.6 Summary**

Table 4-1 provides a list of mitigation measures regarding non-indigenous cultural heritage.



<b>Table 4-1 Management Strategy for Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Items</b>			
<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Heritage Item</b>	<b>Significance Assessment</b>	<b>Management Strategy</b>
1	Dairy Complex	Local heritage significance	This item has been recorded and no further archaeological work is required.
2	House	Local heritage significance	No further action required.
3	Shed	Local heritage significance	No further action required.
4	Telegraph/Telephone Pole	Local heritage significance	No further action required.
5	Soldier Settlement Roads	Local heritage significance	Outside of pit impact areas, leave in place and avoid.
6a	Booral Boundary Fence	Local heritage significance	This item has been recorded and no further archaeological work is required.
6b	Avon View Survey Tree	Local heritage significance	This item has been recorded and no further archaeological work is required.
7	Booral Petrified Wood Outcrop	Local economic significance	Outside the MLA area, leave in place and avoid.
8	Booral Homestead	High local heritage significance	See recommendations above.
8a	Booral Meat Shed	High local heritage significance	See recommendations above.
8b	Booral Tick Reservoir	Representative/local heritage significance	Outside the MLA area, leave in place and avoid.
8c	Booral Rubbish Dump	Scientific significance	Undertake excavation and collection of material by qualified archeologist to maximize research value of the dump. The material should be curated with the Booral house if possible.
8d	Booral Fencing	Local heritage significance	Outside the MLA area, leave in place and avoid.
9	Road Gang Camp	Local heritage significance	Outside the MLA area, leave in place and avoid.
10	Juandah Ck Coach Stop	Local heritage significance	Outside the MLA area, leave in place and avoid.
11	Government Dam	Local heritage significance	Outside the MLA area, leave in place and avoid.
12	Dairy Farm – Ruin	Local heritage significance	Outside the MLA area, leave in place and avoid.
13	Woleebee Ck Bridge	Local heritage significance	Outside of pit impact areas, leave in place and avoid.

<b>Table 4-1 Management Strategy for Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Items</b>			
<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Heritage Item</b>	<b>Significance Assessment</b>	<b>Management Strategy</b>
14	Woleebee Ck Road Survey Tree	Local heritage significance	If possible, leave in place.  If to be removed the advice of the Project surveyor should be obtained regarding Department of Natural Resources & Water, and Department of Main Roads' requirements, prior to removal.
15	Survey Tree	Local heritage significance	If possible, leave in place.  If to be removed the advice of the Project surveyor should be obtained regarding Department of Natural Resources & Water, and Department of Main Roads' requirements, prior to removal.
16	Location of Ring Barkers Camp	Local heritage significance	Outside of pit impact areas, leave in place and avoid.
17	Government Survey Marker	Local heritage significance	Outside of pit impact areas, leave in place and avoid.
18	Holding Yard Posts	Local heritage significance	Outside of pit impact areas, leave in place and avoid.
19	Wainwrights Track and Sheep Fence	Local heritage significance	Outside of pit impact areas, leave in place and avoid.
20	Wainwrights Bridge	Local heritage significance	Outside of pit impact areas, leave in place and avoid.
21	"Settlers Bridge" Mud Creek	Local social significance	Consult the community if the bridge is to be modified or removed. Retain the name.
22	Road Reserve Survey Marker	Local heritage significance	Outside the MLA area, leave in place and avoid.
23	Juandah Homestead	Local and state heritage significance	Consult with the Juandah Historical Society and the EPA if any works are proposed that may impact on the structures. Undertake condition survey to establish baseline against any potential impacts from proposed blasting, and take appropriate actions if required.
24	Juandah Creek Bridge	Local heritage significance	Outside the MLA area, leave in place and avoid.

Table 4-1 Management Strategy for Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Items			
Site No.	Heritage Item	Significance Assessment	Management Strategy
25	Wandoan Jackson Road stock route/road reserve	Local heritage significance	Notify the EPA that the road will be closed.
26	Wandoan Railway	Local heritage significance	Consult with the EPA regarding any upgrade of the line or facilities.
27	Wandoan Cemetery	Local historical and social significance	Outside the MLA area. Blasting operations and train movements should consider funeral service times during operation of the mine, buy liaising with local funeral service providers.

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The following summarises the mitigation measures outlined in Table 4-1:

- consult with the community and the Juandah Historical Society with regard to the management of historical items identified in this report;
  - undertake if feasible excavation, collection and analysis by a qualified archeologist at the Booral bottle dump site (material and report to be managed by the Juandah Historical Society);
  - undertake if feasible a structural assessment by a structural engineer and/or heritage architect of the meat shed and undertake removal of the meat house possibly to the Juandah historical precinct;
  - undertake if feasible structural and heritage architectural assessments and recording of the Booral homestead;
  - consider sympathetic re-use of the Booral homestead, or removal of the homestead to the Juandah historical precinct;
  - assist in the development of a community based oral history study to document the local history of Wandoan and to mitigate against the impact of the proposal on the historical knowledge within the local community;
  - assist with collating the records of the Grosmont School and other local schools if relevant;
  - retain the survey markers where possible, and seek advice from the Project surveyor regarding the status of the markers and any legislative requirements relating to their retention or removal;
  - identify on Project drawings all adjacent historical resources to prevent inadvertent impacts and identify on drawings and maps items in the Project area which can remain to avoid inadvertent impacts;
  - retain the Settlers Bridge, or if modification needs to occur, retain the name 'Settlers Bridge' at that location;
  - no further action is required for recorded items other than those specified, but consider retention in place if possible; and
  - develop a cultural heritage management plan for the resources that have been identified and that may be identified during the planning and construction stages.
- See Attachment 1 for draft cultural heritage management plan.

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## 5.0 References

Godwin, L. & S. L'Oste Brown *Review of cultural heritage issues in the vicinity of the proposed Nathan Dam Dawson River*, Central Queensland QDEH, 1995.

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

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

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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.

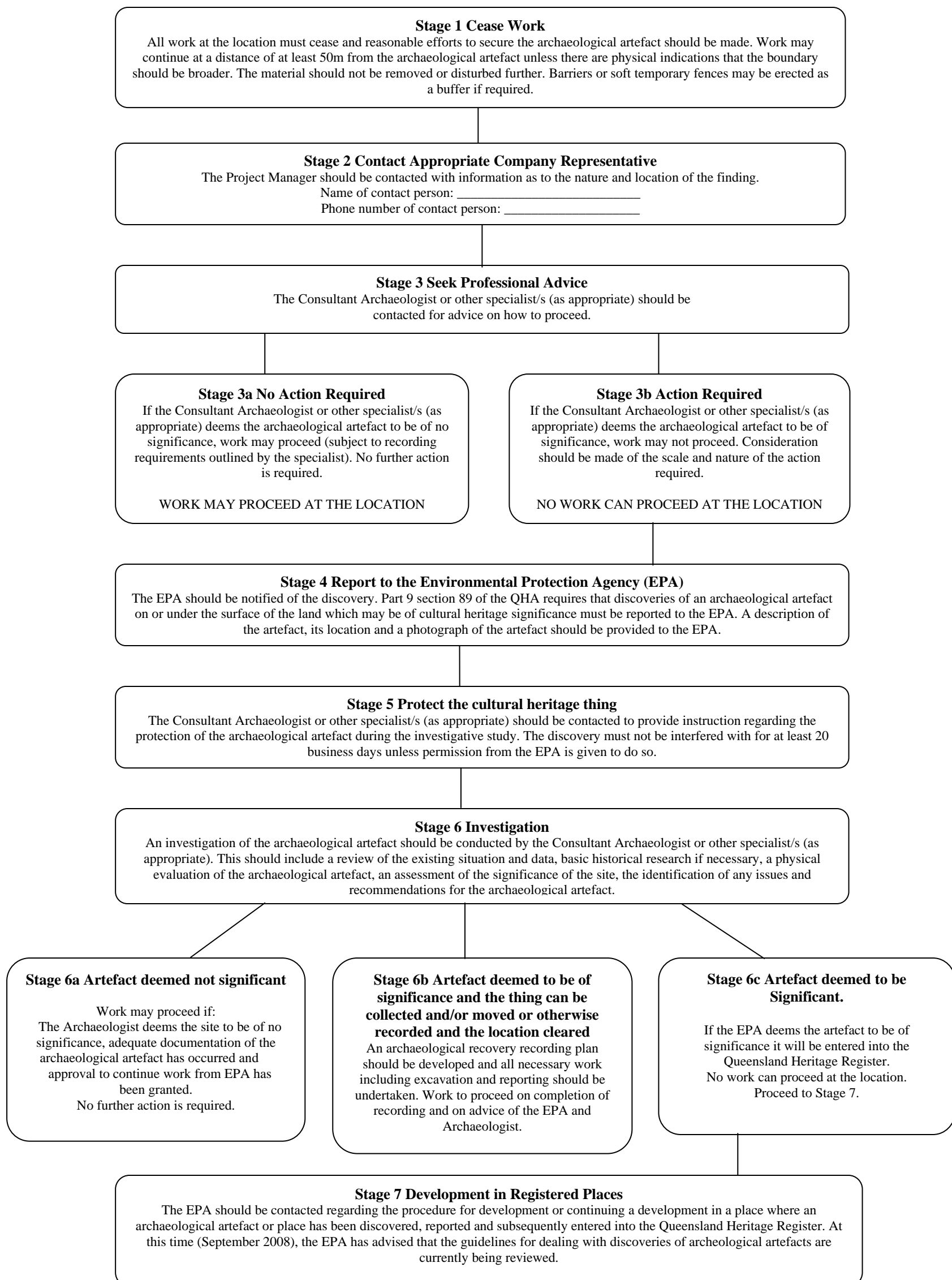
**ATTACHMENT 1**

**CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT  
PLAN**



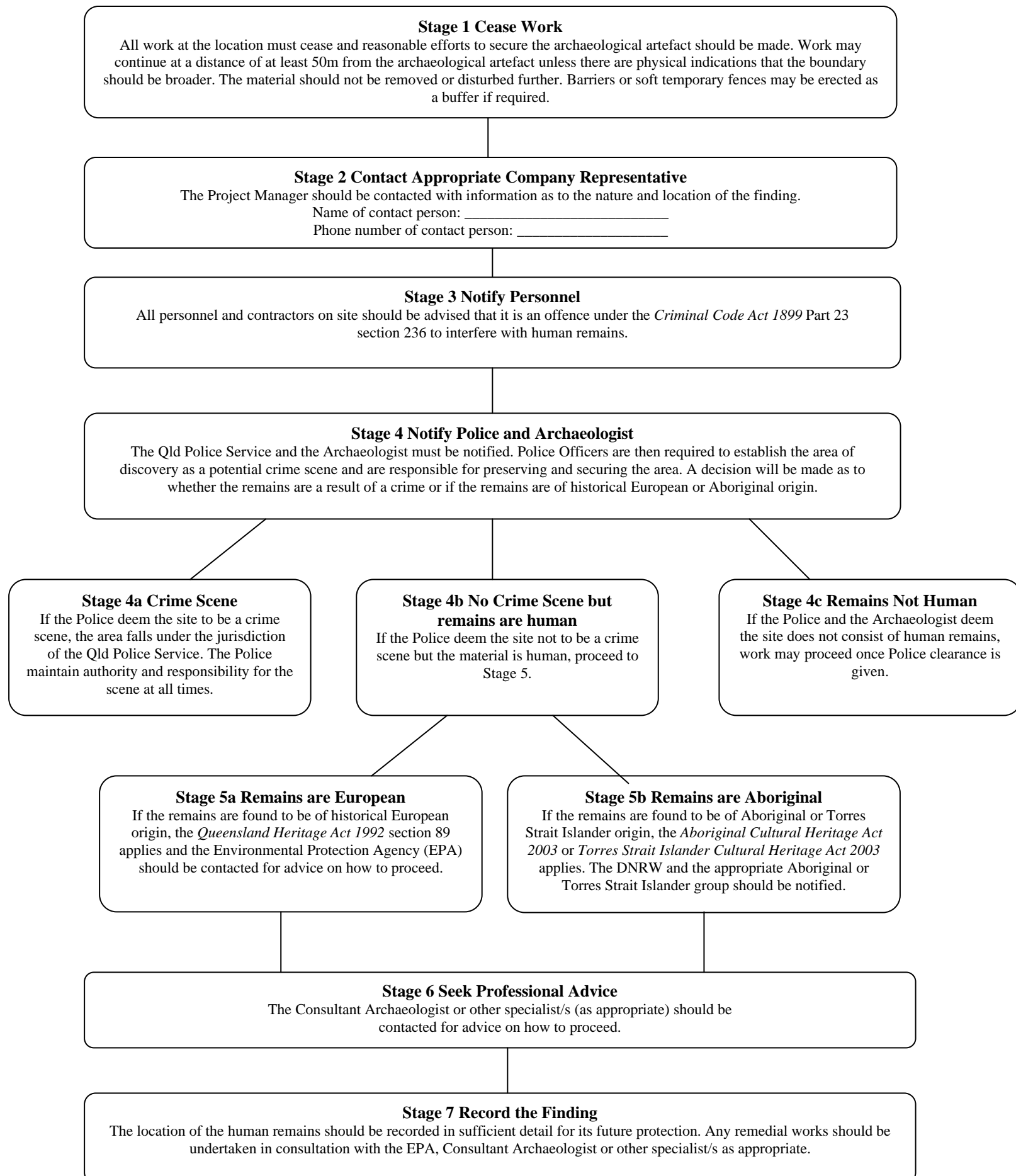
## Historical Material Procedure Chart

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*.

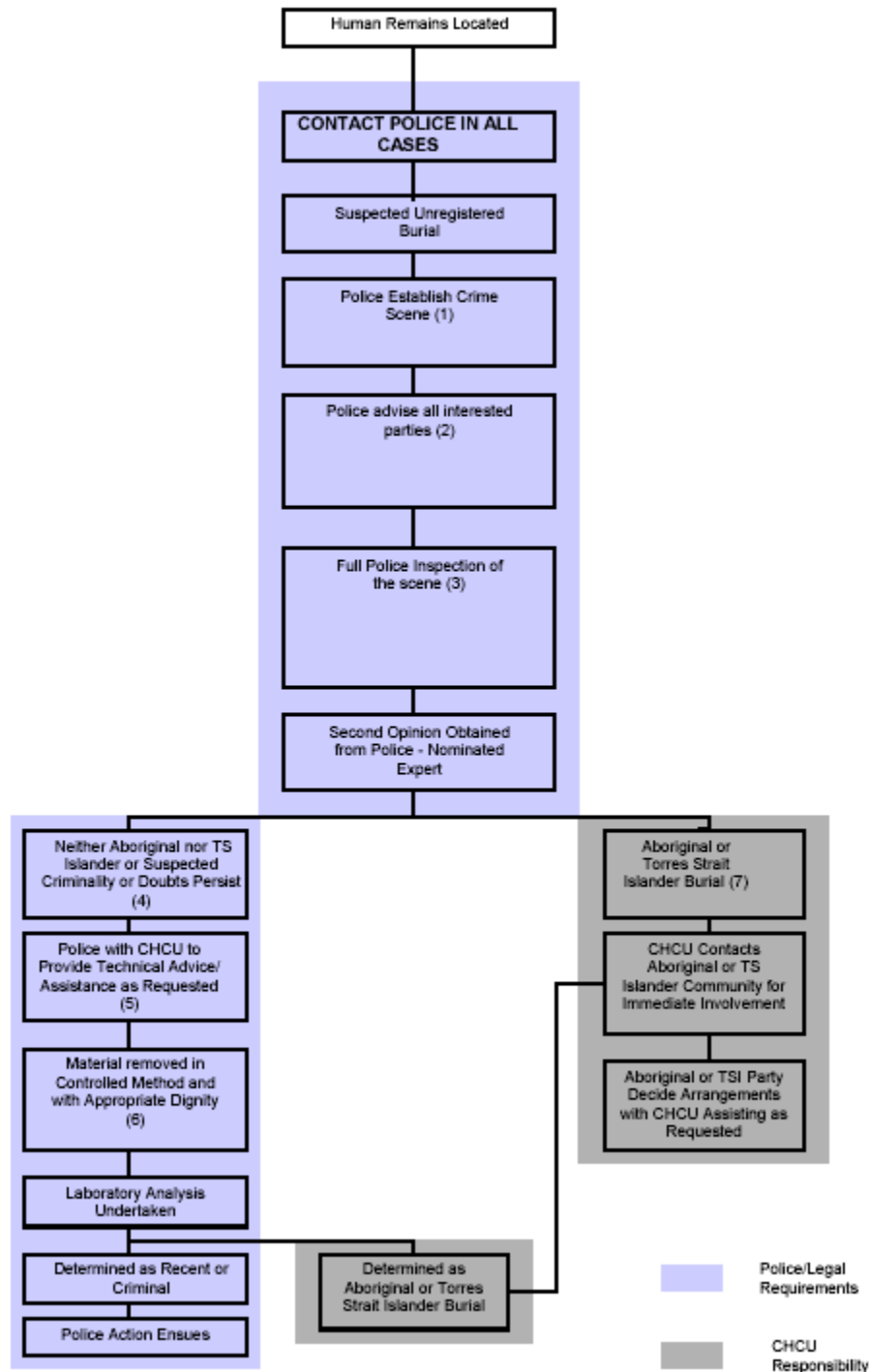


## Burials Procedure Chart

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).



## **ATTACHMENT 2**

### **GLOSSARY**

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<i>Colonial</i>	Queensland was a colony from 1859 until joining the other colonies 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>

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	<p>Currency:</p> <p>1 pound (£) = \$2 (at the time of conversion –February 1966)</p> <p>1 shilling = 1/20 of a pound</p> <p>1 penny = 1/12 of a shilling</p>
<i>Integrity</i>	<p>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.</p>
<i>MLA</i>	<p>Mining Lease Application</p>
<i>Significance</i>	<p>The meaning or value ascribed to the cultural landscape. It normally stems from a combination of association and integrity.</p>
<i>Significance Criteria</i>	<p>See Attachment 4</p>



**ATTACHMENT 3**

**INVENTORY AND PHOTOGRAPHIC  
RECORD**

Waypoint	Easting	Northing	Location
193	795173	7107374	Stock route
194	792859	7107036	Wandoan Jackson Rd Frank Creek
195	790533	7106939	Grosmont road junction telephone poles
196	790093	7106778	Wandoan Jackson Road Brigalow in road reserve
197	788081	7105863	Wandoan Jackson Road Telephone and fence posts
198	785959	7104376	Wandoan Jackson Road One Arm Creek
199	785163	7104160	Wandoan Jackson Bridge Wolobee Creek
200	785206	7104119	Survey tree
201	778736	7114307	Avon view survey tree
202	778744	7114302	Avon view North south fence
203	778765	7114274	Avon view east west fence
204	788108	7116428	Booral homestead
205	788052	7116438	Booral outbuildings – meat shed
206	788020	7116463	Booral outbuildings
207	787972	7116488	Booral outbuildings – tick reservoir
208	787861	7116437	Booral outbuildings – rubbish dump
209	787829	7116418	Booral outbuildings - fencing
210	788453	7116927	Booral Gates
211	789331	7117318	Dole camp
212	789375	7117120	Coach Paddock
213	789440	7117132	Coach Paddock
214	789432	7117128	Coach Paddock track
215	788602	7115137	Petrified wood outcrop
216	788970	7115270	1950 dam Lot 110
217	789370	7115340	pre WWI dairy
218	789414	7115303	pre WWI dairy
219	789105	7114850	Petrified wood location
220	780690	7120871	Settlers Bridge
221	789857	7110471	Haul Road dairy
222	789857	7110473	Dairy silo
223	789847	7110473	Milk shed
224	789866	7110403	Fibro house
225	789896	7110387	Dunny
226	789876	7110336	Chook pen
227	793592	7111146	Survey tree
228	792796	7111219	shed
229	792799	7111215	shed
230	792794	7111206	shed
231	792784	7111211	shed
232	797320	7106771	Juandah historic site
233	797368	7106772	Juandah historic site
235	780586	7123728	Grosmont School
236	772709	7124723	Survey tree road reserve
237	750405	7132237	Peek a doo school
238	798063	7106828	Juandah Creek Bridge remnants
239	798180	7107145	Juandah Creek Bridge remnants
240	204738	7092483	Gulugaba School
241	780597	7121353	Sylvan Hills Portion 52 tree above Settlers Bridge
242	781028	7120754	Wainwrights bridge
243	781235	7121162	Sylvan Hills Holding yard
244	781179	7121241	Sylvan Hills Road and fence
245	780938	7121104	Sylvan Hills Ring barkers camp

Format: UTM M/D/Y H:M:S 10.00 hrs Datum[115]: WGS 84

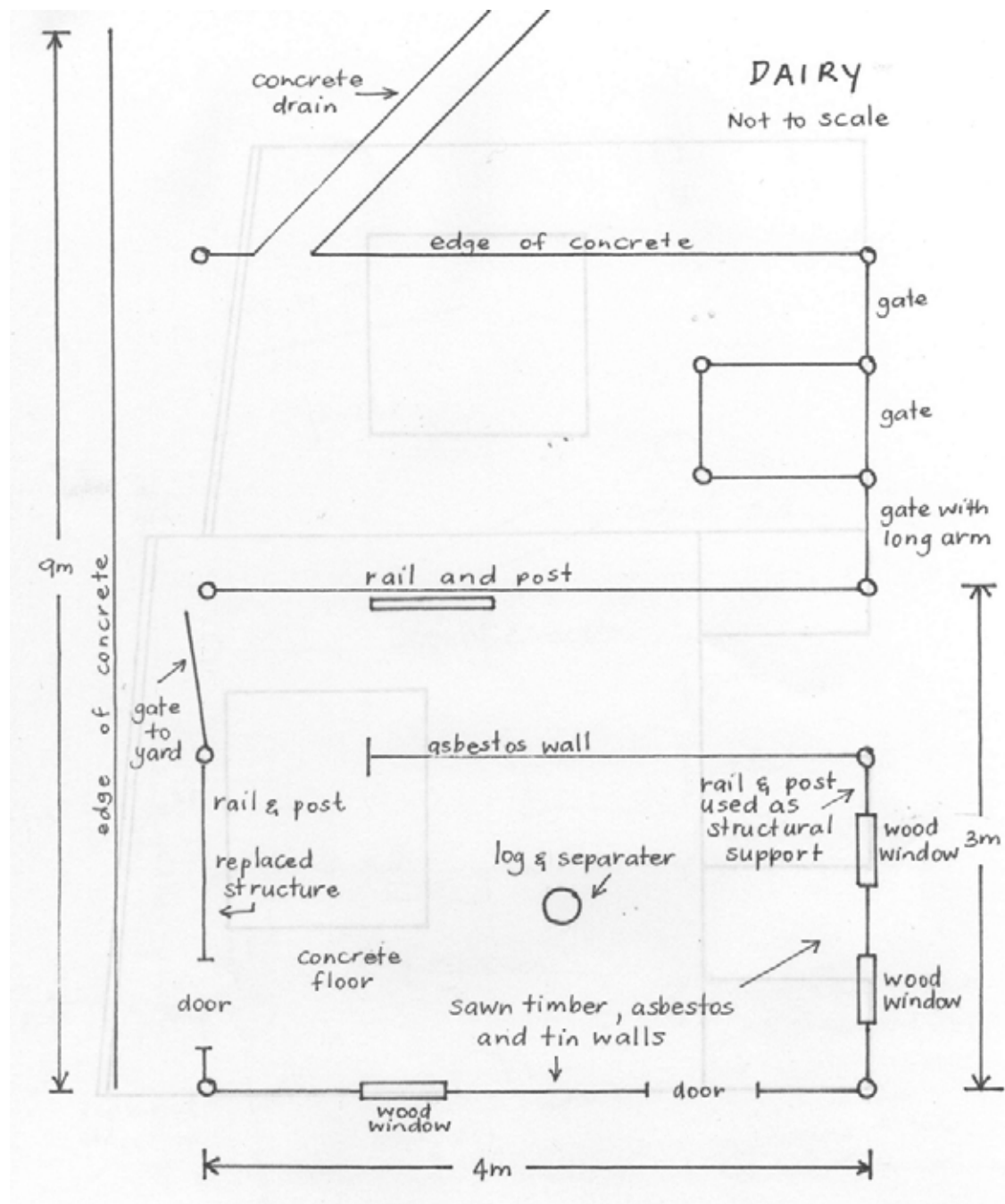
Zone 55 J

## Wandoan 1

### Dairy Complex

<b>Site Type:</b>	Dairy Complex
<b>Category:</b>	Historic
<b>Date:</b>	1950's
<b>Physical Description:</b>	Wood, corrugated iron and fibro milk shed, concrete silo platform, local timber wood yards.
<b>Integrity/Condition:</b>	Intact/substantially intact.
<b>Principal Themes:</b>	Developing rural economies.
<b>Sub Themes:</b>	Encouraging selection, closer settlement and immigration.
<b>Heritage Listing:</b>	None.
<b>Significance:</b>	The area has significance at a local level for demonstrating the pattern of land use in the area arising from the subdivision of larger grazing lots into smaller dairy farms.
<b>Comments:</b>	Demonstrates local vernacular construction. The earliest pattern being of closely-spaced dairies for the hand milking of small herds, the whole milk being separated into cream which was sent to the local butter factory while the skim milk was used to feed calves or pigs. This pattern of land use is demonstrated in extant structures throughout the site.
<b>Impacts:</b>	High impact, the complex is in the vicinity of the haul road.
<b>Waypoint:</b>	221, 222, 223.







## Wandoan 2

### House

<b>Site Type:</b>	Dwelling
<b>Category:</b>	Historic
<b>Date:</b>	First half of 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Physical Description:</b>	Fibro and sawn timber house.
<b>Integrity/Condition:</b>	Intact/substantially intact.
<b>Principal Themes:</b>	Developing rural economies.
<b>Sub Themes:</b>	Encouraging selection, closer settlement and immigration.
<b>Heritage Listing:</b>	None.
<b>Significance:</b>	The area has significance at a local level for demonstrating the pattern of land use in the area arising from the subdivision of larger grazing lots into smaller dairy farms.
<b>Comments:</b>	Demonstrates vernacular fibro house construction associated with dairying.
<b>Impacts:</b>	High impact, the house is in the vicinity of the haul road.
<b>Waypoint:</b>	224, 225, 226.





## Wandoan 3

### Shed

<b>Site Type:</b>	Storage shed and garage
<b>Category:</b>	Historic
<b>Date:</b>	First half of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Physical Description:</b>	Sawn timber two room shed with wood window covers and collapsed wood shed with farm debris. Lysaght corrugated iron.
<b>Integrity/Condition:</b>	Minor modification/substantially intact.
<b>Principal Themes:</b>	Encouraging selection, closer settlement and immigration.
<b>Sub Themes:</b>	Agriculture (Dairying and soldier settlement post WWII).
<b>Heritage Listing:</b>	None.
<b>Significance:</b>	Local significance as part of dairy farm. Demonstrates vernacular construction associated with 1950s dairying.
<b>Comments:</b>	Debris includes old car chassis.
<b>Impacts:</b>	High impact, the shed is in the vicinity of the haul road.
<b>Waypoint:</b>	228, 229, 230, 231.





## Wandoan 4

### Telegraph/Telephone pole

<b>Site Type:</b>	Telegraph/Telephone pole
<b>Category:</b>	Historic
<b>Address/Location:</b>	Wandoan Jackson Road/Grosmont Road
<b>Date:</b>	20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Physical Description:</b>	Lone upright poles
<b>Integrity/Condition:</b>	Minor modification/Intact.
<b>Principal Themes:</b>	Developing transport and communication networks.
<b>Sub Themes:</b>	Providing postal, telegraphic and telephone services.
<b>Heritage Listing:</b>	None. The road is on the EPA inventory with the following note: 22315 Camping Reserve and Stock Route Wandoan Taroom Shire. The original stock route is now covered by the Wandoan Jackson Road. Likewise an early telegraph line ran along this route. Some cypress pine posts and several china/glass conductors still apparent lying in the road reserve.
<b>Significance:</b>	The site has significance at a local level for demonstrating the development of communication in the area.
<b>Comments:</b>	Lone upright poles are found along the Wandoan Jackson Road reserve and adjacent paddocks. Made from rough hewn local timber.
<b>Impacts:</b>	High impact, this road will be closed.
<b>Waypoint:</b>	195, 197.



## Wandoan 5

### Soldier settlement roads

<b>Site Type:</b>	Road system
<b>Category:</b>	Historic
<b>Address/Location:</b>	Example at Peakes Road
<b>Date:</b>	Post 1950
<b>Physical Description:</b>	Road system linking the Soldier Settlement holdings. Roads were named alphabetically (A, B, C). This was later changed in some cases due to confusion created for service providers.
<b>Integrity/Condition:</b>	Intact/Intact.
<b>Principal Themes:</b>	Developing transport and communication networks.
<b>Sub Themes:</b>	Establishing roads and road transport services.
<b>Heritage Listing:</b>	None.
<b>Significance:</b>	Local significance. The road system was developed as part of the soldier settlement tenure to provide reliable access between properties. Reliable access was important in developing the local economy.
<b>Comments:</b>	Reported to be one of the first construction jobs undertaken by the Theiss Bros, a Queensland construction firm established in 1948. Theiss has been involved in the development of coal mines in Queensland.
<b>Impacts:</b>	High impact as some roads will be closed.
<b>Waypoint:</b>	194



## Wandoan 6a

### Booral boundary fence

<b>Site Type:</b>	Boundary fencing
<b>Category:</b>	Historic
<b>Address/Location:</b>	Avon view Grosmont Road.
<b>Date:</b>	Late 1800s?
<b>Physical Description:</b>	Portion of boundary fence for Booral.
<b>Integrity/Condition:</b>	Intact/Intact.
<b>Principal Themes:</b>	Developing rural economies.
<b>Sub Themes:</b>	Establishing pastoral empires.
<b>Heritage Listing:</b>	None.
<b>Significance:</b>	Local significance. The fence was part of the original boundary for the Booral holding.
<b>Comments:</b>	North, south and east west portions still standing.
<b>Impacts:</b>	
<b>Waypoint:</b>	202, 203





## Wandoan 6b

### Avon view Survey Tree

<b>Site Type:</b>	Survey Tree
<b>Category:</b>	Historic
<b>Address/Location:</b>	Avon view Grosmont Road.
<b>Date:</b>	Late 1800s?
<b>Physical Description:</b>	Dead tree with marked blaze and smaller blaze at base.
<b>Integrity/Condition:</b>	Intact/Intact.
<b>Principal Themes:</b>	Surveying and exploring the landscape.
<b>Sub Themes:</b>	Looking for land with pastoral, agricultural or extractive potential.
<b>Heritage Listing:</b>	None.
<b>Significance:</b>	Local significance. The survey tree marks an original boundary for the Booral holding.
<b>Comments:</b>	Arrow on top and the letter M below.
<b>Impacts:</b>	High impact
<b>Waypoint:</b>	201



## Wandoan 7

### Booral petrified wood outcrop

<b>Site Type:</b>	Rock outcrop
<b>Category:</b>	Natural
<b>Address/Location:</b>	Booral property
<b>Physical Description:</b>	Low hillslope with petrified wood outcropping.
<b>Integrity/Condition:</b>	Intact/Intact.
<b>Principal Themes:</b>	Developing rural economies.
<b>Sub Themes:</b>	Encouraging the growth of tourism.
<b>Heritage Listing:</b>	None.
<b>Significance:</b>	Local economic significance. Petrified wood tourism mentioned by several people as a means of bringing tourism to the town.
<b>Comments:</b>	According to the owner this is one of the local sources for petrified wood. Tourists come to Wandoan to gather the material.
<b>Impacts:</b>	High impact.
<b>Waypoint:</b>	215





## Wandoan 8

### Booral homestead

<b>Site Type:</b>	Homestead
<b>Category:</b>	Historic
<b>Address/Location:</b>	Booral Road
<b>Date:</b>	1900
<b>Physical Description:</b>	Original Booral homestead.
<b>Integrity/Condition:</b>	Material Modification/Intact.
<b>Principal Themes:</b>	Developing rural economies.
<b>Sub Themes:</b>	Establishing pastoral empires.
<b>Heritage Listing:</b>	None.
<b>Significance:</b>	Rare/ local historical significance. Demonstrates local vernacular construction.
<b>Comments:</b>	This is an example of turn of the century housing constructed after the resumption of <i>Juandah</i> holding. The house is constructed of cypress pine sourced from Jackson. The western room at the rear is reported to be the maid's room. Old mulberry trees were at the back of the house. An Athol Pine stump is located at the back of house – this type of tree required little water so it was a popular planting. Modifications include concrete re-stumping, iron poles used to support verandah and aluminium windows.
<b>Impacts:</b>	High impact.
<b>Waypoint:</b>	204



## Wandoan 8a

### Booral Meat Shed

<b>Site Type:</b>	Meat shed
<b>Category:</b>	Historic
<b>Address/Location:</b>	Booral Road
<b>Date:</b>	1900
<b>Physical Description:</b>	Original meat shed with original bark roofing.
<b>Integrity/Condition:</b>	Minor modification/Standing ruin.
<b>Principal Themes:</b>	Developing rural economies.
<b>Sub Themes:</b>	Establishing pastoral empires.
<b>Heritage Listing:</b>	None.
<b>Significance:</b>	Rare/ local historical significance. Demonstrates early local construction.
<b>Comments:</b>	Early construction methods utilising locally sourced materials. Remnants of bark roofing remain. The roof is patched with sawn timber and corrugated iron. Small extension at rear. The adjacent yards were burned in the late 1940s because of an outbreak of tetanus.
<b>Impacts:</b>	High impact.
<b>Waypoint:</b>	205





## Wandoan 8b

### Booral tick reservoir

<b>Site Type:</b>	Tick reservoir
<b>Category:</b>	Historic
<b>Address/Location:</b>	Booral homestead complex, Booral Road.
<b>Date:</b>	1950 -1989
<b>Physical Description:</b>	Reservoir for tick dip with concrete floor.
<b>Integrity/Condition:</b>	Intact/Intact.
<b>Principal Themes:</b>	Developing rural economies.
<b>Sub Themes:</b>	Developing agriculture.
<b>Heritage Listing:</b>	None.
<b>Significance:</b>	Representative/ local historical significance. Demonstrates the technology used to control ticks.
<b>Comments:</b>	The southern tick line was at Wandoan. Eradicating ticks was time consuming and expensive and affected the local economy.
<b>Impacts:</b>	Indirect impact
<b>Waypoint:</b>	207



## Wandoan 8c

### Booral rubbish dump

<b>Site Type:</b>	Archaeological deposit
<b>Category:</b>	Historic
<b>Address/Location:</b>	Booral homestead complex, Booral Road
<b>Date:</b>	Post 1900s?
<b>Physical Description:</b>	Location of rubbish dump associated with the homestead and farming activities.
<b>Integrity/Condition:</b>	None/Archaeological site.
<b>Principal Themes:</b>	Developing rural economies.
<b>Sub Themes:</b>	Establishing pastoral empires.
<b>Heritage Listing:</b>	None.
<b>Significance:</b>	Rare/ local historical significance. Scientific significance has potential to contain material relating to early 1900s.
<b>Comments:</b>	Kelly axe head, chutney bottles, pottery, kitchen ware and old machinery parts.
<b>Impacts:</b>	High impact.
<b>Waypoint:</b>	208







Photo No.	Description
1	Glass chutney bottle
2	Iron
3	Machinery parts
4	Kelly axe head
5	Pottery and glass

## Wandoan 8d

### Booral split post fencing

<b>Site Type:</b>	Fencing
<b>Category:</b>	Historic
<b>Address/Location:</b>	Booral homestead complex, Booral Road
<b>Date:</b>	late 1800s
<b>Physical Description:</b>	Fencing established for sheep.
<b>Integrity/Condition:</b>	Intact/Intact,
<b>Principal Themes:</b>	Developing rural economies.
<b>Sub Themes:</b>	Establishing pastoral empires.
<b>Heritage Listing:</b>	None.
<b>Significance:</b>	Representative/ local historical significance. Relates to period when cattle had already been introduced but some sheep were grazed.
<b>Comments:</b>	Fence is on an east west alignment.
<b>Impacts:</b>	High impact.
<b>Waypoint:</b>	209



## Wandoan 9

### Juandah Creek Road Gang Camp

<b>Site Type:</b>	Location camp
<b>Category:</b>	Historic
<b>Address/Location:</b>	Juandah Creek, Booral Road
<b>Date:</b>	1930s
<b>Physical Description:</b>	Location of a Public Employment Road Gang camp believed to be work for the dole during the 1930s.
<b>Integrity/Condition:</b>	None/Archaeological site.
<b>Principal Themes:</b>	Providing welfare services.
<b>Sub Themes:</b>	Social welfare services.
<b>Heritage Listing:</b>	None.
<b>Significance:</b>	Local historical significance.
<b>Comments:</b>	Camp is in the road reserve. No photograph available.
<b>Impacts:</b>	High impact.
<b>Waypoint:</b>	211

## Wandoan 10

### Juandah Creek Coach stop

<b>Site Type:</b>	Coach stop
<b>Category:</b>	Historic
<b>Address/Location:</b>	Juandah Creek, Coach Paddock.
<b>Date:</b>	Late 1800s- early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Physical Description:</b>	Open area. The only evidence is two fence/gate posts and remnant fencing.
<b>Integrity/Condition:</b>	Major modification/Ruin.
<b>Principal Themes:</b>	Developing transport and communication networks.
<b>Sub Themes:</b>	Establishing roads and road transport services.
<b>Heritage Listing:</b>	None.
<b>Significance:</b>	Local historical significance.
<b>Comments:</b>	Booral Homestead was a stop on the coach service from Miles to Taroom. In the late 1890s the coaches were driven by Lamb. Traces of the old track can be traced from the 5 mile creek bridge on the highway through to the coach stop.
<b>Impacts:</b>	High impact
<b>Waypoint:</b>	212, 213.





## Wandoan 11

### Government dam

<b>Site Type:</b>	Dam
<b>Category:</b>	Historic
<b>Address/Location:</b>	On the Avalon property.
<b>Date:</b>	1952
<b>Physical Description:</b>	Dam constructed by the government and a Southern Cross bore installed.
<b>Integrity/Condition:</b>	Intact/Intact.
<b>Principal Themes:</b>	Developing rural economies.
<b>Sub Themes:</b>	Developing agriculture.
<b>Heritage Listing:</b>	None.
<b>Significance:</b>	Local historical significance.
<b>Comments:</b>	In 1952 -53 the government built dams. There were 7000 yard dams on the soldier settlement properties of 1200 – 1500 acres. Photo is of dam on Lot 110.
<b>Impacts:</b>	High impact.
<b>Waypoint:</b>	216



## Wandoan 12

### Ruin – dairy farm

<b>Site Type:</b>	Dairy farm
<b>Category:</b>	Historic
<b>Address/Location:</b>	Avalon property
<b>Date:</b>	Pre 1914
<b>Physical Description:</b>	Location of pre WW1 Dairy farm. There is fencing and some house and farm debris on surface.
<b>Integrity/Condition:</b>	Major modification/Ruin.
<b>Principal Themes:</b>	Developing rural economies.
<b>Sub Themes:</b>	Encouraging selection, closer settlement and immigration.
<b>Heritage Listing:</b>	None
<b>Significance:</b>	Local historical significance.
<b>Comments:</b>	The dairy was operated by a man named Brabbett before WWI. He did not return after the war and the house and yards fell into disuse. Debris includes Cobb & Co wire hitches, glass, metal sheeting and rough timber cypress pine uprights.
<b>Impacts:</b>	High impact.
<b>Waypoint:</b>	217 yards, 218 house remnants.



## Wandoan 13

### Wolobee Creek Bridge

<b>Site Type:</b>	Bridge structure
<b>Category:</b>	Historic
<b>Address/Location:</b>	Wolobee Creek Bridge, Wandoan Jackson Road.
<b>Date:</b>	It is unknown when first constructed in the first half of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
<b>Physical Description:</b>	High level wood bridge, no railings, upgraded with asphalt surface.
<b>Integrity/Condition:</b>	Intact/Intact.
<b>Principal Themes:</b>	Developing transport and communication networks.
<b>Sub Themes:</b>	Establishing roads and road transport services.
<b>Heritage Listing:</b>	None.
<b>Significance:</b>	The site has significance at a local level. High level bridges allowed access over Wolobee Creek under most conditions. Reliable access was important in developing the dairying industry.
<b>Comments:</b>	Old timbers from earlier bridge construction are dumped on the road reserve to the east of the bridge.
<b>Impacts:</b>	High impact, the road will be closed.
<b>Waypoint:</b>	199



## Wandoan 14

### Wolobee Creek Survey Tree



<b>Site Type:</b>	Main Roads Survey Tree
<b>Category:</b>	Historic
<b>Address/Location:</b>	Wandoan Jackson Road
<b>Date:</b>	1950s
<b>Physical Description:</b>	Live tree with a painted blaze arrow/MR/7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
<b>Integrity/Condition:</b>	Intact/Intact.
<b>Principal Themes:</b>	Developing rural economies.
<b>Sub Themes:</b>	Encouraging selection, closer settlement and immigration.
<b>Heritage Listing:</b>	None.
<b>Significance:</b>	Local significance
<b>Impacts:</b>	Potential high impact as it is adjacent to haul road.
<b>Waypoint:</b>	200



## Wandoan 15

### Survey Tree

<b>Site Type:</b>	Survey Tree
<b>Category:</b>	Historic
<b>Date:</b>	Circa 1930-1940's?
<b>Physical Description:</b>	Dead tree with two blaze marks, typical of surveying marks.
<b>Integrity/Condition:</b>	Minor modification/Substantially intact.
<b>Principal Themes:</b>	Developing rural economies.
<b>Sub Themes:</b>	Encouraging selection, closer settlement and immigration.
<b>Heritage Listing:</b>	None.
<b>Significance:</b>	The item has significance at a local level.
<b>Impacts:</b>	Potential high impact as it is adjacent to haul road.
<b>Waypoint:</b>	227



## Wandoan 16

### Location of ring barkers camp

<b>Site Type:</b>	Camp
<b>Category:</b>	Historic
<b>Address/Location:</b>	Sylvan Hills
<b>Date:</b>	Mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Physical Description:</b>	Location of possible ring barker's camp. Bottle and metal debris on surface.
<b>Integrity/Condition:</b>	Intact/Archaeological site.
<b>Principal Themes:</b>	Developing rural economies.
<b>Sub Themes:</b>	Developing agriculture.
<b>Heritage Listing:</b>	None.
<b>Significance:</b>	Local historical significance.
<b>Comments:</b>	Debris includes glass, metal and wire. Bottles: Harvey Concentrated Essences Property Taylor's & Elliott Ltd Brisbane Queensland Brewery Ltd wine bottle 1949 Bottle heel base ASM/M131/M
<b>Impacts</b>	Low impact.
<b>Waypoint:</b>	245.





## Wandoan 17

### Government survey marker

<b>Site Type:</b>	Soldier Settlement survey marker
<b>Category:</b>	Historic
<b>Address/Location:</b>	Sylvan Hills Portion 52 Block.
<b>Date:</b>	1940s
<b>Physical Description:</b>	Blaze on Belah tree.
<b>Integrity/Condition:</b>	Intact/Intact.
<b>Principal Themes:</b>	Developing rural economies.
<b>Sub Themes:</b>	Encouraging selection, closer settlement and immigration.
<b>Heritage Listing:</b>	None.
<b>Significance :</b>	Local historical significance.
<b>Comments:</b>	Blaze with arrow /52
<b>Impacts</b>	Low impact.
<b>Waypoint:</b>	241



## Wandoan 18

### Holding yard posts

<b>Site Type:</b>	Holding yards
<b>Category:</b>	Historic
<b>Address/Location:</b>	Sylvan Hills Portion 52 Block.
<b>Date:</b>	Pre 1930s
<b>Physical Description:</b>	Remnants of small holding yard.
<b>Integrity/Condition:</b>	Major modification/Ruin.
<b>Principal Themes:</b>	Developing rural economies.
<b>Sub Themes:</b>	Developing agriculture.
<b>Heritage Listing:</b>	None.
<b>Significance:</b>	Local historical significance.
<b>Comments:</b>	The origin of this structure is not known. It consists of several up right posts on an anabranh of Mud Creek. Purpose of the structure in this location is unknown.
<b>Impacts</b>	Low impact.
<b>Waypoint:</b>	243



## Wandoan 19

### Wainwrights 'Grosmont' track and sheep fence

<b>Site Type:</b>	Access track and mesh fence
<b>Category:</b>	Historic
<b>Address/Location:</b>	Sylvan Hills Portion 52 Block.
<b>Date:</b>	1930s
<b>Physical Description:</b>	Trace of track and remnants of sheep fence.
<b>Integrity/Condition:</b>	Major modification/Ruin.
<b>Principal Themes:</b>	Developing rural economies.
<b>Sub Themes:</b>	Developing agriculture.
<b>Heritage Listing:</b>	None.
<b>Significance:</b>	Local historical significance.
<b>Comments:</b>	A Mr. Wainwright owned a property 'Grosmont' during the 1930s. He was going to run sheep and built a netting fence and created a road along the fence because he needed an access from his property to Booral Road. The track passed through Portion 52 near where Sylvan Hills house is today. The track runs east to west and then south. The fence alignment is east west. False sandalwood was used for fence posts because it wasn't affected by ants. One short post and one long post were constructed to accommodate the net fence for sheep. Dingoes were a problem for sheep farmers.
<b>Impacts</b>	Low impact.
<b>Waypoint:</b>	244



## Wandoan 20

### Wainwrights Bridge

<b>Site Type:</b>	Wooden Bridge remnants
<b>Category:</b>	Historic
<b>Address/Location:</b>	Sylvan Downs Portion 52 Block.
<b>Date:</b>	1930s
<b>Physical Description:</b>	Remnants of a wooden bridge constructed over Mud Creek. Uprights on the east margin and girders are found in the creek bed.
<b>Integrity/Condition:</b>	Major modification/Ruin.
<b>Principal Themes:</b>	Developing transport and communication networks.
<b>Sub Themes:</b>	Establishing roads and road transport services.
<b>Heritage Listing:</b>	None.
<b>Significance:</b>	Local historical significance.
<b>Comments:</b>	Mr. Wainwright ran sheep and constructed a mesh fence. He needed an access from his property to Booral Road. He constructed a track and fence and the wooden bridge. The track passed through Portion 52 near where Sylvan Hills house is today.
<b>Impacts</b>	Low impact.
<b>Waypoint:</b>	242





## Wandoan 21

### 'Settlers Bridge' Mud Creek

<b>Site Type:</b>	High level wood bridge
<b>Category:</b>	Historic
<b>Address/Location:</b>	Mud Creek
<b>Date:</b>	1960s
<b>Physical Description:</b>	Single lane wooden bridge.
<b>Integrity/Condition:</b>	Intact/Intact.
<b>Principal Themes:</b>	Developing transport and communication networks.
<b>Sub Themes:</b>	Establishing roads and road transport services.
<b>Heritage Listing:</b>	None.
<b>Significance:</b>	Local historical significance.
<b>Comments:</b>	George Wagoner and Humphries built the bridge. During construction they camped on Sylvan Hills. A homemade pile driver was used in the construction of the bridge. Before the bridge was built, when Mud Creek was in flood, the cream cans were passed by hand across the creek to be taken in to the butter factory in Miles. Mrs Postle won a ballot to name the bridge.
<b>Impacts</b>	High impact
<b>Waypoint:</b>	220



## Wandoan 22

### Road reserve survey marker

<b>Site Type:</b>	Survey marker
<b>Category:</b>	Historic
<b>Date:</b>	1940s
<b>Physical Description:</b>	Live tree on south side of road with blaze arrow/BM /5.
<b>Integrity/Condition:</b>	Intact/Intact.
<b>Principal Themes:</b>	Developing rural economies.
<b>Sub Themes:</b>	Encouraging selection, closer settlement and immigration.
<b>Heritage Listing:</b>	None.
<b>Significance:</b>	Local historical significance.
<b>Comments:</b>	
<b>Impacts</b>	Low impact.
<b>Waypoint:</b>	236






## Wandoan 23

### Juandah Homestead

<b>Site Type:</b>	Homestead location and outbuildings
<b>Category:</b>	Historic
<b>Address/Location:</b>	Wandoan
<b>Date:</b>	1840s
<b>Physical Description:</b>	Juandah historic site.
<b>Integrity/Condition:</b>	Intact/Intact.
<b>Principal Themes:</b>	Developing rural economies.
<b>Sub Themes:</b>	Establishing pastoral empires and encouraging the growth of tourism.
<b>Heritage Listing:</b>	None: item is on EPA inventory 22314. Juandah Homestead and Juandah Lagoon, Wandoan, Taroom Shire Council.
<b>Significance:</b>	Local and State historical significance.
<b>Comments:</b>	Homestead built in 1863 and destroyed in 1950s.
<b>Impacts</b>	Low impact.
<b>Waypoint:</b>	232, 233.



European settlement occurred here in the late 1840's and the first official records show that Juandah was held by Messrs. Salwey and Stephen in 1849. The run passed into the hands of Charles and Edmund Royds in 1853 and the Royds brothers held the run for the next 30 years.

The Juandah Historical Site is the area surrounding the original Juandah Headstation.

Unfortunately, the homestead was demolished in the 1950's, but part of the homestead chimney, the original station store built in the early 1850's, and an old meat house are still standing. Graves at the Site date back to 1850.

The conservation of this important part of Queensland's history is a major project of the Juandah Heritage Society Inc.

From these early beginnings the modern town of Wandoan has emerged.

The official records show that Juandah was first selected in 1849 by Messrs. Salwey & Stephen.

In 1853 the Juandah lease was transferred to C.J. and E.M. Royds. That year the size of Juandah doubled when the Royds Brothers acquired the lease of three adjacent runs. Mustering was carried on throughout the year. It was said up to eighty stockmen worked on Juandah - forty on the station and forty driving mobs of cattle away.

After 30 years the Royds sold Juandah to John Moore, whose family held Juandah for 16 years. In 1888 Juandah was reduced by half to the original 3 leases, and the balance was made available for selection. John Moore employed the Lawton Brothers as managers. The Lawtons became legends for their horsemanship and bushcraft. One of their descendants, Bob Lawton, wrote in his book 'Reminiscences of a Stockman':

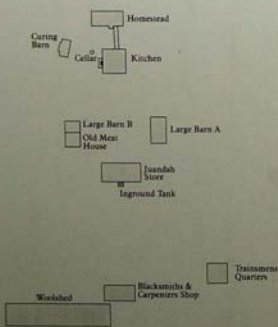
*"It was a big scrubby run, with an estimated herd of over 50,000 cattle, and because of the nature of the scrub, thick brigado and belah, vine tree etc, the majority of the cattle were wild. At night, many would venture onto small plains, frontages to creeks and forest country and with the aid of the moon, much mustering was carried out at night using coaches (quiet cattle). I do remember travelling to the yards at Juandah - my lasting impression was of a sea of horns. Yes, they were the days of the longhorns."*

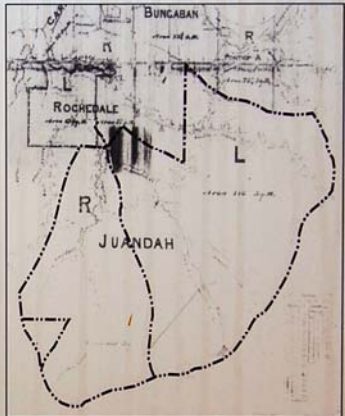

The 1902 drought was the culmination of 7 years of deteriorating seasons. Surface water dried up and 20,000 head of cattle died on Juandah.

In 1909 the Moore's lease of Juandah expired and the place was divided up for selection. The Blackley family acquired several leases and held the Juandah home block for more than 80 years. It is now owned by the Webster family.

In the early years Juandah was an important resting and watering place for passing bullock and horse teams. From 1890 it was also the Coach Change where lunch was served on the Miles-Taroom twice weekly service. In 1900 the first hotel was opened. In 1914 the Railway came to Juandah. The hotel was moved up closer to the line and the first shops appeared.

In 1926 the name Juandah was changed to Wandoan. Wandoan is now the centre of a fertile grain growing and cattle raising district. Mineral exploration (coal and gas) may also be of importance in the future.



## Wandoan 24

### Juandah Creek Bridge

<b>Site Type:</b>	Remnant bridge over Juandah Creek south of the homestead.
<b>Category:</b>	Historic
<b>Address/Location:</b>	Wandoan
<b>Date:</b>	Pre 1960s
<b>Physical Description:</b>	Remnant of bridge.
<b>Integrity/Condition:</b>	Major modification/Ruin.
<b>Principal Themes:</b>	Developing transport and communication networks.
<b>Sub Themes:</b>	Establishing roads and road transport services.
<b>Heritage Listing:</b>	No listing however Juandah homestead and the lagoon are listed in the EPA inventory.
<b>Significance:</b>	Local and historical significance.
<b>Comments:</b>	A local landowner said that there was a cricket ground on the north of the creek in the 1960s and people knew of the existence of the bridge at that time.
<b>Impacts</b>	Low impact.
<b>Waypoint:</b>	238, 239.



## Wandoan 25

### Wandoan Jackson Road stock route/road reserve

<b>Site Type:</b>	Stock route
<b>Category:</b>	Historic
<b>Address/Location:</b>	Wandoan
<b>Date:</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
<b>Physical Description:</b>	The Wandoan Jackson Road now occupies the stock route.
<b>Integrity/Condition:</b>	Intact/Intact.
<b>Principal Themes:</b>	Developing rural economies and developing transport and communication networks.
<b>Sub Themes:</b>	Developing agriculture and providing postal, telegraphic and telephone services.
<b>Heritage Listing:</b>	No listing however the item is on the EPA inventory with the following note: 22315 Camping Reserve and Stock Route Wandoan, Taroom Shire. The original stock route is now covered by the Wandoan Jackson Road. Likewise an early telegraph line ran along this route. Some cypress pine posts and several china/glass conductors still apparent lying in the road reserve.
<b>Significance:</b>	Local historical significance.
<b>Impacts</b>	This road will be closed.
<b>Waypoint:</b>	193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198.



## Wandoan 26

### Wandoan Railway

<b>Site Type:</b>	Railway
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<b>Category:</b>	Historic
<b>Address/Location:</b>	Wandoan
<b>Date:</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Integrity/Condition:</b>	Intact/Intact.
<b>Principal Themes:</b>	Developing transport and communication networks and developing rural economies.
<b>Sub Themes:</b>	Creating rail links and encouraging the growth of tourism.
<b>Heritage Listing:</b>	No listing however, the item is on the EPA inventory. Wandoan Railway Complex; 69.45km from Miles, junction with Western Line, at terminus of Wandoan Branch. House - Barracks; Goods shed. The station building was erected as a standard B2 design, 12' x 34' with gable roof extended over the platform as a shade carried on ladder frame brackets with fretted struts. There are fretted struts to the roadside eaves and the office has since been extended. Accommodation consists of office, shelter shed, ladies' room and closet. The goods shed is a standard small C.G.I. clad building of the period with end windows and end doors to side elevations. There is an outside loading platform. The crane is a standard 10 ton capacity hand crane - manufactured by Ransome and Rapier.
<b>Significance:</b>	The rail facilities have State and Local historical significance.
<b>Comments:</b>	The Station has been moved to the Cultural Centre (photograph).
<b>Impacts</b>	There may be an upgrade to the rail line and facilities.



## Wandoan 27

### Wandoan Cemetery

<b>Site Type:</b>	Cemetery
<b>Category:</b>	Historic and cultural
<b>Address/Location:</b>	Wandoan
<b>Date:</b>	20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Integrity/Condition:</b>	Intact/Intact.
<b>Principal Themes:</b>	Providing welfare services.
<b>Sub Themes:</b>	Providing for the dead.
<b>Heritage Listing:</b>	None.
<b>Significance:</b>	High local social and cultural significance.
<b>Comments:</b>	There have been three known burial locations in the Wandoan area. The Juandah homestead has a number of graves. An area was then set aside in the township. This was later abandoned for the existing cemetery which is located five kilometres north on the west side of the Leichhardt Highway.

#### Impacts

The cemetery is located on a low rise. The headstones face east. The ground is planted at the front with bottle trees. Looking west across the cemetery the view is dominated by the rural landscape of 'the Soldier Settlement Scheme'. High social relevance to the Wandoan community. The community has expressed concern that the development of the rail loop will impact on the ambience of the grounds and the respectful conduct of funerals.





## **ATTACHMENT 4**

### **SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA**

An assessment of significance is undertaken to explain why a particular place/object is important and to enable appropriate site management to be determined. “Cultural significance” is defined in the Australian ICOMOS Burra Charter 1999 (the Burra Charter) as meaning “aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations” (Article 1.1). Cultural significance may be derived from the fabric of a place, association with a place, or the research potential of a place. The significance of a place is not fixed for all time, and what is of significance to us now may change as similar items are located, more research is undertaken and community values change.

The approach to the assessment of heritage significance adopts as a foundation the four values of the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (the Burra Charter). These values are broadly accepted Australia-wide, as historical, aesthetic, scientific and social classifications of significance. The implications of these classifications are as follows:

- Historical significance considers the evolutionary or associative qualities of an item with aesthetics, science and society, identifying significance in the connection between an item and cultural development and change.
- Aesthetic significance addresses the scenic and architectural values of an item and/or the creative achievement that it evidences. Thus, an item achieves aesthetic significance if it has visual or sensory appeal and/or landmark qualities and/or creative or technical excellence.
- Social significance rests upon the contemporary community appreciation of the cultural record. Evaluation within this classification depends upon the social, spiritual or cultural relationship of the item with a recognizable community. Social significance changes over time.
- Scientific significance involves the evaluation of an item in technical and/or research terms, considering the archaeological, industrial, and educational and/or research potential. Within this classification items have significance value in terms of their ability to contribute to the better understanding of cultural history or environment.

Archaeological significance has been described as a measure by which a site may contribute knowledge, not available from other sources, to current research themes in historical archaeology and related disciplines.

Archaeology is concerned with material evidence and the archaeological record may provide information not available from historical sources. An archaeological study focuses on the identification and interpretation of material evidence to explain how and where people lived, what they did and the events that influenced their lives.

Consideration of a relic/site includes:

- whether a site, or the fabric contained within a site, contributes knowledge or has the potential to do so. If it does, the availability of comparative sites and the extent of the

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historical record should be considered in assessing the strategies that are appropriate for the management of the site;

- the degree and level at which material evidence contributes knowledge in terms of current research themes in historical archaeology and related disciplines;
- degree criteria — in order to provide a ready reference to the degree of significance or the distinctiveness of an item in general terms, the item may be described as being either ‘Rare’ or ‘Representative’ within its community/cultural/geographical level;
- level criteria — level is nominally assessable in four classifications, depending upon the breadth of its identifiable cultural, community, historical or geographical context. Thus, a relic may be recognised at the local, state, national and international level;
- local level identifies the item as being significant within an identifiable local and/or regional cultural and/or community group and/or historical/geographical heritage context;
- state level identifies the item as being significant within an identifiable state-wide cultural and/or community group and/or historical/geographical heritage context;
- national level which identifies the item as being significant within an identifiable national cultural and/or community group and/or historical/geographical heritage context; and
- international level identifies the item as having implications of significance for an identifiable cultural and/or community group both nationally and abroad and/or a worldwide historical/geographical heritage context.

To develop an impact assessment several other criteria are considered - condition, integrity and potential impact:

- condition considers the physical state of the fabric of the resource and its potential for survival;
- integrity observes the degree to which the residual material evidence is an appropriate representation of the resource in its original form; and
- potential impact assesses the nature and extent to which the resource will be modified as the result of the proposed development.

### **Condition**

The condition of heritage resources and/or individual elements is assessed as follows:

- intact*, where the material evidence allows a complete recording of the resource without archaeological interpretation;
- substantially intact*, where the material evidence is incomplete but the recording of material evidence will be sufficient to allow an accurate archaeological reconstruction, with the interpretation based on the archaeological record only;
- standing ruin*, where the material evidence is incomplete and the recording of material evidence will be sufficient to define the footprint of the resource and some of its elevations and features but will be insufficient to allow an accurate reconstruction of the resource without interpretation based on the archaeological record and on other sources;
- ruin*, where the material evidence is incomplete and the recording of material evidence may be sufficient to define part, or the whole, of the footprint of the resource but will be insufficient to allow a reconstruction of the resource and its features, without the

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- interpretation being based on the archaeological record and on a range of outside sources, and in circumstances where the validation of the reconstruction cannot be assured; and
- v. *archaeological site*, implying a mostly sub-surface residue, where the material evidence suggests the former presence of an archaeological resource that cannot be defined without sub-surface investigation.

### **Integrity**

The integrity of archaeological resources and/or individual elements is assessed as follows

- i. *Intact*, where the resource has remained virtually unchanged and its form and/or design and/or function can be totally discerned from the material evidence;
- ii. *Minor Modification*, where the resource has been modified or deteriorated cosmetically and/or in a manner that does not inhibit the discernment of its form and/or design and/or function by archaeological interpretation of the material evidence;
- iii. *Material Modification*, where the resource has been modified so that its form and/or design and/or function cannot be discerned only by archaeological interpretation and without reference to external sources;
- iv. *Major Modification*, where the resource has been so modified that attempted discernment of its form and/or design and/or function cannot be achieved by archaeological interpretation of the material evidence and requires a heavy reliance on external sources; and
- v. *None*, where the integrity of the resource has been completely destroyed and the evidence for its form and/or design and/or function is totally external.

### **Impact**

- i. Considers the details of the planned development and the impacts the proposed works may have on individual or complexes of sites and the landscape.

### **The Queensland Heritage Assessment criteria**

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. A 'Place' means a defined or readily identifiable area of land (which may be comprised in separate titles and in different ownership) and includes:

- a building and its immediate surrounds; and
- furniture, fittings and other objects associated with the building and that contribute to the buildings significance. 38

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<sup>38</sup> Australian ICOMOS, *The Burra Charter*: The Australian ICOMOS charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance, 1998

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 identity and inspiration).

In Queensland a place must satisfy one or more of the criteria

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