



Appendix 27

Non-Indigenous
Historical Technical Report

NON-INDIGENOUS HISTORY TECHNICAL REPORT BYERWEN COAL PROJECT

prepared by

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report contains the results of an assessment of known and potential historical values of the area encompassed by the Byerwen Coal Project located in the region between Glenden and Collinsville. This assessment was undertaken by Northern Archaeology Consultancies Pty Ltd on behalf of Byerwen Coal Pty Ltd under the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

The scope of the study included documentary research, fieldwork and interviews.

The following documentary and other background sources were consulted in the preparation of this report:

- Queensland Heritage Register
- Commonwealth and National Heritage Registers
- Local heritage registers
- Property runs in Queensland archives
- Primary and secondary historical sources
- The results of previous studies conducted within the local region
- Local heritage societies and community members
- People with particular knowledge of the history of the region.

While it is obvious that the cultural landscape of the study area has been subject to more than one hundred years of European pastoral activities, it appears that the early Europeans trod lightly on the land. It was not until the 1970s that wholesale clearing of the land began to occur under the Brigalow Scheme. The heritage remains surrounding the Project area are all related to the pastoral industry. They consist mainly of the remains of old drovers' and stockmen's camps, as well as graves, old homesteads (and associated remains), stock routes, mills, tanks, old dumps, metal and wooden artefacts.

Recommendations are made for the protection, mitigation and management of identified and potential historic heritage values. These recommendations are summarised below:

- The avoidance of areas where heritage remains are likely to be located (e.g. Camping and Water Reserves on stock routes and old homesteads)
- Adoption of a range of mitigation measures for the management of existing heritage sites that may be impacted by development
- The appointment of a heritage officer to oversee the protection and management of historic heritage sites and values
- Ongoing heritage field investigations for any new development

- Consultation with DERM and regional councils regarding existing and new sites on local and regional databases
- Procedures for dealing with new historic finds on the leases
- Inductions for all staff and contractors to include heritage obligations.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report contains the results of an assessment of known and potential non-indigenous heritage values of the area encompassed by the Byerwen Coal Project (the “Project”) in the region between Glenden and Collinsville, central Queensland. This assessment was undertaken by Northern Archaeology Consultancies Pty Ltd on behalf of Byerwen Coal Pty Ltd under the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

The Project area lies in the northern portion of the Queensland Central Highlands on the 1:100,000 Topographic Map of Byerwen 8455 (Ed. 1), in the Whitsunday Regional Council area. The Byerwen Project consists of applications for Mining Lease (ML) 70434, ML70435, ML70436, ML 10355, ML 10356 and ML 10357. The Project area includes land between and west of Newlands and Suttor Creek mines held by Xstrata, and covers portions of Byerwen, Fig Tree, Suttor Creek, Suttor North, Wollombi, Newlands and Mount Lookout pastoral holdings.

This study defines and describes the objectives and practical measures for protecting and/or managing non-indigenous heritage values that may be affected by the Project. Practices are described that may be implemented for the appropriate management of those values.

This study was undertaken under the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* and associated legislation that may apply to non-indigenous heritage.

1.1 Scope of Study

The scope of this study is as outlined in the Terms of Reference which outlines three stages of investigation:-

Stage 1A: Desktop Study

The desktop study reviewed the following sources for information on non-indigenous cultural heritage places and values within the region of the Project area:

- Local, regional and thematic histories and primary sources as appropriate
- Any existing literature from Queensland Government sources or provided by local community groups or organisations related to the affected area
- Any other relevant heritage surveys, reports and publications.

The desktop study included consultation with:

- The Australian Heritage Places Inventory

- The Queensland Heritage Register and other information regarding places of potential non-indigenous heritage significance
- Any local government register and existing literature relating to the heritage of the affected area.

Stage 1B: Draft Report

Provision of a draft report that described the significance of any artefacts, items or places of conservation or non-indigenous cultural heritage values identified during the desktop study (Stage 1A) and likely to be affected by the Project and their values at a local, state, regional state and national level.

Stage 2: Field Survey

A questionnaire was developed that was used to liaise with relevant individuals, community groups and organisations concerning:

- Places of non-indigenous cultural heritage significance
- Opinion regarding significance of any cultural heritage places located or identified.

Notices were placed in Glenden alerting members of the community to the study and requesting anyone with relevant information to contact the Project team. In addition a former stockman with extensive personal knowledge of the pastoral history of the Project area was engaged to identify, contact and meet with remaining members of the historical pastoral community to attempt to identify further sites of cultural heritage significance that may not have been recorded during Stage 1A.

A field survey was undertaken to identify sites that were considered potentially significant either from the desktop study (Stage 1A) or responses from individuals (Stage 2). The potential impact of the Project on these sites was assessed.

Stage 3: Final Report

The findings from Stage 1 and Stage 2 were consolidated into this final report.

2. LEGISLATION AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Legislative Framework

Non-indigenous cultural heritage in Queensland is protected by the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*. Like all Australian states and territories, Queensland legislation derives its philosophical principles from *The ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter) 1977*. The following definitions are central to the Charter:-

- Cultural significance is defined as meaning ‘*aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations*’ (Article 1.2).
- ‘Conservation’ means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its ‘*cultural significance*’ (Article 1.4).

The Burra Charter recognises that cultural significance can be based on one or more values, as listed above, but it notes that other categories of cultural significance may be developed as understanding of a particular place increases (Article 2.6).

The assessment of significance of a place is considered to be the most fundamental and important step in heritage management. Cultural heritage management planning begins with the assessment of both the potential and realised significance of sites. In making an assessment of significance it is necessary to understand the nature of the ‘fabric’ or all the physical material of the place by close, systematic examination (*Burra Charter 1999: Definitions, Article 1*). This examination should ideally be supplemented by other information about the place, for example archival or other documentary source material or from oral testimony. Article 5 of The Burra Charter states that ‘*Conservation of a place should take into consideration all aspects of its cultural significance without unwarranted emphasis on any one aspect at the expense of others*’.

2.1.1 *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999*

Nationally important heritage values have legal protection under the *Environment Conservation and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. National heritage is one of seven Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) specifically protected under the EPBC Act. By law, no one can take any action that has, will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on any of these matters without approval from the Australian Government Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities. There are

severe penalties for those who breach the EPBC Act. An action includes a project, development, undertaking, an activity, or series of activities.

If the Minister decides that the action is likely to have a significant impact on a MNES, then the action requires approval under the EPBC Act. If the Minister decides that the action is not likely to have a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance, then the action does not require approval under the Act. If the Minister's decision is that an action does not require approval, a person will not contravene the Act if the action is taken in accordance with that decision. If the Minister's decision is that an action requires approval, then an environmental assessment of the action must be carried out. The Minister decides whether to approve the action, and the conditions (if any) to impose, after considering the environmental assessment.

The main elements of the heritage system include:-

- The creation of an advisory body, the Australian Heritage Council
- The creation of both a National Heritage List and a Commonwealth Heritage List
- Retention of the existing Register of the National Estate.

The National Heritage List records places with outstanding natural and cultural heritage values that contribute to Australia's national identity.

The Commonwealth Heritage List comprises natural, Indigenous and historic heritage places owned or managed by the Australian Government. These include places connected to defence, communications, customs and other government activities that also reflect Australia's development as a nation.

New laws have also established the Australian Heritage Council, which replaces the Australian Heritage Commission as the Australian Government's independent expert advisory panel on heritage matters. Under the new laws there are penalties for anyone who takes an action that results, or will result in, a significant impact on the national heritage values. The laws also enable people to seek Federal Court injunctions against any activities that have a significant impact on the national heritage values of a listed place.

2.1.2 Queensland Heritage Act 1992

This study was completed under the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*. This Act provides for the conservation and protection of all places that derive from the post-European contact history of Queensland including Indigenous places (e.g. stockmen's

camps, buildings constructed for Aboriginal people, post-contact Aboriginal graves etc.). Under this Act, places and items must be entered into the Queensland Heritage Register in order to be protected. Substantial penalties may apply for damage to a place or items that have been entered on the register.

Since 2005, the Queensland Heritage Council has adopted the revised Burra Charter (Walker and Marquis-Kyle 2004) as a guideline for making decisions under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

For a place to be entered onto the Queensland Heritage Register (Section 23 [1] of the Act), it must satisfy at least one of the following significance criteria:

- Importance in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history
- Importance in demonstrating rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland's heritage
- Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history
- Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places
- Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by the community or a particular cultural group
- Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period
- A strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons
- A special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or community of importance in Queensland's history.

Under Section 89, Part 9 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, a person who discovers a thing the person knows, or ought reasonably to know, is an archaeological artefact that is an important source of information about an aspect of Queensland's history must give the Chief Executive a notice under this section. The notice must:

- (a) be given to the Chief Executive as soon as practicable after the person discovers the thing; and
- (b) state where the thing was discovered; and
- (c) include a description or photographs of the thing.

Penalties for not doing so may be high (100 penalty points).

The Queensland Heritage and Other Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2008 commenced on 31st March 2008 to streamline the interrelationship between the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, the *Environment Protection Act 1994*, the *Integrated Planning Act 1997* (replaced by the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* (see below)) and the *Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995* for the protection of Queensland heritage places and archaeological sites.

The Sustainable Planning Act 2009 (SPA) replaced *The Integrated Planning Act 1997* (IPA) as the State mechanism for managing development and its effects in Queensland. The Act preserves the Integrated Development Assessment System (IDAS) but it has been expanded to include references to the effects of development on climate change, considering alternatives to the use of non-renewable natural resources, urban congestion, housing choice and diversity and adverse effects on human health.

The Queensland Heritage and Other Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2008 prescribed under Section 68J of the Act, a code for IDAS for development of a local heritage place (Schedule 2). The code is to ensure development on a local heritage place is compatible with the cultural heritage significance of the place by:-

- (a) preventing the demolition or removal of local heritage places, unless there is no prudent and feasible alternative
- (b) maintaining or encouraging, as far as practicable, the appropriate use of local heritage places
- (c) protecting, as far as practicable, the materials and setting of local heritage places
- (d) ensuring, as far as practicable, development on a local heritage place is compatible with the cultural heritage significance of the place.

When there is no prudent and feasible alternative to the demolition or removal of a local heritage place, the assessment manager under the Planning Act for the development must have regard to:

- (a) safety, health and economic considerations
- (b) any other matters the assessment manager considers relevant.

The 2008 amended legislation also required local governments to record places of local heritage significance in a local heritage register operated by each local government. The local government is to identify local heritage places, add them to the register and control development in these places to conserve heritage values.

It should also be noted that historic graves will be protected under an amendment to the Criminal Code dealing specifically with them (see Criminal Code and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2010 (Qld))

2.2 Criteria for Significance Assessment

Thematic criteria are applied in making an assessment of types of significance. Comparative criteria are applied in order to assess degrees of significance. These criteria are briefly summarised below

2.2.1 Thematic Criteria

2.2.1.1 Scientific (archaeological) significance

The scientific significance of a place is assessed according to its research potential. Research potential refers to the potential of an object, a site or an area to enhance our understanding of past human activities or past environmental conditions that may not be available in documentary sources (e.g. previous research or oral histories). Archaeological sites can supplement other information on local histories by identifying physical relics of human activities, past climates and vegetation patterns.

2.2.1.2 Technological significance

Objects such as metal tools may yield information on the use of particular technologies, providing evidence of technological achievement at a particular period by consideration of particular features or attributes of the tool.

2.2.1.3 Historical significance

An object or area may be significant for its associations with important people, an historical place, events and historical processes. The historical significance of archaeological objects and areas relates to the importance of particular periods of occupation of an area and includes the historical links of an object to an area. An object or area may also be important in providing tangible evidence of a particular phase in the Aboriginal /European contact period in Queensland.

2.2.1.4 *Cultural (social) significance*

This type of significance refers to places or objects that may be of significance to a particular group. Places of cultural significance do not necessarily contain any physical evidence; they may be significant because of the memory of past events. As such they may inspire strong feelings of identification on the part of a particular group.

2.2.1.5 *Aesthetic significance*

An object of place may be significant for its particular style, craftsmanship, quality, design or beauty. This type of significance may also consider how an object or area is placed within the wider landscape.

2.2.2 **Comparative criteria**

Comparative criteria assess the degree of significance of objects or places (in terms of rarity or uniqueness, representativeness, condition or integrity and archaeological or scientific potential).

2.2.2.1 *Rarity*

An object or area may be significant through the presence of rare, unusual or particularly good examples of a specific type of object or feature. Usually the rarer a site, the greater is its significance. In areas where physical, archaeological remains are rare, all sites must be considered significant until proven otherwise. The following site types would also fall into this category:

- sites of relatively great antiquity
- sites that contain attributes, or a mixture thereof, not found elsewhere
- sites in which the archaeological material is unusually well preserved.

2.2.2.2 *Representativeness*

Representativeness refers to the ability of one site or a sample of sites to represent as accurately as possible the range and frequency of site types in a particular area.

2.2.2.3 *Intactness, Condition, Integrity*

The significance of an object or place will be greater where evidence of its association, or the event that created it, survives in situ rather than where its evidence of association does not survive or where it has been changed or damaged. The significance of in situ

remains may be enhanced through their capacity to demonstrate a particular function, event, way of life, or use. Areas with undisturbed, in situ objects or remains do have a higher interpretive potential than those that have undergone disturbance.

2.2.2.4 Archaeological Potential

Objects or areas may have the potential to yield additional information through archaeological investigation, which would not be readily available through other research techniques. The scientific significance of a site generally increases as its potential to provide information increases.

2.3 Study Methodology

This assessment has undertaken the following.

1. Searches of Federal and State and local historic site registers, databases and archival material:
 - to develop a regional historical framework
 - to make an initial identification of historic places and values that may potentially be impacted by the project
 - to provide a focus for the site survey.

This stage of the study included window advertisements in Glenden (the nearest town to the study area) asking for any members of the local community who had relevant memories or information to please assist with the study.

2. Consultation with local historical societies, local property owners and former station workers, and key people identified in Stage 1 to ensure that places not identified in the literature review might be identified in the field survey;
3. Field surveys to conduct site identification and recording. Preliminary assessments of historic significance were developed together with mitigation measures to protect and minimise negative impacts on identified places and others that may be identified in the course of the Project;
4. Preparation of technical reports to meet the requirements of the EIS.

3. EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Results of Searches

Searches were undertaken of the Australian Heritage Places Inventory and the Queensland Heritage Register.

There were no places in the study area in the Australian Heritage Places Inventory (this search included the National Heritage Register and the Commonwealth Heritage Register).

There were no places in the Queensland Heritage Register in the study area. The Cultural Heritage Branch of DERM has undertaken a State-wide heritage survey, which has included a preliminary assessment to ascertain priority areas. Enquiries were made to DERM's regional office in Rockhampton regarding accessing the results of this survey. At time of writing, the results of this survey were not in a form that could be accessed by the public. It is therefore suggested that enquiries be directed to DERM regarding potential listed places at a later stage, preferably when Byerwen Coal intends to impact particular areas within the project area (see Recommendations Section 5).

There were no places listed in the Queensland National Trust Register.

3.2 Background History

The following sources were consulted in the preparation of this section:-

- Primary sources such as journals and diaries of early explorers and pastoralists (de Satge 1901; Fetherstonhaugh 1917; Leichhardt 1847; Murray 1860,1863)
- Local historical societies in Collinsville and Mackay
- Pastoral Run files in the Queensland Archives
- Regional and local histories and historical works (eg. Breslin 1992; Dunne 1959; Fox 1921; Hoch 1993; Johnston 1984; May 1983; Pullar 1995)
- Previous cultural heritage studies conducted in the region.

Ludwig Leichhardt and his party were the first known Europeans to pass through this area on their expedition from Moreton Bay to Port Essington (Leichhardt 1847). He traversed this region in the month of March 1845. He kept a comprehensive journal which was published and widely used as a descriptor for those wishing to take up pastoral land in Queensland. On his expedition Leichhardt named a number of features

(individual hills and mountains, creeks and rivers) after various sponsors and members of the party.

Although the expedition did not go near the coast (near the present township of Bowen), his journal was published in a relatively short time after his return and became widely used by those wanting to take up pastoral land in the 1850s. At this time Queensland was still part of the colony of New South Wales (NSW), Europeans having settled primarily in the southern half of what is now Queensland. Rockhampton was the most northerly town, having been proclaimed in 1858 and with a population of some 700 by 1860.



Figure 1. Extract of map from Leichhardt's journal showing the party's route through the region (Leichhardt 1847).

By the 1840s/50s, most good land had been taken up in Victoria and what is now NSW, and the younger sons of early settlers or squatters were given a stake (either money or stock or both) and went north. Movement of people was inland of the Great Dividing Range, first taking up land in the Darling Downs and gradually moving further north.

Queensland became a separate colony from New South Wales in 1859 and the new government gave strong priority to opening up land for settlement. The Kennedy Pastoral District was declared in that same year.

Again in that year, it was recognised that a port further north of Rockhampton had to be found. Captain Henry Sinclair was sent by sea and found Port Denison, the bay upon which the town of Bowen was to be established. Two years later in 1861 Sinclair returned with a group of settlers and George Dalrymple led another party by land from Rockhampton. The town was proclaimed in that same year and Dalrymple was appointed as Commissioner for Lands for the Kennedy Pastoral District.

Bowen was planned to be the 'northern capital' for Queensland. A Police Magistrate was appointed as early as 1860 and a slab courthouse was built. Various commercial operations began and the municipality was declared in 1863. The northern Supreme Court was planned to be located in Bowen, but it first sat in Townsville in February 1874, followed by Bowen later in the year. Although Townsville began to overtake Bowen in the 1870s because of its proximity to major gold fields such as Ravenswood and Charters Towers, plans to build a substantial Supreme Court in Bowen remained in place and the current heritage court building was constructed 1880 (Queensland Heritage Register, Bowen Courthouse Entry).

Pastoral properties were taken up very quickly in the Kennedy Pastoral District. Strathmore on the Bowen River is recognised as one of the earliest pastoral stations in the region, being taken up in 1861 by the Cunningham family.

Strathmore is shown on an 1868 map of the Kennedy District. Interestingly, the map also shows the Cape River Gold Fields which were discovered in 1868. It was alluvial gold that only lasted one year but at its height it had an estimated 2,500 miners working there. By late 1869 the vast majority of them had moved to the newly discovered Ravenswood gold fields. The road from Bowen to Cape River shows the location of five inns along the way (see Figure 2).

The map shows a fork heading south prior to the road reaching Strathmore Station. The road veers off between Strathmore Station and Mt. Toussiant, then crosses Pelican

Creek, on to Broken River then through Exmoor and Blenheim Stations. By the time it is in this area it is called the Fort Cooper Road. From Exmoor, going west is a “bush track” through Redcliffe Range, across Kangaroo Creek to Byerwen and then south on the west side of Cerito Creek concluding at Newland Downs Station.



Figure 2. Part of 1868 map of the Kennedy District showing roads and tracks and general location of the Project area (Queensland State Archives)

Nearly all Queensland roads in the pastoral areas have at some time been stock routes as well. In the early years in the more remote areas, the stock routes followed the rivers. Good (or permanent) waterholes often became camping and resting areas and a number of Queensland towns grew up around drovers' camps. Government bores on stock routes did not occur until later; the first one was completed in 1887 at Barcaldine. A much more complex system was developed for stock routes in later years including classification from primary (or 'trunk') to minor routes (Pullar 1995).

In this region, by the early 1880s the roads (and stock routes) had been extended to include the following:

- from the south, through Fort Cooper, Elphinstone, Suttor Creek, Newlands, Byerwen (Plate 1) and Havilah stations and further north, with a branch to Eaglefield

- from Suttor Creek station, westerly along the Suttor River through Mount Lookout, Glenavon, Avon Downs, Elgin Downs and Drummond stations, heading west and south from there (see Figure 3).



Plate 1. Two views of present road (and stock route) crossing Rosella Creek, Byerwen station

These routes were the major coach roads and they also became the arteries for the cattle industry. The only way for the cattle to be taken to the markets on the coast was to walk them. Camps with reliable water from waterholes or bores, mills and maybe troughs, were located every 8-10 miles, a day's walk with cattle. The station homesteads also usually served as camps. These camps became semi-permanent, every droving party with its cattle stopped at a camp and rested overnight. Yards or paddocks were built to contain the cattle, with temporary shelters (eg. bough sheds) and a small shed that was used as a cook house for the men. The camps on stock routes were officially delineated as Camping and Water Reserves. On the large pastoral runs they were occupied by permanent camps of stockmen who worked a particular section of the run. Yacamunda, one of the largest pastoral properties in the Mt Coolon region, had up to sixteen permanent camps of stockmen working different sections just prior to World War 2. Until the 1960s most of the stockmen employed on the large runs were Aboriginal and many of them, but not all, worked under "the Act" (the *Aboriginal Protection and Restriction of the Sale of Opium Act 1897*). This Act relegated to the state their conditions of employment and wages, thus ensuring a large, lowly-paid and highly skilled and knowledgeable work force.

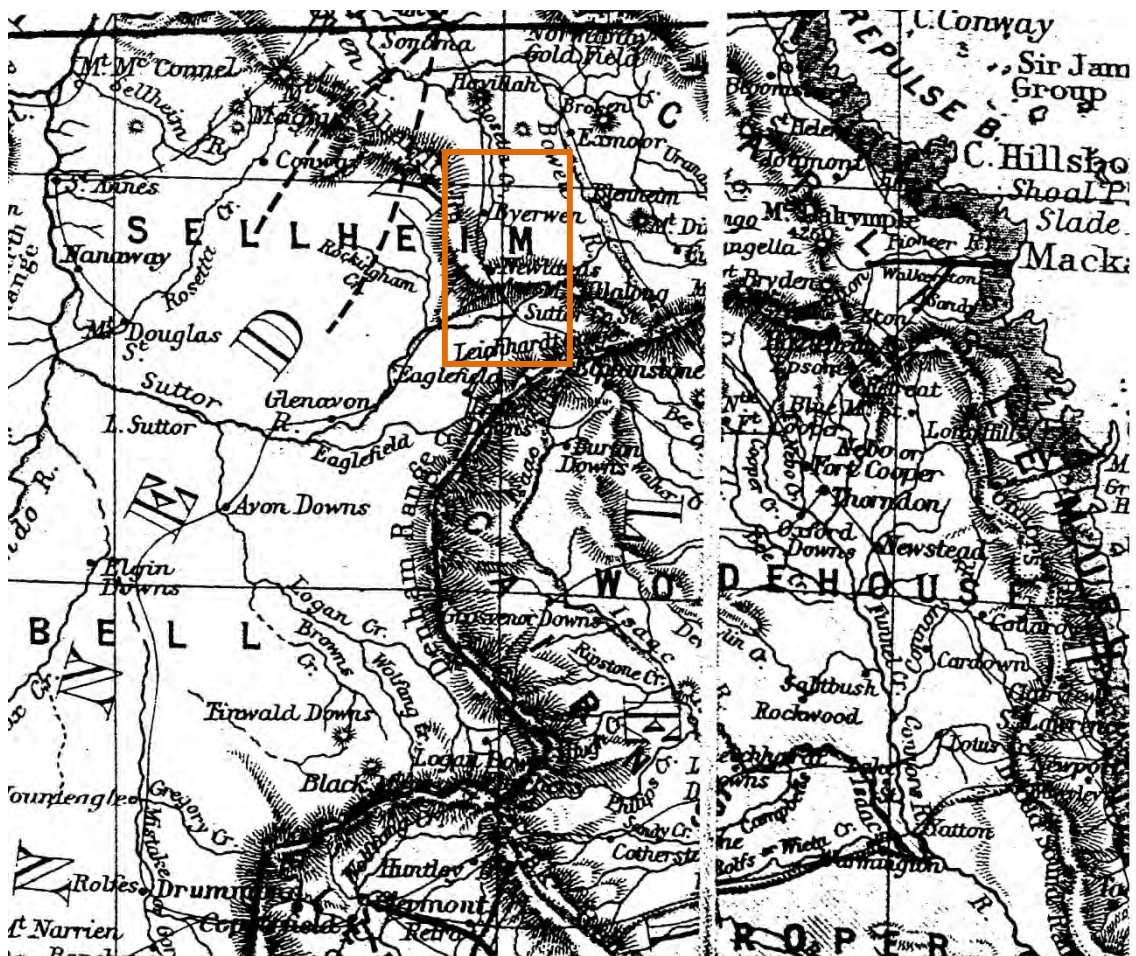


Figure 3. Map from mid 1880s showing operating roads and tracks throughout the region and general location of project area (Gordon & Gotch).

The camps were occupied regularly or semi-permanently for more than a century. Figure 3 shows that a well-established series of stock routes was in existence by the 1880s. Droving as a way of life lasted until the late 1960s-early 1970s when cattle began to be transported by cattle trucks. This period coincided with the splitting of many large pastoral leases for re-selection for the Brigalow Scheme and the decline of the stockman's way of life. The Camping and Water Reserves still exist but they are now used very rarely. The stockmen's camps on the properties still hold vivid memories for the former stockmen. In this region there are at most about six Aboriginal stockmen in their 80s who are still living, who worked in the last great days of the large pastoral runs (Pers. Comm C. McLennan 3rd February 2012).

The other major activity in the study area was, and is, mining. In the broader region mention has been made of the 1860s alluvial gold fields which did not have long-term

economic impact. Large coal deposits were also reported in the mid 1860s, one at a place then called Moongunya. The new Queensland Government was understandably keen to investigate mineral deposits and appointed experienced geologists to explore and write detailed reports on various regions. In north Queensland the government geologist was Robert Jack. His work and the work of others resulted in coal mining commencing at Moongunya in 1919. There were two major mines, the State-owned Queensland Government State Coal Mines and a private company, Bowen Consolidated Mines. In 1921 the place was renamed Collinsville (Dunne 1950).

In the vicinity of the study area coal exploration commenced in the 1970s and mining has been undertaken since the 1980s with Newlands Mine to the east and Wollombi and Suttor Creek mines to the south. The town of Glenden was formed in 1982/3 for workers at Newlands Mine.

3.2.1 The Pastoral Runs

3.2.1.1 Byerwen

Byerwen is an early station which gives its name to the current project. Originally 103 square miles, it was consolidated on 3rd August 1885 by the lessee at the time, Archibald Ferguson. The consolidation consisted of three blocks – Kangaroo Creek first taken up on 26 June 1863, and Minivera and Byerwen blocks both taken up on 16 July 1864.

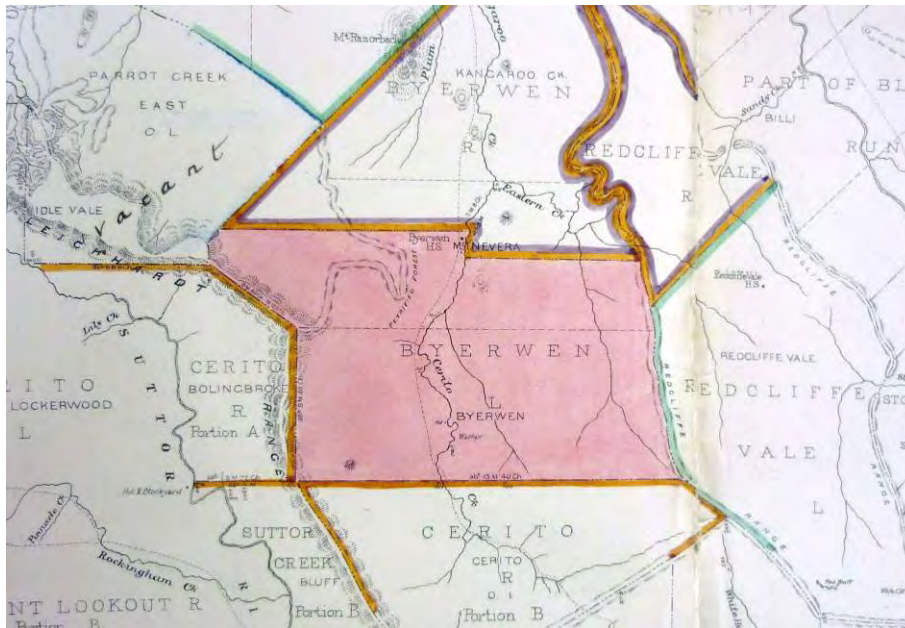


Figure 4. Map showing the resumed area of Byerwen (Queensland State Archives).

Byerwen Head Station was located on the Kangaroo Creek Block with an 1891 valuation putting the sawn timber and iron house at 350 pounds, a store and kitchen at 50 pounds and various yards and fencing at 205 pounds. Part of the property was resumed at this time, reducing its size to 83 and a half square miles (Figure 4). Archibald died in 1888 and his grave lies in the modern homestead complex (see Plate 3). The lessee who succeeded him applied for, and was granted, grazing rights on the resumed part of the property.



Plate 2. Creek at Byerwen homestead. Old homestead was on the high bank to the right.
Station workers fished and swam in creek near waterfall

The 1891 government report on the property states that Byerwen, the largest block in the consolidated station, ran 1,800 cattle. It is described as a good block, located on both sides of Kangaroo Creek and comprising undulating forest, black soil downs with patches of open Brigalow. It is not well-watered but “in dry seasons water can be obtained by scooping in Kangaroo Creek” (QSA 14031/27569).



Plate 3. Grave of Archibald Ferguson near Byerwen homestead. Stone reads:-

*In
loving memory of
Archibald Ferguson
who died 20th Nov. 1888
aged 61 years.
“Looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith”.*

The Bank of NSW was the lessee in 1904 and subsequently the lessee became Mary (May) Ferguson, Archibald's widow. She then transferred the lease to John Ferguson in 1907 for the token sum of 10 shillings just after the Federation drought which hit this relatively dry area very badly.

A 1906 government report on the property shows considerable improvements.

- Fencing: 13 and a half miles – 297 pounds
- Homestead: erected 1888 – 375 pounds
- Kitchen, store, hut and stable: erected 1890 – 200 pounds
- Tailing yard: 15 pounds
- Branding yard: 70 pounds
- Homestead well: 78 feet deep (small supply of water) – 78 pounds
- Well: 48 feet deep (no water) - 57 pounds
- Trial shafts (2): (no water) – 27 pounds, 10 shillings

The issue of closer land settlement arose in 1919. At that time the District Land Officer (Bowen) advised the Land Commissioner (Townsville) that the last resumption of 50,000 acres from Byerwen had not yet been selected. His recommendation that the matter be left in abeyance was accepted.

In 1920 John Michelmore was part-owner of Byerwen. The Michelmore family were significant general merchants in Mackay and had interests in a number of pastoral properties in the region. He agreed in writing to another resumption of 45 and one-sixteenth square miles from the eastern side of the property.

The 1920 government report on Byerwen shows additional improvements from those listed above.

- Well on Eastern Creek 22 feet deep and slabbed – 44 pounds
- 12 feet Aermotor mill on 40 feet iron tower – 90 pounds
- 50 feet of galvanised troughing – 20 pounds
- 40 feet of iron troughing – 25 pounds

By 1925 there were a number of partners of Byerwen. George Archie Ferguson (probably a son of Archibald) had a two sevenths share and the following five people a one seventh share each – J A Michelmore, Jessie Elizabeth Michelmore, Mary Katie Skene, James Smith Ferguson and Margaret May Pope.

In 1931 Clara Annie Ferguson, whose husband James Smith Ferguson had died three years prior, appears to have been the occupier of the Byerwen property. However, her address in 1937 was care of John Michelmores and Company, Mackay. It may be that Michelmores was handling major administrative matters.

Renewal of the lease in 1944 triggered a government report which recorded that between 1937 and 1944 there was an average of 2,580 cattle on the property. Additional wells were installed at “Bottletree” and “Springs”, both with troughing and engines. The house and outbuildings were jointly valued at 500 pounds at this time. Given that the valuation was 400 pounds in 1891 and then 575 pounds in 1906, it is likely that the homestead house was still the one erected in 1888.

On 13 December 1951 John Mackellar Michelmores purchased Byerwen from Clara Annie Ferguson for the sum of 2,500 pounds. The Queensland State Archive files for the station cease at about this time.

Byerwen and several other properties (Weetalaba, Fig Tree and Havilah) were bought by the Pioneer Sugar Mill in about the 1960s, and subsequently by Stanbroke Pastoral Company. In the 1990s it was bought by Mount Isa Mines (now Xstrata).

3.2.1.2 *Suttor Creek and Suttor North*

Another early station in the study area was Suttor Creek which commenced in 1885 with the consolidation of three blocks/parcels (Figure 5) (QSA 14031/27647). The blocks were Junction No. 2, originally taken up on 1 March 1861; Norval Nos. 1 and 2 both taken up on 6 June 1864 and Bluff taken up on 18 September 1863. Bluff is the area that was later subdivided to create Suttor North. The consolidated Suttor Creek was 95 square miles.

The consolidation papers were signed by John George Hess on the authority of the Commercial Bank of Sydney Ltd. Hess previously owned Bluff station. Hess wrote a letter on 21 May 1887 when there was a dispute about boundaries. He stated in the letter that when he purchased the “*run (presumably Suttor Creek) 12 or 13 years ago the former owner informed him of the marked boundaries*” with trees marked with a ‘K’. Hess had been on Bluff since about 1864. He also had other interests as he held a number of mining leases at the Elphinstone gold field in 1874.



Figure 5. Map of Suttor Creek pastoral run (QSA Run File)

When Suttor North (formerly Bluff) was subdivided in 1905, Suttor Creek was 70 square miles and Suttor North 25 square miles (QSA 14031/27647). There does not appear to be any change to these areas, and any government discussion of resumptions was not actioned because of the lack of surface water on both stations.

An 1890 report and valuation shows that Norval No.2 must have been the only original block with a homestead, thus making it the head station. Figure 5 confirms this. The report itemises a hut and a kitchen each valued at 15 pounds, a house of slab and iron valued at 100 pounds, a hut of saplings and bark at four pounds and two slab and bark huts at five pounds. In 1898 the rent for the lease was one pound ten shillings per square mile.

In 1895 the lease was transferred from the bank to John George Hess, his wife Charlotte and George Michael Hess of Mackay. John died in March 1904 and the remaining two partners sold Suttor Creek to Thomas Arthur Atherton in November of that year.

Soon after acquiring the property T A Atherton transferred it to his son, Richard Atherton, who subsequently applied to the Lands Department to have Suttor Creek subdivided into two, creating Portion A named Suttor Creek (70 sq miles) and Portion B named North Suttor (25 sq miles; Figure 6), and to have Portion B transferred to his son, Reginald Oscar Atherton. This had occurred by 1906.



Figure 6. Suttor North Pastoral run (QSA Run File)

A 1906 government report states that of the 70 square miles of Suttor Creek run, 46 sq miles is 'available' to be assessed as suitable land for grazing purposes and 24 'unavailable; to be assessed as suitable land for grazing. This may have meant that the land commissioner could not physically access the land to determine its suitability. Certainly Figure 6 shows the closeness of the Suttor Creek and Suttor North properties to the relatively rugged Leichhardt Range.

The same report identified improvements as fencing at 15 pounds, dam one and a half miles from the homestead at 120 pounds, house and kitchen as 'old and small' at 100 pounds and a homestead well at 50 pounds. It is likely that the homestead complex is the same one described in the 1890 report but minus the huts.

In 1907 Suttor Creek was transferred from Richard Atherton to Murray Alfred Clark of Thorndon, Nebo. It appears that Clark may have had a right to de-pasture his stock on Suttor Creek during 1906.

In 1920 both Suttor Creek and Suttor North were transferred to Edward Gillham. In 1921 Gillham appealed to the Land Court to have the rent reduced from 40 shillings per square mile. In his submission he emphasises that there are parts of the land that are unusable and that overall the country is 'extremely poor' and not capable of fattening cattle. Government internal correspondence agrees with the assessment and states that

it appears that the rent was calculated to match that of neighbouring Newlands station, which is much better country. The rent was therefore reduced to 35 shillings per square mile.

On 5 January 1928 the property was transferred to William Henry Gillham. The report associated with the transfer notes that there is no permanent surface water on Suttor Creek, but “the Nine-Mile Lagoon lasts nine months in good years”. By this time Suttor Creek station had two wells, one bore and two dams. In 1932 there was a further reduction in rent to 30 shillings per square mile.

In 1948 the valuation for Suttor Creek was 5,322 pounds of which 2,391 pounds was expended on water improvements. There is also reference to a homestead, kitchen, three sheds and a men’s hut. All this infrastructure was likely to have been on Suttor Creek – no archival evidence can be found for any living area on Suttor North in the early period.

In 1948 it is proposed that William’s son, Raymond Henry Gillham, take over Suttor North, but there is no evidence in the file, which ceases in 1959, that this took place. Instead the Suttor Creek Pastoral Company was formed in 1955 with Raymond, Margaret, Owen and Jonathon Gillham – being the directors.

The file concludes with the Prickly-pear Warden reporting on an infestation of some 25,500 acres of *Harrisia* cactus in the northern portion of Suttor Creek. This plant is a tree cactus.

Suttor Creek is still owned by the Gillham family but a major part of the property is covered by the Suttor Creek open cut mine owned by Xstrata. Suttor North was purchased in the 1980s by Allan Maddern formerly of Hillalong Station.

3.2.1.3 *Fig Tree*

Another pastoral station in the study area was Fig Tree, consisting of 168 square miles, owned by brothers Raymond John Carter and Max Ellis Carter in 1960. They purchased the property from the estate of J H Isbell. A later reference states that Fig Tree was a resumption from Corrievahn in 1953 and the run file for Corrievahn shows that the Isbell family had held the property from the 1920s (QSA 14031/306831).

Mr Gillham was the manager of Fig Tree and the Gattonvale holding which was also owned by the Carter brothers. The manager lived at Gattonvale.

In 1961 there was a proposal from Fig Tree to sell 300,000 linear feet of timber for mine props as well as 12,000 slabs (presumably for the lining of underground mines). The Department of Lands asked the Forestry Department to comment as the former thought that the removal of this amount of timber would not leave enough for fencing. The Forestry Department gave the go-ahead.

In 1961 Fig Tree received a 'Notice to Show Cause' from the Prickly-pear Warden for non-compliance with lease conditions. This matter went to the Land Court and on 13th April 1962 the property was forfeited because of a failure to meet the lease conditions in regard to removal of the major infestation of *Harrisia* cactus. This cactus grows up into trees and is quite different from Prickly-pear which had been mostly eradicated by this time; however, it is likely that the Prickly-pear Board was also handling this matter.

However, the matter of the property seems somewhat more complex. By 1961 R J Carter had died and his brother Max Carter "was convicted for the crime in connection with his brother's death and is now confined to prison" (QSA 14031/307315). Max was also bankrupt.

After the forfeiture there was various Lands Department correspondence about how to handle the leasing and the problem of infestation. It is noted, for example, that Fig Tree "is very rough in parts and clearing of the *Harrisia* cactus will be very costly". There were a number of applicants for the lease and it was decided that the successful applicant would pay a nominal rent of one pound per square mile, pay the previous lessee for the improvements valued at 2,095 pounds and undertake the following improvements:

- eradicate (*Harissia* cactus) - in 10 years
- enclose holding with a stock-proof fence in 5 years
- spend 10,000 pounds on water improvements
- spend 3,000 pounds on a set of yards to handle 1,000 cattle
- spend 12,000 pounds on clearing Brigalow
- spend 5,000 pounds on a house and horse yards.

These conditions were accepted by the successful tenderer, Pioneer Sugar Mills Ltd.

By November 1962 the following improvements were noted:

- Fig Tree holding yard – 300 pounds
- Fig Tree horse paddock – 40 pounds
- Glen Idle holding yard – 240 pounds
- Bore hole Cockatoo Creek – 380 pounds
- Dip – 0 value

- Fig Tree Havilah eastern section, northern boundary – 210 pounds
- Grid Mt Coolon-Collinsville road – 60 pounds
- Weetalaba boundary, eastern section, fencing – 236 pounds.

The file concludes with the major sale of timber to Bowen Consolidated Mines Ltd (ironbark and box species) so it is likely that the earlier sale of timber in 1961, discussed above, did not proceed. It is interesting to note at this time that the sale of timber was tax-free because it was a saleable asset.

3.2.1.4 Talwood

The pastoral stations listed for background research included Lancewood and Talwood. No separate run file was found for Talwood, but a map of Lancewood includes a block called Talwood.

The Lancewood lease of 68 square miles was held by Percival Seth Brooke in ca.1909. The lease was transferred to Albert Alfred Cook, John Alfred Michelmore, William Bagley and Philip Howard Ussher in 1911 for the sum of 1,000 pounds.



Figure 7. File map of Lancewood showing Talwood which was probably an original block (QSA 14031/306536)

Philip Ussher also had Elphinstone and Lenton Downs stations and ran all the properties as one. The 1923 valuation shows fencing valued at 660 pounds and 'ineffective water improvements' valued at 260 pounds. There was no permanent water on the property and only 500 head of cattle. There was no homestead complex.

Ussher died in July 1938. In September 1939 A A Cook sold his share of the property to J Michelmore for 1,000 pounds. The lease was surrendered in March 1942, and then completely taken up by John Michelmore. He undertook various improvements by 1959 including a dam erected with an earthen supply tank for 869 pounds and various troughing, fencing and a windmill to the value of 1,000 pounds.

By 1963 Mr S Ross was residing at Lancewood and further improvements include eight bores and tanks, cattle yards, dips and two airstrips, as well as a homestead and outbuildings on Lancewood to the value of 5,000 pounds. There was also a homestead and outbuildings on Talwood, valued at 850 pounds.

The property was sold in 1964 to Raymond Richard Neilson and Audrey Betty Neilson for 50,000 pounds, being 8,000 for the lease and 42,000 for improvements.

3.2.1.5 *Wollombi*

A final pastoral property identified for research is Wollombi station, a run of 38 square miles. Applicants for Wollombi in 1927 were William Henry Gillham and John Alfred Michelmore. The previous lessee was Archibald Henry Bell who forfeited the property in 1926 for not meeting the Prickly-pear conditions. He was also in arrears with local government rates (just under six pounds) and it is possible that he was badly affected by the mid-1920s drought (QSA 14031/306776).

The only valuation on a 1926 government report was fencing at 135 pounds five shillings. In 1935 the file notes that F W Smith stationed at Byerwen also manages Wollombi, so it is likely that there was no early substantial station complex at Wollombi.

In 1932 a show-cause notice was issued by the Prickly-pear Warden in regard to not meeting the conditions; this was for Wollombi and Lancewood stations, presumably because of the interest in both stations of J A Michelmore. Some Prickly-pear clearing was done in 1933 but it was considered "not adequate" by the Warden who recommended to the Minister for Lands that the station be forfeited. This action did not proceed.

J A Michelmore is also the lessee of adjacent Newlands Station and when he died in 1947 he left his share of Newlands and Wollombi to John Mackellar Michelmore and Lancewood to John Archibald Michelmore. The transfers are not completed until July 1954 (QSA 14031/27659).

In 1953 there was a major issue with unauthorised ringbarking on Wollombi, including along the creeks. It is claimed by the Forestry Department that a substantial amount of the timber had commercial value particularly with the needs of the Collinsville mining operations. Prosecution was recommended but the Minister rejected this course of action.

In June 1956 a new house on Wollombi for a permanent manager was nearly completed.

At about this time J M Michelmore sold Wollombi for 15,000 pounds to Henry Philip Chiconi, Emma May Chiconi, Alan Philip Chiconi and Robert Noel Chiconi.

It appears that the transfer was not approved because of issues with the infestation of *Harrisia cactus*. A letter from the Prickly-pear Warden, dated 6 May 1960 states that "*the proposed purchasers are in possession and the property is stocked with their cattle. Mr Chiconi informed me...he could not see his way clear to expend large sums of money (in clearing the cactus) if the transfer would not be approved.*" (QSA 14031/27659). Progress with the cactus was made subsequently and the transfer was finally stamped in July 1962.

Improvements were assessed in 1965 in regard to meeting development conditions. They are as follows:

- Tank engine etc. – 3,396 pounds
- Dam No. 2 and troughing – 890 pounds
- Dam No 3 and troughing – 836 pounds
- Dam No. 4 and troughing – 750 pounds
- Scrub pulling – 5,360 pounds
- Ringbarking – 869 pounds
- Homestead and outbuildings – 6,500 pounds
- Yards and dips – 1,800 pounds
- All fencing – 3,900 pounds.

The Chiconi family sold Wollombi to Noel Perry, father of the recent owner, Greg Perry, in the early 1980s.

3.3 Summary and Potential Impacts

The history of the broader region was exclusively pastoral with associated services and infrastructure until the 1970s. Modern technology then facilitated the rapid increase in mining and associated infrastructure from the late 1960s.

From the late 1960s there was major clearing of the land for pastoral development under conditions imposed by Qld Government. Brigalow was significantly cleared but so were other *Acacia* forests (e.g. gidgee, bendee, lancewood) and old Eucalypt forests. It is reported that less than 10% of the Brigalow forests remain and they are now protected under the EPBC Act. This clearing appears to have resulted in the depletion or extinction of flora and fauna species dependent on the Brigalow community and significant and widespread destruction of the context of the historical record. More recently, widespread broadscale clearing of old growth native forest has occurred. This clearing was undertaken mainly in the amnesty period prior to the State Government's ban on broadscale clearing in the first decade of this century.

It is likely that this scale of clearing, and the infrastructure associated with mining, has resulted in very significant destruction of evidence of early European activity in the area.

It is thought that the open cut mines at Newlands and Suttor Creek may have destroyed some of the old stockmen's and drover's camps. Recent infrastructure, notably the Cerito-Elphinstone Road, SunWater pipeline and the Missing Link Rail line may also have destroyed evidence.

Similarly, this Project has the potential to impact on the early Pastoral record.

4. FIELD WORK AND LIMITATIONS

This study has relied heavily on the results of searches of archives, historical sources and oral reports. Much of the study area lies within existing mine leases and the known sensitivities about entering land currently under pastoral lease or freehold tenure was also a major limitation on access. Negotiations to enter land subject to mine company policy would have been very time consuming with a probability of little return.

Several days were spent making contact with the pastoral families identified in the desktop report. I also interviewed Colin McLennan, Jangga Elder and former stockman who has an intimate knowledge of the pastoral properties, having grown up and worked in the region. Due to his extensive local knowledge Mr McLennan was engaged to liaise with existing members of the pastoral community to capture their valuable memories and cultural knowledge. Mr McLennan undertook to visit the Gillham family on Suttor Creek station to talk to Mr Ray Gillham about the Project and local history. Unfortunately he is now in a retirement home and is not available to talk. He did however, have a discussion with other members of the Gillham family. Mr McLennan also attempted to locate several former stockmen, now in their 80s, who worked in Byerwen, Fig Tree and several other properties in the region. He succeeded in talking to Major Mitchell, an Aboriginal drover who worked in the Project area in the 1950s, who is now living in Charters Towers. Several other former stockmen have moved on from their last known addresses and could not be located in the available time. In addition fieldwork was conducted at a number of sites that Mr McLennan remembers in the Project area. Wet weather prevented access to several of the sites and several others could not be accessed as they lie on mine leases.

The historic places identified through the background desktop research and fieldwork and their assessed significance are included in Appendix A.

In the absence of intensive fieldwork, predictive modelling is also a valid methodology in both Indigenous and non-indigenous cultural heritage assessment. As well as developing a detailed contextual history, the basis of such work is research that places an emphasis on the following:-

- early maps
- place names
- local knowledge
- infrastructure such as roads and railways.

Pughs Almanac map of Queensland 1873 shows roads in the Project area and telegraph lines to the east of the Project area. Local knowledge is also required to assist in identifying any remaining physical evidence and to this end there was consultation with long-term pastoral families as well as local historical societies.

From the above work, the following types of historic places can be predicted to occur in the study areas and thus have the potential to be impacted by the development.

- *Early roads or stock routes*
Potential sites may include, but not be limited to, evidence of camps near waterholes, graves, marked trees and surveyors's marks, drains, cuttings, embankments or stone pitching, wheel ruts and jump-ups. There may be evidence of early camps used during the construction period.

- *Historic places and structures on pastoral properties*
Such places include homestead complexes, yards, wells, dips, camp sites, windmills and other water-control mechanisms such as small dams on creeks. The QSA run files on the pastoral properties always contain descriptions of improvements, not just in the homestead vicinity, but also early yards and wells. It would require consistent fieldwork over an extended period of time to establish whether evidence found in run files of historic places and old structures on pastoral properties still remains. It is therefore suggested that follow up work be undertaken on an 'as needs' basis. (see Recommendations).

- *Communications*
By the early twentieth century telegraph lines were beginning to link the entire region, pastoral properties being connected with each other via 'party lines' and thence to the outside world. They are of historic importance in the development of the region, and no detailed research has been undertaken across the region to assess their survival rate. A 1909 map of the mining districts shows a telegraph line and repeater station at Avon Downs north of the study area.

4.1 Residual and cumulative Impacts

Based on the results and discussions above, it is estimated that there is the potential for minor impact on the non-indigenous heritage within the Project area. There is also the likelihood of accidental impact on unidentified small sites or items in paddocks or on old

watercourse crossings that are used as station tracks. Obviously, as infrastructure is constructed in the study area the likelihood of impact on unidentified historic sites and values increases. The effects of development can be mitigated by adopting a range of measures outlined below in Section 5.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This section contains specific recommendations for the management of identified historic places and for general measures to avoid or mitigate damage to sites, including unknown and unmarked graves that as yet have not been identified in the course of fieldwork.

From a heritage perspective this report concludes that all of the early historic sites in the region are related to the pastoral industry. Some have most likely been destroyed or damaged by various means (land clearing for pastoralism, infrastructure development, bush fires), the study area still contains historic remains that may be identified in the course of development works. These sites are likely to be of local heritage significance. Many of them consist of possibly sparse surface remains within Camping and Water Reserves along stock routes.

The following recommendations are made to provide direction for the management of existing and potential historic sites and they should constitute part of a Management Plan. It is noted that under S.89 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* it is a requirement to report the discovery of any archaeological artefact not previously identified in the historical cultural heritage study if the find should be of a scale to fulfil one of the significance criteria enumerated in S.89 of the Act (Section 2.1.2 of this report). The report might consist of an Application form for entry to the Queensland Heritage Register available from DERM. This form can be downloaded from DERM's website.

5.1 Recommendation 1 - Avoidance and reporting

It is generally acknowledged that avoidance is the most practical way to manage cultural heritage sites and objects found in the field. It is therefore recommended that Project works avoid the sites identified in this report together with their buffer areas. It should be noted that most of them can be avoided by not impacting on Camping and Water Reserves, the stock routes and in the vicinity of the old station homesteads.

5.2 Recommendation 2 - Appointment of Heritage Coordinator

It is recommended that a heritage coordinator be appointed and allocated the following responsibilities:

- to oversee the protection and management of heritage values within the mine lease area (this might include the organisation of heritage field investigations)

- to be the point of contact, and to be responsible for, any new historic finds that may be made on the mine leases, and to be responsible for their management
- to liaise with DERM, the relevant Regional Council, and any other stakeholders regarding historic heritage matters mine lease boundaries. This will include enquiries to ascertain whether new heritage sites within the leases may have been added to the relevant Registers
- to inform DERM of any finds that might be of a reportable scale as required under S.89 of the Act. This section stipulates that it is a requirement to report the discovery of any archaeological artefact not previously identified in the historical cultural heritage study. Any such find should be of a scale to fulfil one of the significance criteria enumerated in S.89 of the Act. The report might consist of an *Application form for entry to the Queensland Heritage Register* available from DERM. This form can be downloaded from DERM's website
- As required under Part 2 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, to report historic sites and values to the relevant Regional Council for inclusion in a local heritage register.

5.3 Recommendation 3 - Continuing Field investigations

Prior to any ground disturbing activities, a field inspection should be undertaken by the heritage coordinator to identify and document any previously unidentified heritage sites that are likely to be impacted by mine related works.

5.4 Recommendation 4 - procedures for handling new discoveries (including graves)

It is recommended that the following procedures, or similar ones, be adopted for new historic finds in the lease areas (including graves):-

- Stop work in that location and delineate no-go area round the find
- Contact heritage coordinator
- Heritage coordinator to document the find (GPS location, type, material, dimensions)
- Make a preliminary assessment of potential significance of the find
- If the find involves human remains follow the procedure for discovery of human remains including alerting police and determining if the remains are of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent

If appropriate, complete a DERM form as prescribed for historic finds under Section 89 of *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*

- If the find does not include human remains and can be removed and there is no potential for other material, work to continue
- If there is potential for further finds in the vicinity, immediate area should be cordoned off and a heritage professional to be called in to assess the find.

5.6 Recommendation 6 - Inductions

It is recommended that inductions for new personnel include, at the very least, obligations under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* and information on procedures for new finds. A plain English manual summarising the training should be provided to all personnel for their future reference.

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APPENDIX 1. Summary of data on historic sites

No.	Site Type	Location	Description	Level of significance	Potential impact	Mitigation Measure
1	Byerwen homestead complex (late 19 th C.).	E. 596500/N.7667500 ± 500m	Buildings, ruins of old yards, mill, sheds, landing ground, historic grave with marble headstone	Medium Local significance. Grave has potential regional significance.	Outside Project Area	avoidance
2	Suttor Creek homestead complex (late 19 th C.).	E.602100/N.7639800 + 500m	Remains of old buildings, mill, tanks, yards, buildings	Medium local significance. No regional or national significance.	Outside Project Area	avoidance
3	Wollombi homestead complex (early 20 th C.).		Remains of old homestead several hundred metres west of current one; station dump, mill, tanks, yard	Medium local significance. No regional or national significance.	Outside Project Area	avoidance
4	Talwood homestead complex (early 20 th C.).	E.588100/N.7630500 ± 500m	Old house, windmill, tanks, yards, landing ground	Medium local significance. No regional or national significance.	Outside Project Area	avoidance
5	Mount Lookout homestead complex (mid to late 19 th C.).	West of Suttor River near 580900/N. 7639100 ± 500m	Old slab house remains, yards, 12-14 historic graves. Old pump station in Suttor River waterhole nearby	Could not access to fully assess significance. Complex has potential regional significance depending on integrity and condition.	Outside Project Area	avoidance
6	14 Mile Camp (late 19 th early 20 th C.).	Junction of stock route and Kangaroo Creek	Old mill, tank and camp	Low local significance.	Outside Project Area	avoidance

		near E.595000/N.7663800 ± 300m		No regional or national significance.		
7	Old drovers' and ringers' camp (late 19th early 20 th C.)	Junction of Kangaroo Creek and stock route near E.591000/ N.7661300 ± 300m	Old tank, mill and camp on western side of creek	Low local significance. No regional or national significance.	Potential impact	avoidance
8	Old ringers and drovers' camp (late 19th early 20 th C.)	Eastern side of Suttor River near E. 585500/N.7643000 ± 300m	black tank and remains of old camp	Low local significance. No regional or national significance.	Potential impact	avoidance
9	<i>Pear</i> camp (early 20 th C.)	on low ridge several hundred metres south of old track along Sthn side of Suttor Creek near E.584500/N.7631900 ± 300m	Remains of old camp	Low local significance. No regional or national significance.	Outside Project Area.	avoidance
10	Old drovers' and ringers' camp (late 19 th early 20 th C.)	Top of Leichhardt Range near E.581900/N7670100 ± 300m	Old wire cattle holding yard and remains of camp	Low local significance. No regional or national significance.	Outside Project Area.	
11	Harrisia cactus sprayers' camp (mid 20 th C.)	Top of Leichhardt Range near E.582100/N.7669100 ± 300m.	Remains of camp (drums, metal, posts etc)	Low local significance. No regional or national significance.	Outside Project Area. Possibly already disturbed by Sunwater	avoidance

					pipeline and pump station	
12	Plum Creek Camp (late 19th early 20 th C.).	on low ridge west of Plum Creek in Fig Tree Station, near 584300/N.7671000 ± 300	Wooden yards, tank, mill	Low local significance. No regional or national significance.	Outside Project Area.	avoidance