

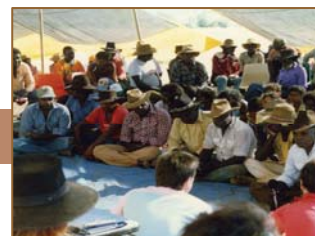
Proposed Cross River Rail Project: Cultural Heritage Report PART B



Prepared for SKM - Aurecon CRR Joint Venture

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Contents

PART A

1. Introduction	1-1
2. The Project and Terms of Reference	2-2
3. Study Approach and Methods	3-5
4. The Study Area	4-10
5. Aboriginal Heritage	5-17
6. Non-Aboriginal Heritage	6-33

PART B

6.3 Northern Section	6-208
6.3.1 History	6-208
6.3.1.1 Albion	6-208
6.3.1.1.1 Early European Settlement	6-208
6.3.1.1.2 Development of the Suburb	6-209
6.3.1.1.3 Albion Fire Station	6-210
6.3.1.1.4 Dunaverty	6-210
6.3.1.2 Bowen Hills	6-211
6.3.1.2.1 Brisbane Exhibition Grounds	6-211
6.3.1.2.1.1 Area 1	6-212
6.3.1.2.1.2 Area 2	6-216
6.3.1.2.1.3 Area 3	6-217
6.3.1.2.1.4 Area 4	6-219
6.3.1.2.1.5 Area 5	6-222
6.3.1.2.1.6 Area 6	6-224
6.3.1.2.1.7 Area 7	6-226
6.3.1.2.1.8 Area 8	6-227
6.3.1.2.2 Old Museum Building	6-228
6.3.1.3 Fortitude Valley	6-229
6.3.1.3.1 Early European Settlement	6-229
6.3.1.3.2 Development of the Suburb	6-230
6.3.1.3.2.1 The Story Bridge	6-231
6.3.1.4 Herston	6-231
6.3.1.4.1 Early European Settlement	6-231
6.3.1.4.2 Development of the Suburb	6-232
6.3.1.4.3 Victoria Park	6-234
6.3.1.4.4 The Royal Brisbane Hospital	6-235

6.3.1.4.5	Royal Brisbane Children's Hospital	6-236
6.3.1.4.6	The Medical School	6-236
6.3.1.5	Kelvin Grove	6-238
6.3.1.5.1	Early European Settlement	6-238
6.3.1.5.2	Development of the Suburb	6-238
6.3.1.5.3	Gona Barracks	6-239
6.3.1.6	Spring Hill	6-239
6.3.1.6.1	Early European Settlement	6-239
6.3.1.6.2	Development of the Suburb	6-239
6.3.1.6.3	Lady Bowen Hospital Complex	6-240
6.3.1.7	Windsor	6-242
6.3.1.7.1	Early European Settlement	6-242
6.3.1.7.2	Development of the Suburb	6-243
6.3.1.8	Woolloowin	6-243
6.3.1.8.1	Early European Settlement	6-243
6.3.1.8.2	Development of the Suburb	6-244
6.3.1.8.3	Holy Cross Laundry	6-245
6.3.1.8.4	Commerce	6-246
6.3.1.8.5	Transport	6-247
6.3.1.8.6	Education and Worship	6-248
6.3.2	Registered Heritage Places	6-251
6.3.2.1	Albion	6-252
6.3.2.2	Bowen Hills	6-269
6.3.2.3	Fortitude Valley	6-283
6.3.2.4	Herston	6-286
6.3.2.5	Kelvin Grove	6-296
6.3.2.6	Spring Hill	6-298
6.3.2.7	Windsor	6-373
6.3.2.8	Woolloowin	6-374
6.3.3	Queensland Rail Heritage Places	6-387
6.3.3.1	Breakfast Creek Bridge	6-388
6.4	Southern Section	6-389
6.4.1	History	6-389
6.4.1.1	Annerley	6-389
6.4.1.1.1	Early European Settlement	6-389
6.4.1.1.2	Development of the Suburb	6-390
6.4.1.1.3	Annerley Junction	6-390
6.4.1.1.4	Chardon's Corner	6-390
6.4.1.1.5	Princess Alexandra Hospital	6-390
6.4.1.2	Coopers Plains	6-391
6.4.1.2.1	Early European Settlement	6-391
6.4.1.2.2	Development of the Suburb	6-391
6.4.1.3	Dutton Park	6-392
6.4.1.3.1	Early European Settlement	6-392
6.4.1.3.2	Development of the Suburb	6-392
6.4.1.3.3	Boggo Road Gaol	6-393
6.4.1.3.4	South Brisbane Cemetery	6-393
6.4.1.4	Fairfield	6-394

6.4.1.4.1	Early European Settlement	6-394
6.4.1.4.2	Development of the Suburb	6-394
6.4.1.4.3	The Royal Society for the Protection and Care of Animals (RSPCA)	6-394
6.4.1.5	Kangaroo Point	6-395
6.4.1.5.1	Early European Settlement	6-395
6.4.1.5.2	Development of the Suburb	6-395
6.4.1.5.3	Naval Stores	6-396
6.4.1.5.4	Raymond Park Air Raid Shelters	6-396
6.4.1.6	Moorooka	6-396
6.4.1.6.1	Early European Settlement	6-396
6.4.1.6.2	Development of the Suburb	6-396
6.4.1.7	Rocklea	6-397
6.4.1.7.1	Early European Settlement	6-397
6.4.1.7.2	Development of the Suburb	6-397
6.4.1.8	Salisbury	6-398
6.4.1.8.1	Early European Settlement	6-398
6.4.1.8.2	Development of the Suburb	6-399
6.4.1.9	Tennyson	6-400
6.4.1.9.1	Early European Settlement	6-400
6.4.1.9.2	Development of the Suburb	6-400
6.4.1.9.3	Tennyson Power Station	6-401
6.4.1.9.4	Pamphlett Bridge	6-402
6.4.1.10	Woolloongabba and South Brisbane	6-402
6.4.1.10.1	Early European Settlement	6-402
6.4.1.10.2	Development of the Suburb	6-403
6.4.1.10.3	Woolloongabba Police Station	6-403
6.4.1.10.4	The Princess Theatre	6-403
6.4.1.11	Yeronga	6-404
6.4.1.11.1	Early European Settlement	6-404
6.4.1.11.2	Development of the Suburb	6-404
6.4.1.11.3	Yeronga Memorial Park	6-405
6.4.1.12	Yeerongpilly	6-406
6.4.1.12.1	Early European Settlement	6-406
6.4.1.12.2	Development of the Suburb	6-406
6.4.1.12.3	Brisbane Golf Club	6-407
6.4.1.12.4	Animal Research Institute	6-407
6.4.1.13	Commerce	6-407
6.4.1.14	Transport	6-408
6.4.1.15	Education and Worship	6-409
6.4.2	Registered Places	6-412
6.4.2.1	Annerley	6-414
6.4.2.2	Dutton Park	6-416
6.4.2.3	Fairfield	6-421
6.4.2.4	Kangaroo Point	6-422
6.4.2.5	Moorooka	6-450
6.4.2.6	Rocklea	6-452
6.4.2.7	Woolloongabba	6-455
6.4.2.8	Yeerongpilly	6-481

6.4.2.9	Yeronga	6-485
6.4.3	Queensland Rail Heritage Places	6-500
6.4.3.1	Dutton Park Platform Shelter	6-503
6.4.3.2	Fairfield Station, Platform Shelter and Footbridge	6-504
6.4.3.3	Yeerongpilly Station	6-504
6.5	Summary	6-505
7.	Potential Impact Assessment	7-532
8.	Specific Aboriginal Heritage Mitigation Strategies	8-535
9.	Project-wide Mitigation Strategies	9-537
9.1	Legislative requirements	9-537
9.2	Burra Charter	9-537
9.3	Cultural Heritage Management Plan	9-537
9.4	Cultural Heritage Awareness Training	9-537
9.5	Public Access	9-537
9.6	Construction Access	9-538
9.7	Direct Impacts	9-538
9.8	Vibration and drill and blast	9-538
10.	Specific Heritage Mitigation Strategies	10-539
10.1	Mitigation Strategies for RNA Showgrounds	10-539
10.1.1	The Demolition of the Brick Rail Viaduct	10-540
10.1.2	The Removal of Part of Showring 2	10-540
10.1.3	The Removal of Trees around Showring 2	10-540
10.1.4	Removal of Part of Side Show Alley	10-540
10.1.5	The Demolition of Sheep and Goat Pavilion, Dairy Cattle Pavilion and the Beef Cattle Pavilion	10-541
10.2	Mitigation Strategies for Bowen Park	10-541
10.3	Mitigation Strategies for Victoria Park	10-541
10.3.1	Potential for Archaeological Places	10-541
10.3.1.1	Reporting of Archaeological Places	10-541
10.4	Mitigation Strategies for Lokarlton	10-542
10.4.1	Vibration and Settlement	10-542
10.5	Mitigation Strategies for Brisbane Girls Grammar School	10-542
10.5.1	Vibration and Settlement	10-542
10.6	Mitigation Strategies for 17-23 Gregory Terrace	10-542
10.6.1	Vibration and Settlement	10-542
10.7	Mitigation Strategies for Roma Street Railway Station	10-542
10.7.1	Vibration and Settlement	10-543
10.7.2	Connections to Existing Fabric	10-543
10.7.3	Construction Storage	10-544
10.7.4	Heritage Opportunities	10-544
10.8	Mitigation Strategies for Albert Street Uniting Church	10-544
10.8.1	Vibration and Settlement	10-544
10.9	Mitigation Strategies for Brisbane City Hall	10-544

10.9.1	Vibration	10-544
10.9.2	Settlement	10-545
10.10	Mitigation Strategies for King George Square	10-545
10.10.1	Settlement	10-545
10.11	Mitigation Strategies for the Former Queensland Deposit Bank	10-545
10.11.1	Vibration and Settlement	10-545
10.12	Mitigation Strategies for the William Cairncross Building	10-545
10.12.1	Vibration and Settlement	10-546
10.13	Mitigation Strategies for Perry House – Royal Albert Apartments	10-546
10.13.1	Vibration and Settlement	10-546
10.14	Mitigation Strategies for the Former McLennan & Co/Queensland Machinery Co Warehouse	10-546
10.15	Mitigation Strategies for Charlotte, Albert Street and Alice Streets	10-546
10.15.1	Historical Archaeology	10-546
10.16	Mitigation Strategies for the Camelot Court Carriageway in Beatrice Lane	10-547
10.16.1	Settlement	10-547
10.17	Mitigation Strategies for Botanical Gardens	10-547
10.17.1	Fig Trees	10-547
10.17.2	Settlement	10-548
10.17.3	Entrance Gates	10-548
10.17.4	Construction Storage	10-548
10.18	Mitigation Strategies for 56 Llewellyn Street, Kangaroo Point	10-548
10.18.1	Vibration and Settlement	10-549
10.19	Mitigation Strategies for Former St Joseph’s Convent	10-549
10.19.1	Vibration and Settlement	10-549
10.20	Mitigation Strategies for St Joseph’s School, Church and Presbytery	10-549
10.20.1	Vibration and Settlement	10-549
10.21	Mitigation Strategies for Chalk Hotel	10-549
10.21.1	Vibration	10-549
10.22	Mitigation Strategies for Boggo Road Precinct	10-550
10.22.1	Drill and Blast	10-550
10.22.2	Demolition	10-550
10.22.3	Vibration	10-550
10.22.4	Settlement	10-550
10.22.5	Location of Ancillary Structures	10-551
10.23	Mitigation Strategies for Gair Park	10-551
10.24	Mitigation Strategies for Dutton Park Parkland	10-551
10.25	Mitigation Strategies for South Brisbane Cemetery	10-551
10.25.1	Vibration	10-551
10.25.2	Settlement	10-552
10.25.3	Construction Storage	10-552
10.26	Mitigation Strategies for 10 Killarney Street, Yeronga	10-552
10.26.1	Vibration	10-552
10.27	Mitigation Strategies for 5 Dublin Street, Yeronga	10-552

10.27.1 Vibration	10-552
10.28 Mitigation Strategies for 6 Dublin Street, Yeronga	10-553
10.28.1 Vibration	10-553
10.29 Mitigation Strategies for 156 School Road, Yeerongpilly	10-553
10.29.1 Vibration	10-553
10.30 Mitigation Strategies for 1145 Ipswich Road, Moorooka	10-553
10.31 Mitigation Strategies for Rocklea Railway Station	10-553
10.32 Mitigation Strategies for Salisbury Railway Station	10-553
11. Cultural Heritage Risks and Management	11-554
12. Acknowledgements	12-557
13. References	13-558
600045: <i>Dunaverty</i> [Online]. Available http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/chims/placeDetail.html , Accessed 08 June 2010.	13-570

List of Figures

PART B

■	Figure 6-16. Albion Hotel c 1866 (SLQ).	6-209
■	Figure 6-17. Advertisement for James Campbell & Sons Ltd c1909 (SLQ).	6-210
■	Figure 6-18. Brisbane Exhibition Grounds and surroundings c1925 (SLQ).	6-211
■	Figure 6-19. Rail corridor through the Brisbane Exhibition Grounds (Queensland Rail).	6-228
■	Figure 6-20. Brisbane Exhibition Building c1891 (SLQ).	6-229
■	Figure 6-21. Brunswick Street, Fortitude Valley, Brisbane, ca. 1898 (SLQ).	6-230
■	Figure 6-22. The Story Bridge under construction 1939 (SLQ).	6-231
■	Figure 6-23. Robert George Wyndham Herbert 1859 (SLQ).	6-232
■	Figure 6-24. Herston c1890 (SLQ).	6-233
■	Figure 6-25. Land sale flyer for the proposed auction of land in the Herston Estate 20 July 1912 (BCC).	6-233
■	Figure 6-26. Wooden workers cottages c.1930 (SLQ).	6-233
■	Figure 6-27. Final stages of construction of the Victoria Park Golf Clubhouse 1931 (SLQ).	6-235
■	Figure 6-28. Temporary housing in Victoria Park 1955 (SLQ).	6-236
■	Figure 6-29. Brisbane General Hospital c1889 (SLQ).	6-237
■	Figure 6-30. Patients on the verandah of the Children's Hospital c1899 (SLQ).	6-237
■	Figure 6-31. Low lying area of Kelvin Grove 1929 (SLQ).	6-238
■	Figure 6-32. Lady Diamantina Roma Bowen n.d. (SLQ).	6-240
■	Figure 6-33. Lady Bowen Lying-In Hospital c1912 (SLQ).	6-241
■	Figure 6-34. Witzig and Grienland's Tannery, Bishops Street Kelvin Grove c1890 (SLQ).	6-241
■	Figure 6-35. Bishops General Store Kelvin Grove c1889 (SLQ).	6-242
■	Figure 6-36. Passengers disembarking at Woolloowin railway station c1910 (SLQ).	6-244
■	Figure 6-37. Magdalene Asylum 1937 (SLQ).	6-245
■	Figure 6-38. Jubilee Hotel, Fortitude Valley c1929 (SLQ).	6-246
■	Figure 6-39. Tram in Edward Street Brisbane 1899 (SLQ).	6-248

■	Figure 6-40. Location of Registered Heritage Places. Commonwealth Heritage places in red, QHR places in Blue and BCC places in green.	6-251
■	Figure 6-41. Location of QR heritage (light blue).	6-387
■	Figure 6-42. Breakfast Creek Bridge (Queensland Rail).	6-388
■	Figure 6-43. Stephen's Fellmongery at Ekibin (SLQ).	6-389
■	Figure 6-44. Boggo Road Gaol in 1936 (SLQ).	6-393
■	Figure 6-45. Munitions factory at Rocklea 1941 (SLQ).	6-398
■	Figure 6-46. Coal train approaching Tennyson Power Station (SLQ)	6-402
■	Figure 6-47. Moorooka Congregational Church in 1911 (JOL).	6-411
■	Figure 6-48. Location of Registered Heritage Places northern half of Southern Section. National Heritage places are in yellow, Commonwealth Heritage places are in red, QHR places are in blue and BCC heritage places are in green.	6-412
■	Figure 6-49. Location of Registered Heritage Places southern half of Southern Section. National Heritage places are in yellow, Commonwealth Heritage places are in red, QHR places are in blue and BCC heritage places are in green.	6-413
■	Figure 6-50. Location of QR heritage at Dutton Park and Fairfield.	6-501
■	Figure 6-51. Location of QR heritage at Yeronga and Yeerongpilly.	6-502
■	Figure 6-52. Location of QR heritage at Rocklea and Salisbury.	6-503
■	Figure 6-53. Dutton Park platform shelter (Queensland Rail).	6-503
■	Figure 6-54. Fairfield Station (Google Earth).	6-504
■	Figure 10-1 Heritage listed Roma Street Railway Station	10-543
■	Figure 10-2 Albert Street from Alice Street	10-547
■	Figure 10-3 Fig trees and railing along Alice Street	10-548

List of Tables

PART B

■	Table 6-1. Registered Heritage Places in the Study Area, by Suburb and Heritage Registration	6-506
■	Table 6-2. Number of Registered Heritage Places, by Suburb and Significance Level	6-526
■	Table 6-3. Registered Heritage Places, by Place Type and Suburb	6-527
■	Table 6-4. Queensland Rail Heritage Places	6-530
■	Table 6-5. Registered Places by Significance Criteria	6-531

6.3 Northern Section

The Northern Section contains the suburbs of Albion, Bowen Hills, Fortitude Valley, Herston, Kelvin Grove, Spring Hill, Windsor and Woolloowin.

6.3.1 History

6.3.1.1 Albion

6.3.1.1.1 Early European Settlement

Land in the northern districts of Brisbane was not released for sale until 1855 (Teague 1997:9) despite the fact the Booroodabin area was surveyed in 1839 by James Warner (Hacker 2009:8). This encompassed an area bound by the Brisbane River, Cooksley Street, Sandgate Road, Albion Road, the railway line, Breakfast Creek, Bowen Bridge Road, Gregory Terrace, Brookes Street, Ann Street, Commercial Road and to the east of Brunswick Street (Hacker 2009:4). By the early 1850s, the area bounded by the Brisbane River, Breakfast Creek and Eagle Farm Road (now Breakfast Creek Road) was purchased for the establishment of residences, farms and businesses (Hacker 2009:8).

The first European settler in the area is recorded as Old Adam who lived in a hut near the present Albion Five Ways and earned his living by ferrying people across Breakfast Creek in an old whale boat. In 1864, a bridge was opened, but collapsed in the following year. Prior to the construction of another bridge, ferries and punts carried goods, livestock and passengers across the creek (Hacker 2009:41-43).

John Petrie, who later became Brisbane's first mayor, was an early settler in the area. He established a quarry in 1860 and the stone was transported via Breakfast Creek and the Brisbane River to provide building material for Brisbane Town (Hacker 2009:9). James Campbell also established a building supply business. Eventually farms, nurseries, and market gardens, were established on the low lying Breakfast Creek area (Hacker 2009:9, 29). Tanneries were also established along Breakfast Creek and operated until the late nineteenth century (Blanch 1985:12).

The Albion area derived its name from the Albion Hotel, the first hotel in the Booroodabin area, built in c1864. Around the same time Wheeler's Store was established by Henry Wheeler opposite the Albion Hotel. Henry Wheeler acted as Post Master for the district (Hacker 2009:27). Initially settlement was slow and centered mainly along Sandgate Road (Hacker 2009:58).



■ **Figure 6-16. Albion Hotel c 1866 (SLQ).**

6.3.1.1.2 Development of the Suburb

Brisbane's economic boom of the 1880s, as well as the opening in 1882 of the main north railway line from Roma Street to Sandgate via Albion, the opening of a bridge in 1889 over Breakfast Creek and the extension of the tramway to nearby Ascot in the same year, led to increased residential and commercial development (Hacker 2009:42-3).

The low-lying areas around Breakfast Creek were popular with Chinese migrants who established market gardens and also worked as labourers and storekeepers (Hacker 2009:9). The Temple of the Holy Triad was built in 1884 by the Chinese community. The temple was closed between 1930 and 1966 when it was reopened in 1966 by the Chinese Club of Queensland (DEWHA 8389).

The depression of the 1890s severely affected the area, the quarry begun by Petrie was unable to survive the recession as stone was an expensive building material; however James Campbell marketed cut-to-measure houses and was able to remain financially viable and this business operated until the mid 20th century (Hacker 2009:9).



■ **Figure 6-17. Advertisement for James Campbell & Sons Ltd c1909 (SLQ).**

6.3.1.1.3 Albion Fire Station

The former Albion Fire Station is located in Bridge Street, Albion. It was opened on 17 January 1927 and remained operational until 1961. The two-storey brick building was designed by the Department of Public Works. The *Fire Brigades Act 1920* led to the centralisation of Brisbane fire brigades under the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board and the Albion Fire Station became the major and coordinating fire station for the northern district of Brisbane until its closure (QHR 602246).

6.3.1.1.4 Dunaverty

The Dunaverty residence was built on Birkbeck Street, Albion by Archibald McNish Fraser in 1887 during the 'boom era' of the 1880s. Fraser, a migrant from Scotland, was a building contractor, and in 1887 established his own real estate business and was one of the first members of the Windsor Shire Council. Dunaverty incorporated Scottish motifs, including Scottish thistle motifs in the detailing of the glass and timberwork. The Fraser family vacated Dunaverty during the recession of the 1890s but maintained ownership until 1912 (QHR 600045).

6.3.1.2 Bowen Hills

6.3.1.2.1 Brisbane Exhibition Grounds

In August 1876, the Queensland Intercolonial Exhibition was held on the grounds of the Acclimatisation Society of Queensland. This society had been set up to ‘introduce, propagate and distribute useful plants from overseas countries’. In 1863, the Society was granted 32 acres (13 hectares) of land for its work. Only a fragment of the original gardens survive today as Bowen Park (QHR 601709).

The first Exhibition was intended to promote both local industries and the agricultural, pastoral and industrial resources of the whole state. Since it was first held, the grounds (Figure 6-18) have increased to 22 hectares and have numerous structures and facilities associated with the annual August Exhibition which continues to the present. The Exhibition has only been cancelled twice; in 1919 due to the Influenza Epidemic and in 1942 when the ground was occupied by military personnel (QHR 601709).

The rail line through the grounds was constructed in 1881.



■ **Figure 6-18. Brisbane Exhibition Grounds and surroundings c1925 (SLQ).**

The Exhibition Ground site is registered on the Queensland Heritage Register [601709] and is described in the Register entry as follows:

It is located north of the Brisbane central business district, in Bowen Hills and Fortitude Valley. It is bounded on the north by O’Connell Terrace, on the west by Bowen Park and Bowen Bridge Road, on the south by Gregory Terrace and Costin Street, on the southeast by St Paul’s Terrace, and on the east by Exhibition Street and Brookes Street. Gregory Terrace transects the grounds, but is closed to traffic during the annual August exhibition. A railway line and a recent road tunnel traverse the grounds in a southwest-northeast direction.

The Exhibition Grounds contain an extensive number of buildings and structures which, along with the layout of the grounds and plantings (including numerous mature Weeping Fig trees), contribute to the cultural heritage significance of the place. For the purpose of description, the showgrounds has been divided into eight areas. Individual building numbers are those identified in the Royal National Association Masterplan Report prepared by Bligh Voller Nield in 2000.

6.3.1.2.1.1 Area 1

The hub of the showground is the main show ring and surrounding grandstands located to the north of Gregory Terrace. Principal elements of cultural heritage significance include:

1. Show Ring No.1 (by 1891)

The main show ring, an oval-shaped grassed area with a perimeter gravel track, is located in the centre of the Exhibition Grounds, on the northwest side of Gregory Terrace. It is surrounded by tiered seating stands, both open and covered, the exception being at the northeast end, where the marshalling yards give livestock and vehicle access directly to the ring. At the southwest end are the Council Stand (c1923) and Ernest Baynes Stand (1923); to the west the Members' Stand (1970s) and John MacDonald Stand (1906); to the north the open-air Machinery Hill Stands (1950s); to the northeast the Marshalling Yards and Stand (1950s); to the east and southeast a narrow band of open-air seating; and to the south is Heritage Hill, a grassed, informal seating area. Between the Ernest Baynes and Members' stands is a concrete ceremonial platform at the edge of the ring.

4. RNA Council Stand (c1923)

The RNA Council Stand is located to the south of Show Ring No.1, adjacent to the Ernest Baynes Stand, overlooking the show ring. It is a three-storeyed brick building with a double hipped roof. There is also a small, hip-roofed tower at the southeast corner of the building. At some early period the northern end of the building has been extended to incorporate an entrance to the seating in front of the stand. There is a later two-storeyed extension on the southern side, fronting Executive Street. The three earlier facades retain their face brickwork with decorative rendered bands.

The building accommodates offices, meeting rooms, and Councillors' seating stand, with the main access to the stand being through the building, which is entered from Executive Street through a wide, centrally positioned entrance with a slate roof supported by double columns either side of the entrance. To the left of this entrance is a brass plaque bearing a dedication to military personnel stationed at the Exhibition Grounds during the First and Second World Wars. Because of the slope of the land, the Executive Street entrance gives access to the middle level of the building, which contains a number of offices, including that of the President of the RNA, and the Councillors' stand on the northern side of the building. This has timber seating tiers with timber seats, on the back rests of which are attached small metal ash trays at regular intervals. Cantilevered metal trusses carry the roof forward over the front seating. Photographic evidence suggests this is a replacement roof, the original being supported by front posts. The ceiling is lined with fibrous cement sheeting, sections of which have early timber cover-strips.

Internal stairs lead from the middle level to a lower floor where the RNA Council Meeting Room is located, overlooking the show ring. There is also access to open-air seating in front of the RNA

Council Stand from this level. Another internal staircase, which is not original, leads from the entrance level to the upper floor, which contains offices. The interior has been refurbished.

5. Ernest Baynes Stand [1922-23]

The Ernest Baynes Stand is a substantial brick structure located to the southwest of Show Ring No.1, adjacent to the Council Stand. The Executive Street elevation is of face brickwork with decorative rendered panels along the parapet and in a broad band across the middle of the façade. At street level, offices open directly off the street. There is a later cantilevered awning with mock gabled roofs over the western end of this level. The eastern end is obscured by a set of concrete fire escape stairs with offices beneath. Cantilevered off the rear wall parapet are two small landings with later gabled roofs, which formerly serviced two rear staircases between the upper and lower seating tiers.

The building has a skillion roof clad with later metal sheeting, supported by early steel girders [both uprights and trusses], and is lined with sheets of ripple iron. The original gambrel roof has been removed, and the present roof follows the slope of the former upper seating tier, which has been removed. Along the ringside front of the roof are six mock dormers and a central pediment with the lettering: RNA EXHIBITION GROUNDS. Beneath this, at fascia level, is the lettering: ERNEST BAYNES STAND. Timber batten valances along the front and side of the roof are not original.

The stand now comprises only one level of timber tiered seating [originally two], with slatted timber benches and back rests, supported on steel frames bolted to the floor. The seating is accessed via three sets of brick and concrete stairs at the front of the stand. These are located at either end of the structure and in the middle, the central stair having a double staircase. Set into the front brick wall of each staircase is an inscribed stone plaque, that at the southeast end reads: This stone was laid by CE McDougall, President 18th Nov 1922 J Hutchinson, Builder' in the centre stair reads: This stone was laid by His Excellency, Sir Matthew Nathan PC, GCMG, Governor of Queensland 18th Nov 1922 Richard Gailey Jnr FOIA, Architect .and on the northwest stair reads: This stone was laid by Ernest Baynes, Chairman, for and on behalf of the Council 18th Nov 1922. This stone also records the names of the 13 other RNA Councillors of the day, and the Secretary. The front and staircase balustrades are of decorative cast iron with timber handrails, but the side balustrades are a later metal grille. At the top of the seating, later fire-exit doors have been cut in the brick rear wall at either end - these lead to fire-escape stairs.

The structure takes advantage of the sloping site to include a sub-floor dining room which runs the length of the stand beneath the front seating. This is accessed via stairs at the front which lead to a number of sets of entrance doors just below ground level. This dining room has been refurbished, with new entrance doors, new leadlight windows, and a false ceiling. Most of the original arched leadlight windows at each end have been sheeted over. Behind the dining room, cut into the slope of the land, is a long kitchen. At the southeast end of the kitchen is a store room and a steep timber stair leading up to the service entrance from Executive Street. There are also toilets at the sub-floor level, accessed externally. The men's toilet is located at the southeast end of the building and the women's at the northwest end.

6. Members' Stand (1970)

The Members' Stand is located on the western side of Show Ring No.1, just past the Ernest Baynes Stand and the Parenting Room. It is concrete-framed structure with brick in-fill. The seating tiers are of formed concrete and seats are of formed plastic supported on metal framing. Steel framing supports a cantilevered awning roof. The roof and side and rear walls are clad with wide-profile metal sheeting. There is a metal sheeted balustrade along the sides and front. The seating is accessed from Station Street rather than from the ringside. The sub-floor contains a bar and other members facilities, also accessed from Station Street.

7. John MacDonald Stand (1906)

This is the earliest of the surviving ringside stands, located on the northwest side of Show Ring No.1. It is a substantial brick structure with a gambrel roof. In the centre of the roof is a large flèche with cupola and four-faced clock which can be seen from much of the showground. The roof of the stand, which has been re-clad with a recent corrugated metal sheeting, is supported on early light steel trusses and round cast metal columns with cast-iron brackets and valances along the front and sides. Between the arc of the central bay is a large sign with the lettering: JOHN MACDONALD STAND. The sides and front of the stand have a decorative cast-iron balustrading.

Timber tiers accommodate the seating, which is of slatted timber fixed on steel frames to the tiers. The seating is accessed from the front of the stand via three sets of brick and concrete steps, set symmetrically in the centre and toward either end, each of which has a double staircase. These have the same decorative iron balustrade as the main stand. Between the staircases at the front of the stand are concrete seating tiers with slatted timber benches. Behind the seating tiers the rear brick wall has arched openings with the same decorative metal balustrading as the stairs and front and sides of the stand. There is a rear promenade at this level, but several tiers of later timber seating have been installed here, restricting pedestrian circulation.

Because the land is flat and the stand is so high, there is a very tall rear arcaded promenade [trafficable to vehicles and pedestrians] running the length of the stand beneath the upper seats, and a huge sub-floor beneath the remainder of the stand. The brickwork in this section of the building is in red face brick, with decorative dark-glazed bricks to the arches along the arcade and supporting the upper seating tiers. An arcade on the northwest side of the promenade gives access to Station Street and the subway under the railway, which leads to Show Ring No.2.

The large sub-floor is divided into four main rooms, accessed mainly off the rear promenade. Each of these spaces has a ripple iron ceiling which follows the slope of the seating tiers above, a concrete floor a step or two below street level, and windows and doors opening both to the promenade and to the front of the stand overlooking the show ring. The northern room is utilised by the St John's Ambulance Service, and has been divided by sheeted partitions into cubicles. Facilities include an early iron-framed, wheeled ambulance stretcher. The southern room has been converted into an English-style pub, complete with appropriately decorated entry. There are toilets located at each end of the subfloor, accessed from the front - the men's toilet at the southern end and the women's at the northern end. The men's toilet retains an early leadlight fanlight above the entrance door, but both facilities have been remodelled internally.

8. Machinery Hill Stands (1950s)

These comprise a number of uncovered stands, curved around the northern perimeter of Show Ring No.1, between the northeast end of the John MacDonald Stand and the Marshalling Yards at the northeast end of the show ring. They are of concrete construction [concrete seating tiers supported on concrete piers], with brick or concrete in-fill to the sides. The seating comprises curved, slatted timber benches, and is accessed via subways beneath the stands, off Ring Road. The sub-floor beneath the northernmost stand provides kiosk space, with metal roller doors between the concrete piers opening to Ring Road. The sub-floor beneath the middle stand is utilised as the Cattleman's Bar. Sections of the seating on the northernmost of these open-air stands have been in-filled recently to provide access for horsemen entering the show ring for special display riding. There is a large sign at the back of the northern stand, with the lettering: MACHINERY HILL, which can be viewed from all over the show ring.

9. Marshalling Yards and Stand (1950s)

At the northeast side of Show Ring No.1 are the livestock marshalling yards. Above the yards is a substantial formed concrete stand with a raked, open-air seating area. Between the concrete piers which support this structure are sets of sheeted metal gates opening from the yards onto the ring, and to Ring Road to the east. At the back of the concrete stand is a small, detached, two-storeyed brick office building.

9a. Commentators' Building

(Radio Broadcast Studio, Doctor's Office and Ringmaster's Office)

At the southern end of the marshalling yards is another small, detached, two-storeyed brick building, which accommodates a radio broadcast studio on the upper floor and doctor's office and garage on the ground floor. This building appears to have been constructed in two stages. Attached to the southern end of this small building is a highset, steel-framed extension clad with fibrous cement boarding. This contains a number of offices, including that of the Ringmaster, accessed from a walkway at the rear.

42. Former Commonwealth Bank Building (Show Shop) (1929)

The Former Commonwealth Bank Building is located to the south of Show Ring No.1, adjacent to the Council Stand. It is a rectangular, single-storeyed rendered brick building with a hipped, terracotta-tile roof. There is an early arched entrance on the eastern side, flanked by tall, arched, steel-framed windows with decorative keystones and false balustrades. The present entrance is via a recent, single-storeyed metal and glass extension at the southern end of the building. The north elevation has been modified at some period, with its earlier arched windows removed.

Internally, the building comprises one main interior space [the former banking chamber], partitioned from a smaller space at the northern end, which is at a lower level, reflecting the slope of the land. There is also a later mezzanine storage area at the northern end. All bank fittings have been removed, and the building currently houses the Show Shop.

Other structures/sites in Area 1 include:

- Parenting Room (c1990s) - a small, single-storeyed, steel framed and metal clad building located between the Ernest Baynes and Members' stands;
- QCWA Refreshment Rooms [c1970s] - a small, single-storeyed brick structure with metal-clad skillion roof located between the Members' Stand and the John MacDonald Stand; and
- Heritage Hill with its 'lychgate' - a recent, timber-framed, shingle-roofed structure resting on a foundation of rubble stone set in concrete.

6.3.1.2.1.2 Area 2

This is the area to the southwest of the main show ring, bounded by the Ernest Baynes Stand, Gregory Terrace, the former Museum Reserve, and the railway line. The principal elements of cultural heritage significance in this area include:

16. Industrial Pavilion (1938-39)

The Industrial Pavilion, built in 1938-39 and later extended, is a large industrial structure, with external brick walls and a saw tooth roof. It occupies the southwest corner of the site, with its southeast wall fronting directly onto Gregory Terrace.

The external walls are red face brickwork with the main facade and the Gregory Terrace elevation designed with some of the characteristics of the stripped classical style. The main eastern façade and entrance to the building is from within the Exhibition grounds. This is a two-storeyed section which has food shops at ground level and offices and meeting rooms on the first floor level. The two principal entrances to the building are openings large enough to accommodate trucks and other vehicles. The entrances are emphasised by stylised columns, capitals and entablatures with balconies above. Sets of three French doors open onto the balconies. The food shops have metal security doors that open upwards. The first floor level is delineated on the façade by a rendered stringcourse. All the windows on the upper level have round headed windows containing steel framed eight paned casements. The panels below the windows contain a decorative pattern of brickwork. The building has been extended to the northwest and this extension is distinguished on the façade by mottled patterned brickwork, simplified detailing, large multi-paned window and corrugated metal sun shading.

The façade along Gregory Terrace is a decorative composition of stepped parapets, patterned brickwork and round-headed window openings. There are a number of large arched openings with stylised keystones, which contain doorways into the building. In the parapet there is raised lettering with the words 'INDUSTRIAL', 'ROYAL NATIONAL A & I ASSOCIATION', 'PAVILION'. The wall of the building forms part of the perimeter wall of the Exhibition Grounds.

Internally the building is one large open space with the saw-tooth roof supported by steel trusses on I-section columns. Twelve sets of large skylights run at 45 degrees across the space providing natural

light. The ceiling is lined with sheet material and the floor is bitumen. The building is mechanically ventilated.

58. Gregory Terrace Entry Building (c1910)

The Gregory Terrace Entry Building is a two-storeyed timber building with a brick extension, which forms part of the perimeter wall of the Exhibition Grounds. The timber building has a gabled-hipped roof clad with corrugated metal sheet. It has undergone changes, in particular at the ground floor level, which is now used as a space to park cars. The northwest external wall has been removed and replaced with three steel posts. The area in which the cars are parked has a pressed metal ceiling. At the first floor level the northwest verandah has been enclosed and extended and the roofline has been altered. The first level contained one large room, which has been subdivided with partitions. This room has six sets of french doors, which open onto the enclosed verandah and six windows on the Gregory Terrace elevation. The room retains its pressed metal ceiling and fittings such as a row of coat hooks.

At the northeast end of the building is a two-storeyed cream brick annexe [erected 1971], which is used by the Police during the period of the Exhibition. The building has a flat roof, with a large fascia and aluminium window frames.

Other buildings in Area 2 include:

- 40. RNA Administration Building (c1970) - a two-storeyed building constructed with a concrete frame and brick and sheet material infill panels. The building is designed as a series of vertical elements with a continuous band of windows at each level and a large projecting fascia concealing the roof. Internally the building contains offices.
- 41. RNA Function Room - a single-storeyed brick building with a flat roof. On the eastern & southern elevations there are full-length glass windows, mosaic tiles on the columns and a deep fascia concealing the roof. Internally the building is one large room with attached kitchen facilities.

6.3.1.2.1.3 Area 3

This encompasses the area to the west of the railway which traverses the Exhibition Grounds. The principal elements of cultural heritage significance in Area 3 include:

2. Show Ring No.2 (c1924)

Show Ring No.2 is located on the western side of the railway line, at the northeast end of the bitumen pavement to Side Show Alley, and separates the amusement section of the site from the Dairy, Pig and Goat Pavilions. It is a circular grassed area surrounded by a concrete apron. Seven mature fig trees pruned into cylindrical forms line the southern boundary of the show ring and one fig tree of a similar form is located to the north of the ring. Timber bench seats are located around the base of each tree.

Toilet Block (interwar)

Located on the southeast side of the show ring and set into the earth bank which rises up to the railway line is a toilet building. This houses female amenities and a baby change room. The walls are a combination of face brickwork and rendered masonry with high level fixed vent glass louvres. The roof is comprised of two intersecting gables and is clad with metal custom orb roof sheeting.

13. Side Show Alley

Side Show Alley is located in the northwest corner of the exhibition grounds and is bounded by Bowen Bridge Road on the west, Bowen Park on the northwest, Show Ring No.2 to the northeast, and the railway line to the southeast. The site is enclosed by a combination of fencing types which include timber framed fencing with corrugated iron cladding to Bowen Park and the railway boundaries, masonry to the Bowen Bridge Road frontage and new infill sections of metal fencing to other areas. The sense of enclosure to this part of the site is further heightened by its sunken level, relative its surrounds, and the close proximity of the Old Museum Building, the John MacDonald Grand Stand, the mature vegetation of Bowen Park and the towering structures of the neighbouring Royal Brisbane Hospital.

Visitor entry to Side Show Alley is via the Bowen Park Entry Building or if within the exhibition grounds through two subways beneath the railway line. That part of Side Show Alley used for rides and other amusements is comprised of a large expanse of open, level bitumen pavement. Set at regular intervals in the pavement are electrical services boxes used at show time to provide power to the various amusements. The only permanent fixtures within this space are the ferris wheel frame, the chair lift house, a food stall structure and a series of new toilet blocks.

Bowen Park Entry Building. (interwar)

Located in the western corner of the site adjacent to Bowen Park the building is a single-storeyed structure comprised of two smaller elements separated by a vehicular access gate. The walls of the buildings are face brick and each has a hipped roof clad with metal custom orb sheeting. Recent additions to these structures appear to include the cement rendering of the brickwork to the Bowen Bridge Street facade and the installation of metal roller doors to the ticket issuing areas.

30. Dairy Cattle Pavilion

The Dairy Cattle Pavilion is located at the northern boundary of the exhibition grounds fronting O'Connell Terrace. It is timber framed single-storey structure, essentially comprised of two rectilinear building masses, which gently follow the slope of the site. A saw tooth roof structure, clad with corrugated iron, covers the full extent of the building. Externally the walls are clad with timber weatherboards while the individual ends to the skillion roof forms are clad with a combination of FC sheeting and timber lattice. A concrete apron surrounds the whole building.

Internally the building is broken up into a series of long narrow bays which follow the line of the saw tooth roof above. The high face of the saw tooth roof form in each bay is clad with timber lattice which allows the interior space to be naturally lit and ventilated. Entry to the pavilion is through chain wire gates located centrally at the end of each bay. In plan each of bays is very similar in that it

consists of a central passage flanked by open cattle pen space on either side and storage accommodation enclosures to each end of the bay. These storage/accommodation enclosures are clad with a combination of FC cladding and timber weatherboards. Walls between the bays are timber framed and clad to half height with the upper portion being finished with timber battens. The floor surface throughout the pavilions is concrete and generally follows the gentle slope of the site.

31. Dairy Goat Pavilion

The Dairy Goat Pavilion is located to the south of the Dairy Cattle Pavilion and to the north of Show Ring No.2. It is an elevated two-storeyed structure with an associated open concrete deck which overlooks the show ring and side show alley beyond. Storage areas and public amenities are located at the lower ground show ring level under the raised concrete deck whilst the structure itself is sited at the upper deck level. The building is of a simple rectilinear plan with a gable roof extending the full length of the building and being supported at its ends by concrete and steel columns. Both the walls and roof are clad with metal corrugated custom orb sheeting. Lining the perimeter of the concrete deck are a series of shade structures.

6.3.1.2.1.4 Area 4

East of the dairy pavilions and the railway line, in the area to the northeast of Show Ring No.1 and bounded by O'Connell Terrace, Brookes Street and Gregory Terrace, are located the main livestock facilities. The principal elements of cultural heritage significance in this area include:

32. Beef Cattle Pavilion (1950)

This is a large, rectangular, single-storeyed brick pavilion with sub-floor and a saw-tooth roof, located to the north of the Machinery Hill stands, with the rear wall erected along O'Connell Terrace. The front elevation, which faces south, has a centrally-positioned entrance with steel roller door on the upper level, accessed via a double stair. To either side of the front entrance are banks of hopper windows on both levels. The side and rear walls have less fenestration, and there is a large rear entrance [another steel roller door] to O'Connell Terrace.

33. Stock Pavilion

The Stock Pavilion abuts the eastern side of the Beef Cattle Pavilion. It has a series of skillion roofs set in a saw tooth pattern as the building follows the slope. They are clad with corrugated iron. The walls are weatherboard and the upper section is timber lattice. Doors on eastern side are sheet metal double doors, but two central doors now have steel roller doors.

The area along the wall of the building from the eastern side has a narrow corridor flanked by 'lockers' [small rooms with racks]. The corridor wall is vertical beaded board, floors are much patched concrete and the outer wall is concrete. The building appears to have been built in two stages, the eastern section has timber trusses and timber frames to the tethering area and looks older than the western end which has steel trusses and partition frames. The tethering area consists of low walls running parallel along the length of the building equipped with steel rings for tethering animals and hay racks for them above. When the place is occupied, rails are erected to separate each bay and sawdust and sand bedding is put down. Around most of the perimeter of the building are very basic

sleeping quarters for people caring for the animals. There are a few animal pens under the women's sleeping quarters in the western section. These are for cows in calf or with new calves. In the northwest corner of the building is a room for preparing food used by those sleeping in the building. The building has a later brick extension.

10. Stockman's Rest

To the south of the Stock Pavilion is a small park known as The Stockman's Rest. It has topiaried trees with slat benches around them. (On one of the benches is located a figure of a seated swagman from Expo 88). Two modern telephone booths are situated across from the stockman's bar. There is a small pavilion which appears to be an earlier structure, with later cladding. It has had about a third of the area partitioned off by a wall towards the rear which has metal wall cladding made to look like weatherboard. The park is very popular for weddings and the stockman's bar is used for the reception. There is a small pond and fountain behind the pavilion and a plaque commemorating that the area was redeveloped as an initiative of the ground staff in 1994.

15. Exercise Yard

In the northeast corner of the site there is an open area which functions as an exercise yard.

34. Horse Stables

Lining the perimeter walls to Brookes Street and Gregory Terrace are horse stables. The stables are in long timber buildings with skillion roofs clad with corrugated iron. The buildings comprise back to back stalls and are arranged with narrow 'lanes' between them. The holding capacity must be well over a hundred horses and the individual accommodation is fairly standard - each has a concrete floor, single door and window space filled with a metal grille. The concrete has been roughed up by stamping a rough lattice pattern into it over most areas. There is a horse washing area against the wall where the floor is rough concrete and pebble and the bays are divided by vertical corrugated metal panels.

46. Stock Agents' Offices (1936)

The Stock Agents' Offices is a single-storeyed, rectangular building with sub-floor, constructed in dark brick with stepped parapets. Three sides of the building are freestanding and these each have an entrance. The windows are casements in timber frames on the upper level. Panels of fixed timber louvres at ground level provide light and ventilation to the basement.

The interior has a raised timber floor with a central hall and offices leading off it on both sides. The interiors of these vary in size, finish and layout. Where original ceiling is visible it is A/C and cover strips. There are several bench seats in silky oak in the hall and the walls have notice boards. The offices have long term lessees such as Primac/Elders and LJ Hooker Rural. The Department of Primary Industries is present at every event where there are animals - this includes dairy and horse shows. Sales agents also have offices at the grounds for the yearling sales.

The sub-floor has toilets and is mainly used for storing the props used for equestrian ring events such as hurdles, poles and jumps. It is known as the 'carriage' and has brick walls, a concrete floor and a low ceiling of A/C.

48. Stockman's Bar and Grille (1936)

The Stockman's Bar and Grill abuts the Stock Agents' Offices. It is a brick structure with a saw-tooth roof in three bays which run at right angles to the street. The facade has been painted and the roof is concealed at the front by a very plain stepped brick parapet. In the centre of the front elevation is a large roller door flanked by two similar smaller doors on the left hand side and a standard sized door and a pair of triple projecting windows on the right hand side. These are supported on small brackets and are shaded by sun hoods. A timber verandah has been added to the rear of the building on the upper section and has a wheelchair access ramp. The verandah roof is supported on timber posts and has a timber handrail and dowel balustrading. The wall to the rear of the verandah is clad with weatherboards and there is a door leading to the horse doctor's office.

The rear is also accessed through a door at ground level which leads into a large room with concrete floor and brick walls. This leads into a large modern bar opening onto an outdoor area through several large steel roller doors. This area has an auxiliary bar and servery and looks onto the Stockman's Rest park. It is floored with brick pavers and shaded by a roof of corrugated steel supported on steel trusses. This is lined with a modern timber-look sheeting. The perimeter of this area has sections of heavy post and rails, some of which are decorated with cattle brands. A gateway also formed of heavy posts frames steps leading from the corner of the area down to the street.

55. Lady Forster Building (1928)

Located east of the Marshalling Yards is the Lady Forster Building, originally a crèche erected in 1928 in Costin Street, and moved in 1939 to its present position. It is a rectangular, high-set, timber framed, gable-roofed building with transverse gables at the southeast end. The roof is clad with corrugated iron and the exterior walls with fibrous-cement sheeting and cover-strips and weatherboards to dado height on part of the southwest elevation. There is a row of timber hopper windows high in the southwest, northwest and southeast walls. Because of the slope of the land, the northeast side of the building is at ground level and has a number of sliding aluminium doors, and a skillion-roofed extension over cement paving. There is a small yard to the northeast of the building, with three mature Moreton Bay fig trees shading the whole of the yard. The sub-floor has been infilled with brick and contains male and female toilets and a small electricity sub-station.

The interior is lined with fibrous-cement sheeting and moulded cover strips, and is divided into numerous small rooms by fibrous-cement or later ply-wood sheeted partitions, only some of which are to full height. Some of these small rooms have early tongue-and-groove 'stable' doors. The floor at the northwest end is of concrete and is higher than the timber floor of the southeast end of the building - probably to accommodate the men's toilets below.

Toilet block

There is a c1930s toilet block between the gate to O'Connell Terrace and the Stock Pavilion. It is constructed of brick and concrete and has a rough stucco finish in places. The roof is gabled and is clad with corrugated iron. There are square panels of fixed timber louvres in pairs under the eaves (similar to the louvred panels set at ground level in the Stock Agents' Offices).

Other structures in Area 4 include:

57. Affleck House (not the 1918 building) - a two-storeyed, light-coloured brick building adjacent to the railway line, housing a cafe at the southwest end;

Brick toilet block attached to the southwest end of Affleck House; and

Railway platforms southwest of Affleck House and toilets.

6.3.1.2.1.5 Area 5

A large number of pavilions are located to the southeast of Gregory Terrace. The principal elements of cultural heritage significance in the area bounded by Gregory Terrace, Exhibition Street, St Paul's Terrace and Alexandria Street include:

26 & 27. Buildings Nos. 8-12 'The Avenue'

These buildings together create a long rectangular exhibition pavilion extending between Gregory and St Paul's Terraces, with the front elevation to Alexandria Street. It is a single-storeyed structure comprised of adjoined buildings from different periods and constructed from different materials. All the buildings are connected internally, allowing free passage through the length of the structure.

The entrances to each building are from Alexandria Street. The entrances to Buildings Nos.8-10 have a recently constructed gabled portico with signage identifying the building. The entrance to Building No.11 is slightly obscured behind a recently constructed restaurant that extends from the front of the building towards Alexandria Street. Building No 12 is located closest to St Paul's Terrace and access is gained by a concrete ramp leading to a large steel roller door. There are numerous mature trees situated along Alexandria Street directly in front of the building.

The building closest to Gregory Terrace is referred to as 'No.8 The Avenue'. Its frontage to Gregory Terrace consists of a face brick wall with rectangular casements of narrow metal louvre ventilators and a large central steel roller door providing access from the street. The gabled roof structure is visible from Gregory Terrace. The gable nearest Alexandria Street is of a different design to the two gables at the rear and possibly constitutes the earliest part of the building, the outer part being an addition. The earliest part of the building most probably dates from the late 1920s. There is evidence of this earlier smaller timber structure in the timber wall separating Buildings Nos.8 and 9 that only extends across half the breadth of the current interior space. The rear of this building is clad with metal sheeting with the same casements of narrow metal louvres. The interior is a large space with numerous supporting posts and exposed roof trusses. There are entrances from the rear, the side and front and a through way in the dividing wall between this building and the adjacent Building No.9. Building No.8 is wider than the other buildings.

Buildings Nos.9 and 10 are of the same construction and comprise the mid section of the entire structure. The commencement of Building No.9 is evidenced by the stepped-back join between it and Building No.8. Buildings Nos.9 & 10 are clad in weatherboard with a front and rear entrance to each. At the rear of these buildings is a weatherboard toilet structure. Internally the buildings are divided by a wall with a large opening for through passage.

Building No.11 is another weatherboard structure. It is set at an angle between Building No.10 and Building No.12, most likely built after the two adjoining buildings to fit into the prescribed space.

Building No.12 is a large rectangular warehouse structure clad in weatherboard with rectangular ventilation openings in all walls just beneath the eaves. The interior is notably different to the other buildings, possibly due to an earlier construction date. The internal space is punctuated by many slender timber support posts with the roof supported by timber framework. At the southeast end (closest to St Paul's Terrace) is a small timber stand with a timber counter and corrugated iron awning. It appears to have been constructed as a ticket box or display or drinks stand.

56. Show Camp Building (c1940s?)

This building is located adjacent to Expo Place along Exhibition Street, and is used for dormitory style accommodation for rural school children. It is a single-storeyed, 'L-shaped' timber building, high-set on square concrete pillars, with an enclosed undercroft. The building has a corrugated iron gabled roof with a projecting gable at the northwest end. The exterior is clad in weatherboard with no verandahs. The front elevation displays symmetrically-spaced, small, rectangular window openings with glass louvres and a centrally placed door accessed by a set of stairs. There is another stair at the southeast end of the building and another to the transverse wing at the northwest end. The undercroft has been enclosed to accommodate male and female toilets, a bathroom and several other rooms. The interior of the upper floor is lined with fibrous cement sheeting and is divided by partitions into three main sections as well as smaller sections within these for adult accommodation.

Other buildings/structures in Area 5 include:

36.Expo Place Pavilions (1988 & later) - a large exhibition space sheltered by two late 20th century, open-air pavilions. It is bounded by Gregory Terrace to the west, Exhibition Street to the north, the Show Camp Building to the east and the pavilion referred to as 'No.8 The Avenue' to the south. A set of gates accesses this area from Gregory Terrace and there are three mature fig trees on the northern side of these gates, on the footpath.

The northern-most structure was constructed in honour of 'World Expo'88'. It is a steel-framed structure with two roof sections; one stepped back from the other forming an 'L'-shape. The roof is supported by cylindrical reinforced concrete pillars with space-frames and triangulated steel trusses. There is no ground cover underneath the shelter and there are no walls.

On the eastern side of the 1988 structure is a later steel-framed structure with a multi-gabled, corrugated iron roof. There is one long, rectangular gable roof along the length of the structure, at the rear, with four gable roofs at the front, at right-angles to the main roof. These four interconnected structures are staggered in length creating a tiered effect along the front elevation.

The structure is supported on cylindrical reinforced concrete pillars. The gabled roofs surmount convex, corrugated iron awnings running the lengths and breadths of the shelter. There is a gallery at the rear, accessed by a set of stairs on the eastern side. The ground is covered in bitumen.

6.3.1.2.1.6 Area 6

The principal elements of cultural heritage significance in the area bounded by Gregory Terrace, Alexandria Street, St Paul's Terrace and Main Parade include:

22. John Reid Pavilion (erected 1904 in Toowoomba, moved to Exhibition Grounds in 1917)

The John Reid Pavilion consists internally of a large central space with a gable roof, surrounded on three sides by subsidiary aisles under lower skillion roofs. The main roof has iron roof trusses with a small gable-roofed central clerestory. The clerestory windows have been covered and clear roof panels have been inserted into the main and aisle roofs. Louvres have been added to the wall between the aisle roof and the main roof. Iron columns, stamped with the words 'Toowoomba foundry', divide the main space from the aisles. The wall to Alexandria Street is constructed of timber with loading docks accessible from the street. The other side wall of brick, with openings that have been filled in, abuts the Dairy Industry Hall. The front wall to Gregory Terrace has been reconstructed in concrete to match the Commerce Building and Meat Hall fronting Main Parade. A steel framed awning has also been added to the Gregory Terrace facade.

The John Reid Pavilion forms part of a complex of buildings, which have been joined together over time. These buildings include the John Reid Annexe, the Sugar Hall, and Building No.7. These pavilions have been sited so that the public can move freely from one to another. The adjacent Dairy Industry Hall also forms part of the complex, but has been designed as a separate entity and is inaccessible from the other pavilions. The TAB building is situated at the front of the John Reid Pavilion and is also utilised as a separate structure.

22A. John Reid Annexe (by 1925)

The John Reid Annexe is situated directly behind the John Reid Pavilion with the ridge of the Annexe roof at 90 degrees to the main ridge of the John Reid Pavilion. The Annexe is of single-skin timber construction, clad externally with chamferboards, with horizontal boarding on some interior walls up to dado height. It has a corrugated iron gable roof supported by hardwood timber trusses. The Annexe can be accessed at both ends via steel roller doors and doors lead through to the John Reid Pavilion to the northwest and Building No.7 to the southeast.

23. Dairy Industry Hall (1950s)

The Dairy Industry Hall is a long, narrow, two-storey building constructed along the southwest side of the John Reid Pavilion. The facade to Gregory Terrace is of face brick with the words 'Dairy Industry Hall' in steel lettering. The most noticeable features of the building include the zigzag roof structure and glazed south wall. The building consists of three solid walls with the remaining long side-wall completely glazed to allow southern light to flood the internal spaces. This glazed wall is protected by the roof extending to form an arcade along the side. The structural system of the building is

expressed, with the concrete structural beams and columns painted externally and in-filled with panels of face brick. The steel roof beams are exposed on the upper floor ceiling.

The ground floor consists of one open space with access provided by a series of recent aluminium-framed doors with fixed glass panels in between. These doors open onto the arcade adjacent to Agriculture street. Stairs lead up to the first floor at each end of the building. These stairs incorporate heavy timber treads and fine steel sections, which run vertically from floor to ceiling, and act as a screen and a support for the balustrade. The end of one of the staircases is expressed to form a decorative zigzag pattern. The first floor ceiling lining follows the zigzag line of the roof, exposing the steel roof structure. This floor contains the original steel framed hopper windows and fixed glass panels along the south wall. The flooring is of mixed hardwood. An elevated link joins this building to the neighbouring Commerce Building and Meat Hall.

24. Sugar Hall

The Sugar Hall is located between the Dairy Industry Hall and the John Reid Pavilion Annexe. It is a small timber-framed building with a rendered masonry facade. A footpath awning is located on Agriculture Street and the building is entered from this street. A roller door joins this building to the John Reid Annexe.

25. Building No.7

Building No.7 is a larger pavilion which runs parallel to the John Reid Annexe. It also is of single-skin timber construction with chamferboard cladding. The southern side wall has diagonal timber lattice at the top, which has been covered in fibrous-cement sheeting. Some internal walls have horizontal boarding to dado height. The gable roof is corrugated iron supported on hardwood rafters. A single line of square timber columns runs down the centre of the building. It has an early roof construction.

At the rear of the John Reid Pavilion complex, to the east along Alexandria Street, is the RNA Workshop (Bdg No.43) with an early brick toilet block (Bdg No.43A) situated at the front.

43. RNA Workshop (earliest sections possibly by 1925)

This building operates as a workshop and is used to store supplies and machinery. It is a combination of three buildings, with the largest single-storeyed building at the rear of the complex with two smaller single-storeyed, gable roofed buildings set at 90 degrees to it at the front. The front facades of the two smaller buildings are clad in weatherboards, with the side and rear walls of all buildings clad in corrugated iron. Mezzanines have been inserted in parts of the building and there have been many changes to most internal areas.

43A. Brick toilet block (interwar?)

This is one of a series of brick toilet blocks located throughout the site. It has been refurbished, extended to the rear and none of the original fittings remain. The female toilets are housed partly in a concrete block extension and the male toilets are located in the original low-set brick building. The original part of the building contains glazed face-brick walls with feature panels of roughcast render.

Set symmetrically above the rendered panels are fixed timber louvres for ventilation. The roof is hipped, clad in short sheets of corrugated iron. Screen walls of concrete block and ribbed steel, with a skillion roof above, have been added to the front of the building.

11. Gregory Rest and Gregory Terrace Fig Trees

Addressing Gregory Terrace is Gregory Rest, a grassed area shaded by three large Weeping Fig trees which have been trimmed to a formal shape. This area also contains the School Band Stand, a modern steel structure with twin semi-circular roofs. The fig trees and the continued use of this site for school band performances are significant.

Other structures in Area 6 include:

21. Commerce Building and Meat Hall - a recent two-storeyed concrete building with twin gable roofs;

29. Building No.4 - a pavilion open on two sides to the street, with a steel framed roof supported on brick piers and enclosed by brick walls on two sides;

37. Building No.6 - a recent concrete block structure with a flat roof;

38. Frank Roberston Pavilion - a recent concrete block building with twin barrel-vaulted roofs;

45. TAB Building (c1970s) - a small, single-storey concrete building constructed in the Brutalist style, located at the front of the John Reid Pavilion on Gregory Terrace;

49. Royal Snack Bar - a recently constructed food outlet, located at the side of the Information Technology Building;

50. Main Parade Food Stall and 51 Show Time Snack Bar - simple brick and concrete block buildings with serving counters addressing the street;

52. Agricultural Street Bar - a c1950s brick wall and toilet block with a more recent bar and steel shade structures;

53. Machinery Street Fish Place - a c1970s brick snack bar;

54. Industry Street Food Bar - a fibrous-cement clad addition at the rear of Building No.7;

Police Exhibit - a flat-roofed concrete block building located at the end of Main Parade.

6.3.1.2.1.7 Area 7

The principal elements of cultural heritage significance in the area between Costin Street and Main Parade, to the south of Gregory Terrace, include:

17. Exhibition Building [1986]

The Exhibition Building is a two-storeyed, concrete block building, with steel framed windows with large panes of glass. The main entrance is located at the corner of Gregory Terrace and Costin Street.

The ground floor is a large, open space with concrete floors and concrete piers supporting the concrete floor above. The first floor has a two-storey volume space and numerous skylights. The building has a suspended ceiling which houses a ducted air-conditioning system.

18. Walter Burnett Building and Auditorium (1988)

The Walter Burnett building is a two-storeyed brick and concrete structure with first floor access to the adjacent Frank Nicklin Pavilion. The building has a concrete ramp and concrete stairway accessing the first floor. A large entry foyer with floor to ceiling windows is located at the front of the building with three hallways leading to the auditorium located at the rear of the building towards Costin Street. The ground floor comprises a large, open space with concrete floor and concrete pillars, with floor to wall windows located along the southern and eastern sides of the building.

Other structures in Area 7 include:

19. Frank Nicklin Pavilion - a two-storeyed brick building located adjacent to the Walter Burnett Building, the latter accessible from the first floor of the Frank Nicklin Pavilion. On the upper level, the building has horizontal fenestration along the eastern elevation and vertical fenestration along the southern elevation.

20. Agricultural Hall and 39. Douglas Wadley Pavilion (1963 with 1968 & 1977 extensions to the Douglas Wadley Pavilion)

The original section of the Agricultural Hall and Douglas Wadley Pavilion is a low-pitched, double-gabled steel-framed structure clad with corrugated, galvanized iron. The words 'AGRICULTURAL HALL' AND 'DOUGLAS WADLEY DOG PAVILION' are located on the eastern elevation.

Internally, the Agricultural Hall section comprises a two-storeyed volume space with a concrete floor and a steel-trussed ceiling. The 1968 extensions include the addition of a two-storeyed brick and steel-framed section with a concrete floor and concrete pillars. The large, open space has seating located around the main show area. Stalls for the animals are located on the ground and first floors. The 1977 addition is a two-storeyed brick section. Part of this addition comprises the 'Henry Phillips Council Room' located on the first floor of the brick addition.

6.3.1.2.1.8 Area 8

This comprises the railway corridor through the Exhibition Grounds (Figure 6-19). The principal elements of cultural heritage significance in Area 8 include:

- the Railway Corridor - which dates to 1881;
- the stone cuttings on the northwest side of the line, near Side Show Alley;
- the bridge/sub-way giving access from the John MacDonald Stand to Show Ring No.2, and associated masonry viaduct.

The Exhibition Grounds are currently undergoing redevelopment that will include residential, retail and commercial developments as well as parkland, footpaths and bikeways.

- **Figure 6-19. Rail corridor through the Brisbane Exhibition Grounds (Queensland Rail).**

Brisbane's first Exhibition Building was opened at the junction of Gregory Terrace and Bowen Bridge Road in 1876. The timber building was destroyed by fire in 1888 and a competition was held to design a more permanent Exhibition Building for the site. The competition was won by G. H. M. Addison and, after a delay caused by financial issues, the foundation stone was laid in April 1891. The brick and corrugated iron building (Figure 6-20) was completed in August of the same year (QHR 600209).



■ **Figure 6-20. Brisbane Exhibition Building c1891 (SLQ).**

In 1897, the National Acclimatisation Association, owners of the building, went into liquidation and the government assumed ownership. In 1900, after appropriate alterations the building was occupied by the Queensland Museum. The building remained the home of the Museum until 1987. Today the Queensland Youth Orchestra occupies the site (QHR 600209).

6.3.1.3 Fortitude Valley

6.3.1.3.1 Early European Settlement

In 1849, John Dunmore Lang brought 256 free immigrants to Brisbane on the promise of land grants. However, the grants and other provisions for the immigrants were refused by the Governor of the colony, Sir Charles Fitzroy. They were permitted by Captain John Clements Wickham (Police Magistrate 1843-1859) to erect temporary dwellings in Yorks Hollow (Holthouse 1982:18,22), which the settlers achieved by forcibly displacing the local Aboriginal encampment (Evans 2007:62). The White settlers called their camp Fortitude Valley after the ship on which they had sailed to Moreton Bay (Lavery 2009:22). As they were not permitted to cultivate the land, many of the settlers moved to Wickham Terrace and maintained the name Fortitude Valley in their new location (Fortitude Valley Centenary Organisation, Central Committee 1949).

The immigrants successfully farmed and raised dairy cattle (Fortitude Valley Centenary Organisation, Central Committee 1949). The population gradually increased and the boundaries of the settlement were extended. Land was subdivided and residences built (Fortitude Valley Centenary Organisation, Central Committee 1949). By the 1850s, Fortitude Valley had become a thriving village with between 100 and 150 houses and cottages (Queensland Women's Historical Association 1980:23), with the 1861 census indicating a population of 1336 (Lavery 2009:172).

6.3.1.3.2 Development of the Suburb

By the early 1860s, Fortitude Valley had begun to develop as a commercial centre (Lavery 2009:97) and by the 1880s the population had increased to 5184, increasing to 7074 by 1891 (Lavery 2009:43). The 1880s saw a building boom, with commercial and residential construction projects (Lavery 2009:49). Amenities for the increasingly populated suburb included the Fortitude Valley Post Office (1887), hotels and a number of churches. A horse-drawn tram began operation from Brisbane to Breakfast Creek, via Fortitude Valley (Queensland Women's Historical Association 1980:25). Availability to public transport promoted expansion and by the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Fortitude Valley developed into a major commercial and shopping centre (QHR 601395). The rail line was extended from the city to Fortitude Valley in 1891 (Queensland Women's Historical Association 1980:25), and after the electric tramway system opened in 1897, the tram line from New Farm stopped at Brunswick Street (Hacker 2009:40).

The establishment of the competitive commercial emporiums of T.C. Beirne, McWhirters and Overells in the 1890s added to the success of the Valley. It became one of the major shopping venues for Brisbane and a popular residential area being close to centres of employment (QHR 601168). To cater for the influx of working class families, new housing was built on the tiny allotments in the streets beyond the commercial centre concentrated in Ann, Brunswick and Wickham Streets.



■ **Figure 6-21. Brunswick Street, Fortitude Valley, Brisbane, ca. 1898 (SLQ).**

The retail sector declined in the 1960s and 1970s, primarily due to the cessation of tram services to the area but also due to changing shopping patterns with increased competition from suburban shopping centres. A revival of Fortitude Valley has been evident since the 1990s, attributable to new commercial developments such as Chinatown which was officially inaugurated on 29 January 1987 (Ip 2005:63), the redeveloped McWhirters Marketplace (QHR 600214) and the construction of the

Brunswick Street Mall in 1991 (Ip 2005:71). The suburb is also renowned as one of the hubs of Brisbane's nightlife.

6.3.1.3.2.1 The Story Bridge

The Story Bridge crosses the Brisbane River connecting Kangaroo Point to Fortitude Valley and was commissioned as part of the Queensland Labour Government's relief works scheme to generate employment during the depression of the 1930s.



■ **Figure 6-22. The Story Bridge under construction 1939 (SLQ).**

It was designed by Dr JCC Bradfield (designer of the Sydney Harbour Bridge) and constructed between 1935 and 1940 by Evans Deakin-Hornibrook. During its construction the bridge was known as the Jubilee Bridge, honouring George V, but when opened on 6 July 1940 it was officially named 'The Story Bridge' after John Douglas Story, the Public Service Commissioner and a member of the Bridge Board who had advocated its construction (QHR 600240).

6.3.1.4 Herston

6.3.1.4.1 Early European Settlement

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

roads. Quarries were situated on the site of Bowen Park and on four locations within the Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital grounds (Hacker *et al.*1995:1), giving the suburb its early name of 'The Quarries'.

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

6.3.1.4.2 Development of the Suburb

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



■ **Figure 6-23. Robert George Wyndham Herbert 1859 (SLQ).** .



■ Figure 6-24. Herston c1890 (SLQ).



■ Figure 6-25. Land sale flyer for the proposed auction of land in the Herston Estate 20 July 1912 (BCC).



■ Figure 6-26. Wooden workers cottages c.1930 (SLQ).

6.3.1.4.3 Victoria Park

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

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

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

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

Between 1942 and 1945, army barracks were constructed by the United States Army to accommodate troops and from August 1943 until September 1944 Victoria Park was Headquarters of the United States Army Services of Supply South Pacific Area (USASOS) Camp Victoria Park (Hacker *et al.* 1995:67). After World War II these buildings were initially used to accommodate war brides. The buildings then provided emergency accommodation for hundreds of homeless people who lived in the huts until the Queensland Housing Commission could erect sufficient housing to meet the needs (Figure 6-28). This use as temporary housing did not cease until the 1960s. Some of the army buildings also served as classrooms for the Intermediate School, an Education Department Film Centre, lecture and arts rooms for the Teachers College, and the facilities for the Queensland Institute of Medical Research. The last building was eventually demolished in 1974 (Hacker *et al.* 1995:67).



■ **Figure 6-27. Final stages of construction of the Victoria Park Golf Clubhouse 1931 (SLQ).**

6.3.1.4.4 The Royal Brisbane Hospital

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



■ **Figure 6-28. Temporary housing in Victoria Park 1955 (SLQ).**

6.3.1.4.5 Royal Brisbane Children's Hospital

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

6.3.1.4.6 The Medical School

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



■ Figure 6-29. Brisbane General Hospital c1889 (SLQ).



■ Figure 6-30. Patients on the verandah of the Children's Hospital c1899 (SLQ).

6.3.1.5 Kelvin Grove

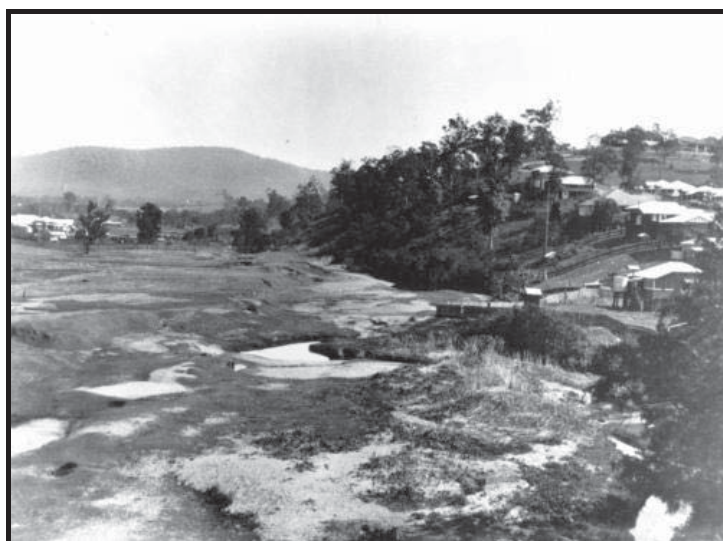
6.3.1.5.1 Early European Settlement

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

6.3.1.5.2 Development of the Suburb

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

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



■ **Figure 6-31. Low lying area of Kelvin Grove 1929 (SLQ).**

6.3.1.5.3 Gona Barracks

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

6.3.1.6 Spring Hill

6.3.1.6.1 Early European Settlement

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

6.3.1.6.2 Development of the Suburb

In 1856, blocks divided into approximately one acre lots, were sold along the ridges of Wickham Terrace and Leichhardt Street. In 1860, subdivisions in the area between Boundary Street and Gregory Terrace followed (Blanch 1985a:16). Due to its proximity to the city, Spring Hill grew as a dormitory suburb. The slopes and hollows of the topography encouraged the development of elite housing on the ridges and poorer dwellings in the lower-lying areas (Fisher 1993:3).

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

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

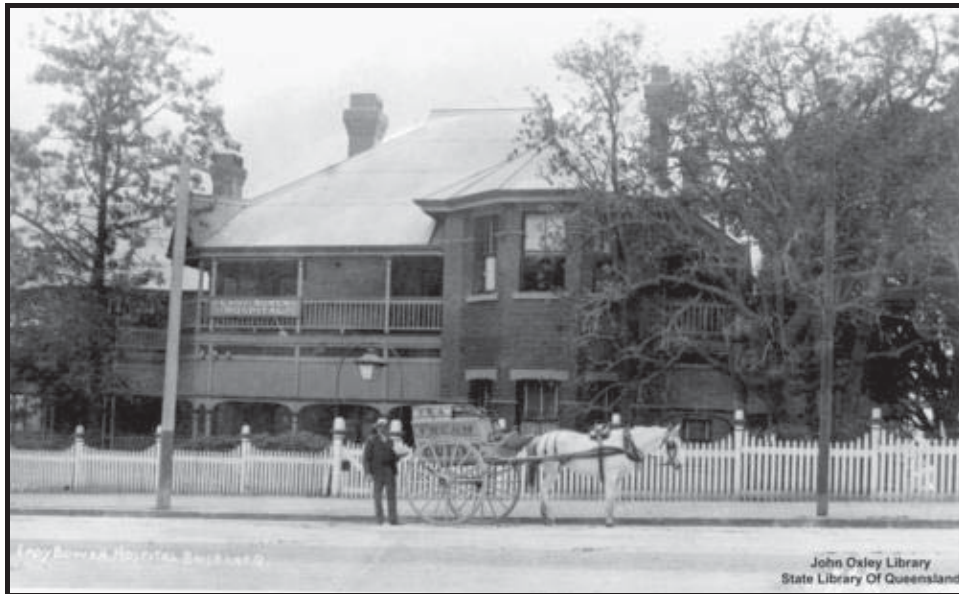
6.3.1.6.3 Lady Bowen Hospital Complex

In response to community pressure for the provision of a public lying-in hospital for the colony's destitute women, the Queensland Lying-In Hospital was opened in November 1864, in rented premises in Leichhardt Street, Spring Hill. The Ladies Committee of the Lying-In Hospital sought to achieve three aims: to improve midwifery standards in the state, to change community attitude about accepting childbirth in hospitals, and to promote moral reform in unwed mothers (QHR 601798).

In 1866, the hospital was moved to purpose built premises, with beds for 12 patients, in Ann Street, Brisbane. The hospital was renamed the Lady Bowen Lying-In Hospital in recognition of the charitable work of Lady Diamantina Bowen, wife of Governor Bowen. In 1889, the hospital moved again to a two storey brick building in Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill with a capacity for 50 patients. Over time, the facilities became inadequate and a report commissioned by the government into maternity services recommended the construction of a new facility in the grounds of the Brisbane General Hospital, Herston (QHR 601798).



■ **Figure 6-32. Lady Diamantina Roma Bowen n.d. (SLQ).**



■ **Figure 6-33. Lady Bowen Lying-In Hospital c1912 (SLQ).**

The Brisbane Women's Hospital opened in 1938 and the Lady Bowen Lying-in Hospital closed. Following the hospital's closure, the building was tenanted by numerous organisations before becoming a serviceman's club in 1943 and renamed Anzac House (QHR 601798).



■ **Figure 6-34. Witzig and Grienland's Tannery, Bishops Street Kelvin Grove c1890 (SLQ).**



■ **Figure 6-35. Bishop General Store Kelvin Grove c1889 (SLQ).**

6.3.1.7 Windsor

6.3.1.7.1 Early European Settlement

Land in Windsor was released for sale in 1855 with subsequent sales taking place in 1858 and 1859 (Teague 1997:9). Despite the fact that the area was isolated from Brisbane Town by dense bushland and Breakfast Creek and accessible only by coach or horse bus, by 1860, most of the local land was sold.

Bowen Bridge, named after Governor Bowen, was constructed over Breakfast Creek in 1862 (Conway 1991; Teague 1997:9), connecting Windsor with Brisbane Town (SKM Connell Wagner Joint Venture 2006:2). With the construction of Lutwyche Road, residents now had a fast, direct route to Brisbane, and as a result settlement in Windsor increased dramatically (Conway 1991; SKM Connell Wagner Joint Venture 2006:2).

Early settlement of Windsor was characterised by large estates which were subdivided into smaller blocks between the 1860s and 1880s, as the population increased and demand for living space grew. Wealthy residents built large homes on high ground, such as Rosemount (1855) (QHR 602145) and Oakwal (1864) (Conway 1991). Working class residents occupied the lower-level areas which were more flood prone, although they were closer to the centre of town and employment (SKM Connell Wagner Joint Venture 2006:2).

6.3.1.7.2 Development of the Suburb

The catalyst for development in and around Windsor was the increased accessibility of public transport (Royle 1992). The station at nearby Albion, which opened in 1882, provided for the residents of Windsor (Royle 1992). In 1899, Windsor got its own station with the opening of the branch line from Mayne (Eagle Junction) to Enoggera (*The Brisbane Courier* 2 February 1899).

Commercial expansion accompanied the increased settlement, with Lutwyche Road, the main route through Windsor, acting as the hub was a prime location for commercial enterprises for this road has been the main route through Windsor and Lutwyche since the opening of the bridge in 1862 (SKM Connell Wagner Joint Venture 2006:2).

In 1887, the Windsor Shire Council set up its offices in rented premises in Lutwyche Road, between King and William Streets (now Maygar and Fuller Streets). In 1897, the Windsor Shire Council Chambers were constructed on the opposite side of Lutwyche Road (Teague 1997:3, 5) and this building still stands today. The Chambers were designed by Brisbane architect Thomas Coutts (Conway 1991).

To promote cultural activity in the newly established Windsor Shire, the Windsor School of Arts was established in 1887. The School of Arts Building was constructed in 1910-11 on the corner of Crowther Street. This contained a public library and gymnasium and was used by local groups. In 1933, an adjoining brick library was built. During World War II, the School of Arts library was used to store food and blankets, and as an emergency centre in the event of bombing (Conway 1991).

As with many areas of Brisbane the floods of 1893 affected many parts of the Town of Windsor, including severe flooding of Swan Hill, O'Connell Town and Albion. The Shire Council aided in the relief effort (Teague 1997:15).

Based on an instruction from the government in 1899 to provide more land for recreation, sport and garden purposes, eight acres located on the site of the former Bowen Bridge Road State School were acquired by Windsor Council for the development of a park (Teague 1997:17). Once improved with landscaping, this area became Windsor Park (Teague 1997:17; QHR 600350).

6.3.1.8 Woolloowin

6.3.1.8.1 Early European Settlement

As with other northern suburbs, land in Woolloowin was first released in 1855 (Teague 1997:9). James Peter Lutwyche, the first Supreme Court judge of Moreton Bay Settlement and Robert Thorrold, Supreme Court Librarian were early residents of the area (Sweeney 1986:6). Lutwyche's home 'Kedron Lodge', in Nelson Street was built in 1860 by John Petrie, with stone from Petrie's quarry in Albion.

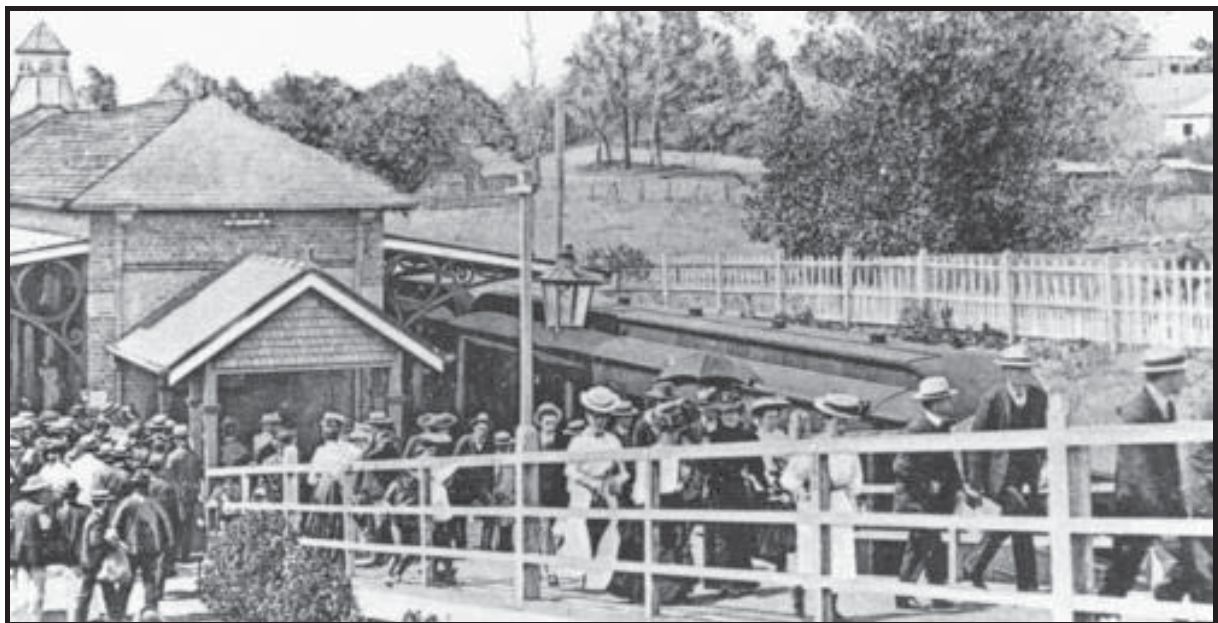
Breakfast Creek was a major deterrent to settlement in the northern districts of Brisbane (Royle 1993). The construction of Bowen Bridge in 1862 and later the Breakfast Creek Bridge encouraged suburban development (Hacker 2009:9).

6.3.1.8.2 Development of the Suburb

The larger, old properties of Woolloowin were subdivided in the 1880s, allowing for more housing blocks, which resulted in the increased urbanisation (QHR 601565). This included the Thorrold Town Estate which had been the property of Robert Thorrold where houses were described as ‘the working man’s home’ (*The Brisbane Courier* 12 April 1888) and the Wilmington Estate (Royle 1993).

By the end of 1914, the tramline across Bowen Bridge to the Windsor Town Council Chambers was extended to the Kedron Park Hotel along Lutwyche Road (Royle 1993). In 1929, a branch line opened from Lutwyche Road to a terminus in Shaw Road via a stop at Kalinga (Linning 2001:14), and in 1948 a substation was constructed at Woolloowin by the Brisbane City Council to provide electrical power for the tramway system (Royle 1993).

With the extension of the Sandgate rail line to the district in 1882 (SKM Connell Wagner Joint Venture 2006:2) a station was built at Woolloowin in late 1899 (QHR 601565). It is from the station that the suburb takes its name.



■ **Figure 6-36. Passengers disembarking at Woolloowin railway station c1910 (SLQ).**

The Woolloowin Progress Association was formed in 1911, and appointed William Jolly (Mayor of Windsor, and first Lord Mayor of Greater Brisbane) as its Secretary. The Association was the driving force behind the establishment of the Woolloowin State School that opened in 1910 (QHR 601565).

6.3.1.8.3 Holy Cross Laundry

Holy Cross Laundry is located on Bridge Street, Woolloowin. The laundry was constructed as an auxiliary wing to the Holy Cross Retreat (also known as the Magdalene Asylum) in 1888-1889 (Royle 1993). It was designed by architect Francis D. G. Stanley and located adjacent to Holy Cross Church (Sweeney 1986:9) in Chalk Street. The laundry functioned as a workhouse for unmarried mothers, destitute or intellectually handicapped women, or women deemed to be in need of institutional restraint. The asylum has become infamous for the mistreatment of unmarried mothers who continued to be forcibly detained in the asylum until the late 1960s (Australian Senate 2004).

The laundry was equipped with steam-driven facilities and served the whole of Brisbane. In the 1890s it secured a number of shipping contracts and by the 1920s it was one of the largest commercial laundries in Brisbane (Royle 1993; QHR 600359). It is the only remaining fabric of the Retreat complex (Royle 1993). In 1977 the dormitory building and kitchen wing were demolished however the steam laundry has been maintained as a sheltered workshop for intellectually handicapped women and men (QHR 600359).



■ **Figure 6-37. Magdalene Asylum 1937 (SLQ).**

6.3.1.8.4 Commerce

Initial commercial endeavours in the northern districts related to the quarrying of stone from ‘The Quarries’. At the same time brick-makers set up businesses in York’s Hollow using the local clay and felling the trees to fire their kilns. In the late 1840s a brick-making firm, Bowser and Son, excavated clay from the upper regions of York’s Hollow close to Normanby and manufactured bricks on the site until 1866. This firm was allowed to continue operations after the area had been declared a public recreation area because they manufactured bricks for use in the construction of government buildings (ARCHAEO 2000b:29). A number of tanneries were established along Breakfast Creek with the creek used to dispose of the waste products resulting from the tanning process. These tanneries continued to operate until the late 19th century (Blanch 1985b:12). Market gardens and nurseries were also established on the low lying Breakfast Creek area (Hacker 2009:9, 29).

After the districts’ farms were subdivided, the area became known mainly as a ‘working men’s residential area. Apart from the small businesses, such as grocery stores, bakers and butcher shops throughout the district, a number of small businesses were established on areas of low lying land to the south of Butterfield Street, on land now occupied by the Royal Brisbane and Women’s Hospital Complex. The land was raised using fill consisting of sawdust, cardboard, paper and earth. The businesses included Jackson & O’Sullivan paper recyclers, Mynor Cordial and Jennings Carrying Co. Many of the small commercial businesses in the district closed down or relocated after the 1974 flood (Hacker *et al.*1995:26). A sawmill was established in Breakfast Creek in c1880/81 by Mr Shackleton. The business was later purchased by John Dunmore Campbell who established his sawmill in 1896, located between Breakfast Creek and Sandstone Road (Hacker 2009:28). The mill employed 400 men (Hacker 2009:9).

Hotels flourished in the district. The Albion Hotel was one of the earliest such establishments in the district, built in 1864 (Hacker 2009:58). Fortitude Valley boasted numerous hotels including the Royal George Hotel built in 1854 (Queensland Women's Historical Association 1980:24); the Empire (Family) Hotel on Brunswick Street in 1865 (QHR 600199), Wickham in 1885, the Prince Consort in 1887-88 and the Jubilee Hotel on St Paul’s Terrace built at the same time (QHR 600199; 600211; 600213).



■ **Figure 6-38. Jubilee Hotel, Fortitude Valley c1929 (SLQ).**

In the first land sales in 1859, Nehemiah Bartley acquired the site of the Windsor quarry. The original hill of the Windsor quarry sloped across Lutwyche Road and down to Albion Road. Stone was first removed in the 1860s as the hill was lowered to facilitate the construction of Lutwyche Road. The local tuff proved to be an excellent building material and following the acquisition of the site by the Ithaca Divisional Board, the stone was worked for both public and private buildings throughout the district. In 1897, the Windsor Town Council Chambers was constructed from the stone, as were a number of local buildings, roadside kerbing and drains. The stonemason's office stood near the corner of Haddock Street at the base of the hill. A stone crushing plant was constructed at the quarry in 1914, and the road metal produced greatly facilitated road development in the area. By the 1920s, the quarry is thought to have been largely worked out and quarrying may not have continued beyond the establishment of a substation in 1927 (QHR 602492).

6.3.1.8.5 Transport

In the very early days of the district, transport was via roads and bridlepaths that were rough, and passed through low-lying areas, impassable in wet weather. During the 1880s, the railway line from Roma Street to Sandgate had a station in the Normanby area, Albion and Woolloowin and a service began between the city and Fortitude Valley in 1891 (Queensland Women's Historical Association 1980:25). The main method of public transport around the district was by horse-drawn tram and omnibus (Hacker *et al.* 1995:79).

Horse-drawn trams, operated by the Metropolitan Tramway and Investment Company commenced operation in August 1885 (Hacker 2009:39). These were sixteen-seat single-deck, and forty-seat open-top double-deckers, usually pulled by two horses. Electric trams commenced operation in June 1897. These trams operated from Brisbane city to Breakfast Creek, passing through Fortitude Valley and gradually replaced the horse car lines. Initially, the tram line ran from New Farm to Brunswick Street and the line was extended to Kelvin Grove in 1901 (Clark and Keenan 1977:4). The line was extended to Ascot by 1899 (Hacker 2009:40), and a tramline from Spring Hill to Kelvin Grove was constructed in 1901. In 1914 the Lutwyche Road tramline was built, extending across Bowen Bridge to a stop at the Windsor Town Council Chambers (Royle 1992). Trams were privately owned until 1925 when the Brisbane City Council Tramways Department took over responsibility (Clark and Keenan 1977:4). Trams were phased out by the end of 1969 and replaced with buses (Conway 1991).



■ **Figure 6-39. Tram in Edward Street Brisbane 1899 (SLQ).**

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

6.3.1.8.6 Education and Worship

Education and religion were a priority for early settlers, with the establishment of schools and churches paralleling commercial and residential development. The Church of England established the parish of St John's in Brisbane in 1849. Land bounded by George, William and Elizabeth Streets was granted to the church and St John's Church was consecrated on this site in 1854. The parish covered a large district which extended well beyond the Brisbane town boundary. With the increasing settlement in the northern district, part of St John's parish separated in 1856 to form Holy Trinity parish, encompassing the areas of Fortitude Valley, Bowen Hills and New Farm and west to Enoggera and north to Sandgate (QHR 600203). Services were initially held in a private home in Ann Street until the Holy Trinity Church was built in Church Street, Fortitude Valley in 1859. The church also served a school (Queensland Women's Historical Association 1980:7).

Other denominations followed. St Patrick's Catholic parish was established in the mid 1860s and extended from Spring Hill, through Fortitude Valley to Newstead, Teneriffe and New Farm (QHR 600210). Holy Cross Church in Woolowin was established in 1886 to serve the expanding geographical location of parishioners (Royle 1993; Sweeney 1986:5).

Early Methodist services were held in Fortitude Valley in the Royal George Hotel (the owner of the hotel, Mr Loudon, offered the use of a large room in the hotel). The first Fortitude Valley Wesleyan Church was erected in Ann Street in 1856. The Crown granted a large block of land to the Methodists and a second church was built in 1871 (Queensland Women's Historical Association 1980:10). The congregation continued to grow resulting in the need for a new church. A larger church adjacent to the 1871 building, but facing Brookes Street, was built using the same land grant in 1887-88 (QHR 600204). The First Primitive Methodist Church was established in a wooden building on the corner of Scott and Aberleigh Roads, Herston. A new brick church was built in 1964 and the wooden building remained as the church hall until the site was sold in 1994 (Hacker *et al.* 1995:58).

Originally the only Baptist church in the area was the Fortitude Valley Jireh Baptist Church. As the result of a petition by Baptists living further north, the Albion Baptist Church was opened in November 1892. The church was extended in 1895 and 1902 and the manse was erected beside the church in 1915, followed by the construction of a church hall in 1929 (Conway 1991).

Educational facilities in early Brisbane were often 'primitive' (Hacker *et al.* 1995:51). Initially, children attended church-run schools, which were seen as crucial to the faith of the community (QHR 600200). These schools were unable to cope with increasing enrolments, and as a result Fortitude Valley State School was opened in October 1861, first operating out of rented premises until a new school building was opened in 1867 (Hacker 2009:48). The first Headmaster was Charles Johnson. One year after its opening the number of pupils was recorded as being 122. The number of pupils exceeded the Government's estimation and as a result, on 12 August 1867 a new school was opened in Brookes Street. By 1873 the school was again overcrowded with more than 400 pupils and the school was divided into two discrete gender based schools. The girls remained in the original building while in 1874, the boys moved to a new building. Due to falling enrolments the schools were again amalgamated in 1949, and in 1951 the Infants School was included (Hacker 2009:48).

All Hallows' Convent and School was established in 1863 on Petrie Bight in Ann Street. Bishop Quinn had advocated for a Catholic education system in Queensland, and in 1863, the Bishop purchased, on behalf of the Sisters of Mercy, 'Adderton' the former home Dr George Fullerton (a member of the first Legislative Council of Queensland) in which to establish a school. In 1863, school rooms, sleeping quarters and a chapel were established within the complex, and the Sisters of Mercy began their school teaching at All Hallows'. The convent and the main building were extended twice during the 1920s and 1930s (QHR 600200).

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

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

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

In the mid 1860s, the Reverend George Wight established a Sunday school for the local children on his property on Eildon Hill, Windsor. A group of citizens who supported the establishment of a local school formed a committee and elected Wight as chairman. They decided that the best site for a school was beside Bowen Bridge Road, and in 1864 they organised local settlers to provide funds for the cost of the school (Sanderson 1990:5). The Board of General Education approved the proposal and in 1865 Bowen Bridge Road School was opened (Sanderson 1990:5) with 115 students (Teague 1997:9). Enrolments continued to increase, reaching 185 pupils in 1875, and by the end of 1877 there were 287 pupils enrolled (Sanderson 1990:6). Due to the rapid increase in numbers the newly formed school committee bought more land to the north of the school and new schoolrooms were built. With 800 students enrolled, more extensions were made to the school in the late 1890s (Sanderson 1990:7).

By 1914, Bowen Bridge Road State School and Eagle Junction State School (1895) were increasingly overcrowded (Royle 1993). As a result Windsor State School was opened. When it opened, this school was considered a model of modern progressive education in Queensland. The 1920s and 1930s saw the population of the area continue to expand resulting in a continued increase in enrolments resulting in extensions to the school in 1918, 1925 and 1934 (QHR 601565). During the Great Depression, Windsor State School was part of the Government's part-time paid relief work scheme (Sanderson 1990:13).

The Holy Cross Catholic School in Woolloowin opened in on the corner of Chalk and Morris Streets in 1890. Initial enrolments numbered approximately 100 children. The school operated on that site for 68 years until 1958, when it was relocated and reopened in Morris Street. The old school was eventually demolished post-1958 and the new Holy Cross Church was built on the site (Scott 1990). A senior school at Holy Cross School was completed in 1906 (Sweeney 1986:18). Another church run school, St Margaret's Church of England High School for Girls moved to Albion in 1910 (Hacker 2009:50).

6.3.2 Registered Heritage Places

There are 126 registered heritage places within the Northern Section, as mapped in Figure 6-40.



- Figure 6-40. Location of Registered Heritage Places. Commonwealth Heritage places in red, QHR places in Blue and BCC places in green.

6.3.2.1 Albion

Place Name Albion Building (shops)



Location 297 Sandgate Road, Albion

Lot/Plan 1RP194247

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction c1927

Significance Historical
 Class
 Aesthetic

Place Name Albion Exchange



Location 334 Sandgate Road, Albion

Lot/Plan 16RP19169

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Communications

Construction c1890

Significance Historical
Rarity

Place Name Albion Flour Mill & Office (former)



Location 60 Hudson Road, Albion

Lot/Plan 2(part)RP59681 129RP19036
3(part)RP48402 130RP19036
1RP19036 131RP19036
2RP19036 132RP19036

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1930

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Albion Hotel



Location 300 Sandgate Road, Albion

Lot/Plan 1241SL8836

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1886

Significance Historical
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Albion Post Office (former)



Location 349 Sandgate Road, Albion

Lot/Plan 1RP225674

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Communications

Construction c1925

Significance Historical
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

Place Name Albion Public Hall (former)



Location 344 Sandgate Road, Albion

Lot/Plan 11RP98499
12RP98499

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Social and Community

Construction 1887

Significance Historical
Rarity
Special Association

Place Name Commonwealth Bank (former)



Location 327 Sandgate Road, Albion

Lot/Plan 1RP46294

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction c1930

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

Place Name Corner Shop and Original Baker's Oven



Location 366 Sandgate Road, Albion

Lot/Plan 1RP49797

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1888

Significance Historical
Potential
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name MUIOOF Lodge Hall (former)



Location 12 Gore Street, Albion

Lot/Plan 1RP45553

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Social and Community

Construction 1927

Significance Historical
Special Association

Place Name Residence



Location 24 Stoneleigh Street, Albion

Lot/Plan 29RP19036

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name Residence 'Dunaverty' (former 'Carvarmore')



Location 21 Birkbeck Street, Albion

Lot/Plan 1RP99967

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1887

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Residence 'Herberton Cottage'



Location 17 Lever Street, Albion

Lot/Plan 4RP19026

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1888

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class

Place Name Residence 'Whetfield'



Location 10 Stoneleigh Street, Albion

Lot/Plan 35RP19036
36RP19036

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1891

Significance Historical
Rarity

Place Name Shops



Location 282 Sandgate Road, Albion

Lot/Plan 1RP51500

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1936

Significance Historical
Class

Place Name Shops



Location 336 Sandgate Road, Albion

Lot/Plan 14RP19169
15RP19169

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1888

Significance Historical
Potential
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Shop & Residence



Location 414 Sandgate Road, Albion

Lot/Plan 3RP46727

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial/Residential

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name Wyllies's Buildings (Shops)



Location 299 Sandgate Road, Albion

Lot/Plan 2(part)RP190244
2RP46294

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1910

Significance Historical
Rarity
Aesthetic
Special Association

6.3.2.2 Bowen Hills

Place Name Bowen Park



Location 3 Bowen Bridge Road, Bowen Hills

Lot/Plan 2RP90238

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Park/Garden/Trees

Construction 1863-1950s

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

Place Name Brisbane Exhibition Grounds



Location Gregory Terrace, Bowen Hills

Lot/Plan 2SP144596 481SP196765
3SP190738 486SL4553
455SL3473 487SP196776
474SL12086

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Social and Community

Construction 1880s-1980s

Significance	Historical Class Aesthetic Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association Special Association
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Place Name Exhibition Building (former) – Queensland Museum (former)



Location 480 Gregory Terrace, Bowen Hills

Lot/Plan 661SL1569

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Education, Research, Scientific Facility

Construction 1891

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

Place Name Residence



Location 22 Cintra Road, Bowen Hills

Lot/Plan 4RP10087

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1913

Significance Historical
Rarity
Special Association

Place Name Residence



Location 7 Hamilton Place, Bowen Hills

Lot/Plan 1RP9984

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1902

Significance Special Association

Place Name Residence



Location 36 Jeays Street, Bowen Hills

Lot/Plan 38RP9985

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name Residence ‘Abbotsford’



Location 25 Abbotsford Road, Bowen Hills

Lot/Plan 17RP47816

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1878

Significance Historical
Special Association

Place Name Residence ‘Abbotsleigh’



Location 11Abbotsford Road, Bowen Hills

Lot/Plan 9RP10086
10RP10086

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1885

Significance Historical

Place Name Residence 'Kalmia'



Location 5 Hamilton Place, Bowen Hills

Lot/Plan 2RP95748

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1902

Significance Special Association

Place Name Residence 'King's Lynn'



Location 37 Jeays Street, Bowen Hills

Lot/Plan 26RP9985

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1886

Significance Rarity
Aesthetic

Place Name Residence 'Wyeverne'



Location 34 Jeays Street, Bowen Hills

Lot/Plan 39RP9985

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name Shelter (Bowen Park)



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

Lot/Plan Road Reserve

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Transport

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name Tufton House



Location 8 Tufton Street, Bowen Hills

Lot/Plan 8RP94274

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

6.3.2.3 Fortitude Valley

Place Name Hazelwood Court



Location 1 Brunswick Street, Fortitude Valley

Lot/Plan 2SL836138

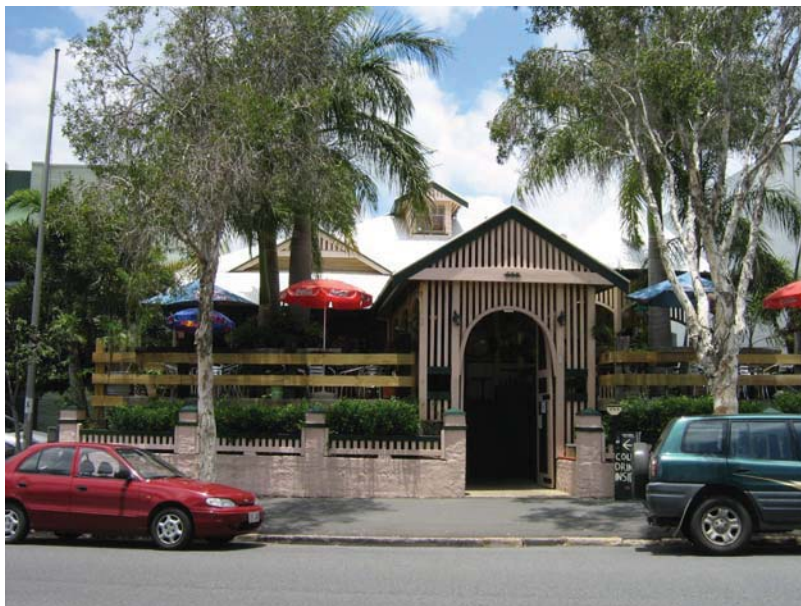
Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial / Residential

Construction 1929

Significance Not available

Place Name Tourist Private Hotel Motel



Location 555 Gregory Terrace, Fortitude Valley

Lot/Plan 1RP54097

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction Late 19th Century

Significance Historical
Special Association

Place Name England's Residence



Location 157 Warry Street, Fortitude Valley

Lot/Plan 35RP10550
36RP10550

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

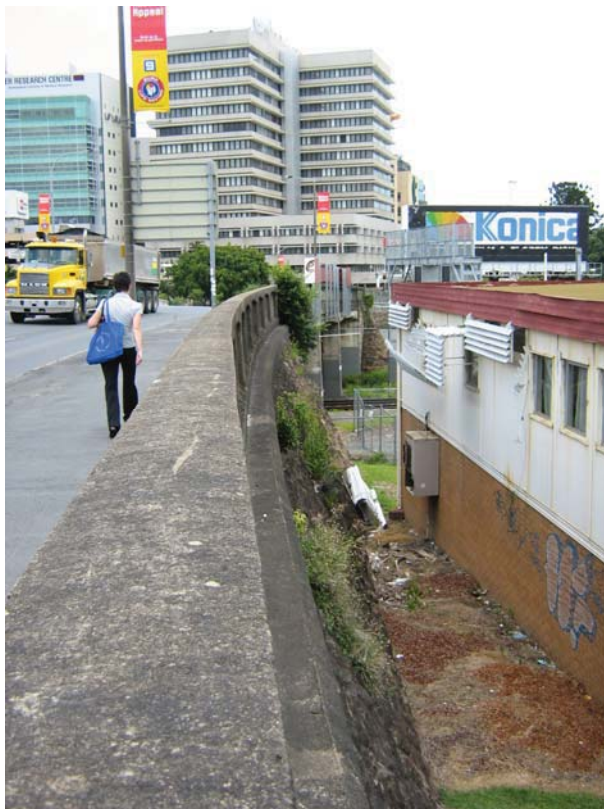
Place Type Residential

Construction 1922

Significance Not available

6.3.2.4 Herston

Place Name Bowen Bridge and Approach Walls



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

Lot/Plan Road Reserve

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Transport

Construction 1940

Significance Historical
Aesthetic

Place Name

Brisbane General Hospital Precinct (including Children's Hospital Group)



Building 19, Former Pavilion Ward (1875)



Lady Norman Wing (1896)



Ward 15 (1918)



Edith Cavell Building (1922)



Superintendent's Residence (1941)

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

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



Location 10-10A Bowen Bridge Road, Herston

Lot/Plan 496SL12309
691SL12309

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1909

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class

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



Lady Lamington Nurses' Home



Blocks 1 and 2 Nurses' Homes

Location 40 Bowen Bridge Road, Herston

Lot/Plan 544SP119375

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Health and Care Services

Construction 1896-1939

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

Place Name University of Queensland Medical School



Location 288 Herston Road, Herston

Lot/Plan 398B3825

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Education, Research, Scientific Facility

Construction 1938-1939

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

Place Name Victoria Park Golf Clubhouse (former)



Location 309 Herston Road, Herston

Lot/Plan 2SP150633

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Recreation and Entertainment

Construction 1931-1948

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

Place Name Victoria Park Golf Course



Location 223 Herston Road, Herston

Lot/Plan 3SP150633
4SP150633
5SP150633

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Recreation and Entertainment

Construction 1931

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

6.3.2.5 Kelvin Grove

Place Name Gona Barracks



Location Gona Parade, Kelvin Grove

Lot/Plan 1SP151277
2SP151277
3SP151277
5SP151277
903SP151277
904SP151277
Road Reserve

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Defence

Construction 1914-1960s

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

Place Name Landscaped Precinct 1 – McCaskie Park



Location 137 Kelvin Grove Road, Kelvin Grove

Lot/Plan 556SP133445
13SP186853

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Park/Garden/Trees

Construction 1891

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

6.3.2.6 Spring Hill

Place Name Alliance Hotel



Location 320 Boundary Street, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 1RP10335

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1888

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Andrew O'Driscoll's Cottage



Location 21 Twine Street, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 11SP105750

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction c1870s

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Apartments 'Dahrl Court'



Location 43-45 Phillips Street, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 1RP9861
2RP9861

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name Atthow's Residence



Location 29 Mein Street, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 4RP10122

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1883

Significance Historical
Rarity

Place Name Ballow Chambers



Location 121 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 2RP50898
3RP50899

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Health and Care Services

Construction 1924

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Baptist City Tabernacle



Location 163 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 2RP10191

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Religion/Worship

Construction 1889

Significance Historical
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association
Special Association

Place Name Bartel's Cottage



Location 494 Boundary Street, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 2RP10391

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1886

Significance Not available

Place Name Bedford Playground – Bedford Park



Location 8 Love Street, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 4SL12666
5SL12666

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Landscape

Established 1927

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

Place Name Bell's Shop / Residence



Location 500 Boundary Street, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 13RP10393
14RP10393

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial/Residential

Construction c1887

Significance Not available

Place Name Berry Street Terrace Houses



Location 193 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 2RP214091

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name Brick Cottage



Location 67 Sedgebrook Street, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 2RP10256

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction c1882

Significance Not available

Place Name Brisbane Central School



Location Rogers Street, Spring Hill
134 St Paul's Terrace, Spring Hill
169 Water Street, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 1SL841384
2SL841384

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Education, Research, Scientific Facility

Construction 1875, 1909

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

Place Name Brisbane City Council Carpark - Wickham Terrace Carpark



Location 136 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 458SL3561

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Transport

Construction 1959

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Creative/Technical

Place Name Brisbane Girls' Grammar School



Location 70 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 94SL4676

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Education, Research, Scientific Facility

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name Brisbane Grammar School



Location 24 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 430SL2321
1RP890876
196N25139

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Education, Research, Scientific Facility

Construction 1879-1972

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

Place Name Brisbane Spiritual Church



Location 228 Boundary Street, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 9RP814964

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Religion/Worship

Construction 1929

Significance Not available

Place Name Buchanan's Cottages



Location 10 Downing Street, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 14RP10230

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1870

Significance Not available

Place Name Centenary Pool Complex



Location 400 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 2CP909154

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Recreation and Entertainment

Construction 1959

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

Place Name Cliveden Mansions



Location 17 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 3RP10403
4RP10403

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1888

Significance Historical
Rarity
Aesthetic

Place Name Ellis' Residences



Location 558 Boundary Street, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 11RP10397

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1864

Significance Historical
Rarity
Potential

Place Name Emmanuel College (former) - St Andrews War Memorial Hospital Administration Building



Location 465 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 15RP170268

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Education, Research, Scientific Facility

Construction 1860s-1936

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

Place Name Espie Dods House (former) - Dods House Restaurant



Location 97 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 1BUP5685
2BUP5685

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1906

Significance Historical
Rarity
Aesthetic
Creative/Technical
Special Association

Place Name Fell's Cottages



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

Lot/Plan 8RP10403

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1878

Significance Not available

Place Name Fence Remnant from 'Garth House'



Location 255 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 49(part)RP231249

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Education, Research, Scientific Facility

Construction c1864

Significance Historical
Rarity

Place Name Flats 'Vailima'



Location 8 Union Street, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 10SP111231

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1934

Significance Not available

Place Name 'Grangehill'



Location 451 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 1SP129195

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1860s-1920s

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

Place Name Hamilton's Cottage



Location 22 Rogers Street, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 2GTP1650

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction c1876

Significance Not available

Place Name Hansom Horse & Cart Cab Company Building



Location 58-60 St Paul's Terrace, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 2RP75712

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1856

Significance Not available

Place Name Hatton's Shop / House



Location 52 Berry Street, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 3RP10198

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial/Residential

Construction 1890

Significance Not available

Place Name Inchcolm



Location 73 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 11RP47698

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Health and Care Services

Construction 1930

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Kate O'Driscoll's Residence



Location 25 Twine Street, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 5RP10224

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction c1870s

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Lady Bowen Hospital Complex (former)



Original Hospital Building (1890)



Nurses' Quarters (1923)

Location 497-535 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan Not available

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Health and Care Services

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

Significance	Historical Rarity Class Aesthetic Special Association
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Place Name Lister House



Location 79 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 10RP47698

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Health and Care Services

Construction 1930

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name	McWhinney's Cottage
	No longer exists
Location	47-55 Birley Street, Spring Hill
Lot/Plan	3SP166279 4SP166279 5SP166279
Register	<input type="checkbox"/> NHL <input type="checkbox"/> CHL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> QHR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BCC
Place Type	Residential
Construction	c1865
Significance	Historical Rarity Potential Class Aesthetic

Place Name Methodist Church (former)



Location 49 Leichhardt Street, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 1SP112518

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Religion/Worship

Construction c1918

Significance Not available

Place Name Monier Ventilation Shaft 1



Location Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill, opposite Twine Street

Lot/Plan 42SP145686

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Utilities

Construction 1904

Significance Historical
Rarity
Potential
Class
Aesthetic
Creative/Technical

Place Name Monier Ventilation Shaft 2



Location St Paul's Terrace, Spring Hill, opposite Gloucester Street

Lot/Plan Road Reserve

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Utilities

Construction 1904

Significance Historical
Rarity
Potential
Class
Aesthetic
Creative/Technical

Place Name Moody's Cottages – 'Cooe' & 'Allandoon'



'Cooe' 8-12 Victoria Street, Spring Hill



'Allandoon' 16 Victoria Street, Spring Hill

Location 8-12 Victoria Street, Spring Hill
16 Victoria Street, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 1RP10516
2RP10516
3Rp10516

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1875

Significance	Historical Rarity Class Aesthetic
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Place Name Residence 'Athol Place'



Location 307 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 1RP166976

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1860

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Residence 'Bellmount'



Location 71 St Paul's Terrace, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 1RP9866

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1880

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Residence 'Bryntirion'



Location 281-287 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 5(part)SP154793
6SP154793

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1861

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Residence 'Craigston'



Location 217 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 2RP10197

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1927

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Creative/Technical
Special Association

Place Name Residence 'Elsinore'



Location 31 Robert Street, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 2RP49381

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name Residence 'Joy Bowman Galleries' (former)



Location 6 Leichhardt Street, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 1RP10387

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction c1875

Significance Historical
Class
Special Association

Place Name Residence 'Lokarlton'



Location 173 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 32RP10465

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name Residence 'Lonsdale House'



Location 283 Boundary Street, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 1RP9873

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Recreation and Entertainment

Construction 1879

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Residence 'Mountview House'



Location 37 Leichhardt Street, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 2RP10231

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction c1860s (1882)

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Residence 'Rutland Court'



Location 183 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 31RP10464

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name 19th Century Residence



Location 111 St Paul's Terrace, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 5SP155074

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction c1895

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name 19th Century Residence



Location 490 Boundary Street, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 1RP10391

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction c1883

Significance Not available

Place Name Saltwater Standpipe



Location Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill (opposite 255 Wickham Terrace)

Lot/Plan Road Reserve

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Utilities

Construction c1916

Significance Not available

Place Name Service Reservoirs



Location 230 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 408SL7151

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Utilities

Construction 1882

Significance Historical
Rarity
Potential
Class
Aesthetic
Creative/Technical

Place Name Spink's Shop/Residence



Location 32 St Paul's Terrace, Spring Hill
7-11 Isaac Street, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan Road Reserve

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial/Residential

Construction c1896

Significance Historical
Rarity

Place Name Spring Hill Baths



Location 14 Torrington Street, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 13RP10445
14RP10445
15RP10445

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Recreation and Entertainment

Construction 1886-1913

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

Place Name Spring Hill Hotel



Location 100 Leichhardt Street, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 3RP194731

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1875

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Spring Hill Tavern (former)



Location 149 Fortescue Street, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 5RP10485

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1879

Significance Historical
Rarity
Potential

Place Name St Joseph's Christian Brothers College



Location 309 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 1RP882965

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Education, Research, Scientific Facility

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name St Paul's Presbyterian Church



Location 43 St Pauls Terrace, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 5RP217078

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Religion/Worship

Construction 1887-1889

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

Place Name St Paul's Presbyterian Church Hall – Sabbath School Hall



Location 43 St Pauls Terrace, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 5RP217078

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Religion/Worship

Construction 1886

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

Place Name Sweetman's Residence



Location 56 Rogers Street, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 1GTP1524

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction c1876

Significance Not available

Place Name Theosophical Society Building – Callender House



Location 355 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 4RP47081

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1863

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Special Association

Place Name Thorpe's Residence



Location 20 Victoria Street, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 22RP10513

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction c1876

Significance Not available

Place Name Tram Shelter (former)



Location Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill, opposite Boundary Street

Lot/Plan Road Reserve

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Transport

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name Tram Shelter (former)



Location St Pauls Terrace, Spring Hill, opposite Union Street

Lot/Plan Road Reserve

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Transport

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name United Services Club Premises



Green House



Montpelier

Location 183 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 164B123432

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction	1906 (Green House) 1910 (Montpelier)
Significance	Historical Class Aesthetic Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association Special Association

Place Name US Army Flagpole (former)



Location Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill, near Kinross Street

Lot/Plan Road Reserve

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Defence

Construction 1943

Significance Not available

Place Name Victoria Flats



Location 369 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 2RP58772

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1922-1923

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Victoria Park (including former BCC Electricity Substation)



Victoria Park, from Gilchrist Avenue



Electricity Substation, Gregory Terrace

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

Lot/Plan 5SP123915
5SP184695

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Park/Garden/Trees
Utilities

Construction	Parkland – 1875
	Gazetted Park – 1896
	Substation – 1928
Significance	Historical
	Rarity
	Class
	Aesthetic
	Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association
	Special Association (Substation)

Place Name Wickham House



Location 155-157 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 1RP10187

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Health and Care Services

Construction 1924

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

Place Name Wickham Park (includes Air Raid Shelters)



Location 330 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 92SP136668

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Park/Garden/Trees/Defence

Construction 1942

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic
Creative/Technical
Special Association

Place Name Windmill Tower



Location 226 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill

Lot/Plan 367SL7151

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Law/Order, Immigration, Customs, Quarantine

Construction c1825

Significance Historical
Rarity
Potential
Class
Aesthetic
Creative/Technical
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

6.3.2.7 Windsor

Place Name Windsor Park (includes Bowls Club, Croquet Club & former Aerodrome)



Windsor Bowls Club



Windsor Croquet Club

Location	69 Blackmore Street, Windsor		
Lot/Plan	343B3801 1-4RP174608 1-13RP18424 26RP18424 60-69RP18424	39(part)RP18426 126-131RP18577 133-152RP18577 154-159RP18577 161-166RP18577	66-67RP18985 3RP48533 1RP18980 1226SL8896
Register	<input type="checkbox"/> NHL <input type="checkbox"/> CHL <input type="checkbox"/> QHR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BCC		
Place Type	Recreation and Entertainment		
Construction	c1910		
Significance	Historical Rarity Class Special Association		

6.3.2.8 Woolloowin

Place Name Albion Fire Station (former)



Location 42 Bridge Street, Woolloowin

Lot/Plan 4SP157990
5SP157990
6SP157990

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Emergency Services

Construction 1926

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Flats



Location 76 Adamson Street, Woolloowin

Lot/Plan 2RP54670

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1930

Significance Historical
Rarity
Aesthetic
Creative/Technological

Place Name Holy Cross Catholic Church (former)



Location 28 Chalk Street, Woolloowin

Lot/Plan 149-156RP19118
1RP19127

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Religion/Worship

Construction 1886

Significance Historical
Class
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

Place Name Holy Cross Laundry



Location 60 Bridge Street, Woolloowin

Lot/Plan 19RP170266

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Health and Care Services

Construction 1888-1889

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Special Association

Place Name Residence



Location 17 Woolloowin Avenue, Woolloowin

Lot/Plan 158RP19392

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction c1887

Significance Not available

Place Name Residence 'D Juan'



Location 81 Adamson Street, Woolloowin

Lot/Plan 15RP80907

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1890

Significance Not available

Place Name Residence 'Mornington'



Location 9 Woolloowin Avenue, Woolloowin

Lot/Plan 41RP899427

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1890

Significance Historical
Rarity
Special Association

Place Name Residence 'Nelley'



Location 28 Oliver Street, Woolloowin

Lot/Plan 1RP19152

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name Residence 'Thurso'



Location 26 Oliver Street, Woolloowin

Lot/Plan 16RP19149

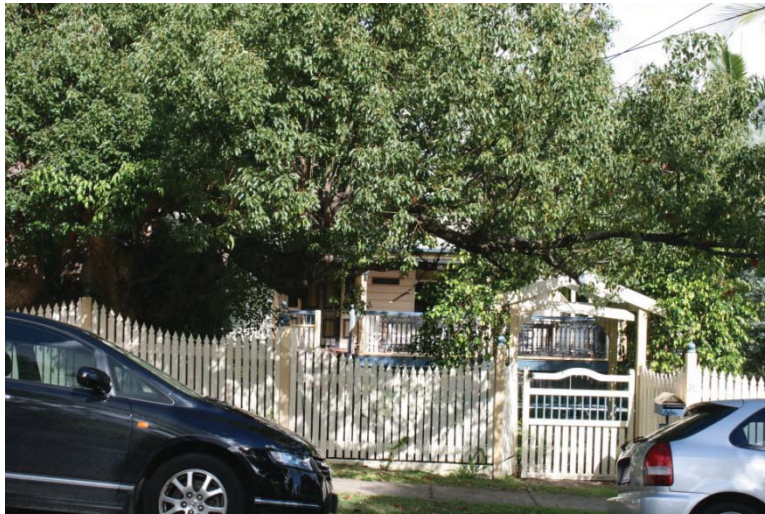
Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name Residence 'Witherby'



Location 31 Rigby Street, Woolloowin

Lot/Plan 80RP19404
81RP19404

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name Shop



Location 109 Adamson Street, Woolloowin

Lot/Plan 1GTP1745

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction c1910

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class

Place Name Shop & Residence



Location 5 Dickson Street, Woolloowin

Lot/Plan 1RP82229

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial/Residential

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name Sisters of Mercy Convent



Location 22 Morris Street, Woolloowin

Lot/Plan 18RP170266
19RP170266

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Religion/Worship

Construction c1880s

Significance Not available

6.3.3 Queensland Rail Heritage Places

Within the Northern Section Queensland Rail have two entries on their QR Heritage Register. These are:

- Breakfast Creek Bridge; and
- Exhibition Station.

Exhibition station is included in the Queensland Heritage Register Entry [601709] for the Brisbane Exhibition Grounds.



■ Figure 6-41. Location of QR heritage (light blue).

6.3.3.1 Breakfast Creek Bridge

The Breakfast Creek rail bridge is located in the rail reserve at Albion. It is a steel and cast iron bridge consisting of riveted 6-panel half-through Warren trusses with riveted fishbelly cross beams and rolled steel joist longitudinals. It has concrete abutments and double cast iron cylinder piers. The total length is 63.9m across Breakfast Creek. The bridge dates from 1902 when it replaced a former lattice girder bridge. The cast iron piers are from the original bridge.



■ Figure 6-42. Breakfast Creek Bridge (Queensland Rail).

6.4 Southern Section

The Southern Section of the Study Area contains the suburbs of Annerley, Coopers Plains, Dutton Park, Fairfield, Kangaroo Point, Moorooka, Rocklea, Salisbury, Tennyson, Woolloongabba, Yeronga and Yeerongpilly.

6.4.1 History

6.4.1.1 Annerley

6.4.1.1.1 Early European Settlement

The suburb of Annerley was originally part of the Parish of Yeerongpilly in the County of Stanley. In 1857 George Pratten surveyed the area into farm blocks and the first land sales were held in December of that year (Mackenzie 1992:73). Two adjoining farms were sold; 94 acres to Thomas Blackett Stephens and 35.5 acres to Captain Richard Sexton who became one of the first orchardists in Brisbane. Stephens was a wool buyer, and in 1859, erected a large wool scour on the banks of Ekibin Creek and in 1862 he established a fellmongery business (Mackenzie 1992:74). Stephens was a well known figure in the early colony becoming owner of the Moreton Bay Courier in 1861, and member for South Brisbane in 1863. Between 1867 and 1870 he was Colonial Treasurer, Colonial Secretary, Postmaster-General, and Secretary for Public Lands in the Lilley and MacAlister ministries.



■ **Figure 6-43. Stephen's Fellmongery at Ekibin (SLQ).**

Further land was made available for sale in 1859 and while Thomas Stephens expanded his holding, land was also acquired by Joseph Thompson, John Cockerill and James Toohey.

6.4.1.1.2 Development of the Suburb

Increased urbanisation of Annerley from the 1880s can be attributed to the opening of the railway and the introduction of trams that led to further sub-division of the area and increased employment opportunities. With the building of churches, schools and a post office, the suburb rapidly developed into a residential area. The Boggo post receiving office was operating by 1882 with O. L. Liddiard as the first Postmaster (Mackenzie 1992:165). Although the South Brisbane Railway opened in 1884 there was no station at Annerley. Stations were built nearby at Dutton Park and at Fairfield (Mackenzie 1992:109).

6.4.1.1.3 Annerley Junction

In 1866 a hotel, the 'Junction', was licensed at the corner of Boggo and Ipswich Roads, marking the beginning of Annerley Junction, around which a commercial centre grew (Mackenzie 1992:75, 150). The Junction Hotel, which was rebuilt in 1880, provided for teamsters and travellers along both Boggo Road and Ipswich Road (Mackenzie 1992:150).

6.4.1.1.4 Chardon's Corner

This area built up around the Chardons Hotel which was constructed in 1883 on the corner of Ipswich and Cracknell Roads. It was demolished in 1963 and has since been rebuilt (Mackenzie 1992:77). Nearby is the Catholic Mary Immaculate Church opened in 1914 (Mackenzie 1992:77). The convent was established in the following year, and the Ipswich Road Convent School, later renamed the Mary Immaculate Catholic Primary School, was opened by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart on 30 April, 1917 (Mary Immaculate Catholic Primary School 2010). The secondary section, 'Our Lady's', began in the mid-1970s (Mackenzie 1992:77).

According to Mackenzie (1992:77) there were also two grocer's shops – Manahans in Cracknell Road and Pikes in Ipswich Road, and two butchers: Young's and Riding's.

6.4.1.1.5 Princess Alexandra Hospital

In 1883 the Diamantina Orphanage was moved to new premises on the present site of Princess Alexandra Hospital on the border of Annerley and South Brisbane (Hall 1981:1). The orphanage was named after the Countess Diamantina Roma, wife of Sir George Bowen, the first Governor of Queensland (Hall 1981:1). Between 1894 and 1897 the institution changed roles several times including housing the overflow of inebriates from the adjacent Boggo Road Gaol, as a reformatory for boys, and as an annexe to house the less violent inmates of Goodna Mental Hospital (Hall 1981:2). In

1897 it was proposed that the collection of buildings at this site be converted to a Hospital for Chronic Diseases, and this occurred in 1900 with the opening of the Diamantina Hospital which was placed under the direct control of the Department of Health (Hall 1981:2). From 1942 the Diamantina was under the control of the South Coast Hospitals Board and renamed the South Brisbane Auxiliary Hospital (Hall 1981:2). In May 1960, the hospital was renamed the princess Alexandra (Hall 1981:15).

6.4.1.2 Coopers Plains

6.4.1.2.1 Early European Settlement

The suburb of Coopers Plains is now but a small remnant of the original area referred to by Allan Cunningham in 1826 as Cowper's Plains (Roberts 1991:30). Cowper's Plains was named by Patrick Logan after his regiment's medical officer, Dr Henry Cowper (Coopers Plains Local History Group 1993:2, Roberts 1991:30). Cowper's Plains later changed to Cooper's Plains, and now Coopers Plains (CPLHG 1993:7).

In about 1828, a small convict work-gang outpost was established at Cowper's Plains close to the junction of Beaudesert and Granard Roads to construct a track from the Moreton Bay Settlement (Brisbane) to Limestone Hill (Ipswich) (Roberts 1991:30). Cattle and sheep were grazed at the outpost, which provided meat for the penal settlement (CPLHG 1993:4). The early track built by the convicts roughly followed the route of Beaudesert Road. During the 1850s and 1860s, Boundary Road was a bullock track that came across Coopers Plains. These two tracks were important links to Brisbane, and Cowper's Plains and Rocky Water Holes served as important stopping points for travellers, coaches and bullock teams (CPLHG 1993:6).

Early landholders in the Cowper's Plains area included the Freney, Grenier, Boyland, Mortimor and Soden families. James Freney purchased land on Oxley Creek in January 1851 and set up a saw mill on the property. The building materials produced at Freney's Sawmill were used to construct a number of buildings in Brisbane, such as Her Majesty's Theatre and the National Bank (CPLHG 1993:7). In 1893 the saw mill was completely destroyed by flood (CPLHG 1993:9).

6.4.1.2.2 Development of the Suburb

Similarly to other areas of the district, many of the early land selections were used to graze stock and were left undeveloped and uninhabited (CPLHG 1993:20). Most of the early settlement in Coopers Plains developed close to the race course, the Rose and Crown Hotel and the Coopers Plains State School (CPLHG 1993:21).

The first mail receiving office in Coopers Plains was opened in 1874 by Samuel Manning, who was also the licensee of the Rose and Crown Hotel. The receiving office became the official post office in October 1876; and Manning acted as postmaster until 1880 (CPLHG 1993:64).

In 1842, a number of army igloo buildings forming the Damour Barracks were built on 26 hectares of land on the corner of Orange Grove and Boundary Roads (CPLHG 1993:70). After the war ended, the igloos were demolished and the former depot was used to house migrants new to the country, many of whom settled in the area (CPLHG 1993:75). For instance, about 36 Dutchmen came into the camp and played an important role in the construction of the Dutch housing settlement across Boundary Road in the 1950s (CPLHG 1993:72).

Early land subdivisions were not hugely successful and Coopers Plains remained a remote and isolated area which had slow residential development until the 1930s (CPLHG 1993:26). The 1930s was to see an increase in residential development in Coopers Plains, particularly in areas close to the railway station (CPLHG 1993:46). This growth continued through to the 1950s. Residents tended to commute to jobs in the developing industrial areas of Acacia Ridge, Moorooka, Salisbury and other areas along the railway route (CPLHG 1993:75).

6.4.1.3 Dutton Park

6.4.1.3.1 Early European Settlement

In 1860 large parcels of land were sold in South Brisbane, including parts of the future Dutton Park. Edward Deighton was the most substantial landowner in Dutton Park, and most of the residential streets in the suburb are laid out on his former estate (Dawson and Olivieri 2009:17).

The region was surveyed in 1863, and a large area of land was reserved for future development (Dawson and Olivieri 2009:20). This large reserve was later divided into recreation and cemetery reserves in a later survey.

6.4.1.3.2 Development of the Suburb

In 1880 the Dutton Park area was under the administrative control of the Woolloongabba Divisional Board (Dawson and Olivieri 2009:27). Charles Dutton, the Secretary of Public Lands, reserved land for a municipal park in 1883. This recreation reserve became known as Dutton's Park. At just over 27 acres, it was the largest park in the municipality of South Brisbane. Improvements were made to the park in 1906 when the council leased the park to the Brisbane Tramways Company. In order to boost tram patronage to the area, the company transformed the park into a major recreation centre with an open air theatre (Dawson and Olivieri 2009:13). The development of the park had a significant impact on the popularity of the area; almost doubling land values and cementing Dutton Park, for a few years at least, as a major resort area in Brisbane (Dawson 2008:57).

In 1908, part of the former Deighton estate was sold as the 'Dutton Park Estate'. The modern suburb was zoned in 1910 and also took on the name Dutton Park, as did the local school and railway station (Dawson 2008:60). In 1936, Gair Park was developed and after World War II, a garden of remembrance and memorial were erected. The park is named after politician Vince Gair, a long-time resident of Annerley Road and a former MLA for South Brisbane (Dawson 2007:26).

6.4.1.3.3 Boggo Road Gaol

The gaol reserve at Boggo Road was proclaimed in October 1880. The first prison that opened there in 1883 was a male prison, known colloquially as Boggo Road Gaol (Dawson and Olivieri 2009:11). The early hard-labour prisoners were employed in the development of the reserve, clearing and levelling the land in preparation for the construction of the State Prison for Women which opened in 1903 (Dawson and Olivieri 2009:12). The original 1883 prison became known as No.1 Division and the 1903 prison as No.2 Division (Dawson and Wood 2005:18). During the 1970s, the original No.1 Division was demolished and replaced with a new building (Dawson and Wood 2005:24). This new prison closed in 1996 and was demolished shortly afterwards (Dawson 2008:37). Conditions deteriorated during the 1980s and the prison complex became notorious, with riots and escapes a common occurrence (Dawson and Wood 2005:25). No.2 Division was closed in 1989 and was later heritage listed as the only intact 19th century style prison in Queensland (Dawson 2007:25). Most buildings were demolished with the exception of some cells and an observation tower (QHR 601033). The Boggo Road Urban Village development now occupies the site (Dawson 2008:37).



■ Figure 6-44. Boggo Road Gaol in 1936 (SLQ).

6.4.1.3.4 South Brisbane Cemetery

The heritage listed South Brisbane Cemetery, also known as Dutton Park Cemetery, was established in 1866 as a general cemetery and is the oldest surviving municipal cemetery in Brisbane. The first recorded burial took place in 1870. The entrance gates, featuring two sandstone pillars were built in 1888. Brisbane City Council assumed the management of the cemetery in 1928 and in 1939 embarked on an extensive programme of works at the site (Dawson 2007:27). The cemetery contains the graves of many local residents and also prisoners from Boggo Road Gaol (Olivieri 2008:3). South Brisbane cemetery was closed to new burials in 1961 (QHR 602406).

6.4.1.4 Fairfield

6.4.1.4.1 Early European Settlement

The original topography of Fairfield consisted of a series of lagoons surrounded by groves of tall trees. This supply of good timber was a valuable resource for early European settlers, and Joseph Thompson, who created the locality called Thompson Estate in Annerley, is recorded as felling and shipping 40,000 pine shingles to Melbourne. The lagoons were eventually drained by the Brisbane City Council and grassed over, providing green spaces for the residents (Mackenzie 1992:15).

Development of the Fairfield area began in the 1840s as part of the general expansion of the overall area known as Boggo (Yeronga State School Parents and Citizens' Association 1971:np). The Grimes brothers, George and Samuel, owned most of the land in Fairfield, using it for farming, dairying (Mackenzie 1992:16), and the cultivation of potatoes and maize (Yeronga State School Parents and Citizens' Association 1971:np). Samuel Grimes was the Member of Parliament for Oxley from 1878-1883 and the suburb is named after his estate.

6.4.1.4.2 Development of the Suburb

The development of Fairfield was closely linked to improvements in transport. With the extension of trains and trams to the Boggo area in the 1880s and 1890s, urbanisation increased. Fairfield Station, on the Corinda to Stanley Street railway line, opened in 1884 (Applied History Centre, Department of History 1994:15). With the extension of the trams to Dutton Park Cemetery the central Brisbane district became more accessible for residents of Fairfield (Mackenzie 1992:16). The devastating 1893 floods reduced confidence in building in Fairfield because of its location on the lower levels near the river, a trend which was common across most low-lying suburbs bordering the river (Applied History Centre, Department of History 1994:18).

During the 1910s and 1920s, a number of churches, shops, and garages were concentrated around Fairfield Road (Applied History Centre, Department of History 1994:21).

6.4.1.4.3 The Royal Society for the Protection and Care of Animals (RSPCA)

A reserve for the 'Refuge of Aged and Starving Horses and Lost and Strayed Dogs' was established in 1920 on Fairfield Road close to the suburb boundaries of Annerley and Yeronga. From the 1950s, extra accommodation and facilities were added to provide care for all types of domestic pets, farm animals and wildlife.

6.4.1.5 Kangaroo Point

6.4.1.5.1 Early European Settlement

In 1825, wheat and maize were planted in Kangaroo Point to supply food for the new convict settlement (Kerr 1993:1). A quarry was opened at the base of the Kangaroo Point Cliffs in 1826. The cliffs contain Brisbane Tuff, the distinctive pink and green building stone used in some of Brisbane's earliest public buildings, such as the Commissariat Store. Most of the available rock at the cliffs had been exploited by 1976 and the quarry was closed (QHR 602400).

Early maps of the Kangaroo Point area show that portions of land were carefully subdivided to give each allotment a useable river frontage (Allom and Lovell 1981:11). Kangaroo Point land was seen as desirable due to its position on the river and land values increased rapidly (Johnston 1988:81). As a result, Kangaroo Point originally developed as a high class residential suburb. However, its proximity to the river attracted industry, to the detriment of the residential areas. A number of foundries, sawmills and engineering workshops were established, as well as a boiling down works in 1843 (Allom and Lovell 1981:12). In the mid 1840s, Kangaroo Point challenged the commercial dominance of South Brisbane (Johnston 1988:75).

6.4.1.5.2 Development of the Suburb

In 1880, Gibbs, Bright and Company built a wharf at Kangaroo Point to accommodate overseas vessels of the British India Company. This service was abandoned in 1900. The wharves were later used by the Australian United Steam Navigation Company. In 1884, the Company built a coal wharf, 350 feet in length, at the base of the cliffs below River Terrace (QWHA nd:6). The establishment of these wharfs in Kangaroo Point allowed the suburb to rival South Brisbane's busy port facilities and become an important industrial centre (Smith 1995:87).

As a response to high levels of immigration to the colony, Yungaba Immigration Depot was designed in 1885 to supplement existing immigration facilities at William Street. The building was used for a variety of purposes throughout the years. It served as temporary accommodation for the inmates of the Dunwich Asylum on Stradbroke Island in 1900, and in 1904-06 it was used as accommodation for repatriated South Sea Islanders (Kerr 1993:12). With the outbreak of World War I, the building was requisitioned as a military hospital and underwent a number of extensions and alterations.

Immigration levels greatly declined during the Great Depression and the building was used to house the crew working on the construction of the Story Bridge (Kerr 1993:16). The end of World War II saw immigration levels surge, however the depot could not cope with such high volumes and many immigrants were re-directed to the city's empty military camps (Kerr 1993:18).

Between 1890 and 1927, the Evans, Anderson and Phelan Engineering Works at Kangaroo Point built a total of 185 steam locomotives for Queensland Railways. Each one of these was delivered to the permanent rail network at the Woolloongabba Fiveways by a succession of temporary rails laid along Main Street (Rotary Club of Woolloongabba 2009:10).

6.4.1.5.3 Naval Stores

In 1886-88, Naval Stores were built at the base of the Kangaroo Point cliffs, as a first line of defence from possible invasion and to service Queensland's two gunboats, the *Gayundah* and *Paluma* (QHR 600239). The stores acted as the base of the Queensland Marine Defence Force until the formation of the Royal Australian Navy, and comprised a gun battery for training, ship repair and torpedo workshops, boat slip and wharf (Hogan 1988:65). The Naval Stores were heritage listed in 1984 and have subsequently been restored and adapted into a Historical Discovery Centre (Wisniowiecka 2004:24).

6.4.1.5.4 Raymond Park Air Raid Shelters

The east and west air raid shelters in Raymond Park, Kangaroo Point were built by the Brisbane City Council in 1942. They are important in demonstrating the air raid precaution activities that were implemented for the defence of Brisbane during World War Two. Most of the air raid structures in Brisbane were removed at the end of the war. The Raymond Park air raid shelters are two that have survived and are used as park shelters (QHR 602478, 602479).

6.4.1.6 Moorooka

6.4.1.6.1 Early European Settlement

The name 'Moorooka' was first officially used in 1886 when the railway station was named, although locals may have used it earlier (Clarke and Thomason 1979:8). There were a number of notable early landholders in Moorooka, including James Toohey, Patrick Mayne and George Pegg (Clarke and Thomason 1979:9). George Pegg purchased adjoining portions in 1864 which he named 'Mayfield Farm', and operated a dairy farm with his son from the property. Sorghum, corn and pumpkin crops were also grown until the dairy was sold in 1927 (Clarke and Thomason 1979:11).

6.4.1.6.2 Development of the Suburb

In 1879 the *Divisional Boards Act* was passed and led to the establishment of the large Yeerongpilly Divisional Board, of which the rural districts Moorooka and Rocky Water Holes (Rocklea) formed part (Clarke and Thomason 1979:16, CPLHG 2000:24).

A railway platform was constructed at Moorooka in 1886. A goods loop was installed in 1915, chiefly for traffic for Millar's (later Peberdy's) sawmill nearby (Kerr and Armstrong 1978:27). The population of Moorooka steadily increased from the beginning of the 20th century. The area near the railway station developed quite naturally as a centre. As well as the saw mill, there was Paine's Store, Paine's Bakery and Dunn's Fuel and Produce Shed (Clarke and Thomason 1979:22). A tannery was built by William O'Connor and later his son John joined the business. Paine's Bakery was for many years a landmark on Ipswich Road (Clarke and Thomason 1979:22).

Moorooka featured significantly in the post-war housing boom and it was at this time that areas away from the railway station expanded, particularly around Beaudesert Road and Mayfield Road. Banking facilities, chain stores and the official post office were established in the Moorvale Centre, which soon became the commercial centre of Moorooka. In the area south of Hamilton Road homes were built for returned servicemen and in the 1960s and 1970s further development completed the transition of Moorooka from its earlier rural appearance (Clarke and Thomason 1979:36).

6.4.1.7 Rocklea

6.4.1.7.1 Early European Settlement

The area of Rocklea was originally called Rocky Water Holes after a watercourse in the area. The name Rocklea first came into use in 1884 when the Railway Department shortened the existing name of the district in order to fit the railway platform signage (CPLHG 2000:33, Kerr and Armstrong 1978:27).

One of the earliest pioneers of the area was Amos Radcliffe who settled on Oxley Creek in 1861 and built a mill on his property (Clarke and Thomason 1979:14 and Mackenzie 1992:59). In 1868 William Coote established a sericulture (silk production) industry on his land and planted in excess of 5000 mulberry trees to feed his silkworms (CPLHG 2000:33). In 1874 he was given government assistance to develop his silkworm industry; however, shortly after he gained financial assistance, his efforts to develop this experimental industry were dashed when diseased silkworms from Italy were introduced into the project and the entire silkworm population was wiped out (Roberts 1991:3). The Rocklea Showgrounds are now located on this land.

6.4.1.7.2 Development of the Suburb

The Rocky Water Holes Post Office opened in 1865 with Eberhard Hoelscher, the local general store owner, as Postmaster. His wife, Magdalene, took on this responsibility from 1877 to 1883 (Clarke and Thomason 1979:16). The Rocklea Munitions Works complex was constructed on both the northern and southern sides of Compo Road (now Evans) and consisted of a number of buildings, including a case factory, a machining shop, a rolling mill and a mess facility for workers (CPLHG 2000:119). At least 500-600 people were employed in the construction of the factory buildings. By March 1942 the facility was in full production and by October 1943 the facility had produced around 150 million rounds of small arms ammunition and over a million brass cartridge cases for 25 pounder shells. At this time the production of small arms at the factory had ceased, and the complex was converted into a facility for the repair and overhaul of aircraft engines (CPLHG 2000:120).

The establishment of the Rocklea Munitions Works provided the impetus for some important developments in the area. Firstly, extra railway sidings were constructed as well as a bridge over Rocky Water Holes Creek. Secondly, war housing estates were established at Rocklea and Moorooka in August 1944 to accommodate workers employed at the Works (Byrnes 1995:13). These two developments led to residential growth in the areas of Moorooka, Rocklea and Salisbury which continued after the end of World War II (CPLHG 2000:123).

After the end of the war, the former Rocklea Munitions Works site was identified as a significant site for industry and leased to private companies. These buildings, and others nearby, formed the nucleus of what was to become a major industrialised area on the south side of Brisbane (Byrnes 1995:13). In 1947, the Queensland Government purchased the Works and it became the Rocklea Industrial Estate, with 56 tenants and 700 employees by late 1949. It was the first planned and controlled industrial estate in Queensland and was promoted as a model factory area (CPLHG 2000:123). Increasingly in the post-war years, industry and new residential developments replaced the farms in and around the Rocklea Industrial Estate along Evans Road. By 1973, there were 130 manufacturers based in the Rocklea Industrial Estate producing a wide range of products. The demand for housing in the area continued to grow as these industries provided employment opportunities (CPLHG 2000:126).



■ **Figure 6-45. Munitions factory at Rocklea 1941 (SLQ).**

The Brisbane Markets were relocated to Rocklea in 1964 (Mackenzie 1992:61).

6.4.1.8 Salisbury

6.4.1.8.1 Early European Settlement

The suburb of Salisbury formed a small segment of the large area referred to by Allan Cunningham as Cowper's Plains (CPLHG 2000:1). Land surveys began in the early 1860s and allotments were soon made available for freehold purchase. Land in the mid 1860s was sold at £1 an acre (CPLHG 2000:4). The suburb obtained its name in 1885 when the railway station was named 'Salisbury' after the residence of William Coote and his family who owned land in Rocklea (Roberts 1991:16).

The first European settlers in the district were Francis and Alicia Lahey who purchased 224 acres in August 1862 and built their home, the 'Bellissima Forest', after the ship that brought the family to Australia (CPLHG 2000:6). Twenty acres of land were cleared, fenced and planted with cotton, arrowroot, corn and various fruit, including pineapples, bananas and peaches. Cotton was successfully grown on the property; however it was abandoned in 1865. Francis Lahey was the first grower to send pineapples to the Sydney market (CPLHG 2000:7). He also built a small Wesleyan church almost entirely at his own expense near the property's southern boundary (CPLHG 2000:7). In 1872 the Lahey family moved to a new farm in Pimpama and the property, now known just as 'Bellissima', was advertised for sale (CPLHG 2000:9).

In 1872 Isaiah Ferguson, Lahey's brother in law, bought Bellissima for £200. The construction of the railway in 1885 encouraged the subdivision of land and Isaiah began to subdivide the Bellissima property for sale. He also lobbied to have the local railway station named Bellissima to enhance the chances of selling his land, but the station was subsequently named Salisbury (CPLHG 2000:10). In 1911, a large portion of the Bellissima estate was sold to Arthur Blackwood of Sydney. Blackwood subdivided the land further into the Blackwood Estate, and left the remaining small property of the original landholding to his sons and their families (CPLHG 2000:13). Salisbury State High School (now Nyanda State High School) was built on this land (CPLHG 2000:13).

6.4.1.8.2 Development of the Suburb

There was very little development in Salisbury during the 1860s and 1870s, and Salisbury remained a remote, sparsely populated farming community. The construction of the South Coast Line in 1885 was the impetus for a development surge in Salisbury and surrounding districts in the late 1880s (CPLHG 2000:25).

The closest post office for the earliest settlers in Salisbury was Oxley Creek Post Office which opened in 1862. A weekly Royal Mail service passed through Rocky Water Holes and Coopers Plains but did not stop for mail deliveries as there were no post offices in the area at that time (CPLHG 2000:40). From 1889, the Salisbury railway station acted as the mail receiving office until it was moved in 1924 to a store on Lillian Avenue. This store acted as the official Salisbury Post Office from 1952 until it was closed in 1973 (CPLHG 2000:40).

There were very few shops in Salisbury during the 1920s, but considerable improvements were made to roads, bridges, drainage and other facilities (Roberts 1991:21). Electricity supply also came to Salisbury in October 1928 (CPLHG 2000:71). During the 1930s large land estates were subdivided into smaller residential sites and the population of Salisbury increased quite dramatically (CPLHG 2000:27). World War II had a large impact on the Salisbury area as many people were employed in the Rocklea Munitions Factory in Evans Road (CPLHG 2000:114).

6.4.1.9 Tennyson

6.4.1.9.1 Early European Settlement

The first Europeans to this area were three timber traders, John Finnegan, Thomas Pamphlett and Richard Parsons, who had sailed from Sydney to collect a load of timber (Applied History Centre, Department of History 1994:8; Mackenzie 1992:67). The men were blown off course to the north of Sydney and, wrongly thinking they were south of Sydney, sailed even further north (Applied History Centre, Department of History 1994:8; Mackenzie 1992:67). Eventually the three landed on Moreton Island, crossed to the mainland and started following the south bank of the Brisbane River (Applied History Centre, Department of History 1994:8; Mackenzie 1992:67). In 1923, at the place on the River now named Tennyson, they reached Oxley Creek and used local canoes to cross the River to the northern bank, but found it so thick with undergrowth that they soon returned to the southside (Applied History Centre, Department of History 1994:8; Mackenzie 1992:67). They then trekked back towards the coast, crossing to the northside of the river again (at an easier crossing), and subsequently met John Oxley near Redcliffe (Applied History Centre, Department of History 1994:8; Mackenzie 1992:67). Originally called 'Softstone' the suburb was eventually renamed Tennyson (Mackenzie 1992:68).

In 1861, George Pratten surveyed the Tennyson area for farms that were to grow crops such as potatoes, onions, sugar, arrowroot, cotton and bananas (Mackenzie 1992:68). The Grimes brothers, who also had land in Fairfield, established an arrowroot factory in Tennyson in 1862 that exported to New South Wales and Victoria (Mackenzie 1992:69). With the end of the American Civil War in 1865 and the resulting lack of viability of the local cotton industry, farmers turned their attention to growing sugar cane. This new crop was successful and a number of sugar mills were established locally (Applied History Centre, Department of History 1994:9). The Pearl Mill Central Sugar Factory was opened in 1866 on the banks of Oxley Creek, near the present site of the Tennyson Railway Station (Yeronga State School Parents and Citizens' Association 1971:np). The sugar cane crushing equipment was driven by steam machinery, making it one of the first sugar mills in Queensland to use steam-driven machinery instead of bullocks. As a result, extensive cultivation opened up along the river bank as far as Oxley (Mackenzie 1992:39; St. Sebastian's Church School 1987:2). When the sugar industry in Brisbane came to an end in the early 1870s the Grimes acquired the Pearl Mill which they transformed into an arrowroot grinding and packing mill (Yeronga State School Parents and Citizens' Association 1971:np; St. Sebastian's Church School 1987:2).

6.4.1.9.2 Development of the Suburb

The primary mode of transport before the introduction of a railway line was the river (Mackenzie 1992:69). Between June 1846 and the late 1870s, passengers and cargo were carried on small river steamers between Brisbane and Ipswich (Mackenzie 1992:69). The railway line from Corinda through Tennyson and Yeerongpilly to South Brisbane was opened on 2 June 1884 (Mackenzie 1992:70). The railway line soon replaced the river as the primary means of transport for travellers journeying beyond Tennyson (Mackenzie 1992:70). It was a very active line with five mixed trains passing through the area daily in 1885 (Mackenzie 1992:70). In 1896, construction of the Indooroopilly Bridge across the Brisbane River between Oxley and the northern bank, was completed (Mackenzie 1992:69).

As the suburb developed, and local wealth increased, early landholders built substantial dwellings. 'Hayslope', was built in 1887 by Thomas Martin and stood on the site of the Tennyson Power House (Mackenzie 1992:70). Tennyson has a history as an industrial suburb; some of the earlier industries including a cigarette factory, a firm making chain wire, and the Seppelts Wines warehouse (Mackenzie 1992:70). Later industries were Austral Ply Mill (opened in 1941) (Kerr 1998:46), Porters concrete pipes (trading from the 1930s to the 1950s), and the Sea Foam Flour Mill (which was relocated from Stanley Street, South Brisbane when Expo '88 resumed land along Brisbane City's South Bank) (Mackenzie 1992:70).

Tennyson State School was established in response to a public meeting held in December 1931, where residents of Yeerongpilly and Tennyson districts lodged their claim for a State School (Mackenzie 1992:71). Previously, children from Tennyson had to walk or ride to Boggo School (Mackenzie 1992:71). A building committee was formed, and the Tennyson State School opened on 11 June 1934 (Mackenzie 1992:71). However due to minimal residential development in Tennyson in the ensuing period, attendance at the school did not expand and the school was subsequently closed in 1972, but reopened in March 1973 as Tennyson Special School (Mackenzie 1992:71).

6.4.1.9.3 Tennyson Power Station

Construction began on Tennyson Power Station in 1948 and took place in two stages in the 1940s and 1950s (Anderson 1984:3; Mackenzie 1992:70). The power station was completed in 1964 (although the official opening took place on March 26, 1955) (Anderson 1984:3). The Tennyson station was the biggest single power station in Queensland at that time (Anderson 1984:23) and provided electricity for the south-west region until its closure in 1986 (Anderson 1984:3; Mackenzie 1992:70). The Station played a major role in the post-war development of the suburb in the provision of electricity for modern suburban homes, and was a significant instigator in the evolution to modern urban living in Brisbane (Anderson 1984:40).



■ **Figure 6-46. Coal train approaching Tennyson Power Station (SLQ)**

6.4.1.9.4 Pamphlett Bridge

In 1964 Pamphlett Bridge was opened, connecting Tennyson with Chelmer and Graceville (Mackenzie 1992:70). The bridge was named after Thomas Pamphlett, the first European to cross Oxley Creek at Tennyson (Mackenzie 1992:67). The Bridge changed the nature of Tennyson as a suburb, as it was no longer a land-locked, discrete locality bounded on three sides by the River or Oxley Creek.

6.4.1.10 Woolloongabba and South Brisbane

6.4.1.10.1 Early European Settlement

Throughout the early 1840s, the population of Brisbane concentrated mainly in the town centre, with a few homes scattered around the south bank settlements (Dawson 2008:13). During this time, South Brisbane developed as a shipping centre, spurring the construction of shops and hotels (Dawson 2008:10). At the beginning of the 1860s, South Brisbane became more populated and growth spread towards the Woolloongabba area, which was known at this time as One Mile Swamp (Dawson 2008:17). In 1855, Charles Eastwood built the first residence in One Mile Swamp, although land was first released for sale in the area in 1864 (Rotary Club of Woolloongabba 2009:4; Smith 1995:84). The Woolloongabba Reserve was set aside in 1876, following a petition by local residents for the One Mile Swamp area to be preserved from subdivisional development (Rotary Club of Woolloongabba 2009:14). A quarry was worked on the corner of Vulture and Main Streets from the 1870s, closing in 1910. It was originally a popular swimming hole for locals until it was drained and clay beds were revealed. This discovery led to the development of a successful brick-making industry in the area

(Dawson 2008:14). The area of Woolloongabba was still known as One Mile Swamp until the late 1870s.

6.4.1.10.2 Development of the Suburb

The 1880s saw an economic and immigration boom in Queensland which greatly increased the population living in South Brisbane and Woolloongabba (Smith 1995:87). This growth was accompanied by greater commercial and industrial activity, such as the opening of the South Brisbane Dry Dock in 1881 and the spread of retail and service industries off Stanley Street (Dawson 2008:25). In 1888, South Brisbane and Woolloongabba were merged to form the Municipality of South Brisbane (Rotary Club of Woolloongabba 2009:18). This township was proclaimed as the City of South Brisbane in October 1903 and later amalgamated into Brisbane in 1925.

In 1895, a portion of the Woolloongabba Reserve was made available to the Queensland Cricket Association to develop the Brisbane Cricket Ground, known commonly as The Gabba. The first cricket match was played there in December 1896. Sheffield Shield and Test matches have been played at the Gabba since 1931. It is Queensland's main cricket venue and also home to the Queensland Cricketers Club and the Brisbane Lions Australian Football Club. AFL games have been played there since 1993 (Rotary Club of Woolloongabba 2009:11). Significant redevelopment of the site was carried out in the 1990s (which saw the removal of the dog racing track) and spectator capacity was increased to over 40,000 (Rotary Club of Woolloongabba 2009:12).

The Woolloongabba Post Office was constructed in 1905 to replace an earlier Post and Telegraph Office on Logan Road. During the 1950s, the first floor ceased to be used as the Post Master's residence and was converted into offices for postal staff. The building closed as a Post Office in 1994 (Rotary Club of Woolloongabba 2009:6). The Queensland Blind, Deaf and Dumb Institute was built in Woolloongabba and was Queensland's first institution for training and educational purposes. The workshops that remain on the site date to 1913 (QHR 602670).

6.4.1.10.3 Woolloongabba Police Station

The Woolloongabba Police Station was constructed in 1913 on a portion of the Woolloongabba Reserve. The size and design of the two storey masonry building reflect the importance of Woolloongabba at that time. In 1934, in anticipation of the opening of the Story Bridge, it became the South Coast Police District Headquarters. Major additions at the rear of the building were completed from 1937. The station closed in 1993 (Rotary Club of Woolloongabba 2009:13).

6.4.1.10.4 The Princess Theatre

The Princess Theatre in Annerley Road, is Brisbane's oldest surviving theatre. It opened in 1888 and was originally known as the South Brisbane Public Hall (1888-91) before becoming the Boggo Road Theatre (1892-93) and then the Princess Theatre. It was used for balls, lectures, live theatre and

musical performances. It was also used as a clothing factory (1899-1912), movie cinema and amateur theatre venue (1914-1942) (Dawson 2007:12). During WWII the hall was used by the entertainment unit of the American forces as a rehearsal and administration centre.

6.4.1.11 Yeronga

6.4.1.11.1 Early European Settlement

The lands around Yeronga were used for sheep pasture for the Moreton Bay penal colony and the convicts were used as shepherds (*Brisbane Courier* 21 July 1906). When the convict era ended in 1842, the first European settlers from the south arrived (Applied History Centre, Department of History 1994:9) to exploit the rich timber resources. The first land sale in Yeronga was conducted in February 1854; Edward Cooke bought 92 acres and Thomas Lodge Murray-Prior purchased 62 acres 35 perches (Applied History Centre, Department of History 1994:9; Mackenzie 1992:21; Scriven 1928:20). With the crown survey plan of the area completed on 17 December 1860 by George Pratten, crown land sales were announced in May of 1861 (Applied History Centre, Department of History 1994:10). Land was purchased on 17 June of the same year: 16 acres were sold to Edward James Bennett; 33 acres to Benjamin Lloyd; 24 acres to John McIntyre; and 14 acres to James Toohey (Applied History Centre, Department of History 1994:10).

Dairying was the next important industry, then the growing of cotton, sugar cane and arrowroot (St. Sebastian's Church School 1987:2). Cotton was grown in response to the American Civil War (1861-1865) to subsidise England's supply needs (Applied History Centre, Department of History 1994:9). In 1871 a report in the *Brisbane Courier* by a spokesman for the Boggo community highlighted the settlement and industry of the area:

It has now been definitely settled... there is settled a thriving population of farmers and market gardeners and some thousands of pounds sterling are made yearly by these persevering colonists. The district possesses a distillery, a sugar mill and an arrowroot mill – both the latter driven by steam (8 April 1871).

6.4.1.11.2 Development of the Suburb

From the 1870s large estates were established including residences such as Rhyndarra House (1889), Yerong-Lea (1884), Astolat House (1890) and Kadumba (1888) (St. Sebastian's Church School 1987:2, 3). The railway came to Yeronga in 1884 as part of the Corinda to Stanley Street line, and the station named Yeronga after the Yerong-Lea residence (QHR 601473). The construction of the railway triggered the change from farming to urbanisation in Yeronga. From this point Yeronga developed into a 'fashionable middle class suburb' (Yeronga Services Club Inc. 1999:5). The two great floods in 1893 completely covered the flood plains between the railway and the river and many properties along the riverbank were destroyed (*Brisbane Courier* 8 February 1893). Yeronga State School was used as a refuge for families whose properties were flooded (*Brisbane Courier* 8 February 1893). The floods led to a loss of confidence in the low-lying parts of Yeronga (Applied History Centre, Department of History 1994:18), and in other local areas close to the river banks. In addition,

with the deepening depression of the 1890s, there was a reduction in residential development (Applied History Centre, Department of History 1994:18, 19). In the twentieth century, as the economy improved and Brisbane's population increased, old estates were subdivided to create more housing blocks. Increased settlement of the area prior to the First World War led to the provision of amenities for residences. The Yeronga Bowling Club was formed in 1912 (Applied History Centre, Department of History 1994:20) and the tramway was extended to Yeronga Park in 1915 (Applied History Centre, Department of History 1994:20).

At the conclusion of the Great War, housing and employment needed to be provided for the returning servicemen (Applied History Centre, Department of History 1994:21) and the Yeronga reserve on the opposite side of the railway was devoted to war-service homes (Applied History Centre, Department of History 1994:21). As a result the urbanisation of Yeronga increased exponentially (St. Sebastian's Church School 1987:2; Applied History Centre, Department of History 1994:20).

During the Second World War the Australian Army took over the Yeronga Infants School, newly opened in 1941. The American forces also occupied Yeronga Park and fenced it with barbed wire (Yeronga State School Parents and Citizens' Association 1971:np). At the conclusion of the war Yeronga saw a substantial increase in building activity due to the return of servicemen. Older sites were again subdivided and additional houses erected (Applied History Centre, Department of History 1994:23). In 1960 Yeronga State High School opened, providing secondary education to the residents of Yeronga.

6.4.1.11.3 Yeronga Memorial Park

In 1882 an area bound by Ipswich Road on the east, Villa Street on the north, Park Road on the west, and School Road on the south, was declared as a reserve for a Public Park and Recreation Ground (QHR 602462). In 1888 a slightly smaller area was declared a permanent reserve under the Stephens Divisional Board, and the expanse was cleared (QHR 602462). The Park is significant for its World War One Memorials (QHR 602462). From 1917 to 1919, weeping figs and flame trees were planted from one end of the park (Park Road) to the other (Ipswich Road) in memory of soldiers who had died during the First World War. The memorial road is known as Honour Avenue (QHR 602462). On or near each tree a plaque was placed with the name of a fallen soldier of Stephens Shire (QHR 602462). In 1921 the Women's Memorial Gates were erected at the Ipswich Road entrance to Yeronga Park. The gates mark the beginning and end of Honour Avenue and are dedicated to the women workers from Stephens Shire during the war (QHR 602462). A domed pavilion war memorial was also constructed (QHR 602462).

Yeronga Park contains evidence of the Great Depression. The shale stone wall, which runs south along Ipswich Road from the memorial gates, was one of the Depression relief works project in the mid 1930s (QHR 602462). The park was also occupied by American forces during World War II (QHR 602462). A memorial stone, erected by the American Legion commemorates the occupation (QHR 602462). The Yeronga Park Memorial Swimming Pool Complex is a World War Two memorial built between 1960 and 1964 (QHR 602462).

In addition to its memorial role, Yeronga Park has been a popular recreation venue for most of its history. Numerous sport and social clubs have leased sections of the park throughout its history including the Yeronga Tennis Club (formed in 1909); the Queensland Blind Cricket Association, the Stephens Croquet Club (formed in 1923); the Annerley Bowls Club (which operated from 1927 to 1992); the Yeronga Girl Guides (formed in 1934); the Yeronga Boy Scouts (established in 1921); and the Queensland Country Women's Association (whose headquarters on the School Road side of the park were established in 1952) (QHR 602462).

6.4.1.12 Yeerongpilly

6.4.1.12.1 Early European Settlement

The first land sales in the Yeerongpilly district date from 1854 (Mackenzie 1992:39). Early farmers grew arrowroot and cotton, and cotton plantations were established along the banks of the Brisbane River, from Yeerongpilly and Tennyson to Moorooka (Mackenzie 1992:39). As was the trend across the southern suburbs of Brisbane, farmers gradually replaced cotton with sugar cane crops.

6.4.1.12.2 Development of the Suburb

Yeerongpilly is a small suburb surrounded by Yeronga, Tennyson, Moorooka and Rocklea (Mackenzie 1992:39). Its development therefore shares with these suburbs a similar progression from farming to urbanisation. The development of local railways in 1884, and the opening of the South Coast Railway through Yeerongpilly in 1885 increased urbanisation of the suburb and assisted in its transition from farming to a residential settlement (Mackenzie 1992:39). The suburb was conveniently situated on a railway junction connecting Tennyson and Corinda with trains to Ipswich (Mackenzie 1992:39). The quick transit to Brisbane on the South Coast Line enabled better employment opportunities and access to amenities (Mackenzie 1992:39). As a result, much residential settlement was focused around the Yeerongpilly railway station (Yeronga State School Parents and Citizens' Association 1971:np). The suburb continued to develop rapidly until the 1893 floods which submerged much of Yeerongpilly (QHR 602598). A combination of the floods and the financial depression of the 1890s caused development in Yeerongpilly to decline (QHR 602598). However, in the early 1900s the area again experienced increased development. The tramline was extended in 1915 to Yeronga Park due to the population increase in the Moorooka – Yeerongpilly areas (Mackenzie 1992:166). By the 1920s, most of the area was connected to electricity (QHR 602598).

According to Mackenzie (1992:40), while Yeerongpilly was mainly a residential area, some substantial industries were established, such as: the Intercolonial Boring Company (IBC), a large engineering plant, and more recently, Brim's plywood mill, manufacturing ply boarding and related products.

6.4.1.12.3 Brisbane Golf Club

The Brisbane Golf Club is located on Tennyson Memorial Avenue, Yeerongpilly. In November 1903 a freehold block of 110 acres was acquired at Yeerongpilly (The Brisbane Golf Club nd). The first eighteen holes were designed by Carnegie Clark and were finished and ready for play in May 1904 (The Brisbane Golf Club nd). It was the first full-length course in Queensland (The Brisbane Golf Club nd). The current club house dates to 1910, after the original building was destroyed in a fire of 1909 (The Brisbane Golf Club nd).

6.4.1.12.4 Animal Research Institute

In 1889 an Intercolonial Stock Conference recommended that an Australasian Stock Institute be established to study diseases in livestock (QHR 602598). The first institute was set up in 1893 in Brisbane, later moving to the suburb of Normanby, then to its final location in 1909 at Yeerongpilly, as the Stock Experiment Station, managed by the Department of Agriculture and Stock (QHR 602598). In the 1930s, nutritional experiments were carried out on pigs and poultry - the first husbandry research studies in Queensland (QHR 602598). The (then) Stock Experiment Station was the first such facility in Australia and conducted extensive studies of disease in livestock, and into methods of diagnosing, controlling and preventing diseases in cattle, sheep, goats, horses, deer, pigs and poultry, with the aim of improving animal health and production (QHR 602598; Mackenzie 1992:40). The Institute is particularly well known for its research into cattle tick fever and for its development of vaccines for stock diseases (QHR 602598). The research undertaken by the Institute has significantly influenced the development of primary industry in Queensland (QHR 602598). In 1936 the research institutes at Yeerongpilly and Oonoonba (in Townsville), were used by the students of the newly established faculty of Veterinary Science, at the University of Queensland (QHR 602598). The Veterinary School suspended its activities during the Second World War, when it was used by the US Army to prepare the bodies of deceased servicemen for repatriation to the United States, but recommenced in 1946-7 (QHR 602598). In 1932 the facility was renamed the Animal Health Station, and in 1954 was again renamed as the Animal Research Institute (QHR 602598).

6.4.1.13 Commerce

The whole district was largely cleared of timber by the 1860s with a large number of mills constructed on waterways such as Oxley Creek. By the 1880s, Woolloongabba had become not only an established suburb, but also a flourishing commercial centre with a wide range of business outlets (Rotary Club of Woolloongabba 2009:4). The district's leading retailers could be found in the allotments facing Stanley Street, Logan Road and Ipswich Road at the Woolloongabba Fiveways. A number of these commercial premises are now heritage listed, such as the Taylor Heaslop building (1889), the Phoenix Building (1889), Hillyard's Shop House and Pollock's Shop House (1889) (QHR 600357). A number of hotels were also built in the district, such as the Woolloongabba Hotel (1887), Railway Hotel (1889), Norman Hotel (1889) and Burke's Hotel (1890) (QHR 602539). The commercial importance of Woolloongabba declined in the post-war years, following the closure of the Railway Yards and tramways (Rotary Club of Woolloongabba 2009:4).

To the south the area developed first as a cotton and sugar growing area (Roberts 1991:20). Cotton was grown in the 1860s due to the world demand caused by the American Civil War, however, once American cotton production resumed, the local market faded out (Clarke and Thomason 1979:14; Dawson 2008:18). Farmers then turned their attention to the cultivation of sugar cane (Clarke and Thomason 1979:14). The initial success of this led to the opening of several sugar mills in the district (Dawson 2008:18). Harsh winters in the 1870s decimated the sugar industry and farmers began to experiment with crops of sweet corn, potatoes and arrowroot (CPLHG 2000:24).

Towards the end of the nineteenth century, grazing of cattle and horses became prominent in the open grassy paddocks of the district. All produce was carted and livestock were taken along the dirt tracks until the railway opened in 1885 (CPLHG 2000:24). Dairying and poultry farming became important local industries in the 1920s and the 1930s (CPLHG 1993:30).

The residential subdivisions and settlement around the railway stations increased the local population and led to the development of a number of thriving shopping districts along the busy Ipswich, Fairfield, Orange Grove, Beaudesert and Mayfield roads (CPLHG 1993:68). Commercial centres were developed around these areas as hotels, banking facilities, chain stores and official post offices were established.

6.4.1.14 Transport

Prior to the opening of the railway, settlers in the district relied on wagons and Cobb and Co. coaches to transport goods and people. They rode horses or often walked long distances to journey from place to place. A branch line of the South Coast Railway was built to the South Brisbane Dry Dock in 1881 followed by a station and goods yards at Woolloongabba (Smith 1995:87). To these isolated early settlers, the extension of the South Coast railway was of vital importance. In addition to providing fast and safe transport for goods and passengers, the opening of the railway also allowed for better telegraph, banking and postal facilities (Roberts 1991:16).

The South Brisbane Railway Line from Corinda to Stanley Street was opened in 1884. Stations on the line included Fairfield, Yeronga and Yeerongpilly. The construction of a single railway line from Yeerongpilly to Beenleigh, through Salisbury, was completed in March 1885 and opened on 9th April 1885, with two daily services running between Woolloongabba, South Brisbane and Loganlea. Rocklea was the first railway station on this railway line extension (CPLHG 2000:33). Opening in 1887, the Rocklea railway station served as the principal terminus for suburban trains until the turn of the century (Kerr and Armstrong 1978:27). The original site of the Salisbury railway station was adjacent to the Beaudesert Road level crossing on the Rocklea side of the railway line (CPLHG 2000:37). In the early 1920s the station was just a siding with no platform, and acted as a meeting place for locals on Sunday nights (Roberts 1991:20). Salisbury railway station was moved to its present site in 1891 (CPLHG 2000:37).

An elevated turntable was built at the Woolloongabba Railway Yard in 1921 and was the only one of its type in Queensland. The Railway Goods Yards continued to operate until 1967 (Rotary Club of Woolloongabba 2009:5).

With the coming of the railway, a new phase of residential development commenced. The South Coast line was used as a major selling point to encourage people to purchase land in the district (CPLHG 2000:37). Former farming properties were subdivided and sold as small residential allotments to accommodate those who came to settle in the area (Clarke and Thomason 1979:17). As the district's population grew, road and building construction increased and commercial enterprise was able to develop (Roberts 1991:121).

Horse drawn trams linking Woolloongabba to the city commenced in 1885 (Smith 1995:89). The routes were electrified in 1897 (Rotary Club of Woolloongabba 2009:14). In 1915 the tram line was extended to Yeronga Park and Annerley Junction resulting in the expansion of the Annerley Junction shopping strip. Further extensions to Beaudesert Road and the Rocklea Munitions Works were made in 1937 and 1940, respectively (Mackenzie 1992:108). The tramways were extended to Moorooka in 1937 and as a result, the number of residents using the rail services steadily decreased. When the tram services were terminated, extensions were made to the Brisbane City Council bus routes in 1948 (Clarke and Thomason 1979:37).

6.4.1.15 Education and Worship

A state school was constructed in Kangaroo Point in 1866. Enrolment greatly increased during the 1870s and separate girls and boys schools were established. The school closed in 1965 (QWHA nd:16). Yeerongpilly School opened in 1867 as a non-vested provisional school (Yeronga State School Parents and Citizens' Association 1971:np). It was the first school in the Boggo district (Yeronga State School Parents and Citizens' Association 1971:np) and was a semi-private school supported by local patrons. In 1869 Coopers Plains Provisional School opened to 25 pupils (CPLHG 1993:20). In 1871, the Boggo National School opened in Yeronga at the corner of School Road (as it is known now). In 1873 the original Coopers Plains Provisional School was replaced by a state school (CPLHG 1993:20).

As the suburbs developed and populations increased more local schools had to be established. The first school in Dutton Park opened on Park Road in 1884 and was called the Woolloongabba Mixed School (Dawson and Olivieri 2009:12). It opened with an enrolment of almost 600 pupils. A school for boys opened on the present site in 1886. The names of the buildings were changed in 1910 to the Dutton Park State School for Girls and Infants, and Dutton Park State School for Boys (Dawson 2007:22). The mixed school building burnt down in 1973 and was replaced with the current structure (Dawson 2008:40).

Rocklea State School opened in 1885 (Clarke and Thomason 1979:17); Salisbury State School opened in 1920 (Roberts 1991:21); Moorooka State School in 1929 (Clarke and Thomason 1979:29); Orange Grove State School opened in Coopers Plains in 1931 (CPLHG 2000:83); Tennyson School opened in 1934 (Mackenzie 1992:123); and Yeronga State High School in 1960 (Mackenzie 1992:125).

Catholic educational institutions were provided for the children of the Yeronga, Moorooka and Annerley areas (Mackenzie 1992:123). The Ipswich Road Convent School was opened by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart in 1917 (Mary Immaculate Catholic Primary School 2010); St. Sebastian's Church School was established in Yeronga in 1937 (St. Sebastian's Church School 1987:8) and St

Brendan's School opened in Moorooka in 1928 (CPLHG 2000:83). The secondary section, called 'Our Lady's', of the Mary Immaculate Church of Annerley began in the mid 1970s (Mackenzie 1992:77).

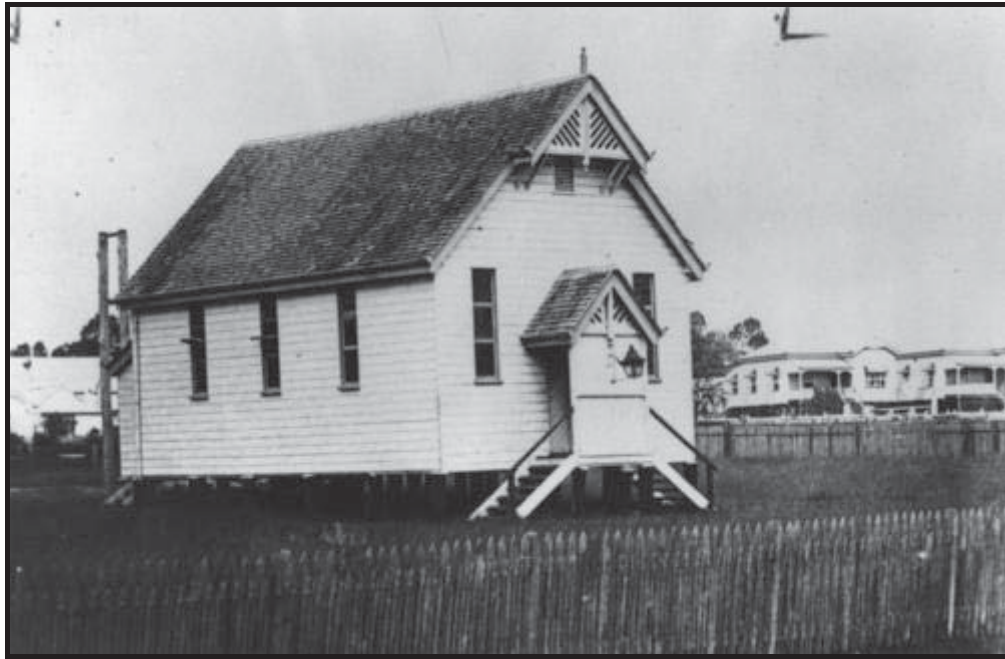
St Mary's Anglican Church was constructed on top of the Kangaroo Point Cliffs in 1873 (QWHA nd:18). The church was established as a naval chapel and was connected to the Naval Stores by a set of stairs down the cliffs (Hogan 1988:65). The church has undergone a number of renovations and repairs over the years to its roof and stained glass windows (QWHA nd:18). The Nazareth Lutheran Church on Hawthorne Street was dedicated in 1896, and was built using bricks and timber from a demolished hotel near Stanley Bridge. A number of other buildings have been erected at the site over the years including a church hall and child care centre (Rotary Club of Woolloongabba 2009:16). The Holy Trinity Anglican Church at Woolloongabba was constructed in 1930 and was the third one to be built on the site (Dawson 2007:15). The first church on the site was erected soon after initial land subdivisions took place in the 1860s (Dawson 2008:38). Substantial changes were made to the church complex in 1997-98 and the church hall and rectory were demolished (QHR 601875).

By 1911, Russians comprised the fourth largest ethnic group in Brisbane and congregated in South Brisbane and Woolloongabba (QHR 600358). Due to the size of the Russian population in Brisbane, St Nicholas' Cathedral was built in Vulture Street in 1935, and was the first purpose-built Russian Orthodox Church constructed in Australia (Rotary Club of Woolloongabba 2009:9).

In 1862 the Grimes family of Fairfield donated a parcel of their land for a mission hall, which was built in 1865 (Mackenzie 1992:16). This hall later became the Fairfield Baptist Church. A family member, William Grimes was the first to conduct services, in which he was assisted by the Rev W. Moore (Mackenzie 1992:16). Fairfield Baptist Church continued to operate under the care of the Grimes family and Mr Chris Poole from 1890, until coming under the supervision of the Baptist Home Mission Committee in 1906 (Mackenzie 1992:16). The nearby Baptist Church of Annerley later took the place of the Fairfield Baptist Church (Mackenzie 1992:77).

The first Catholic Church in the area was St. Patrick's, and it was constructed on James Freney's land in 1876 (CPLHG 1993:49). It served the needs of the growing, but remote Coopers Plains community. The church remained until 1918 when a Parish was created at Moorooka and St Brendan's Church was built (Clarke and Thomason 1979:29; CPLHG 1993:9).

A Congregational Church was founded in Moorooka as early as 1885. Church of England services were conducted in the Oddfellows' Hall from 1898, but were later held in St Mary's Parish Hall established in 1912 (Clarke and Thomason 1979:28).



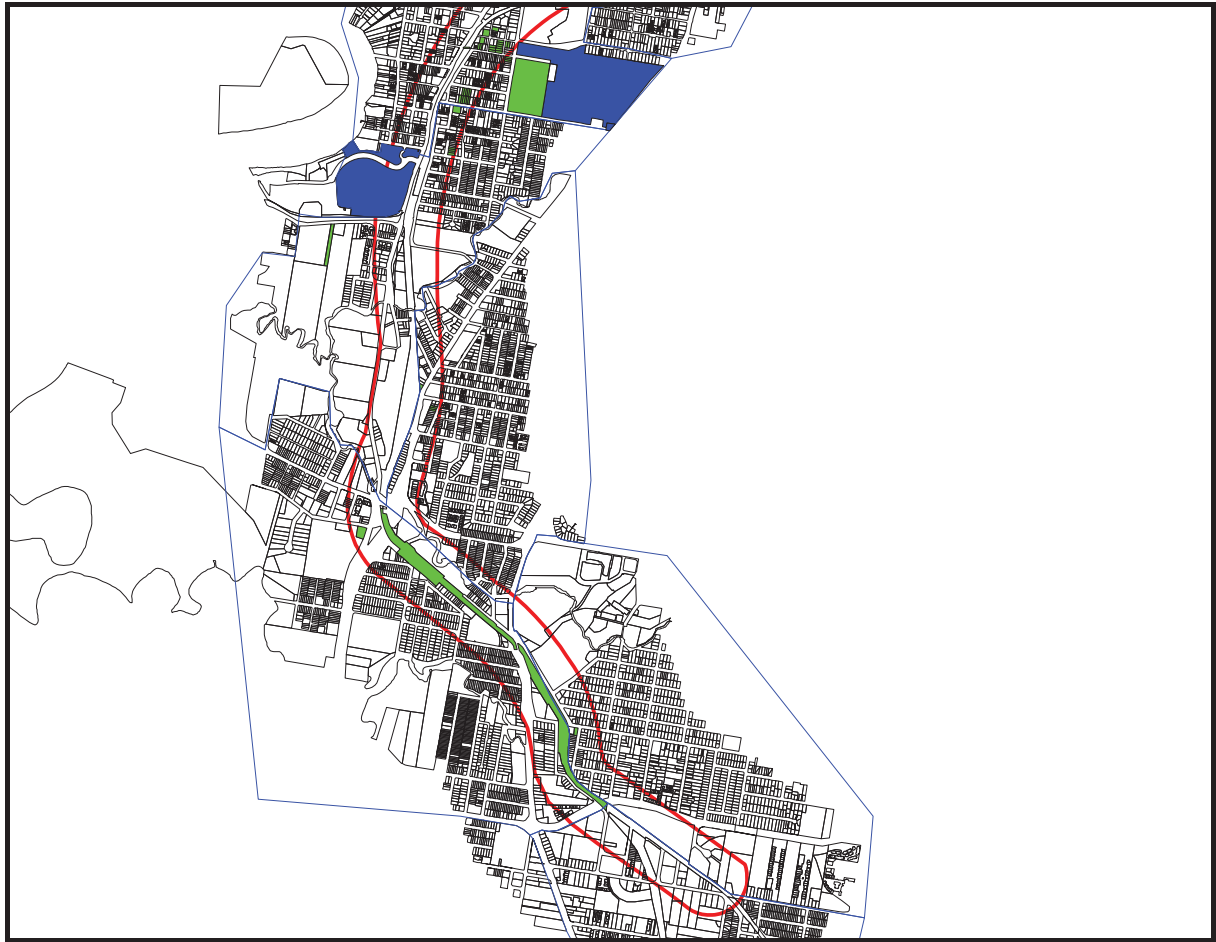
■ Figure 6-47. Moorooka Congregational Church in 1911 (JOL).

6.4.2 Registered Places

There are 85 registered places in the Southern Section as mapped in Figures 6-48 and 6-49.



- **Figure 6-48. Location of Registered Heritage Places northern half of Southern Section. National Heritage places are in yellow, Commonwealth Heritage places are in red, QHR places are in blue and BCC heritage places are in green.**



- **Figure 6-49. Location of Registered Heritage Places southern half of Southern Section.** National Heritage places are in yellow, Commonwealth Heritage places are in red, QHR places are in blue and BCC heritage places are in green.

6.4.2.1 Annerley

Place Name Hefferan Park Air Raid Shelter



Location 260 Annerley Road, Annerley

Lot/Plan 1RP806368

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Defence

Construction 1942

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Creative/Technical
Special Association

Place Name Residence



Location 34 Brisbane Street, Annerley

Lot/Plan 24RP37992
25RP37992

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1914

Significance Historical
Rarity
Aesthetic

6.4.2.2 Dutton Park

Place Name Boggo Road Goal: No 2 Division – State Prison for Women



Location 150 Annerley Road, Dutton Park

Lot/Plan 205SL809188

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Prison/Goal

Construction 1903

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

Place Name Dutton Park



Location 359 Gladstone Road, Dutton Park

Lot/Plan 409SP172161

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Park/Garden/Trees

Construction 1884

Significance Historical
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Gair Park



Location 151 Annerley Road, Dutton Park

Lot/Plan 248B3335

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Monument and Memorial

Construction 1936

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

Place Name South Brisbane Cemetery



Location 21 Fairfield Road, Dutton Park
181A Annerley Road, Dutton Park

Lot/Plan 217M31122
526B3382
527B3402

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Burial Grounds

Construction 1870

Significance Historical
Potential
Class
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

Place Name Wall Remnant



Location 151 Annerley Road, Dutton Park

Lot/Plan 21(part)RP12289

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1895

Significance Historical
Aesthetic
Special Association

6.4.2.3 Fairfield

Place Name Bus Shelter



Location 229 Fairfield Road, Fairfield

Lot/Plan 6RP803007

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ RNE ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Transport

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

6.4.2.4 Kangaroo Point

Place Name Air Raid Shelter (former)

Image unavailable

Location Main Street, Kangaroo Point (near corner of River Terrace)

Lot/Plan Road Reserve

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Defence

Construction c1941

Significance Not available

Place Name Carroll House



Location 184 Main Street, Kangaroo Point

Lot/Plan 16SP192741

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction c1879

Significance Historical
Rarity

Place Name Cliffside Apartments



Location 76 Lower River Terrace, Kangaroo Point

Lot/Plan 1RP45018
2RP45018

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐RNE ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1936-1937

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Early Brick Cottage



Location 64 Toohey Street, Kangaroo Point

Lot/Plan 3RP11359

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction c1860

Significance Historical
Rarity

Place Name Early Brick Residence



Location 28 Bromley Street, Kangaroo Point

Lot/Plan 1RP56664

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction c1860

Significance Historical
Rarity

Place Name Early Brick Residence

Photograph unavailable - hidden by modern facade

Location 67 Bromley Street, Kangaroo Point

Lot/Plan 4RP11359

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction c1860

Significance Historical
Rarity

Place Name Kangaroo Point Cliffs



Location 379 Main Street, Kangaroo Point
77 Lower River Terrace, Kangaroo Point

Lot/Plan 2RP151482
403SL806415

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐RNE ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Mining and Mineral Processing

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

Place Name Naval Stores (former) – Naval Brigade Stores



Location 34 Amesbury Street, Kangaroo Point

Lot/Plan 2RP98491
1RP98490

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Defence

Construction 1886 and 1888

Significance Historical
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

Place Name Pineapple Hotel



Location 706 Main Street, Kangaroo Point

Lot/Plan 1SP19211

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1864

Significance Not available

Place Name Raymond Park (East) Air Raid Shelter



Location 184 Wellington Road, Kangaroo Point

Lot/Plan 2SP206849

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐RNE ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Defence

Construction 1942

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Creative/Technical
Special Association

Place Name Raymond Park (West) Air Raid Shelter



Location 94 Baines Street, Kangaroo Point

Lot/Plan 1RP56067

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐RNE ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Defence

Construction 1942

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Creative/Technical
Special Association

Place Name Residence



Location 37, 37A Cairns Street, Kangaroo Point

Lot/Plan 1RP10930
2RP10930

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction c1876

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Special Association

Place Name Residence



Location 634 Main Street, Kangaroo Point

Lot/Plan 1SP192115

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction c1914

Significance Historical
Aesthetic

Place Name Residence



Location 23 Walmsley Street, Kangaroo Point

Lot/Plan 1RP11151

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name Residence 'Lamb House'



Location 9 Leopard Street, Kangaroo Point

Lot/Plan 1RP11332 6RP11332
2RP11332 7RP11332
3RP11332 8RP11332
4RP11332 9RP11332

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1903

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Residential Terraces 'Ningwood'



Location 37 Leopard Street, Kangaroo Point

Lot/Plan 1GTP2321
2GTP2321
3GTP2321

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name 19th Century Brick Cottage



Location 54 Linton Street, Kangaroo Point

Lot/Plan 1RP62208

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction Not available

Significance Historical
Rarity
Special Association

Place Name 19th Century Residence



Location 56 Llewellyn Street, Kangaroo Point

Lot/Plan 8SP157295

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name 19th Century Residence 'Rockfield'



Location 19 Leopard Street, Kangaroo Point

Lot/Plan 10RP11332
11RP11332
12RP11332

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name Semi-Detached Residences



Location 38 Mark Lane, Kangaroo Point

Lot/Plan 1BUP100190
2BUP100190
3BUP100190

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐RNE ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name St Joseph's Church, School and Presbytery



Location 44 Leopard Street, Kangaroo Point

Lot/Plan 23(part)RP11165

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐RNE ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Religion/Worship

Construction 1940

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

Place Name St Joseph's Convent (former)



Location 24 Leopard Road, Kangaroo Point

Lot/Plan 1SP174777

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Religion/Worship

Construction c1890

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

Place Name St Mary's Anglican Church



Location 433,447 and 449 Main Street, Kangaroo Point

Lot/Plan 1RP11000
2RP11000
2RP86492

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Religion/Worship

Construction 1873

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

Place Name Story Bridge Hotel



Location 200 Main Street, Kangaroo Point

Lot/Plan 10SP192742

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction c1886

Significance Historical
Rarity
Aesthetic

Place Name Water Police Residence (former)



Location 11 Thornton Street, Kangaroo Point

Lot/Plan 291SL5711

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Law/Order, Immigration, Customs, Quarantine

Construction c1901

Significance Historical

Place Name Wesley Uniting Church



Location 48 Linton Street, Kangaroo Point

Lot/Plan 25RP11335 1RP57592
26RP11335 2RP57592
27RP11335
32RP11335
33RP11335
34RP11335

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Religion/Worship

Construction 1903

Significance Historical
Class
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association
Special Association

Place Name Worker's Cottages



Location 35 Cairns Street, Kangaroo Point

Lot/Plan 38RP190814

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1877 & 1886

Significance Historical
Rarity
Aesthetic

Place Name 'Yungaba' Immigration Depot



Location 102 Main Street, Kangaroo Point

Lot/Plan 1CP900757
254CP900757
325SP138356
2RP52456
255B3867

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Law/Order, Immigration, Customs, Quarantine

Construction 1885

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

6.4.2.5 Moorooka

Place Name Post Office (former)



Location 1145 Ipswich Road, Moorooka

Lot/Plan 1RP37612

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Communications

Construction c1916

Significance Historical
Rarity

Place Name 19th Century Residence



Location 11 Blackburn Street, Moorooka

Lot/Plan 33RP37845
34RP37845
35RP37845

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction c1888

Significance Historical
Rarity

6.4.2.6 Rocklea

Place Name Hansen's Rocklea Hotel



Location 1337 Ipswich Road, Rocklea

Lot/Plan 1RP105233

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction c1892

Significance Historical
Special Association

Place Name Rocklea Railway Station and Footbridge



Location 1296A Ipswich Road, Rocklea

Lot/Plan 10SP122190

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Transport

Construction c1885

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class

Place Name Salisbury Railway Station Ticket Office and Footbridge (part)



Location 594A Beaudesert Road, Rocklea

Lot/Plan 12SP122191

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Transport

Construction c1885

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic

6.4.2.7 Woolloongabba

Place Name Baby Clinic (former)



Location 23 Logan Road, Woolloongabba

Lot/Plan 1CP816000

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Health and Care Services

Construction 1918

Significance Not available

Place Name BAFS Dispensary Building



Location 767 Stanley Street, Woolloongabba

Lot/Plan 1RP11207
2RP11207

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Health and Care Services

Construction c1920

Significance Historical
Rarity
Archaeological Potential
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

Place Name Burke's Hotel



Location 83 Annerley Road, Woolloongabba

Lot/Plan 1RP911865

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1890

Significance Historical
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Chalk Hotel former Railway Hotel and Recovery Hotel



Location 735 Stanley Street, Woolloongabba

Lot/Plan 5RP11205

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1889

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Clarence Corner Hotel



Location 601 Stanley Street, Woolloongabba

Lot/Plan 1RP11611

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name Dispenser's Residence (former) Princess Alexandra Hospital



Location 237 Ipswich Road, Woolloongabba

Lot/Plan 702(part)CP183568

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Health and Care Services

Construction 1908

Significance Rarity
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Electrical Substation No. 5



Location 45 Logan Road, Woolloongabba

Lot/Plan 8RP11835

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Utilities

Construction 1918

Significance Historical
Special Association

Place Name Hillyard's Shop/House



Location 615 Stanley Street, Woolloongabba

Lot/Plan 10RP11606

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial/Residential

Construction 1865

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Holy Trinity Anglican Church former name – Holy Trinity Church of England



Location 64-70 Hawthorne Street, Woolloongabba

Lot/Plan 1SP112968

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Religion/Worship

Construction 1930

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

Place Name Lutheran Church & Sunday School



Location 12 Hawthorne Street, Woolloongabba

Lot/Plan 27RP12250
1RP207069

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Religion/Worship

Construction 1896

Significance Historical
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association
Special Association

Place Name Taylor-Heaslop Building (former)



Location 10-14 Logan Road, Woolloongabba

Lot/Plan 1RP11812
2RP11812
6RP11813
7RP11813

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1889

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Morrison Hotel



Location 638-640 Stanley Street, Woolloongabba

Lot/Plan 4RP20298
5RP20298

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name Norman Hotel



Location 102 Ipswich Road, Woolloongabba

Lot/Plan 100RP204746

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1889

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Phoenix Building



Location 647 Stanley Street, Woolloongabba

Lot/Plan 1RP11606
2RP11606
3RP11606

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1889

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Police Station- South Coast District Headquarters (former)



Location 842-846 Main Street, Woolloongabba

Lot/Plan 10SP177815
11SP177815

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Law/Order, Immigration, Customs, Quarantine

Construction 1913

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

Place Name Pollock's Shop/House



Location 617-619 Stanley Street, Woolloongabba

Lot/Plan 8RP11606
9RP11606

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction c1865

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Princess Theatre-South Brisbane Public Hall/Boggo Road Theatre



Location 8 Annerley Road, Woolloongabba

Lot/Plan 12RP11606
13RP11606
1RP11613

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Recreation and Entertainment

Construction 1888

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

Place Name RAOB Lodge Hall



Location 1 Hubert Street, Woolloongabba

Lot/Plan 2 RP838591

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Social and Community

Construction c1925

Significance Class
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association
Special Association

Place Name Shop



Location 28 Logan Road, Woolloongabba

Lot/Plan 6RP11809

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction c1894

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Shop Row



Location 609-613 Stanley Street, Woolloongabba

Lot/Plan 1SP123742
2SP123742
1SP166744
2SP166744
3SP166744

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1903

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name St Nicholas Russian Orthodox Cathedral



Location 330-344B Vulture Street, Woolloongabba

Lot/Plan 1RP11188
2RP41313
2RP68870
2RP99240
2RP99746

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Religion/Worship

Construction 1935

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

Place Name St Seraphim Russian Orthodox Church



Location 60 Hawthorne Street, Woolloongabba

Lot/Plan 1RP12258
7RP12258

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Religion/Worship

Construction c1909

Significance Historical
Rarity
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

Place Name Tacey's & Co. Shop (former)



Location 775-779 Stanley Street, Woolloongabba

Lot/Plan 1RP11811
2RP11811

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction c1895

Significance Historical
Class
Special Association

Place Name Wilhelm's Hoehe



Location 21-25 Heaslop Street, Woolloongabba

Lot/Plan 40RP11619
41RP11619
42RP11619

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial/Residential

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name Woolloongabba Post & Telegraph Office (former)



Location 765 Stanley Street, Woolloongabba

Lot/Plan 11RP894039

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Communications

Construction 1905

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Workshop Buildings, Queensland Blind Deaf and Dumb Institute (former)



Location 37 Kent Street, Woolloongabba

Lot/Plan 270CP891565

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☐BCC

Place Type Education, Research, Scientific Facility

Construction 1913

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

6.4.2.8 Yeerongpilly

Place Name Animal Research Institute



Location 681 Fairfield Road, Yeerongpilly

Lot/Plan 566SP214202

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Education, Research, Scientific Facility

Construction 1909

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

Place Name Brisbane Golf Club



Location 70 Tennyson Memorial Drive, Yeerongpilly

Lot/Plan 310(part)SL347

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Recreation and Entertainment

Construction 1910

Significance Not available

Place Name Residence



Location 12 Tees Street, Yeerongpilly

Lot/Plan 15RP37656
16RP37656
17RP37656
18RP37656

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction c1913

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Trainmen's Quarters



Location 760A Fairfield Road, Yeerongpilly

Lot/Plan 1RP45914

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Transport

Construction c1940

Significance Historical
Rarity
Aesthetic
Creative/Technical

6.4.2.9 Yeronga

Place Name Christ Church, Church Hall & Rectory



Christ Church



Christ Church Hall



Christ Church Rectory

Location	12 Cork Street, Yeronga			
Lot/Plan	7-12RP37752			
Register	<input type="checkbox"/> NHL	<input type="checkbox"/> CHL	<input type="checkbox"/> QHR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BCC
Place Type	Religion/Worship			
Construction	1922			
Significance	Historical Class Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association Special Association			

Place Name Congregational Church & Hall (former)



Location 156 School Road, Yeronga

Lot/Plan 1RP230185

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Religion/Worship

Construction 1915 (1937)

Significance Historical
Rarity
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

Place Name Residence

Image unavailable

Location 3 Belfast Street, Yeronga

Lot/Plan 4RP37752
5RP37752
6RP37752

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction c1913

Significance Historical
Aesthetic

Place Name Residence



Location 27 Dublin Street, Yeronga

Lot/Plan 13RP37752
14RP37752

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction c1910

Significance Historical
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Residence



Location 71 Park Road, Yeronga

Lot/Plan 1RP37742
2RP37742
3RP37742

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction c1925

Significance Historical
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name 19th Century Residence



Location 10 Killarney Street, Yeronga

Lot/Plan 10RP37757
15RP37757
1RP72498

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction c1880

Significance Not available

Place Name 19th Century Residence



Location 25 Belfast Street, Yeronga

Lot/Plan 2RP70935

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction c1888

Significance Not available

Place Name 19th Century Residence



Location 5 Dublin Street, Yeronga

Lot/Plan 6RP75334

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residence

Construction c1889

Significance Not available

Place Name 19th Century Residence



Location 6 Dublin Street, Yeronga

Lot/Plan 3RP62831

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction c1889

Significance Not available

Place Name Yeronga Bowling Club



Location 11 Querrin Street, Yeronga

Lot/Plan 62RP37744 107RP37744
63RP37744 108RP37744
64RP37744 109RP37744
65RP37744 110RP37744
66RP37744 111 RP37744
4RP53476

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Recreation and Entertainment

Construction 1915

Significance Historical
Potential
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

Place Name Yeronga Fire Station (former)



Location 785 Ipswich Road, Yeronga

Lot/Plan 509SL1214

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Emergency Services

Construction 1934

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual
Special Association

Place Name Yeronga Memorial Park



Location 78A Park Road , Yeronga, bounded by Ipswich Road, Villa Street, Park Road & School Road

Lot/Plan 322CP818255
Road Reserve

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Parks/Gardens/Trees

Construction 1917-1960s

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

Place Name Yeronga Railway Station Footbridge



Location Fairfield Road, Yeronga, between Cowper & Devon Streets

Lot/Plan N/A

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Transport

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name Yeronga State Primary School Precinct



Location 150 Park Road, Yeronga

Lot/Plan 1190SL667

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Education, Research, Scientific Facility

Construction 1941

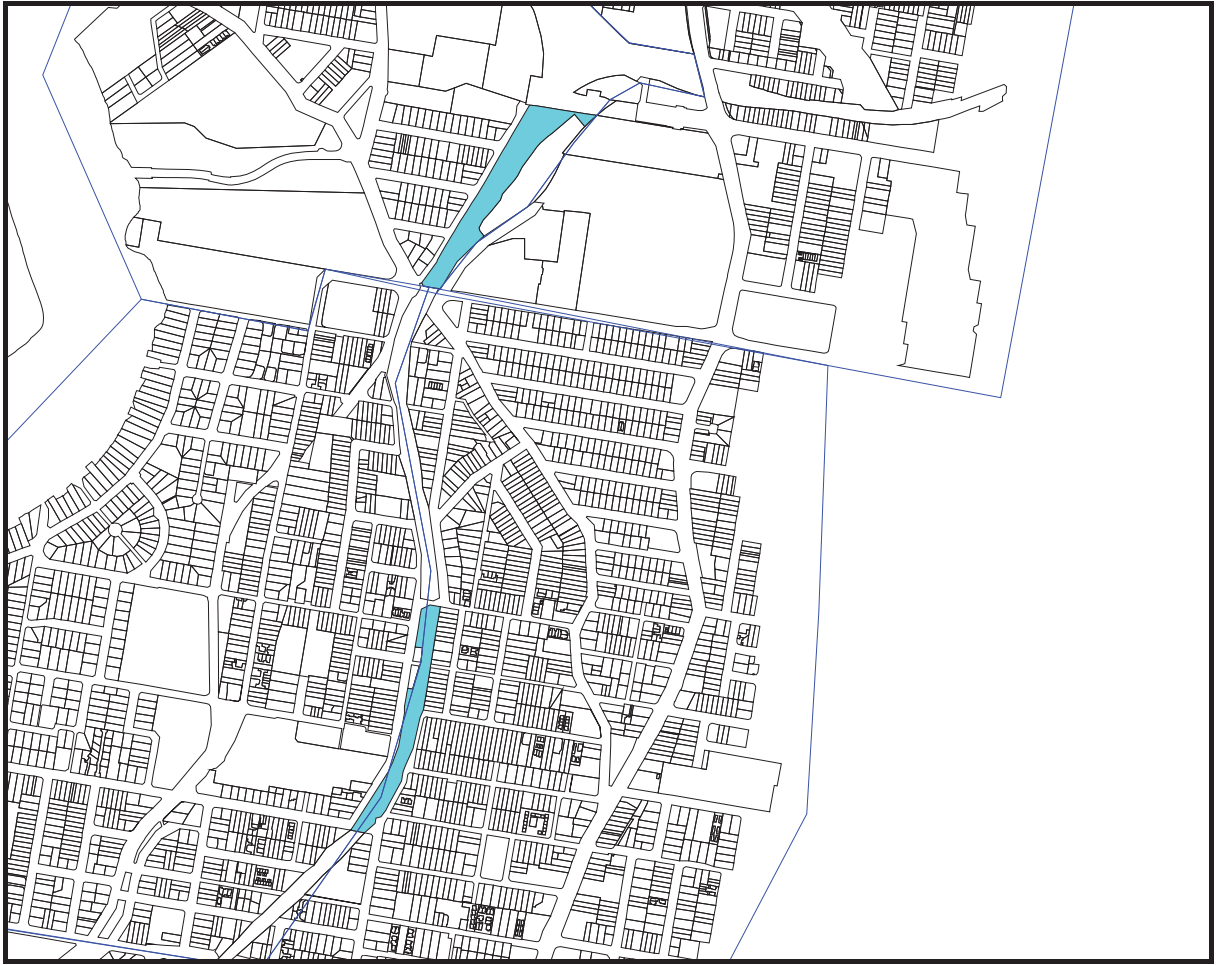
Significance Historical
Potential
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

6.4.3 Queensland Rail Heritage Places

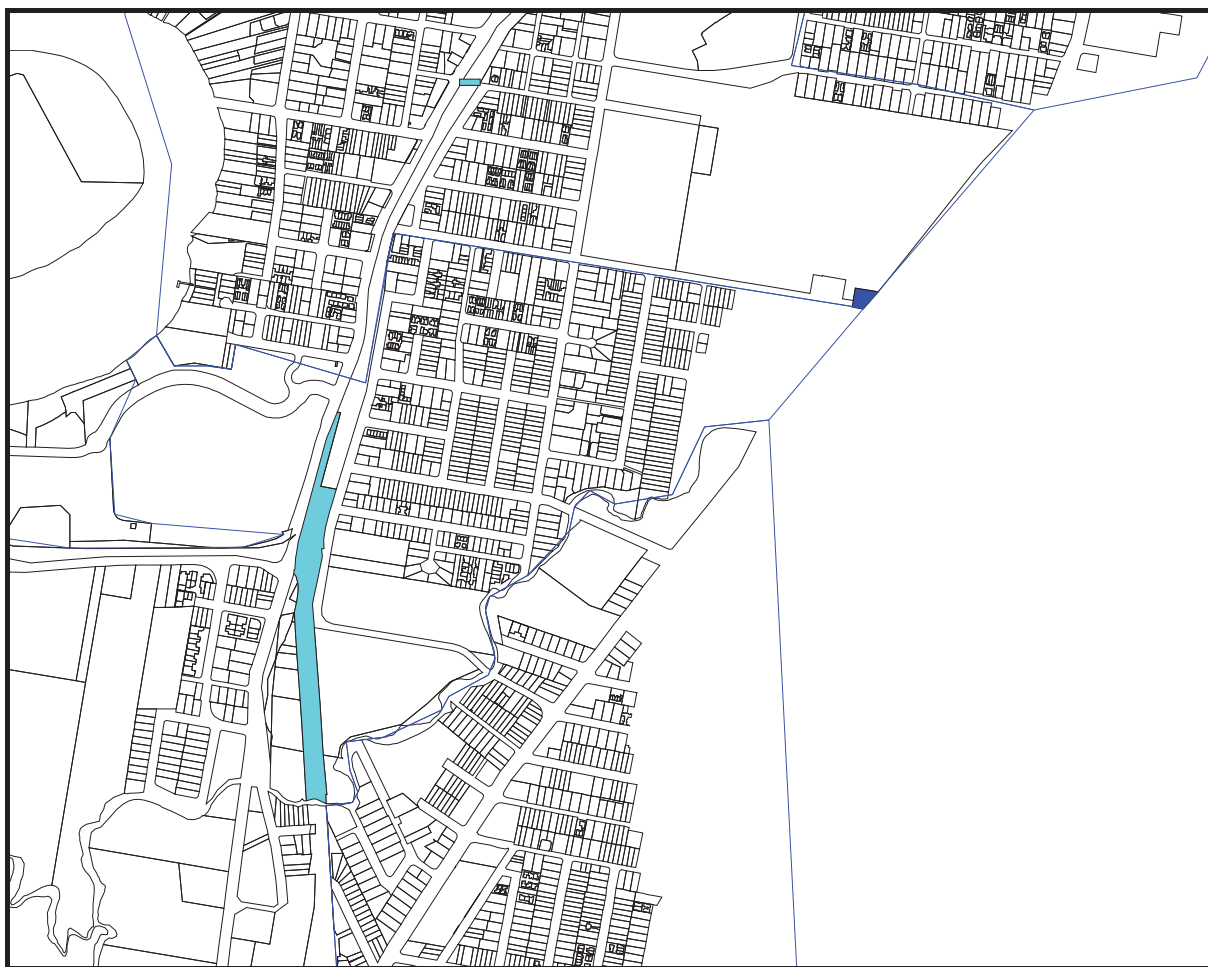
Within the Southern Section Queensland Rail have 11 entries on their QR Heritage Register. These are:

- Dutton Park platform shelter;
- Fairfield station;
- Fairfield platform shelter;
- Fairfield footbridge;
- Yeronga footbridge;
- Yeerongpilly station;
- Yeerongpilly trainmen's quarters;
- Rocklea platform shelter;
- Rocklea footbridge;
- Salisbury station; and
- Salisbury footbridge.

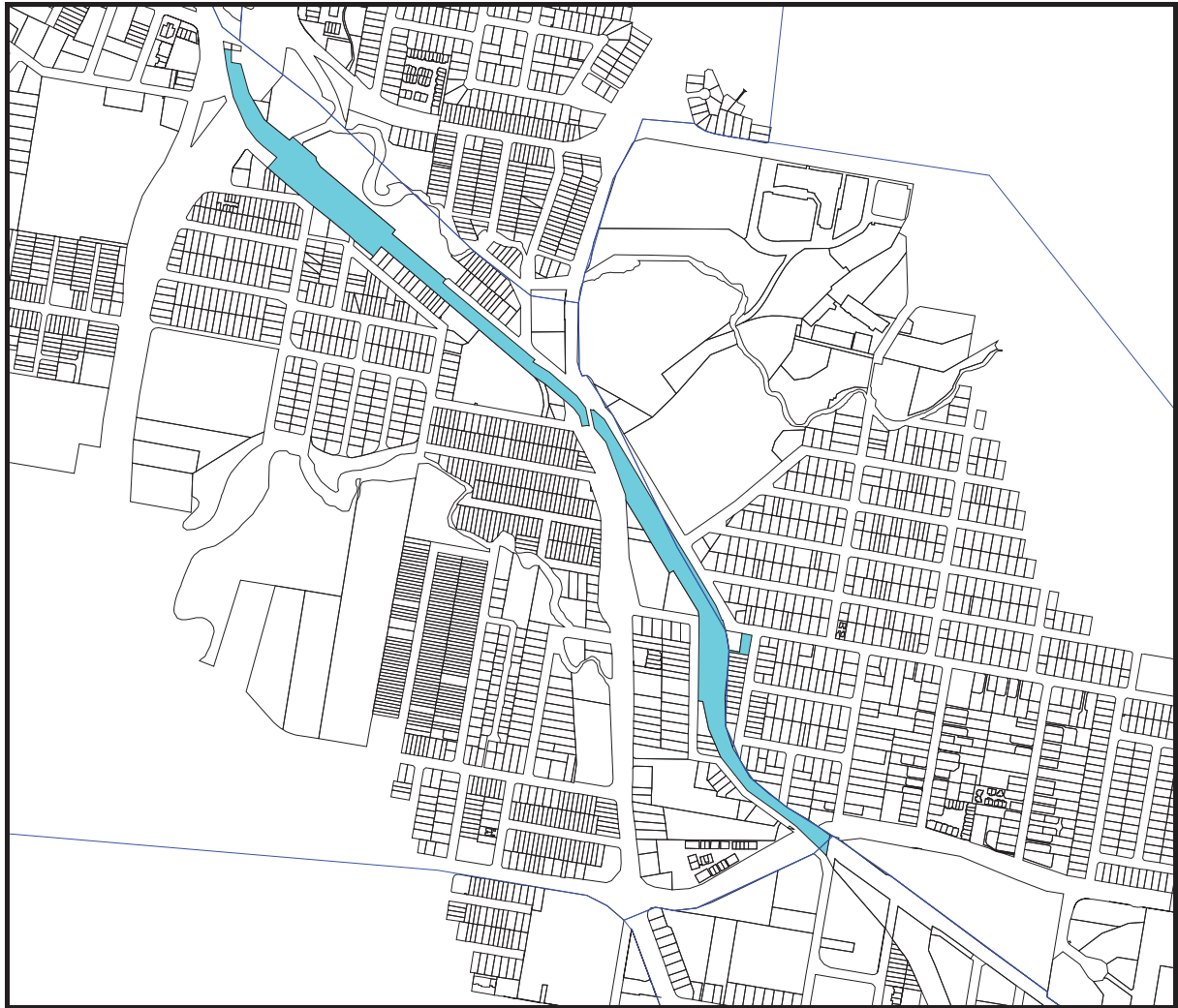
None of these places are on the Queensland Heritage Register however Yeronga footbridge, Yeerongpilly trainmen's quarters, Rocklea platform shelter and footbridge and Salisbury station and footbridge are all on the local Brisbane City Council heritage register.



■ Figure 6-50. Location of QR heritage at Dutton Park and Fairfield.



■ Figure 6-51. Location of QR heritage at Yeronga and Yeerongpilly.



■ **Figure 6-52. Location of QR heritage at Rocklea and Salisbury.**

6.4.3.1 Dutton Park Platform Shelter

The platform shelter at Dutton Park railway station is a small weatherboard and cgi clad gable roofed timber shelter with exposed roof frame and internal studs that was constructed in the late 19th century.



■ **Figure 6-53. Dutton Park platform shelter (Queensland Rail).**

6.4.3.2 Fairfield Station, Platform Shelter and Footbridge

This station complex was established as part of the 1884 Brisbane to Corinda rail line. The present station, dating from c1914 has a gable roof, timber stud frame waiting area, office and toilets that are clad with chamferboard. The platform is bitumen with dimpled concrete coping. The platform shelter is a small weatherboard and cgi clad gable roofed timber shelter with exposed roof frame and internal studs that was constructed in the late 19th century. The date of the footbridge construction is not known but the footbridge is a standard double span design of timber frame construction on concrete pad footings that makes a strong visual contribution to the railway setting overhead footbridge.



■ **Figure 6-54. Fairfield Station (Google Earth).**

6.4.3.3 Yeerongpilly Station

Yeerongpilly station is an old passenger station located next to a large modern overhead footbridge and passenger lifts, visible from Fairfield Road. It is a standard late 19th century island platform station building with a gable roof projecting each side over a curved timber bracket. The station was constructed as part of the 1885 line from Yeerongpilly to Beenleigh.

6.5 Summary

A total of 364 registered non-Aboriginal heritage places are located within and neighbouring the Study Area, being entered on the National Heritage List (2), the Commonwealth Heritage List (4), the Queensland Heritage Register (169) or the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register (189), or a combination of these (Tables 6-1 and 6-2). All places that are entered on the Queensland Heritage Register are also listed on the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register except the Workshop Buildings, Queensland Blind Deaf and Dumb Institute (former) and the Animal Research Institute. The places on the National Heritage List are the Commissariat Store and Old Government House, both in the Central Section. The four places on the Commonwealth Heritage List are the Brisbane General Post Office, the Queensland Postal Honour Board, the Naval Offices, and Victoria Barracks.

There are a wide range of registered place types in the Study Area, with the majority being Residential Places (102), Commercial Places (89) followed by Religion/Worship (29), Transport (18) and Education/Research (15) (Table 6-3). The 364 places are registered for a total of 1041 significance criteria. The majority of heritage places are registered for their historical values (274), followed by aesthetic value (214), special association (148), rarity (143) and for demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of place (118) (Table 6-5).

Queensland Rail maintains an internal heritage register. Within the Study Area there are 19 places listed on the QR Heritage Register (Table 6-4). Of these, 10 places are on the BCC City Plan Heritage Register, four of which are on the Queensland Heritage Register.

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

CENTRAL SECTION

Brisbane		NHL	CHL	QHR	BCC
Place Name	Location				
Albert Park (South) Air Raid Shelter	Upper Albert Street near intersection with Wickham Terrace, Brisbane			●	●
Albert Park (North) Air Raid Shelter	Wickham Terrace near intersection with Leichhardt Street, Brisbane			●	●
Albert Street Uniting Church – Albert Street Methodist Church	319 Albert Street, Brisbane			●	●
Allan & Stark (former)	110 Queen Street, Brisbane				●
Ann Street Presbyterian Church	141 Ann Street, Brisbane			●	●
Ann Street Presbyterian Church Fence	151 Ann Street, Brisbane				●
ANZ Bank Trustees Chambers	43 Queen Street, Brisbane			●	●
Anzac Square – includes Queensland Women’s War Memorial & 9 th Battalion Memorial	228 Adelaide Street, Brisbane			●	●
BAFS Building	331&333 George Street, Brisbane			●	●
Baroona Labour Hall – Caxton Street Hall	15 Caxton Street, Brisbane			●	●
Baroona Special School – Petrie Terrace School	1 Hale Street, Brisbane			●	●
Barry & Roberts Building, York Hotel, Hotel Carlton & Telegraph Building	91 Queen Street, Brisbane				●
Berry’s Shop	19 Caxton Street, Brisbane				●
Brisbane Arcade	160&166 Queen Street, Brisbane 117&119 Adelaide Street, Brisbane			●	●

Brisbane Botanic Gardens (Queen's Park) & Walter Hill Fountain	147 Alice Street, Brisbane				•	•
Brisbane City Hall	64 Adelaide Street, Brisbane				•	•
Brisbane Dental Hospital & College	168 Turbot Street, Brisbane				•	•
Brisbane Drainage Contract No.1	Adelaide Street & Creek Street, Brisbane					•
Brisbane General Post Office	261 Queen Street, Brisbane			•		•
Broadway Arcade – (formerly Woolworths)	133 Adelaide Street, Brisbane					•
Camelot Court Carriageway	Beatrice Lane, Brisbane					•
Central Railway Station	270 Ann Street, Brisbane				•	•
Charlotte House	145 Charlotte Street, Brisbane				•	•
Chase's House	30 Menzies Street, Brisbane					•
Church House	417 Ann Street, Brisbane				•	•
Church of Christ	430 Ann Street, Brisbane					•
City Electric & Light (CEL) Company Junction Box	Adelaide Street, Brisbane (outside 170 Adelaide Street)					•
City Electric & Light (CEL) Company Junction Box	Creek Street, Brisbane					•
Colonial Mutual Chambers (former)	62 Queen Street, Brisbane				•	•
Coal Board Building	169 Mary Street, Brisbane				•	•
Commercial travellers Association Building (former) – Telecommunications House	283 Elizabeth Street, Brisbane					•
Commissariat Store (former)	115 William Street, Brisbane		•		•	•
Coronation Drive (North Quay) Retaining Wall	Coronation Drive					•
Countess Street Rail Bridge Abutments	Countess Street, Brisbane				•	•
David Jones	196 Queen Street, Brisbane				•	•

Department of Primary Industries & Immigration Depot (former)	99 William Street, Brisbane				•	•
Desmond Chambers	309 Adelaide Street, Brisbane					•
Donaldson's Residence	34 Cricket Street, Brisbane					•
Dyne's House	22 Cricket Street, Brisbane					•
Dyne's House	24 Cricket Street, Brisbane					•
Eagle Street Fountain – Mooney Memorial Fountain	118 Eagle Street, Brisbane				•	•
Edwards and Chapman (former)	120 Queen Street, Brisbane				•	•
Edwards Dunlop Building (former) – Catholic Centre	149 Edward Street, Brisbane				•	•
F.H. Faulding Warehouse (former)	168 Charlotte Street, Brisbane					•
Family Services Building – Queensland Government Savings Bank	171 George Street, Brisbane				•	•
Fig Trees	118A Eagle Street, Brisbane				•	•
First Church of Christ Scientist	273 North Quay, Brisbane					•
First World War Honour Board (inside Land Administration Building)	142 George Street, Brisbane				•	•
First World War Honour Board (inside National Bank Building)	308 Queen Street, Brisbane				•	•
Former Brisbane Central Technical College	2 George Street, Brisbane				•	•
George Hall's House	176 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane					•
George Myers & Co Warehouse (former) – Metro Arts Centre – Community Arts Centre	109-117 Edward Street, Brisbane					•
George Weston and Sons Workshop (former)	42 Charlotte Street, Brisbane					•
Gordon & Gotch Building (former)	262 Adelaide Street, Brisbane					•
Grigson's Cottage	8 Clifton Street, Brisbane					•

Hardgrave Park	155 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane				•
Harris Terrace – Harris Court	68 George Street, Brisbane			•	•
H B Sales Building	125 Margaret Street, Brisbane			•	•
Heckelmann's Building	171 Elizabeth Street, Brisbane			•	•
Henry Box & Son – Coachbuilders Building (former)	104 Edward Street, Brisbane				•
Hotel Conrad, Land Administration Building (former) – Executive Building (former)	142 George Street, Brisbane			•	•
Hoyts Entertainment Centre – Regent Theatre	167 Queen Street, Brisbane			•	•
Jackson's Granary (former)	8 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane				•
John Mills Himself Building	40 Charlotte Street, Brisbane			•	•
John Oxley Memorial Stone, Unknown Pioneers Monument & Riverside Expressway Opening Plaque	100A North Quay, Brisbane				•
John Reid and Nephews Building (facade)	26 & 36 Charlotte Street, Brisbane				•
King Edward Park, Jacob's Ladder & Air Raid Shelter	224 Turbot Street, Brisbane			•	•
King George Square	100 Adelaide Street, Brisbane				•
Lord Alfred Hotel	68 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane				•
Love's Auction Mart (former) – Hardy Brothers)	116 Queens Street, Brisbane			•	•
MacArthur Chambers – AMP Building	229 Queen Street, Brisbane			•	•
Masonic Temple	311 Ann Street, Brisbane			•	•
McDonnell & East Ltd Building	414 George Street, Brisbane			•	•
McLennan & Co Queensland Machinery Co Warehouse (former)	142 Albert Street, Brisbane				•
Mooney's Building	130 Mary Street, Brisbane				•
Moon's Building (former)	43 Adelaide Street, Brisbane				•

Myer Store (former) – Allan & Stark	94 Queen Street, Brisbane				•	•
Nalldham House – AUSN House	193 Mary Street, Brisbane				•	•
National Australia Bank – National Bank of Australasia	180 Queen Street, Brisbane				•	•
National Australia Bank – Queensland National Bank	308 Queen Street, Brisbane				•	•
Naval Offices	3 Edward Street, Brisbane		•			•
Newspaper House (former) – The Manor Apartments	289-291 Queens Street, Brisbane				•	•
Old Government House – Government House (former)	2 George Street, Brisbane	•			•	•
Old Mineral House – Smellie & Co Warehouse	2 Edward Street, Brisbane				•	•
Old St Stephens Church – Pugin Chapel	249 Elizabeth Street, Brisbane				•	•
Palings Building (former)	86 Queen Street, Brisbane				•	•
Pan Australia House (facade)	120 Charlotte Street, Brisbane					•
Parliament House	69 Alice Street, Brisbane				•	•
People's Palace	308 Edward Street, Brisbane				•	•
Perkins Wine & Spirit Store (former)	138 Mary Street, Brisbane				•	•
Perry House – Royal Albert Apartments	167 Albert Street, Brisbane				•	•
Petrie Terrace Police Barracks	25-61 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane				•	•
Port Office Hotel – Shamrock Hotel	40 Edward Street, Brisbane				•	•
Primac House	99 Creek Street, Brisbane					•
Public Services Club – The Old Printery	102 George Street, Brisbane 84 William Street, Brisbane				•	•
Public Works Depot – Britannia Foundry (former)	12 Edward Street, Brisbane 210 Alice Street				•	•
Queens Garden – St John's Church Reserve	144 George Street, Brisbane				•	•

Queensland Club	19 George Street, Brisbane				•	•
Queensland Deposit Bank (former)	245 Albert Street, Brisbane					•
Queensland Government Offices – Anzac Square Building – State Government Offices	255A Ann Street, Brisbane 196-216 Adelaide Street, Brisbane				•	•
Queensland Postal Honour Board for WWI (inside Post Office Building)	261 Queen Street, Brisbane			•		•
Remains of the former RS Exton & Co Premises	333 Ann Street, Brisbane				•	•
Residence ‘Albert Villa’	14 Wellington Street, Brisbane					•
Residence ‘Florence House’	256 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane					•
Residence ‘Hibernia Scotia Terraces’	15 Wellington Street, Brisbane					•
Residence ‘Princess Row’	190-198 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane					•
Roma Street Railway Station	15 Countess Street (Roma Street), Brisbane				•	•
Rothwells Building	237 Edward Street, Brisbane				•	•
Rowes Building	221 Adelaide Street, Brisbane 235 Edward Street, Brisbane				•	•
Rutter and Sons (former)	114 Queen Street, Brisbane				•	•
School of Arts – Servants’ Home (former)	166 Ann Street, Brisbane				•	•
Sciencentre – The Printing Building	102 George Street, Brisbane				•	•
Shawn Apartments	172 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane					•
Shell House	301-309 Ann Street, Brisbane					•
Sir William Glasgow Memorial	Post Office Square				•	•
Smellie’s Building	32 Edward Street, Brisbane				•	•
Sneyd’s Shop	25 Caxton Street, Brisbane					•
South African War Memorial – Boer War Memorial	228 Adelaide Street, Brisbane				•	•
South East Queensland Water Board Building – Brisbane &	41 Edward Street, Brisbane				•	•

Area Water Board Building (former)					
Spencers Building	47-51 Edward Street, Brisbane				•
St Andrew's Uniting Church – St Andrew's Presbyterian Church	131 Creek Street, Brisbane				•
St John's Cathedral	413 Ann Street, Brisbane				•
St Luke's Anglican Church (former)	10 Charlotte Street, Brisbane				•
St Martin's House – St Martin's Hospital	373 Ann Street, Brisbane				•
St Stephens Cathedral	259-269 Elizabeth Street, Brisbane 178-188 Charlotte Street, Brisbane				•
St Stephens School	172 Charlotte Street, Brisbane				•
State Library (former) - Museum	159 William Street, Brisbane				•
Substation No 4	24 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane				•
Tara House (Irish Club)	179 Elizabeth Street, Brisbane				•
Tattersalls Club	206 Edward Street, Brisbane				•
Terrace Houses 'Illawarra Buildings' / 'Petrie Mansions'	242-246 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane				•
Terrace Houses 'O'Keefe's Buildings'	226, 228, 230 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane				•
The Brisbane Synagogue	98 Margaret Street, Brisbane				•
The Deanery – Adelaide House	417 Ann Street, Brisbane				•
The Mansions	40 George Street, Brisbane				•
The Port Office – Harbours & Marine Building	39 Edward Street, Brisbane				•
Transcontinental Hotel	468-482 George Street, Brisbane				•
Treasury Building – Treasury Casino	21 Queen Street, Brisbane				•
Treasury Chambers & St Francis House & Symons Building	179-191 George Street, Brisbane 40 Elizabeth Street, Brisbane				•
Treasury Hotel	175 George Street, Brisbane				•
Turbot House	63 and 65 Turbot Street, Brisbane				•
Udale's Shop / Residence	3 Clifton Street, Brisbane				•

Victoria Barracks – Military Barracks	83 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane		•		•
Walter Reid Building (facade)	163 Charlotte Street, Brisbane				•
Watson Brothers Building	129 Margaret Street, Brisbane			•	•
Webber House – Cathedral Schools & St John’s Institute	439 Ann Street, Brisbane			•	•
Wenley House – Jewell’s Building	20-30 Market Street, Brisbane			•	•
Westpac Bank Building- Bank of New South Wales Building	33 Queen Street, Brisbane			•	•
Wheat Creek Culvert	Adelaide and Albert Streets, Brisbane			•	•
William Cairncross Building	188-196 Albert Street, Brisbane				•
William Jolly Bridge	Grey Street, Brisbane			•	•
William Street & Queens Wharf Road Retaining Walls – North Quay Porphyry Wall	William Street, Brisbane			•	•
Young’s Shop/Residence	59 Princess Street, Brisbane				•
Youngs Building	93-103 Edward Street, Brisbane			•	•

NORTHERN SECTION

Albion						
Place Name	Location	NHL	CHL	QHR	BCC	
Albion Building (shops)	297 Sandgate Road, Albion				•	
Albion Exchange	334 Sandgate Road, Albion				•	
Albion Flour Mill and Office (former)	60 Hudson Road, Albion				•	
Albion Hotel	300 Sandgate Road, Albion				•	
Albion Post Office (former)	349 Sandgate Road, Albion				•	
Albion Public Hall (former)	344 Sandgate Road, Albion				•	
Commonwealth Bank (former)	327 Sandgate Road, Albion				•	
Corner Shop and Original Baker's Oven	366 Sandgate Road, Albion				•	
MUIOOF Lodge Hall (former)	12 Gore Street, Albion				•	
Residence	24 Stoneleigh Street, Albion				•	
Residence 'Dunaverty' (former 'Carvarmore')	21 Birkbeck Street, Albion			•	•	
Residence 'Herberton Cottage'	17 Lever Street, Albion				•	
Residence 'Whetfield'	10 Stoneleigh Street, Albion				•	
Shops	282 Sandgate Road, Albion				•	
Shop	336 Sandgate Road, Albion				•	
Shop and Residence	414 Sandgate Road, Albion				•	
Wyllies's Buildings (Shops)	299 Sandgate Road, Albion				•	

Bowen Hills						
Place Name	Location	NHL	CHL	QHR	BCC	
Bowen Park	3 Bowen Bridge Road, Bowen Hills			•	•	
Brisbane Exhibition Grounds	Gregory Terrace, Bowen Hills			•	•	
Exhibition Building (former) – Queensland Museum (former)	480 Gregory Terrace, Bowen Hills			•	•	
Residence	22 Cintra Road, Bowen Hills				•	
Residence	7 Hamilton Place, Bowen Hills				•	
Residence	36 Jeays Street, Bowen Hills				•	
Residence ‘Abbotsford’	25 Abbotsford Road, Bowen Hills				•	
Residence ‘Abbotsleigh’	11 Abbotsford Road, Bowen Hills				•	
Residence ‘Kalmia’	5 Hamilton Place, Bowen Hills				•	
Residence ‘King’s Lynn’	37 Jeays Street, Bowen Hills				•	
Residence ‘Wyeverne’	34 Jeays Street, Bowen Hills				•	
Shelter (Bowen Park)	Bowen Bridge Road, between O’Connell Terrace and Herston Road, Bowen Hills				•	
Tufton House	8 Tufton Street, Bowen Hills				•	

Fortitude Valley						
Place Name	Location	NHL	CHL	QHR	BCC	
Hazelwood Court	1 Brunswick Street, Fortitude Valley				•	
Tourist Private Hotel Motel	555 Gregory Terrace, Fortitude Valley				•	
England’s Residence	157 Warry Street, Fortitude Valley				•	

Herston						
Place Name	Location	NHL	CHL	QHR	BCC	
Bowen Bridge and Approach Walls	Bowen Bridge Road, between Gregory Terrace and Herston Road, Herston				•	
Brisbane General Hospital Precinct (including Children's Hospital Group)	40 Bowen Bridge Road, Herston			•	•	
New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company Warehouse (former)	10-10A Bowen Bridge Road, Herston				•	
Nurses' Homes, Royal Brisbane Hospital (including Lady Lamington and Blocks 1 and 2)	40 Bowen Bridge Road, Herston			•	•	
University of Queensland Medical School	288 Herston Road, Herston			•	•	
Victoria Park Golf Clubhouse (former)	309 Herston Road, Herston				•	

Kelvin Grove						
Place Name	Location	NHL	CHL	QHR	BCC	
Gona Barracks	Gona Parade, Kelvin Grove				•	
Landscaped Precinct 1 – McCaskie Park	137 Kelvin Grove Road, Kelvin Grove				•	

Spring Hill						
Place Name	Location	NHL	CHL	QHR	BCC	
Alliance Hotel	320 Boundary Street, Spring Hill			●	●	●
Andrew O'Driscoll's Cottage	21 Twine Street, Spring Hill			●	●	●
Apartments 'Dahrl Court'	43-45 Phillips Street, Spring Hill					●
Atthow's Residence	29 Mein Street, Spring Hill					●
Ballow Chambers	121 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill			●	●	●
Baptist City Tabernacle	163 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill			●	●	●
Bartel's Cottage	494 Boundary Street, Spring Hill					●
Bedford Playground – Bedford Park	8 Love Street, Spring Hill			●	●	●
Bell's Shop / Residence	500 Boundary Street, Spring Hill					●
Berry Street Terrace Houses	193 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill					●
Brick Cottage	67 Sedgebrook Street, Spring Hill					●
Brisbane Central School	Rogers Street, Spring Hill 134 St Paul's Terrace, Spring Hill 169 Water Street, Spring Hill			●	●	●
Brisbane City Council Carpark - Wickham Terrace Carpark	136 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill			●	●	●
Brisbane Girls' Grammar School	70 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill					●
Brisbane Grammar School	24 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill			●	●	●
Brisbane Spiritual Church	228 Boundary Street, Spring Hill					●
Buchanan's Cottages	10 Downing Street, Spring Hill					●
Centenary Pool Complex	400 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill			●	●	●
Cliveden Mansions	17 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill			●	●	●
Ellis' Residences	558 Boundary Street, Spring Hill					●
Emmanuel College (former) - St Andrews War Memorial Hospital Administration Building	465 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill			●	●	●
Espie Dods House (former) - Dods House Restaurant	97 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill			●	●	●
Fell's Cottages	584 Boundary Street, Spring Hill					●
Fence Remnant from 'Garth House'	255 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill					●

Flats ‘Vailima’	8 Union Street, Spring Hill					•
Grangehill	451 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill				•	•
Hamilton’s Cottage	22 Rogers Street, Spring Hill					•
Hansom Horse & Cart Cab Company Building	58-60 St Paul’s Terrace, Spring Hill					•
Hatton’s Shop / House	52 Berry Street, Spring Hill					•
Inchcolm	73 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill				•	•
Kate O’Driscoll’s Residence	25 Twine Street, Spring Hill					•
Lady Bowen Hospital Complex (former)	497-535 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill				•	•
Lister House	79 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill					•
McWhinney’s Cottage	47-55 Birley Street, Spring Hill				•	•
Methodist Church (former)	49 Leichhardt Street, Spring Hill					•
Monier Ventilation Shaft 1 (Spring Hill)	Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill, opposite Twine Street				•	•
Monier Ventilation Shaft 2	St Paul’s Terrace, Spring Hill, opposite Gloucester Street				•	•
Moody’s Cottages – ‘Cooue’ & ‘Allandoon’	8-12 Victoria Street, Spring Hill 16 Victoria Street, Spring Hill				•	•
Residence ‘Athol Place’	307 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill				•	•
Residence ‘Bellmount’	71 St Paul’s Terrace, Spring Hill				•	•
Residence ‘Bryntirion’	281-287 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill				•	•
Residence ‘Craigston’	217 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill				•	•
Residence ‘Elsinore’	31 Robert Street, Spring Hill					•
Residence ‘Joy Bowman Galleries’ (former)	6 Leichhardt Street, Spring Hill					•
Residence ‘Lokarlton’	173 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill					•
Residence ‘Lonsdale House’	283 Boundary Street, Spring Hill					•
Residence ‘Mountview House’	37 Leichhardt Street, Spring Hill				•	•
Residence ‘Rutland Court’	183 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill					•
19 th Century Residence	111 St Paul’s Terrace, Spring Hill					•
19 th Century Residence	490 Boundary Street, Spring Hill					•
Saltwater Standpipe	Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill (opposite 255 Wickham Terrace)					•
Service Reservoirs	230 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill				•	•

Spink's Shop/Residence	32 St Paul's Terrace, Spring Hill 7-11 Isaac Street, Spring Hill					•
Spring Hill Baths	14 Torrington Street, Spring Hill				•	•
Spring Hill Hotel	100 Leichhardt Street, Spring Hill					•
Spring Hill Tavern (former)	149 Fortescue Street, Spring Hill					•
St Joseph's Christian Brothers College	309 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill					•
St Pauls Presbyterian Church	43 St Pauls Terrace, Spring Hill				•	•
St Pauls Presbyterian Church Hall – Sabbath School Hall	43 St Pauls Terrace, Spring Hill				•	•
Sweetman's Residence	56 Rogers Street, Spring Hill					•
Theosophical Society Building – Callender House	355 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill				•	•
Thorpe's Residence	20 Victoria Street, Spring Hill					•
Tram Shelter (former)	Gregory Terrace, opposite Boundary Street, Spring Hill					•
Tram Shelter (former)	St Pauls Terrace, opposite Union Street, Spring Hill					•
United Services Club Premises	183 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill				•	•
US Army Flagpole (former)	Gregory Terrace, near Kinross Street, Spring Hill					•
Victoria Flats	369 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill				•	•
Victoria Park	271 Gilchrist Avenue, Herston 454 Gregory Terrace, Spring Hill				•	•
Wickham House	155-157 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill				•	•
Wickham Park (includes Air Raid Shelters)	330 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill				•	•
Windmill Tower	226 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill				•	•

Windsor					
Place Name	Location	NHL	CHL	QHR	BCC
Windsor Park (includes Bowls Club, Croquet Club & former Aerodrome)	69 Blackmore Street, Windsor				•

Woolloowin					
Place Name	Location	NHL	CHL	QHR	BCC
Albion Fire Station (former)	42 Bridge Street, Woolloowin			•	•
Flats	76 Adamson Street, Woolloowin				•
Holy Cross Catholic Church (former)	28 Chalk Street, Woolloowin				•
Holy Cross Laundry	60 Bridge Street, Woolloowin			•	•
Residence	17 Woolloowin Avenue, Woolloowin				•
Residence 'D Juan'	81 Adamson Street, Woolloowin				•
Residence 'Mornington'	9 Woolloowin Avenue, Woolloowin				•
Residence 'Nelley'	28 Oliver Street, Woolloowin				•
Residence 'Thurso'	26 Oliver Street, Woolloowin				•
Residence 'Witherby'	31 Rigby Street, Woolloowin				•
Shop	109 Adamson Street, Woolloowin				•
Shop/Residence	5 Dickson Street, Woolloowin				•
Sisters of Mercy Convent	22 Morris Street, Woolloowin				•

SOUTHERN SECTION

Annerley						
Place Name	Location	NHL	CHL	QHR	BCC	
Hefferan Park Air Raid Shelter	260 Annerley Road, Annerley			•	•	
Residence	34 Brisbane Street, Annerley				•	

Dutton Park						
Place Name	Location	NHL	CHL	QHR	BCC	
Boggo Road Goal: No2 Division – State Prison for Women	150 Annerley Road, Dutton Park			•	•	
Dutton Park	359 Gladstone Road, Dutton Park				•	
Gair Park	151 Annerley Road, Dutton Park			•	•	
South Brisbane Cemetery	21 Fairfield Road, Dutton Park			•	•	
Wall Remnant	181A Annerley Road, Dutton Park				•	

Fairfield						
Place Name	Location	NHL	CHL	QHR	BCC	
Bus Shelter	229 Fairfield Road, Fairfield				•	

Kangaroo Point						
Place Name	Location	NHL	CHL	QHR	BCC	
Air Raid Shelter (former)	Main Street, Kangaroo Point (near corner of River Terrace)			•	•	
Carroll House	184 Main Street, Kangaroo Point				•	
Cliffside Apartments	76 Lower River Terrace, Kangaroo Point			•	•	
Early Brick Cottage	64 Toohey Street, Kangaroo Point				•	
Early Brick Residence	28 Bromley Street, Kangaroo Point				•	
Early Brick Residence	67 Bromley Street, Kangaroo Point				•	
Kangaroo Point Cliffs	379 Main Street, Kangaroo Point. 77 Lower River Terrace, Kangaroo Point			•	•	
Naval Stores (former) – Naval Brigade Stores	34 Amesbury Street, Kangaroo Point			•	•	
Pineapple Hotel	706 Main Street, Kangaroo Point				•	
Raymond Park (East) Air Raid Shelter	184 Wellington Road, Kangaroo Point			•	•	
Raymond Park (West) Air Raid Shelter	94 Baines Street, Kangaroo Point			•	•	
Residence	37 and 37A Cairns Street, Kangaroo Point				•	
Residence	634 Main Street, Kangaroo Point				•	
Residence	23 Walmsley Street, Kangaroo Point				•	
Residence ‘Lamb House’	9 Leopard Street, Kangaroo Point			•	•	
Residential Terraces ‘Ningwood’	37 Leopard Street, Kangaroo Point				•	
19 th Century Brick Cottage	54 Linton Street, Kangaroo Point				•	
19 th Century Residence	56 Llewellyn Street, Kangaroo Point				•	
19 th Century Residence ‘Rockfield’	19 Leopard Street, Kangaroo Point				•	
Semi Detached Residences	38 Mark Lane, Kangaroo Point				•	
St Joseph’s Church, School & Presbytery	44 Leopard Street, Kangaroo Point				•	
St Joseph’s Convent (former)	24 Leopard Road, Kangaroo Point				•	
St Mary’s Anglican Church	433, 447 and 449 Main Street, Kangaroo Point			•	•	
Story Bridge Hotel	200 Main Street, Kangaroo Point				•	

Water Police Residence (former)	11 Thornton Street, Kangaroo Point				•
Wesley Uniting Church	48 Linton Street, Kangaroo Point				•
Worker's Cottages	35 Cairns Street, Kangaroo Point				•
'Yungaba' Immigration Depot	102 Main Street, Kangaroo Point			•	•

Moorooka					
Place Name	Location	NHL	CHL	QHR	BCC
Post Office (former)	1145 Ipswich Road, Moorooka				•
19 th Century Residence	11 Blackburn Street, Moorooka				•

Rocklea					
Place Name	Location	NHL	CHL	QHR	BCC
Hansen's Rocklea Hotel	1337 Ipswich Road, Rocklea				•
Rocklea Railway Station & Footbridge	1296A Ipswich Road, Rocklea				•
Salisbury Railway Station Ticket Office & Footbridge (part)	594A Beaudesert Road, Rocklea				•

Woolloongabba					
Place Name	Location	NHL	CHL	QHR	BCC
Baby Clinic (former)	23 Logan Road, Woolloongabba				•
BAFS Dispensary Building	767 Stanley Street, Woolloongabba				•
Burke's Hotel	83 Annerley Road, Woolloongabba				•
Chalk Hotel former Railway Hotel & Recovery Hotel	735 Stanley Street, Woolloongabba				•
Clarence Corner Hotel	601 Stanley Street, Woolloongabba				•
Dispenser's Residence (former)	237 Ipswich Road, Woolloongabba				•
Princess Alexandra Hospital					
Electrical Substation No. 5	45 Logan Road, Woolloongabba				•
Hillyard's Shop/House	615 Stanley Street, Woolloongabba			•	•
Holy Trinity Anglican Church former name – Holy Trinity Church of England	64-70 Hawthorne Street, Woolloongabba			•	•

Lutheran Church & Sunday School	12 Hawthorne Street, Woolloongabba				•
Taylor-Heaslop Building (former)	10-14 Logan Road, Woolloongabba			•	•
Morrison Hotel	638-640 Stanley Street, Woolloongabba				•
Norman Hotel	102 Ipswich Road, Woolloongabba			•	•
Phoenix Building	647 Stanley Street, Woolloongabba			•	•
Police Station - South Coast District Headquarters (former)	842-846 Main Street, Woolloongabba			•	•
Pollock's Shop/House	617-619 Stanley Street, Woolloongabba			•	•
Princess Theatre-South Brisbane Public Hall/Boggo Road Theatre	8 Annerley Road, Woolloongabba			•	•
RAOB Lodge Hall	1 Hubert Street, Woolloongabba				•
Shop	28 Logan Road, Woolloongabba				•
Shop Row	609-613 Stanley Street, Woolloongabba			•	•
St Nicholas Russian Orthodox Cathedral	330-344B Vulture Street, Woolloongabba			•	•
St Seraphim Russian Orthodox Church	60 Hawthorne Street, Woolloongabba				•
Tacey's & Co. Shop (former)	775-779 Stanley Street, Woolloongabba				•
Wilhelm's Hoehe	21-25 Heaslop Street, Woolloongabba				•
Woolloongabba Post & Telegraph Office (former)	765 Stanley Street, Woolloongabba				•
Workshop Buildings, Queensland Blind Deaf and Dumb Institute (former)	37 Kent Street, Woolloongabba			•	

Yeerongpilly						
Place Name	Location	NHL	CHL	QHR	BCC	
Animal Research Institute	681 Fairfield Road, Yeerongpilly			●		
Brisbane Golf Club	70 Tennyson Memorial Drive, Yeerongpilly				●	
Residence	12 Tees Street, Yeerongpilly				●	
Trainmen's Quarters	760A Fairfield Road, Yeerongpilly				●	

Yeronga						
Place Name	Location	NHL	CHL	QHR	BCC	
Christ Church, Church Hall & Rectory	12 Cork Street, Yeronga				●	
Congregational Church & Hall (former)	156 School Road, Yeronga				●	
Residence	3 Belfast Street, Yeronga				●	
Residence	27 Dublin Street, Yeronga				●	
Residence	71 Park Road, Yeronga				●	
19 th Century Residence	10 Killarney Street, Yeronga				●	
19 th Century Residence	25 Belfast Street, Yeronga				●	
19 th Century Residence	5 Dublin Street, Yeronga				●	
19 th Century Residence	6 Dublin Street, Yeronga				●	
Yeronga Bowling Club	11 Querrin Street, Yeronga				●	
Yeronga Fire Station (former)	785 Ipswich Road, Yeronga			●	●	
Yeronga Memorial Park	78A Park Road (bounded by Ipswich Road, Villa Street, Park Road & School Road), Yeronga			●	●	
Yeronga Railway Station Footbridge	Fairfield Road (between Cowper & Devon Streets), Yeronga				●	
Yeronga State Primary School Precinct	150 Park Road, Yeronga				●	

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

	National	Commonwealth	State	Local	TOTAL
Northern Section					
Albion			1	16	17
Bowen Hills			3	10	13
Fortitude Valley				3	3
Herston			3	3	6
Kelvin Grove			1	1	2
Spring Hill			35	36	71
Windsor				1	1
Woolloowin			2	11	13
Sub total			46	80	126
Central Section					
Brisbane	2	4	96	51	153
Southern Section					
Annerley			1	1	2
Dutton Park			3	2	5
Fairfield				1	1
Kangaroo Point			9	19	28
Moorooka				2	2
Rocklea				3	3
Woolloongabba			11	15	26
Yeerongpilly			1	3	4
Yeronga			2	12	14
Sub total			27	58	85
TOTAL	2	4	169	189	364

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

CENTRAL SECTOR

	Brisbane
Commercial	62
Commerce/Residential	2
Communication	1
Defence	4
Education/Research	5
Government Administration	11
Health and Care Services	3
Landscape	
Law/Order	2
Manufacturing	2
Monument/ Memorial	9
Park/Garden/ Trees	4
Park/Garden/Trees/Defence	1
Recreation/Entertainment	5
Religion/ Worship	12
Residential	12
Social/Community	3
Transport	10
Utilities	5
TOTAL	153

NORTHERN SECTION

	Albion	Bowen Hills	Fortitude Valley	Herston	Kelvin Grove	Spring Hill	Windsor	Woolloowin	TOTAL
Commercial	8			1		3		1	12
Commerce/Residential	1		1			3		1	5
Communication	2								2
Defence					1	1			2
Education/Research		1		1		5			7
Emergency Services								1	1
Health and Care Services				2		5		1	8
Landscape						1			1
Law/Order						1			1
Park/Garden/Trees		1			1	1			3
Park/Garden/Trees/Defence						1			1
Recreation/Entertainment				1		3	1		5
Religion/Worship						5		2	7
Residential	4	9	2			35		7	66
Social/Community	2	1							3
Transport		1		1		3			5
Utilities						4			4
TOTAL	17	13	3	6	2	71	1	13	126

SOUTHERN SECTION

	Annerley	Dutton Park	Fairfield	Kangaroo Point	Moorooka	Rocklea	W'gabba	Y'pilly	Yeronga	TOTAL
Burial Ground		1								1
Commercial		1		3			11			15
Commerce/ Residential							2			2
Communication					1	1	1			3
Defence	1			4						5
Education/ Research							1	1	1	3
Emergency Services									1	1
Health and Care Services							3			3
Landscape							1			1
Law/Order		1		2						3
Mining/Mineral				1						1
Monument/ Memorial		1								1
Park/Garden/ Trees		1							1	2
Recreation/ Entertainment							1	1	1	3
Religion/ Worship				4			4		2	10
Residential	1			14	1			1	7	24
Social/Comm.							1		1	2
Transport			1			2		1		4
Utilities							1			1
TOTAL	2	5	1	28	2	3	26	4	14	85

■ **Table 6-4. Queensland Rail Heritage Places**

Section	Suburb	Description	Lot on Plan	Queensland Heritage Register	BCC Heritage Register
Central	Brisbane City	Central Railway Station	2RP225433	●	●
		Roma Street Station	50SP136610	●	●
		Roma Street Platform Shelter	50SP136610	●	●
		Countess Street Bridges	10SP135195		
		Petrie Terrace Road Bridge	11SP129983		
Northern	Albion	Breakfast Creek Bridge	51SP122218		
	Bowen Hills	Exhibition Station	455SL3473	●	●
Southern	Dutton Park	Platform Shelter	420SP116165		
	Fairfield	Station	440SP117129		
		Platform Shelter	440SP117129		
		Footbridge	440SP117129		
	Yeronga	Footbridge	550SP117131		●
	Yeerongpilly	Station	550SP117131		
		Trainmen Quarters	22SP119393		●
	Rocklea	Platform shelter	10SP122190		●
		Footbridge	10SP122190		●
	Salisbury	Station	12SP122191		●
		Footbridge	12SP122191		●

■ **Table 6-5. Registered Places by Significance Criteria**

	Central Section	Northern Section	Southern Section	Total
Historical	125	84	65	274
Rarity	58	50	35	143
Potential	6	11	5	22
Class	22	59	37	118
Aesthetic	105	61	48	214
Creative/Technical	22	12	4	38
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association	30	28	26	84
Special Association	75	45	28	148
Total	443	350	248	1041

7. Potential Impact Assessment

The proposed Cross River Rail project consists of parallel rail tunnels between Yeerongpilly and Spring Hill with additional surface works between Salisbury and Yeerongpilly, between Spring Hill and Bowen Hills, at Woolloongabba, Dutton Park, Albert Street, Alice Street and Roma Street, Brisbane City. All tunnel construction activities including tunnel portals, associated surface works as well as the construction of stations and ancillary structures, ventilation outlets and flood controls, road realignments, location of construction worksites and spoil haulage routes will create impacts on places of cultural heritage significance.

The potential impacts on heritage places during construction of Cross River Rail will include the following:

- Disturbances to places of Aboriginal cultural heritage value;
- Construction and location of the portals disturbing historical archaeological deposits;
- Disturbance to places of archaeological research potential in the CBD;
- Construction of a new underground station in the Brisbane CBD requiring the demolition or relocation of heritage places;
- Construction of surface rail infrastructure including station enhancements requiring demolition or relocation of heritage places;
- Realignment and construction of bridges and roads requiring demolition or relocation of heritage places;
- Connecting new Cross River Rail infrastructure to existing heritage facilities may damage heritage places;
- Location and construction within the existing rail easement requiring demolition or relocation of rail heritage items or places;
- Realignment of rail corridors and subsequent changes to surrounding areas may require demolition or relocation of heritage places;
- Vibration from road header, blasting, tunnel boring machines and other construction techniques may cause structural damage to heritage places;
- Settling of sediments during and following tunnel construction may cause structural damage to heritage places; and
- The large amount of open space required for construction work sites may disturb heritage places near the tunnel portals and the underground station;

- Location of the ventilation outlets and the surface components of the underground station may have aesthetic impacts on heritage places; and
- The transportation and storage of excavated spoil material may increase dust levels at heritage places.

The likely ongoing impacts on heritage places following construction of Cross River Rail are:

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

Specific heritage places impacted by the construction of Cross River Rail include the following:

Place	Values	Potential Impacts
RNA	QHR	Demolition of various structures including: Showring 2; Side Show Alley; Dairy Cattle Pavilion; Beef Cattle Pavilion; Sheep and Goat Pavilion; Rail viaduct Relocation of four mature trees from Showring 2
Roma Street Railway Station	QHR	Vibration during construction Aesthetic Damage during construction
Victoria Park		Destruction of Aboriginal and historical archaeological values
Botanical Gardens	QHR	Damage to fig trees or parts of fig trees Damage to fence
Boggo Road	QHR	Vibration during construction

		Vibration during ongoing use Demolition during construction
Dutton Park Cemetery	QHR	Vibration during construction Vibration during ongoing use
Albert Street	AZP	Destruction of historical archaeological values

The general principles that should apply to the management of the cultural heritage values are:

- That the construction of the connections between existing stations and the proposed rail network should not damage or impact any of the heritage values of the existing stations;
- Any construction activities planned within the Brisbane Exhibition Grounds should take into account the total cumulative changes to the heritage values of the place from both the Cross River Rail project and the current redevelopment occurring within the Exhibition Grounds;
- There are 153 heritage places within central Brisbane. The site for the proposed underground station should not impact or damage any heritage registered place. In particular there are two places of National Heritage Significance and four Commonwealth Heritage Places within the CBD; and
- Archaeological values need to be managed.

8. Specific Aboriginal Heritage Mitigation Strategies

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

The Jagera Daran Pty Ltd email on 29 November 2010 identified 10 strategies to mitigate impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage values, namely:

- Development of a cultural heritage management agreement;
- Heritage mitigation works for the project area (which may include archaeological test pitting and Traditional Owner monitoring);
- Provision to Jagera Daran Pty Ltd of a list of the properties that will be affected by the project;
- Provision for apprenticeships and traineeships with the project for Jagera Daran;
- The provision of interpretive signage;
- Buildings that need to be relocated should be provided to Jagera Daran for use as affordable housing and/or offices;
- Land acquired for the project should be provided to Jagera Daran;
- Revegetation should include the planting of native species including Aboriginal food plants;
- Art work for the project should be painted by Traditional Owners; and
- Maintenance of the gardens and lawns around stations. To sustain native vegetation.

The Turrbal Association identified six strategies to mitigate the impact of the project on Aboriginal cultural heritage values, namely:

- Discussions with Turrbal representatives regarding native title matters, cultural heritage and land use strategy, prior to commencement of the project;
- That Turrbal personnel monitor all project activities that may impact waterways;
- That Turrbal personnel monitor all ground breaking activities that may impact on Turrbal cultural heritage values;
- That Turrbal personnel monitor all removal of all vegetation;

- That all activities that may impact on any natural features be monitored by Turrbal personnel; and
- That Turrbal representatives prepare and deliver Cultural Awareness training.

Therefore the following mitigation measures must be put in place to manage the Aboriginal heritage of the proposed Cross River Rail project area:

- All reasonable and practicable measures must be taken to ensure that no development activities harm Aboriginal cultural heritage;
- All project work needs to be undertaken in accordance with the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) and any notifications required by that Act;
- On-going contact be maintained between the Queensland Government and both Aboriginal Parties throughout the duration of the development;
- A CHMP must be negotiated between the project proponents and both Aboriginal Parties; and
- Without limiting the scope or contents of the CHMP it must at least address issues of:
 - Aboriginal Parties monitoring earthworks, vegetation removal and changes to creeklines;
 - Aboriginal Parties preparing and delivering the Aboriginal heritage component of the cultural awareness training;
 - The role of Aboriginal parties in the preparation and supply of art and interpretive signage for the project;
 - The curation and storage of Aboriginal artefacts located during development activities;
- Issues of ongoing social or economic advantage to the Aboriginal Parties may also be included in the CHMP.

9. Project-wide Mitigation Strategies

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

9.1 Legislative requirements

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

9.2 Burra Charter

All work should conform to the principles of the Burra Charter. Article 2.4 of the Burra Charter states that all ‘places of cultural significance should be safeguarded and not put at risk or left in a vulnerable state’. All reasonable steps should be taken to safeguard the significance of all cultural heritage places affected by this proposed development.

9.3 Cultural Heritage Management Plan

Under Part 7 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* Cultural Heritage Management Plans must be developed with the two Aboriginal Parties (Jagera Daran Pty Ltd and the Turrbal Association Inc) for the Study Area.

9.4 Cultural Heritage Awareness Training

As part of the workplace induction process undertaken prior to the commencement of any on-site construction activities all personnel involved need to undergo a cultural heritage induction session conducted by representatives of the Aboriginal parties and an appropriately qualified consultant. The training will ensure that participants are aware of the heritage planning for the project, the cultural heritage value of Queensland heritage register and Brisbane City Plan 2000 heritage registered places, the impacts caused by the work that they do, the mitigation strategies in place and the potential for archaeological deposits. Participants should be made aware of their legal obligations and the penalties that exist under both the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* and the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

9.5 Public Access

Wherever possible, safe public access to all Queensland Heritage Register and Brisbane City Plan 2000 heritage register places should be maintained throughout construction.

9.6 Construction Access

Heritage Register and Brisbane City Plan 2000 heritage register places must not be used for the storage of construction materials or equipment nor can they be used to access work sites or construction areas except those places identified in Section 9.7.

9.7 Direct Impacts

A number of heritage places will almost certainly be required to accommodate project elements and therefore may be subject to direct impacts. These places are:

- RNA Showground;
- Victoria Park;
- Roma Street Railway Station;
- Division 1 and 2 at Boggo Road;
- Rocklea Railway Station; and
- Salisbury Railway Station.

9.8 Vibration and drill and blast

The impact on heritage places of vibration and drill and blast during construction must be monitored throughout the project. As per Table 10.5.2 *Ground Vibration Values* of the Department of Transport and Main Roads Technical Standards MRTS51 (issued June 2009) the maximum vibration from both construction activity and blasting events for heritage places is 2mm/sec. This is well below the allowable limit for standard residential structures of 5mm/sec. Continuous vibration monitoring devices should be located at least at the following places that are on the Heritage Register and Brisbane City Plan 2000:

- RNA;
- Centenary Pool Complex;
- Roma Street Railway Station;
- Brisbane City Hall;
- Former Queensland Deposit Bank Building, 245 Albert Street;
- William Cairncross Building, 188-196 Albert Street (if the current Development Approval has not been acted upon by the time of tunnel construction);
- Perry House, 167 Albert Street;
- Division 1 and 2 at Boggo Road;
- South Brisbane Cemetery; and
- 156 School Road, Yeerongpilly.

10. Specific Heritage Mitigation Strategies

In addition to the project-wide mitigation strategies a number of specific strategies are required to manage the impacts on the cultural heritage of specific places throughout the project area.

10.1 Mitigation Strategies for RNA Showgrounds

There will be extensive impacts on the fabric of the Queensland Heritage Registered RNA Showgrounds. The Exhibition Grounds contain an extensive number of buildings and structures which, along with the layout of the grounds and plantings (including numerous mature Weeping Fig trees), contribute to the cultural heritage significance of the place. The proposed Cross River Rail project involves a series of surface works that will substantially alter the fabric of parts of the Showgrounds, and not just within the existing rail corridor. Changes will be required to the rail alignment to allow for the inclusion of platforms to accommodate nine-car trains and changes will be required to the height and alignment of O'Connell Terrace to accommodate an increase in the clearance of the rail bridge. The impacts by the project as proposed on the structures within the Queensland Heritage Registered RNA Showgrounds include:

- The demolition of the brick rail viaduct;
- The removal of part of Showring 2;
- Removal of mature trees around Showring 2;
- Removal of part of Side Show Alley;
- The demolition of Dairy Cattle Pavilion;
- The demolition of the Sheep and Goat Pavilion; and
- The demolition of the Beef Cattle Pavilion.
-

These changes are cumulative with those of the proposed RNA Development Scheme Strategy. The RNA Development Scheme Strategy aims to preserve the character and experience of the EKKA, identify where redevelopment can occur (without detracting from the showgrounds), retain those buildings and spaces which are of high heritage value, identify new revenue generating opportunities and to take account of the changes associated with new transport and traffic infrastructure (Cox Rayner 2010). Although the entire area of the RNA is on the Queensland Heritage Register the RNA Development Scheme Strategy identifies Showring 2 as having the 'highest heritage value' and Side Show Alley as having 'some heritage value'. Within the RNA Development Scheme Strategy the pavilions are considered to have little or no heritage value however this assessment assumes that primary heritage values of the place derive from its use once a year as the site of the EKKA rather than from the buildings on the site. This is a contested view of the heritage values of the place as Statement of Significance in the Queensland Heritage Register entry for the Showgrounds states in part:

The Brisbane Exhibition Grounds is important as an example of a large operating exhibition grounds in a capital city, and as Queensland's premier showgrounds. There is a dynamic to the place, the form and composition of which has been evolving since its inception. *The principal elements of cultural heritage significance include: the spatial*

*arrangement of buildings, structures, streets and green spaces; the two show rings; the grandstands including the John McDonald Stand, Ernest Baynes Stand, Council Stand, Members' Stand, Machinery Hill stands and Marshalling Yards Stand; interwar infrastructure such as toilet blocks, entrance gates, turnstiles, railway subway and perimeter walling; Sideshow Alley; the pavilions including the John Reid Pavilion, Industrial Pavilion, and Dairy Industry Hall; buildings such as the Stock Agents' Office and Stockman's Bar and Grill, the former Commonwealth Bank Building, and the Gregory Terrace Entry Building; the numerous cattle, horse, dairy and pig pavilions and stabling and marshalling areas; and the shade trees [mainly mature Weeping Fig trees (*Ficus benjamina*)] scattered throughout the grounds.* Buildings/structures important in illustrating the principal characteristics of their type include the John MacDonald Stand [1906, architect Claude William Chambers]; the Industrial Pavilion [1938-39, architect Richard Gailey jnr]; the Dairy Industry Hall [1950s]; and the interwar turnstiles, entry gates and toilet blocks [emphasis added].

Part of the State level heritage significance of this place is the spatial arrangement of all the built elements.

It is clear that a large amount of additional work is required to determine the full impact on the cultural heritage at this place.

10.1.1 The Demolition of the Brick Rail Viaduct

A full photographic and descriptive report needs to be completed by a consultant heritage professional on this structure prior to its demolition.

10.1.2 The Removal of Part of Showring 2

Showring 2 is considered to be of the highest cultural heritage significance within the overall site so engineering options need to be devised to find ways to avoid impacts on Showring 2. The need for a straight platform is acknowledged as is the narrow constraints that exist within the site generally but it is not acceptable to remove part of Showring 2.

10.1.3 The Removal of Trees around Showring 2

Up to four mature trees lining the eastern side of Showring 2 will need to be removed should the current proposed alignment proceed. Specialist heritage aboriginal advice must be sought to assist in the relocation of these trees within the broader Showring 2 area.

10.1.4 Removal of Part of Side Show Alley

The RNA Development Scheme Strategy determines that Side Show Alley has some heritage value and it is an integral component of the EKKa experience. Engineering strategies should be developed to avoid impacts on Side Show Alley but if this is unavoidable then a full photographic and descriptive archive needs to be completed on this area prior to its demolition.

10.1.5 The Demolition of Sheep and Goat Pavilion, Dairy Cattle Pavilion and the Beef Cattle Pavilion

A full photographic and descriptive report needs to be completed by a consultant heritage professional on these structures prior to their demolition.

10.2 Mitigation Strategies for Bowen Park

Bowen Park is not to be used by the Project for any purpose.

10.3 Mitigation Strategies for Victoria Park

Tunnelling, portal and surface works are all proposed for Victoria Park resulting in extensive impacts on what remains of Victoria Park. Much of this construction activity will occur outside the existing rail easement. Previous development including the Inner City Bypass and the Inner Northern Busway has substantially reduced the amount of publically available land in Victoria Park. The soon to be constructed Northern Link project will have additional effects. Victoria Park is on the Queensland Heritage Register and application will need to be made under Part 6 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 2003* to the Chief Executive (the Director-General) of the Department of Environment and Resource Management for any development that is likely to occur within the heritage listed boundary. Victoria Park has also been identified as an important Aboriginal place.

10.3.1 Potential for Archaeological Places

Archaeological investigations undertaken during the construction of the Inner City Bypass revealed an extensive Aboriginal and historical archaeological record. Earthmoving in Victoria Park has the potential to unearth archaeological materials.

10.3.1.1 Reporting of Archaeological Places

Should Aboriginal archaeological places be identified during the project then Section 24 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* they must not be harmed. The Duty of Care guidelines (Section 28) under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* will apply to this development.

Should a non-Aboriginal artefact or place be identified that could be considered an important source of information concerning Queensland's history then:

- Under Part 9 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* the site or object must be reported to the Chief Executive of the Department of Environment and Resource Management; and
- Consultant archaeologists should assess the archaeological potential of the deposit and determine any required follow-up archaeological activities.

10.4 Mitigation Strategies for Lokarlton

Lokarlton is located at 173 Gregory Terrace (32RP10465) and is on the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register. The proposed route of the driven tunnels passes within 15m of the building.

10.4.1 Vibration and Settlement

The estimate vibration level at Lokarlton is 0.3mm/sec. Ongoing vibration and ongoing settlement monitoring should not be required at this place.

10.5 Mitigation Strategies for Brisbane Girls Grammar School

The proposed route of the driven tunnels takes them within 20m of some of the buildings associated with the Brisbane Girls Grammar School.

10.5.1 Vibration and Settlement

Due to the depth of the tunnel the estimated vibration level is 0.3mm/sec. This is well below the heritage threshold identified in Table 10.5.2 *Ground Vibration Values* of the Department of Transport and Main Roads Technical Standards MRTS51. Ongoing vibration and ongoing settlement monitoring should not be required at this place.

10.6 Mitigation Strategies for 17-23 Gregory Terrace

The Queensland Heritage Registered Cliveden Mansions are located at 17-23 Gregory Terrace. This building was constructed in 1888. The proposed route of the driven tunnels passes directly under this building.

10.6.1 Vibration and Settlement

Due to the depth of the tunnel beneath the building the estimated vibration level is 0.3mm/sec. This is well below the identified heritage threshold of 2mm/sec.

10.7 Mitigation Strategies for Roma Street Railway Station

The construction of the Cross River Rail platforms at Roma Street Railway station will require the demolition of the carpark situated immediately adjacent to the heritage listed building and platform. It will also involve TBM and possible drill and blast methods in very close proximity to the building. It is envisaged that changes will be made within the Queensland Heritage Registered boundary of the place particularly given that construction will involve the creation of emergency vehicle access to the heritage listed platform and the connection of the access to the new platforms with the existing Roma Street subway will require excavation beneath the heritage place.



■ **Figure 10-1 Heritage listed Roma Street Railway Station**

10.7.1 Vibration and Settlement

The expected vibration levels on the ground surface resulting from tunnel construction using TBM excavation is expected to be in the order of 0.2mm/sec. The estimated vibration level from rock breaking activities is 0.53mm/sec. Both of these levels are below the identified heritage threshold. At these levels it is not anticipated that vibration will be any issue but monitoring is required to ensure that vibration levels do not increase above the threshold during construction.

Prior to the commencement of the construction a photographic record and a structural audit of structure should be undertaken and a condition report prepared.

There are a range of possible mitigation measures that could be applied to prevent damage to the building. The actual strategies used will be dependent on the results of the structural audit but are likely to include any or all of the following:

- Construction of pier supports beneath the structure;
- Erection of permanent support structures or temporary shoring; and
- Continuous vibration monitoring devices should be located within the building during construction.

At the completion of the construction a further structural audit and condition report should be prepared and any resultant damage repaired.

10.7.2 Connections to Existing Fabric

Any construction activities must not damage the existing fabric of the building or platform. All connections to the existing fabric must be sympathetic in character and design.

10.7.3 Construction Storage

The heritage listed building and platform are not to be used for the storage of any construction materials.

10.7.4 Heritage Opportunities

The project work associated with the Roma Street Railway Station provides the opportunity to enhance the public appreciation of the heritage values of Railway Station by opening lines of sight to the heritage listed station building. The demolition of the carpark should result in increased sightlines. Currently the public have no access to the heritage listed building and platform but the connection of the project to the heritage building may result in increased opportunities for the adaptive reuse of the building.

10.8 Mitigation Strategies for Albert Street Uniting Church

The proposed route of the driven tunnels takes them within 50m of the Albert Street Uniting Church which is on the Queensland Heritage Register.

10.8.1 Vibration and Settlement

Vibration levels at this building are estimated to be 0.4mm/sec. This is well below the identified heritage threshold. Ongoing vibration and ongoing settlement monitoring should not be required at this place.

10.9 Mitigation Strategies for Brisbane City Hall

The proposed route of the driven tunnel takes it beneath the northwestern corner of Brisbane City Hall. City Hall is a major Brisbane heritage icon and is currently undergoing a major restoration project at public expense. Absolutely no damage should occur to City Hall.

10.9.1 Vibration

The expected vibration levels on the ground surface resulting from tunnel construction using TBM excavation is expected to be 0.8mm/sec. This is well below the identified heritage threshold.

Prior to the commencement of the construction a photographic record and a structural audit of structure should be undertaken and a condition report prepared.

There are a range of possible mitigation measures that could be applied to prevent damage to the building. The actual strategies used will be dependent on the results of the structural audit but are likely to include any or all of the following:

- Construction of pier supports beneath the structure;
- Erection of permanent support structures or temporary shoring; and

- Continuous vibration monitoring devices should be located within the building during construction.

At the completion of the construction a further structural audit and condition report should be prepared and any resultant damage repaired.

In all probability, engineering solutions may be required within the driven tunnel to ensure the reduction in the vibrations reaching the surface.

10.9.2 Settlement

Ongoing settlement monitoring should also occur at City Hall.

10.10 Mitigation Strategies for King George Square

The proposed route of the driven tunnel takes it beneath King George Square. It is therefore susceptible to settlement.

10.10.1 Settlement

Ongoing settlement monitoring should occur at this place.

10.11 Mitigation Strategies for the Former Queensland Deposit Bank

The proposed route of the northernmost driven tunnel takes it beneath or immediately adjacent to the Former Queensland Deposit Bank located at 245 Albert Street (6RP707). This building is on the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register.

10.11.1 Vibration and Settlement

Estimated vibration levels on this building are 0.8mm/sec. This is below the required heritage threshold of 2mm/sec. Ongoing vibration and ongoing settlement monitoring should occur at this place as the driven tunnel passes directly beneath the building and this is one of the highest vibration impacts within the CBD.

10.12 Mitigation Strategies for the William Cairncross Building

The proposed route of the southernmost driven tunnel takes it beneath or immediately adjacent to the William Cairncross Building located at 188-196 Albert Street (10RP516 and 1SP140490). This building is the oldest remaining commercial building in Brisbane City. It is on the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register and is known to have a number of existing structural issues. Brisbane City Council recently granted Development Approval for this site and this includes retention and remediation of at least part of the façade of the building.

10.12.1 Vibration and Settlement

Ongoing vibration and ongoing settlement monitoring should occur at this place as the estimated vibration level is 1.9mm/sec. This is at the boundary of the maximum allowed vibration for heritage places and this building has a number of extant structural issues. Ongoing vibration monitoring is required at this place and it is likely that should the Development Approval have not been acted upon by the time that tunnelling occurs then engineering solutions will need to be instituted within the building itself. In addition, engineering solutions may be required within the driven tunnel to ensure reductions in the vibrations reaching the surface.

10.13 Mitigation Strategies for Perry House – Royal Albert Apartments

The proposed route of the northernmost driven tunnel takes it beneath or immediately adjacent to the 1910 built Perry House located at 167 Albert Street (54RP890830). . It is on the Queensland Heritage Register.

10.13.1 Vibration and Settlement

The estimated vibration level on this building is 0.8mm/sec. This is below the established heritage threshold of 2mm/sec. Ongoing vibration and ongoing settlement monitoring should occur at this place as the driven tunnel passes directly beneath the building and this is one of the highest vibration impacts within the CBD.

10.14 Mitigation Strategies for the Former McLennan & Co/Queensland Machinery Co Warehouse

The proposed route of the driven tunnels takes them within 50m of the Former McLennan & Co Warehouse at 142a Albert Street. It is currently on the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register, however Brisbane City Council are currently in the process of removing this place from the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register, so no further strategies are required.

10.15 Mitigation Strategies for Charlotte, Albert Street and Alice Streets

That part of the road reserve of Albert Street between Margaret Street and Alice Street including the Alice Street intersection is registered on the Queensland Heritage Register as an Archaeological Place. Charlotte Street between George Street and Albert Street is also part of this listing. Surface roadworks are planned for all these areas and will require referral to the Queensland Heritage Council. Alice Street north of the Albert Street intersection and Albert Street between Margaret Street and Charlotte Street have also been previously assessed as having High to Outstanding historical archaeological research potential.

10.15.1 Historical Archaeology

There must be professional historical archaeological monitoring of all surface earthworks conducted in Albert Street, Charlotte Street and Alice Street and time must be allowed in any construction plans

for complete archaeological investigations to be carried out should nineteenth century (particularly convict period) remains be identified.



■ **Figure 10-2 Albert Street from Alice Street**

10.16 Mitigation Strategies for the Camelot Court Carriageway in Beatrice Lane

The proposed route of the driven tunnels takes them within 40m of the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Registered Camelot Court Carriageway in Beatrice Lane (11RP1073).

10.16.1 Settlement

Ongoing settlement monitoring should occur at this place.

10.17 Mitigation Strategies for Botanical Gardens

The proposed route of the driven tunnels passes directly under the Botanical Gardens so potential exists for settlement within the gardens. Other impacts on the Botanical Gardens will be restricted to the Alice Street frontage in the vicinity of Albert Street with plans for the construction of a passenger entrance on the eastern side of Alice Street. This may have detrimental effects on the existing fence and two historic fig trees located in close proximity to the proposed structure.

10.17.1 Fig Trees

The two figs are a Weeping Fig planted in 1864 and a Moreton Bay Fig planted in 1884. Both have extensive buttress root structures that have been truncated by the existing infrastructure in Alice Street. A consultant heritage arborist should provide professional advice concerning any proposed impacts on these trees. As a guiding principle no damage should occur to these trees or the Alice Street fence.



■ **Figure 10-3 Fig trees and railing along Alice Street**

10.17.2 Settlement

Both short and long term settlement affects within the Botanical Gardens will need to be monitored. Any paths, fountains, trees or garden beds affected by settlement will need to be restored or reconstructed.

10.17.3 Entrance Gates

Public access must not be restricted to the Botanical Gardens from the Alice Street gates. These gates must not be damaged during construction activities.

10.17.4 Construction Storage

The Botanical Gardens should not be used for the storage of construction materials.

10.18 Mitigation Strategies for 56 Llewellyn Street, Kangaroo Point

The nineteenth century residence located at 56 Llewellyn Street, Kangaroo Point (8SP157295) is on the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register. The proposed route of the driven tunnels passes directly under this building.

10.18.1 Vibration and Settlement

The estimated surface vibration at 56 Llewellyn Street is 0.3mm/sec. This figure is well below the established heritage threshold of 2mm/sec. Although ongoing vibration monitoring will not be required, ongoing settlement monitoring should occur at this place.

10.19 Mitigation Strategies for Former St Joseph's Convent

The proposed route of the driven tunnels takes them beneath or immediately adjacent to the Former St Joseph Convent building located at 24 Leopard Street, Kangaroo Point (1SP174777). It is on the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register.

10.19.1 Vibration and Settlement

The estimated maximum ground surface vibration at St Joseph's is 0.4mm/sec. This is well below the established heritage threshold of 2mm/sec. Ongoing vibration monitoring is not necessary at this place, however ongoing monitoring for settlement should occur.

10.20 Mitigation Strategies for St Joseph's School, Church and Presbytery

The proposed route of the driven tunnels takes them beneath or immediately adjacent to the St Joseph School, Church and Presbytery buildings located at 44 Leopard Street, Kangaroo Point (23SP11165). They are on the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register.

10.20.1 Vibration and Settlement

The estimated maximum ground surface vibration at St Joseph's is 0.4mm/sec. This is well below the established heritage threshold of 2mm/sec. Ongoing vibration monitoring is not necessary at this place, however ongoing monitoring for settlement should occur.

10.21 Mitigation Strategies for Chalk Hotel

The proposed route of the driven tunnels takes them within 25m of the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Registered Chalk Hotel located at 735 Stanley Street, Woolloongabba (5RP11205). The hotel was originally constructed in 1889.

10.21.1 Vibration

Estimated ground surface vibration at the Chalk Hotel is 0.3mm/sec. This is well below the established cultural heritage threshold of 2mm/sec. Ongoing vibration monitoring should not be required at this place.

10.22 Mitigation Strategies for Boggo Road Precinct

A new station is proposed for the Boggo Road precinct that is exceptionally close to the heritage listed remnants of Division 1 and Division 2 of Boggo Road Gaol. Construction of the station cavity, the tunnels and surface infrastructure has the potential to impact the heritage listed fabric.

10.22.1 Drill and Blast

Drill and blast should not be considered or used as an excavation method in this area. Top down construction should be used.

10.22.2 Demolition

None of the fabric of Division 1 or Division 2 should be demolished or removed. All remaining gaol fabric is significant in telling the heritage story of the gaol.

10.22.3 Vibration

The expected vibration levels on the ground surface resulting from station construction using road header excavation is expected to be 0.1mm/sec. Rock breaking for shaft construction is expected to generate a vibration level of 0.65mm/sec. At these levels vibration is unlikely to disturb the remaining fabric of Division 2. The fabric of Division 1, though, is susceptible to damage given its partially demolished character and the fact that it is located within 2m of the proposed tunnel. The brick wall of Division 2 is located 8m of the proposed tunnelling.

Prior to the commencement of the construction a photographic record and a structural audit of Division 1 remnants and Division 2 should be undertaken and a condition report prepared.

There are a range of possible mitigation measures that may be applied to prevent damage to the building. The actual strategies used will be dependent on the results of the structural audit but are likely to include any or all of the following:

- Construction of pier supports beneath the structures;
- Erection of permanent support structures or temporary shoring; and
- Continuous vibration monitoring devices should be located within the Division 1 remnants, at the Division 2 wall and throughout the Division 2 buildings during construction.

At the completion of the construction a further structural audit and condition report should be prepared and any resultant damage repaired.

In all probability, engineering solutions will be required within the driven tunnel and the station cavity to ensure the reduction in the vibrations reaching the surface.

10.22.4 Settlement

Ongoing settlement monitoring should also occur. The remnants of Division 1 and the Division 2 wall could easily be damaged by ground settlement.

10.22.5 Location of Ancillary Structures

Any proposed station entrances, mechanical and/or service buildings associated with the project need to be constructed well away from the heritage buildings so as not to impact on the sightlines to the gaol buildings.

10.23 Mitigation Strategies for Gair Park

Queensland Heritage Registered Gair Park, at the intersection of Annerley Road and Gladstone Road, must not be used for the storage of construction material for the project.

10.24 Mitigation Strategies for Dutton Park Parkland

Brisbane City Plan Heritage Registered Dutton Park Parkland must not be used for the storage of construction material for the project.

10.25 Mitigation Strategies for South Brisbane Cemetery

TBM constructed tunnels will pass under the southeastern corner of the South Brisbane Cemetery. South Brisbane Cemetery is on the Queensland Heritage Register and the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register. Application will need to be made to the Executive officer of the Department of Environment and Resource Management for any development that occurs within the heritage listed boundary and consultation will be required with the Queensland Heritage Council concerning all development impacts on the cemetery.

10.25.1 Vibration

The expected vibration levels on the ground surface in the southeastern corner of South Brisbane Cemetery resulting from tunnel construction using TBM excavation is expected to be 0.6mm/sec. This is well below the identified heritage threshold but given the character of the heritage within the cemetery (i.e. isolated, self-supporting monuments such as columns and pedestals) vibration has the potential to cause disturbance in this section of the cemetery. Column memorials are highly susceptible to this type of disturbance.

Prior to the commencement of the construction a photographic record and a structural audit of all graves, monuments and other structures located along the route of the driven tunnel should be undertaken and a condition report prepared.

There are a range of possible mitigation measures that could be applied to prevent further damage to vulnerable grave sites from vibration induced surface movement. The actual strategies used are dependent on the results of the structural audit but are likely to include any or all of the following:

- Construction of pier supports beneath endangered structures;
- Erection of permanent support structures or temporary shoring;

- Stabilisation, reconstruction and/or restoration of susceptible monumental masonry, i.e. a number of obelisk and column monuments were constructed with minimal reinforcement and mortar that has disintegrated over time making them vulnerable to collapse; and
- Continuous vibration monitoring devices should be located within the cemetery during construction.

At the completion of the construction a further structural audit and condition report should be prepared and any resultant damage repaired.

If necessary, engineering solution may be required within the driven tunnel itself to ensure reductions in the vibrations reaching the surface.

10.25.2 Settlement

The construction of a tunnel under the cemetery will result in some settlement of the ground surface in the southeastern corner of the cemetery. It is expected that any settlement would not be immediate but would happen gradually so there is less chance of any ‘slumping effect’. Any settlement would be over an area larger than any one grave or monument so it could reasonably be expected that any one grave site or monument would experience more or less even settlement throughout.

Both short and long term settlement affects within the cemetery will need to be monitored. Any graves and associated monumental masonry affected by settlement will need to be restored or reconstructed.

10.25.3 Construction Storage

No part of South Brisbane Cemetery should be used for the storage of construction materials.

10.26 Mitigation Strategies for 10 Killarney Street, Yeronga

The c1880 built residence at 10 Killarney Street is on the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register and is located within 50m of the proposed route of the driven tunnel.

10.26.1 Vibration

The estimated vibration level at 10 Killarney Street is 0.2mm/sec. This is well below the heritage threshold and ongoing vibration monitoring should not be required at this place.

10.27 Mitigation Strategies for 5 Dublin Street, Yeronga

The c1889 built residence at 5 Dublin Street is on the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register and is located within 30m of the proposed route of the driven tunnel.

10.27.1 Vibration

The estimated vibration level at 5 Dublin Street is 0.3mm/sec. This is well below the heritage threshold and ongoing vibration monitoring should not be required at this place.

10.28 Mitigation Strategies for 6 Dublin Street, Yeronga

The c1889 built residence at 6 Dublin Street is on the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register and is located within 40m of the proposed route of the driven tunnel.

10.28.1 Vibration

The estimated vibration level at 6 Dublin Street is 0.3mm/sec. This is well below the heritage threshold and ongoing vibration monitoring should not be required at this place.

10.29 Mitigation Strategies for 156 School Road, Yeerongpilly

The Former Congregational Church and Hall (now a day care centre) located at 156 School Road is on the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register and is located approximately 50m from the proposed southern portal of the driven tunnel.

10.29.1 Vibration

The floodgate building for the southern portal is proposed to be constructed in close proximity to this place. Ongoing vibration monitoring should occur at this place.

10.30 Mitigation Strategies for 1145 Ipswich Road, Moorooka

At 1145 Ipswich Road, Moorooka is the 1916-built former Post Office. It is on the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register. It is located within 10m of proposed surface and station works at Moorooka Railway Station. It is currently on the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register, however Brisbane City Council are currently in the process of removing this place from the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register, so no further management strategies are required.

10.31 Mitigation Strategies for Rocklea Railway Station

Rocklea Railway Station and footbridge are on the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register. Structural changes proposed for this station include a new overbridge, lifts and wheelchair access. Changes to the station and footbridge would need to be referred to the Brisbane City Council Heritage Unit.

10.32 Mitigation Strategies for Salisbury Railway Station

Salisbury Railway Station and footbridge are on the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register. Structural changes proposed for this station include a new overbridge, lifts and wheelchair access. Any changes to the station and footbridge would need to be referred to the Brisbane City Council Heritage Unit.

11. Cultural Heritage Risks and Management

The proposed Cross River Rail project has a number of cultural heritage impacts and will require the implementation of a large number of mitigation strategies. The risks and strategies are summarised in the following table. This table should only be read in the context of the entire report.

Cultural Heritage Risks	Management Strategies
Legislative Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All work must conform to the requirements of the <i>Native Title Act 1993</i> (Cth) and any notifications required under that Act ○ All work must conform to the requirements of the <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i> ○ All work must conform to the requirements of the <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i> ○ All work must conform to the principles of the Burra Charter
Presence of Aboriginal cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All work must conform to the requirements of the <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i> ○ All work needs to be undertaken in accordance with the <i>Native Title Act 1993</i> (Cth) and any notifications required by that Act ○ Conclude a CHMP with both Aboriginal Parties ○ All reasonable and practicable measures must be taken to ensure that no development activities harm Aboriginal cultural heritage ○ On-going contact be maintained between the Queensland Government and both Aboriginal Parties throughout the duration of the development
Demolition or damage of heritage listed structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No demolition or damage of State or BCC heritage listed places is to occur outside the RNA Showgrounds ○ Full photographic and descriptive report prepared on the following structures within the RNA Showgrounds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Brick rail viaduct; ○ Side Show Alley; ○ Sheep and Goat Pavilion; ○ Dairy Cattle Pavilion; and ○ Beef Cattle Pavilion ○ There are no strategies to mitigate the impact of the project on Showing 2 within the RNA Showgrounds. Engineering solutions must be sought to avoid impact on this place
Potential for the discovery of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All work must conform to the requirements of the

historical archaeological places in Victoria Park, Albert Street, Charlotte Street, Alice Street	<p>Queensland heritage Act 1992</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Under Part 9 of the Act the discovery of any important historical archaeological place or artefact must be reported to the Chief Executive of the Department of Environment and Resource Management ○ Consultant archaeologists must monitor all surface earthworks in Albert, Charlotte and Alice Streets ○ Consultant archaeologists must assess any archaeological discoveries and determine any follow-up archaeological activity ○ Information about historical archaeological potential and cultural heritage legislation needs to be included in the workplace induction program
Access to State and City heritage registered places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Public access to State and City heritage registered places must be maintained throughout the entire project ○ State and City heritage registered places must not be used as access routes to construction zones
Storage of project related materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No State or BCC heritage listed place is to be used for the storage of any project related equipment or materials
Vibration from tunnel and platform construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Vibration from TBMs, drill and blast and road header construction techniques has the potential to impact a large number of heritage registered places ○ Continuous vibration monitoring needs to occur at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Roma Street Railway Station; ○ Albert Street Uniting Church; ○ Brisbane City Hall; ○ Former Queensland Deposit Bank, 245 Albert Street; ○ William Cairncross Building, 188-196 Albert Street; ○ Perry House, 167 Albert Street; ○ 56 Llewellyn Street, Kangaroo Point; ○ Division 1 and 2, Boggo Road Gaol; ○ South Brisbane Cemetery; and ○ 156 School Road, Yeronga; ○ Engineering solutions need to be developed to reduce the vibration impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Roma Street Railway Station; ○ Brisbane City Hall; ○ William Cairncross Building; ○ Perry House; ○ Boggo Road Gaol; and ○ South Brisbane Cemetery

Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Short and long term settlement monitoring needs to occur at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Roma Street Railway Station; ○ Brisbane City Hall; ○ King George Square; ○ Former Queensland Deposit Bank, 245 Albert Street; ○ William Cairncross Building, 188-196 Albert Street; ○ Perry House, 167 Albert Street; ○ Camelot Court Carriageway, Beatrice Lane; ○ Brisbane Botanical Gardens: ○ Division 1 and 2, Boggo Road Gaol; and ○ South Brisbane Cemetery
Impact on heritage trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mature trees in the Botanical Gardens and the RNA Showgrounds will be impacted by the project ○ All work must conform to the requirements of the <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i> ○ Specialist heritage arborist advice must be sought to relocate up to four trees at Showring 2 at the RNA Showgrounds ○ Specialist heritage arborist advice must be sought to minimise impacts on the root structures of two 19th century fig trees on the Alice Street boundary of the Botanical Gardens
Connecting to existing heritage fabric at Roma Street Railway Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Any construction activities must not damage the existing fabric of the building or platform. ○ All connections to the existing fabric must be sympathetic in character and design.

12. Acknowledgements

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