

Section 12

NON-INDIGENOUS CULTURAL HERITAGE

12. Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage

This Section and Appendix K provides a contextual history, an assessment of the Project's potential impacts on the study area's heritage values, and advice on mitigation measures and protocols.

12.1 Methodology

The methodology consisted of archival, library, and field research, consultation with local historical societies and a consideration of the environmental setting and heritage character of the study area.

To comply with the principles of the Burra Charter and the ToR, this report describes the existing environmental values for cultural heritage and provides an assessment of likely effects the Project may have on sites of European cultural heritage values. In doing so, reference is made to the EPBC Act (Cwth), the *Heritage Act 1992* (Qld), and Banana Shire and Taroom Shire Planning Schemes. Searches were conducted of the relevant Federal, State, and Local registers for places of historic heritage. These registers included the Register of the National Estate; National and Commonwealth Heritage Registers; Queensland Heritage Register; planning schemes from the Banana and Taroom Shires; and other available literature as appropriate. Records of these searches and communication with local authorities are included.

This approach is consistent with the recommendations of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and Australia's Burra Charter (1999). Widely considered as the most authoritative guide to conserving and managing cultural heritage, the Burra Charter shapes both Commonwealth and Queensland cultural heritage legislation and practice, making it the key document relating to the identification, protection and management of cultural heritage in Australia. The Burra Charter maintains that cultural significance is best understood through "a sequence of collecting and analysing information" before making any assessments or recommendations.

As a part of investigations into the historic heritage significance of the Project interested stakeholders in the study region were consulted. This was done through consultation with local historical societies on Tuesday 16 and Wednesday 17 January 2008. Three societies were identified and consulted: Juandah Historical Society (Wandoan), Banana Historical Society (Biloela), and Theodore Historical Society. These societies were consulted due to their knowledge and interest in preservation of heritage within the study area and provided an overview of the study area's historical development, its significance for local heritage values, and the importance of these values and knowledge for the local communities along the preferred alignment.

The results of these investigations are contained in Appendix K, European Contextual History that details the history of the study area and provides a fuller understanding of its historical evolution and attendant heritage values.

12.2 Description of Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Values

12.2.1 Register Searches

A search of Federal (Australian Heritage Places Inventory), Queensland (EPA Queensland Heritage Register, and Local heritage registers) was completed to identify places of historical heritage significance in the study area. The search found thirteen places listed within the previous local government boundaries of Taroom and Banana (listed in Table 12-1). However, none of these places were located within the study area and will therefore not be affected by the Project.

Table 12-1: Places of Heritage Significance in the Banana and Taroom Shires

Place	Location	Shire	Register of the National Estate	State Heritage Register	Local Planning Scheme
Greycliffe Homestead	48 Gladstone Road, Biloela	Banana	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kilbirnie Homestead	Argoon-Kilbirnie Road, Jambin	Banana	Yes	Yes	Yes
Biloela Butter Factory	Callide Street	Banana			Yes
Dawson River Environmental Parks	Moura	Banana	Yes		
Isla Gorge National Park (1978 boundary)	Leichhardt Highway, Theodore	Banana	Yes		
Mount Scorgia Environmental Park	Thangool-Lookerbie Road, via Thangool	Banana	Yes		
Roundstone Environmental Park	Dawson Highway, via Moura	Banana			
Leichhardt Tree	Yalwyn Street, Taroom	Taroom		Yes	
The Glebe Homestead	Taroom-Cracow Road	Taroom		Yes	
Boggomosses Area No 1	Glebe Weir Road, Taroom	Taroom	Yes		
Boggomosses Area No 2	Cracow	Taroom	Yes		
Robinson Gorge National Park (former)	Taroom	Taroom	Yes		
Brigalow Invertebrate Site	Leichhardt Highway	Taroom	Yes		

It must be noted that as a part of the EPA's State-Wide Heritage Survey the present study area will be investigated for other potential sites of cultural significance by the end of 2009.

12.2.2 Stakeholder Input and Observation

As stated above, three historical societies were identified and consulted. The following is a summary of this stakeholder consultation.

Dinah Fraser spoke on behalf of the Juandah Historical Society at a meeting at the Juandah heritage site south of Wandoan

The society is an active part of the local community that has been operating for a number of years with their work concentrated on preserving and interpreting the former Juandah homestead and attendant buildings. This site is not listed on any heritage registers but is of significant heritage value. In addition, the society has created a Museum in the town of Wandoan that tells the history of the area which is complemented by a sustained history research program focused on Wandoan and its surrounds. During this visit and a previous meeting, the Juandah Historical Society did not identify any other sites of historical or heritage value within the study area for the Project. Nonetheless the Juandah site, has significant cultural value.

Trevor Power, Alan McTaggart, and other members of the Banana Shire Historical Society spoke at a meeting at the Greycliffe Homestead site managed by the society in Biloela

This place is listed on the Queensland EPA's Heritage Register and is recognised by the Banana Shire Council's Planning Scheme. The Society engages in a range of research and interpretative activities related to understanding the Homestead and the history of Banana Shire. During the consultation, it was stated that the study area of the Project was well known but that they could not identify any additional places of potential heritage and historical significance within the multi-user corridor or study area. However, using the local press and the personal contacts of various members, the Banana Shire Historical Society will endeavour to identify any possible sites of interest along the preferred alignment.

Lorraine Hellyer spoke on behalf of the Theodore Historical Society at the Theodore Folk Museum

Before this meeting Mrs Hellyer had been in contact with several members of the society and a number of local land owners and residents. No one could identify any sites of potential heritage significance in the study area. However, she did identify the Camboon homestead as one of potential significance. Although subsequent investigations did not locate this place, two timber bridges on the Defence Road between Theodore and Camboon were identified; however they are not within the study area. Their possible cultural significance is being investigated.

The discovery of these bridges suggests there could be a number of sites of possible historic cultural heritage within the multi-user corridor that may not yet have been identified. The paucity of currently listed or identified heritage places does not support a conclusion that there are no sites of historic heritage value. Instead, there is potential that a number of places have not yet been identified and assessed. As such further study may be necessary. This should take the form of visual inspection along the preferred alignment to ascertain if there are any sites of potential heritage value.

The existence and activity of these three historical associations provide evidence of the value the community places on its historical heritage. All three societies have substantial membership in proportion with the small population of the towns and regions in question. Additionally, the societies engage in a range of other activities; the Juandah historical society maintains a Heritage information centre, the Banana Shire Historical society has created historic murals, sponsored centenary celebrations, and taken excursions to historical sites, while the folk museum in Theodore acts as a repository of important artefacts and knowledge of the region's past. Such activities highlight the indelible values the communities along the preferred alignment place on their historic heritage and

that despite there being no identified or listed places of heritage significance within the study area such values must be considered carefully.

12.2.3 Contextual History

To assist the understanding of the context of the preferred alignment, the European Contextual History report was completed (see Appendix K). While not intended to be a full and comprehensive history of the region, this report is vital to understanding the historical background to the heritage values of the region and to demonstrate the range of projects, residential developments, and industries that have shaped the locales and districts within the area. As outlined in the Burra Charter discovery of this knowledge is a key step in heritage management.

The study area falls within the grounds of the previous Banana and Taroom Shire Councils. Ludwig Leichhardt was the first European to enter this area on his initial expedition of 1884. Pastoral settlement followed ten years later in both Shires and large pastoral runs came to dominate land use and economic production in the region during its initial settlement. When Queensland became a separate colony in 1859 a raft of land reforms aimed at encouraging closer settlement and population growth saw many of the large runs broken up and subdivided into smaller holdings. To support the growing population small towns such as Taroom evolved to act as administrative centres and hubs for trade. While pastoral pursuits remained seminal, mining, specifically gold, was responsible for the growth of Banana (1858) and Cracow (1916) into substantial settlements.

In the twentieth century both Shires were selected as locations for government funded farming settlement schemes, aimed at increasing the productivity of the land and augmenting the regional population. The Dawson Valley Irrigation Scheme (1926) saw a large swathe of land resumed and sub-divided into smaller lots and the town of Theodore (planned by Walter Burley Griffin) was built on a greenfield site to administer the scheme. Other programs successfully followed. Wandoan was the site for the largest and most successful post World War II soldier settlement scheme which saw over 100 new families settle in the area. All of these agricultural ventures were supported by a combination of Queensland and National government initiatives such as the establishment of a Brigalow Research Centre outside of Theodore to aid the Fitzroy Basin Brigalow Development Scheme that included areas around Taroom.

While the historic predominance of agricultural settlement and land use continues to shape the social and economic character of the region, the increasing influence of coal mining is also becoming recognisable. The town of Banana received a significant population boost as a result of the establishment of the Moura coal mine. Similarly, plans by the Swiss resources company Xstrata to establish a coal mine near Wandoan has seen investment in the town grow significantly. While changes are occurring, much of the region remains characterised by rural settlement patterns with a number of small towns continuing to act as centres of business and community activity for the surrounding hinterland.

12.2.4 Juandah Homestead

Within the proposed study area, there is only one place of heritage significance, the Juandah Homestead site. This site is not affected by the preferred alignment. This site is not listed on any Federal, Queensland, or Local heritage registers and is thus not afforded protection by any legislative or statutory regimes. Nonetheless, the site has significant aesthetic, historic, and social values as defined by the Burra Charter. It is also an important part of the social fabric of the contemporary Wandoan community.

The Juandah Pastoral run was originally a 23,000 acre property taken up in 1849 by Herbert Salwey and Percival Sydney Francis. It passed through a number of owners and was gradually reduced in size as a result of government land reforms. Until the completion of the railway line in 1914 the Juandah Homestead was the nominal centre of commercial and social life for settlers in the southern region of the Taroom Shire. After the site of the original homestead fell into disrepair it was eventually purchased by the Juandah Heritage Society in 1999 and the Society has been committed to the preservation of the various buildings on the site.



Figure 12-1: Original fireplace and Chimney of the Juandah Homestead preserved by the Juandah Historical Society

The Juandah Homestead site consists of a number of original and introduced structures. Central to the Historical Societies conservation work has been the preservation of the original fireplace and chimney of the homestead (see Figure 12-1). After this structure was preserved a number of other buildings including the store, shearing shed, and meat locker have been restored by the Society. In addition other buildings and heritage artefacts, such as the former Wandoan rail station accommodation house have been relocated to the site (see Figure 12-2).



Figure 12-2: The former Wandoan Railway Accommodation at the Juandah Homestead Site

The Juandah Homestead site contains a number of important heritage values. It is of potential state significance as an illustration of the pattern of early European exploration and settlement in Queensland. Complementing this significance the site has associations with the development of the pastoral industry in Queensland. Locally the site is significant as the first place of European settlement in the area and until 1926 the town of Wandoan was known as Juandah. Additionally the homestead is valued by the contemporary, local community around Wandoan as demonstrated by a preservation project of ownership by the Juandah Historical Society since 1999. Most importantly, the homestead remains on the site of original occupation adding to its interpretive value.

12.3 Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The potential impacts on heritage values and advice for mitigation measures are summarised in Table 12-2.

Table 12-2: Potential Impact and Mitigation Measures for Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measure
Unknown places of heritage significance may be disturbed by the proposed Project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If during construction additional structures are discovered, work should cease until an appropriately qualified heritage assessor has been afforded the opportunity to assess any places of possible heritage value.

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measure
<p>Loss or change of character and significance of the cultural landscape within and surrounding the study area.</p> <p>Indirect impacts on rural amenity stem from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • changed land uses in the study area, • disruption of existing views, and • the introduction of new elements into the environment <p>The existing characteristics are the result of the unique historical evolution of the region and preserving such qualities will allow the surrounding landscape to continue to make valuable contributions to the area's heritage values.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended mitigation measures to reduce the potential impacts of these new environmental factors on the landscape's cultural significance are similar to those contained elsewhere in this EIS. They include the implementation of monitoring to ensure the introduction of new visual, noise, and air quality impacts into the environment during the construction and operation phase is carefully managed and the implementation of planning controls to ensure that new elements that detract from the area's rural amenity are not compromised. • In addition, the continuing use of the land for rural production has the potential to be compromised by the construction and operation of the Project. Efforts should be made to liaise with local land owners to find ways to continue agricultural activities during the construction phase and introduce planning controls to ensure the continued viability of agricultural activities.