

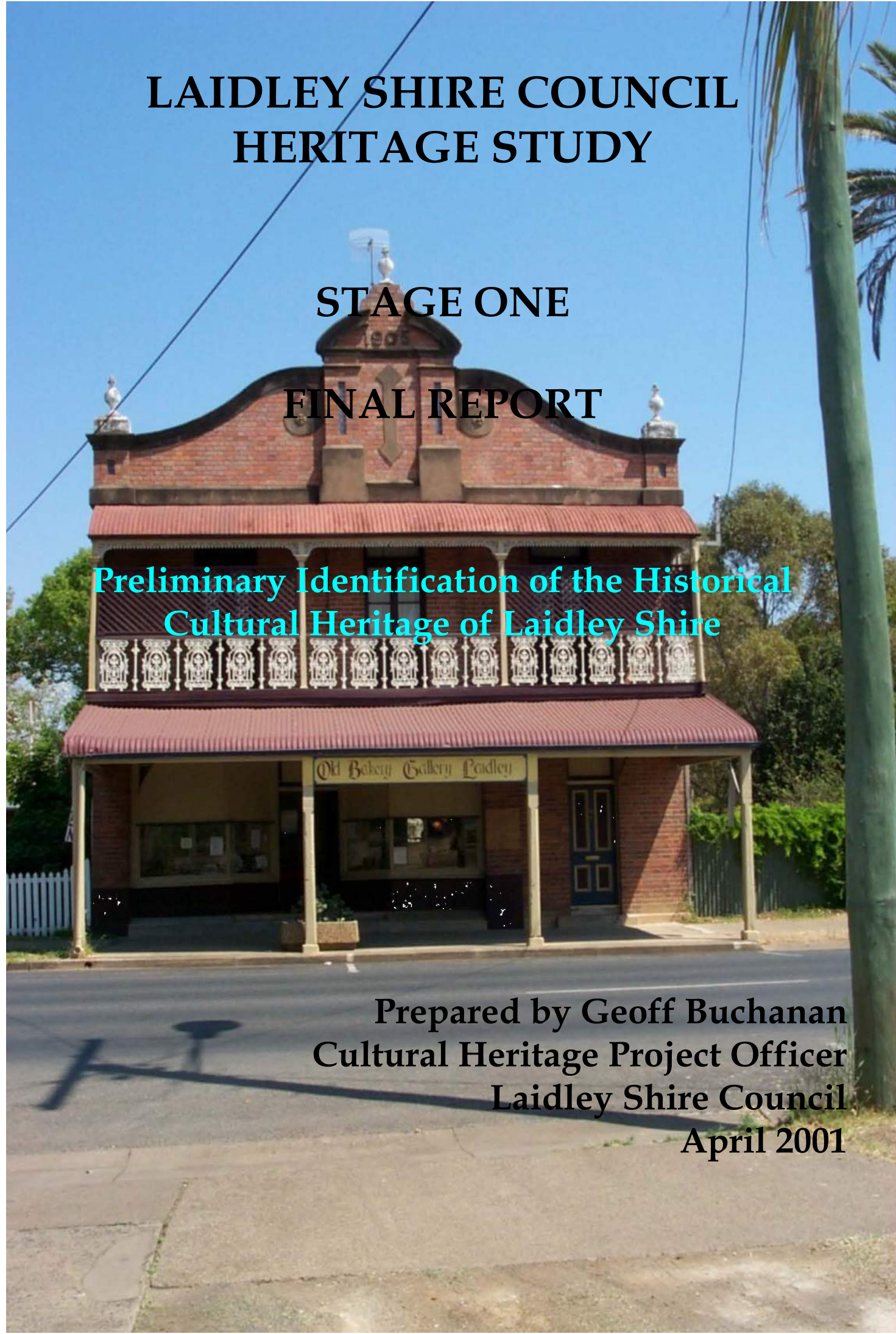
# LAIDLEY SHIRE COUNCIL HERITAGE STUDY

## STAGE ONE

## FINAL REPORT

Preliminary Identification of the Historical  
Cultural Heritage of Laidley Shire

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This report is presented to Laidley Shire Council and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and represents the completion of Stage One of the Laidley Shire Cultural Heritage Study. This report provides the results of the preliminary identification of historical cultural heritage areas and places in Laidley Shire.

The Historical Context Report and this Report on the Preliminary Identification of the Historical Cultural Heritage of Laidley Shire have been developed as tools for future heritage studies and policy development.

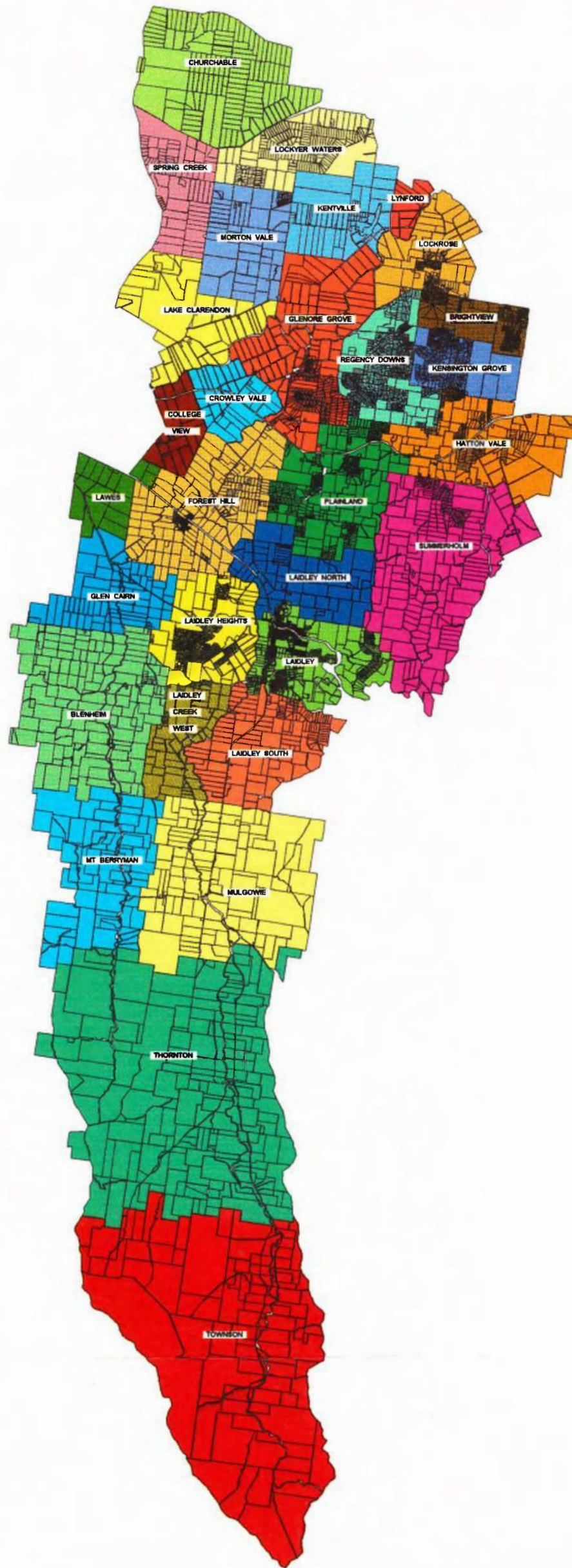
These reports aims to provide the following:

- a basis for further identification and assessment of historical cultural heritage in the Laidley Shire; and
- a basis for the development of Planning Scheme policies in relation to the management of this heritage.

As well as this document, it is recommended that the following key legislation and documents be consulted in the preparation of new Planning Scheme policies relating to historical cultural heritage:

- Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (the Burra Charter);
- Queensland Heritage Act 1992 (Qld);
- Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987 (Qld);
- Integrated Planning Act 1997 (Qld);
- EPA State Interest Planning Policy for Cultural Heritage (Historical) in Planning Schemes;
- EPA Guidelines for Historical and Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management; and
- SEQ Regional Framework for Growth Management 1998.

This report also forms part of the process of information sharing between the EPA and Laidley Shire Council as agreed under the Research Inventory of Historical Places Protocol.



**LOCALITY MAP**

**LAIDLEY SHIRE COUNCIL  
SHIRE PLACE NAMES**



SCALE: 1 : 100000

# REPORT STRUCTURE

<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENTS</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>5</b>
1.1 OBJECTIVES AND PRODUCTS OF THE LAIDLEY SHIRE CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDY.....	5
1.2 REPORT STRUCTURE .....	9
<b>2 BACKGROUND TO STUDY</b> .....	<b>10</b>
2.1 THE VALUE OF HISTORICAL CULTURAL HERITAGE .....	10
2.2 STATE AND REGIONAL DIMENSIONS.....	11
2.2.1 EPA State Interest Planning Policy for Cultural Heritage (Historical).....	11
2.2.2 South East Queensland Regional Framework for Growth Management 1998.....	12
<b>3 THE LAIDLEY HISTORICAL CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE ONE</b> .....	<b>13</b>
3.1 METHODOLOGY .....	14
3.2 LIMITATIONS .....	15
3.3. FINDINGS – DESKTOP AUDIT .....	16
3.3.1 STATE AND NATIONAL REGISTERS .....	16
3.3.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY RESEARCH INVENTORY OF HISTORICAL PLACES (QCHIP) .....	18
3.3.3 STATE AND REGIONAL CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES .....	18
3.4 TOURISM FEATURES .....	23
3.5 FINDINGS - PRELIMINARY COMMUNITY SURVEY .....	25
3.6 FINDINGS – ADDITIONAL SITES .....	28
<b>4. PRIORITIES FOR FURTHER STUDY</b> .....	<b>28</b>
4.1 METHODOLOGICAL CONCERNS.....	28
4.2 HISTORICAL THEMES.....	29
4.3 PLACES AND LANDSCAPES.....	34
4.4 CHARACTER AREAS.....	35
4.5 AREAS OF INTEREST .....	35
<b>5 RECOMMENDATIONS</b> .....	<b>36</b>
5.1 FURTHER STUDY.....	36
5.2 PLANNING SCHEME PROVISIONS/MANAGEMENT .....	36
<b>6 CONCLUSION</b> .....	<b>39</b>
<b>APPENDIX I: TYPOLOGIES OF ASSOCIATED PLACES OF POTENTIAL CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</b> .....	<b>42</b>
<b>APPENDIX II: COMPLETE LIST OF IDENTIFIED KNOWN AND POTENTIAL HISTORICAL CULTURAL HERITAGE IN LAIDLEY SHIRE</b> .....	<b>48</b>
<b>APPENDIX III: MAP OF LAIDLEY SHIRE SHOWING KNOWN AND POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANT HISTORICAL CULTURAL HERITAGE</b> .....	<b>54</b>
<b>APPENDIX IV: LAIDLEY SHIRE ENTRIES IN THE QUEENSLAND HERITAGE REGISTER</b> .....	<b>58</b>
<b>APPENDIX V: EPA RESEARCH INVENTORY OF HISTORICAL PLACES PROTOCOL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY</b> .....	<b>71</b>
<b>APPENDIX VI: LAIDLEY SHIRE ENTRIES IN THE EPA’S RESEARCH INVENTORY OF HISTORICAL PLACES (QCHIP)</b> .....	<b>72</b>

<b>APPENDIX VII: EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS HELD BY THE CULTURAL HERITAGE BRANCH OF THE EPA .....</b>	<b>92</b>
<i>Extract from: Historic Post Offices in Queensland: a National Estate Study (1993), Department of Architecture, University of Queensland.....</i>	<i>93</i>
<i>Extract from: Ward, A and Milner, P (1997) Queensland Railway Heritage Places Study: Stage 2, Department of Environment and Heritage and Queensland Rail.....</i>	<i>98</i>
<i>Extract from: Jenkins, Lesley (1995) Queensland Cultural Data Audit, Department of Environment and Heritage.....</i>	<i>107</i>
<i>Extract from: Blake, T., Kennedy, M., and Pullar, M. in association with Robert Riddell Architect (1996) Queensland Health Heritage Survey, Queensland Health Central Office.....</i>	<i>109</i>
<i>Extract from: Burmester, Paul, Pullar, Margaret, and Kennedy, Michael (1996) Queensland Schools: A Heritage Conservation Study – a report for the Department of Education, Nov 1996.....</i>	<i>115</i>
<i>Extract from: Watson, D. and Stairmand, N (1997) 19<sup>th</sup> Century Community Halls in Queensland – Database Parts 1 and 2, National Trust of Queensland.....</i>	<i>118</i>
<i>Extract from: Kerr, J.S. (1998) Forestry Industry Heritage Places Study: Sawmills and Tramways South Eastern Queensland.....</i>	<i>122</i>
<i>Extract from: CHIEF Database, Research and Coordination Unit, Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, 22 January 2001.....</i>	<i>129</i>
<i>Extract from: Blake, Thom (1996) Queensland Cultural Heritage Context Study: a report for the Cultural Heritage Branch of the Department of Environment.....</i>	<i>140</i>
<b>APPENDIX VIII: COMMUNITY CONSULTATION: INVITATIONS, SURVEY SHEETS, WORKSHOP PROGRAM AND WEB PAGE.....</b>	<b>141</b>
<b>APPENDIX IX: LAIDLEY SHIRE COUNCIL CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDY B R I E F .....</b>	<b>158</b>

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

The Laidley Shire Cultural Heritage Study is being conducted alongside the Town Planning Scheme Review. The purpose of this study is ultimately to identify the Shire's cultural heritage within the new planning scheme and the development of planning scheme policies for its effective and efficient management. This report provides the findings of the preliminary identification of historical cultural heritage within Laidley Shire conducted as part of the first stage of this study.

### **1.1 Objectives and Products of the Laidley Shire Cultural Heritage Study**

This study has been made possible due to funding from The Queensland Community Heritage Incentive Program administered by the Cultural Heritage Branch of the Environmental Protection Agency. Under this program, Laidley Shire Council proposed to identify and document areas and places of potential indigenous and non-indigenous cultural heritage significance. The major objectives of the Laidley Shire Cultural Heritage Assessment are:

- to identify and analyse the cultural heritage of Laidley Shire;
- to define the significance of areas and places;
- to develop a database and GIS identifying areas and places of cultural heritage significance and the reasons for their significance;
- to establish better lines of communication, by consultation and education, between government and the community (both indigenous and non-indigenous), thereby recognising and contributing to the communities knowledge and appreciation of its heritage, and its sense of place and historical continuity;
- to feed into the development of policies that can be included in the new Planning Scheme to protect areas and places of cultural heritage significance within the requirements of the *Integrated Planning Act 1997 (Qld)* and relevant heritage legislation.

For a survey of such a large area, a staged process was recommended by the EPA, which meant that this first stage would not include detailed field survey or significance assessment. The development of policies for the new Planning Scheme is something that will also be dealt with in a future stage. Stage one of the Laidley Shire Cultural Heritage Study commenced on 1 July 2000 and has been restricted to the following:

- historical context study;
- preliminary identification of historic cultural heritage;
- drafting of an agreement between Council and Traditional Owners regarding the identification, assessment and recording of indigenous cultural heritage;
- recommendations for future stages.

So far, the Laidley Shire Cultural Heritage Study has developed the following products:

- a thematic historical overview of the Laidley Shire and typology of associated places to help in the future identification of areas and places of cultural heritage significance;

- a map of registered and potential areas and places of historic cultural heritage significance;
- a register of areas and places of historical cultural heritage significance within Laidley Shire;
- a GIS which can provide summary information as requested on important aspects of cultural heritage areas and places;
- a written report which provides:
  - a description of the methodology used;
  - a hard copy map of identified and potential historical cultural heritage areas and places;
  - proposals for the future direction of cultural heritage identification, assessment and management in Laidley Shire.
- a Draft Indigenous Cultural Heritage Agreement.

The Thematic Historical Overview which formed the first step of the identification process was based on the following principal historic themes and sub-themes set out in Table 1, developed by the Cultural Heritage Branch of the Queensland Environmental Protection Agency.

**TABLE 1: Principal Historic Themes**

<b>Theme</b>	<b>Sub-themes</b>
1. Surveying and exploring the landscape	A. Looking for land with economic potential imposing nomenclature
2. Developing rural economies	A. Establishing pastoral empires B. Conflicting with and displacing indigenous people C. Developing extractive industries D. Encouraging closer settlement E. Encouraging agricultural expansion F. Managing and conserving land, water, flora and fauna G. Encouraging the growth of tourism
3. Developing transport and communication networks	A. Establishing roads and developing road transport services B. Establishing ports C. Developing shipping services D. Establishing and developing post, telegraph and telephone services E. Providing a railway service F. Establishing air services and facilities G. Communicating information
4. Establishing and developing towns	A. Selecting/evolving township sites B. Establishing local government C. Providing public services D. Planning urban environments E. Housing urban populations



5. Developing secondary and tertiary industry	A. Developing manufacturing and heavy industry B. Encouraging the building and construction industry providing services – professional, financial, commercial, hospitality, entertainment, etc
6. Maintaining order	A. Policing and maintaining law and order B. Developing government and public administration C. Defending the country
7. Educating a rural community	A. Establishing schools B. Encouraging adult self-education C. Providing tertiary education
8. Providing health and welfare services	A. Developing health services B. Caring for those in peril or in need C. Providing for the dead
9. Developing social and cultural institutions	A. Establishing places of worship B. Forming secular associations C. Remembering the fallen

Not every theme or sub-theme in the generic model is of importance to the history of Laidley Shire, and the written report is reflective of this.

As part of the thematic historical overview a list of typologies of associated places of potential cultural heritage significance was developed from these historic themes (see Appendix I). Through a desktop audit and community survey the following specific areas and places have also been identified as being significant or as having high potential cultural heritage significance:

- The following places on the Register of the National Estate and the Queensland Heritage Register are of known cultural significance and should be automatically placed in the Laidley Cultural Heritage Register:

**TABLE 2: Places in Laidley Shire on the Register of the National Estate and the Queensland Heritage Register.**

<b>LSC ID</b>	<b>QHR ID</b>	<b>PLACE</b>
HP0004	600649	Forest Hill War Memorial, Gordon St, Forest Hill
HP0003	600650	Lockyer Hotel, cnr Victoria and William Sts, Forest Hill
HP0006	600651	Shop, 3 (sic) Victoria St, Forest Hill
HP0005	600652	Forest Hill Hotel, 38 William St, Forest Hill
HP0002	600653	Exchange Hotel, 134-138 Patrick St, Laidley
HP0007	600654	G Wyman Building, 140-142 Patrick St, Laidley
HP0001	600656	Whitehouse's Bakery (former), 91 Patrick St, Laidley
CL0001	600657	Remains of Old Corduroy Road, Old Toowoomba Rd
HP0008	600655*	Carmody Building, Patrick St, Laidley

\*It should be noted that this place was removed from the QHR after an appeal by the property owner(s).

- The following places and landscapes are of high potential significance and should be provisionally placed on the register pending formal assessment:

**TABLE 3: Places of High Potential Cultural Heritage Significance (indicating related historic theme as per Table 1)**

<b><u>LSC ID</u></b>	<b><u>PLACE</u></b>	<b><u>THEME</u></b>
HP0011	Das Neumann Haus, Laidley	4e
HP0009	Victoria Tunnel and Ascent, Little Liverpool Range	3e
HP0010	Forest Hill Railway Complex, Forest Hill	3e
HP0058	Laidley Railway Complex, Laidley	3e
HP0016	Laidley Post Office, Laidley	3d
HP0039	Laidley War Memorial, Laidley	9c
HP0032	Pioneer Village, Laidley	9b
HP0030	Doorey's Sawmill, Mount Mistake	2c
HP0031	Hancock's Sawmill, Townson	2c
HP0017	Forest Hill State School Residence, Forest Hill	7a
HP0019	Lake Clarendon State School Residence, Lake Clarendon	7a
HP0021	Glenore Grove State School Residence, Glenore Grove	7a
HP0018	Laidley Central State School, Laidley	7a
HP0020	Blenheim State School, Blenheim	7a
HP0047	Laidley Cemetery, Laidley	8c
HP0034	St. Saviors Church, Laidley	9a
HP0035	St. Patricks Church/Catholic Precinct, Laidley	9a
HP0013	Masonic Hall, Laidley	9b
HP0040	Forest Hill School of Arts, Forest Hill	7b
CL0005	Narda Lagoon (incl. suspension bridge),	1;4a

	Laidley	
CL0017	Mulgowie Spur Line	3e
CL0011	Scenic Rim Aesthetic Precinct	2f

- The following are of high potential significance as Character Areas:

**TABLE 4: Character Areas of High Potential Cultural Significance**

<u>LSC ID</u>	<u>AREA</u>
CA001	Patrick Street, Laidley
CA002	Railway-William St Precinct, Laidley
CA004	Old Township Site, Laidley
CA003	Forest Hill township, Forest Hill

- All other areas and places identified during this preliminary study should be regarded as being of potential significance until it is shown otherwise.

A full list of the areas and places identified during stage one of the study and a map of the Shire showing these are presented in Appendices II and III respectively.

## 1.2 Report Structure

This report outlines the findings of the preliminary identification of the historical cultural heritage of Laidley Shire. This document provides Laidley Shire Council with a reference point for further stages in the study, namely further identification and assessment of cultural heritage and the development of Planning Scheme policies for the protection of these areas and places.

Chapter 2 of the report provides a background to the study. Section 2.1 defines cultural heritage and its value at an international, national, State and local level. Section 2.2 provides a guide to policy makers in terms of the State and regional dimensions which need to be addressed in local cultural heritage management.

Chapter 3 provides details of the preliminary identification of areas and places of known and potential historical cultural heritage significance within Laidley Shire. The methodology and limitations of the preliminary study are outlined, followed by details of areas and places identified at the national, State, regional and local level.

Chapter 4 identifies the areas and places of known and high potential significance and details the priorities for further study of the historical cultural heritage of the Shire.

Chapter 5 provides recommendations regarding the development of the Laidley Shire Cultural Heritage Register, further identification and assessment, and the development of Planning Scheme measures to ensure that cultural heritage values are effectively managed.

Chapter 6 concludes that Laidley Shire now has a valuable database which should be maintained as a dynamic record of the cultural heritage of the Shire. Further identification and assessment is still required, however, and should be carried out guidance from the EPA and possible assistance from the University of Queensland. In terms of preparation of

Planning Scheme policies, much guidance is provided by the EPA in its State Interest Planning Policy for Cultural Heritage (Historical) and its Guidelines for Historical and Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management. Reference, however, should also be made to the SEQ Regional Framework for Growth Management 1998, the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, and relevant legislation in the development of policies relating to the effective management of the Shire's historical cultural heritage.

The cultural heritage of Laidley Shire is of vital importance to the community, to its sense of identity and its sense of continuity with the past. The heritage of the Shire is also a valuable economic asset in terms of tourism. The effective management of this heritage will bring many benefits, both social and economic, to the present and future people of the Shire as it continues to change and develop over time.

## **2 BACKGROUND TO STUDY**

### **2.1 THE VALUE OF HISTORICAL CULTURAL HERITAGE**

Cultural heritage is about the past in the present, continuity and change, the private and the public, the tangible fabric of a place and the intangible social meanings associated with that fabric. As such cultural heritage is a complex issue, especially when it comes to questions of preservation and conservation. To this end, the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter provides national guiding principles for conserving places of cultural heritage significance which attempt to address these issues. Laidley Shire Council will use this document in the plan making process as it relates to the conservation and management of historical cultural heritage places.

The values of cultural heritage are recognised at an international (Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter), national (Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975 (Cth)) and State level (Queensland Heritage Act 1992 (Qld) and Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987 (Qld)). At each of these levels, cultural significance is defined slightly differently, but all recognise the following broad Burra Charter categories of cultural significance:

- Aesthetic value: aspects of sensory perception, including the form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric, the smells and sounds associated with the place and its use;
- Historic value: encompasses the history of aesthetics, science and society, and therefore to a large extent underlies all cultural heritage values;
- Scientific value: relates to the rarity, quality or representativeness of a place and its ability to contribute further substantial information;
- Social value: embraces the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group.

Cultural heritage can be seen as those aspects, both tangible and intangible, of our past that we value in the present and wish to pass on to the future. The EPA defines cultural heritage (historical) as:

“Areas or places of cultural heritage significance such as areas or places of aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social or technological significance to present, past or future generations”.

Cultural heritage places (historical) are defined as

“those features of the landscape that have value to a community as evidence of historical development and use and contribute to a sense of identity. They can be part of a character area or an individual place.”

At a community workshop held in Laidley in October 2000, participants defined cultural heritage as:

- buildings and places significant to the history and social development of Laidley Shire;
- places of importance to the local people and/or to the nation, measured not in terms of economics or political value, but social value;
- lifestyles and changes in housing, food, work, clothing etc;
- places where people can learn about the past;
- revolving around the way of life of the area.

At the local level, cultural heritage is of social value in terms of contributing to present and future generations' sense of identity and continuity with the past. It is also of economic value to the community in terms of tourism.

Management of cultural heritage at the local government level requires the recognition of the whole spectrum of significance (i.e. local, regional, national and international social, historical, aesthetic, scientific and indigenous values). In line with the Burra Charter, the primary focus of local cultural heritage management should be on the retention of the cultural significance of an area or place. The Integrated Planning Act 1997 (Qld) makes it essential for local government to ensure that this is done in order to satisfy State and regional concerns.

## **2.2 STATE AND REGIONAL DIMENSIONS**

The Integrated Planning Act 1997 (Qld) requires all local government planning schemes to coordinate and integrate State and regional dimensions of core matters. Valuable features, which incorporate areas and places of cultural heritage significance, are included under these core matters as they are defined in Schedule 1 of the Act. As such, State and regional dimensions of historical cultural heritage must be recognized in the development of planning schemes and the effects, or potential effects of decisions made which may affect these State and regional interests must be properly considered in local government planning and assessment functions.

The following gives key details regarding State and regional dimensions of historical cultural heritage management at the local government level.

### ***2.2.1 EPA State Interest Planning Policy for Cultural Heritage (Historical)***

The EPA State Interest Planning Policy for Cultural Heritage (Historical) in Planning Schemes recommends the following:

- Places or areas of known historical cultural heritage value (including sites on the Queensland Heritage Register), should be identified in local government areas and represented spatially or listed in planning schemes;
- For local government areas where:

- comprehensive historical heritage surveys have not been undertaken; or
- partial surveys have been undertaken and potential, but as yet unidentified, State interest may still exist:

Potential areas or sites of historical cultural heritage value should be identified spatially in planning schemes in consultation with the Environmental Protection Agency. Planning schemes should also require appropriate investigation of likely impacts on historical values where development is proposed in a place of potential historical value;

- Places/areas of identified and potential historical cultural heritage should be protected through appropriate planning scheme provisions;
- Any material change of use (start of a new use) on land adjacent to places entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, or building or operational works within five meters of the registered place which could significantly impact on its cultural heritage values, should be assessable development in the planning scheme, and any potential detrimental impacts including cumulative impacts managed through appropriate codes or other mechanisms in the planning scheme (for example making them impact assessable);
- Planning schemes should address relevant historical cultural heritage provisions and commitments of any final Regional Framework for Growth Management (RFGM) and regional plans, applicable to the area, to protect historical cultural heritage values;
- Planning schemes should include provisions which ensure the Environmental Protection Agency is notified should parts of the Queensland Estate with historical significance in respect of which there is no identifiable legal owner be found during development and maintenance activities.

### **2.2.2 South East Queensland Regional Framework for Growth Management 1998**

The South East Queensland Regional Framework for Growth Management 1998 contains the following objectives, principles and priority actions relating to the management of cultural heritage within the region:

- Section 5 Regional Landscape

#### Objective

To protect, through equitable processes, the regionally significant open space of South East Queensland for present and future generations.

#### Principle 5.5

Local Government planning schemes will incorporate the regional landscape strategy lands and protect land having regional significance for...cultural heritage and social significance to a community;

#### Priority Action 5.5

Ensure areas referred to in Principle 5.5 are identified and protected in Local Government planning schemes;

- Section 11 Livability

#### Objective

To ensure South East Queensland is known for its livability, natural environment and economic viability.

Principle 11.3

Developing, sustaining and enhancing a sense of place, identity and continuity should be a basic component of planning in the region;

Priority Action 11.7

Develop and implement programs in urban, rural residential and rural areas which encourage a sense of community participation, ownership and identity;

- Section 12 Cultural Development

Objective

To ensure that the region's diverse cultural resources and skills are utilized in the future planning and development of South East Queensland.

Principle 12.1

The diverse cultural resources, needs and opportunities of the region should be taken into account in planning activities throughout the region;

Principle 12.2

The integral part that indigenous cultures play in regional cultural development should be recognized in planning activities throughout the region;

Principle 12.3

Sites and traditions of cultural and heritage significance in both built and natural environments should be identified and conserved;

Priority Action 12.7

Develop and maintain local registers of significant places and sites and traditions using studies such as the SEQ Cultural Heritage Places Study.

Registers are to be developed and maintained in collaboration with people who have historical associations or traditional links to the land;

Priority Action 12.8

Investigate the development of regional and local land use consultation and planning agreements with people who have traditional links to the land;

Priority Action 12.9

Use the SEQ region's diverse cultural and heritage resources to maintain and enhance its special character, image and diversity for the benefit of residents and visitors.

### **3 THE LAIDLEY HISTORICAL CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE ONE**

The following provides details of the methodology, limitations and findings of the preliminary identification of the historical cultural heritage of Laidley Shire. It should be noted that a full list of places identified through this study is shown in Appendix II

### 3.1 METHODOLOGY

As described in the EPA's Guidelines for Historical and Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management, the most effective surveys of local historical cultural heritage adopt a three-step process:

- a) Preparation of an historical context report;
- b) Identification of places of potential cultural heritage significance; and
- c) Assessment of cultural heritage significance.

Stage one of the Laidley Shire Cultural Heritage Study aimed to complete the first step (a) and begin the second step (b) of this process. The process of identification and assessment of the historical cultural heritage of the Shire will be an ongoing one. A major product of stage one of the study is a preliminary inventory of the historical cultural heritage of Laidley Shire.

Two major activities were involved in the preliminary identification of areas and places of known and potential historical cultural heritage significance in the Laidley Shire:

#### 1. Desktop audit

A desktop audit was carried out to identify what areas and places within the Shire are listed on the national and State registers as well as those areas and places which have been identified through State and regional studies. The national and State registers were searched as were the QCHIP database and cultural heritage study reports held by the Cultural Heritage Branch of the EPA. The audit also took into account those areas and places noted in tourist information concerning the Shire at a local and regional level.

Data gathered during the development of the historical context report was also considered.

#### 2. Community consultation

The community survey was an attempt to identify areas and places of local social, historical, aesthetic, scientific and other significance. The survey involved a community meeting, followed one month later by a community workshop. Approximately 200 individuals, groups and businesses were invited to the community meeting via a mail out; 40 individuals, groups and businesses were invited to the community workshop via a mail out and phone calls. Both of these events were also advertised in the local paper, welcoming all to attend. In addition to these events, public displays were set up, regular articles and progress reports were written for the local press, and an internet site was established, all of which sought public feedback on what people saw as the valuable cultural heritage features of Laidley Shire.

The meeting and workshop surveys were developed in view of those conducted as part of the RFA's National Estate Social Estate Social Values project (Kowald 1998) and the "What's Important About Our Town" model developed by Meredith Walker and published by the National Trust of Queensland.

40 people attended the community meeting which was held on Monday 18<sup>th</sup> September, 2000, and 20 people attended the community workshop held on Wednesday 18<sup>th</sup> October, 2000. In total 25 people completed the community survey sheets or otherwise nominated their top 20 or top 5 cultural heritage areas or places.



A trial nomination form was later developed and made available to the public to enable ongoing identification of areas and places of local cultural heritage significance by the community itself. Survey and nomination forms used, event outlines and other material related to the community survey are included in Appendix VIII.

No attempt was made to formally assess the significance of any places identified although both community survey and nomination forms asked for historical information and statements of significance. Due to this it is recommended that only those places on the National and State registers be formally registered at this stage. Those places identified in State and regional surveys and those identified locally will require formal assessment to determine their level of significance and their registration status.

### **3.2 LIMITATIONS**

The following limitations of the preliminary identification stage should be noted and considered in the event of any future identification or assessment of the historical cultural heritage of Laidley Shire:

- 3.2.1 In relation to the tourist publication audit it should be noted that some areas or places have tourist value for reasons other than cultural heritage tourism, e.g. recreational value;
- 3.2.2 With a community survey response rate of only 25 out of a population of approximately 13,500 (0.2%) it is doubtful that the inventory compiled can be seen as a comprehensive list of places areas and places that are significant to the community;
- 3.2.3 The meeting and workshop were only held in Laidley, not in the other townships within the Shire;
- 3.2.4 Although input from non-traditional information sources such as schools, retirement homes, longstanding residents and property owners was sought, little was received;
- 3.2.5 Whilst the attendees at the community meeting was highly representative of the community, two groups were significant in their absence, namely youth and Indigenous representatives;
- 3.2.6 Despite invitations being sent to a number of community groups, the attendance at the community workshop was largely made up from members of the Laidley and District Historical Society;
- 3.2.7 Time did not allow for thorough identification of areas and places, for example, many features identified by the community have not been fully documented (i.e. no photographs, location details, matching with historical themes has not been provided in many instances);
- 3.2.8 No formal field survey was undertaken as part of stage one.

Given these limitations the inventory compiled so far should not be considered as a definitive list of the historical cultural heritage places of Laidley Shire.

### 3.3. FINDINGS – DESKTOP AUDIT

#### 3.3.1 STATE AND NATIONAL REGISTERS

##### Register of the National Estate

The Australian Heritage Commission maintains the Register of the National Estate, which encompasses places of historic, natural and indigenous cultural heritage significance. Seven places of historic significance have been listed on the Register of the National Estate Database. Four places are registered, the other three are indicative. “Indicative” means that:

“data provided to or obtained by the Commission has been entered into the database and the place is at some stage in the assessment process. The Commission has not made a decision on whether the place should be entered in the Register.”

It should be noted that s. 30 of the Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975 (Cth) provides limited protection for places which are on the Register and in Commonwealth ownership. There is no real protection for those places in State, local government or private ownership which are included in the Register of the National Estate because, under the terms of the Australian Constitution, land use decisions rest with the States.

The following places were recorded on the database as at 1 February, 2001:

**TABLE 5: Places in Laidley Shire entered on the Register of the National Estate**

<b>Indicative - Historic</b>	
017182	Das Neumann Haus, cnr Patrick and William Sts, Laidley
008703	Laidley – Corduroy Road (former), Part of Old Toowoomba-Ipswich Road, 1km south-west of Laidley
008704	William and Victoria Streets Group, Forest Hill, 50 and 52 Victoria St, and 1 William St, Forest Hill, comprising Lockyer Hotel (52 Victoria St), former Queensland National Bank (50 Victoria St), and Forest Hill Hotel (1 William St)
<b>Indicative – Natural</b>	
008588	Scenic Rim National Parks, Stretching from south of Laidley in the north along the Great Dividing Range to the Queensland/New South Wales border and then eastwards along the McPherson Range to the coast.
<b>Registered - Historic</b>	
016143	Forest Hill War Memorial, cnr Gordon and Victoria Sts, Forest Hill
008701	Laidley Bakery (former), 91 Patrick St, Laidley
008702	Lockyer Hotel, 52 Victoria St, Forest Hill
008700	Patrick St Group, 134-156 Patrick St, Laidley, comprising Exchange Hotel (134-138 Patrick St), G Wyman Building (140-142 Patrick St), and Carmody Building (144-156 Patrick St)
<b>Registered – Natural</b>	
008588	Mt Beau-Brummel Environmental Park, part of the Little Liverpool Range on the eastern edge of the Laidley Valley
008584	Mt Mistake National Park, 23km south-south-west of Laidley

## Queensland Heritage Register

The Queensland Heritage Register was established in 1992 under the provisions of the Queensland Heritage Act 1992 (Qld). The Register is maintained by the Queensland Heritage Council, which is appointed by the Minister for Environment and Heritage under the provisions of the Act. The Cultural Heritage Branch of the Environmental Protection Agency assists the Heritage Council in the administration and maintenance of the Heritage Register.

As at 1 February 2001, the Queensland Heritage Register contained eight permanently registered places and one nominated place (which has been demolished since its nomination). One place, previously registered, has been removed from the Register. They are as follows:

**TABLE 6: Places in Laidley Shire entered in the Queensland Heritage Register**

<b>Nominated</b>	
601738	Pedestrian Overhead Rail Footbridge, Patrick St, Laidley (demolished)
<b>Permanent</b>	
600649	Forest Hill War Memorial, Gordon St, Forest Hill
600650	Lockyer Hotel, cnr Victoria and William Sts, Forest Hill
600651	Shop, 3 (sic) Victoria St, Forest Hill
600652	Forest Hill Hotel, 38 William St, Forest Hill
600653	Exchange Hotel, 134-138 Patrick St, Laidley
600654	G Wyman Building, 140-142 Patrick St, Laidley
600656	Whitehouse's Bakery (former), 91 Patrick St, Laidley
600657	Remains of Old Corduroy Road, Old Toowoomba Rd between the intersections with Head Rd and Mulgowie Rd.
<b>Removed</b>	
600655	Carmody Building, Patrick St, Laidley

Appendix IV contains full register entries for the above permanently registered places except for those for which entries are currently being reviewed.

## National Trust of Queensland Register

In 1990 the Queensland Government adopted the National Trust of Queensland's register of heritage places as an interim schedule of 971 protected historic places pending the introduction of State heritage legislation.

At the proclamation of the Queensland Heritage Act 1992 (Qld) these 971 places formed the basis of the Queensland Heritage Register.

The eight permanent entries in the Queensland Heritage Register for Laidley Shire came across from the National Trust of Queensland's register in 1992.

The only additional place appearing on the National Trust of Queensland Register is the Carmody Building which is included under the following entry:

LDY 02/003 Patrick St Group Precinct, Patrick St, Laidley

### **3.3.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY RESEARCH INVENTORY OF HISTORICAL PLACES (QCHIP)**

Laidley Shire Council, through a protocol agreement with the EPA, gained access to information contained in the EPA's historical research inventory (QCHIP). A copy of the protocol is supplied in Appendix V. The actual inventory entries are supplied in Appendix VI. The inventory is made up largely of areas and places identified in State and regional study reports held by the Cultural Heritage Branch of the EPA. The places identified in this inventory do not have any formal Government recognition or status as they have not been subject to formal assessment in relation to potential heritage values. The places identified in QCHIP are presented here to assist in the future assessment of heritage places and character areas within the Shire.

The following places were listed in the Historic Inventory Record as at 1 February, 2001:

**TABLE 7: Places listed in the EPA's Research Inventory of Historical Places (QCHIP).**

<b>ID</b>	<b>PLACE NAME AND LOCATION</b>
2420	Victoria Tunnel and Ascent, Little Liverpool Range
2422	Forest Hill Railway Complex, Railway St, Forest Hill
4003	Das Neumann Haus, cnr Patrick and William Sts, Laidley
5384	Laidley Hospital, William St, Laidley
5385	Main Block (Laidley Hospital), William St, Laidley
5386	Nurses quarters (Laidley Hospital), William St, Laidley
5387	Staff quarters (Laidley Hospital), William St, Laidley
5388	Former maternity wing (Laidley Hospital), William St, Laidley

### **3.3.3 STATE AND REGIONAL CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES**

The following provides a summary of State-wide and regional cultural heritage study reports held by the Cultural Heritage Branch of the EPA and includes lists of areas and places in Laidley Shire identified therein. The places identified in these studies (unless already registered) do not have any formal Government recognition or status as they have not been subject to formal assessment in relation to potential heritage values. The places listed here are presented to assist in the future assessment of heritage places and character areas within the Shire. The places listed should also assist the EPA in updating QCHIP records for Laidley Shire. The reports are listed primarily in chronological order and then by theme. Details of relevant findings, assessments or recommendations taken from some of these reports\* are provided in Appendix VII.

#### **3.3.2.1 STATE SURVEYS**

##### **Historic Post Offices in Queensland: a National Estate Study\* 1983**

- prepared by the Department of Architecture, University of Queensland, with National Estate grant funding

*Summary:*

This report gives descriptions and comments about architectural typologies of Post Office buildings. Laidley Post Office is identified as representative of a type and period of building. The report includes architectural illustrations of the Laidley Post Office building. Also included in this report is a discussion of the general cultural significance of Post Offices which would provide a useful aid in any assessment of the Laidley Post Office.

**Queensland Historical Mining Sites vol. 1-4**1992

- prepared by Ruth S Kerr for the Department of Environment and Heritage

*Summary:*

This identifies historical mining sites throughout Queensland. No sites are identified within Laidley Shire.

**Queensland Rail Heritage Report** July 1993

- prepared by John D Kerr for the Department of Environment and Heritage and Queensland Rail

*Summary:*

This report includes an inventory of significant rail heritage in Queensland. Although the Laidley Valley/Mulgowie Branch is mentioned in the report's text, no sites within Laidley Shire are listed within the inventory.

**Queensland Railway Heritage Places Study: Stage 2\***April 1997

- prepared by Andrew Ward and Dr Peter Milner for the Department of Environment and Heritage and Queensland Rail, with National Estate grants funding

*Summary:*

Two railway heritage places within Laidley Shire were identified in this report:

- Victoria Tunnel and Ascent, Little Liverpool Range
- Forest Hill Railway Complex

A major focus of this report was on historic rail bridges in Queensland. No bridges were identified in the Laidley Shire.

**Salute the Brave: A Pictorial Record of Queensland War Memorials** 1994

- prepared by Shirley and Trevor McIvor and published by USQ Press: Toowoomba

*Summary:*

This book provides a pictorial record of Queensland war memorials, some information on types of memorials, and details of refurbishments and alterations to specific memorials. Sites within Laidley Shire noted in this book are:

- Laidley War Memorial (Obelisk, Gates and Park);
- Laidley Hall Honour Board;
- Laidley Pool; and
- Forest Hill War Memorial.

#### **Queensland Cultural Data Audit\*** November 1995

- prepared by Lesley Jenkins for the Department of Environment and Heritage.

##### *Summary:*

This audit of cultural heritage data focused primarily on forest districts in Queensland. Many of the sites identified are related to the timber industry. Two sites are identified as being of potential significance within the Laidley Shire:

- Doorey's Sawmill, Main Camp, portions 7, 8, 11 and 19 (160 acres on top of the mountain), Mt Mistake range;
- Hancock's Sawmill, Laidley Creek on portion 21, Mt Mistake range.

#### **Queensland Health Heritage Survey\*** June 1996

- prepared by Thom Blake, Michael Kennedy, Margaret Pullar in association with Robert Riddell Architect for Queensland Health Central Office

##### *Summary:*

This report includes historical details relating to Laidley Hospital (formerly Laidley District Hospital) and its associated buildings including the main block, nurses quarters, staff quarters and the former maternity wing. The report includes brief assessments of the cultural significance of these buildings. The report concludes that these are not significant.

#### **Queensland Schools: A Heritage Conservation Study\*** November 1996

- prepared by Paul Burmester, Margaret Pullar and Michael Kennedy for the Queensland Department of Education

##### *Summary:*

This was a desktop study that identified school and associated building types. The report provides a useful analysis of the significance of schools and associated buildings and would be useful in the assessment of the cultural significance of schools within the Shire.

Schools and associated buildings within the Laidley Shire identified for further study in the report were:

- Forest Hill State School residence (1895, type B/R1)
- Laidley Central State School (1907, type B/T6)
- Lake Clarendon State School residence (1901, type C/R3)
- Bleinheim (sic) State School (1934, type E/T1)
- Glenore Grove State School (1922, type C/R1)

### **Queensland Cultural Heritage Context Study\* December 1996**

- prepared by Thom Blake for the Cultural Heritage Branch of the Department of Environment

#### *Summary:*

This study provides a thematic historical overview for the whole State. The report makes recommendations for further studies including a table summarising how adequately historical themes are represented on the Queensland Heritage Register and priorities for further studies. This table is included in Appendix ?

### **19<sup>th</sup> Century Community Halls in Queensland – Database Parts 1 and 2\* 1997**

- prepared by Donald Watson and Nicola Stairmand for the National Trust of Queensland.

#### *Summary:*

This desktop study provides a database containing details of community halls constructed in Queensland in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Three halls are identified in the Laidley Shire, however, two of these (\*) have been demolished or removed:

<b>RECORD</b>	<b>PLACE</b>	<b>LOCALITY</b>
146	Victoria Hall*	Laidley
147	School of Arts*	Laidley
534	Masonic Hall	Laidley

### **Prefabricated World War 2 Structures in Queensland July 1997**

- prepared by Margaret Pullar for the National Trust of Queensland.

#### *Summary:*

This report provides details of an audit of prefabricated WWII structures in Queensland. No sites are identified in Laidley Shire.

### **Queensland Historical Burial Places Study 1997**

- prepared by Godden Mackay Heritage Consultants for the Department of Environment and Heritage, with National Estate grant funding

#### *Summary:*

This report established an inventory of Queensland burial grounds. The community consultation involved in the preparation of this report did not involve input from any groups from Laidley Shire. Previously recorded cemeteries listed in the report's inventory include two within Laidley Shire:

- Laidley Cemetery (recorded by CITEC 22/3/1994)
- Forest Hill Cemetery (recorded by CITEC 22/3/1994)

### 3.3.2.2 REGIONAL SURVEYS

#### **The National Estate in the Moreton and Wide Bay-Burnett Regions, South-East Queensland and recommendations on its management 1976 (revised edition)**

- prepared by Queensland Museum for the Queensland Co-ordinator General, with National Estate grant funding, and edited by Patricia Mather

#### *Summary:*

This report discusses historical cultural heritage issues and formulated recommendations. The report does not include a survey of sites, however, it includes a list of places within the region included on the National Trust of Queensland Register.

#### **South East Queensland 2001 Region Cultural Heritage Places Study 1995**

- prepared by the Applied History Centre, Department of History, University of Queensland

#### *Summary:*

This report provides a useful thematic historical analysis, bibliography and chronology for the South East Queensland region.

#### **Forestry Industry Heritage Places Study: Sawmills and Tramways South Eastern Queensland\* Jan 1998**

- prepared by John S Kerr

#### *Summary:*

This study provides an overview of sawmilling operations in the region, including some historical information relating to the Laidley Shire. The report provides an inventory of sawmills and tramways including the following places, proprietors and years of operation in Laidley Shire – Beerburrum Forestry District:

**TABLE 8: Sawmills and Operators in the Laidley Shire**

<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>OPERATOR</b>	<b>PERIOD</b>
Hatton Vale	Timm and McAlom	1916-1916
Kentville	William Denning	1915-1915
Kentville	Albert Muckett	1923-1924
Laidley	Bromiley and Co	1911-1916
Laidley	Doorey (as a yard)	1885-1906
	H. Fleischmann and Co.	
	H.J. Hodges and James Walton	
	H and S. Hodges	
	H. James	
Laidley	Hood Brothers	1933-1941
	Manitzki	
	W.F. Staatz	
Laidley	Edward Morton	1913-1916
Laidley near Narda Lagoon	Albert Muckert	1936-1997
Mount Mistake	Alfred Doorey	1879-1881
Townson	Hancock	1947-1950



(GPS coordinates are given only for Hancock's mill)

The report also includes a site visit report on *Hancock's Townson Mill*. This site report provides site location, recommended heritage boundaries, history, site description (including layout sketch) and condition, assessment of significance and recommendations.

### **National Estate: Historic, Social and Aesthetic Values in the South East Queensland Bio-geographic Region 1998**

- prepared by the Regional Forest Assessment Unit, Queensland Department of Environment, in a joint project with the Commonwealth Comprehensive Regional Assessment of forests in the South East Queensland bio-geographic region

#### *Summary:*

This report identified places of historic value in the region through primary, secondary, and oral research, and field survey. Workshops and sub-consultancies were used to identify places of social and aesthetic value.

### **Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Places in the Forests of South East Queensland: Database of Sites\* 1999**

- prepared by the Regional Forest Assessment Unit. The custodian of this (CHIEF) database as at 1 February 2001 is Dr Judy Powell, Senior Planner, Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service.

#### *Summary:*

Although 21 entries do appear under a search for "Laidley Shire", the majority of these sites are not within the Shire, but are in bordering areas. Most sites identified are within Main Range National Park. Within the database the entry most relevant to Laidley Shire is the *Scenic Rim Aesthetic Precinct*, categorised in the database as a cultural landscape.

## **3.4 TOURISM FEATURES**

As part of the preliminary identification of historical cultural heritage in Laidley Shire an audit was taken of eight local and regional tourist publications. This was an attempt to capture the tourism value of cultural heritage places within the Shire.

The following publications were used in the audit:

- Brochures
  - "Ipswich Area 2000 Tourist Guide"
  - "Queensland's Lockyer Valley: The Valley of Variety"
  - "Laidley Shire"
  - "Laidley: Queensland's Country Garden"
  - "Laidley Heritage Trails Self Guided Tours"
  - "101 enjoyable things to do when relaxing in and around Laidley Shire in the Lockyer Valley"
- Articles
  - "Heart of the Valley" in South East Queensland Tourism, p.12, April 1999.

- Books
  - “Heritage Trails of the Great South East” produced by the Queensland Environmental Protection Agency, September 2000.

From these publications the following areas and places were identified. The number in the right hand column indicates how many out of the eight publications used each area or place was either mentioned or shown in.

**TABLE 9: Tourism features of known and potential cultural heritage significance**

PLACE	LOCATION	NO. OF REFERENCE
Das Beumann Haus	Cnr Patrick and William Streets, Laidley	8
Pioneer Village	Drayton Street, Laidley	7
Narda Lagoon/Lions Park	Drayton Street, Laidley	6
Lake Dyer	Laidley	6
Former Bakery	91 Patrick Street, Laidley	5
Lockyer Hotel	Forest Hill	5
Forest Hill Hotel	Forest Hill	5
Rural Scenery	Laidley Shire	4
Apostolic Church	Hatton Vale	3
Mt Castle	Townson	3
Exchange Hotel	Patrick Street, Laidley	3
Forest Hill War Memorial		3
St Saviors Church	Laidley	3
St Patrick’s Church/Catholic Precinct		3
Suspension Bridge	Narda Lagoon	3
Patrick Street Streetscape	Laidley	2
Laidley Cultural Centre		2
Denbigh Farm	Thornton	2
Lake Clarendon		2
Laidley War Memorial		2
Recreation Reserve	Laidley	2
Cunningham’s Crest Lookout		2
Queensland National Hotel	Patrick Street, Laidley	2
Laidley Cemetery		2
Hotel Laidley	Patrick Street, Laidley	2
Cunningham Memorial	Drayton Street, Laidley	2
G Wyman Building	Patrick Street, Laidley	2
Laidley Valley	Laidley Shire	2
Laidley Hospital	William Street, Laidley	2
Uniting Church	Patrick Street, Laidley	2
Forest Hill School of Arts	Forest Hill	2
Centenary Park	Mulgowie Road, Thornton	1
Victoria Tunnel and Ascent	Little Liverpool Range	1
Masonic Hall	Cnr Orton and Spicer Streets, Laidley	1
Laidley Post Office	Patrick Street, Laidley	1
Grain Silos	Forest Hill	1
Forest Hill State School	Forest Hill	1
Schultz’s Lookout	Blenheim	1

Bicentennial Trail	Thornton	1
ANZAC Memorial Park	Hatton Vale	1
The Whole Youth Centre	William Street, Laidley	1
Crosby Camp Crossing		1
Former Marsden's Studio	Patrick Street, Laidley	1
GJ Buckley's Solicitors	Patrick Street, Laidley	1
Geisemann's Building	Patrick Street, Laidley	1
CW Hooper & Hooper	Patrick Street, Laidley	1
Laidley Library	Patrick Street, Laidley	1
Goodwin and Storr	Patrick Street, Laidley	1
Laidley Railway Complex	Pike Street, Laidley	1
Queenslander Homes in precinct	Spicer, Orton, William and Ambrose Streets, Laidley	1
Lutheran Church	Plainland	1
Snar's Dairy Farm	Cnr Patrick and Hayes Streets, Laidley	1
Alan Cunningham's survey route	Laidley Shire	1
Baptist Church	Samuel Street, Laidley	1
Mount Mistake	Townson	1
Forest Hill Railway Station		1
Former Queensland National Bank	Forest Hill	1

### 3.5 FINDINGS - PRELIMINARY COMMUNITY SURVEY

As part of this first stage of the Laidley Cultural Heritage Assessment a preliminary community survey was conducted in order to identify those cultural heritage areas and places valued by the local community. People were asked through a number of media to identify their top twenty places and then provide further details on their top five places. From November 2000, the public has also been invited to nominate places for the Laidley Historical Cultural Heritage Register, but at the time of producing this report no nominations have been received. The numbers in the final two columns represent the number of times the area or place appeared on top 20 and top 5 lists respectively.

**TABLE 10: Places identified by the community as being of potential cultural heritage significance**

PLACE	LOCATION	TOP 20	TOP 5
Victoria Tunnel and Ascent	Little Liverpool Range	10	4
St. Saviors Church	Laidley	10	2
Narda Lagoon	Drayton Street, Laidley	10	2
Pioneer Village	Drayton Street, Laidley	8	3
St Patrick's Church/Catholic Precinct	John Street, Laidley	8	0
Laidley Railway Complex	Pike Street, Laidley	8	1
Mulgowie Hotel	Mulgowie	8	0
Uniting Church	Patrick Street, Laidley	7	1
Former Bakery	91 Patrick Street, Laidley	6	3
Das Neumann Haus	Cnr Patrick & William Streets, Laidley	6	4
Laidley Hospital	William Street, Laidley	6	0
Mt Castle	Townson	6	0
Laidley Cemetery	Laidley	6	0
Laidley Post Office	Patrick Street, Laidley	5	1

Masonic Hall	Cnr Spicer and Orton Streets, Laidley	4	0
Cunningham's Crest Lookout		4	1
Geisemann's Building	Patrick Street, Laidley	4	0
Laidley Library	Patrick Street, Laidley	4	0
Glenore Grove Bora Ring		4	0
Exchange Hotel	Patrick Street, Laidley	3	0
Apostolic Church	Hatton Vale	3	0
Patrick Street Streetscape	Laidley	3	0
Laidley Cultural Centre	Patrick Street, Laidley	3	0
Laidley War Memorial	Patrick Street, Laidley	3	0
Suspension Bridge	Narda Lagoon	3	0
Hotel Laidley	Patrick Street, Laidley	3	0
Mountains	Thornton	3	0
CWA Building/House		3	0
Hatton Vale Cemetery		3	0
St George's Church	Townson	3	0
Old Toowoomba/Glen Cairn Road		3	0
Plainland Cemetery	Plainland	3	0
Laidley Rail Bridge	Railway & Spicer Streets, Laidley	3	0
Sangers Bridge	Glen Cairn	3	
Welk's Remnant	Berlin Road, Mt Berryman	3	1
Norman/Mulgowie Hall	Mulgowie	3	0
Birrin Place/Boyd's Rose Garden	Lot 2 Old Toowoomba Road, Glen Cairn	2	0
Muckert's Sawmill	Vaux Street, Laidley	2	0
Denbigh Farm	Thornton	2	0
Lake Dyer	Laidley	2	0
Grain Silos	Forest Hill	2	0
Recreation Reserve	Laidley	2	0
Queensland National Hotel	Patrick Street, Laidley	2	0
Former Marsden's Studio	Patrick Street, Laidley	2	0
Goodwin & Storr	Patrick Street, Laidley	2	0
Baptist Church	Samuel Street, Laidley	2	0
Mt Mistake	Townson	2	0
Old Mortuary	South Street, Laidley	2	0
Faehrmann's Home	Laidley	2	0
Hooper's Home	Spicer Street, Laidley	2	0
Laidley Town		2	0
Laidley Railway Line		2	0
Old Townson Hospital	Townson	2	0
Former Catholic Presbytery	Church Street, Laidley	2	0
Old Laidley Township site	Laidley South	2	1
Palm Tree, Former Bakery	91 Patrick Street, Laidley	2	0
Lockyer Hotel	William Street, Laidley	1	0
Forest Hill Hotel	Victoria Street, Forest Hill	1	0
Corduroy Road	Laidley	1	0
Former Queensland National Bank	Victoria Street, Forest Hill	1	0
Hancock's Sawmill	Townson	1	0
Centenary Park	Mulgowie Road, Thornton	1	0
Laidley Valley	Laidley Shire	1	0

Schultz's Lookout	Blenheim	1	0
Bicentennial National Trail	Thornton	1	0
ANZAC Memorial Park	Hatton Vale	1	0
Crosby Crossing Camp		1	0
Queenslander Homes in precinct	Spicer, Orton, William and Ambrose Streets, Laidley	1	0
Snar's Dairy Farm	Cnr Patrick and Hayes Streets, Laidley	1	0
Cunningham's Survey Route	Laidley Shire	1	1
Mulgowie School	Mulgowie	1	0
Houses	Patrick & Vaux Street Precinct Laidley	1	0
Storage Sheds	Cnr Patrick & William Streets, Das Neumann Haus, Laidley	1	0
First Irrigation Farm	Next to Ham Hall, Mulgowie	1	0
Former Schultes Slaughter House		1	0
Charcoal Pit	Laidley-Plainland Road	1	0
Glenore Grove Catholic Church		1	0
Forest Hill Catholic Church		1	0
Forest Hill Presbyterian Church		1	0
Shop Facades	Patrick Street, Laidley	1	0
Plainland Bora Ring	Location un-known	1	1
Old Butter Factory Site	William Street, Laidley	1	0
Old Cinema	Forest Hill	1	0
Mulgowie Spur Line	Mulgowie	1	0
Mt Beau-Brummel		1	0
Colley's Wood		1	0
Berlin's Lookout		1	0
Raymont's Farm	Glenore Grove	1	0
Sandy Creek-Blenheim	Woodlands	1	0
Laidley Central School		1	1
Mary Street Community Centre	Mary Street, Laidley	1	0
Coral Tree, Snar's Dairy		1	0
Drayton Street precinct	Laidley	1	0
Forest Hill Town		1	0
Forest Hill Cemetery	Forest Hill	1	0
Karinya Home	Laidley	1	0
Laidley Golf Club		1	0
Laidley Show Grounds		1	0
McGrath's Bridge	Mulgowie	1	0
Mt Berryman Water Hole	Mt Berryman	1	0
Mulgowie Cricket Ground	Mulgowie	1	0
Mulgowie Railway route		1	0
Old Methodist Church	Townson	1	0
Plainland Hotel	Plainland	1	0
"Refungen" (Brimblecombe property)	Glen Cairn	1	0
Laidley Shire Council Chambers	Spicer Street, Laidley	1	0
Old Stock Routes	Laidley Shire	1	0

The view from my house	Laidley Shire	1	0
Timber Shute	Mt Mistake	1	0
Waterfalls	Mt Mistake	1	0
Yarongmulu cutting	Near Victoria Tunnel, Little Liverpool Range	1	0
Zabeel Home	Laidley	1	0
Laidley Cemetery Lychgate	Laidley	0	1
Gore's Timber Mill Site (Doorey's)	Mt Mistake	0	1
Laidley South (original farm)		0	1
Old Britannia Inn Site	Cnr Campbell & Patrick Streets, Laidley	0	1
St Mary's Church	Laidley	0	1

### 3.6 FINDINGS – ADDITIONAL SITES

Two sites of potential significance were identified incidentally during a site visit. These two places are:

- Marked Tree, Glen Cairn Rd, Glen Cairn
- Former Hitching Station (including dam), Glen Cairn Rd, Glen Cairn

Two other sites of potential significance were identified by the community whilst this document was on public display:

- Carved rock, on Hunter's Hill, Mulgowie School Road and Mt Berryman Road (thought to be on L4 RP 853722), Mulgowie; and
- Old well, filled in, located behind the Old Butter Factory site, Orton Street, Laidley (in recreation reserve).

## 4. PRIORITIES FOR FURTHER STUDY

*“Before it can ever be a repose for the senses, landscape is the work of the mind. Its scenery is built up as much from strata of memory as from layers of rock... The landscape may indeed be a text on which generations write their recurring obsessions”* (Simon Schama, in Landscape and Memory 1996: 6-7,12).

### 4.1 Methodological concerns

The practice of heritage management may be seen as the telling of history through landscape. As defined in section 2.2, cultural heritage places are

“those features of the landscape that have value to a community as evidence of historical development and use and contribute to a sense of identity.”

As such, cultural heritage places are evidence of the past in the present. They tell the story of the land and of the communities who have inhabited, maintained, changed or developed that land over time. They tell the story of relationships between people and between people and the land. Cultural heritage management can, therefore, be seen not merely as an act of preserving nice buildings but as a process of managing the cultural landscape in order to reveal these past and ongoing relationships. The identification of the cultural heritage of Laidley Shire should thus attempt to ensure that as much of this history is represented as possible. The Laidley Thematic Historical Overview and the typologies therein provide a basis for such a process.

Further identification and assessment of cultural heritage should also recognise the following:

- Cultural heritage is not merely about the past itself, it is about the way in which the community interprets, values and continues to make use of those things it has inherited from that past;
- More than the mere fabric of a place, cultural significance often relates to the meanings and stories associated with that place, for this reason it is important to consider social value, especially when assessing local historical cultural heritage;
- Recognition of social value is crucial in making appropriate management decisions for cultural heritage areas and places as the act of management itself may have an impact on the significance of a place, especially in terms of its contemporary use and meaning;
- Community consultation and involvement is a crucial aspect of determining social value;
- Any assessment of cultural heritage needs to examine the full spectrum of significance – social, historical, aesthetic and scientific – if heritage areas and places are to be effectively managed.

In recognition of the above it is recommended that the historical overview and community heritage survey sheets/nomination forms be used as guides in any future community consultation, field surveys or assessment activities.

## 4.2 Historical Themes

Based on the findings of this study, the Laidley thematic overview and the Queensland Cultural Heritage Context Study prepared by Thom Blake for the EPA, it is recommended that the historical themes be given the following priority in future studies:

**TABLE 11: List of sites related to historic themes (including priorities for further study of Laidley’s historical cultural heritage)**

<b>TYPOLGY 1: SURVEYING AND EXPLORING THE LANDSCAPE</b>			
<b>SUB-THEME</b>	<b>SITES IDENTIFIED</b>	<b>FURTHER STUDY</b>	<b>PRIORITY</b>
Looking for land with economic potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cunningham’s route</li> <li>• Narda Lagoon</li> <li>• Cunningham memorial</li> <li>• Cunningham’s Crest</li> <li>• Marked tree (Glen Cairn)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey routes</li> <li>• Camps</li> <li>• Contact sites</li> </ul>	Moderate

<b>TYPOLGY 2: DEVELOPING RURAL ECONOMIES</b>			
<b>SUB-THEME</b>	<b>SITES IDENTIFIED</b>	<b>FURTHER STUDY</b>	<b>PRIORITY</b>
Understanding indigenous occupation of the land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Birrin Place (reported)</li> <li>• Glenore Grove Bora Ring</li> <li>• Plainland Bora Ring (reported)</li> <li>• Waterholes, Mt Berryman (reported)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indigenous cultural heritage study</li> </ul>	High

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mt Castle</li> </ul>		
Establishing pastoral empires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Snare's Dairy</li> <li>• Old Stock Routes</li> </ul>	Pastoral heritage	Moderate
Conflicting with and displacing Aboriginal people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old camp between Coates St and Narda Lagoon (Blake 1991: 7)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contact sites</li> <li>• Camp sites</li> <li>• Sites of cooperation and conflict</li> </ul>	Moderate
Exploiting natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sawmills (including Muckert's, Doorey's and Hancock's)</li> <li>• Doorey's timber shute (Blake 1991: 39)</li> <li>• Mulgowie spur line</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timber reserves</li> <li>• Sawmills</li> </ul>	High
Encouraging closer settlement and immigration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old Laidley Township site</li> <li>• Patrick St, Laidley</li> <li>• Spicer-Ambrose St, Laidley</li> <li>• Forest Hill township</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Migrant heritage</li> </ul>	Moderate
Encouraging agricultural expansion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Snare's Dairy</li> <li>• Raymont's property</li> <li>• Denbigh Farm</li> <li>• Forest Hill silos</li> <li>• First Irrigation farm</li> <li>• Former Schultes' slaughter house</li> <li>• Old butter factory site</li> <li>• "Refugen" (Brimblecombe)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dairy and agricultural heritage</li> <li>• Rural character areas</li> </ul>	High
Managing and conserving land, water, flora and fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scenic Rim aesthetic precinct</li> <li>• Mt Mistake</li> <li>• Mt Castle</li> <li>• Mt Beau-Brummel</li> <li>• Welk's Remnant</li> <li>• Narda Lagoon</li> <li>• Lake Dyer</li> <li>• Lake Clarendon</li> <li>• Bicentennial National Trail</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timber Reserves</li> <li>• Remnants</li> </ul>	Moderate
Encouraging the growth of tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pioneer Village</li> <li>• Das Neumann Haus</li> <li>• Former Bakery</li> <li>• Cunningham's Crest</li> <li>• Schultz's Lookout</li> <li>• Berlin's Lookout</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heritage Trails</li> </ul>	High

<b>TYOLOGY 3: DEVELOPING TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION NETWORKS</b>			
<b>SUB-THEME</b>	<b>SITES IDENTIFIED</b>	<b>FURTHER STUDY</b>	<b>PRIORITY</b>
Establishing roads and developing road transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corduroy Road</li> <li>• McGrath's Bridge</li> <li>• Hitching Station, Glen Cairn</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old road routes</li> <li>• Bridges</li> </ul>	Moderate



service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laidley Rail Bridge</li> <li>• Sanger's Bridge</li> <li>• Narda Lagoon</li> <li>• Old Toowoomba/Glen Cairn Road</li> </ul>		
Establishing ports	N/A		
Developing shipping services	N/A		
Establishing and developing post, telegraph and telephone services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laidley Post Office</li> <li>• Mulgowie Hotel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post and Receiving Offices</li> </ul>	High
Providing a railway service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laidley Railway Complex</li> <li>• Forest Hill Railway Complex</li> <li>• Mulgowie spur line</li> <li>• Victoria Tunnel and Ascent</li> <li>• Laidley Railway line</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Railways and associated structures</li> </ul>	High
Establishing air services and facilities	N/A		
Communicating information		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laidley Herald</li> </ul>	Low

<b>TYOLOGY 4: ESTABLISHING AND DEVELOPING TOWNS</b>			
<b>SUB-THEME</b>	<b>SITES IDENTIFIED</b>	<b>FURTHER STUDY</b>	<b>PRIORITY</b>
Selecting/evolving township sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old Laidley Township site</li> <li>• Pioneer Village</li> <li>• Old Laidley Catholic Presbytery</li> <li>• Narda Lagoon</li> <li>• Patrick St, Laidley</li> <li>• Spicer-Ambrose St, Laidley</li> <li>• Forest Hill township</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Township Character Areas</li> </ul>	High
Establishing local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laidley Shire Council Offices</li> <li>• Pioneer Village</li> </ul>		Low
Providing public services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laidley Cultural Centre</li> <li>• Suspension Bridge, Narda Lagoon</li> <li>• Laidley Library</li> <li>• Mary St Community Centre</li> <li>• The Whole Youth Centre</li> <li>• Centenary Park</li> </ul>		Low
Planning urban environments			
Housing urban populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Das Neumann Haus</li> <li>• Faehrmann's Home</li> <li>• Hooper's Home</li> <li>• Patrick St, Laidley</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Houses</li> </ul>	High

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spicer-Ambrose St, Laidley</li> <li>• Forest Hill township</li> <li>• Old Laidley Township site</li> </ul>		
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<b>TYPOLGY 5: DEVELOPING SECONDARY AND TERTIARY INDUSTRY</b>			
<b>SUB-THEME</b>	<b>SITES IDENTIFIED</b>	<b>FURTHER STUDY</b>	<b>PRIORITY</b>
Developing manufacturing and heavy industry			
Encouraging the building and construction industry			
Providing services – professional, financial, commercial, hospitality, entertainment, etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Former Bakery</li> <li>• Exchange Hotel</li> <li>• Lockyer Hotel</li> <li>• Forest Hill Hotel</li> <li>• Queensland National Hotel</li> <li>• Hotel Laidley</li> <li>• Mulgowie Hotel</li> <li>• Former QNBank</li> <li>• Wyman Building</li> <li>• Carmody Building</li> <li>• Former Marsden’s Studio</li> <li>• G.J. Buckley’s Solicitors</li> <li>• C.W. Hooper and Hooper</li> <li>• Geisemann’s Building</li> <li>• Goodwin and Storr</li> <li>• Patrick St, Laidley</li> <li>• Old Cinema (originally a garage), Forest Hill</li> <li>• Old Britannia Inn site</li> </ul>	Commercial character areas	Moderate

<b>TYPOLGY 6: MAINTAINING ORDER</b>			
<b>SUB-THEME</b>	<b>SITES IDENTIFIED</b>	<b>FURTHER STUDY</b>	<b>PRIORITY</b>
Policing and maintaining law and order		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Police and Courts</li> </ul>	Moderate
Developing government and public administration			
Defending the country		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laidley during the Wars</li> </ul>	Low

<b>TYPOLGY 7: EDUCATING A RURAL COMMUNITY</b>			
<b>SUB-THEME</b>	<b>SITES IDENTIFIED</b>	<b>FURTHER STUDY</b>	<b>PRIORITY</b>
Establishing schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest Hill State School Residence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural Schools and Teachers’</li> </ul>	High

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laidley Central School</li> <li>• Lake Clarendon School Residence</li> <li>• Blenheim State School</li> <li>• Glenore Grove School Residence</li> <li>• Denbigh Farm</li> <li>• Forest Hill State School</li> <li>• Mulgowie State School</li> </ul>	Residences	
Encouraging adult self-education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest Hill School of Arts</li> <li>• Laidley Library</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School of Arts</li> </ul>	Moderate
Providing tertiary education	N/A		

<b>TYPOLGY 8: PROVIDING HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES</b>			
<b>SUB-THEME</b>	<b>SITES IDENTIFIED</b>	<b>FURTHER STUDY</b>	<b>PRIORITY</b>
Developing health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laidley Hospital</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laidley Hospital</li> </ul>	Low
Caring for the elderly and the needy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Karinya Home</li> <li>• Zabeel Home</li> <li>• CWA House</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CWA House</li> </ul>	Low
Caring for the young			
Providing for the dead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laidley Cemetery</li> <li>• Forest Hill Cemetery</li> <li>• Plainland Cemetery</li> <li>• Old Mortuary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Burial Sites</li> </ul>	Moderate

<b>TYPOLGY 9: DEVELOPING SOCIAL AND CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS</b>			
<b>SUB-THEME</b>	<b>SITES IDENTIFIED</b>	<b>FURTHER STUDY</b>	<b>PRIORITY</b>
Establishing places of worship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St Saviors</li> <li>• St Patricks</li> <li>• Laidley Uniting church</li> <li>• Apostolic Church</li> <li>• Glenore Grove Catholic Church</li> <li>• Baptist Church</li> <li>• Lutheran Church</li> <li>• Forest Hill Catholic Church</li> <li>• Forest Hill Presbyterian Church</li> <li>• Old Townson Methodist Church</li> <li>• St Georges</li> <li>• Old Catholic Presbytery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Churches</li> </ul>	High
Forming secular associations, institutions, organisations and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Masonic Hall</li> <li>• Forest Hill School of Arts</li> <li>• CWA House</li> <li>• Laidley Golf Club</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Halls</li> <li>• Recreation Areas</li> </ul>	High

societies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mulgowie Hall</li> <li>• Laidley Show Grounds</li> <li>• Mulgowie Cricket Ground</li> </ul>		
Remembering the fallen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest Hill War Memorial</li> <li>• Laidley War Memorial</li> <li>• ANZAC Park</li> <li>• Laidley Memorial Swimming Pool</li> <li>• Laidley Honour Board</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• War Memorials</li> </ul>	Moderate

### 4.3 Places and Landscapes

Of the specific places identified through the thematic overview, desktop audit and community survey the following places and landscapes are seen as having high potential significance and require further detailed investigation:

<u>LSC ID</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>THEME</u>
HP0011	Das Neumann Haus, Laidley	4e
HP0009	Victoria Tunnel and Ascent, Little Liverpool Range	3e
HP0010	Forest Hill Railway Complex, Forest Hill	3e
HP0058	Laidley Railway Complex, Laidley	3e
HP0016	Laidley Post Office, Laidley	3d
HP0039	Laidley War Memorial, Laidley	9c
HP0032	Pioneer Village, Laidley	9b
HP0030	Doorey's Sawmill, Mount Mistake	2c
HP0031	Hancock's Sawmill, Townson	2c
HP0017	Forest Hill State School Residence, Forest Hill	7a
HP0019	Lake Clarendon State School Residence, Lake Clarendon	7a
HP0021	Glenore Grove State School Residence, Glenore Grove	7a
HP0018	Laidley Central State School, Laidley	7a
HP0020	Blenheim State School, Blenheim	7a
HP0047	Laidley Cemetery, Laidley	8c
HP0034	St. Saviors Church,	9a

	Laidley	
HP0035	St. Patricks Church/Catholic Precinct, Laidley	9a
HP0013	Masonic Hall, Laidley	9b
HP0040	Forest Hill School of Arts, Forest Hill	7b
CL0005	Narda Lagoon (incl. suspension bridge), Laidley	1;4a
CL0017	Mulgowie Spur Line	3e
CL0011	Scenic Rim Aesthetic Precinct	2f

Places and landscapes have been separated in recognition of the fact that the management of a landscape may differ significantly from the way in which built heritage is managed. All other places and landscapes identified during this study are recognised as being of potential significance and are also worthy of further investigation. This study does not, however, represent a definitive list of the historical cultural heritage of Laidley Shire. Further survey and consultation would be likely to result in the identification of more potentially significant areas and places.

#### 4.4 Character Areas

In addition to these individual places and landscapes, four township areas have been identified as having high potential as character areas. These places are seen as highly representative of the development of the major towns of the Shire over time. These four areas contain 53 out of the 126 places or landscapes identified during this preliminary survey. The potential character areas are:

<u>LSC ID</u>	<u>AREA</u>
CA001	Patrick Street, Laidley
CA002	Railway-William St Precinct, Laidley
CA004	Old Township Site, Laidley
CA003	Forest Hill township, Forest Hill

Although no other potential character areas were identified during this study it is recommended that potential rural and semi-rural character areas, such as the dairy farming areas and townships in the south of the Shire, be the subject of further investigation. Such areas are likely to be highly representative of significant phases in the history of the Shire.

#### 4.5 Areas of Interest

- Glen Cairn

An area near Sandy Creek in Glen Cairn was identified during an informal field survey and is considered to be of interest. This area contains Sangers Bridge (also known as the Convict Bridge), a hitching station reported to have been used by Cobb and Co., a marked tree, and an arrangement of earth mounds known locally as either Birrin Place or Boyd's Rose Garden. These sites are either on or in the vicinity of the Old Toowoomba Road, a former major transport route through the Shire. The history of these places seems to be largely

unknown but they are the subject of great interest and debate within the local community which may in itself make them culturally significant.

- Mulgowie, Thornton and Townson

These towns and their surroundings were visited during informal surveys. They contain significant evidence of the historical development of dairying and the timber industry within Laidley Shire. As a cultural landscape, this area and its mountain rim is also of aesthetic value.

## **5 RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.1 Further Study**

- 5.1.1 Areas and places of potential historical cultural heritage significance will require further identification and assessment over time. This should be done in consultation with the EPA through a process of information sharing as agreed in the Research Inventory of Historical Places Protocol and follow the Laidley Shire Council Cultural Heritage Study Brief (see Appendix IX).
- 5.1.2 The University of Queensland or other relevant tertiary institutions should be contacted to see if a mutually beneficial arrangement could be made whereby students could assist in the further identification and assessment of the Shire's historic cultural heritage.
- 5.1.3 Public consultation should continue as to what is to be included on the Laidley Cultural Heritage Register and how it should be managed, via further community workshops and/or an ongoing process of nomination and assessment. The Historical Context Report and this report should be used as guides in any further consultation, survey or assessment activities.
- 5.1.4 Any future public consultation should include a focus on the matter of character protection and the inclusion of character area provisions in the Planning Scheme
- 5.1.5 Further work needs to be carried out on the proper recording of all areas and places identified during stage one, especially with regard to location and historical details.

### **5.2 Planning Scheme Provisions/Management**

- 5.2.1 The Laidley Cultural Heritage Register which has been developed through this study should be included in the Planning Scheme as a living document (i.e. changeable over time);
- 5.2.2 In relation to this Register it is recommended that:
- ◆ The following places on the Register of the National Estate and the Queensland Heritage Register are of known cultural significance and should be automatically placed in the Laidley Cultural Heritage Register:

<b>LSC ID</b>	<b>QHR ID</b>	<b>PLACE</b>
HP0004	600649	Forest Hill War Memorial, Gordon St, Forest Hill

HP0003	600650	Lockyer Hotel, cnr Victoria and William Sts, Forest Hill
HP0006	600651	Shop, 3 (sic) Victoria St, Forest Hill
HP0005	600652	Forest Hill Hotel, 38 William St, Forest Hill
HP0002	600653	Exchange Hotel, 134-138 Patrick St, Laidley
HP0007	600654	G Wyman Building, 140-142 Patrick St, Laidley
HP0001	600656	Whitehouse's Bakery (former), 91 Patrick St, Laidley
CL0001	600657	Remains of Old Corduroy Road, Old Toowoomba Rd
HP0008	600655*	Carmody Building, Patrick St, Laidley

\*It should be noted that this place was removed from the QHR after an appeal by the property owner(s).

- ◆ The following places and landscapes are of high potential significance and should be provisionally placed on the register pending formal assessment:

LSC ID	PLACE	THEME
HP0011	Das Neumann Haus, Laidley	4e
HP0009	Victoria Tunnel and Ascent, Little Liverpool Range	3e
HP0010	Forest Hill Railway Complex, Forest Hill	3e
HP0058	Laidley Railway Complex, Laidley	3e
HP0016	Laidley Post Office, Laidley	3d
HP0039	Laidley War Memorial, Laidley	9c
HP0032	Pioneer Village, Laidley	9b
HP0030	Doorey's Sawmill, Mount Mistake	2c
HP0031	Hancock's Sawmill, Townson	2c
HP0017	Forest Hill State School Residence, Forest Hill	7a
HP0019	Lake Clarendon State School Residence, Lake Clarendon	7a
HP0021	Glenore Grove State School Residence, Glenore Grove	7a
HP0018	Laidley Central State School, Laidley	7a
HP0020	Blenheim State School, Blenheim	7a
HP0047	Laidley Cemetery, Laidley	8c
HP0034	St. Saviors Church, Laidley	9a
HP0035	St. Patricks Church/Catholic Precinct, Laidley	9a
HP0013	Masonic Hall, Laidley	9b
HP0040	Forest Hill School of Arts, Forest Hill	7b
CL0005	Narda Lagoon (incl. suspension bridge), Laidley	1;4a
CL0017	Mulgowie Spur Line	3e
CL0011	Scenic Rim Aesthetic Precinct	2f

- ◆ The following places are of high potential significance as Character Areas:

LSC ID	AREA
CA0001	Patrick Street, Laidley
CA0002	Railway, Spicer, Orton, William and Ambrose St Precinct, Laidley
CA0004	Old Township Site, Laidley
CA0003	Forest Hill township, Forest Hill

◇ All other places and areas identified during this preliminary study should be noted as being of potential significance until it is shown otherwise.

- a process for nomination for or addition to the register, community and landowner consultation, appeal and registration in or removal from the register should be developed ensuring its effective and efficient management.
- once Planning Scheme policies have been developed, owners of all places on the register (including owners of those places on the national and State registers) which will have assessment requirements or management provisions, should be consulted and given the opportunity to appeal against registration of their property.

5.2.3 As per the EPA's Guidelines for Historical and Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management, it is recommended that the Planning Scheme make the following developments be made assessable for places on the Queensland Heritage Register:

- ◇ material change of use;
- ◇ building works;
- ◇ operational works; and
- ◇ reconfiguring of a lot.

5.2.4 As per the EPA's State Interest Planning Policy:

- any material change of use (start of a new use) on land adjacent to places entered in the Queensland Heritage Register, or building or operational works within five meters of the registered place which could significantly impact on its cultural heritage values, should be assessable development in the planning scheme, and any potential detrimental impacts including cumulative impacts managed through appropriate codes or other mechanisms in the planning scheme (for example making them impact assessable)
- any areas or places of identified or potential historical cultural heritage value should be protected through appropriate planning scheme provisions
- the EPA should be notified should parts of the Queensland Estate with historical significance in respect of which there is no identifiable legal owner be found during development and maintenance activities
- it is recommended that Laidley Shire Council develop an agreement with the EPA for consultation on matters relating to historical investigations and assessment of impacts on places or areas of significant historical value

5.2.5 As per the South East Queensland Regional Framework for Growth Management 1998 and the EPA's Guidelines for Historical and Indigenous Cultural Heritage



Management, it is recommended that measures be introduced within the Planning Scheme to protect the character of Laidley Shire.

- 5.2.6 The determination of appropriate levels of assessment and the development of any assessment codes should be done with reference to the EPA's Guidelines for Historical and Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management and in consultation with the EPA.

## **6 CONCLUSION**

The development of this Report on the Preliminary Identification of the Historical Cultural Heritage of Laidley Shire has helped to achieve or provide the basis for achieving the following objectives of the Laidley Shire Cultural Heritage Assessment:

- to identify and analyse the cultural heritage of Laidley Shire;
- to define the significance of areas and places;
- to develop a database and GIS identifying areas and places of cultural heritage significance and the reasons for their significance;
- to establish better lines of communication, by consultation and education, between government and the community (both indigenous and non-indigenous), thereby recognising and contributing to the communities knowledge and appreciation of its heritage, and its sense of place and historical continuity;
- to feed into the development of policies that can be included in the new Planning Scheme to protect areas and places of cultural heritage significance within the requirements of the *Integrated Planning Act 1997 (Qld)* and relevant heritage legislation.

This particular document provides Laidley Shire Council with a reference point for further stages in the study, namely further identification and assessment of cultural heritage and the development of Planning Scheme policies for the management of these areas and places. The Historical Context Report and this Report provide both:

- a basis for further identification and assessment of historical cultural heritage in the Laidley Shire; and
- a basis for the development of Planning Scheme policies in relation to the management of this heritage.

Chapter 3 of this report detailed the areas and places which form the basis of the Laidley Cultural Heritage Register Database. As such, it identified areas and places of known and potential significance and provides a starting point for further assessment of these areas and places of potential significance as detailed in Chapter 4. In Chapter 5 it was recommended that further identification and assessment be conducted through community consultation and field survey with assistance from the EPA and the University of Queensland or any other relevant tertiary institution.

Chapter 5 of the report also provided recommendations as to the development of Planning Scheme policies for the effective and efficient management of the Shire's historical cultural heritage. These included the development of a registration process which allows for both community and landowner consultation. The recommendations made in relation to

development of Planning Scheme policies relate back to the State and regional dimensions identified in Section 2.2. It is recommended that in addition to this report, policy makers consult the following key legislation and documents when developing Planning Scheme policies for the management of historical cultural heritage:

- Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (the Burra Charter);
- Queensland Heritage Act 1992 (Qld);
- Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987 (Qld);
- Integrated Planning Act 1997 (Qld);
- EPA State Interest Planning Policy for Cultural Heritage (Historical) in Planning Schemes;
- EPA Guidelines for Historical and Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management; and
- SEQ Regional Framework for Growth Management 1998.

Laidley Shire Council now has a valuable register that will provide a living record of the cultural heritage of the Shire. Further study is still required and should be carried out in the near future as funds and other resources become available. The cultural heritage of Laidley Shire is of vital importance to the community, to its sense of identity and its sense of continuity with the past. The heritage of the Shire is also a valuable economic asset in terms of tourism. The effective management of this heritage will bring many benefits, both social and economic, to the present and future people of the Shire as it continues to change and develop over time.

# **APPENDICES**

**APPENDIX I: Typologies of Associated Places of Potential Cultural Heritage Significance**

## TYPOLOGIES OF ASSOCIATED PLACES OF POTENTIAL CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

TYPOLOGY 1: SURVEYING AND EXPLORING THE LANDSCAPE		
SUB-THEME	CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORY
Looking for land with economic potential	Signs marking a route Camp sites Distinctive features of the landscape associated with survey and exploration	Marked trees, carved rocks, cuttings Mountains, hills, passes, rock formations, caves, rivers, creeks, waterfalls, lagoons, swaps

TYPOLOGY 2: DEVELOPING RURAL ECONOMIES		
SUB-THEME	CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORY
Understanding indigenous occupation of the land	Use of the land  Scared site	Eg camping place, fishing place, implement manufacture, pathway, meeting place, midden, scarred trees Eg rock shelter, bora ring, natural features
a) Establishing pastoral empires	Homestead  Out-station Shepherd's hut Shearing shed Stock route Waterhole Dam Grave/cemetery	Main residence, kitchen house, dairy, meat house, cool room, school room, school house, manager's residence, staff quarters; outbuildings: shed, barn, harness room, pumping shed, generator shed, garage, cow-bail, stables, dip, kennels, chicken coop; grounds: trees, garden, orchard, vegetable plot, fernery, apiary, aviary, well, windmill, yards, fencing, carriage drive
b) Conflicting with and displacing Aboriginal people	Conflict site Camp site Reserve Mission	Water hole, homestead
c) Developing extractive industries	Mine  Quarry  Logged forest Sawpit Sawmill	Shaft, tunnel, open-cut, machinery, sluice, slag pile, road/track, tramway, office, mine manager's residence, hut Road/track, tramway, camp site, hut  Machinery, shed, tramway, road/track
d) Encouraging closer settlement and immigration	Township  Agricultural reserve	Town reserve, commonage  Selection, homestead selection, grazing farm

e) Encouraging agricultural expansion	Farm: dairy/grain/grazing/mixed/stud/cane  Winery Orchard Research station Bulk storage shed/silo Flour mill Butter/cheese factory Milk processing plant Abattoir Meat processing factory Tannery/currier/woolscour	Dairy, shed, barn, yard, fence, stables, cow-bail, machinery shed, garage, generator shed, dip, dam, residence Vineyard, cellar, residence, shed, barn, Orchard, sheds, residence
f) Managing and conserving land, water, flora and fauna	National park Conservation park State forest Timber reserve Irrigation system	Fire tower, barracks, track, firebreak  Dam, pipeline, pump, windmill
g) Encouraging the growth of tourism	Tourist information centre Picnic facilities Rest stop Scenic view	

<b>TYPOLOGY 3: DEVELOPING TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION NETWORKS</b>		
<b>SUB-THEME</b>	<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUB-CATEGORY</b>
a) Establishing roads and developing road transport service	Road  Bridge Coach stop Weighbridge	Corduroy road, cutting, sideling, kerbing, guttering, watertable  Hotel or inn, coach terminal
b) Establishing ports	Government office  Port authority office Port and harbour infrastructure	Harbour master's office/residence, cutoms officer/residence, pilot's office/residence Wharf, jetty, dock, buoy, light, goods shed, boat shed, slipway, dry dock, crane, cargo loading facility, cargo terminal, tramway/railway, training wall, retaining wall, reclaimed site, marina
c) Developing shipping services	Navigational aid  Shipping office/warehouse Passenger terminal	Lighthouse, channel light, river light, harbour light, buoy
d) Establishing and developing post, telegraph and telephone services	Office  Telephone exchange Telegraph/telephone/post/line Postal route	Post or receiving office, telegraph office, post and telegraph office
e) Providing a railway service	Railway Railway station	Track, cutting, bridge, tunnel Station building, siding, goods shed, platform, water tower, dam or lagoon, switching system, turntable, repair shed, locomotive shed, signal box, residence, post or telegraph office

f) Establishing air services and facilities	Airfield/aerodrome/airport	Runway, hangar, terminal, control tower
g) Communicating information	Newspaper office Broadcast facility Internet café	Radio station, television station, transmission aerial

#### TYPOLOGY 4: ESTABLISHING AND DEVELOPING TOWNS

SUB-THEME	CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORY
a) Selecting/evolving township sites	Cross-road Ford Abandoned town site	Street grid, site, ruin
b) Establishing local government	Municipal/shire/town/city chambers	Town hall, administration centre/office
c) Providing public services	Street lighting Water supply Stormwater management Sewerage system Bridge Public garden  Ambulance station Fire station Library Cultural centre Community centre Sports facilities Public toilets	Power house, substation, gasworks, lamp post, dam, waterworks, pipeline, water tower, kerbing, channeling, stormwater drains, sewerage pipes, sewerage farm  Park, garden, boulevard, street plantings, median strip, botanical garden  Swimming pool, playing fields, courts
d) Planning urban environments	Land subdivision Town planning scheme	Planned or garden suburb Industrial estate
e) Housing urban populations	Dwelling/residence	Tent, hut, cottage, house, villa, mansion, maisonette, flat, apartment, unit, townhouse, caravan

#### TYPOLOGY 5: DEVELOPING SECONDARY AND TERTIARY INDUSTRY

SUB-THEME	CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORY
a) Developing manufacturing and heavy industry	Factory Works	Eg. Food processing plant, furniture factory Eg. Forge, brickworks, stone yard, printery, ore-crushing plant, smelter, foundry, engineering works, shipbuilding yard, power house
b) Encouraging the building and construction industry	Dwelling	Hut, cottage, house, villa, mansion, maisonette, duplex, flat/s, apartment, unit, townhouse
c) Providing services – professional, financial, commercial, hospitality, entertainment, etc	Commercial and office premises  Warehouse, bulk storage facilities hotel/motel place of public entertainment	Shop, shop-house, store, emporium, department store, kiosk, café, restaurant, office/s, bank, bank manager's residence  Theatre/picture theatre, dance hall, skating rink, drive-in theatre

<b>TYPOLOGY 6: MAINTAINING ORDER</b>		
<b>SUB-THEME</b>	<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUB-CATEGORY</b>
a) Policing and maintaining law and order	Police station Court house Gaol	Station, lock-up, barracks, residence Police magistrate's residence
b) Developing government and public administration	Government office	
c) Defending the country	Military installation encampment	Magazine, airfield, hospital, dump, factory Barracks, camp sites

<b>TYPOLOGY 7: EDUCATING A RURAL COMMUNITY</b>		
<b>SUB-THEME</b>	<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUB-CATEGORY</b>
a) Establishing schools	Government school (National school, provisional school, state, school, state high school, intermediate school, rural school) Private school Denominational school (Parish, college, girls', boys')	Schoolhouse, schoolroom, teacher's residence, classroom, block, auditorium, gymnasium, playshed, playing field, garden, swimming pool
b) Encouraging adult self-education	School of arts/mechanics' institute	Library
c) Providing tertiary education	University College	Agricultural college, technical college

<b>TYPOLOGY 8: PROVIDING HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES</b>		
<b>SUB-THEME</b>	<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUB-CATEGORY</b>
a) Developing health services	Hospital	Private, general, maternity, infectious diseases, psychiatric institution
b) Caring for the elderly and the needy	Community care/accommodation centre	Benevolent home, refuge, safe house, women's centre, hostel, nursing home, aged person's home
b) Caring for the young	Child care	Crèche, kindergarten, playground
c) Providing for the dead	Cemetery/crematorium	Headstone, grave marker, monument, memorial, cemetery plan, lychgate, fence, gate, path, garden, tree, shelter

<b>TYPOLOGY 9: DEVELOPING SOCIAL AND CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS</b>		
<b>SUB-THEME</b>	<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUB-CATEGORY</b>
a) Establishing places of worship	Place of worship  Accommodation	Church, chapel, shrine, tabernacle, synagogue, mosque temple Rectory, presbytery, manse, convent, monastery, seminary
b) Forming secular associations, institutions, organisations and societies	Meeting place Showground Sporting facility	Hall, meeting room  Clubhouse, sports ground, rifle range, court, golf course, bowling green
c) Remembering the fallen	Memorial	Obelisk, cairn, statue, honor board, plaque, shrine, chapel, church, hall, library,



		hospital, swimming pool, flagstaff, park, gate, tree
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## APPENDIX II: Complete List of Identified Known and Potential Historical Cultural Heritage in Laidley Shire

LSC_ID	FEATURE	LOCALITY	RPD	RNE	QHR	NTQ	QCHIP	C H B	To ur	20	5	Other	Themes
HP													
1	Former Bakery	Laidley	9RP25589	R	P	R			5	6	3		5c
2	Exchange Hotel	Laidley	1RP108646	R	P	R			3	3			5c
3	Lockyer Hotel	Forest Hill	1RP7811	I	P	R			5	1			5c
4	Forest Hill War Memorial	Forest Hill	2CP867703	R	P	R			3				9c
5	Forest Hill Hotel	Forest Hill	1RP7805	I	P	R			5	1			5c
6	Former QN Bank	Forest Hill	8RP198696	I	P	R			1	1			5c
7	Wyman Building	Laidley	6RP894701	R	P	R			2	1			5c
8	Carmody Building	Laidley	4;5RP89470	R	Rem	R							5c
9	Victoria Tunnel and Ascent (incl. Yarongmulu)		1 Rail Reserve;281 M333225					1	1	11	4		3e
10	Forest Hill Railway Complex	Forest Hill	2CP867703					1	1	1			3e
11	Das Neumann Haus	Laidley	2RP3375	I				1	8	6	4		2g;4e
12	Laidley Hospital (all)	Laidley	1RP46489					1	1	2	6		8a
13	Masonic Hall	Laidley	1RP25647					1	1	4			9b
14	Victoria Hall (demolished)	Laidley						1					
15	Laidley School of Arts (demolished)	Laidley						1					
16	Laidley Post Office	Laidley	452RP91305					1	1	5	1		3d
17	Forest Hill State School Residence	Forest Hill	73CC3565					1					7a
18	Laidley Central School	Laidley	50CP884759					1		2	2		7a
19	Lake Clarendon School Residence	L.Clarendn	111CA31142					1					7a
20	Blenheim State School	Blenheim	192CC3271					1					7a
21	Glenore Grove School Residence	Gl.Grove	36CP816808										7a
22	Timm and McAlom, Sawmill	HattonVale						1					2c
23	Denning, W., Sawmill	Kentville						1					2c

LSC_ID	FEATURE	LOCALITY	RPD	RNE	QHR	NTQ	QCHIP	C H B	To ur	20	5	Other	Themes
HP													
24	Muckett, Sawmill	Kentville						1					2c
25	Bromiley and Co., Sawmill	Laidley						1					2c
26	Doorey - James, H., Sawmill	Laidley						1					2c
27	Hood Bros. - Staatz, W.F., Sawmill	Laidley						1					2c
28	Morton, E., Sawmill	Laidley						1					2c
29	Muckert, A., Sawmill	Laidley	1RP152132					1		2			2c
30	Doorey, A., Sawmill	Mt Mistake						1			1		2c
31	Hancock, Sawmill	Townson	27D54'43"S 152D22'14" E					1		1			2c
32	Pioneer Village	Laidley	10L1748						7	8	3		2g;4a;4b;9 b
33	Apostolic Church	HattonVale	11SP126953						3	3			9a
34	St. Saviors Church	Laidley	74;75L176;1 2L1715;1RP 48539;3RP3 382						3	10	2		9a
35	St. Patricks Church/Catholic Precinct	Laidley	22;23RP255 85						3	9			9a
36	Laidley Cultural Centre	Laidley	RP142528						2	3			4c
37	Denbigh Farm	Thornton	1;2RP12673 9						2	2			2e
38	Grain Silos	Forest Hill							1	2			2e
39	Laidley War Memorial	Laidley	210M331187						2	3			9c
40	Forest Hill School of Arts	Forest Hill	1F5304						2	1			7b
41	Forest Hill State School	Forest Hill	73CC3563						1				7a
42	Suspension Bridge, Narda Lagoon	Laidley	479CP88476 0						3	3			3a;4c
43	Cunningham's Crest	Smrholm	3RP172672						2	4	1		1a
44	Schultz's Lookout	Blenheim	nearRP8360 53						1	1			2g
45	Queensland National Hotel	Laidley	?RP79212						2	2			5c
46	ANZAC Memorial Park	HattonVale							1	1			9c

LSC_ID	FEATURE	LOCALITY	RPD	RNE	QHR	NTQ	QCHIP	C H B	To ur	20	5	Other	Themes
HP													
47	Laidley Cemetery (incl. Lych Gate)	Laidley	468CC83605 9				1		2	6	1		8c
48	The Whole Youth Centre	Laidley							1				9c
49	Hotel Laidley	Laidley	1RP108653						2	3			5c
50	Crosby Crossing Camp	Townson	RP35016						1	1			
51	Cunningham Memorial	Laidley	1L1729						2				1a
52	Former Marsden's Studio	96 Patrick St, Laidley							1	2			5c
53	G.J. Buckley's Solicitors	Laidley	2RP56955						1				5c
54	Geisemann's Building	Laidley	?10;11;12;13 ;14;15SP104 818						1	4			5c
55	C.W. Hooper and Hooper	Laidley	13SP104818						1				5c
56	Laidley Library	Laidley	1RP108649						1	4			4c
57	Goodwin and Storr	Laidley	1RP25597						1	2	1		5c
58	Laidley Railway Complex	Laidley	19RP807351						1	8	1		3e
59	Uniting Church	Laidley	1RP25582;1 6;17RP2558 3						2	7	1		9a
60	Lutheran Church	Plainland	?2CC2893						1				9a
61	Working Dairy Farm (Snare's Dairy?)	Laidley	472CH31249 7						1	1			2e
62	Baptist Church	Laidley	15;16;17;18 RP67647						1	2			9a
63	Mulgowie State School	Mulgowie								1			7a
64	1st Irrigation Farm	next to Ham Hall, Mulgowie								1			2e
65	Schultes Slaughter House	Laidley	37RP233835							1			2e
66	Charcoal Pit	Laidley- Plainland Rd								1			
67	Mulgowie Hall	Mulgowie	113CC1804							2			9b
68	Glenore Grove Catholic Church	Gl.Grove	46CC366							1			9a

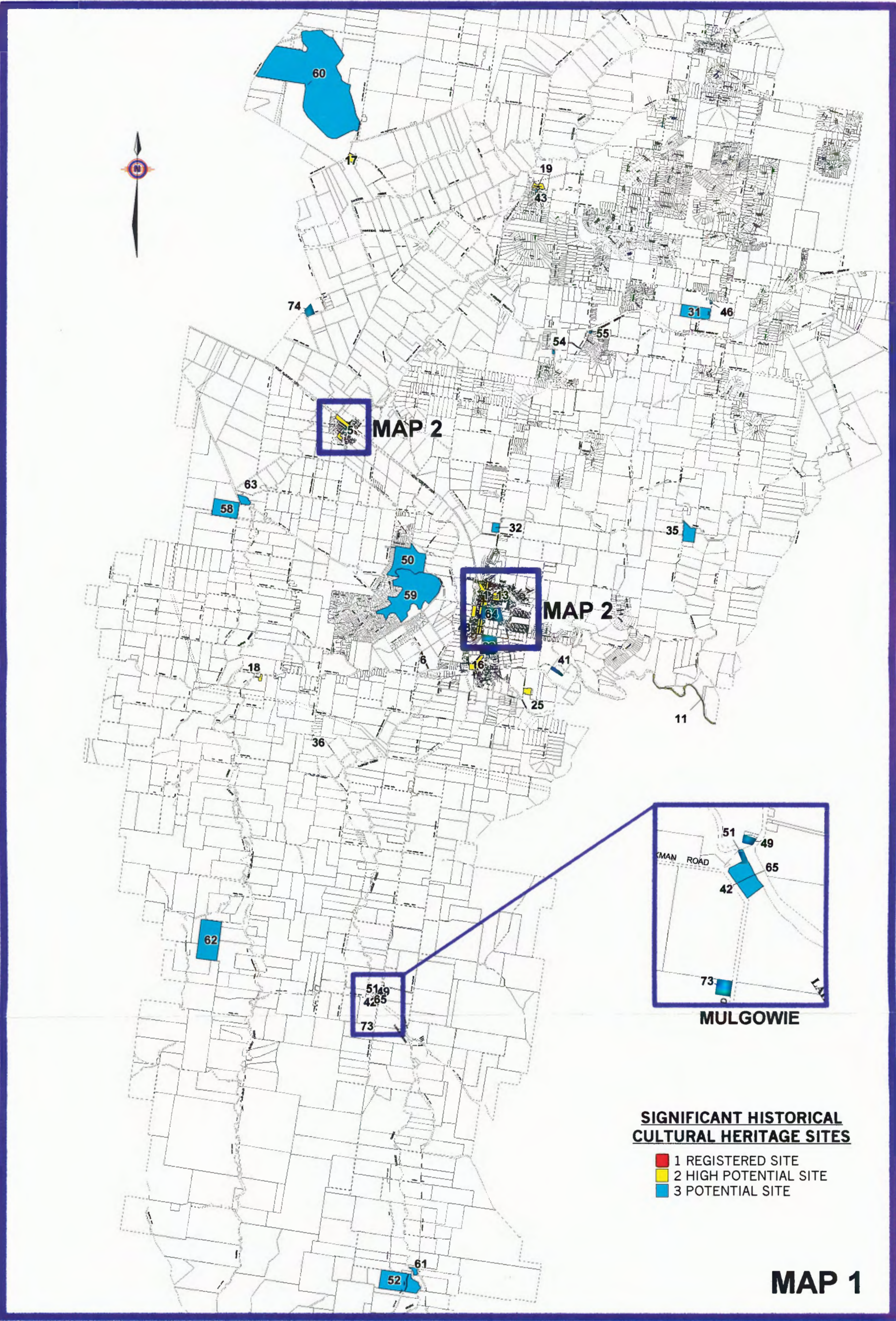
LSC_ID	FEATURE	LOCALITY	RPD	RNE	QHR	NTQ	QCHIP	C H B	To ur	20	5	Other	Themes
HP													
69	Forest Hill Catholic Church	Forest Hill								1			9a
70	Forest Hill Presbyterian Church	Forest Hill	40RP7805							1			9a
71	Butter Factory Site	Laidley								1			2e
72	Old Cinema	Forest Hill								1			5c
73	Berlin's Lookout	Mt.Bman								1			2g
74	Raymont's Farm	Gl.Grove	1RP81835							1	1		2e
75	Old Mortuary	Laidley								2			8c
76	Mary St Community Centre	Laidley								1			4c
77	CWA Building/House	Laidley								3			9b
78	Faehrmann's Home	Laidley	3RP25647							2			4e
79	Forest Hill Cemetery	Forest Hill								1			8c
80	Hatton Vale Cemetery	HattonVale	?1RP132090							3			8c
81	Hoopers' Home	Laidley	70L176							2			4e
82	Karinya Home	Laidley	91CC2557							1			8b
83	Laidley Golf Club	Laidley								1			9b
84	Laidley Show Grounds	Laidley	?RP83508							1			9b
85	McGrath's Bridge	Mulgowie								1			3a
86	Mulgowie Hotel	Mulgowie	RP69377							8			5c
87	Old Townson Hospital	Townson								2			8a
88	Old Methodist Church	Townson								1			9a
89	St Georges Church of England	Thornton	4RP135161							3			9a
90	Old Laidley Catholic Presbytery	Laidley	1RP188503							2			4a;9a
91	Plainland Cemetery	Plainland	2RP201276							3			8c
92	Plainland Hotel	Plainland	1RP155126							1			5c
93	Laidley Rail Bridge	Laidley								3			3a
94	Refugen (Brimblecombe property)	Glen Cairn								1			2e
95	Sangers Bridge	Glen Cairn								3			3a
96	Laidley Shire Chambers	Laidley	?L1733							1			4b
97	Zabeel Home	Laidley								1			8b
98	Old Britannia Site	cnr Campbell and Patrick Sts, Laidley									1		5c
CL													

LSC_ID	FEATURE	LOCALITY	RPD	RNE	QHR	NTQ	QCHIP	C H B	To ur	20	5	Other	Themes
HP													
1	Corduroy Road (remains)	Laidley	Road Reserve	I	P	R				1			3a
2	Birrin Place	Glen Cairn	2RP57650							2		1	
3	Lake Dyer	Laidley	132SP10415						6	2			2f
4	Lake Clarendon	L.Clarendn	45CP826171						2				2f
5	Narda Lagoon/Lions Park	Laidley	479CP88476						6	10	2		3a;4a
6	Centenary Park	Thornton							2	1			2f;4c
7	Mt. Castle	Townson							3	6			2c;2f
8	Bicentennial National Trail	Thornton							1	1			2f
9	Cunningham's Route (incl. sites)	Shire							1	1	1		1a
10	Mt Mistake	Townson							1	2			2c;2f
11	Mountain rim	Sth Shire								3			2c;2f
12	Mt Beau Brummel									1			2f
13	Colley's Wood									1			
14	Sandy Creek-Blenheim Woodlands	Blenheim								1	1		
15	Coral Tree, Snars Dairy									1			
16	Laidley Railway Line	Laidley								2			3e
17	Mulgowie Railway Route	Mulgowie								2			3e
18	Old Twba/Glen Cairn Rd	Glen Cairn								3			3a
19	Old Bakery Palm Tree	Laidley	9RP25589							2			
20	Old Stock Routes	Shire								1			2a
21	Mt Mistake Waterfalls	Mt Mistake								1			2f
22	Welk's Remnant	MtBer.man	Part of							3	1		2f
23	Former Hitching Station	Glen Cairn Rd, Glen Cairn	83CC1295										3a
24	Marked Tree	Glen Cairn Rd, Glen Cairn	83CC1295										1a
25	Timber Shute	Mt Mistake								1			2c

LSC_ID	FEATURE	LOCALITY	RPD	RNE	QHR	NTQ	QCHIP	C H B	To ur	20	5	Other	Themes
HP													
26	Recreation Reserve	Laidley	210M331187						2	2			9b
27	Mt Berryman Water Hole	MtBer.Man								1			2f
28	Mulgowie Cricket Ground	Mulgowie	113CC1804							1			9b
CA													
1	Patrick St, Shops and Houses	Laidley							2	5			2d;4a;4e;5 c
2	Spicer, Orton, William and Ambrose St	Laidley							1	1			2d;4a;4e
3	Forest Hill Town	Forest Hill								1			2d;4a;4e
4	Old Laidley Township Site	Drayton, Frome, Church, Pioneer and Hope Sts, Laidley								3	1		2d;4a;4e
IP													
1	Glenore Grove Bora Ring	Gl.Grove	1RP81835							4			
2	Plainland Bora Ring	Location unknown								1	1		

**APPENDIX III: Map of Laidley Shire Showing Known and Potential Significant Historical Cultural Heritage**





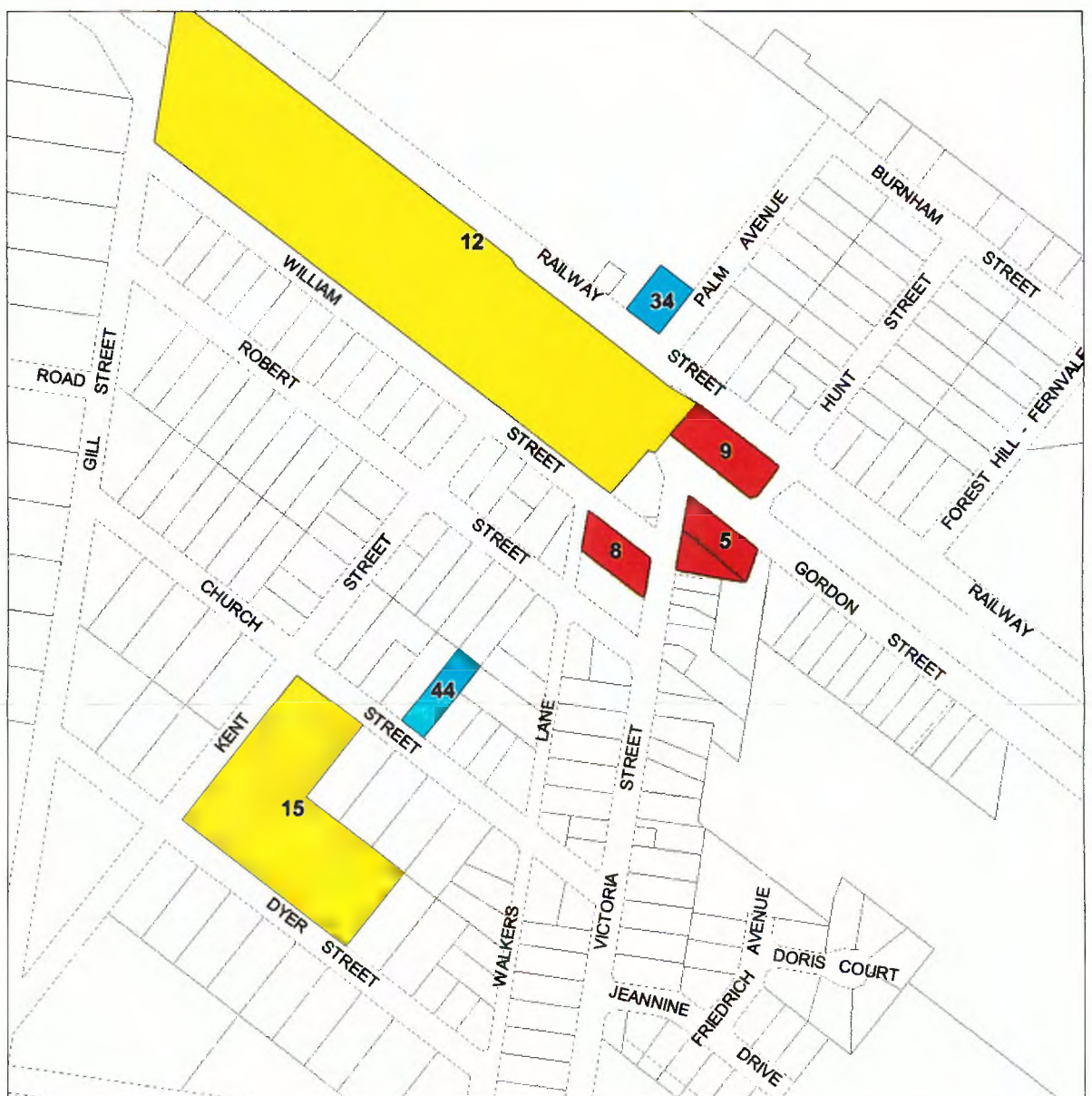
**SIGNIFICANT HISTORICAL CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES**

- 1 REGISTERED SITE
- 2 HIGH POTENTIAL SITE
- 3 POTENTIAL SITE

**MAP 1**



**LAIDLEY TOWNSHIP**



**FOREST HILL TOWNSHIP**

**SIGNIFICANT HISTORICAL CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES**

- 1 REGISTERED SITE
- 2 HIGH POTENTIAL SITE
- 3 POTENTIAL SITE



**APPENDIX IV: Laidley Shire Entries in the Queensland Heritage Register**

**Name** Forest Hill War Memorial

**Location** Gordon Street, Forest Hill, Q 4342

### Heritage Significance

The **Forest Hill War Memorial** is a place of cultural heritage significance and satisfies one or more of the criteria in s.23 (1) of the Act as evidenced by, but not exclusive to, the following statement of heritage significance, based on **Criteria a, d, e and g**:

The Forest Hill War Memorial is important in demonstrating the pattern of Queensland's history as evidence of an era of widespread expression of Australian patriotism and nationalism, during and following the First World War. As a 'Digger' statue, it demonstrates the principal characteristics of a commemorative structure erected as an enduring record of a major historical event. It exhibits aesthetic characteristics which are valued by the community, in particular the fine craft work of the sandstone carving and the aesthetic contribution of the monument to the townscape of Forest Hill in a vista down the main street. It has a strong association with the community as evidence of the impact of a major historical event.

### History

The Forest Hill War Memorial was erected by the Forest Hill Memorial League in 1921, in a small reserve adjacent to the railway line.

The township of Forest Hill development during the 1890's, following the repurchase by the Queensland Government of 6000 acres from the Rosewood station. Although the Ipswich to Toowoomba railway had been surveyed between Laidley and Gatton in 1865, it was not until c 1881 that a siding was established in the Forest Hill area. Originally known as Boyd's siding, it was shifted to the site of the present Forest Hill railway station c1887. As the surrounding country was progressively opened and settled by farmers, Forest Hill became a busy transport centre for agricultural produce, often requiring special trains to be run from Forest Hill.

The masons for the monument were PJ Lowther and Sons of Brisbane, who were also responsible for memorials in Brisbane (the pedestal for the South African memorial) Blackbutt, Murgon, Goonda, Mount Perry and Tiara. It is possible that the monument was actually carved by Charles Lowther, sculptor son of this Brisbane masonry family, and an ex-serviceman who fought with the Australian Light Horse in the First World War.

The monument cost £300, and was unveiled by five mothers of fallen soldiers. A plate with the names of World War 2 servicemen was added at a later stage.

### Description

The Forest Hill War Memorial is located in a small park at the end of Victoria Street, completing a vista down the town's main street. The finely carved memorial stands approximately four and a half metres high, and consists of a life-size grey sandstone Digger statue on a tall sandstone pedestal. The statue faces eastwards, in the direction of an adjacent steel flagstaff. The site is marked out with small steel fence posts and chains.

The pedestal rests on a plinth of blocked rusticated brown sandstone on a stepped concrete base. The lower portion of the pedestal is columnar, with leaded marble plaques, and rests on a block with shaped corners. The upper position has a central wreathed column surrounded by colonnettes, and the statue is mounted on rounded base which caps the colonnettes.

The memorial contributes to the townscape of Forest Hill in its axial location at the end of the main street.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Lockyer Hotel</b>
<b>Location</b>	Cnr Victoria & William Streets, Forest Hill Q 4342
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 1 on RP 7811: <6832/86>, par Blenheim, co Churchill
<b>Local Authority</b>	Laidley Shire
<b>AMG Map Sheet</b>	SG 56-14 Ipswich                      Grde MQ 3648
<b>Present tenure</b>	PEM Services Pty Ltd, 1 Victoria Street, Forest Hill Q 4342
<b>Listing boundary</b>	Whole property
<b>Other listings</b>	NTQ LDY 4/1

### Heritage Significance

The **Lockyer Hotel, Forest Hill** is a place of cultural heritage significance and satisfies one or more the criteria in s.23 (1) if the Act as evidenced by, but not exclusively to, the following statement of heritage significance, based on **criteria a, d & e**:

The Lockyer Hotel, Forest Hill is important in demonstrating the evolution of a Queensland's history, being evidence of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century development of Forest Hill as a focal point for the surrounding agricultural district. It is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a two-storeyed, early 20<sup>th</sup> century, single-skin timber hotel in rural Queensland. As one of the most prominent and distinctive buildings in Forest Hill, the Lockyer Hotel makes an important aesthetic contribution to the character and townscape of the town, which is valued by the community.

### History

This two-storeyed timber hotel appears to have been built in 1906, for local Forest Hill farmer Alexander McAllister, who acquired the site in 1897. It was the town's third hotel, erected during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century growth of Forest Hill as a railhead and service centre, following closer agricultural settlement of the immediate area in the late 1890's and early 1900's.

From the 1840's to the 1880's, Forest Hill was part of the 20,000 acre Rosewood run, first taken up by DC McConnel in 1840, and later occupied by Kent & Wienholt, who worked the station in conjunction with their Jondaryan run. The Forest Hill land was heavily timbered, with some large gum swaps. The Ipswich to Toowoomba railway was surveyed between Laidley and Gatton in 1865, but a siding was not established in the Forest Hill area, about a mile and a half closer to Laidley than the present Forest Hill station, until c1881. Originally it was called Boyd's Siding, servicing the property of Mr AJ Boyd, about 4 miles from the railway line.

Boyd, the first agriculturalist in the area, planted an orchard and named his property Forest Hill, after which the siding was named in the early 1880's. This siding was shifted to the site of the present Forest Hill station c1887.

In 1886 and 1889, Kent & Wienholt cut up 3,500 acres south of the second Forest Hill siding into farm selections. This was the impetus for the establishment of an agricultural community at Forest Hill, but the township of Forest Hill did not emerge until the late 1890's, following the Queensland government's 1896 repurchase of 6,000 acres of the Rosewood freehold on the northern side of the Forest Hill railway station. This Rosewood Estate, comprising fertile black soil land, was cut into blocks of 70 to 125 acres, and sold at prices

from £3 to £5 5s per acre, repayable over 20 years. The sale was part of a government initiative to encourage agricultural settlement of the rich West Moreton lands, by opening for selection nearly all the courty between Lowood and Gatton. A further 18,000 acres in the Lockyer Valley were cut up and sold as farms in 1903, and Forest Hill emerged as a thriving township. By 1908, Forest Hill was dispatching more produce than either of the older settlements of Gatton and Laidley, and of this, about 70 percent came from the farms on the repurchased estates.

The Lockyer Hotel was erected during this growth period. In November 1906, Alex McAllister was granted a publican's license, but this was transferred a month later to Fredrick William Wilson, who had taken out an 8 year lease on the property in October 1906. In February 1907 the license was transferred to Janet Meredith, previously the license of the (erected c1990) in Forest Hill. Mrs Meredith took over the lease of the Lockyer Hotel in 1907 and purchased the property in 1911. From late 1911 she leased it to a succession of publicans but retained ownership until her death in 1955. The Lockyer Hotel remained in the Meredith family until 1969. The rear annex, which includes the dinning room, was erected in the late 1970's.

## **Description**

The Lockyer Hotel is prominently sited on the corner of Victoria and William Streets. It is a double-storeyed externally framed timber building, with generous verandahs overlooking the street, and a hipped corrugated galvanized iron roof. The building has a truncated entrance corner at the street intersection, and is abutted by a L-shaped single storeyed weatherboard annex to the east.

The hotel contains two bars on the ground floor, and accommodation upstairs. The principal bar, which is entered from the street corner, displays evidence of having once been two rooms, with an original timber archway and new post and beam replacing the wall. The bar has French doors and sliding sash windows, and arched sliding sash windows either side of the corner entrance. The entry vestibule to the upstairs accommodation to the south of the bar has a decorative arch above the foot of the timber stairs. The stairs have been carved balustrade, and a stained glass window at the half-landing.

The annex includes some fabric of the original outhouse kitchen, in particular the fireplace, chimney and stove, and windows, which were once external.

The upstairs accommodation is comprised of small rooms flanking a central north-south running corridor. The walls are vertically jointed timber, and all rooms have French doors opening onto a deep verandah.

The verandah has unpainted timber floors, iron lace-work balustrades, and is covered by a bull-nosed awning. The eastern verandah has been partially closed in. The verandah and awning are supported by chamfered posts with timber capitals resting in square concrete upstands; these posts are paired at the truncated corner. The exterior is further embellished with batten screens forming arches which run under the verandah. The battens have small decorative holes at their ends.

The external framing is mostly stud and nogging, with cross-bracing at the corners.

The exterior of the building is intact and its distinctive character and position makes the Lockyer Hotel one of the most prominent buildings in the town.

Process: Pursuant to the transitional provisions of the Queensland Heritage Act 1992, all buildings listed in the Schedule to the Heritage Buildings Protection Act 1990 were taken to be places entered provisionally in the Heritage Register. This place was transferred as a provisional entry to the Heritage Register on the basis that it was listed in the schedule to the Heritage Buildings Protection Act 1990. The decision was effective as from 21 August 1992, the date of proclamation of the Queensland Heritage Act 1992.

Further to the transitional provisions of the Queensland Heritage Act 1992, this place is entered permanently in the Heritage Register as of 21 October 1992.

Note: This document has been prepared on the basis of current information, and assessed under the criteria in the Queensland Heritage Act. This document may be reassessed if further evidence becomes available. The statement of significance specifies the most important heritage values of the place. The purpose of this document is to provide an informed evaluation for heritage registration. This does not negate the need for a thorough conservation study by a qualified practitioner, or Cultural Heritage Branch consultation, before any action is taken which may affect the significance of the place.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Shop 3, Victoria Street, Forest Hill</b>
<b>Former/Other Name</b>	Queensland National Bank
<b>Location</b>	3 Victoria Street, Forest Hill Q 4342
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 8 on RP 198696: <6676/64>, par Blenheim, co Churchill
<b>Local Authority</b>	Laidley Shire
<b>AMG Map Sheet</b>	SG 56-14 Ipswich                      Gride MQ 3648
<b>Present tenure</b>	RR Marsh and CE Kuhrt, 3 Victoria Street, Forest Hill Q 4342
<b>Listing boundary</b>	See attached plan
<b>Other listings</b>	NTQ LDY 4/4

#### Heritage Significance

The **former Queensland National Bank, Forest Hill** is a place of cultural heritage significance and satisfies one or more of the criteria in s.23(1) of the Act as evidenced by, but not exclusive to, the following statement of heritage significance, based on **criteria a, d e and h**:

The **former Queensland National Bank, Forest Hill**, erected c1909, survives as evidence of the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century development of Forest Hill as a focal point and commercial centre for a prosperous agricultural district. It has an important association with the former Queensland National Bank, which contributed substantially to the economic development of Queensland in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries. In particular, the building illustrates the close relationship between the Queensland National Bank and the commercial activity centred on Forest Hill, prior to the Second World War.

A restrained and economical design, the building demonstrates the priority of the street in country town commercial architecture through the elaboration of its front façade and the simplicity of the building behind. A distinctive bank image is created through the use of classical details and the discrete side entrance. The intact interior is an example of the domestic and work environments provided in early 20<sup>th</sup> Century banks in smaller towns.

#### History

This single-storeyed timber building was erected c1909 as offices for the Forest Hill branch of the powerful Queensland National Bank, established in 1872. The building was constructed on land leased, in November 1909, from Forest Hill property owner Allister McAllister. McAllister had acquired the site in 1897, as part of a larger block at the corner of Victoria and William Streets, on which he erected the Lockyer Hotel [600500] c 1906. The new QNB building was erected adjacent to the hotel and close to the railway depot, in the commercial centre of town.

The Queensland National Bank first opened a branch office at Forest Hill on 10 September 1901, in leased premises. A c1908 photograph shows the branch occupying part of George Wyman's store in Victoria Street. It was the town's first bank, opened during the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century growth of Forest Hill as a railhead and service centre, following closer agricultural settlement of the area in the late 1890s and early 1900s.

Until the 1880s, Forest Hill was part of 20,000 acre Rosewood run, first taken up by DC McConnel in 1840, and later occupied by Kent & Wienholt, who worked the station in conjunction with their Jondaryan run. The Forest Hill land was heavily timbered, with some large gum swamps. The Ipswich to Toowoomba railway was

surveyed between Laidley and Gatton in 1865, but a siding was not established in the Forest Hill area, about a mile and a half closer to Laidley than the present Forest Hill station, until c 1881. Originally it was called Boyd's Siding, servicing the property of Mr AJ Boyd, about 4 miles from the railway line. Boyd, the first agriculturalist in the area, planted an orchard and named his property Forest Hill, after which the siding was named in the early 1880s. This siding was shifted to the site of the present Forest Hill station c1887.

In 1886 and 1889, Kent & Wienholt cut up 3,500 acres south of the second Forest Hill siding into farm selections. This was the impetus for the establishment of an agricultural community at Forest Hill, but the township of Forest Hill did not emerge until the late 1890's, following the Queensland government's 1896 repurchase of 6,000 acres of the Rosewood freehold on the northern side of the Forest Hill railway station. This Rosewood Estate, comprising fertile black soil land, was cut into blocks of 70 to 125 acres, and sold at prices from £3 to £5 5s per acre, repayable over 20 years. The sale was part of a government initiative to encourage agricultural settlement of the rich West Moreton lands, by opening for selection nearly all the country between Lowood and Gatton.

In January 1903, the Board of the QNB decided to close the Forest Hill branch and transfer the business to Laidley, but this was reversed following protest from Forest Hill residents. The decision to remain was timely: a further 18,000 acres in the Lockyer Valley were cut up and sold as farms in 1903, and Forest Hill emerged as a thriving township. By 1908, Forest Hill was dispatching more produce than either of the older and larger settlements of Gatton and Laidley, and of this, about 70 percent came from the farms on the repurchased estates. This boom corresponded with the erection of purpose-built bank premises for the QNB at Forest Hill, c1909.

The QNB, and later the National Bank, leased the site on which the bank building was erected, for over 60 years. The branch was closed temporarily on 2 February 1943, as part of the wartime rationalization of bank branches in Australia, but was re-opened on 3 February 1947. In 1948 the Queensland National Bank was amalgamated with the National Bank of Australasia Ltd, and the Forest Hill office then became part of the National Bank network.

In 1970 the leased land on which the bank building stood was purchased by the National Bank from the estate of Miss E McAllister, but the branch at Forest Hill survived only another 6 years closing on 16/6/1976. The decision to close the Forest Hill branch after nearly 75 years, reflected a trend, occasioned by improved transport and communications, for district residents to purchase goods and services at the larger centres of Gatton and Laidley. Following closure of the branch, the land and premises were sold, and the bank fittings were removed. The building has served since as a retail premises.

### **Description**

Occupying the north western corner of a triangular site near the intersection of Victoria and William Streets, the former bank is a single-storeyed building, slightly elevated on stumps, with chamferboard walls. Rectangular in plan, this timber framed structure is distinguished by a restrained ornamental façade of asymmetrical design which faces Victoria Street.

The Victoria Street façade consists of a parapet wall marking the western alignment, a wide skillion roofed awning which covers the footpath in front of the building and an attached entry porch on its northern side. The parapet is a simple pitched corrugated iron roof that terminates in a hip at rear of the building.

The awning is supported by a row of timber posts positioned at the edge of the footpath nearest the road. The posts are decorated with timber brackets and double timber posts emphasize the outer corner of the awning. Below the line of the awning are three double hung timber windows facing the street. At the northern end of the street façade are steps leading to the entry porch. Both the awning and the parapet wall extend beyond the main part of the building forming a front for the attached porch. The pitched roof over the entry porch together with the skillion roof of the footpath awning forms an unequal gable facing north which is infilled with timber battens. The porch has a timber balustrade and decorative arches.

A timber paneled door opens from the entry porch into the main room which takes up the front part of the building. Behind this is a larger room on the northern side and a smaller windowless room on the southern side. The building has no hallway being simply a series of interconnected rooms. At the rear of the building are a number of smaller rooms connected by various doors and windows. Ceilings and internal walls are lined with v-jointed timber boards.



The northern elevation has three windows as well as the main entry door and a minimal roof overhang. The southern wall is a plain chamferboard parapet wall, previously concealed by the adjoining building which has been demolished. The rear of eastern façade has a minimal roof overhang. Timber steps lead from the centrally positioned back door to the rear yard. A rainwater tank is located adjacent to the south east corner of the building.

Process: Pursuant to the transitional provisions of the Queensland Heritage Act 1992, all buildings listed in the Schedule to the Heritage Buildings Protection Act 1990 were taken to be places entered provisionally in the Heritage Register. This place was transferred as a provisional entry to the Heritage Register on the basis that it was listed in the schedule to the Heritage Buildings Protection Act 1990. The decision was effective as from 21 August 1992, the date of proclamation of the Queensland Heritage Act 1992.

Further to the transitional provisions of the Queensland Heritage Act 1992, this place is entered permanently in the Heritage Register as of 21 October 1992.

Note: This document has been prepared on the basis of current information, and assessed under the criteria in the Queensland Heritage Act. This document may be reassessed if further evidence becomes available. The statement of significance specifies the most important heritage values of the place. The purpose of this document is to provide an informed evaluation for heritage registration. This does not negate the need for a thorough conservation study by a qualified practitioner, or Cultural Heritage Branch consultation, before any action is taken which may affect the significance of the place.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Exchange Hotel</b>
<b>Former/Other Name</b>	
<b>Location</b>	134-138 Patrick Street Laidley Q 4341
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 1 on RP 108646: <4213/110>, par Laidley, co Churchill
<b>Local Authority</b>	Laidley Shire
<b>AMG Map Sheet</b>	SG 56-14 Ipswich                      Grid MQ 4043
<b>Present tenure</b>	Naylor Nominees Pty Ltd, c/ Exchange Hotel, 134-138 Patrick Street Laidley Q 4341
<b>Listing boundary</b>	Whole Property
<b>Other listings</b>	AHC 008700, NTQ LDY 2/4

### Heritage Significance

The **Exchange Hotel Laidley** is a place of cultural heritage significance and satisfies one or more of the criteria in s.23(1) of the Act as evidenced by, but not exclusive to, the following statement of heritage significance, based on **criteria a, d e and h**:

The **Exchange Hotel** was constructed in 1902 during one of the most significant growth periods in Laidley's history, and reflects in style and materials the confidence and optimism of one of Queensland's most prosperous, turn-of-the-century country towns. It survives as a substantially intact example of the work of respected Queensland architects Eaton & Bates, in rural hotel design. The building is significant also for the retention of evidence of the former banking office located within the hotel.

The Exchange Hotel, possessing a finely articulated street elevation consisting of recessed and projecting awnings, bays, entrances and verandah, is the dominant member of a group of masonry commercial buildings constructed in Laidley at the turn of the Century.

### History

The Exchange Hotel at Laidley, a two-storeyed brick building, was constructed in 1902 for publicans Julius and Hansine Jocumsen, and replaced an earlier hotel of the same name on the site. It was erected during one of the most significant growth periods in Laidley's history, and although modest in size and scale, reflects in style and materials the confidence and optimism of a small, prosperous, turn-of-the-century country town.

Laidley was established in the 1850s as a transport stop along the main dray route from Brisbane and Ipswich to Toowoomba and the Darling Downs, and following the late 1850s subdivision of the Lockyer Creek floodplains, developed as the centre of a small agricultural district. A village of Laidley, located on the rise just south of the present town, was surveyed in 1858. In the mid-1860s the Southern and Western Railway was constructed about a mile to the north of the village, at which time a second survey of Laidley town blocks, this time near the proposed railway station, was undertaken in 1865. A small township developed around Laidley station during the construction of the railway, but after the gangers moved on or took up farms in the district in the late 1860s, this township consisted of little but the two-storeyed iron station building, and Laidley village to the south remained the principal town.

From the mid-1870s, however, the area around the Laidley railway station gradually became the focus of an expanding and increasingly prosperous agricultural district, and by the early 1890s has a population of over 600. The first Exchange Hotel, a single-storeyed timber building erected c1876 for local farmer and storekeeper Fredrick Chambers, was one of the earliest buildings in the relocated town. Chambers acquired title to the site in October 1877, and the property was retained by him, and later his wife Mary, until transferred to the Royal Bank of Queensland Ltd in 1895. In February 1896, title passed to Laidley storekeeper, produce merchant and publican August Giesemann, and then in early 1900 to Hansine Jocusmen, who had acquired the license in 1898.

From 1 December 1901, publican William Bergland, formerly a supervisor at Peter Murphy's Transcontinental Hotel in Brisbane, took out a 10 years lease of the Exchange, Laidley's oldest hotel, and paid £1,100 for the goodwill and furniture. When reporting this on 28 November 1901, the Queensland Times also commented that: *It is Mr Jocusmen's intension to erect a large brick building in the near future, the present structure being decidedly out of keeping with the increase of business.*

At the turn of the century, the Lockyer Valley was one of the most prosperous agricultural districts in Queensland, and this prosperity was reflected in a flurry of building activity in Laidley, which saw the town nearly double in size, and many of the earlier timber structures replaced with substantial brick buildings. These included the new Exchange Hotel (1902) Whitehouse's Bakery (c1904) [600656], and Wyman's new store (1906) [600654]. As the principal town in the Lockyer district, Laidley was granted its own town council, distinct from Laidley Shire Council, in 1902.

In March-April 1902, architects Eaton & Bates, with offices in Brisbane, Rockhampton, Mount Morgan, Longreach, Clermont, Gladstone, Maryborough and Townsville, called tenders for the erection of a two-storeyed brick hotel at Laidley for Mrs Hansen (sic) Jocusmen. Eaton and Bates were experienced designers of rural hotels, including the Normanby at Rockhampton (1890s), the Great Western and Imperial hotels at Longreach (both erected 1898-99), the Royal Hotel [600700], Maryborough (1901) and the famous Queen's Hotel [600936] at Townsville, the first two stages of which were erected 1902-04.

In May 1902 Mrs Jocusmen raised a £2,000 mortgage on the property, and it is likely that this financed the construction of the new Exchange Hotel. The building was close to completion by late September 1902, and was finished by late November that year, when Bergland renegotiated his lease on the new building.

When completed, the Royal Bank of Queensland, which has opened a Laidley branch north of the railway line c1890, occupied premises on the ground floor of the new hotel. The Royal Bank had been established in Brisbane in 1885 as a competitor to the enormously successful Queensland National Bank, and was the second bank to open an office in Laidley, the first being the QNB on 16 July 1886. These were still the only banking institutions in Laidley in 1902 when the new Exchange Hotel was erected. The branch office in the Exchange Hotel became an office of the Bank of Queensland following the merger of the Royal Bank and the Bank of North Queensland (established in Townsville in 1888) in 1912. In 1922, the Bank of Queensland was taken over by the National Bank of Australasia, and the Exchange Hotel office again changed name. The National Bank maintained its Laidley branch office in this building until 1956.

Between 1904 and 1924 the hotel was owned by the Giesemann family, who let the business to a number of lessees. In August 1924, the property was transferred to James King of Laidley, who bought the Exchange following the destruction by fire of his own Laidley hotel, the Empire that year. The Empire was almost opposite the Exchange, and the later received some fire damage to the front façade. Until 1950, the Exchange remained the property of the King family, who also ran the hotel until 1949, but there have been a number of owners and even more lessees since.

## **Description**

The Exchange Hotel, a two-storeyed brick building with corrugated iron skillion rouges concealed behind parapet walls, is located fronting Patrick Street, the main street of Laidley, to the west. The building has been built to the property alignment on the north, west and south, and has a T-shaped plan with a long projecting central wing to the rear.

The street elevation is constructed of Flemish bond brickwork has a wide awning to the ground floor and a semi-recessed verandah to the mid-section of the first floor. The verandah has a raised central gable section,

with timber battens to the gable and arched timber valance, over a corrugated iron skillion awning. The verandah has paired timber posts with curved timber brackets, timber louvers enclosing the southern end, and cast iron balustrades. Opening onto this verandah are French doors with fanlights from bedrooms, and a central arched timber door, sidelights and fanlight assembly from a main hall. Either side of the semi-recessed verandah are projecting brick bays housing paired casement windows with timber and iron hoods, and surmounted by arched parapets with rendered cornice details and circle motif.

The corrugated iron skillion awning to the ground floor has paired timber posts to the central section, with triple timber posts either side, curved timber brackets and a solid valance for signage. The main entry is via a large arch to the north side of centre which accesses a recessed entry porch with a tiled floor, concrete balustrade and arched timber door, sidelights and fanlight assembly. The public bar is accessed via a timber and glass door with fanlight at the south, and a separate entrance to the lounge area is located to the north. The building has sash windows with arched headers, and the street façade has rendered details including sills, main entry arch and balustrade, and a deep skirting base. The first floor bridges a driveway on the south side of the building which services the rear of the property. The brick wall facing the driveway is painted, as is the single-storeyed brick annex containing toilets and storage areas at the rear.

The central rear wing, constructed of English garden wall bond brickwork, has had a number of alterations including bricked-in openings and exhaust ducting. Small verandahs are located at the rear of the front section on the north and south. The south verandah has been enclosed, and the north has a timber stair and French doors with fanlights opening from bedrooms.

Internally, the ground floor has a central hall leading to the rear dining and kitchen area, a public bar on the south and a lounge on the north. The building has rendered walls, boarded ceilings, and a timber staircase with turned balustrade and newel posts. The public bar and kitchen have been recently refitted, and the lounge and dining area have undergone earlier alterations.

The first floor has a wide central hall leading to the west verandah, and accommodates bedrooms to the front section of the building and a private residence in the rear central wing. Walls are of single-skin vertically jointed boards, ceilings are boarded and doors are paneled with fanlights.

The northern boundary wall is reported to have been over the southern wall of the adjoining property, which had been built slightly over the property boundary.

**Process:** Pursuant to the transitional provisions of the Queensland Heritage Act 1992, all buildings listed in the Schedule to the Heritage Buildings Protection Act 1990 were taken to be places entered provisionally in the Heritage Register. This place was transferred as a provisional entry to the Heritage Register on the basis that it was listed in the schedule to the Heritage Buildings Protection Act 1990. The decision was effective as from 21 August 1992, the date of proclamation of the Queensland Heritage Act 1992.

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**Name** Forest Hill Hotel, Forest Hill

**Former/Other Name** Station Hotel

**Location** 38 William Street, Forest Hill

**RPD** Lot 1 on Plan 7805, Parish of Blenheim, County of Churchill

**Local Authority**

**AMG Map Sheet**

**Present tenure** The information for this place is currently under review

**Listing boundary**

**Other listings**

<b>Name</b>	<b>G Wyman Building, Laidley</b>
<b>Former/Other Name</b>	
<b>Location</b>	140-142 Patrick Street, Laidley
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 6 on Plan 894701, Parish of Laidley, County of Churchill
<b>Local Authority</b>	Laidley Shire Council
<b>AMG Map Sheet</b>	
<b>Present tenure</b>	Wymans Pty Ltd, CAN No 009 669 238
<b>Listing boundary</b>	Perimeter of allotment
<b>Other listings</b>	AHC: element of group listing 008700 4/01/088/0001/01 NTQ: element of group listing LDY2/3

**PLEASE NOTE:**

**This document is a draft document and for internal use only. No inspection of the place has been carried out. It has not been ratified by HRAC. All enquires to Research Section.**

**Name** Whitehouse's Bakery (former), Laidley

**Former/Other Name**

**Location** 91 Patrick Street, Laidley

**RPD** Lot 9 on Plan 25589, Parish of Laidley, County of Churchill

**Local Authority** Laidley Shire Council

**AMG Map Sheet**

**Present tenure** Ruth Brunton

**Listing boundary** Perimeter of allotment

**Other listings** AHC: 8701 4/01/088/0002/01

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<b>Name</b>	<b>Remains of Old Corduroy Road, Laidley</b>
<b>Former/Other Name</b>	Old Toowoomba Road
<b>Location</b>	Old Toowoomba Road between the intersections with Head Road and Mulgowie Road
<b>RPD</b>	
<b>Local Authority</b>	Laidley Shire Council
<b>AMG Map Sheet</b>	
<b>Present tenure</b>	
<b>Listing boundary</b>	See attached plan
<b>Other listings</b>	NTQ: LDY 3

**PLEASE NOTE:**

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**APPENDIX V: EPA Research Inventory of Historical Places Protocol**  
**Environmental Protection Agency**

## **RESEARCH INVENTORY OF HISTORICAL PLACES**

**(This protocol does not relate to the Queensland Heritage Register)**

### **PROTOCOL**

The Environmental Protection Agency agrees to make available the following non-statutory historical heritage data, compiled and held by the Cultural Heritage Branch. (Data may include an electronic data base known as the Research Inventory, as well as any historical context or thematic studies available for the area of region)

The following matter are agreed between the above recipient and the EPA:

1. The recipient acknowledges that the data provided as part of the EPA's *Research Inventory of Historical Places* is non-statutory data which has no standing with any property owner
2. The recipient agrees that in using the data, including community or individual consultation, no claim will be made that any places in the inventory have any formal Government recognition or status
3. It should be noted that places included on the Research Inventory have not been subject to formal assessment in relation to potential heritage values, or to a recent site inspection. The EPA does not guarantee the integrity of any of the data
4. Nevertheless, the EPA provides the data in good faith to assist the recipient in identification, documentation and possible assessment of heritage places and character areas within the study area
5. It is agreed between the EPA and the recipient of data that there can continue to be appropriate exchange of data as identification work proceeds. (it is noted by the EPA that data can be provided to consultants and that such consultants have a primary responsibility to their clients; if this is the case, a consultant receiving this data needs to advise the EPA in writing of reciprocal arrangements.)
6. The EPA agrees to permanently acknowledge the source of any historical heritage place data received from a consultant or an organisation, including a Local Government Authority, and to abide by any protocols negotiated by the recipient

**APPENDIX VI: Laidley Shire Entries in the EPA's Research Inventory of Historical Places (QCHIP)**

## Historic Inventory Record

### Property Information

Place Name: **Victoria Tunnel and Ascent, Little Liverpool Range**  
 Inventory ID: 2420 Place ID: 0 Data Source: Report held by CHB

Is Component: No Number Of Components: 0 Parent Invt ID: 0 Component ID: 0

Alt. Name 1:  
 Alt. Name 2:  
 Alt. Name 3:

LGA Name: LAIDLEY SHIRE COUNCIL EPA Rgn: S

Town/Subrb: Near

Street Num: Street Name:

Corner Of:

Locality: AMG Ref: (Sheet 9342 (Edition 1 National Topographic Map series) Helidon 1:100,000 1975) 470399-4204

Property Name:

Boundary: This place shall include all features contained within the boundaries of the railway reserve between the 44 mile post (at 466399) and 30 metres west of the commencement of the track duplication ( at 425426) and specifically all track, deviations, cuttings, tunnels, embankments, signals and signalling equipment, permanent way signs and notices, overhead wires, fences, training walls, drains, culverts, footpaths, escapes as appropriate.

### Location Information

#### AMG Reference and Latitude / Longitude Coordinates

AMG Map ( Zone - Scale - Name - Number )	Easting	Northing	Map Proj	Lat. Deg.	Lat. Min.	Lat. Sec.	Long. Deg.	Long. Min.	Long. Sec.
56 - 1:100,000 - HELIDON - 9342	0	0	Pre GDA	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Criteria and Description

- Historical       Potential       Aesthetic       Social  
 Rarity       Example       Creative       Special Association

#### Significance

The crossing of the Little Liverpool Range was the first of its type in Queensland and the two tunnels on this section are the oldest railway tunnels in the State (criterion a/b/f).

#### Description

Mostly single track ascent of the Little Liverpool Range from both the east and west involving several curves between five and 10 chains, two tunnels and gradients of up to 1 in 50 on both sides.

Type: ascents and tunnels  
 Form:  
 Tracks: single  
 Alignment: straight and curved

## Historic Inventory Record

Total length: 22 chains (Victoria Tunnel)  
Condition: serviceable  
Integrity:

Across: Little Liverpool Range.

### History

1863 railway over the Little Liverpool Range between Grandchester and Laidley designed by A. Fitzgibbon with five chain curves and two tunnels.

1864 a contract was awarded for construction of section 1 of the railway between Grandchester and Gatton to Peto, Brassey and Betts on 26 February 1864.

The railway was opened for traffic between Ipswich to Grandchester, at the foot of the Little Liverpool Range, on 31 July 1865.

1866 railway opened for traffic between Grandchester and Gatton on 1 June.

1867 Plews, Engineer-in-Chief of Railways reported that the brickwork in the Victoria Tunnel was the worst on the line from Ipswich, 30 to 40 feet of the tunnel had been lined with only one thickness of brick, and in one place the lining had cracked at the crown of the arch.

1868 excessive wear reported and some sections of iron rail were replaced with steel.

1875 all curves under 10 chains radius were to be relaid with steel rails.

1879 Relaying track with 60 pound rails. Completed in 1883.

1885 Relaying of track with 60 pound rails between Grandchester and Laidley was undertaken between May and October.

1910 work began on grade reduction - completed by June 1914.

1959 a minor deviation to improve curvature for westbound trains was undertaken.

1990 by this time the track had been lowered in both tunnels in order to facilitate the transport of containers.

## Research Information

Place Type: Transport

Priority:

AHC Theme (1): 3.07 Moving goods and people

AHC Theme (2):

AHC Theme (3):

Significance Level:

CHB Project:

H-QLD/0008 > Queensland railway heritage places study: stage 2

## Recorder Details

Name: MAJELLA ROCHE

Organisation: DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE

Address 1: PO BOX 155

Inventory ID: 2420

Page 2 of 3

Printed On: 30/08/2000  
User: murphyk

Reported	Nominated	Immunity
Provisional	Permanent	Relic
Removed	Deleted	

## Historic Inventory Record

Address 2: BRISBANE ALBERT STREET  
 State: QLD  
 Post Code: 4002

<b>Date Completed</b>	01/03/1999
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### Comments Log

Comment ID	Date	Comment
User		
1014	01/03/1999	Location: (Wulkuraka to Helidon)
rochem		Tenure: Railway reserve
		AHC Criterion; (a)1, (a)2, (a)3, (a)4, (b)1, (b)2, (f)1.

## Historic Inventory Record

### Property Information

Place Name: **Forest Hill Railway Complex**

Inventory ID: 2422      Place ID: 0      Data Source: Report held by CHB

Is Component: No      Number Of Components: 0      Parent Invt ID: 0      Component ID: 0

Alt. Name 1:  
Alt. Name 2:  
Alt. Name 3:

LGA Name: LAIDLEY SHIRE COUNCIL      EPA Rgn: S

Town/Subrb:      Near

Street Num:      Street Name: Railway Street

Corner Of:

Locality: 89.66 km from Roma Street on Main Line to Toowoomba, 24.86 km east of Helidon.

Property Name:

Boundary: AMG Ref: (Sheet 9342 (Edition 1) Helidon 1:100,000) 363482

### Location Information

#### AMG Reference and Latitude / Longitude Coordinates

AMG Map ( Zone - Scale - Name - Number )	Eastings	Northing	Map Proj	Lat. Deg.	Lat. Min.	Lat. Sec.	Long. Deg.	Long. Min.	Long. Sec.
56 - 1:100,000 - HELIDON - 9342	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0

### Criteria and Description

- Historical       Potential       Aesthetic       Social  
 Rarity       Example       Creative       Special Association

#### Significance

The Forest Hill complex is representative of a metropolitan station prior to electrification (criterion d). It retains structures representative of the late Victorian and post Edwardian periods which survive with a high level of integrity in a picturesque urban setting. The siding gate is unusual (criterion b).

#### Description

Station building - 2  
 Footbridge - 1  
 Houses - 2 (not inspected)  
 Signal cabin - 1  
 Water tower  
 Good shed  
 Crane  
 Weighbridge  
 Trucking yards  
 Other - lamp room; trolley shed; siding gate.

## Historic Inventory Record

The complex is visually associated with the School of Arts (1911), hotel and memorial garden at the end of Victoria Street.

The station building is a representative late Victorian building with curved and chamfered brackets (fully moulded bosses) to the shade. Accommodation consists of the ladies w.c. and men's w.c. relocated to the former ladies waiting room, shelter shed and office.

The upside shelter shed is a representative post Edwardian style shelter with ladder frieze and plain brackets and plain brackets to the shade.

The signal cabin is a recent a.c. clad small detached building with lean to roof accommodating a 12 lever machine.

The siding gate may be unusual and compares with the yard gate onto Victoria Street alongside. The weighbridge is a representative cart weighbridge.

### History

Forest Hill is located on Queensland's first railway: the 'Main Line', to Toowoomba and the prosperous Darling Downs. The section between Grandchester and Gatton was opened on 1.6.1866, a year following the opening of the Colony's first line from Ipswich to Grandchester on 31.7.1865. The next sections up the range to Toowoomba were completed by 18.11.1867.

The waiting shed was built in 1912. It was designed by George J. Watson (1863 -?), a draughtsman in the Construction Branch in April, 1912.

Forest Hill is a grain receival centre with silos located towards the west end of the yard.

In 1994 contributory elements included the Downside station building, signal cabin, lamp room, trolley shed and weighbridge and the Upside shelter shed and footbridge.

### Research Information

Place Type: Transport

Priority:

AHC Theme (1): 3.07 Moving goods and people

AHC Theme (2):

AHC Theme (3):

Significance Level:

CHB Project:

H-QLD/0008 > Queensland railway heritage places study: stage 2

### Recorder Details

Name: MAJELLA ROCHE

Organisation: DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE

Address 1: PO BOX 155

Address 2: BRISBANE ALBERT STREET

State: QLD

Post Code: 4002

<b>Date Completed</b>	01/03/1999
-----------------------	------------



## Historic Inventory Record

### Comments Log

Comment ID	Date	Comment
User		
1016	01/03/1999	AHC Criterion; (b)1, (b)2, (d)1, (d)2.
rochem		

## Historic Inventory Record

### Property Information

Place Name: **Das Neumann Haus, Laidley**

Inventory ID: 4003 Place ID: 0 Data Source: Register of National Estate

Is Component: No Number Of Components: 0 Parent Invt ID: 0 Component ID: 0

Alt. Name 1:  
Alt. Name 2:  
Alt. Name 3:

LGA Name: LAIDLEY SHIRE COUNCIL EPA Rgn: S

Town/Subrb: Near

Street Num: Street Name: Patrick Street

Corner Of: William Street

Locality:  
Property Name:  
Boundary:

### Location Information

### Criteria and Description

- Historical       Potential       Aesthetic       Social  
 Rarity       Example       Creative       Special Association

#### Significance

#### Description

No information currently available.

#### History

No historical information currently available.

### Research Information

Place Type: Residential

## Historic Inventory Record

Priority:

AHC Theme (1):

AHC Theme (2):

AHC Theme (3):

Significance Level:

CHB Project:

### Recorder Details

Name: MAJELLA ROCHE

Organisation: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Address 1: PO BOX 155

Address 2: BRISBANE ALBERT STREET

State: QLD

Post Code: 4002

Date Completed	26/03/1999
----------------	------------

### Comments Log

Comment ID	Date	Comment
User		
2077	26/03/1999	Information Downloaded from RNE 24/3/99
rochem		Database Number: 017182 File Number: 4/01/088/0008

## Historic Inventory Record

### Property Information

Place Name: **Laidley Hospital**

Inventory ID: 5384      Place ID: 0      Data Source: Report held by CHB

Is Component: No	Number Of Components: 4	Parent Invt ID: 0	Component ID: 0
------------------	-------------------------	-------------------	-----------------

Alt. Name 1:

Alt. Name 2:

Alt. Name 3:

LGA Name: LAIDLEY SHIRE COUNCIL

EPA Rgn: S

Town/Subrb:      Near

Street Num:      Street Name: William Street

Corner Of:

Locality:

Property Name:

Boundary:

### Location Information

#### Cadastral Information

**Parcel**

**1RP46489**

County: CHURCHILL

Parish:

Reserve: 0

Voll/Fol: 0

Parcel Stat.: C

**OWNER**

Title:  
Name:  
Addr 1:  
Addr 2:  
Addr 3:  
State:  
PostCode:  
Type:  
Tenure:

**LEASE**

Title:  
Name:  
Addr 1:  
Addr 2:  
Addr 3:  
State:  
PostCode:

**Parcel**

**1CC876**

County: CHURCHILL

Parish:

Reserve: 0

Voll/Fol: 0

Parcel Stat.: C

**OWNER**

Title:  
Name:  
Addr 1:  
Addr 2:  
Addr 3:  
State:  
PostCode:  
Type:  
Tenure:

**LEASE**

Title:  
Name:  
Addr 1:  
Addr 2:  
Addr 3:  
State:  
PostCode:

## Historic Inventory Record

### Criteria and Description

- Historical     
  Potential     
  Aesthetic     
  Social  
 Rarity     
  Example     
  Creative     
  Special Association

#### Significance

#### Description

#### History

In 1913 public meetings were held in Laidley to discuss the establishment of a public hospital in the district. The closest hospital was then in Ipswich, 27 miles away. A site was chosen, guided by medical advice, approximately three miles from the centre of town. Architects Coutts and Sons were commissioned by the Hospital Committee to devise plans and specifications for a nine bed general hospital, to be called the Lockyer General Hospital. By late 1914 the Committee had raised the required one third of the cost of the building and tenders were called. The tender from G Neumann was accepted.

On 25 July 1914 a stone capping ceremony was held. The hospital was opened on 6 March 1915 by H. D. Armstrong, the Member for the District, and the first patients were admitted in April 1915. The inconvenient location was soon realised and the hospital suffered financially through lack of patients. In 1921 the Committee selected the present William Street site in Laidley and purchased five acres in 1922. The existing hospital buildings were moved to the new site by builder, G. Neumann, and the new hospital opened on 23 June 1923. The immediate rise in the number of patients justified the hospital's relocation. In 1976 a brick dental clinic and administration building was added to Laidley Hospital.

### Research Information

Place Type: Health

Priority:

AHC Theme (1):

AHC Theme (2):

AHC Theme (3):

Significance Level: Local

CHB Project:

H-QLD/0061 > Queensland Health heritage survey: Volume 1 [of 2]

### Recorder Details

Name: Sarah Hodgson  
 Organisation: Environmental Protection Agency  
 Address 1: PO Box 155  
 Address 2: BRISBANE ALBERT STREET  
 State: QLD  
 Post Code: 4002

**Date Completed** 29/04/1999

## Historic Inventory Record

### Comments Log

Comment ID	Date	Comment
User		
2910	29/04/1999	AHC criteria used.
hodgsos		

## Historic Inventory Record

### Property Information

Place Name: **Main block**

Inventory ID: 5385      Place ID: 0      Data Source: Report held by CHB

Is Component: Yes	Number Of Components: 0	Parent Invt ID: 5384	Component ID: 1
-------------------	-------------------------	----------------------	-----------------

Alt. Name 1:

Alt. Name 2:

Alt. Name 3:

LGA Name: LAIDLEY SHIRE COUNCIL

EPA Rgn: S

Town/Subrb:      Near

Street Num:      Street Name: William Street

Corner Of:

Locality:

Property Name:

Boundary:

### Location Information

### Criteria and Description

- |  |                                    |                                    |  |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historical | <input type="checkbox"/> Potential | <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetic | <input type="checkbox"/> Social              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rarity                | <input type="checkbox"/> Example   | <input type="checkbox"/> Creative  | <input type="checkbox"/> Special Association |

#### Significance

Not significant. Although some of the original features remain such as the cupola and the decorative front gable which are of architectural interest, the building has been extensively altered and the original layout is no longer evident. Some internal walls and ceilings have in part been sheeted with asbestos cement or plasterboard. Externally the verandahs have been enclosed but the overall roof form remains. The front stairs have been replaced with a ramp

#### Description

The main block was a high set timber building with encircling verandahs. The wards had tongue and groove walls and pressed metal ceilings. The design featured a distinctive cupola roof vent. In 1949 the main hospital building contained a four bed male public ward, with an additional three beds on the verandah, a four female public ward, plus two beds on the verandah, a two bed public ward for either sex and two private rooms. A matron's office, linen room, nurses dining room, domestic staff's dining room, kitchen and two bedrooms for the domestic staff were also included. An outpatients room was provided in an enclosed section of the verandah.

#### History

### Research Information

## Historic Inventory Record

Place Type: Health

Priority:

AHC Theme (1):

AHC Theme (2):

AHC Theme (3):

Significance Level: Local

CHB Project:

H-QLD/0061 > Queensland Health heritage survey: Volume 1 [of 2]

### Recorder Details

Name: Sarah Hodgson

Organisation: Environmental Protection Agency

Address 1: PO Box 155

Address 2: BRISBANE ALBERT STREET

State: QLD

Post Code: 4002

Date Completed	29/04/1999
----------------	------------

### Comments Log

Comment ID	Date	Comment
User		
2911	29/04/1999	AHC criteria used.
hodgsos		



## Historic Inventory Record

### Property Information

Place Name: **Nurses quarters**

Inventory ID: 5386      Place ID: 0      Data Source: Report held by CHB

Is Component: Yes	Number Of Components: 0	Parent Invt ID: 5384	Component ID: 2
-------------------	-------------------------	----------------------	-----------------

Alt. Name 1:  
Alt. Name 2:  
Alt. Name 3:

LGA Name: LAIDLEY SHIRE COUNCIL      EPA Rgn: S

Town/Subrb:      Near

Street Num:      Street Name: William Street

Corner Of:  
Locality:  
Property Name:  
Boundary:

### Location Information

### Criteria and Description

- |  |                                    |                                    |  |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historical | <input type="checkbox"/> Potential | <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetic | <input type="checkbox"/> Social              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rarity                | <input type="checkbox"/> Example   | <input type="checkbox"/> Creative  | <input type="checkbox"/> Special Association |

#### Significance

Not significant. While the building is substantially intact, it is not a good example of a 1920s nurses quarters. The standard of accommodation was quite basic and stylistically the building was very plain. The building is somewhat atypical of 1920s quarters which generally were of a higher standard than previously due to the 1921 Nurses Award. For example the Atherton nurses quarters and Cossart House, or Toowoomba nurses quarters more ably demonstrates the type of accommodation that was provided for nursing staff from the mid 1920s.

#### Description

The increase in patients as a result of relocating the hospital in 1925, however, required more staff which strained the capacity of the nurses accommodation. The additional staff required as a result of the 1921 nurses award, exacerbated the problem. The nurses threatened to strike over their cramped accommodation. In 1925 plans were drawn by the Department of Public Works for nurses quarters which provided four nurses bedrooms, a bedroom for the Matron, living room which was entered by a four feet wide hall. Fanlights and French lights were included in the plans. An eight foot verandah was to be provide on all sides. A bathroom and store were provided at each end of the front verandah. The building was built on high stumps with a hipped roof which included a ventilator. Money was borrowed from the Golden Casket fund for construction.

In 1934 the Hospital Board commissioned a private architect to design a two room addition to the nurses quarters. The passage between the main building and the nurses quarters was built by E A Arndt in 1941. By 1949 three additional bedrooms had been provided by enclosing the verandahs. This provided eight rooms in all. Two of the verandah rooms and one other, contained two beds in each. A large room clad with fibrous cement sheeting has been built under the nurses quarters for the domestic staff.

#### History

## Historic Inventory Record

### Research Information

Place Type: Governmental - State

Priority:

AHC Theme (1):

AHC Theme (2):

AHC Theme (3):

Significance Level: Local

CHB Project:

H-QLD/0061 > Queensland Health heritage survey: Volume 1 [of 2]

### Recorder Details

Name: Sarah Hodgson

Organisation: Environmental Protection Agency

Address 1: PO Box 155

Address 2: BRISBANE ALBERT STREET

State: QLD

Post Code: 4002

Date Completed	29/04/1999
----------------	------------

### Comments Log

Comment ID	Date	Comment
User		
2912	29/04/1999	AHC criteria used.
hodgsos		

## Historic Inventory Record

### Property Information

Place Name: **Staff quarters**

Inventory ID: 5387      Place ID: 0      Data Source: Report held by CHB

Is Component: Yes      Number Of Components: 0      Parent Invt ID: 5384      Component ID: 3

Alt. Name 1:

Alt. Name 2:

Alt. Name 3:

LGA Name: LAIDLEY SHIRE COUNCIL

EPA Rgn: S

Town/Subrb:      Near

Street Num:      Street Name: William Street

Corner Of:

Locality:

Property Name:

Boundary:

### Location Information

### Criteria and Description

- Historical     
  Potential     
  Aesthetic     
  Social  
 Rarity     
  Example     
  Creative     
  Special Association

#### Significance

It is not considered significant.

#### Description

In 1949 an additional building was designed to relieve the overcrowding in the original nurses quarters. The building was constructed behind the original nurses quarters. It is a small lowset building which consists of individual rooms opening up on to the front verandah.

#### History

### Research Information

Place Type: Health

## Historic Inventory Record

Priority:

AHC Theme (1):

AHC Theme (2):

AHC Theme (3):

Significance Level: Local

CHB Project:

H-QLD/0061 > Queensland Health heritage survey: Volume 1 [of 2]

### Recorder Details

Name: Sarah Hodgson  
 Organisation: Environmental Protection Agency  
 Address 1: PO Box 155  
 Address 2: BRISBANE ALBERT STREET  
 State: QLD  
 Post Code: 4002

Date Completed	29/04/1999
----------------	------------

### Comments Log

Comment ID	Date	Comment
User		
2913	29/04/1999	AHC criteria used.
hodgsos		

## Historic Inventory Record

### Property Information

Place Name: **Former maternity wing**

Inventory ID: 5388      Place ID: 0      Data Source: Report held by CHB

Is Component: Yes	Number Of Components: 0	Parent Invt ID: 5384	Component ID: 4
-------------------	-------------------------	----------------------	-----------------

Alt. Name 1:  
 Alt. Name 2:  
 Alt. Name 3:

LGA Name: LAIDLEY SHIRE COUNCIL      EPA Rgn: S

Town/Subrb:      Near

Street Num:      Street Name: William Street

Corner Of:  
 Locality:  
 Property Name:  
 Boundary:

### Location Information

### Criteria and Description

- |  |                                    |                                    |  |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historical | <input type="checkbox"/> Potential | <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetic | <input type="checkbox"/> Social              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rarity                | <input type="checkbox"/> Example   | <input type="checkbox"/> Creative  | <input type="checkbox"/> Special Association |

#### Significance

The building is reasonably intact. Some walls have been lined with asbestos cement and the bathrooms have been partially renovated. The verandahs have been partially enclosed. It is not considered significant as better and more intact examples survive.

#### Description

This standard type seven bed maternity ward was constructed of wood with an iron roof and comprised of a public ward, four private wards, duty room, sterilising room, labour room, entrance hall and passages, linen room, bathroom, sink room, EC and broom cupboard. An eight feet wide verandah was built on the front, back and side, and a septic ward was built at the rear. The new building was connected to the main building by a covered way. The site chosen for the maternity ward required moving and rebuilding an isolation ward which has subsequently been demolished.

In 1938 architects, Haenke and Arundel, were commissioned as architects in association, to design extensions to the Maternity Ward. Two additional private wards were constructed. By 1949 the maternity accommodation had been increased to two public wards, with two beds in each, and six private rooms. A subsequent addition has been added off the covered way for a nursery and more recently a portion of the verandah was enclosed to form a maternity patients lounge. The building is now used for a variety of ancillary uses, including physiotherapy.

#### History

## Historic Inventory Record

On 26 March 1929 the Hospital Committee applied to the government for inclusion in the maternity scheme by the erection of a maternity ward. The application was renewed on 3 July by a deputation to the Home Secretary who approved the construction of a four bed maternity ward on 22 July 1929. The Committee requested that this was increased to six beds as an annual patient intake of 100 was expected, which amounted to four patients daily. New plans were drawn by T. Gladwin in September 1929 for a six bed ward and septic ward. The Committee altered the plans again to three private wards and a three bed public ward, and then finally settled on plans for a public ward for three patients and four private patients. New plans were drawn in July 1930 and the revised estimate for a seven bed ward. The tender of G Neumann was accepted. The cost was defrayed by the Maternal and Child Welfare Fund.

### Research Information

Place Type: Health

Priority:

AHC Theme (1):

AHC Theme (2):

AHC Theme (3):

Significance Level: Local

CHB Project:

H-QLD/0061 > Queensland Health heritage survey: Volume 1 [of 2]

### Recorder Details

Name: Sarah Hodgson

Organisation: Environmental Protection Agency

Address 1: PO Box 155

Address 2: BRISBANE ALBERT STREET

State: QLD

Post Code: 4002

<b>Date Completed</b>	29/04/1999
-----------------------	------------

### Comments Log

Comment ID	Date	Comment
		User
2914	29/04/1999	AHC criteria used.
		hodgsos

**APPENDIX VII: Extracts from Reports held by the Cultural Heritage  
Branch of the EPA**

***Extract from: Historic Post Offices in Queensland: a National Estate Study (1993),  
Department of Architecture, University of Queensland.***



TYPE M5 1920's TWIN PORCH

PERIOD: 1920 – 1932

DESCRIPTION:

Single storey masonry building, either brick, or brick and render with line marking. Symmetrical arrangement of public space with entrance porches on either side. Sash windows with upper sash in small panes. Multi-hip roof with corrugated AC roofing. Quarters for Postmaster in a separate building.

COMMENTS:

The layout of this type is similar to that used in timber buildings of the same period and earlier. In construction and overall character, this type is the forerunner of masonry Post Offices of the next three decades.

It is the beginning of the move away from timber construction – the use of brick where available and the use of concrete and render in country areas. This type is a translation of the form and features developed since the beginning of the century in timber, (T21 + T22) into masonry construction.

The Post Office at Goomeri differs from the others in that the front wall extends to from a parapet at the front of the building. In this respect it is a forerunner of the masonry buildings of 1940's and 1950's, but in their details, particularly the windows, it is more closely related to the earlier 1920's masonry buildings.

The Post Office at Gladstone has a squat clock tower, in keeping with the practice of using towers in Post Offices at major centers.

BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED:

Richmond	1926	OPO	
Wynnum	1923	OPO	
Albion	1925	OPO	
Blackall	1925	OPO	] Built in masonry to avoid fire damage
Laidley	1925	OPO	
Gladstone	1932	OPO	
Goomeri	1930's	NOPO	

5.0 THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF POST OFFICES

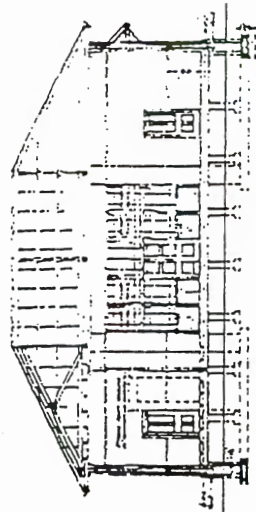
5.5 Differences in Cultural Significances of OPOs and NOPOs

TYPE

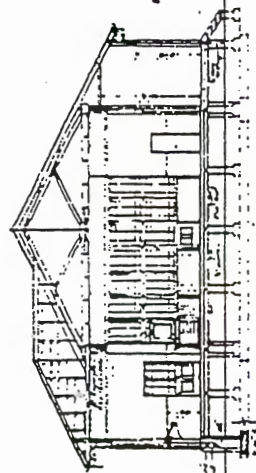
M 5

1920s TWIN PORCH

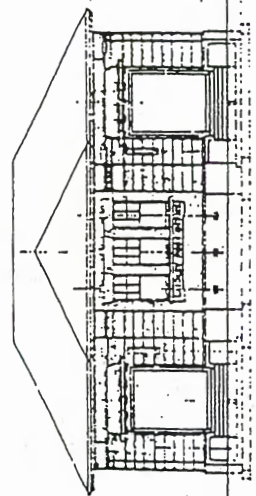
(1)



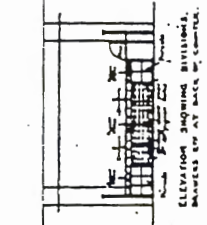
SECTION B. B.



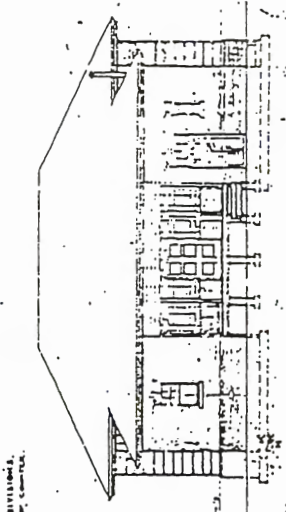
SECTION A. A.



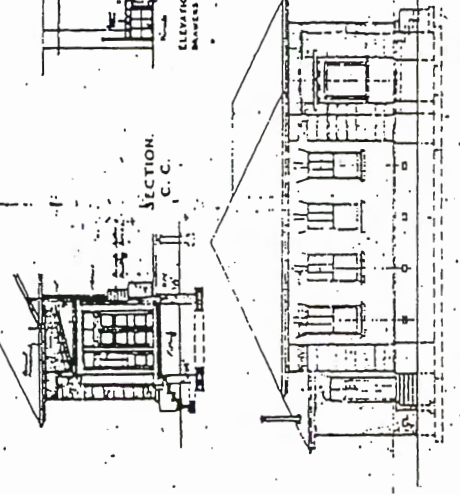
FRONT ELEVATION.



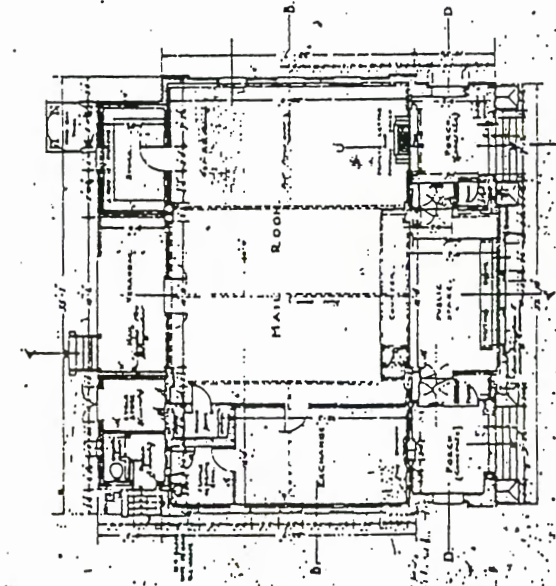
SECTION C. C.



BACK ELEVATION.



SOUTH ELEVATION.



PLAN.

SCALE: ALIGHT FIFTY TO ONE INCH

LAIDLAY - QUEENSLAND  
NEW POST OFFICE

W.170C

As stated earlier in this report, many Post Offices constructed by the government have been sold and are now in private ownership and used as non-Official Post Offices or in private use, usually as a dwelling.

The cultural significance of the remaining Post Offices (OPOs) differs only in degree – but not in substance – from the cultural significance of all the remaining Post Office buildings.

The NOPO and the former Post Offices were usually disposed of because of a diminution of Postal use. Pressure for change was not present and therefore these buildings are generally less altered than Official Post Offices – which have been adapted to suit the various needs of the Postal Services, of telecommunications (until 1975), and of staff needs.

However, whilst most of the NOPOs and former POs are less altered than OPOs, Official Post Offices have continuity of ownership which carries with it the general demeanor of a government building and in particular, the high standard of maintenance. Many NOPOs and former POs are in need of repairs, or have colour schemes obviously different from government owned buildings. The need for repairs and the individual colour schemes have lessened the aesthetic value of some of the NOPOs, but in most cases this value can be reinstated by careful maintenance.

## 5.6 Summary Statement of the Cultural Significance of OPOs

Official Post Offices in Queensland, and in particular those built before 1940 are, as a group, of outstanding cultural significance for their historic, aesthetic and social value. They are of value:-

- as evidence of the history and role of the Post and Telegraph Office as a major government institution and the largest organization involved with communications;
- as evidence of the work of the Government Architect in Queensland from 1866 – 1920 and of the work of the Commonwealth Department of Works and Railways (later ‘Public Works’) from 1921 – 1940;
- as evidence of one of the primary government services associated with towns from their first beginnings to the present;
- as evidence of the government’s response to settlement in diverse and remote locations, and its accomplishment in these endeavours;
- for the major masonry monuments which are evident of the importance of the regional centre and the role of the Post Offices in the development of Queensland;

## 5.0 THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF POST OFFICES

### 5.7 Summary Statement of the Cultural Significance of OPOs cont’d:

- for the timber buildings, which are part of the tradition of building in timber in Queensland and evidence of that State's dependence upon timber and iron as the predominant building materials;
- for their combined evidence of changes in building techniques and changes in aesthetic values;
- for their contribution to the townscape of individual towns, and – together with other government buildings – for their contribution to the character of towns in Queensland;
- for their role in town life – as a meeting place and as a social and cultural landmark.

**Extract from: Ward,A and Milner, P (1997) Queensland Railway Heritage Places Study: Stage 2, Department of Environment and Heritage and Queensland Rail.**

## RAILWAY HERITAGE PLACE RECORDING FORM

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### VICTORIA TUNNEL AND ASCENT, Little Liverpool Range

**Location:** Wulkuraka to Helidon  
**Across:** Little Liverpool Range  
**LGA:** Moreton and Laidley Shires  
**Tenure:** Railway reserve  
**AMG Ref:** [Sheet 9342 (Edition 1 National Topographic Map series) Helidon 1:100,000 1975] 470399-420429 (ascent) and 435406-431407 (tunnel)  
**Nearest Town:** Laidley

#### History of place:

- 1863** railway over the Little Liverpool Range between Grandchester and Laidley designed by A Fitzgibbon with five chain curves and two tunnels
- 1864** a contract was awarded for construction of section 1 of the railway between Grandchester and Gatton to Peto, Brassey and Betts on 26 February [2]. By 24 September excavation of 220 feet at the eastern end of Victoria Tunnel had been completed and work was proceeding from both ends at the rate of one chain per chain month. [3]
- 1865** by 24 January 15 chains of the tunnel had been driven [4]. A contract was awarded for construction of the remaining section of the railway between Grandchester and Toowoomba to Peto, Brassey and Betts on 27 February [2]. The railway was opened for traffic between Ipswich to Grandchester, at the foot of the Little Liverpool Range, on 31 July [1]. On 11 September JT Smith reported that Victoria Tunnel would be 588 yards long, would require brick lining throughout, would need 2164 bricks per yard of 14 inch brickwork, and urged immediate production of the estimated 1,280,000 bricks required [5]. A dispute quickly arose with Samuel Wilcox, agent for the contractors, over the number and quality of the bricks required and the last minute changes to the plans [6].
- 1866** railway opened for traffic between Grandchester and Gatton on 1 June [1].
- 1867** Plews, Engineer-in-Chief of Railways reported that the brickwork in the Victoria Tunnel was the worst on the line from Ipswich, 30 to 40 feet of the tunnel had been lined with only on thickness of brick, and in one place the lining had cracked at the crown of the arch [7].
- 1868** excessive wear reported and some sections of iron rail were replaced with steel.
- 1875** all curves under 10 chains radius were to be re-laid with steel rails [8].
- 1879** approval was obtained for relaying track on the Main Dividing Range ascent with 60 pound rails [9]. This work was completed in 1883 [10].
- 1885** relaying of track with 60 pound rails between Grandchester and Laidley was undertaken between May and October [11].
- 1910** work began on grade reduction between Laidley and the western portal of Victoria Tunnel with the construction of a duplicate track with grades of 1 in 60 for eastbound trains [12]. This work was completed by June 1914 [13].
- 1916** survey work for grade reduction between Laidley and duplication of the track between Grandchester and the eastern portal of Victoria Tunnel was undertaken but construction did not proceed [14].

- 1959** a minor deviation to improve the curvature of the track at the Grandchester end of the ascent was completed [15].
- 1961** a minor deviation to improve curvature for westbound trains between the western portal of Victoria Tunnel and Laidley was undertaken. This left a section of 1866 formation with a stone culvert [16].
- 1990** by this time the track had been lowered in both tunnels in order to facilitate the transport of containers.
- 

**Description of place:**

Mostly single track ascent of the Little Liverpool Range from both the east and west involving several curves between five and 10 chains, two tunnels and gradients of up to 1 in 50 on both sides.

**Type:** ascents and tunnels

**Form:**

**Tracks:** single

**Alignment:** straight and curved

**Total length:** 22 chains (Victoria Tunnel)

**Condition:** serviceable

**Integrity:**

**Photographs:** C52 (general view of western approach to Victoria Tunnel [302] C53 (western portal [098]), C54 (stone culvert with brick arch on western approach to tunnel [240]), C55 (general view of eastern approach to Victoria Tunnel [101])

**Notes:**

---

**Significance:**

The crossing of the Little Liverpool Range was the first of its type in Queensland and the two tunnels on this section are the oldest railway tunnels in the State (criterion a/b/f).

**Heritage Boundary:**

This place shall include all features contained within the boundaries of the railway reserve between the 44 mile post (at 466399) and 30 metres west of the commencement of the track duplication (at 425426) and specifically all track, deviations, cuttings, tunnels, embankments, signals and signaling equipment, permanent way signs and notices, overhead wires, fences, training walls, drains, culverts, footpaths, escapes as appropriate.

---

**QR Drawings:**

**References:**

1. Report of the Railway Commissioner for the year ended 30 June 1954, Queensland, Parliamentary Papers, 112
2. Queensland, Journal of the legislative Council 1866, paper 38
3. A Fitzgibbon, progress report, 24 January 1864, 2057/64, LWO/A15 Queensland State Archives
4. A Fitzgibbon, monthly report, 24 January 1865, 215/65, LWO/A18, Queensland State Archives
5. Correspondence of JT Smith to Macalister, 11 September 1865, L65/2007, LWO/A25, Queensland State Archives

6. S Wilcox, 19 September 1865 and 26 September 1865, 65/2118, LWO/A17, Queensland State Archives
7. HT Plews, Report for 1867, Queensland, Votes and Proceedings, 1867, Section 2, 2,449
8. Report on the General Working of the Railway Department for the year 1875, Queensland, Votes and Proceedings, 3,13
9. Report on the General Working of the Railway Department for the year 1879, Queensland, Votes and Proceedings, 78
10. Report on the General Working of the Railway Department for the year 1883, Queensland, Votes and Proceedings, 128
11. Report on the General Working of the Railway Department for the year 1885, Queensland, Votes and Proceedings, 154
12. Report of the Railway Commissioner for the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 1910, Queensland, Parliamentary Papers, 112
13. Report of the Railway Commissioner for the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 1914, Queensland, Parliamentary Papers, 140
14. Report of the Railway Commissioner for the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 1916, Queensland, Parliamentary Papers, 54
15. Report of the Railway Commissioner for the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 1959, Queensland, Parliamentary Papers, 46
16. J W Knowles, "The Centenary of the opening of the railway to Toowoomba." Australian Railway Historical Society, Bulletin, 18, April 1967, 72

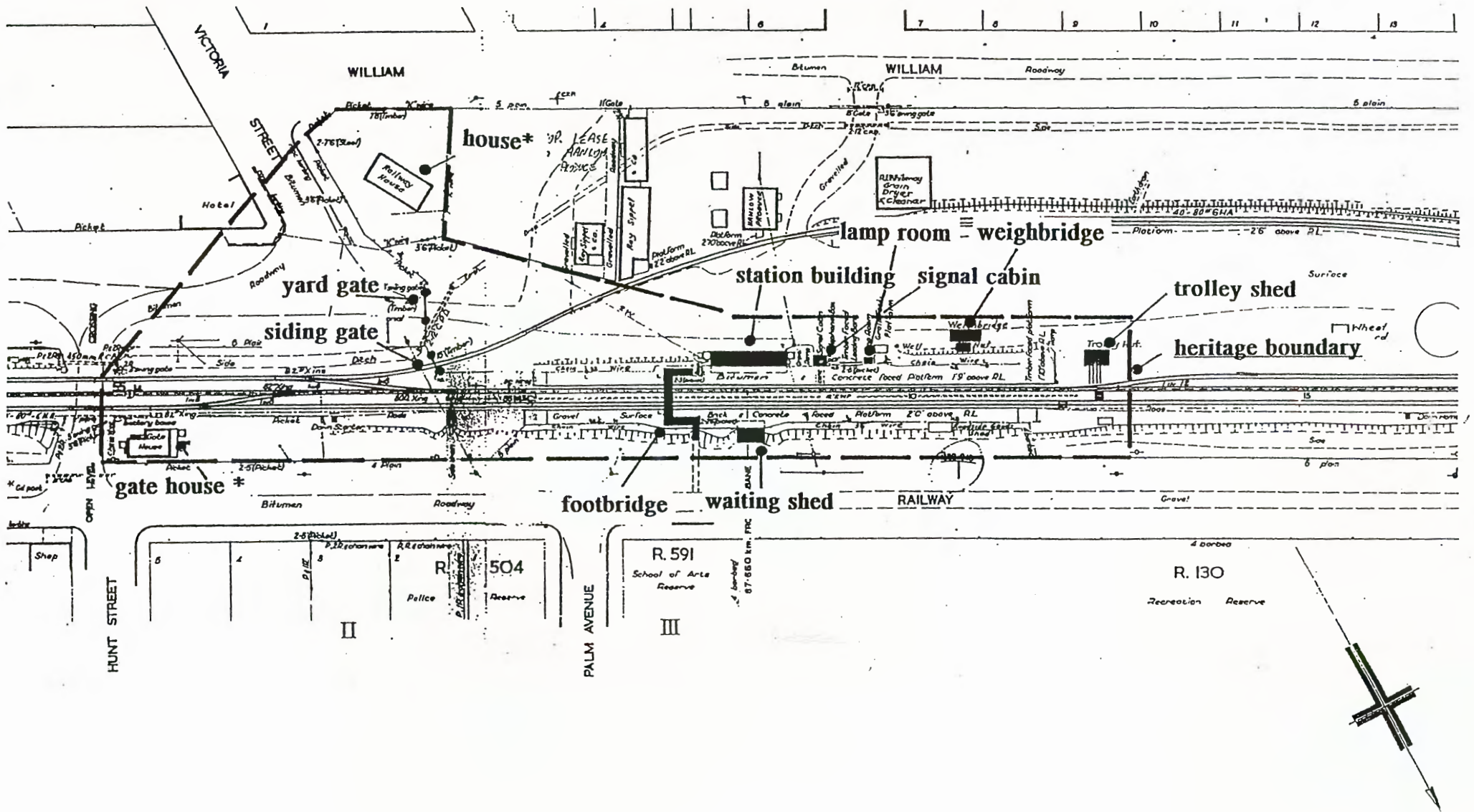




Victoria Tunnel: brick culvert on the western approach to the tunnel



Victoria Tunnel: eastern approach



ANDREW WARD  
Architectural Historian

## RAILWAY HERITAGE PLACE RECORDING FORM

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### FOREST HILL railway complex

**Location:** Railway Street, Forest Hill, 89.66 km from Roma Street on Main Line to Toowoomba, 24.86 km east of Helidon  
**LGA:** Laidley  
**AMG Ref:** (Sheet 9342 (Edition 1) Helidon 1:100,000) 363482

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### History of place:

Forest Hill is located on Queensland's first railway: the "Main Line", to Toowoomba and the prosperous Darling Downs. The section between Grandchester and Gatton was opened on 01/06/1866, a year following the opening of the Colony's first line from Ipswich to Grandchester on 31/07/1865. The next sections up the range to Toowoomba were completed by 18/11/1867.

The waiting shed was built in 1912. It was designed by George J Watson (1863-?), a draughtsman in the Construction Branch in April, 1912. [1]

Forest Hill is a grain receival centre with silos located towards the west end of the yard.

In 1994 contributory elements included the Downside station buildings, signal cabin, lamp room, trolley shed and weighbridge and the Upside shelter shed and footbridge.

---

### Description of Place:

Station building	2	Goods shed	-
Footbridge	1	Crane	-
Houses	2*	Weighbridge	1
Signal cabin	1	Trucking yards	-
Water tower	-	Other	Lamp room Trolley shed Siding gate

- not inspected

The complex is visually associated with the School of Arts (1911), hotel and memorial garden at the end of Victoria Street.

The **station building** is a representative late Victorian building with curved and chamfered brackets (fully moulded bosses) to the shade. Accommodation consists of the ladies wc and men's wc relocated to the former ladies waiting room, shelter shed and office.

The upside **shelter shed** is a representative post Edwardian style shelter with ladder frieze and plain brackets and plain ladder brackets to the shade.

The **signal cabin** is a recent ac clad small detached building with lean to roof accommodating a 12 lever machine.

The **siding gate** may be unusual and compares with the yard gate onto Victoria Street alongside. The **weighbridge** is a representative cart weighbridge

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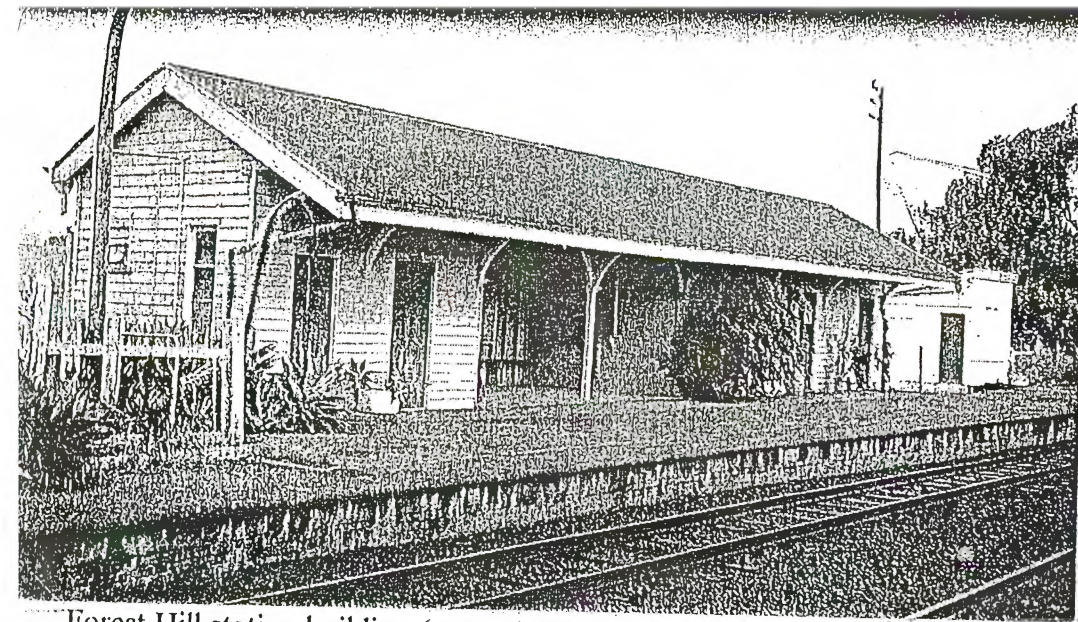
**Significance:** The Forest Hill complex is representative of a metropolitan station prior to electrification (criterion d). It retains structures representative of late Victorian and post Edwardian periods which survive with a high level of integrity in a picturesque urban setting. The siding is unusual (criterion b).

---

#### **References:**

1. Plan No 628, intialled GJW, 13/04/1912
- 

Issued 8/95



Forest Hill station building (upper left), 7.6.94. Siding gate (upper right). Waiting shed (lower).



***Extract from: Jenkins, Lesley (1995) Queensland Cultural Data Audit, Department of Environment and Heritage.***

Forest District: Beerburrum & Dalby

## QUEENSLAND CULTURAL DATA AUDIT

### Check List

**Name of Place** .....Site, Mt Mistake range

**Location**.....Main Camp, portions 7, 8, 11 & 19 (160 acres on top of the mountain)

**Type of Place**.....Site

**Theme**.....Timber Industry

**Information Source** .....Ahearn, Kevin 1993 (unpub.), From Crosscut to Chainsaw pp.120 & 126 Located in DEH red manilla folder (held by Margaret Kowald, historian, Cultural Heritage Branch).

**Is there a map in the source**

**Showing location?**.....No

**Summary about the place** .....Alfred Doorey built a sawmill, house and huts on portions 8 & 11. He constructed a timber chute on portion 19. Selections 7 & 19 were later forfeited and became timber reserve 350. The author states: 'In recent years bushwalkers from the Laidley bushwalkers club located and traversed the length of the old chute site. They found an old wire rope, bolts and machinery scattered around the site. The chute had long since been destroyed by bushfires and erosion'.

**Significance**.....The site may have historical significance. Further research is needed to determine significance.

***Extract from: Blake, T., Kennedy, M., and Pullar, M. in association with Robert Riddel Architect (1996) Queensland Health Heritage Survey, Queensland Health Central Office.***



## Laidley Hospital

William Street, Laidley

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<b>Former Name</b>	Lockyer District Hospital		
<b>Use</b>	Hospital	<b>No</b>	WM17
<b>LGA</b>	Laidley	<b>RPD</b>	1/CC876 1/RP46489
<b>Heritage Status</b>	X	<b>Inspection</b>	29 Nov 1995

---

In 1913 public meetings were held in Laidley to discuss the establishment of a public hospital in the district. The closest hospital was then in Ipswich, 27 miles away. A site was chosen, guided by medical advice, approximately three miles from the centre of town. Architects Coutts and Sons were commissioned by the Hospital Committee to devise plans and specifications for a nine bed general hospital, to be called the Lockyer General Hospital. By late 1914 the Committee had raised the required one third of the cost of the building and tenders were called. The tender of £1,097 from G Neumann was accepted.

On 25 July 1914 a stone capping ceremony was held. The hospital was opened on 6 March 1915 by H.D. Armstrong, the Member for the District, and the first patients were admitted in April 1915.

The inconvenient location was soon realized and the hospital suffered financially through lack of patients. In 1921 the Committee selected the present William Street site in Laidley and purchased five acres in 1922 for £200. (A further 2 acres were purchased in 1927).

The existing hospital buildings were moved to the new site by builder, G Nuemann, and the new hospital opened on 23 June 1923. The immediate rise in the number of patients justified the hospital's relocation.

In 1976 a brick dental clinic and administration building was added to the Laidley Hospital.

## Main Block

<b>Type</b>	wards	<b>Date</b>	1915
<b>Design</b>	Coutts & Son	<b>Status</b>	X

The main block was a high set timber building with encircling verandahs. The wards had tongue and groove walls and pressed metal ceilings. The design featured a distinctive cupola roof vent.

In 1949 the main hospital building contained a four bed male public ward, with an additional three beds on the verandah, a four female public ward, plus two beds on the verandah, a two bed public ward for either sex and two private rooms. A matron's office, linen room, nurses dining room, domestic staff's dining room, kitchen and two bedrooms for the domestic staff were also included. An outpatients room was provided in an enclosed section of the verandah<sup>1</sup>.

## ASSESSMENT

Not significant. Although some of the original features remain such as the cupola and the decorative front gable which are of architectural interest, the building has been extensively altered and the original layout is no longer evident. Some internal walls and ceilings have in part been sheeted with asbestos cement or plasterboard.

Externally the verandahs have been enclosed but the overall roof form remains. The front stairs have been replaced with a ramp.

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<sup>1</sup> Inspector of Hospitals, 29 March 1949, QSA A/29509 3983

## Nurses Quarters

<b>Type</b>	nurses quarters	<b>Date</b>	1925
<b>Design</b>	Works	<b>Status</b>	X

The increase in patients as a result of relocating the hospital in 1925, however, required more staff which strained the capacity of the nurses' accommodation. The additional staff required as a result of the 1921 nurses' aware, exacerbated the problem<sup>2</sup>. The nurses threatened to strike over their cramped accommodation<sup>3</sup>. In 1925 plans were drawn by the Department of Public Works for nurses quarters which provided four nurses' bedrooms (12 feet by 10 feet), a bedroom for the Matron (12 feet square), living room (16 feet by 12 feet) which was entered by a four feet wide hall. Fanlights and French lights were included in the plans. An eight feet verandah was to be provided on all sides. A bathroom and store were provided at each end of the front verandah. The building as built on high stumps with a hipped roof which included a ventilator<sup>4</sup>. Money was borrowed from the Golden Casket fund for construction.

In 1934 the Hospital Board commissioned a private architect to design a two room addition to the nurses quarters<sup>5</sup>. The passage between the main building and the nurses quarters was built by EA Arndt in 1941<sup>6</sup>. By 1949 three additional bedrooms had been provided by enclosing the verandahs. This provided eight rooms in all. Two of the verandah rooms and one other contained two beds in each<sup>7</sup>. A large room clad with fibrous cement sheeting has been built under the nurses quarters for the domestic staff.

## ASSESSMENT

Not significant. While the building is substantially intact, it is not a good example of a 1920's nurses quarters. The standard of accommodation was quiet basic and stylistically the building was very plain. The building is somewhat a typical of 1920s quarters which generally were of a higher standard than previously due to the 1921 Nurses Award. For example the Atherton nurses quarters and Cossart House, or Toowoomba nurses quarters more ably demonstrates the type accommodation that was provided for nursing staff from the mid 1920s.

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<sup>2</sup> Memo, 14 Novemeber 1930, QSA A /29509

<sup>3</sup> George Logan, Secretary, 4 December 1924 QSA TR 1158/3 25/16945 Box

<sup>4</sup> Memo, 16 July 1926, QSA TR 1158/3 D82 Box 84 14339

<sup>5</sup> Information provided by Laidley Hospital

<sup>6</sup> Laidley Hospital, ASD Batch Card

<sup>7</sup> Inspector of Hospitals, 29 March 1949, QSA A/29509 3983

## Staff Quarters

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<b>Type</b>	quarters	<b>Date</b>	1949
<b>Design</b>		<b>Status</b>	X

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In 1949 an additional building was designed to relieve the overcrowding in the original nurses quarters<sup>8</sup>. The building was constructed behind the original nurses quarters. It is a small low set building which consists of individual rooms opening up on to the front verandah. It is not considered significant.

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<sup>8</sup> Ibid

## Former Maternity Wing

<b>Type</b>	maternity ward	<b>Date</b>	1930
<b>Design</b>	Works	<b>Status</b>	X

On 26 March 1929 the Hospital Committee applied to the government for inclusion in the maternity scheme by the erection of a maternity ward. The application was renewed on 3 July by a deputation to Home Secretary who approved the construction of a four bed maternity ward on 22 July 1929. The Committee requested that this was increased to six beds as an annual patient intake of 100 was expected, which amounted to four patients daily. New plans were drawn by T Gladwin in September 1929 for a six bed ward (including two single, private rooms and one public ward for four) and septic ward. The Committee altered the plans again to three private wards and a three bed public ward, and then finally settled on plans for a public ward for three patients and four private patients. New plans were drawn in July 1930 and the revised estimated for a seven bed ward was £1, 738. The tender of G Neumann for £1, 430 was accepted<sup>9</sup>. The cost was defrayed by the Maternal and Child Welfare Fund.

This standard type seven bed maternity ward was constructed of wood with an iron roof and comprised a public ward, four private wards, duty room, sterilising room, labour room, entrance hall and passages, linen room, bathroom, sink room, EC and broom cupboard. An eight feet wide verandah was built on the front, back and side, and a septic ward was built at the rear. The new building was connected to the main building by a covered way. The site chosen for the maternity ward required moving and rebuilding an isolation ward which has subsequently been demolished<sup>10</sup>. In 1938 architects, Haenke and Arundel, were commissioned as architects in association, to design extensions to the Maternity Ward<sup>11</sup>. Two additional private wards were constructed. By 1949 the maternity accommodation had been increased to two public wards, with two beds in each, and six private rooms<sup>12</sup>. A subsequent additional has been added off the covered way for a nursery and more recently a portion of the verandah was enclosed to form a maternity patients lounge<sup>13</sup>.

The building is now used for a variety of ancillary uses, including physiotherapy.

## ASSESSMENT

The building is reasonably intact. Some walls have been lined with asbestos cement and the bathrooms have been partially renovated. The verandahs have been partially enclosed. It is not considered significant as better and more intact examples survive.

<sup>9</sup> Memo, 14 November 1930, QSA A/29509

<sup>10</sup> Supervising Architect and Quantity Surveyor, 28 July 1930, QSA A/29509

<sup>11</sup> Specification held at Laidley Hospital

<sup>12</sup> Inspector of hospitals, 29 March 1949, QSA A/29509 3983

<sup>13</sup> Ibid

***Extract from: Burmester, Paul, Pullar, Margaret, and Kennedy, Michael (1996)  
Queensland Schools: A Heritage Conservation Study – a report for the Department of  
Education, Nov 1996***

## The Ferguson Era 1874-1893

### **Ferguson Residences: Forest Hill State School Residence 1895**

The Fergusons designed one type of residence in this period, the B/R1.

- These residences are significant as they reflect a government policy, whereby residences were built at country schools partly as a means of enticing teachers to go “out west” and in recognition of the difficulty of obtaining suitable accommodation in some regions. As they lived on site Head Teachers could also perform the dual role of school caretaker and maintain the school property. *Criteria(a)*
- Although many of these residences were constructed, remaining examples are rare as they were often replaced by the more modern residences introduced in the 1930s. *criteria (b)*

Ten examples of B/R1 residences were identified in the desk top audit, three of which have moderate intactness and are considered worthy of further investigation.

### **Provisional Schools: Laidley Central State School 1907 (B/T6)**

- Provisional schools are significant as they provide evidence of the government's continuing policy of providing educational facilities for small communities which led to the development of education in Queensland. *Criteria (a)*
- As communities had to apply to have a provisional school established and had to financially contribute towards its construction and maintenance, these schools provide evidence of the community's commitment to education. They are significant for their association with the local community. *Criteria (g)*
- Embarrassed by the standard of provisional schools in Queensland, in 1892 the Department of Public Instruction introduced a new recommended plan for these schools which was distributed throughout the Colony. Surviving examples of these schools provide rare examples of buildings of this type. *Criteria (b)*

The desk top audit identified over 50 extant provisional schools, six of which were considered to be moderately intact and worthy of further investigation.

## Years of Experimentation 1894-1914

### **Residences: Glenore Grove 1922 (C/R1) and Lake Clarendon 1901 (C/R3)**

There were three types of residences erected between 1894 and 1914 (C/R1, C/R2 and C/R3) and their design variations were implemented in response to criticism from teachers. These were standard types of timber houses typical of the period. The C/R3 which was built at metropolitan schools of the C/T8 type, were more elaborate, larger and had tiled roofs.

- These residences, C/R1, C/R2 and C/R3, are significant as evidence of Departmental policy which provided accommodation for married male head teachers as an inducement to teach in country areas and to provide a resident caretaker and cleaner of site. *Criteria (a)*

- These residences, C/R1, C/R2 and C/R3, are also significant as an important component of the development of school sites. *Criteria (a)*
- These residences, C/R1, C/R2 and C/R3 are significant as rare examples of their type. *Criteria (b)*

Sixteen C/R1 residences were identified [for further study] along with 13 C/R2 residences and 17 C/R3 residences.

## **The Economic Depression and War 1930-1945**

### **Small Timber Schools (E/T1): Blenheim (1934)**

While the majority of timber school buildings constructed after 1920 were of the sectional type, in areas where there were small numbers of pupils and future growth unlikely, small timber schools continued to be constructed. The E/T1 followed on from the C/T4, and differed from that building in that it incorporated more lighting, a lower pitched roof and had wider classrooms.

- This building type, E/T4 (sic), is significant for the continuing use of small country schools which has been a distinctive aspect of Queensland education. *Criteria (a)*

Eighty E/T1 schools were identified in the desk top audit and of these 12 are considered worthy of further investigation.



**Extract from: Watson, D. and Stairmand, N (1997) 19<sup>th</sup> Century Community Halls in Queensland – Database Parts 1 and 2, National Trust of Queensland**

19C Halls

NATIONAL TRUST OF QUEENSLAND

Record 146 Present Name:  Access  Unknown  
 Is Accessible  
 Not Accessible

Previous Name:  Victoria Hall

Street:

Suburb/Town:  Laidley

RPD:  Owner

Current Use/s:

Original Use:  Meeting place for Divisional Board & Masonic Lodge Local Government Area

Architect  UNKNOWN  LAIDLEY SHIRE

Year Built  1888  Circa  Date Known

Landmark  Unknown  Is Landmark  Not a Landmark

Purpose Built  Unknown  Was Purpose Built  Not Purpose Built

Location:

Building Style:

Builder:

Rare/represent:  Physical Condition  UNKNOWN

Description Fabric:

Reference Source

QPOD  1890 p362a

Jubilee Review  Fowles, E & White E (1909) Avail: Masonic Library, Ann St Brisbane. p130

General:

Historical Associations

Australian Heritage Commission:

**LISTED WITH THESE ORGANISATIONS**

Queensland Dept Of Environment:  National Trust of Queensland:  Local Government:

Conservation Plan:  Report Authors:  N. Stairmand

Management Plan:  Date:  16.1.97

19C Halls

NATIONAL TRUST OF QUEENSLAND

Record Present Name: [ ]

147

Previous Name: School of Arts

Access

Street: [ ]

Suburb/Town: Laidley

- Unknown
- Is Accessible
- Not Accessible

RPD: [ ]

Owner

Current Use/s: [ ]

Original Use: [ ]

Local Government Area

Architect [ ]

LAIDLEY SHIRE

Year Built  
[ ] 1891

- Landmark
- Unknown
  - Is Landmark
  - Not a Landmark

- Purpose Built
- Unknown
  - Was Purpose Built
  - Not Purpose Built

Location: [ ]

- Circa
- Date Known

Building Style: [ ]

Builder: [ ]

Rare/represent:

Physical Condition

Description Fabric: [ ]

[ ]

UNKNOWN

Reference Source

QPOD [ ]

1891 p72a

General:

Historical Associations

[ ]

[ ]

Australian Heritage Commission:

LISTED WITH THESE ORGANISATIONS

Queensland Dept Of Environment:

National Trust of Queensland:

Local Government:

Conservation Plan:

Report Authors: N. Stairmand

Management Plan:

Date: 16.1.97

19C Halls

NATIONAL TRUST OF QUEENSLAND

Record Present Name: [ ]

Access

534

Previous Name: Masonic Hall

- Unknown
- Is Accessible
- Not Accessible

Street: Cnr. of Spicer & Orton Streets

Suburb/Town: Laidley

RPD: [ ]

Owner

Current Use/s: [ ]

Original Use: Meeting place for Masonic Lodge

Local Government Area

Architect UNKNOWN

LAIDLEY SHIRE

Year Built

1895

Landmark

- Unknown
- Is Landmark
- Not a Landmark

Purpose Built

- Unknown
- Was Purpose Built
- Not Purpose Built

Location:

[ ]

- Circa
- Date Known

Building Style:

[ ]

Builder: [ ]

Rare/represent:

Physical Condition

Description Fabric: [ ]

[ ]

UNKNOWN

Reference Source

Jubilee Review

Fowles, E & White E (1909) Avail: Masonic Library, Ann St Brisbane. p131

General:

Historical Associations

Land donated by Bro. S. Coates.

[ ]

Australian Heritage Commission:

LISTED WITH THESE ORGANISATIONS

Queensland Dept Of Environment:

National Trust of Queensland:

Local Government:

Conservation Plan:

Report Authors: N. Stairmand

Management Plan:

Date: 27.3.1997

***Extract from: Kerr, J.S. (1998) Forestry Industry Heritage Places Study: Sawmills and Tramways South Eastern Queensland***

## **Hancock's Townson Mill**

### **Location**

The sawmill and village complex is located at the present end of the road up Laidley Creek Valley, past Townson, and through the gates leading to the Crosby property on which the mill is located on the road formerly leading to the mill and across Mistake Mountains and Great Divide to Allora. GPS of mill 27°54'43" S 152°22'14" E.

### **Recommended Heritage Boundaries**

The recommended heritage boundaries extend three metres from the edge of the sawmill structure and its rails and drainage system. The boundaries do not include the other buildings and ruins because of their degraded state.

### **History**

Sawmilling in the headwaters of Laidley Creek and Mistake Mountains dates from the 1880's.

After Alfred Doorey selected land at Main Camp Creek on 7 October 1879, he started by pit sawing. He soon built a steam sawmill on the selection, bringing timber to it down from the plateau by a chute. The mill was substantial and powered by two portable steam engines. It had a vertical saw frame to cut cedar, main saw bench, two circular saw benches and smaller saws.

The chute was 1300 feet long, the course made straight by blasting and pick work. At the bottom was soil to minimise damage to the logs as they speared down. A wire rope was installed with braking power provided by a second rope being used to drag another log from the stockpile to the head of the chute. Bullock teams hauled logs from the foot of the chute to the mill. Doorey was killed in June 1881, hit by a rock dislodged by descending cedar logs. Horatio John Hodges took over the timber yard in Laidley and in 1885 developed it, assisted by James Walton (or Flesichmann?) into a sawmill. The old chute including old wire rope is overgrown. The chute timbers have long been destroyed by bushfire<sup>14</sup>.

Filshie and Broadfoot of Toowoomba built a sawmill at Townson at the head of Laidley Creek in early 1897 and used a bullock team to haul timber on the Mistake Plateau and from their mill to Laidley. The mill closed in 1902<sup>15</sup>.

There was no logging from 1902 until 1938 when Hansen and Bambling began hauling hoop pine to Hancock's mill in Ipswich, using the chute. In the early 1940s Linn tractor (s) were introduced hauling down the steep mountain roads, on now being preserved at Laidley Historical Village. Cliff Francis worked with Linn tractors for many years, a task requiring special skills keeping the vehicle under control. Hancock's erected a sawmill in early 1940s near the site of the original Broadfoot mill at the head of Laidley Creek trucking the output to Mulgowie. The mill closed in the credit squeeze and building slump in the early 1960s. Electricity had been

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<sup>14</sup> WRE Blake, p 40; Kevin Aheran, From Cross Cut to Chainsaw pp 114-127; MC 21 June 1881 p 2

<sup>15</sup> WRE Blake p 40

connected to the mill in 1960 replacing steam operation. There were barracks and 14 houses provided by Hancock's <sup>16</sup>.

### **Site Description and Condition**

The main sawmill shed is in fair condition, a result of its lack of maintenance since closure. The manager's house is in fairly good condition and the barracks in fair conditions. Other buildings are in various stages of ruin or demolition. Only the band saw, log carriage and its tracks remain of the sawmilling equipment. The shed is still used for farm storage and by cattle.

### **Assessment of Significance**

The whole site is an example of a mid 20<sup>th</sup> Century isolated sawmilling community and has value of such communities (criterion d). Surviving evidence of such communities is rare (criterion b). The site is also associated with an important sawmilling family, Hancock (criterion h). Unfortunately the decaying and degraded state of the site makes it rather unlikely that the site reaches significance on any single criterion. Its most important attribute is its band saw, in situ, which is rare (criterion b), hence the proposed heritage boundaries only include this structure.

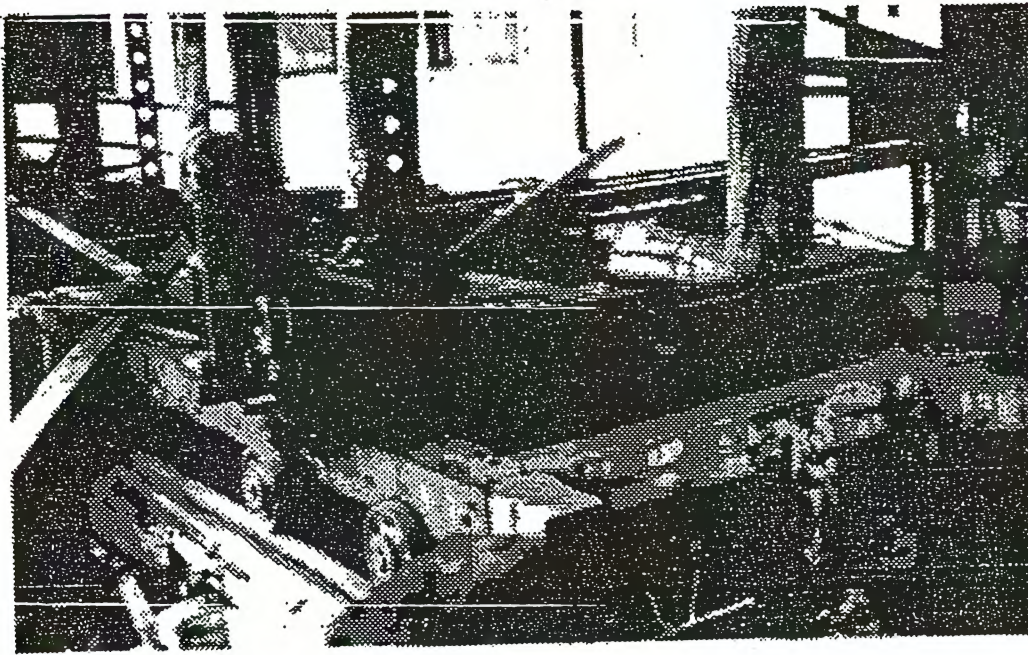
### **Recommendations**

The whole site provides evidence of an important and fairly isolated sawmilling communities. A large number of elements are present but except for the band saw, all the components are considerably degraded and in disrepair. If the site meet heritage criterion then major work is recommended to stabilise and retard decay. If it does not, the site passes into oblivion.

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<sup>16</sup> WRE Blake p 41-42

## Hancock's Townson Sawmill



View of log carriage for band saw from western end  
(shows non-flanged wheels; double-flanged other side)



View of Band Saw



View of Band Saw Blades  
stored below sawmill shed roof



# Hancock's Townson Sawmill

General view of  
sawmill shed  
from east



View of sawmill  
shed from west



View of three  
fibro sawmill  
worker houses  
(two more  
obscured)



c r e e k (running) →

H A B C O C K ' S T O W N S O N M I L L

Scale 1:200 (5mm=1metre)



fence

concrete drainage gutter on 3 sides of mill

Gable roof supported by steel posts partly concrete sheathed

Corrugated Galvanised Iron Cladding

Bricked Foundation Area

Former boiler and engine room Only foundation remains

(below main floor level)

Workshop(?) top level  
Switch Room lower level

Log carriage 9.5 metres long with 4 dogs and 16 wheels

Roof line

rail for log carriage

1650mm (5ft5 1/2) in gauge

82 pound rail

pairs of rollers for sawn timber

Babd Band Saw

Concrete Slab (no roof)

Series of rails at c 1070 mm gauge (3ft6 or 3ft7) set flush with concrete and close together

part silt covered

MAZN SAWMILL SHED

Only band saw remains, other machinery removed, shed used for farm storage and by cattle as a shelter

Change in roof line

← former road to Mount Mistake, Allora

to houses and Laidley →

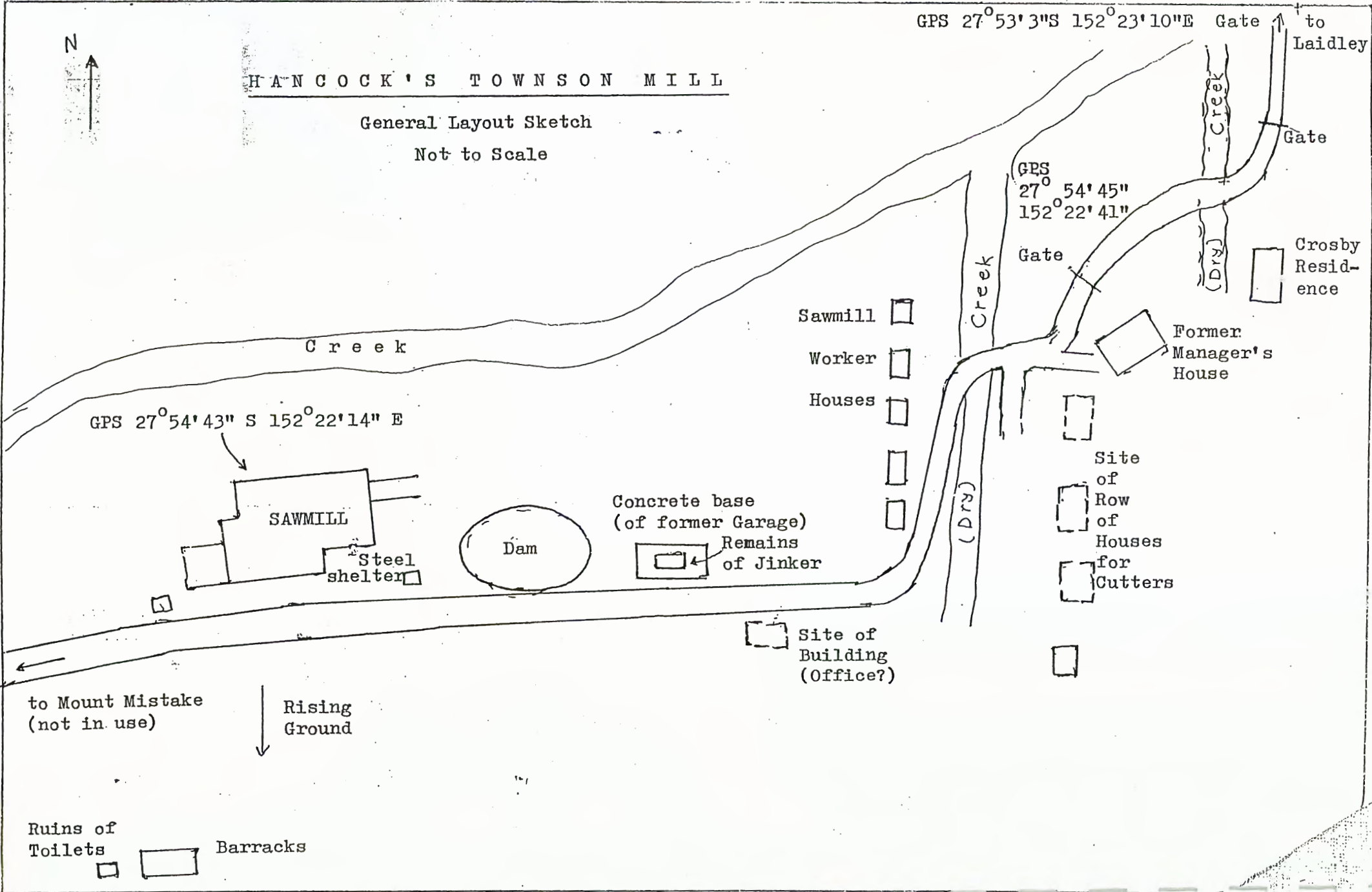


# HANCOCK'S TOWNSON MILL

General Layout Sketch

Not to Scale

GPS 27° 53' 3" S 152° 23' 10" E Gate to Laidley



GPS 27° 54' 43" S 152° 22' 14" E

GPS 27° 54' 45" S 152° 22' 41" E

Creek

Creek

(Dry) Creek

(Dry)

Sawmill

Worker

Houses

Concrete base (of former Garage)

Remains of Jinker

Dam

Former Manager's House

Crosby Residence

Site of Row of Houses for Cutters

Site of Building (Office?)

to Mount Mistake (not in use)

Rising Ground

Ruins of Toilets

Barracks

**Extract from: CHIEF Database, Research and Coordination Unit, Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, 22 January 2001**

Monday, 22 January 2001

Extract from CHIEF database, Research Coordination Unit, Qld Parks and Wildlife Service

SEQ-1P 1	<b>Old Barracks Site - Main Range NP</b>	
<b>Category:</b>	[Camp, forest workers - Forestry] HC.FT.922 [Office, Forestry Department] HC.FT.913	<b>Theme:</b> [Managing the forests] HT.03.03.04.
<b>Property/LocalityName:</b>	Main Range National Park	
<b>History:</b>	The original site of the barracks which were constructed in the 1940s/early 1950s and moved in 1981.	
<b>Description:</b>	The only remaining structure is a concrete slab from the back shed which now provides a base for a picnic table and chairs.	
<b>Significance:</b>	Unassessed	
<b>References:</b>		

SEQ-1P 10	<b>Mt Cordeaux Gold Mine</b>	
<b>Category:</b>	[Mining, underground mine - Mining / Mineral processing] HC.MN.924 [Mining, open-cut - Mining / Mineral processing]	<b>Theme:</b> [Mining for gold] HT.03.03.03.01
<b>Property/LocalityName:</b>	Main Range National Park	
<b>History:</b>	<p>'At some time during the late 1890s or early 1900s, a surveyor whose name is not known and his assistant named Muller, were working on Mt Cordeaux. The surveyor was working over the edge of the cliff below Muller (Muller was probably in charge of the ropes supporting the surveyor). When the surveyor returned to the top of the cliff he told Muller that he had seen traces of gold. Some years later, after the surveyors death, Muller returned to Mt Cordeaux with various parties to search for the gold. However Muller eventually died without ever finding the gold, but the story was passed on to his sons. In the years that followed the legend of the 'Mt Cordeaux Gold' became well known in the local area. Sometime around the 1930s a man named Walter Jesson, using a small bottle of fools gold, convinced three local men that he knew where to find the Mt Cordeaux gold. The three men were Jack Walton, his brother Boyd and Jack Dwyer. The Walton brothers, not wanting to share the gold, convinced Jack Dwyer that the story was a lie. Jesson showed the Walton brothers where to start mining. So around 1930 or 1931, the brothers began to excavate a cutting below the summit of Mt Cordeaux. Explosive charges were drilled into the rock by hand and detonated. The resulting rubble was carted out using a wheel barrow...The excavation continued for a number of years, during which time the Waltons spent a great deal of money buying explosives, equipment and a large amount of rum for Jesson. during this time Jesson assured the brothers that they would find gold and at one time planted a fake nugget in a nearby stream to ensure their continued enthusiasm. Eventually Jack Walton sold his farm at Tarome and Boyd Walton sold his bakery at Beenleigh, to finance the mine. As the excavation continued the cutting was abandoned in favour of a shaft. While the brothers worked Jesson would supposedly take rock samples away to be tested, only to return with the news that they were getting close to the gold seam. A makeshift camp was set up somewhere near the present site of the monument to Allan Cunningham, at Cunningham's Gap. From here the Walton's would walk to and from the mine. The Walton's continued to excavate the mine as their money dwindled. Jim Walton, a younger brother of Jack and Boyd, loaned his brothers money so that the venture might continue. Jim decided to go up and work at the mine, but after only one week he exposed Jesson as a conman. From this point not a lot is known. Walter Jesson was later seen near Beaudesert looking as though he had been beaten up, Jack Walton returned to farming in Laidley and Boyd bought a market garden in Brisbane.'</p>	
<b>Description:</b>		
<b>Significance:</b>	Significant Significant Workshop: Bo C10	
<b>References:</b>	Notes recorded by Steven Finlayson of Main Range National Park from an interview with John Christensen on 26 November 1990.	

SEQ-1P 11	<b>Pioneer Graves, Main Range NP</b>
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Category: [Cemetery - Cemeteries and Burial Sites] HC.CB.901

Theme: [Disposing of dead bodies] HT.09.06

Property/LocalityName: Main Range National Park

**History:** The remains of 12 or 13 people who lost their lives in Spicer's Gap Road are interred in this small cemetery. 'A former teacher...Mr H.W. Johns...came upon this long forgotten cemetery and remains of the old graves. Bushfires had destroyed the palisading surrounding most of them...Mr Johns, aided by his two teenage sons...built a memorial cairn. They carried cement to the site, drew water from Moss's Well, gathered natural stone from the mountain side and built the cairn...It stands 3.6m high on a base 1.8m square. Inset in it is a concrete face which bears a simple tribute: "This cairn is raised to the memory of the unknown pioneers who sleep here-Till the day breaks and the shadows flee away". (see ref)

**Description:** The original wooden headstones have perished and the site is marked by four cement posts on each corner with a stone monument in the centre area.

**Significance:** Significant (part of National Estate place)

**References:** Pugsley, Harry (1975) Looking Back Along Fassifern Valley, Stanthorpe: Samuel Lee & Co. Pty. Ltd. (p.22)

SEQ-1P 12

**1988 Bi-Centennial Reenactment Plaque - Main Range**

Category: [Memorial - Monument and Memorials] HC.MM.901

Theme: [PEOPLING THE CONTINENT] H

Property/LocalityName: Main Range National Park

**History:** Donated by the Fassifern Pony Club commemorating the 1988 Bi-Centennial Re-Enactment of the path of the pioneers who built Spicer's Gap road in 1847.

**Description:** Concrete slab with plaque beside entrance to Main Range National Park (Spicer's Gap).

**Significance:** Significant (part of National Estate place)

**References:**

SEQ-1P 13

**Alphen Inn Site**

Category: [Camping ground- Hotels / Motels / Inns] HC.HM.902

Theme: [DEVELOPING LOCAL, REGION]

Property/LocalityName: Main Range National Park

**History:** 'Henry Alphen built a hotel and stock holding yards at the western foot of Spicer's Gap. Later Alphen sold to a Mr Jubb who in 1859 rebuilt the hotel to accommodate the travelling public'. (Pugsley p.20). Henry Alphen found and marked the road that was to become Spicer's Gap Road and it appears he was rewarded for his efforts which enabled the building of the inn about 1847. When Jubb took over the inn was known as the Woolpack Inn.,

**Description:**

**Significance:** Significant (part of National Estate place)

**References:** Pugsley, Harry (1975) Looking Back Along Fassifern Valley, Stanthorpe: Samuel Lee & Co. Pty Ltd (p.20) Gill, J.C.H. (1981) Spicers Peak Road: A new Way to the Downs, Brisbane: Simpson.

SEQ-1P 14

**Balbi Inn Site**

Category: [Camping ground- Hotels / Motels / Inns] HC.HM.902

Theme: [DEVELOPING LOCAL, REGION]

Property/LocalityName: Main Range National Park

**History:** 'Early in the 1850s a mr Alexander Balbi, born on the island of Malta, built an hotel "Balbi's Inn", at the foot of the range on the eastern side' (Pugsley p.21).

**Description:** All that remains of Balbi's Inn is bamboo and other trees to mark the site.

**Significance:** Significant (part of National Estate place)

**References:** Pugsley, Harry (1975) Looking Back along Fassifern Valley. Stanthorpe: Samuel Lee and Co. Pty Ltd (p.21). Gill, J.C.H. (1981) Spicers Peak Road: A new Way to the Downs, Brisbane: Simpson

SEQ-1P 15	<b>Moss's Well</b>
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**Category:** [Well - Public Utilities] HC.UT.911

**Theme:** [Providing water] HT.04.02.01

**Property/LocalityName:** Main Range National Park

**History:** Edward Moss, the contractor to build Spicers Gap Road, 'gave his name to the beautiful fresh water spring on the eastern side of the range at Spicer's Gap... (Gill, p.11). It is not known when the concrete pipe well was constructed. The spring provided water when Spicer's Gap Road was being constructed.

**Description:** Natural water catchment area where a concrete pipe (about 2' in diameter) has been set into the ground to form a well.

**Significance:** Significant (part of National Estate place)

**References:** Gill, J.C.H. (1981) Spicers Peak Road: A new Way to the Downs, Brisbane: Simpson Halligan & Co. Pty. Ltd.

SEQ-1P 16	<b>Bellbird Rest Stop Shelter Shed</b>
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**Category:**

**Theme:** [Moving goods and people by roads]

**Property/LocalityName:** Main Range National Park

**History:** This shelter shed was relocated from the entrance to the walking tracks at Cunningham's Gap - where it once had a table and chairs and a turnstile at one end.

**Description:** Corrogated iron roof shelter with timber posts.

**Significance:** Not significant (historic/social/aesthetic)

**References:**

SEQ-1P 18	<b>Main Range Hotel</b>
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**Category:** [Camping ground- Hotels / Motels / Inns] HC.HM.902

**Theme:** [DEVELOPING LOCAL, REGION

**Property/LocalityName:** Main Range National Park

**History:** Licensed by Casper Burdorff until 1866 when he gave it up due to the competition from Balbi's Inn. He had partitioned for a license in 1863.

**Description:** Low stone wall is all that remains of the inn site.

**Significance:** Significant (part of National Estate place)

**References:** Gill, J.C.H. (1981) Spicers Peak Road A new Way to the Downs, Brisbane: Simpson Halligan & Co. Pty. Ltd.

SEQ-1P 19	<b>Main Range NPWS Office/Workshop</b>
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**Category:**

**Theme:**

**Property/LocalityName:** Main Range National Park

**History:**

**Description:**

Significance: Unassessed

References:

SEQ-1P 2	Marked Picabeen Palms, Cunningham's Gap
Category:	Theme:
Property/LocalityName: Main Range National Park	
History:	The trees may have been marked in 1906 as they bear the names of Dr tyrie and Muller - Muller being an early pioneering name in the district. Further research is required to ascertain significance.
Description:	Four Picabeen palms on the Palm Grove Circuit at Cunningham's Gap marked - 2 with a cross, 1 with an arrow, 1 with names and '06' suggesting the date of 1906.
Significance:	Unassessed
References:	

SEQ-1P 2i	Spicers Gap Road Complex
Category: [Road - Road Transport] HC.RD.902	Theme: [Moving goods and people by roads]
Property/LocalityName: Main Range National Park	
History:	<p>From the 1850s until the 1870s, Spicer's Gap Road, also known as Spicer's Peak Road, was important as the major transport route from the Southern Darling Downs to Ipswich.</p> <p>During his exploration of the Brisbane River with surveyor John Oxley in 1824, British botanist and explorer Allan Cunningham had observed the Dividing Range to the south-west. In 1827 Cunningham led a party to explore the land beyond this range, approaching from the south and inland, from New England. Leaving the Hunter River in April 1827, Cunningham made the first recorded European discovery of the Darling Downs (along Glengallan Creek) on 5 June that year (Bennett 1996, p. 4).</p> <p>On 11 June 1827 Cunningham identified a possible dray route (later known as Spicer's Gap) through the Dividing Range to the coast. Cunningham returned to Sydney where he reported to Governor Darling on the quality of the country, the timber and the potential for an access route to Moreton Bay. In 1828 Cunningham returned to Moreton Bay to search for the pass through the Dividing Range. Cunningham travelled south-west from Ipswich and discovered Cunningham's Gap in the Dividing Range on 21 August 1828 (Bennett 1996, pp. 4,5).</p> <p>Although Cunningham suspected that this was not the same pass he had identified in 1827 (Spicer's Gap), a search further north failed to find the other pass and he returned to Cunningham's Gap which he then incorrectly assumed must have been the pass he identified in 1827. Cunningham's subsequent report to Governor Darling noted the economic significance of this pass which connected the coast lands with the extensive pastoral country to the west, however it was not until the late 1830s and early 1840s that pastoralists began to explore the potential of the Darling Downs (Bennett 1996, p. 5).</p> <p>The Leslie Brothers settled the grazing lands of the southern Downs in 1840. Other squatters soon followed. Darling Downs pastoralists were faced with an expensive 800 kilometre trip to Maitland to carry wool to port and return with supplies to the stations. A direct route to the Moreton Bay settlement was needed.</p> <p>Cunningham's Gap proved almost impassable to heavy vehicles and other dray routes to the coast were sought. Alternative routes over the range included Gorman's Gap near the headwaters of Hodgson's Creek, and Hodgson's Gap via Drayton. Squatters in the Warwick district continued to search for a southern pass through the range, and in April 1847 Henry Alphen rediscovered the pass identified by Cunningham in 1827, between Mount Mitchell and Spicer's Peak (Bennett 1996, p. 34). Spicer's Peak was named by Cunningham after Peter Beauclerk Spicer, a superintendent of convicts</p>



at Moreton Bay who discovered the mountain while looking for convicts who had escaped from the Moreton Bay penal settlement. Mount Mitchell was named after the explorer, Thomas Mitchell. The pass, subsequently known as Spicer's Gap, was 2.5 miles south of Cunningham's Gap (French 1990, p. 86).

Although the Moreton Bay Courier launched an appeal for construction of a road through Spicer's Gap, little public support was forthcoming and squatters Patrick Leslie and Fred Bracker put up most of the money to clear the road and lay a 'corduroy' or pine log surface (French 1990, p. 86; Bennett 1996, p. 34). By early August two drays had travelled to Ipswich using the new road, saving three days and approximately 70 miles on the trip (French 1990, p. 86).

Around this time licensed inns began catering for travellers and two inns started up on the new road, Balbi's at Clumber and the Main Range Hotel near the pioneer cemetery in Main Range National Park. Alphen was rewarded for his discovery of the route through Spicer's Gap by the New South Wales authorities and he built a public house. He built a substantial weatherboard and shingle-roofed public house, kitchen, stables, stockyards and paddocks that were valued at £850. It became known as Alphen's Inn or the Woolpack Inn. William Jubb took over as licensee in 1851. After just 12 years of operation however, the inn was dismantled in 1858 owing to disputes over land ownership.

Edward Moss was contracted to upgrade a section of road to the east of Governor's Chair using logs as foundation. This corduroy road soon collapsed making the road even more difficult to use. Although Moss did not complete his contract, the fresh water spring known as 'Moss' Well' is named after him.

In the 1850s further attempts were made to improve the road. In 1857 a team of up to 60 bullocks were needed to haul a wool-laden dray through the notorious scrub section (French 1990, p. 94).

Between 1860 and 1865 a properly designed and engineered road was completed. Much of the historic road which still remains was built under the direction of Robert Austin, surveyor and later Engineer of Roads. Clerk of Works, Henry Clinton, supervised a construction crew of up to 90 labourers. Drainage was a vital aspect of Austin's design and drains up to one metre in depth occur on both sides of the road. On steep slopes the roadway was cut into the side of the hill to form a benched road. In 1860 cuttings were made using new rock blasting techniques. The remains of blasting drill holes can be seen in the rock face on the road east of Governor's Chair. Rock and earth excavated from cuttings beside the road was used to build up the outer edge of the road. Road metal or broken stone was laid on top following the principles outlined by John McAdam, an eminent English civil engineer.

Macadamised roads were not suitable for all road conditions. Draughthorses needed a surface with a firm foundation to negotiate steep grades. Telford construction using a pitched road with a foundation of stone blocks laid side by side with small stones, proved to be one solution.

Various examples of road construction techniques are still easily recognisable and include: road surfacing (stone paving, corduroying, macadamising); drainage (stone lined drains, culverts, side drains and diversionary banks); and earthworks (benching, cut and fill, quarrying). The best examples of these techniques are exposed on the 1.6 kilometre section of the road which extends west from Governor's Chair.

Austin's improvements allowed a change from bullock teams to horse teams. Heavy traffic used the Gap briefly in the 1860s however with the opening of the railway from Ipswich to Warwick via Toowoomba in 1871, the Spicer's Gap Road was virtually abandoned. Heavy haulage by railways proved to be much more efficient than the slow haulage undertaken by drays and teamsters.

After the establishment of local government in 1879, responsibility for roadworks was transferred to the Boonah and Glengallan Divisional Boards. The period around the turn of the century was difficult due to a depression, droughts and disastrous floods. The road did not produce rate revenue for the shires and therefore little was spent on maintenance. For 30 years the road was to have little use.

Until 1973 Spicer's Gap Road carried the main telegraph link between Brisbane and New South Wales. In 1861 the single iron wire telegraph line was built establishing the first telegraph link between New South Wales and Queensland. The section over Spicer's Gap Road linked up the first telegraph station at Fassifern Reserve with the station at Treganny, on the Downs side. An additional

line was added in 1866 between Brisbane and Stanthorpe via Ipswich, Fassifern, Spicer's Gap and Warwick. In 1905 five telegraph wires formed the line. During the 1920s the iron wires were replaced with copper. The telegraph line ceased operations in 1973 and was removed in 1975.

Opposite the site of Main Range Hotel are 12 or 13 graves of people who lost their lives on Spicer's Gap Road. A former teacher at Milford State School, Mr H. W. Johns, later at the Ipswich Technical College and Church of England School, Toowoomba, spent much of his recreation time at Spicer's Gap. He came upon the little cemetery. Bushfires had destroyed the palisading surrounding most of the graves. Johns, aided by his two sons, Len and Steve, built a memorial cairn. They carried cement to the site, drew water from Moss's Well, gathered natural stone from the mountainside and built the cairn. Inset in a concrete face is the simple tribute: 'This cairn is raised to the memory of the unknown pioneers who sleep here - Till the day breads and the shadows flee away'.

The only information to date on the people interred there is:

- Jane Burrell, aged two years, died on 16 May 1856 at Clinton's Camp. Buried 17 May 1856.
- John Collins, died 14 August 1856, under a dray in the Range, near Cunningham's Gap. Buried on the 16 August, on the Range, near Cunningham's Gap.
- Frederick Weymouth, a sawyer, was drowned on 23 April, 1860 and buried on 24 April, 1860 in a scrub at Cunningham's Gap.
- Mrs Collins, wife of Edward Collins. Killed when she fell from the top of a loaded dray descending the steep pinch which today bears the name of 'Mother Collins' Pinch'. No date available, presumed to be 1854.
- Johnny Cox, a jockey, travelling from Warwick to Ipswich, was taken suddenly ill with what is now known as appendicitis. Died, and is buried here.
- Alfred Hudson, a drove, stricken with fever, struggled to 'The Springs' and died there. No date available.

**Description:** Spicer's Gap Road Complex comprises a number of components:

#### Spicer's Gap Road

Spicer's Gap Road passes through the Great Dividing Range about four kilometres south of Cunningham's Gap. A 1.6 kilometre section of the road is protected as a walking track. The road was originally designed for drays and wagons, and motor vehicles have caused severe erosion in places.

#### Governor's Chair

Governor's Chair, the large rock on the edge of the cliff face, was so named as it was reportedly a popular resting spot for early governors of Queensland when their journeys took them through Spicer's Gap. A walking track 150 metres long links the carpark with the lookout over the Fassifern Valley.

#### Pioneer Graves

Situated opposite the Main Range Hotel site on Spicer's Gap Road is a memorial cairn 3.6 metres high on a base 1.8 metres square with a simple tribute on the concrete face. The cairn is surrounded by a wire rope fence, and is the only remaining evidence of the cemetery.

#### Moss' Well

Located between the Pioneer Graves and Governor's Chair, Moss' Well consists of a concrete pipe sunk into a water soak. The well is filled by a small trickling stream that is presently full of silt.

#### Old Telegraph Line

Remains of telegraph poles, insulators and wire following the route of Spicer's Gap Road.

#### Balbi's Half Way House/Balbi's Hotel

Bamboo and other trees mark the site of this inn.

#### Main Range Hotel

A low stone wall is the only remaining evidence of this site.

**Significance:** Significant (above National Estate threshold)

Significant (above National Estate threshold) Spicer's Gap Road is important as the major transport route from the southern Darling Downs to Ipswich from the 1850s until the advent of rail transport and the construction of alternative roads trafficable by heavy wagons. The road aimed to provide improved transport links within the colony, and particularly to establish the port of Brisbane as a

major commercial shipping centre based on the transshipment of wool from the Darling Downs and the interior. Spicer's Gap Road became a tourist route for early motoring enthusiasts wishing to enjoy the scenery of what was later to become the Main Range National Park, and to enjoy the challenge in getting there. Use of Spicer's Gap Road was superseded by the construction of the road through Cunningham's Gap in 1927. Spicer's Gap Road is an outstanding example of the application of engineering technology in the social context of the early development of Queensland around the time of Separation. It is Queensland's only known example of this sophisticated nineteenth century civil engineering. It was one of the first major public works of the fledgling Queensland colony following Separation from New South Wales in 1859. Various examples of road construction techniques are still easily recognisable and include road surfacing (stone paving, corduroying, macadamising), drainage (stone lined drains, culverts, side drains and diversionary banks), and earthworks (benching, cut and fill, quarrying). The best examples of these techniques are exposed on the 1.6 km section of the road running west from Governor's Chair. The Pioneer Graves record the people who lost their lives on Spicer's Gap Road in the nineteenth century. Spicer's Gap Road is also important as the site of the telegraph line that carried the interstate telegraphic and telephonic traffic for 112 years from 1861 to 1973. [Criterion A.4:a]

**References:** Bennett, H. 1996, An Overview Thematic History of Warwick Shire since the 1820s, Cultural Heritage Branch, Queensland Department of Environment, Brisbane.

SEQ-1P 3	<b>Fassifern Lookout</b>
<b>Category:</b> [Natural montane / alpine area] NC.AL	<b>Theme:</b> [Appreciating the natural wonders of
<b>Property/LocalityName:</b> Main Range National Park	
<b>History:</b>	
<b>Description:</b> Asthetic view from Main Range National Park looking east to Mt French, Mt Edwards, Moogerah Dam, Mt Greville. The lookout has steel posts and a timber floor.	
<b>Significance:</b> Unassessed	
<b>References:</b>	

SEQ-1P 4	<b>Bridge - West Gap Creek, Main Range NP</b>
<b>Category:</b> [Bridge, foot - Road Transport] HC.RD.901	<b>Theme:</b> [Experiencing the natural environme
<b>Property/LocalityName:</b> Main Range National Park	
<b>History:</b> This bridge was built to link two picnic grounds at Cunningham's Gap which are no longer there. It was built in the late 1940s early 1950s.	
<b>Description:</b> Concrete bridge over West Gap Creek	
<b>Significance:</b> Unassessed	
<b>References:</b>	

SEQ-1P 5	<b>Timber Jinker - Mt Matheson Trail</b>
<b>Category:</b> [Timber machinery, eg sawblade, steam engine - Forestry] HC.FT.914	<b>Theme:</b> [Transporting timber] HT.03.03.04.0
<b>Property/LocalityName:</b> Main Range National Park	
<b>History:</b> Mt Matheson Track was constructed by National Parks Association of Queensland in 1983/84	
<b>Description:</b> Old timber jinker	
<b>Significance:</b> Unassessed	
<b>References:</b>	

SEQ-1P 6	Spicer's Gap Road
<b>Category:</b> [Road - Road Transport] HC.RD.902	<b>Theme:</b> [Moving goods and people on land]
<b>Property/LocalityName:</b> Main Range National Park	
<b>History:</b> ' The route for a road over the range at Spicer's Gap was discovered by Henry alphen, a stockman from Canning downs Station in april 1847. Road construction commenced in July 1847 and was completed and the road opened by September 1847. The road originally cost 120 poundsa and was funded by contributions from pastoralists on the Downs... Following the construction of the railway to Toowoomba in 1867...use of the rod diminished significantly...Only 1.6 kilometers of the original road remains. This section is contained wholly within a road reserve that is located in Main Range National Park between Governor's Chair and the western boundary of the Park.	
<b>Description:</b> Original route between the coast and the Darling Downs located by Henry alphen in 1847. Spicer's Gap Road demonstrates early road construction techniques such as: stone paving and corduroy work, pitching, drainage which are still visible.	
<b>Significance:</b> Significant (part of National Estate place)	
<b>References:</b> Blackman, P. (1992) The Spicer's Gap Historic Road, Main Range National Park. Unpublished report to the director, Southeastern Region Department of Environment and Heritage and the	

SEQ-1P 6.1	Spicer's Gap Road Plaque
<b>Category:</b> [Memorial - Monument and Memorials] HC.MM.901	<b>Theme:</b> [Moving goods and people on land]
<b>Property/LocalityName:</b> Main Range National Park	
<b>History:</b>	
<b>Description:</b>	
<b>Significance:</b> Significant (part of National Estate place)	
<b>References:</b>	

SEQ-1P 7	Governor's Chair, Spicer's Gap
<b>Category:</b> [Natural Landforms] NC.L	<b>Theme:</b> [Appreciating the natural wonders of
<b>Property/LocalityName:</b> Main Range National Park	
<b>History:</b> As early as 1851 it was visited by nobility, Lord Kerr and Lord Scott, Sir charles Fitzroy in 1854 and Sir George Bowen, during his term as Queensland's first Governor, sat there on a number of occasions.	
<b>Description:</b> Perched on top of a perpendicular rock wall, 777m above sea level, is Governor's chair - a huge rock. The panoramic view includes Mt Greville, 770m and Lake Moogerah. On a clear day Moreton Bay is visible.	
<b>Significance:</b> Significant (part of National Estate place)	
<b>References:</b> Pugsley, Harry (1975) Looking Back Along Fassifern Valley, Stanthorpe: Samuel Lee & Co. Pty ltd (p. 14).	

SEQ-1P 8	Old Telegraph Line - Boonah to Maryvale
<b>Category:</b>	<b>Theme:</b> [Providing services for settlements]
<b>Property/LocalityName:</b> Main Range National Park	

- History:** The first telegraph link built connecting New South Wales to Queensland in 1861 - two years after separation. 'In 1905, only three wires formed the link. It was a humble beginning to a vast network that was to follow, which, until 1973, carried the interstate telegraphic and telephonic traffic for 112 years'.
- Description:** Remains of telegraph line: pole, cross members and insulators
- Significance:** Significant (part of National Estate place)
- References:** Pugsley, Harry (1975) Looking Back Along Fassifern Valley, Stanthorpe: Samuel Lee & Co. Pty. Ltd. (p.23)

SEQ-1P 9

**Mt Cordeaux Lookout**

**Category:** [Natural montane / alpine area] NC.AL **Theme:** [Appreciating the natural wonders of

**Property/LocalityName:** Main Range National Park

**History:**

**Description:** Mt Cordeaux (1135m) is known to Aboriginal people as Niamboyoo.

**Significance:** Unassessed

**References:**

SEQ-Aesthetic3

**Scenic Rim Aesthetic Precinct**

**Category:** [Landscape, cultural - Landscape] HC.LS.901 [Natural wetlands and rivers] NC.W&R [Natural Landforms] NC.L [Natural Flora species] NC.FL [Natural Fauna species] NC.FA **Theme:** [Appreciating the natural wonders of

**Property/LocalityName:**

**History:**

**Description:** The term 'Scenic Rim' was coined by artist and author Arthur Groom and was a name that was given to a curved line of prominent ranges to the south and west of Brisbane. The ranges rise steeply to encircle the coastal lowlands like the rim of a bowl. Stretching for over 22 kilometres, the Rim includes the highest mountain system and the highest mountain peaks in Queensland south of the Wet Tropics. Beginning near Laidley, the Rim runs south along the Little Liverpool Range, Mistake Mountains and Main Range (Part of the Great Divide), then eastward from Wilson's Peak along the McPherson Range and New South Wales border almost to the sea. The ranges include more than 40 peaks over 1000 metres high. Twenty peaks are higher than 1200 metres, the highest being Mount Superbus (1375 metres). Consequently the Rim encompasses some of the most rugged and scenic landscapes in Queensland. The Scenic Rim contains some of the largest areas of natural vegetation remaining in south-east Queensland and the largest area of rainforest. Vegetation types include subtropical and temperate rainforests, open forests and woodlands.

The majority of the Scenic Rim's parks, some state forest and other State owned lands have been nominated for World Heritage listing based on their outstanding natural values. The Scenic Rim is also an important recreational resource providing the settings for a variety of nature based outdoor recreational activities, ranging from remote bushwalking and camping to scenic driving and picnicking. The national parks attract over one million visitors per year, contributing significantly to the economy of local communities through recreation and tourism.

In terms of terrain the linear Main Range contrasts with the plateau of the Mistake Mountains, Lamington and Springbrook although all have steep escarpments and cliff lines. There are also relatively isolated peaks, such as the Moogerah Peaks, Mount Barney and Mount Lindesay which all have separate statements of significance. From many viewpoints large sweeps of the Rim may be seen, with the contrasting colours and textures of rainforest and open forest revealing their response to soils, slope and aspect and with broad features of cultural, geological and scenic interest visible in many directions.

**Significance:** Significant (above National Estate threshold)

The term 'Scenic Rim' was coined by artist and author Arthur Groom and was a name that was given to a curved line of prominent ranges to the south and west of Brisbane. The ranges rise steeply to encircle the coastal lowlands like the rim of a bowl. Stretching for over 22 kilometres, the Rim includes the highest mountain system and the highest mountain peaks in Queensland south of the Wet Tropics. Beginning near Laidley, the Rim runs south along the Little Liverpool Range, Mistake Mountains and Main Range (Part of the Great Divide), then eastward from Wilson's Peak along the McPherson Range and New South Wales border almost to the sea. The ranges include more than 40 peaks over 1000 metres high. Twenty peaks are higher than 1200 metres, the highest being Mount Superbus (1375 metres). Consequently the Rim encompasses some of the most rugged and scenic landscapes in Queensland. The Scenic Rim contains some of the largest areas of natural vegetation remaining in south-east Queensland and the largest area of rainforest. Vegetation types include subtropical and temperate rainforests, open forests and woodlands.

The majority of the Scenic Rim's parks, some state forest and other State owned lands have been nominated for World Heritage listing based on their outstanding natural values. The Scenic Rim is also an important recreational resource providing the settings for a variety of nature based outdoor recreational activities, ranging from remote bushwalking and camping to scenic driving and picnicking. The national parks attract over one million visitors per year, contributing significantly to the economy of local communities through recreation and tourism.

In terms of terrain the linear Main Range contrasts with the plateau of the Mistake Mountains, Lamington and Springbrook although all have steep escarpments and cliff lines. There are also relatively isolated peaks, such as the Moogerah Peaks, Mount Barney and Mount Lindesay which all have separate statements of significance. From many viewpoints large sweeps of the Rim may be seen, with the contrasting colours and textures of rainforest and open forest revealing their response to soils, slope and aspect and with broad features of cultural, geological and scenic interest visible in many directions.

The Scenic Rim has been the source of artistic inspiration for at least 146 years. The most important artist of the colonial period was Conrad Martens who depicted parts of the Rim in 'Cunningham's Gap from Normanby Plains', 25 Nov (1851), 'Scrub in Cunningham's Gap' (1851), 'Sketch of a Bottle Tree' (1851), 'Summit of the Old Road, Cunningham's Gap' (1851) and 'View from Main Dividing Range', (1853). Another early depiction was by Douglas Scott Montagu 'Cunningham's Gap, NSW' (1853) and David Powell's 'Cunningham's Gap, Queensland' (1899) and Henry Stuart Russell's description of this country in his work 'The Genesis of Queensland' (1888). Other important artists who painted aspects of the Scenic Rim are Elioth Gruner, 'Valley of the Tweed' (1921), Vida Lahey, 'From Binna Burra', (1934) and 'From South Tamborine' (1949). The distinctive 'Steamer' on the Main Range has been celebrated by Archibald Meston's poem 'A Storm at Night: Seen from the Top of the McPherson Range' (1871), by Rodney Hall in his poem 'The Climber' (1962), and by Raymond Curtis in, 'In the Strength of Mountains and The Thought of Mountains At Night' (1989). An important work that illustrates the continuing aesthetic value of this region is the contemporary music of Colin Brumby 'The Vision and the Gap' (1984) with its libretto by the author Thomas Shapcott.

Arthur Groom was perhaps the best known artist associated with region. He coined the name 'Scenic Rim' in his 1949 work 'One Mountain After Another' where he described his vision of a plan to ensure the scenic quality of the region that he had submitted to the Queensland Government some years before. The plan sought to preserve the scenic/aesthetic value of the rim of mountains that swing in a wide arc from Point Danger at the Pacific Ocean as far inland as Cunningham's Gap. [Criterion E1:e]

**References:** Lennon, J. & Townsley, M. 1998, National Estate: Aesthetic values, A report for the Joint Commonwealth and Queensland RFA Steering Committee.

***Extract from: Blake, Thom (1996) Queensland Cultural Heritage Context Study: a report for the Cultural Heritage Branch of the Department of Environment***

**APPENDIX VIII: Community Consultation: invitations, survey sheets, workshop program and web page**



# Summary assessment of themes, representation on heritage register and further studies

Recommendations and further studies

Representation on the Queensland Heritage Register

Priorities for action

- \*\*\*\* excellent
- \*\*\* good
- \*\* fair
- \* poor or inadequate

- +++ urgent
- ++ moderate
- + low

R = appropriate within a regional study

Theme	Subtheme	QHR	Studies required	Priority	Comments
1 Peopling the land	Ethnic and minority groups	*	Ethnic and minority groups	++	
	Movement of peoples immigration	**	R		
	Conflicts and control dispossession of indigenous peoples	*	Encounters between indigenous and non-indigenous peoples	++	Mulvaney, <i>Encounters in Place</i> - examines some sites in Queensland.
2 Exploiting/utilising the land	Exploring/surveying the land	*	Exploring and surveying the land	+	
	Natural resources fishing	*	R		
	Timber	*	Sawmills Timber settlements	+++	SEQ biogeographic region currently part of major study - but other regions need to be addressed
	Mining	**	→	+++	Mining study of Queensland has identified an extensive number of significant sites
	Quarrying	*	Quarrying and quarry sites	+	
	Pastoral industry - sheep and beef	**	Pastoral properties Building types - shearing sheds	+	
	Sugar	*	Sugar mills and facilities	+	Markay Regional Study - included sugar theme

Theme	Subtheme	QHR	Studies required	Priority	Comments
2 Exploiting/utilising the land	Dairying	*	Dairying	+++	
	Tropical fruit production	*	Tropical fruit industry	++	
	Other agriculture	*	R	+	
	Water management	*	Water management Artesian water supply Dams and irrigation schemes	++	
	Managing flora and fauna	*	R	+	
	Conserving vegetation	*	R	+	
	Technologies and innovations	*	Science and technological innovations Study of Department of Primary Industry - experimental farms and research facilities	++	
3 Developing secondary/tertiary industries	Food production	*	Meatworks Sugar mills	+	
	Energy production	*	Electricity generation Gasworks	+	
	Building materials	*	Brickworks Other building materials		
	Financial services	**	Banks and banking	+	
	Retail services	**	Retailing facilities	+	
	Hospitality services		Hotels	++	
4 Movement of peoples, goods, and information	Draught power	*	Coaching facilities and routes	+	
	Railways	**	→	+++	Railway Heritage study in progress - three stages - inventory, survey and policy.

Queensland Cultural Heritage Context study

Theme	Subtheme	QIR	Studies required	Priority	Comments
4 Movement of peoples, goods, and information	Motor transport	*	Road network and facilities Motor garage and services	†	
	Shipping	*	Port facilities Navigation aids	†	Some studies of lighthouses in Queensland have been undertaken
	Air transport	*	R	†	
	Postal services telecommunications	**	Telegraph network	+++	<i>Historic Post offices in Queensland (1983)</i>
	Formation of settlements	*	Development of town planning in Queensland	++	Meredith Walker, <i>Historic Towns in Queensland (1981)</i>
5 Building settlements and dwellings	Urban amenities	*	Water supply Waster disposal	++	
	Dwellings	***	Specific studies required of housing in particular periods, regions Workers housing schemes	+++	Don Watson, <i>The Queensland House (1981)</i>
	6 Maintaining order				
6 Maintaining order	Policing and justice	*	Police stations and facilities Court Houses Prisons	++	
	Government and public administration	**	Government offices State enterprises in Queensland Customs houses	++	
	Local government	*	Shire/town halls	++	
	Withstanding physical threats to social order	*	Quarantine services	†	

Theme	Subtheme	QIR	Studies required	Priority	Comments
6 Maintaining order	Defending the country	***	The impact of WW2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• civil engineering works</li> <li>• the use of civilian buildings</li> <li>• introduction of new building techniques - concrete construction and time, prefabricated structures</li> </ul>	++	Judith Mackay <i>Lest we forget - War Memorials in Queensland</i> . Also specific studies of defence installations, WW2 fortifications in Townsville, Bribie Island National Trust study of World War 2 buildings.
7 Creating social and cultural institutions	Religious institutions	***	Churches and places of worship	†	
	Cultural activities	**	R Cinemas	†	Study of Community halls - National Trust.
	Organisations and societies	*	R Women's organisation - CWA	++	
	Festivals	*	R	++	
	Sport and recreation	**	Sporting and recreation facilities	+++	
8 Educating Queenslanders	Public education	**	State schools Private schools	+++	Education Department has commissioned heritage survey of properties - stage 1 completed
	Education older children	**	as above	+++	
	Education adults/ tertiary level	**	Technical education School of Arts	++	Schools of Arts - some studies and documentation
9 Providing health and welfare services	Health services	*	→	+++	Heritage survey of Queensland Health properties recently completed.
	Providing for the destitute, women and children	*	Orphanages and charitable institutions	†	
	Caring for the dead	**	→ Memorials	†	Cemetery survey - to be commissioned by Department of Environment

**APPENDIX VIII: Community Consultation: invitations, survey sheets, workshop program and web page**

AN INVITATION TO A COMMUNITY MEETING

# WHAT'S IMPORTANT ABOUT LAIDLEY SHIRE?

from

LAIDLEY SHIRE COUNCIL



The community meeting is to be held at Council Chambers, Spicer St, Laidley on Monday, 18<sup>th</sup> September from 6.30pm - 9pm. Presentations will be given on:

- Laidley Shire's Cultural Heritage and Character
- The Integrated Local Transport Plan and Proposed Rail Link
- Economic Development Within Laidley Shire

Contact Julie or Karen on (07) 5465 1166  
RSVP: Friday, 15<sup>th</sup> September 2000

CR-00070

24 August 2000

Dear Sir/Madam

**RE: WHAT'S IMPORTANT ABOUT LAIDLEY SHIRE?  
A community meeting about the past, present and future of Laidley Shire.**

Laidley Shire Council is organising a community meeting to discuss three major issues relating to the past, present and future of the Laidley Shire. The meeting will involve three sessions to which all are invited.

**SESSION 1: LAIDLEY SHIRE CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT**

Presenter: Geoff Buchanan, Laidley Shire Council

Duration: 6.30pm - 7.30pm

This session aims to discover what participants like about the character and heritage of Laidley Shire through photography and discussion. Issues for the future of the character and heritage of the area will be discussed at a later date.

The session will describe a process whereby the community can identify what it sees as the Shire's valuable cultural heritage features. The outcome of proposed activities will be a photographic display (created by the participants) and a draft report which will summarise the community feedback, discussion and findings and which will be open to public comment.

This is an invitation for you or your group to take part in this session. It is not necessary to have any special knowledge about heritage to take part in the session.

...2/

AN INVITATION TO A WORKSHOP

## **WHAT ARE LAIDLEY SHIRE'S VALUABLE CULTURAL HERITAGE FEATURES?**

FROM

LAIDLEY SHIRE COUNCIL AND THE QUEENSLAND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

**Tell us what you believe are the valuable cultural heritage features of Laidley Shire by:**

- ❖ **Listing your top 20 heritage areas and places in Laidley Shire on the green sheet provided; and then either**
  - ❖ **Attend the workshop; or**
- ❖ **Contact us to arrange a time for a personal or group visit;**
  - or
- ❖ **Just return your completed form to Laidley Shire Council**

**Friday, 27 October 2000**

The workshop is to be held at Old Council Chambers at the **Pioneer Village, Drayton St, Laidley on Wednesday, 18 October from 9.00am to 12.00noon**. Morning tea will be provided.

Contact Geoff Buchanan, Cultural Heritage Assessment Project Officer on (07) 5465 1166 if you have any queries.

## **WHAT ARE LAIDLEY SHIRE'S VALUABLE CULTURAL HERITAGE FEATURES? A workshop about the character and heritage of Laidley Shire**

Old Council Chambers, Pioneer Village, Drayton St, Laidley  
Wednesday, 18 October 2000  
9.00 am - 12.00 noon

### **Workshop Program**

9.00 am      Registration

9.10 am      Welcome and introductions

9.30 am      Discussion: Cultural Heritage and Cultural Significance

**10.00 - 10.15 am    Morning tea (provided)**

10.15 am     Individual reflection

10.25 am     Small Group reflection

10.45 am     Top 5 Heritage Features of Laidley Shire

11.15 am     Plenary: Which features are important to the community?

11.45 am     Plenary: Close and evaluation

**12.00 noon    Finish**

# **LAIDLEY SHIRE COMMUNITY HERITAGE SURVEY** **SHEET**

Name.....

Contact details.....

**AREA OR PLACE NAME:**

(List all the names by which this area or place is known)

**LOCATION:**

(Give reference points where exact location is not known)

**DESCRIPTION:**

(Describe the place and its key elements)

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:**

(Write in your own words why this area or place is important AND complete checklist on reverse)

**HISTORY:**

(What do you know about its natural or cultural history?)

**CAN YOU SUGGEST ANY SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION?**

(e.g. Local contacts or local histories)



**If you run out of room, please feel free to attach further information.**

### **CHECKLIST OF REASONS WHY FEATURES MIGHT BE IMPORTANT**

(Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with the following statements by placing a number in the squares provided. **1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=unsure, 4=disagree, 5=strongly disagree**)

**SOCIAL VALUE:** Features which are a focus of social, spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment.

- The feature is important as part of community culture and/or identity
- The feature is important to the community because an attachment to it has developed from long use
- The feature is where the community gathers and acts as a community
- The feature has special or spiritual meaning
- The feature is important in the passing on of knowledge or history
- The feature demonstrates a particular way of life, custom, process, land use or design that is of continuing importance

**HISTORIC VALUE:** Features associated with important historical phases, styles, events, people, or activities.

- The feature is associated with persons, groups or events important in the Shire's history
- The feature is important in showing patterns in the development of the history of Australia, Queensland and/or Laidley Shire
- The feature has natural or landscape features that have historic significance
- The feature shows a high degree of creative or technical achievement
- The feature is an example of a particular design or architectural style
- The feature demonstrates a particular way of life, custom, process, land use or design that is of passing or past importance

**AESTHETIC VALUE:** Features associated with aspects of sensory perception (sight, touch, sound, taste, smell).

- The feature evokes strong feelings or inspiration
- The feature is a significant landmark, marker or signature
- The feature evokes awe from its grandeur of scale or scenic beauty
- The feature evokes a strong sense of age, history or depth of time
- The feature has been represented in painting, poetry, photography, literature, or other art forms

**SCIENTIFIC VALUE:** The feature is valuable due to its rarity, quality or representativeness as a particular type of feature, and its ability to contribute to a better understanding of natural or cultural history.

- The feature is a rare example of its type
- The feature is a high quality example of its type
- The feature has the potential to reveal information that will contribute significantly to our understanding of our past

## LAIDLEY'S VALUABLE CULTURAL HERITAGE FEATURES

Your Name.....

Address.....

Phone.....Organisation you represent.....

Would you like to be involved in a further workshop?    Yes/No (please circle)

No.	Name of Place	Locality
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		

**RETURN FORMS TO:** Geoff Buchanan, Laidley Shire Council, Locked Bag 1, Laidley Q 4341, or phone (07) 5465 1166, or fax (07) 5465 1813, or Email G.Buchanan@mailbox.gu.edu.au.

# MY TOP FIVE CULTURAL HERITAGE FEATURES OF LAIDLEY SHIRE

## PERSONAL DETAILS

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Organisation (if applicable): \_\_\_\_\_

Contact phone number during business hours: \_\_\_\_\_

---

## DETAILS OF PLACES

Are places listed in order of preference (with 1 being the highest)? YES / NO

No.	Place Name	Location	Why is this place important?
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

---

Please note that places identified on this form will not be entered onto the Laidley Shire Cultural Heritage Register without further thorough assessment and consultation with property owners/lessees or the community. If you wish to provide more detailed information on the places listed please do so on the back of this form or on a nomination form.

---

Send to: Chief Executive Officer  
Laidley Shire Council  
Locked Bag 1  
Laidley Q 4341

# LAIDLEY CULTURAL HERITAGE REGISTER NOMINATION FORM

<b>OFFICE USE ONLY</b>	Is place already in database?	Yes/No
FILE NUMBER:		
REGISTER NUMBER:		

---

## DETAILS OF PLACE

Name of place and/or former name:

\_\_\_\_\_

Location or address:

\_\_\_\_\_

Real Property Description:

\_\_\_\_\_

Name of owners/lessees:

\_\_\_\_\_

---

In order for the nomination to be processed more rapidly, please provide as much information as possible about the property nominated. This information should accompany the nomination form and be arranged in the following categories:

1. HISTORY (Statement of the history of the place)
  
  2. DESCRIPTION (Description of the place today)
  
  3. SIGNIFICANCE (Statement of heritage significance relating to the criteria and historic themes listed on the reverse side of form)
  
  4. REFERENCES (Sources from which further information may be obtained)
- 

## PARTICULARS OF NOMINATOR

Name:

\_\_\_\_\_

Organisation (if applicable):

\_\_\_\_\_

Contact phone number during business hours:

\_\_\_\_\_

Interest in property nominated:

\_\_\_\_\_

[Where the applicant is not the owner, has the owner been notified of this nomination: YES / NO]

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature

Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

### CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

(Place a tick in the box next to the statements you agree with. You can tick more than one box)

- SOCIAL VALUE:** Places which are a focus of social, spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment.
- The place is important as part of community culture and/or identity
- The place is important to the community because an attachment to it has developed from long use
- The place is where the community gathers and acts as a community
- The place has special or spiritual meaning
- The place is important in the passing on of knowledge or history
- The place demonstrates a particular way of life, custom, process, land use or design that is of continuing importance
- HISTORIC VALUE:** Places associated with important historical phases, styles, events, people, or activities.
- The place is associated with persons, groups or events important in the Shire's history
- The place is important in showing patterns in the development of the history of Australia, Queensland and/or Laidley Shire
- The place has natural or landscape places that have historic significance
- The place shows a high degree of creative or technical achievement
- The place is an example of a particular design or architectural style
- The place demonstrates a particular way of life, custom, process, land use or design that is of passing or past importance
- AESTHETIC VALUE:** Places associated with aspects of sensory perception (sight, touch, sound, taste, smell).
- The place evokes strong feelings or inspiration
- The place is a significant landmark, marker or signature
- The place evokes awe from its grandeur of scale or scenic beauty
- The place evokes a strong sense of age, history or depth of time
- The place has been represented in painting, poetry, photography, literature, or other art forms
- SCIENTIFIC VALUE:** The place is valuable due to its rarity, quality or representativeness as a particular type of place, and its ability to contribute to a better understanding of natural or cultural history.
- The place is a rare example of its type
- The place is a high quality example of its type
- The place has the potential to reveal information that will contribute significantly to our understanding of our past
- OTHER SPECIAL VALUE:** The place is valuable due to reasons other than those listed, e.g. Indigenous significance (please specify in Statement of Significance).

### HISTORIC THEME

(Please indicate which historic themes the place is related to. You can tick more than one box)

- Evolution of the natural environment
- Indigenous peoples' impact on the landscape
- Surveying and exploring the landscape
- Developing rural communities
- Developing transport and communication networks and infrastructure
- Establishing and developing towns
- Developing secondary and tertiary industries
- Maintaining order
- Educating a rural community
- Providing health and welfare services
- Developing social and cultural institutions

# LAIDLEY SHIRE CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

Laidley Shire Council is currently calling for nominations from the public for a proposed Laidley Cultural Heritage Register. Nomination forms are available at the end of this document. Alternatively, members of the community are invited to state their top five cultural heritage features of the Laidley Shire by completing a separate survey sheet also located at the end of this document.

This nomination and survey process is part of the Council's assessment of the valuable cultural heritage features of the Shire. This project is jointly funded by Laidley Shire Council and the Queensland Environmental Protection Agency under its Community Heritage Incentive Program. The aims of the study are as follows:

- To identify and analyse the Indigenous and non-Indigenous cultural heritage and character of Laidley Shire;
- To define the significance of areas and places;
- To develop a database and GIS identifying all areas and places of cultural heritage significance and the reasons for their significance;
- To establish better lines of communication, by consultation and education, between government and the community, thereby recognising and contributing to the community's knowledge and appreciation of its heritage and its sense of place; and
- To develop policies that can be included in the new Town Planning Scheme to protect areas and places of cultural heritage significance within the requirements of the Integrated Planning Act 1997 (Qld) and relevant heritage legislation.

The project is now in its first stage which will involve:

## 1. A THEMATIC HISTORICAL STUDY



This study aims to provide an historical context to the cultural heritage assessment by looking at key themes in the history of the Shire from the surveying and exploring of the landscape to the development of social and cultural institutions. This study will allow for the identification of types of areas and places which are likely to be historically significant. It will also provide a historical context for places identified as part of the community-based cultural heritage assessment and any future surveys.

## 2. A COMMUNITY-BASED CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

A crucial part of this assessment is community consultation and involvement. This activity involves community members identifying what they believe to be the valuable cultural heritage features of Laidley Shire. From an introductory community meeting and a follow-up workshop 140 valuable cultural heritage features were identified by members of the community, ranging from waterfalls at Mount Mistake to the Post Office in Laidley. Members of the community are now able to nominate places for a Laidley Cultural Heritage Register by completing a Laidley Shire Cultural Heritage Register Nomination Form (located at the end of this document).

## 3. AN INDIGENOUS CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDY BRIEF

An Indigenous cultural heritage study brief will be developed in consultation with Traditional Owner groups who associate with the Shire. The brief will aim to establish good relations between Council and Traditional owners, creating agreement about the appropriate identification, recording, management and protection of the Shire's Indigenous cultural heritage.



### COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IS THE KEY

Throughout this project Laidley Shire Council will be seeking community input on two key matters:

#### **What are the valuable cultural heritage features of Laidley Shire?**

Cultural heritage has been defined as those things that we have inherited from the past and which we continue to value in the present and wish to pass on to the future. As part of the community-based cultural heritage assessment members of the community are asked to consider what areas, places and characteristics of the shire are important to them. These features may be natural or human-made, they may be individual sites, collections of sites, or landscapes, they may be extremely old or relatively new. What is most important is whether they are valued by the community.

Laidley Shire Cultural Heritage Register Nomination Forms have been developed to give the community an opportunity to tell council what they believe is significant and why. These forms are available from public displays in the Council Offices in Spicer Street, and at the Laidley Library or they can be requested from Laidley Shire Council or printed off from this site (see end of this document). Places nominated will be further

assessed and, if the nomination is successful, will be placed on a Council Register only after consultation with any owners or lessees of the nominated place or with the wider community (these matters won't be finalised until stage 2 of the study). Alternatively, people are invited to tell us their top five cultural heritage features of Laidley Shire. The sheet for this follows on from the nomination form at the end of this document.

A major focus of this study will be to determine the relative value of the places to the community. For this reason as much community feedback as possible is desired.

### **How should these features and the character of the Shire be protected or managed?**

This question relates largely to the second stage of the project which will involve policy development (as well as a survey of Indigenous cultural heritage) and is likely to get underway in 2001.

Firstly, we ask the community to tell us which of the valuable cultural heritage features identified in stage one need to be protected and/or managed. This may relate to something as broad as the rural character of Laidley Shire or as narrow as a particular building. Here are some key issues to consider:



- Some features that are valued by the community may not need protection or management, indeed they may lose their value if they are interfered with in such a way;
- Some features may be under threat by development, rezoning, or population growth/decline and be in urgent need of protection;
- Some features may be private property;
- Some features may already be partly or significantly destroyed;
- The value of some features may change over time;
- Some features may retain certain values even if their fabric is altered or relocated;
- Some features may lose certain values if their fabric is altered or relocated;
- Who should protect or manage certain features?



A second major issue relates to how the character of Laidley Shire should be protected and managed. This relates to the broader features of the Shire including such things as landscapes, streetscapes, precincts, groupings, open spaces, topography and views that contribute to its character. This character usually relates to the historical development of a particular precinct. The management of the character of Laidley Shire or of character areas within the Shire may involve guidelines for new work or alterations in a particular character area. The community must have its say on what such guidelines should be.

## **HAVE YOUR SAY**

We welcome all input regarding the history and heritage of Laidley Shire you can e-mail us at [info@laidley.qld.gov.au](mailto:info@laidley.qld.gov.au) Please provide any comments, feedback, requests, or information. We welcome any of the following:

- Historical information about the Shire or particular features within the Shire;
- Details of useful local contacts or publications;
- What you believe are the valuable cultural heritage features of Laidley Shire;
- How you believe valuable cultural heritage features (including character areas) should be protected and managed;
- Requests for further information about the project or how you can become involved; and
- Anything else related to the identification, assessment, recording, protection and management of the valuable cultural heritage features of Laidley Shire.

**APPENDIX IX: Laidley Shire Council Cultural Heritage Study Brief**

**Heritage Study Brief**  
**Laidley Shire Cultural Heritage Study**

Prepared by: Geoff Buchanan, Cultural Heritage Assessment Project Officer.

### **Note on Structure of Brief**

Sections 1-6 deal with the financial and administrative aspects of the project.

Sections 7-12 deal with the first stage of the project for which the current funding is to be used. This includes the philosophical, methodological and practical aspects of the identification, assessment and recording of cultural heritage areas and places.

Section 13 deals with the proposed second stage of the project (i.e. policy development), for which further funding will be required.

Section 14 provides recommendations to Council regarding the study.

### **List of Abbreviations**

AHC	Australian Heritage Commission
CHB	Cultural Heritage Branch of the EPA
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (Qld)
FAIRA	Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action
LSC	Laidley Shire Council
LSCTPS	Laidley Shire Council Town Planning Scheme
LSCILTP	Laidley Shire Council Integrated Local Transport Plan

## **1. Background**

This study is funded jointly by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), under The Queensland Community Cultural Heritage Incentive Program, and Laidley Shire Council.

## **2. Study area and budget**

The study area is Laidley Shire.

The total budget is \$18,100

The EPA will provide \$10,000.

Laidley Shire Council will provide in-kind funding amounting to \$8,100.

## **3. Purpose of the study**

The purpose of the study is:

- 3.1. To identify and analyse the cultural heritage of Laidley Shire;
- 3.2. To define the significance of areas and places;
- 3.3. To develop a database and GIS identifying all areas and places of cultural heritage significance and the reasons for their significance;
- 3.4. To establish better lines of communication, by consultation and education, between government and the community (both indigenous and non-indigenous), thereby recognising and contributing to the community's knowledge and appreciation of its heritage, and its sense of place and historical continuity.
- 3.5. To feed into the development of policies that can be included in the new Planning Scheme to protect areas and places of cultural heritage significance within the requirements of the Integrated Planning Act 1997 (Qld) and relevant heritage legislation.

## **4. Management of the Study** (options for Council)

#### 4.1. Steering Committee

See section 14.1.

#### 4.2. Appointment of the project officer

A post-graduate student from Griffith University will be engaged to work on the project from 14 June 2000 to 27 October 2000. The EPA will strive to provide in-kind expert assistance where possible.

#### 4.3. Payments

The project officer's salary will be \$9,350 drawn from the EPA funding.

### **5. Presentation and format** (options for Council - mainly regarding compatibility with current council guidelines for report presentation and format)

- 5.1. The study shall be arranged in such a way as to provide a technical document suitable for use in the production of a planning scheme and the management of that scheme.
- 5.2. In all cases, sources of information shall be fully documented. Terminology shall be consistent with the Australia ICOMOS Guidelines for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (the Burra Charter).

### **6. Ownership and distribution** (options for council, EPA and indigenous groups)

#### 6.1. Ownership

Ownership of the report shall remain with Laidley Shire Council (LSC) and the EPA. The right to use any of the material from the study shall remain with the author, LSC, and the EPA. The completed study shall be a public document.

Issues relating to indigenous ownership will be explored in consultation with indigenous groups.

#### 6.2. Distribution

The project officer shall provide the master copy of the report together with photographs, etc. to the Laidley Shire Council. Three copies of the project report shall be submitted to the EPA.

## **7. Philosophical/methodological basis**

The philosophical/methodological basis for the study of non-indigenous heritage will be the Burra Charter and its guidelines. The study will also follow, by and large, the *Draft Local Government Guidelines - Cultural Heritage* developed by the EPA's Cultural Heritage Branch (CHB) based on continuing communication with the CHB.

The philosophical/methodological basis for the study of indigenous heritage will be developed in consultation with the indigenous groups involved. A separate study brief will be developed after consultation with indigenous groups and the CHB. It should be noted that the study of indigenous heritage will have some basis in the CHB's Draft Guidelines.

## **8. Background material**

The study will make use of the following sources of historical and cultural information:

- local histories (written and oral);
- local government and library archives;
- EPA's Queensland Heritage Register and historical material including that regarding land settlement legislation, state development projects, and immigration legislation;
- Australian Heritage Commission's (AHC) Register of the National Estate;
- local historical and cultural groups;
- community consultations with indigenous and non-indigenous groups and the general community;
- anthropological and ethnographic records from libraries and organisations including the Australian Institute for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies; and
- archaeological records (via joint approach to the EPA's CHB by council and indigenous groups).

## **9. Historical context report**

An initial and fundamental part of the study will be to produce a thematic history of Laidley Shire. The report shall identify and explain those themes that are crucial to understanding the area and the historic fabric as it exists today as per CHB Draft Guidelines 0.2.4. These themes will then be applied in the identification and evaluation of individual components of Laidley Shire's heritage. The report will be concise (approx. 3,000 words) and analytical. It will include:

- copies of historical maps, plans and photographs illustrating the settlement and growth of Laidley Shire at regular intervals;
- an indicative list of sites, areas and landscapes which have potential to contain evidence of historical themes;
- a bibliography of primary and secondary documentary sources;
- recommendations regarding any particular person or group to be included in the community consultation process; and
- a proposed survey plan.

The report will be prepared in consultation with local interest groups.

#### **10. Community Liaison** (options for Council, EPA and indigenous groups)

Key cultural heritage referral agencies noted under s.6.16.13 of the LSCTPS include:

- The Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action (FAIRA);
- Laidley Historical Society;
- EPA CHB;
- The National Trust of Queensland;
- Any other group or person relevant to the particular site (in this case Laidley Shire).

"Other groups" are seen as the community as a whole and may include other historical and cultural groups, ethnic groups, women's groups, educational institutions, business and development groups, landholders/land owners, the Lockyer Catchment Centre, conservation groups, and departments within council.

A broad community consultation shall be undertaken with a focus on local knowledge and local involvement. This will include:

- wide notification of the study, its objectives and its possible link with a planning scheme;
- a possible public meeting and/or workshop(s);
- a workshop is proposed to further inform the community about the study and to



- identify, and put into context, places valued by the local community;
- development of guidelines for consultation with indigenous groups in consultation with those indigenous groups, establishing relationships, protocols and procedures, prior to any identification and management of indigenous heritage;
- opportunities to involve non-traditional information sources such as schools, retirement homes, longstanding residents and property owners;
- regular progress reports, through the media and outlets such as libraries or newsletters, providing contact details to encourage input;
- a workshop to present draft findings to the public (mandatory under CHB's Draft Guidelines).

Consultation must involve those groups within Council that will be affected by the study, especially at the policy development stage, via either regular email or other notification of developments and requests for comment.

## **11. Field work and survey**

Following the CHB's Draft Guidelines, field work and survey shall include:

- a field survey of the physical evidence of the area to identify places of potential heritage significance and review the completeness of the thematic history in the light of what is found;
- documentation of those places identified by the community (either through phone, written or personal contact or by participation in workshops);
- location of any remaining physical evidence of the earlier historical themes utilising the context study data;
- identification of other potential heritage places that might not fit into the identified historical themes; and
- preparation of a preliminary inventory with each item of potential heritage value briefly recorded, showing a photograph, the location of the place and brief description of how it may meet the historical themes identified for the area.

### 11.1. Documentation

Documentation will include:

(A) Mapping: all identified places of cultural heritage significance will be recorded on a base map or identified by GPS coordinates;

(B) Standard form (EPA Historic Places Inventory Sheet): a standard form must be completed for all identified places of cultural significance . At the minimum it will include:

- location of place (address and/or title details);
- photograph;
- historical theme which the place reflects;
- brief description of the physical characteristics of the place;
- brief history of the place;
- brief preliminary statement of cultural significance clearly indicating the reasons for identification of the place (prepared in accordance with the Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural significance 3.4. and the EPA CHB Draft Guidelines 0.2.8. and the Criteria for the Register of the National Estate);
- recorder name(s) and date; and
- sources of information.

## **12. Analysis and final inventory**

This penultimate stage will include:

- a review of the historical context report in light of physical evidence documented in the field;
- undertaking any site-specific or comparative analysis needed to verify or establish the heritage significance of places;
- an assessment of the heritage significance for each documented place against the accepted criteria;
- identification of places that may be of state or national significance, or places that may require further detailed study for management purposes;
- completion of detailed inventory forms for those places recommended for individual listing (this should only require expansion of details of earlier inventory forms);
- further liaison with the community and the local government prior to finalisation of the inventory.

## **13. Planning and management recommendations**

A major objective of this study is to feed into the development of policies that can be included in the new Planning Scheme to protect areas and places of cultural heritage significance within the requirements of the Integrated Planning Act 1997 (Qld) and

relevant heritage legislation. The actual development of policies will form a second stage of the project, with the development of an inventory of areas and places being the first stage. The second stage of the study will require:

- a review of current cultural heritage provisions under the LSCTPS, including planning controls and local government policies;
- an examination of development pressures likely to affect places identified as having heritage value;
- identification of conservation requirements and appropriate development constraints;
- development of appropriate strategies, both regulatory and non-regulatory, to conserve the cultural heritage of Laidley Shire within the context of planning scheme measures;
- further community consultation as required by the local government and any relevant legislation;
- liaison with local government departments and sections to ensure workability and acceptance of policies; and
- liaison with EPA CHB to ensure legally sound and best practice planning and management policies are developed, with the possible inclusion of a model for Cultural Heritage Management Plans.

## **14. Recommendations**

### 14.1. Cultural Heritage Steering Committee

It is recommended that a Cultural Heritage Steering Committee be established. The CHB has recommended that a steering committee include representatives of LSC, the CHB, the Laidley Historical Society, and the Chamber of Commerce. The inclusion of a representative of indigenous interests should also be considered. The proposed composition is Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chairman of the Planning Committee, Manager-Planning Services, and representatives from the EPA (Marcus Richardson), Laidley Historical Society, the Chamber of Commerce, and possibly FAIRA (depending upon availability).

It is recommended that the Steering Committee will meet on an 'as needs' basis no less than once a month.

The Project Officer will attend and report to all meetings.

The Chair of the Committee will be elected by the Committee at its first meeting.

#### 14.2. Community Heritage Workshop

Dependent upon the level of community interest, it is recommended that a community heritage workshop be conducted involving a representative group of people, based on geographical location (e.g. rural/residential), cultural interest (historic/social), industry or activity (tourism/primary industry), or by community characteristics (age/gender). Such a workshop would aim to identify those things that are significant across the community and the reasons why they are significant. The workshop would play a large part in determining social significance of various areas and places. The workshop would also provide a platform for future community consultation and involvement in the study. Depending upon the level of interest, this may lead to a similar group as that involved in the Laidley Round Table on Transport involved in the development of the Integrated Local Transport Plan. Further community activities could include school visits or projects and public displays.

The proposed location of the workshop(s) will be the Council Chambers.

#### 14.3. Council staff updates and involvement

In the interest of keeping local government departments and sections informed of the cultural heritage assessment activities, it is recommended that staff members be kept informed by email or other methods of the progress of the study. This will be of great importance towards the end of the study when developing policies and possibly even Cultural Heritage Management Plan Guidelines.

#### 14.4. Character areas focus

It is recommended that council consider adopting the notion of character areas in the name of best practice cultural heritage management.

The major purpose of this study is to identify areas and places of cultural heritage significance in Laidley Shire. The identification of 'character areas' can be closely related to this. The CHB's Draft Guidelines define such areas as those containing:

a variety of features which have evolved as a result of the historical, social, economic or geophysical processes affecting a particular area. Character places may also contain places or small groups of places which, individually, are listed as a heritage place. Management of character areas is considered to be "best practice" management, rather than a statutory requirement under existing heritage legislation.

An example of such a character area in Laidley Shire may be a collection of streets which contain many early Queensland style homes. As such this area would show a distinctive character. At its greatest extent the whole shire could be identified as a character area. As such these values would become integral to the planning scheme, not simply addressed in the “heritage” clauses.

The philosophical basis of such an approach lies in the fact that the whole may be greater than the sum of its parts. Although certain places may not be of great significance in isolation, when viewed in relation to their surroundings and other places they may become highly significant. The identification of character areas looks not only at historical themes, but includes geographic and demographic themes. It can thus provide an excellent opportunity to identify areas which are of social significance, as well as cultural landscapes which are the combined work of nature and people. As such, identification of character areas, by providing a more holistic view of heritage, can provide a better means for the maintenance and protection of a community's sense of place and cultural values. Such a focus can be incorporated into or added onto a cultural heritage study by not merely viewing places in isolation but rather keeping note of relationships between them.

Planning and management recommendations relating to character areas would be likely to include:

- preparation of design recommendations for new work in the character area, including alterations to existing places and incorporation of new structures;
- recommendations for future works which will contribute to or consolidate the identity of precincts of special value;
- recommendations for the protection of any identified special values in the character area; and
- recommendations for priorities, themes and guidelines for council works and management to enhance road and park reserves within areas of character.

#### 14.5. Cultural heritage and reconciliation

It is recommended that council use this study as part of a reconciliation project, especially in terms of establishing relationships, protocols and procedures for future consultation and involvement of indigenous groups in the identification and management of cultural heritage.

Under the Laidley Shire Council Integrated Local Transport Plan (LSCILTP) it has been recommended that Council develop an ongoing relationship with "Traditional Owners in the region for assessment of cultural heritage on future developments" (1998: 75). It was also recommended that Council explore a reconciliation project with Traditional Owners related to cultural heritage with the timing and duration being 2001 (LSCILTP 1998: 76). This current study can be seen as a major part of this reconciliation process.

During the study an Indigenous Heritage Study Brief/Agreement will be developed in consultation with the Traditional Owners who identify with Laidley

Shire and the CHB. This brief should more or less establish a Memorandum of Understanding between LSC and Traditional Owners with regards to the identification and assessment of Indigenous cultural heritage. It should also form the basis for the development of policies for the protection and management of Indigenous cultural heritage. Projects in Cardwell Shire, Redlands Shire and Ipswich City are seen as examples of best practice, however, such models would have to be adapted to local conditions.

#### 14.6. Staging of study and further funding

This Draft Brief provides a large and comprehensive set of outcomes. The task may, however, be too large given the allocated time, staff and budget resources. The EPA has recommended that the study be staged, rather than cut short. The EPA has stressed that its cultural heritage funding program is deliberately designed to provide funding for staged studies, with Council being encouraged to seek further EPA funding as each stage is completed.

It is recommended that Council apply for further funding for the second stage of the Cultural Heritage Project, i.e. the development of policies to be incorporated into the LSCTPS. Such funding is most likely to come from the EPA's Queensland Community Heritage Incentive Program.