
Wandoan Coal Project Addendum to the Technical Report Non-Indigenous cultural heritage impact assessment



BCA

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Project Title: The Wandoan Coal Project.

Proponent: Wandoan Joint Venture

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Title page photo – *Wandoan Rail station building and a Comet windmill relocated to the W. O’Sullivan Memorial Park.*

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Executive summary

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

After the EIS was submitted for public comment an Addendum to the technical report was prepared. The comments received in submissions on the EIS regarding non-indigenous cultural heritage and the historical context of the region, have been considered for this Addendum to the technical report. The proposed revised MLA boundary, changes to haul roads, pit boundaries, the mine access road and the realignment of several other roads within the MLA areas have also been considered in relation to the cultural heritage items identified in the study. This technical report should be read in conjunction with the EIS technical report.

The proposed changes to the Project design have affected the potential impacts on several items resulting in changes to management requirements. The current impacts and the mitigation options are discussed in sections 3.0 and 4.0 of this report.

None of the items discussed in this Addendum to the technical report are listed on any State or Commonwealth Heritage Registers or are likely to meet the requirements for listing under current cultural heritage legislation. Items within the Project area that have been identified on the Department of Environment and Resources Management (DERM) inventory have been considered. Mitigation measures to manage impacts on all identified items are outlined in Section 4.0 and Table 4-1.

The recommendations provided in the Addendum to the technical report are considered to satisfy the statutory responsibilities and duties of care, including those under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999)* (EPBC Act) and *Queensland Heritage Act (1992)* and consider the community interest and concerns as expressed during consultation.

1. Introduction

This technical report is an Addendum to the Non-Indigenous cultural heritage technical report prepared for the EIS Volume 1, Chapter 20B Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage, technical report TR 20B-1-V1.5. This Addendum should be read in conjunction with the EIS technical report.

1.1 Project background

In addition to the Project background given in the EIS technical report, an additional pit, Wubagul Pit has been included in MLA 50230 in the south-east corner. The size of Austinvale North Pit has also increased, along with associated out-of-pit overburden stockpile areas. These changes and the revised proposed MLA boundary, changes to haul roads, the mine access road and the realignment of several other roads within the MLA areas have been considered in relation to the cultural heritage items identified in the study.

1.2 Description of study area

Refer to the EIS technical report, TR 20B-1-V1.5.

1.3 Regulatory framework

The Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM) was established in March 2009 and comprises the former Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Natural Resources and Water.

Refer to the EIS technical report, TR 20B-1-V1.5.

2. Background research

Refer to the EIS technical report, TR 20B-1-V1.5.

2.1 Limitations

Refer to the EIS technical report, TR 20B-1-V1.5.

2.2 Consultation and research

Refer to the EIS technical report, TR 20B-1-V1.5.

2.3 Community consultation

Submissions to the Coordinator-General received on the EIS have been considered in this Addendum to the technical report.

2.4 Historical themes

Refer to the EIS technical report, TR 20B-1-V1.5.

2.5 Historical overview

Refer to the EIS technical report, TR 20B-1-V1.5.

2.5.1 Developing rural economies

Surveying and exploiting the landscape

The Dawson Region was first described by Leichhardt in 1844 although Reid ¹ has suggested that Leichhardt's expedition was not the first to enter the Upper Dawson district. Finney Eldershaw of *Marouan* Station on Mann's River and two other squatters with station hands and at least one Aboriginal guide explored the land north of the Great Divide as early as 1842. Eldershaws' notes indicate that the party found the Dawson River, later named by Leichhardt and camped in an area with indications of the presence of large tribes of 'Natives'. The party explored the country and apportioned and marked out three runs along the main river. These runs were put up for sale by tender. They explored further west and crossed the Great Dividing Range emerging in the Maranoa District.

In 1844 Leichhardt entered the Wandoan district on his way north to the Upper Dawson. He named and crossed the Dawson, the Exhibition Range and the Comet region. Leichhardt's naturalist Gilbert described the country near the Dawson River as being 'a park-like country with grassy hill-slopes and scattered clumps of trees'.² Leichhardt's journey inspired further exploration by people like the Archer brothers who played a significant role in the settlement of the Burnett area. Thomas Archer explored the central Burnett in 1847–48 and the family took up the *Eidsvold* and *Coonambula* runs. In the early 1850s, Thomas explored the grazing lands of the Fitzroy and took up *Gracemere* in 1853.

Establishing pastoral empires

Even before Leichhardt's return to Sydney some of the local land had been taken up. As early as November 1845 Taroom was being leased. Thomas Mark Windeyer is the first known settler in the Wandoan district. In 1847 Thomas Archer had reported seeing Windeyer with men and sheep on Woleebee Creek.³ He later managed *Kinross*, *Salt Pans* and *Walliba*, three runs on Woleebee Creek. In 1853 Scott established *Hornet Bank Station* in the Upper Dawson some 40 km west of the current site of Taroom.

The Leichhardt Pastoral District of 40,000 square miles⁴ was proclaimed in 1854 and most of it had already been taken up in fifty-four runs. By the 1850s there was a popular camping site near the Dawson River which was known as Bonners Knob.

¹ G. Reid, *A Nest of Hornets*, Melbourne, 1982, p.12-14.

² J. G. Rechner, *Taroom Shire: Pioneers, Magic Soil and Sandstone Gorges*, Taroom, 2003, p.332-334.

³ Reid, *Hornets*, p.20-21.

⁴ 1 mile = 1.6 Kilometres; 1 acre is the equivalent of 0.4 hectares; 1 square mile = 640 acres = 259 hectares.

This was the precursor of the town. In 1856, with the arrival of the Post Office, Bonners Knob was officially changed to Taroom.

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

In the early 1860s Taroom district squatters bought in Irish and Chinese immigrants to fill the labour shortage.⁵ Sheep were not profitable in the Leichhardt District. In the 1870s and 1880s stations converted to cattle which proved more resistant to disease and drought and were able to cope with the black spear grass. These changes necessitated the establishment of stock routes to move cattle from properties to markets. *Juandah* was first tendered in 1849 and comprised *Juandah*, *Coringa* and *Cherwondah*. The aggregation of these three runs became known as *Juandah*. The Royds acquired the run in 1853 running sheep. The Royds brothers acquired Taylor's *Salt Pan*, *Kinross* and *Wallibie* and *Bogaioom*. George Golden became manager of *Juandah* in 1855, and then in 1857 he purchased *Bundi* a large property to the west of *Juandah*.

By 1885 the improvements had been made to *Juandah* Head station including, 'the house, kitchen, gardens, store, woolshed, stables, meat house, blacksmiths and carpenters shops, shearers huts, men's huts, stock yards, hay shed, a water lift at the lagoon and cultivation and horse paddocks of about 60 acres and three horse paddocks with 7 miles of fencing'.⁶ The Junction Paddock and the Weringa Paddock with a mustering yard, and the *Wallibie* outstation stockman's hut, horse paddock and stock yard were constructed.

John Moore bought the property in 1883. He employed William Lawton as manager and his brothers to work the station. After the 1884 drought, which killed 80,000 sheep, cattle were introduced. The Lawton brothers entered Wandoan local history as superb stock men. Under Lawton's supervision there were forty stockmen working on the station and another forty taking mobs away to market. They were so successful that they managed to pay off the Moore's mortgage and retain a breed stock.⁷ Under the *Crown Lands Act* of 1884 all pastoral runs had to be surrendered with the properties divided into two. The resumed land became Crown Land subject to depasturing. The *Wallibie*, *Kinross*, *Salt Pan* and *Bogaioom* sections were resumed in 1888.

Displacing Aboriginal people/frontier conflict

As the squatters moved into the Dawson area they began to infringe on Aboriginal camps, hunting grounds and access to resources. The settlers did not appreciate Aboriginal customs and saw the initial friendly reception and willingness to accommodate as a sign of the Aborigines acceptance of the occupation.

⁵ QDEH, *Scoping Study*, p.26.

⁶ I. Woodside, *Juandah Wandoan*, Private Publication, p. 23-24.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p.20-21.

The practice of depasturing sheep meant that flocks and the shepherds were often remote from the safety of the station and they became easy targets. Many stations had trouble keeping shepherds as the situation was too isolated and dangerous.

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

By 1848 the Aboriginal population of the Central and Auburn River districts were in open warfare and European occupation of the Dawson River district from 1840s to the 1860s was “...accompanied by extreme frontier violence, and consequent rapid dispossession and destabilisation of Aboriginal society.”⁸

It was during the 1850s that the area around Taroom gained its reputation for violent conflict. The local Aborigines fought for their land against the encroachment of European graziers. In 1853, Scott had established *Hornet Bank Station*.⁹ When Aborigines started killing Scott's sheep, the grazier called in the Native Police. In 1856, Fraser took over the lease of *Hornet Bank* and on 26 October 1857, while Fraser was away in Ipswich, the Aborigines attacked *Hornet Bank*, killed Fraser's mother, raped and murdered his three sisters, killed his three brothers, and three other workers.

The attack itself and the reports that the attack had been a coordinated plan involving several Aboriginal groups, terrified the isolated settlers.

The reprisals, which resulted in a period of virtual frontier war, hounded groups of Aborigines into the Bunya Mountains and further east, or north into the ranges, and saw the murder of men, women and children and random attacks even in townships. The Aboriginal population around *Juandah Station* were caught up in the reprisals when local pastoralists believed that some of the *Hornet Bank* perpetrators were sheltering at the station. The Aborigines that camped on the lagoon on Juandah Creek were murdered.¹⁰ This action was not likely to have been supported by the Royds who it is understood were fair in their treatment of the station Aborigines. The bodies were reported to have been interred by the *Juandah Station* owners in a nearby sand ridge and the homestead was moved to another lagoon on the creek.¹¹ This statement suggests that the current *Juandah Homestead* location may not have been the first house location established.

⁸ L. Godwin & S. L'Oste Brown, *Review of cultural heritage issues in the vicinity of the proposed Nathan Dam Dawson River Central Queensland*, Brisbane, 1995, p.2-3.

⁹ Reid, *Hornets*, p.9.

¹⁰ Woodside, *Juandah*, p.7.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p.7.

By the late 1890s Aboriginal people across the State were effectively removed to the Missions that had been established. In 1909 the Bundalla Aboriginal Settlement [Taroom Aboriginal Reserve] was formally gazetted ‘for the use by Aboriginal inhabitants of the State.’ In 1911 the Reserve began operating. It was located 14 km east of Taroom on the Dawson River and approximately 77 km from *Juandah* and housed up to 200 people by the end of 1911.

Initially people came mostly from camps on ‘Bonners Knob’ along the Dawson River and Palm Tree Creek.¹² A proposal to dam the Dawson River at Nathan Gorge led to the settlement being removed to Woorabinda in 1926–27. The reserve was rescinded in 1928 but the dam did not progress. Later the land was purchased as a grazing property ‘*Bundulla*’ and the two cemeteries associated with the Reserve can still be found there.

Encouraging selection, closer settlement

Between 1860 and 1894 a series of Bills were passed which aimed at opening the land for closer settlement. The objective was to create a viable economic basis for future development of the colony, to be achieved via a combination of land reform, developing transport infrastructure [railways] and encouraging immigration.¹³ The *Alienation of Crown Lands Act 1868* was an attempt to unlock land for agriculturalists by breaking up the runs. Large tracts of land were resumed from the pastoral holdings and the resumed sections were opened for selection.

Local informants provided a personal description of the land use history of the area. According to this description cattle and sheep properties were the main enterprise of the district up to the early 1900s. When *Juandah* station was broken up, some smaller selectors turned to dairying while the larger properties continued to run cattle.

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

The *Agricultural Lands Purchase Act 1894* saw the government investing in Crown Land. The pastoralists were able to sell off land for much needed income and this provided affordable leased land of good sized blocks to selectors. The purchased land was sold to selectors in the 1890s and early 1900s. The drought of 1899–1902 accelerated the rate of subdivision of pastoral properties.¹⁴

The principle affect of the land repurchases was the establishment of dairying as a viable commercial activity and an altered landscape as land was cleared, roads built, wells sunk, railways built and townships established. *Juandah* was resumed in 1888 and was given a 21 year lease. In 1893 George Baker took up an Occupation License on the western border of *Juandah* on Mud Creek and the property was called *Hinchley*. It became a grazing selection in 1897.

¹² Rechner, *Taroom*, p. 226.

¹³ QDEH, *Scoping Study*, p.37-38.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p.40-41.

In 1908 Baker acquired *Green Valley*. Part of *Hinchley* was later taken for soldier settlements. One of the runs Thomas Windeyer had occupied before 1847 was *Kinross*. Charles Weldon took up Portion 2V the eastern adjacent block to *Kinross* as an occupation lease. In 1897 it was converted to a grazing farm lease.

The Weldon and Baker families took up further leases from the *Juandah* resumption in 1906 and 1908. During the 1910s the families owned or leased about 50,000 acres in the parishes of Juandah, Hinchley and Woleebbee.

Booral was originally part of *Juandah's Walliba* which was resumed in 1888. Joseph Edward Broadbent acquired part of *Walliba* in the late 1890s and took up 10,000 acres calling it '*Booral*'.¹⁵ One of the paddocks, known as Windeyer Plains, contained remnants of an old holding yard.¹⁶

The house was built around 1900 by bush carpenters who used timber milled near Jackson and it was there that Broadbent and his wife Violet had five children. A governess was employed to educate the children. *Booral* had been a coach stop. The Coach Paddock adjacent to the Nine Mile Reserve was where the fresh coach horses were kept.

The Agricultural Bank was established in 1902 and began providing funds to selectors. This coupled with the *Closer Settlement Act of 1906* with government support for dairying, opened up land and saw an influx of people into the Wandoan district. The *Prickly Pear Selection Act of 1908* also offered land in the hope that the selectors could clear the pear, but during and following World War I, as prickly pear became a problem for selectors, many were forced to surrender their selections. The issue of prickly pear is the single most dominant factor affecting the development of the region. The history of prickly pear eradication is summarised here.¹⁷

The introduction of prickly pear to Australia occurred in 1788, arriving with the first fleet. Over the next 80 years, prickly pear spread from Botany Bay to Rockhampton in the north and Blackall in the west, infesting the land and rendering it useless for agriculture and grazing.

Prickly pear became an ecological disaster and at the height of the infestation (around 1925-26) approximately 250 000 square kilometres of land was infected; 80% of the land being in Queensland.

Initial government response to the spread of prickly pear was slow. The pear was drought resistant, providing feed for cattle in hard times and thus was tolerated. By 1887 though,

¹⁵ Rechner, *Taroom*, p.13.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p.65.

¹⁷ The information contained in this section is a brief summary of; Donald Freeman, Prickly Pear Menace in Eastern Australia 1880-1940, *Geographical Review*, Vol.82, No.4, *American Geographical Society*, 1992, p.413-429 and Rechner, *Taroom*, p.87 - 94.

local authority boards began to declare that prickly pear was a 'nuisance'. By 1893, it was added to the list of noxious weeds.

The first legislation that mentioned prickly pear was the *Crown Lands Act of 1895*. The Act allowed for an exemption for rent payable on areas of grazing farms that were infested with pear. Selectors who cleared prickly pear were considered to have 'improved' the property and could expect compensation for their efforts upon termination of their lease. The *Queensland Land Act 1897* also required selectors to clear the land of prickly pear however, subsequent legislation compelled tenants to eradicate prickly pear on their holdings or forfeit their leases.

This type of government legislation was ineffective for a number of reasons; tenants came to realize that clearing pear was a full time job with little time left over for making a living from farming, tenants near the end of their lease had little incentive to keep the land free of pear, the costs of clearing pear were crippling for many selectors, land overrun with pear was then overlooked for re-selection, and crown lands adjoining leases became overrun with pear which provided a ready source for re-infestation of the tenants land.

Between 1900 and 1923 further legislation was enacted to attempt to eradicate the prickly pear infestation. Initially, legislative and fiscal measures were implemented and involved the traditional labour-intensive methods of hand clearing. *The Prickly Pear Selection Act 1901* reflected these measures where by tenants were offered the deed to the land if it was kept free of pear. Prickly pear is a spiny plant causing pain and irritation to unprotected skin and consequently, hand clearing was a difficult, expensive and largely ineffective task. Some settlers had to 'walk off' their land as the prickly pear infestation had taken over and it was impossible to farm or graze cattle profitably. Even the floods, droughts and frost had no effect on the plants.

Further legislation was enacted (*The Land Act of 1910* and others) offering perpetual leases on pear infested land with rewards for keeping the land clear of pear and forfeiture of leases if the pear was not cleared.

After 1912, poisons were imported and supplied to land holders at a subsidized rate. A poisons experiment station was established at Dulacca on the western Darling Downs and trials of poisons were conducted to ascertain the most effective treatment for prickly pear. Arsenic pentoxide was the preferred poison but proved expensive, often in short supply and fraught with serious health and environmental side effects. Farmers found that if they used the poison for too long, they would break out in sores and have to wait for them to heal before they could use the poison again.

The prickly pear grew into an impenetrable mass reducing roads in the region to narrow one way winding tracks. The road from the *Cockatoo* homestead to Wandoan was merely a track through the pear, as was the then Taroom Shire's main road from Taroom to Wandoan. The Wandoan township was so badly infested that paths had to be cut through the prickly pear to enable customers to get to the shops. In the early 1920s, parents of Wandoan school children had to constantly ensure that their children were able to get to

school and had an area free of pear that they could play in. A thick prickly pear jungle surrounded Wandoan, and all roads leading from the town were just sets of tracks through prickly pear.

A biological agent was considered the last hope to halt this environmental disaster and at the time, the 1920s, there was little evidence of effective biological control programs anywhere in the world.

In 1927, after years of unsuccessful biological trials, a breakthrough in the form of *Cactoblastis cactorum* (prickly pear moth) occurred. Following laboratory testing of the suitability of the moth it was initially taken to Chinchilla for field testing where a local infestation was the first to be totally destroyed by the insect.

Initially, the insect was distributed by putting five or six pear leaves full of *Cactoblastis* grubs in an old kerosene tin and sending them by rail to anyone who requested them. The land owner/lessee then took the grubs and placed them in a pear plant and waited. Later, scientists found the eggs could be easily handled and transported and the insect was distributed as eggs from this time.

The effects of this insect on the prickly pear infestation were rapid and unprecedented. For example by 1930, 2000 square kilometres of farming land at Chinchilla had been devoured by the insect and cleared of prickly pear. Over 220 million *Cactoblastis cactorum* eggs had been distributed to land holders free of charge and released on Crown land.

By 1934, an ecological balance between numbers of *Cactoblastis cactorum* and the numbers of prickly pear plants had been established resulting in workable land largely free of prickly pear. The reclaimed land was opened up for selection under perpetual lease and selections in the MLA areas were again taken up. At Boonarga, twelve kilometres southeast of Chinchilla, there is a timber hall called the *Cactoblastis* Memorial Hall, which was erected in 1936 in honour of the *Cactoblastis* moth.

In the 1920s, droughts and the lack of an overseas market for dairy products saw the government investing resources into breeding and testing to manage the herds through the hard times. During the depression, dairying and raising of cattle for export were common agricultural activities.

There were a few dairy farms after World War I but prickly pear infestations made working the land difficult. The eradication of prickly pear in the mid 1930s opened up large tracts of cleared land for reselection. Dairying and cultivation became important activities. Wheat was an important crop in the Downfall – Gulugaba area in the 1940s and later in other areas around Wandoan.

In 1936, Wainwright named a property he purchased from the original *Rochedale* station area, *Grosmont*. Later the Soldier Settlers who settled the area built a recreation reserve, school and church at *Grosmont*.

Wandoan Closer Settlement Scheme (1952)

The Wandoan Closer Settlement Scheme (1952), a joint Commonwealth and State Government venture and then later the State run Group Lands Scheme (1954), were schemes introduced with the aim of re-establishing World War II servicemen onto resumed land to pursue agricultural activities. Over 100 farms in the Taroom/Wandoan region were balloted. A large proportion of the farms averaged about 1,200 acres but later the acreage increased to double that size.¹⁸

The applicants for the ballot were screened to make sure they had been honourably discharged and were competent for farming and financially sound. They could only draw one block though they could apply for several. The land offered was considered suitable for dairying, raising pigs, grain growing and fattening sheep and cattle on natural and cultivated pastures and for grain growing.¹⁹

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

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

The Ryan's who took up 'Kelor Downs' Portion 16 (Taroom) built their boundary fence and cattle yards first, then employed a contractor to build the milking shed and bails. This structure 'was far superior to (the) living quarters at the time'.²⁰ This situation was typical of the circumstances of the Soldier Settler families; their first priority was to retain the land by making the required improvements; personal comfort and luxuries could wait.

The establishment of the Soldier Settlement Scheme of the early 1950s saw the dairy industry expand and the population of the district increase with an influx of young families and workers. A description of the difficulties associated with getting the product to market was provided by Alan Postle of Sylvan Downs. He recalls that the cream from the dairy farms had to be transported to a pick up point on the highway and in the wet weather this meant transportation on horseback. He recounts how cream was manhandled across Mud Creek during a flood. The later construction of the higher level Settlers Bridge was a welcome improvement. In the 1960s and 1970s the number of dairy cows declined and no further land was opened for dairying. The dairy lands were amalgamated.

Wheat farming and cattle fattening became the important industries from the 1960s and continued to be so until the droughts of the 1990s when cattle again became the most important enterprise.

¹⁸ L. Golden, *Daughters of the Dawson*, A Regional Arts Development Fund Project, 1999, p.90-91.

¹⁹ Juandah Historical Society, current display, 2008.

²⁰ Golden, *Daughters*, p.90-91.

Amalgamation of lands in response to changing land use after the decline of dairying meant that in the later 20th century farms tended to increase in size and decrease in number. There was increased mechanization and diversification towards the end of the century.

2.5.2 Establishing and developing towns

Selecting town sites

The town area for Wandoan was first surveyed in 1902. Formerly known by the name of *Juandah* Station, the location had been a stopping place for teams and travelers. The early mail runs came through the station. At the end of the 19th century a pub was established. Closer settlement and the extension of the railway helped develop the town. The town survey was completed in 1902 at a time when the prickly pear had taken hold of the land and the brigalow had spread. Provision was made for the School Reserve, the Town Reserve and the Lands Department office and a reserve for the police. No cemetery was gazetted. The first allotments were sold on June 7, 1913. In 1914 a cooperative company was established to run sale yards and a dip. The dip was important as any cattle moving south had to be clean of ticks. When the tick line moved north to Taroom in 1993 the *Juandah* dip became redundant.

The town name of Juandah was changed to Wandoan on December 8, 1926, so as not to be confused with Jundah Township.

The rail was important for Wandoan's development, but the town received a boost after World War II when the Soldier Settlement Scheme was put in place. In the 1950s times were prosperous, road and rail transport improved and services and amenities were provided. By 1961 the town had electricity, three churches, a bank, a community hall, a Post Office, the Taroom hospital out patients department and the W. O'Sullivan Memorial Park. There was a sports ground, a golf club and a bowls club by 1962.

2.5.3 Exploiting natural resources

Refer to the EIS technical report, TR 20B-1-V1.5.

2.5.4 Developing transport and communication networks

Establishing roads and rail

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

The Taroom settlement developed at the junction of several tracks in the 1850s. One track travelled over the Great Dividing Range from Condamine to Juandah Creek and north to Taroom. Another track to the east linked Taroom with Gayndah and wool was carted on a track from Roma via Taroom to *Banana* Station, *Rannes* and on to Rockhampton. In 1860 there were only ten listed roads in Queensland. In the 1870s the four wheel bullock wagon replaced the two wheeled drays as the main transportation and in the 1880s horse teams came into regular use as they were faster.²¹

The *Juandah* Station road was the most frequently used road but it was in poor condition. The *Booral* (Sandy Creek) Crossing was a hazard for many years. On the properties the settlers cleared the tracks they required to outlying parts of their selection or to their neighbors homestead. Wainwright is reported to have constructed his own road and bridge in the 1930s to connect his property on Mud Creek with the Booral Road and remnants of this road can still be seen on Portion 52. To get to *Kinross* Station there was a track from *Juandah* Homestead going south-west to a crossing over Woleebee Creek just above its junction with Wandoan Creek. The track followed the Wandoan Creek upstream to a crossing near the washpool waterhole.²² This track appears to follow part of the stock route which later became the Wandoan-Jackson Road.

During the surveying of pastoral lands from the 1860s to the 1890s, established stock routes were recognised and excluded from selections and dedicated as 'roads'. These stock routes co-existed with transport, public utility and community uses of the public road. A decline in the use of stock routes throughout Queensland occurred in the 1950s with a further decline in the 1960s. Since then the usage of stock routes has been changing and management of the stock routes now includes rationalisation through road closure.²³

The first coach services in the District were Williams and Morgan of Taroom who established a service from Miles to Taroom. In the early 1890s William Ashton took over with Frank Lamb as driver. Horses were changed every 10 miles. The first change was near Wallan Creek, another on the Range, then one near *Wallace Brae* near Gulugaba, then *Juandah* Station, and the following stops were at *Booral*, *Rochedale*, and *Carrabah*. In the early 20th century, the car began to replace horse drawn vehicles. In 1920, the *Main Roads Act* provided funds for construction and maintenance of roads. Following WWII with an increased population, road construction improved.

The local Soldier Settlement roads west of the Leichhardt Highway were/are named alphabetically (A, B, C etc Road) while those on the east side of the Highway were named numerically (1,2,3 etc Road). They were constructed by Theiss Bros. One of these alphabetically named roads, 'A' Road, was changed later to Grosmont Road. By 1960 there was about 300 miles of road in the Wandoan district.

²¹ QDEH, *Scoping Study*, p.53.

²² Rechner, *Taroom*, p.67.

²³ Queensland Stock Route Network Management Strategy 2006-09, accessed 17 June 2009, <www.nrw.qld.gov.au/land/stockroute/pdf/stockroute_strategy.pdf>

The railway from Miles to Taroom was to be an important link. Initially, construction was delayed because the route over the Great Dividing Range posed engineering problems. In 1908 new proposals were developed, with the first section constructed in 1911 from Miles to Gilgulgul. The line from Miles to *Juandah* opened in 1914. The First World War interrupted the construction of the extension to Theodore. Although the route to Theodore had been surveyed, the link was never constructed.

By 1960 road transport overtook rail transport. Until 1973 rail travel and transport of goods was preferred because of the poor state of the roads but as the roads were improved the rail service declined and the passenger service ceased in 1973.

Providing postal, telegraphic and telephone services

Mail services were established early. The first service to the Taroom–Juandah area was in 1856 from Condamine to Taroom by horse once a week. A post office was established in 1856 at Taroom. The route was via *Tiereyboo*, *Wallan*, *Juandah* and *Rochedale*. The Miles Post Office opened in 1878 and in 1882 a weekly buggy service was introduced. By 1888 there was a coach service twice weekly.

A receiving office for mail was established at *Juandah* Station about 1908. After the rail was constructed the mail was received at the railway station. In 1926 a post office had been established in Royds Street, but this was replaced in 1957.

In 1861, Brisbane was linked with the other eastern states by electric telegraph and then to Taroom in 1865. A telephone and telegraph office was established at the Juandah Rail station in 1915. In 1920, a telephone exchange was established in Wandoan.²⁴ The lines connected people in rural properties to an exchange on a party line.

2.5.5 Developing social and cultural institutions

Providing for the dead

The first cemetery was located at *Juandah* Station and includes the burial of Thomas Mark Windeyer who accidentally shot himself in 1850. Another notable burial is that of Constable Dwyer who was killed trying to apprehend Wild Toby who was believed to have participated in the *Hornet Bank* massacre. Only four people are buried in the old Wandoan cemetery located near the golf course in the Wandoan Township. Burials usually took place at Miles or Taroom. In 1961 the third cemetery was located on the Leichhardt Highway near Juandah Creek, 5 km north of Wandoan.²⁵

²⁴ Rechner, *Taroom*, p. 208-212.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, p.220-223.

Religion

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

2.5.6 Educating a rural community

Establishing schools

There was no formal education system in the mid 1800s and pastoralists who wanted to educate their children employed a governess or tutor. State involvement in primary education began in the mid 19th century with the establishment in New South Wales of the National School system.

The provision of elementary education for the working classes was high on the agenda of the first Queensland colonial government. This commitment to public education saw the introduction of the *1875 Education Act* which established a system of subsidised primary education.²⁶ Mrs. Blackley of *Juandah* established a school in the main room of the *Juandah* store in 1911 after gaining approval from the Department of Education. Over time, this school has become what is now known as Wandoan State School.

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

In 1916 Gulugaba locals began to petition the Education Department for schooling for the children of Gulugaba and Downfall Creek. The railway goods shed was used as a classroom and in 1917 the Gulugaba Provision School opened. As the numbers of enrolments increased there was a greater need for a more permanent arrangement. The school building from Juandah School was moved to Gulugaba and opened fulltime as State School No 1549 during 1920. Many of the pupils were the children of the railway gangers. The school has survived the closure of the rail and the changes in population and the decline of the town and is still in operation.

²⁶ QDEH, *Scoping Study*, p.70.

2.6 Field inspections

The comments received in submissions on the EIS regarding cultural heritage and the historical context of the region have been considered and as a result the following items have been reviewed for this Addendum to the technical report. Attachment 3 has also been revised and where relevant, items have been included in this Addendum.

Item 5: Soldier settlement roads

The local Soldier Settlement roads named alphabetically (A, B, C etc Road) and numerically (1, 2, 3 etc Road) were constructed by Theiss Bros. All roads within the MLA boundary will be affected by closure and mine activities. These items occur in all MLA areas.

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

The fence is located on Lot 37 FT575 to the west of *Booral* house. The fencing runs east and north south. This item is within the MLA 50229 area.

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

The tree is located on Lot 37 FT575, near the fencing (Item 6a). The tree has two blazes facing south. The larger blaze at 1m from ground level has an arrow on top over the letter M. This item is within the MLA 50229 area.

Item 7: *Booral* Petrified wood outcrop

The outcrop is located on a low hillslope on Lot 110 FT487. It is one of the local sources for petrified wood. This area is outside the MLA areas and within 1 km of the accommodation facilities area.

Item 8: *Booral*²⁷ House Complex

Location	Lot 30 FT491. Parish of Juandah, County of Fortescue, Western Downs Regional Council.
Tenure	Freehold.
Date	The house was constructed at or just after 1900, though it has undergone various modifications over time, which has reduced the intactness of the building.
Other Names	No other names known.
Description	<i>Booral</i> house is a timber building with a corrugated iron roof. It is typical of the 'Bungalow' style of dwellings that were popular in Queensland between 1900 and 1920. It has a U-shaped verandah

²⁷ *Booral* holding refers to the land tenure established in the later 19th century and subsequent changes to that tenure. The reference to the *Booral* house refers to the dwelling which was constructed in the early 1900s.

with a continuous Bungalow roof and is an example of the ‘exposed beam’ style of building.

Brief History

Originally, the land on which *Booral* was established was part of the outstation *Walliba*, which was in turn part of the extensive pastoral station land holding known as *Juandah*.

Concern developed in the region that the land was being monopolized by a few pastoralists and there was a call for the land to be made available to a larger proportion of the population. Legislation was introduced to affect this and subsequently, in 1888, part of the *Juandah* run was resumed and opened up for selection.

Under the provisions of *The Land Act 1897*, a license to occupy a Grazing Farm Portion 1v and 3v, Parish of Juandah, County of Fortescue, in the Taroom Shire with an area of 14,660 acres was granted to James Arthur Browne on the 22nd December 1898. The lease for the property was signed on the 30th May 1899. This was Grazing Farm No: 78 in the Taroom district.²⁸ A report made in March 1899 notes that a Bailiff has been in continuous residence on the property for the past four years with a ‘hut’ or ‘tent’ erected on the property. The document is in poor condition with a section torn off however, the legible part indicates that ‘the necessary...for building a house is on the ground’.

By September 1904, the lease of the Grazing Farm was transferred to John Broadbent of Brisbane. John paid £800 for improvements and lease of the holding. In 1909, a Report for Appraisalment of Rent of Grazing Farm No. 78 lists improvements to the holding as ‘nine roomed, weather board, iron roofed house. Verandah on three sides, kitchen and outhouses’. The house was valued at £300. Fifteen miles of boundary fencing were also established by this time.

By 1912, the Report for Appraisalment of Rent of Grazing Farm No. 78 lists improvements as ‘sawn timber house 36’ x 36’ all sawn timber, 10 rooms, valued at £600 and outbuildings valued at £150 pounds’.

John Broadbent held his interest in the Grazing Farm until his death in 1915. The lease was then transferred to his sons, Joseph Edward Broadbent and Herbert George Broadbent as tenants in common. The transfer was registered on the 3rd September 1915.

The holding was surrendered on the 6th February 1922 though it is unclear as to why this occurred. The lease may have been surrendered due to infestations of prickly pear. The holding had been reported by the Taroom District Land Office in 1919, to be ‘a hopeless case...Practically none of this area is at present time in a (prickly pear) free state...’ and again in 1921, it was noted that ‘it is infested with very thick scattered to dense prickly pear...’. A Report for Appraisalment of Rent of Grazing Farm No. 78 made in 1922 lists the improvements to the property as ‘Hut 12’ x 14’ iron roof, good state of repair, valued at £30. House eight rooms, lined and ceiled throughout, six 1000 gallon tanks, wire netting

²⁸ All information regarding the Grazing Farm No. 78 was sourced from Queensland State Archives Item ID 75021, File – land selection. (Taroom LAN/DF4380).

fence around the house. All in good state of repair, valued at £850. Stock yards and concrete dip erected nine years. Fencing.’

It is more likely though, that the surrender was made in order to reselect the holding under a Grazing Homestead lease and in February 1923, Joseph Broadbent was granted a license to occupy such a lease over the same Portions 1v and 3v. The Grazing Homestead was given the number 1034.²⁹

In 1924, Joseph Broadbent gave notice to the Land Commission that he desired his holding to be considered under the new Prickly-pear Land Act. By 1928, under *The Land Acts 1910 to 1927* and *The Prickly-pear Land Acts 1923 to 1926*, Joseph Broadbent was granted the lease for Portions 1v and 3v as Prickly-pear Lease number 104.³⁰ The area of his holding was twenty-three square miles.

In 1931, Joseph voluntarily surrendered his Prickly-pear Lease in order to obtain the right to acquire a priority selection for a Prickly-pear Development Grazing Homestead (P.P.D.G.H.). A report on the voluntary surrender of Prickly-pear Lease No. 104 listed improvements to the holding as ‘good fences, subdivided into 10 paddocks, cattle yards, dip, hut, house nine rooms, car shed, meat house, horse yards, etc’.

The surrender was accepted and he was granted a license to occupy a Prickly-pear Development Grazing Homestead No. 1274, on the 11th October 1933 under *The Land Acts 1910 to 1930* and *The Prickly-pear Land Acts 1923 to 1930*. The area of the holding was 13,887 acres. A 1935 Report on Performance of Development Conditions on the holding noted the property was called ‘Booral’ and listed improvements as a house, outhouses, yards and dip, and small paddocks.

In 1940, Joseph Broadbent requested that his holding be subdivided. He surrendered his lease on Prickly-pear Development Grazing Homestead No. 1274 and the holding was subdivided into Prickly-pear Development Grazing Homestead No. 1274a and Prickly-pear Development Grazing Homestead No. 1274b. Joseph made an application to lease part of the subdivision as Prickly-pear Development Grazing Homestead No. 1274b.³¹ This lease became effective from the 27th February 1941. The subdivided holding had an area of 7,090 acres and became Portion 8.

Later in 1941, Joseph transferred his interest in P.P.D.G.H. No. 1274b to his sons Leonard John Broadbent and Edwin Charles Broadbent. The transfer was a gift and the brothers were held as tenants in common with equal interests. The transfer was not registered by the Land Administration Board until 17th February 1943.

²⁹ All information regarding the Grazing Homestead No. 1034 was sourced from Queensland State Archives Item ID 75041, File – land selection. (Taroom LAN/DF4400).

³⁰ All information regarding the Prickly-pear lease No. 104 was sourced from Queensland State Archives Item ID 332523, File – land selection. (TR1830/1).

³¹ All information regarding the Prickly-pear Development Grazing Homestead No. 1274B was sourced from Queensland State Archives Item ID 188125, File – land selection. (TR1903/1).

In 1951, a letter from the Lands Department indicates that P.P.D.G.H. No. 1274b will be subject to resumption for closer settlement from the 1st September 1951 and an offer was made to Leonard and Edwin Broadbent to grant them an Occupation License over the area. The file also includes a memo noting that the area is a potential soldier settlement area.

Further files tracing the history of the property between 1951 and 1982 are not retained by the Queensland State Archives (QSA). The QSA suggest that the relevant files may not have been transferred to the Archives yet.³² Changes in ownership during this period are therefore not documented here because the files are not yet public record.

A Deed of Grant of Land, under the *Land Act 1962-1982*, was granted to Kevin Lewis Kuhl and Cheryl Diane Kuhl on the 28th July 1982. By this time, the 535.399 hectares were described as Lot 30 FT491, County of Fortescue, Parish of Juandah.

In June 1989, the title was transferred to Brian Robert Sands, Frances Marjorie Sands and Robert Wesley Sands as tenants in common with Brian Robert Sands as Trustee.

The Bungalow Style Home 1900 to 1930

Between 1900 and 1930, the 'Bungalow' style of house construction was in vogue in Queensland. The basic characteristic of the Bungalow style is the continuous roof line which was easier and more economical to build than the Colonial style home.

The *Booral* house, built around 1900, is an example of a Bungalow style house. It has a pyramid bungalow roof, U shaped verandah, five-bay front verandah, square plan with kitchen at rear. This is typical of the bungalow style which was the fashion from circa 1900 to the 1920s. The house has undergone some modifications which have reduced its intactness, for further discussion see the Threshold indicators – Intactness, for the known modifications.

Historical Themes

Establishing the significance of a place includes linking the place to its history. The principal historic themes in Queensland's history since the 1820s have determined not only where housing is established but also what type of housing is established. Through an understanding of historic themes in Queensland, a picture of spatial patterning, types of housing and the evolution of housing in Queensland can be established. This is important in determining the significance of a place.

The *Booral* holding and the house complex illustrate certain historical themes relating to the Wandoan district. These themes are based on the Queensland Heritage Councils' *Illustrated guide to entering houses in the Queensland Heritage Register*, prepared by the Environmental Protection Agency, 2005:

³² Queensland State Archives, 2 March 2009, Personal communication (discussion).

- Historical theme (2) Exploiting and/or utilizing the land – (2d) Agriculture: farmsteads/farmhouses associated with dairying, orchards, wineries, plantations, mixed farming, wheat farming, cotton farming, sugar plantations, etcetera.

Booral also relates to the geographical and chronological patterns of settlement in Queensland, specifically, the patterns which developed from the opening up of land to closer settlement (agriculture) in the Wandoan district from the 1860s.³³

Queensland Heritage Act 1992

Section 23 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* sets out the criteria for entering places in the Queensland Heritage Register. In order to enter a place in the Queensland Heritage Register, the place must be of cultural heritage significance and satisfy one or more of the criteria listed in the Act, (Table 2-1).

The criteria are generally broad in their description and it could be argued that the *Booral* house may generally contribute to potential State, regional and local significance in a number of areas. It is not likely however, that the *Booral* house is of sufficient significance in any criteria to satisfy inclusion in the Queensland Heritage Register.

While probably not significant at a State level, the *Booral* house certainly retains local cultural heritage significance, as discussed below under Threshold indicators – Demonstrated widespread community support. A place is considered to have local cultural heritage significance if its heritage values are only of a localised nature. The *Booral* property is considered to have historical, architectural, social local cultural heritage significance but is not likely to have State level cultural heritage significance.

Table 2-1 Criteria for entry of houses into the Queensland Heritage Register

A	The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history.
B	The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage.
C	The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history.
D	The Place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places.
E	The place is important because of its aesthetic significance.
F	The place is important in demonstrating a high degree of

³³ Queensland Heritage Council, *Illustrated guide to entering houses in the Queensland Heritage Register*, Cultural Heritage Branch, Environmental Protection Agency, Brisbane, 2005, p.20-21.

	creative or technical achievement at a particular period.
G	The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
H	The place is an organisation of importance in Queensland's history.

Significance Indicators

The application of significance indicators helps determine the level of cultural heritage significance, regardless of the level of that significance. There are a number of significance indicators that apply to the *Booral* holding and house. These indicators describe the way in which the house is locally significant:

- The closer settlement schemes in the Wandoan district from the 1860s saw settlers arrive to take up land in the hopes of a better way of life. These settlers created the current environment through agricultural and grazing activities on their holdings, creating a distinct rural pattern of development which was indicative of Queensland's development, both economic and social, at the time. The occupation of *Booral* is the product or outcome of the closer settlement schemes and a way of life that has made a strong contribution to the pattern of development of the Queensland rural society and environment.
- The rural way of life and the use of the land for agriculture and grazing which is reflected in the layout of the *Booral* complex was once common throughout the Wandoan district.
- *Booral* has the potential to contribute knowledge and yield information that could contribute to a greater understanding of the local land use history.
- *Booral* demonstrates historical significance through its surviving fabric and illustrates a way of life at the time of rural development of the Wandoan district through closer settlement that has made a contribution to the pattern of Queensland's history.
- The *Booral* house and property have evocative qualities through the surviving fabric of the place which conjure a sense of the past rural lifestyles once common in the Wandoan district.

Threshold Indicators

Threshold indicators assist in determining whether a house is of cultural heritage significance, and in particular whether that significance is at the local, regional, state or national value.

Threshold indicators, or levels and degrees of significance, can include intactness, condition, rarity, representativeness, regional importance, aesthetic value and scientific value.³⁴

³⁴ Threshold indicators as used by the Queensland Heritage Council. Other threshold indicators, as used by the Queensland Heritage Council, may apply to other types of heritage buildings.

Intactness: It is important to differentiate between intactness and condition when determining if a house is of significance. Intactness largely refers to a houses' authenticity while condition refers to the general state of repair of the place. The core of the *Booral* house is substantially intact in terms of the original structure, form, design and materials used. It is in a relatively authentic state based on the period it represents. The basic structure of the house is consistent with a Bungalow house of the early 1900s. There have been obvious alterations to parts of the original fabric and form of the house as well as the addition of an unsympathetic extension. The materials used in the modifications are not consistent with the original style of the house and this has resulted in some loss of fabric or form to the house.

Known modifications to the original form/fabric of the house include:

- wood house stumps replaced with concrete stumps;
- some original windows replaced with aluminium windows;
- the original balustrading and verandah posts have been replaced with steel balustrading frames and steel posts;
- corrugated iron roof and guttering are not original (date of replacement unknown);
- extensions/additions to the house (ie: garage/shed);
- extensions/additions clad with hardiplank.

The meat house, some fencing and a rubbish dump are extant on the property and with the exception of the meat shed these features remain in relatively good condition. The intactness or authenticity of these items is evident. The meat shed with remnants of original bark roofing is considered a ruin and is in a fragile state. The intactness or authenticity of this structure survives despite the poor condition.

Condition: *Booral* is structurally sound and has been maintained as a private residence since its construction around 1900. Some timberwork on the verandahs has been replaced with iron. The modern corrugated iron roof is in good condition with guttering and drain pipes intact. All the exposed frame sections of the house appear to be in good condition. External paintwork is intact though probably not original. Some of the original windows have been replaced with more modern aluminium windows.

Rarity: This is related to age, form, materials, design and how a place demonstrates a rare or uncommon aspect of Queensland's history. Determinations of rarity generally rely on individual expertise and a search of the Queensland Heritage Register database for other similar examples. Comparative studies and surveys of rural Queensland housing styles could provide a more systematic way to determine rarity.

The *Booral* house and holding has not always been rare locally, rather it has developed a local rarity over time. Houses of this period, 1900 to 1920, are not generally rare in Queensland.

These types of timber and iron houses and landscapes were common in the early rural history of the area and are often still maintained sympathetically as dwellings today. It is

through land tenure changes and development that examples of early rural housing styles in the Wandoan region have become less common.

Representativeness: *Booral* house is a typical example of the ‘bungalow with U shaped verandah’ style of dwelling that was popular in Queensland from around 1900 up to the 1920s.

The *Booral* house is a timber building with a corrugated iron roof. It is characterized by a continuous roof line, U-shaped verandah terminating in a bedroom on one side and a kitchen on the other. The house is built in the exposed frame style with the back rooms clad in weatherboard, (also known as chamferboard). The house is elevated on concrete stumps. The building has undergone some modification over time.

Pattern of settlement/regional importance: The early geographical and chronological patterns of settlement in the Wandoan district were the result of the resumption of large pastoral stations in order to implement new government policies of land settlement. The *Booral* holding resulted from the early selection of land in 1899 and is associated with economic activities (agriculture and grazing) that were of importance to the district.

Demonstrated widespread community support: The *Booral* house has a high level of significance within the local community. Its value as a local historical feature was raised in all Project consultation meetings and in individual interviews. The house is well known in the community as the *Booral* house was a coach stop. *Booral* is considered locally culturally significant because it has historical values for the current community.

Aesthetic Value: Due to the relatively good condition of the *Booral* house it has a visual appeal by virtue of its style. The house and its setting in the rural landscape evoke a sense of the past and demonstrate the design of early ‘bungalow’ style homes in the region in the first part of the 20th century. The house is visually prominent in the cleared landscape.

Scientific Value: *Booral* has limited potential to contribute knowledge that will lead to a greater understanding of particular aspects of the development of rural housing in Queensland. A comparative analysis, consisting of a study of the design, materials, form, features, modifications and finishes of *Booral* and other surviving rural homes in the area, may contribute to our understanding of the region’s rural history and demonstrate the differences of rural construction in contrast to the development of housing in a town context.

Statement

In order to understand the local importance of the *Booral* house it is necessary to understand the way in which *Booral* is locally significant.

The land tenure history of *Booral* is a direct result of the opening up of large areas of land to closer settlement which occurred in the Wandoan district from the 1860s. Such changes were also occurring throughout Queensland. Closer settlement refers to the intensification

and expansion of agricultural settlement and rural land use in Australia.³⁵ Between 1860 and 1894 a series of Bills were passed which aimed at opening the land; the objective was to create a viable economic basis for future development of the colony, to be achieved via a combination of land reform, developing transport infrastructure (railways) and encouraging immigration. The large tracts of resumed land became Crown Land and were opened for selection.

The *Booral* tenure history becomes part of the process of closer settlement that has been influential in the development of the Wandoan district and important in the development of Queensland's history.

The principal historic theme is exploiting, utilizing and transforming the land. *Booral* is a product of the closer settlement government scheme and the land has been exploited, utilized and transformed through agricultural activities since the first Grazing Farm license was issued in 1899.³⁶ The *Booral* house has a local importance as an example of a rural dwelling originally constructed on a Grazing Farm holding in the district that retains its intactness and distinctive context.

The way of life demonstrated by the *Booral* house was common in the area in the late 1800s and early part of the 20th century. Colonial or bungalow style dwellings were the choice of selectors at the time and were constructed on the large selections as family homes. The selectors developed stock yards, dairies, gardens, sheds, fencing and other structures associated with stock grazing and agricultural activities in areas around the main house. These rural settings that were once common are now becoming less common features in the Wandoan area.

The Soldier Settlement scheme introduced dramatic changes in land tenure and population density in the area. Despite this *Booral* has largely retained its context.

The *Booral* house demonstrates surviving evidence of the rural farm home of the early 1900s. The home reflects the economic status of the owner in that the house is not a simple farm cottage. It is an example of an exposed beam style of home construction with a continuous pyramid bungalow roof and a U-shaped verandah. This is typical of the bungalow style which was the fashion from circa 1900 to the 1920s. The *Booral* house was constructed around 1900 however, the original house has undergone some modifications.

The *Booral* house has limited potential to contribute knowledge that will lead to a greater understanding of particular aspects of the development of rural housing in Queensland.

A further study of the design, materials, form, features, modifications and finishes of *Booral* house and other surviving rural homes, (a comparative analysis), may contribute to our understanding of the regions rural history and demonstrate the differences of rural construction in contrast to the development of housing in a town context.

³⁵ D. Cameron, 'Closer settlement in Queensland: the rise and decline of the agrarian dream – 1860s to the 1960s. *Struggle Country: the rural Ideal in Twentieth Century Australia*. Melbourne, 2005. p.06.1.

³⁶ Queensland State Archives Item ID 75021, File – land selection. (Taroom LAN/DF4380).

The *Booral* house has demonstrated widespread community support. Its value as a local historical feature was raised in all Project consultation meetings and in individual meetings. Although this is not a place that the public generally have access to, demonstrated community support can be an indicator when determining a place is of cultural heritage significance.

The *Booral* house is considered to be locally significant and according to Australia ICOMOS guidelines relating to this type of cultural heritage the physical location of a place is part of its cultural significance. A building should remain in its historical location and relocation is generally unacceptable unless this is the sole practical means of ensuring its survival. In its current position the house maintains a connection to the coach paddock and coach track which were important in the historical development of transport in the area. The original Booral Road will remain unchanged in relation to the house.

This item is outside the MLA areas but within 2 km of the accommodation facilities area.

Photographs of the *Booral* house showing original features and modifications



Figure 2-1 View of the front of the Booral house. Photograph by BCA 2008.



Figure 2-2 South side of the Booral house showing modifications: hardiplank cladding and aluminium windows. Photograph by BCA 2008.



Figure 2-3 North side of the Booral house showing hardiplank clad extension and aluminium window. Photograph by BCA 2008.



Figure 2-4 West side of the Booral house showing some of the original weatherboard cladding, sash window, exposed beam wall of the core and ant capped stump. Photograph by BCA 2008.



Figure 2-5 Closer view of some of the original elements extant on the west side of the Booral house. Photograph by BCA 2008.

Item 8a: *Booral* meat house

This is a rough hewn wood structure (approximately 6 m by 4 m) which local informants state has been used as a meat house, though this may not have been its original function. A local informant stated that the meat house possibly predated the *Booral* house. This may be supported by a report on the property prepared in 1899 which notes the existence of a 'hut or tent' occupied by a bailiff.³⁷ —

The meat house is a rough construction with untreated support posts and wall timbers. Bark roofing is in place over a portion of the roof; but corrugated iron has also been used as roofing. The whole structure is unstable and in poor condition. Corrugated iron and sawn timbers have been used to construct an extension to the rear of the building.

The meat house is the only structure on the property that demonstrates the use of unmodified timbers for wall construction and bark roofing. This is one of the earliest forms of domestic colonial construction and is increasingly rare. The meat house is an example of expedient use of local material with little or no shaping of the timbers. Materials immediately at hand were used to construct a utilitarian structure. This is the only example of this type of construction identified in the Project area.

This item is outside the MLA areas but within 2 km of the accommodation facilities area.

Item 8b: *Booral* tick spray reservoir

The tick reservoir is constructed of concrete flooring, corrugated iron siding and wood posts. According to a local informant, it is a spray dip, probably built in the 1960s and would not have been the original dip for *Booral* station.

This item is outside the MLA areas but within 2 km of the accommodation facilities area.

Item 8c: *Booral* rubbish dump

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

This item is outside the MLA areas but within 2 km of the accommodation facilities area.

Item 8d: *Booral* split post fencing

A sheep paddock is located to the rear and west of the house, though according to a local informant, this was not the main sheep paddock for the property. The original fencing for this house paddock remains.

This item is outside the MLA areas but within 2 km of the accommodation facilities area.

Item 11: 1950 Soldier Settlement Dam and windmill

By the 1950s *Booral* had been reduced to 1,300 acres as the government had resumed the land for soldier settlement. When *Booral* was resurveyed and balloted for the Soldier

³⁷ Queensland State Archives Item ID 75021, File – land selection.

Settlement Scheme (1950s) the government constructed dams on some of the lots. *Avalon* resulted from the resumption of *Booral*. The *Avalon* dam is an earth dam.

Refer to the EIS technical report, TR 20B-1-V1.5.

This area is outside the MLA areas and within 1 km of the accommodation facilities area.

Item 12: Ruin – dairy farm

A pre World War I dairy farm is located on the *Avalon* property on a low slope approximately 50 m from Juandah Creek. Remnants of the holding yards are still visible and only fallen timbers remain to show where the house had been located. Farm debris, tin, metal and wire are present. This was a working property before 1914 but the owner left for war and did not return to the property.

This area is outside the MLA areas and within 1 km of the accommodation facilities area.

Item 13: Woleebee Creek bridge

This is a high level timber bridge on Woleebee Creek. The bridge is typical of local bridge construction and has been maintained.

This item is within MLA 50231.

Item 14: Woleebee Creek survey tree

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

This item is with MLA 50231.

Item 16: Location of ring barker's camp

This area was believed to be a 1960s ring barker's camp. Material evidence consists of tin, wire and glass bottles.

This item is outside the revised proposed MLA boundary.

Item 17: Government survey marker

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

This item is outside the revised proposed MLA boundary.

Item 18: Holding yard posts.

Pre 1950s remnant posts and railings are located on a branch of Mud Creek on Portion 52. No other material was visible.

This item is outside the revised proposed MLA boundary.

Item 19: Wainwrights ‘Grosmont’ track and sheep fence

A road was constructed to access the Booral Road by Mr. Wainwright who owned the ‘Grosmont’ sheep farm purchased in 1936. The netting fence constructed to pen sheep and road pass through Portion 52. The track runs east to west and then south.

This item is outside the revised proposed MLA boundary.

Item 20: Wainwrights bridge

Wainwright also constructed a bridge across Mud Creek. Remnants of the girders are found in the creek bed and support posts are located on the east side of the creek.

This item is outside the revised proposed MLA boundary.

Item 21: ‘Settlers Bridge’ Mud Creek

This is a high level, single lane wood bridge across Mud Creek. The name was selected by ballot and the bridge is considered significant by the local community.

This item is outside the revised proposed MLA boundary.

Item 23: Juandah Historical Site

The *Juandah* Historical Site is located 1 kilometre south of Wandoan Township and contains remnants of the *Juandah* homestead and outbuildings and serves as a repository for other historical buildings and structures from the local area. These include the trainmen's quarters from the rail yard and more recently the luncheon pavilion from the Wandoan showgrounds. Previous moves of historical buildings and structures to the Juandah Historical Site are unrelated to this Project.

This item is outside the MLA boundary.

Item 25: the Wandoan Jackson Road stock route/road reserve

The earliest road through the district came from Ipswich, crossing the range and following Downfall Creek to *Juandah* station. The road then continued north to Taroom and west across the resumed *Juandah* lands to the western stations like *Clifford*, *Bundi* and *Hinchley*. The Wandoan Jackson Road follows part of that early road which relates to the pastoral era and the resumption period.

The early telegraph/telephone line also followed the Wandoan Jackson Road stock route. The route and the telegraph/telephone line remnants are listed on the DERM inventory, number 22315, as an item of interest. Cypress pine posts and several china/glass conductors remain from the early line.

The stock route traverses MLAs 50230 and 50231.

Item 26: Wandoan Railway

The Wandoan-Miles rail line was constructed in 1914. The rail line is represented by the railway station building (previously relocated to W. O'Sullivan Memorial Park in Wandoan Township by Queensland Rail and the Council), the trainmen's quarters (previously relocated to the Juandah Historical Site), and the existing rail tracks. The silos (circa 1950) and the holding stock holding yards form part of the railway facility.

This item is outside the MLA boundary.

Item 27: Wandoan Cemetery

The Wandoan cemetery is located on the Leichhardt Highway, 5 km north of Wandoan. The cemetery which services the Wandoan area was created in the 1960s and is therefore directly related to the Soldier Settlement community. Before that time most people were interred at Miles or Taroom.

This item is outside the MLA boundary.

Item 28: Trelinga Homestead

The *Trelinga* Homestead is reported to be an example of the building skills of self taught bush carpenters.

This item is outside the MLA boundary.

2.6.7 Summary

The Project area contains no physical remains from the pastoral era. The study area formed part of the holding paddocks for the *Juandah* station and presumably had huts for shepherds, tracks, fencing and folds; however none remain.

The severe drought of 1902 saw selectors in precarious situations with huge stock losses on most of the properties of 90 to 95 per cent. Not long after this setback, prickly pear began to devastate the land.

The government implemented legislation to deal with the infestation of prickly pear however, fiscal incentives and mechanical methods of clearing were largely ineffective. *Cactoblastis* was introduced as the first effective biological agent to address the problem and the pear was wiped out rapidly and the land returned to production.³⁸

The Soldier Settlement scheme of the late 1940s and early 1950s saw properties further divided into farms by the government. Roads and dams were constructed and the lots were balloted. Those successful in the ballot quickly constructed sheds and yards followed by houses that were modified as conditions improved. The closer settlement of young families saw the development of the community with which most people living at Wandoan today identify.

³⁸ Rechner, *Taroom*, p.46.

The *Booral* Grazing Farm, as a land holding unit, is typical of the holdings developed in the late 19th century after resumption. The construction style of the *Booral* house is typical of the period between 1900 and 1920s. The *Booral* meat shed and some of the fencing may relate to the earliest activities on the Grazing Farm. The additions and outbuildings associated with the *Booral* house are typical of modifications made during the 20th century.

3.0 Significance assessment

Refer to the EIS technical report TR 20B-1-V1.5.

Section 2.6 above for Item 8 *Booral* House Complex, provides a significance assessment for the *Booral* House Complex.

3.1 Potential impacts

An impact assessment considers the details of the planned development and the potential impacts the proposed works may have on individual or complexes of sites and the landscape. The assumption is made that the proposed development is not compatible with the *in situ* conservation of items within the MLA boundary areas. Impacts include:

- no impact – there will be no impacts from the current proposed Project on an item.
- indirect - impacts may occur due to increased traffic, local works, blasting and general movement. Leaving an item in place but abandoned also has impact for the item.
- direct - demolition, destruction, excavation, blasting, vehicle traffic, vibration from heavy machinery and infrastructure construction.

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

Figure 3-1 illustrates the locations of heritage items in relation to the areas proposed for open cut mining and infrastructure. Figure 3-2 illustrates the locations of heritage items in relation to the area proposed for the accommodation facilities. Table 3-1 lists the potential impacts that result from changes to the Project scope or are clarifications resulting from submissions on the EIS. Items not listed in Table 3-1 have potential impacts as described in the EIS technical report TR 20B-1-V1.5.

All historical heritage items identified within the MLA areas will be negatively impacted over the life of the mine to some degree. Mitigation of these impacts is discussed in Section 4.0.

3.1.1 The *Booral* house and meat house

The *Booral* house and the meat house, located to the north of the MLA areas will not be directly impacted by the current mining proposal. These items are within 2 km of the accommodation facilities area and may be indirectly impacted from the development of these facilities.

Potential Indirect impacts:

1. If the *Booral* house and meat house are left *in situ* and not used and maintained in accordance with cultural heritage best practice, the house will deteriorate.
2. Vibration from blasting has the potential to damage the buildings.
3. Potentially, the *Booral* house and meat house could be affected by increased unsupervised and unregulated visitation and movement of vehicles associated with the accommodation facilities area.
4. There is potential for vandalism where buildings are left abandoned.
5. Inappropriate renovation and use of the buildings will impact on the structures even if they are left *in situ*.

Potential Direct impacts:

1. Demolition would result in irreversible negative impact.
2. If the buildings were moved to the Juandah Historical Site, there would be direct impact on the significance of the house and direct impact on the Juandah Historical Site. This option impacts both the Juandah Historical Site and the *Booral* buildings through a loss of context for the *Booral* house and meat house and the addition of two new buildings to the Juandah Historical Site. However, this action may have a positive effect of at least maintaining the structures in a relevant context.
3. If the building is moved elsewhere, for example closer to the accommodation facilities area, and used and maintained appropriately, this would have a direct impact on the buildings due to a loss of context and association with the original environment.

3.1.2 Items of interest listed on the DERM inventory that are affected by the Project

The following items are listed on the inventory held by DERM. Items on this list are considered by DERM to have potential State, regional and local cultural heritage significance. However, DERM is yet to formally assess these items so their actual significance has not yet been determined by DERM. The recorded items that may be potentially affected by the Project have been considered in the cultural heritage assessment and all have been demonstrated to be locally significant but are not likely to meet the requirements for inclusion in any State or Commonwealth Register.

Juandah Homestead and Lagoon – Item 22314.

No impact

1. The current proposed Project will not impact the *Juandah* Homestead and Lagoon.

Direct impact

1. If it was deemed necessary to move the *Booral* house and meat shed to the Juandah Historical Site, (which contains the *Juandah* Homestead and Lagoon Item 22314) in an effort to conserve the *Booral* buildings this would be a direct impact to the Historical Site. However, direct impact to the *Juandah* Homestead remnants and Lagoon as listed by DERM (consisting of the chimney, original station store, the old meat house and graves) is unlikely. The Juandah Historical Site has become a repository for local buildings of historical significance in the area and these introduced buildings have been placed near the entrance to the site behind the *Juandah* Homestead remnants. The *Juandah* Homestead remnants and the Lagoon are viewed from the north looking south and that vista would remain intact. It should be noted that the Juandah Historical Society operates the site under a Management Plan, prepared in 1998.³⁹ The Historical Society accepts historically relevant structures into the site under the guidelines set out by the Management Plan.⁴⁰

Wandoan Railway complex – Item 2628.

No impact

1. The current proposed Project will not impact the railway complex, the station building which is now located in W. O'Sullivan Memorial Park, the trainsmens quarters now located in the Juandah Historical Site or the rail line and associated facilities.

Wandoan-Jackson Camping Reserve and Stock Route - Item 22315

Direct impact

1. The current proposed Project will directly impact this item between Peakes Road and Woleebie Creek Bridge in MLA 50230 and 50231 areas. The road reserve in this section will be impacted by pit development. The realignment of the road in this section results in a loss of the original route for that portion. According to the DERM listing Item 22315 'the stock route is covered by the Wandoan Jackson Road and an early telegraph line ran along this route. Cypress pine posts and glass/china conductors can still be found in the reserve.'

³⁹ Gail Lipke, 1998, *A Cultural Landscape Assessment and Management Study*, prepared by Heritage Research and Conservation.

⁴⁰ Juandah Historical Society, personal communication, 2009 (telephone call).

Table 3-1 Summary of assessment of non-Indigenous cultural heritage features in the MLA areas							
Site No.	Recorded Item	Condition	Integrity	Degree Criteria	Significance Level	Reason for Significance	Impact
5	Soldier Settlement Roads	Intact	Intact	Representative	Local/ Social	Local significance as part of the Soldier Settlement Scheme.	Direct The roads within the MLA will be closed.
6a	<i>Booral</i> Boundary Fence	Intact	Intact	Rare	Local	Remnant of fencing for Agricultural farm after Resumption.	Direct This item is within the MLA 50229 boundary and falls within the Mud Creek pit.
6b	<i>Booral</i> Survey Tree late 1800s	Intact	Intact	Rare	Local	The tree is a surviving example of a marked tree relating to the government survey of land for Agricultural farms.	Direct This item is within the MLA 50229 boundary and falls within the Mud Creek pit.
7	<i>Booral</i> Petrified Wood Outcrop	Intact	Intact	N/A	Local	Local tourism resource. Tourism opportunities are beyond the scope of the study.	Direct This item is outside the MLA boundary but within the accommodation facilities area. Impact is due to construction of accommodation facilities.
8	<i>Booral</i> House	Intact	Minor Modification	Rare	Local	Demonstrates local construction of a substantial dwelling using locally available material and expertise.	Refer to section 3.1.1 for full discussion of potential impacts.
8a	<i>Booral</i> Meat House	Standing Ruin	Minor Modification	Rare	Local	Demonstrates an early construction method and the use of locally available material to solve an immediate need.	Refer to section 3.1.1 for full discussion of potential impacts.
8b	<i>Booral</i> Tick Spray Reservoir	Intact	Intact	Representative	Local	Example of the technology employed after 1960 which controlled the tick problem and increased prosperity.	Indirect This item is outside the MLA boundary though may be impacted by the establishment of the accommodation facilities.
8c	<i>Booral</i> Rubbish Dump	Archaeological Site	Intact	Rare	Local/ Scientific	Archaeological deposit with potential to provide information on farm life in the first half of the 20 th century.	Indirect This item is outside the MLA boundary though may be impacted by the establishment of the accommodation facilities.
8d	<i>Booral</i> Split Post Fencing	Intact	Intact	Rare	Local	Vernacular construction for sheep fencing, superseded the wood fold.	Indirect This item is outside the MLA boundary though may be impacted by the establishment of the accommodation facilities.
11	1950 Soldier Settlement Dam and windmill	Intact	Intact	Representative	Local	State involvement in setting up viable Soldier Settler farms	Direct This item is outside the MLA boundary but within the accommodation facilities area. Impact is due to construction of accommodation facilities.
12	Ruin – dairy farm	Ruin	Major Modification	Rare	Local	Location of only reported pre World War I dairy farm.	Direct This item is outside the MLA boundary but within the accommodation facilities area. Impact is due to construction of accommodation facilities.
13	Woleebee Creek Bridge	Intact	Intact	Representative	Local	Demonstrates vernacular bridge construction	No impact.
14	Woleebee Creek Survey Tree	Intact	Intact	Representative	Local	Relates to the period after 1920 when Main Roads took responsibility for local main roads. The tree is a surviving example of a survey tree related to the upgrading and construction of the Wandoan Jackson road.	No impact.

Table 3-1 Summary of assessment of non-Indigenous cultural heritage features in the MLA areas							
Site No.	Recorded Item	Condition	Integrity	Degree Criteria	Significance Level	Reason for Significance	Impact
16	Location of ring barkers camp	Archaeological Site	Intact	Representative	Local	Example of farm activities	No impact. This item is outside of the revised proposed MLA boundary.
17	Government Survey Marker	Intact	Intact	Representative	Local	Soldier settlement survey marker tree. Surviving example of marked tree relating to surveys for the Soldier Settlement Scheme.	No impact. This item is outside of the revised proposed MLA boundary.
18	Holding Yard Posts	Ruin	Minor Modification	Rare	Local	Demonstrates vernacular construction of holding yards.	No impact. This item is outside of the revised proposed MLA boundary.
19	Wainwrights “Grosmont” Track and Sheep Fence	Ruin	Minor Modification	Rare	Local	Vernacular construction for sheep fencing, common response to dingo problem and lack of man power – fences replaced shepherds.	No impact. This item is outside of the revised proposed MLA boundary.
20	Wainwrights Bridge	Ruin	Major Modification	Rare	Local	Demonstrates local vernacular bridge construction by private individual.	No impact. This item is outside of the revised proposed MLA boundary.
21	“Settlers Bridge” Mud Creek	Intact	Intact	Representative	Local/Social	Demonstrates local vernacular bridge construction. Lottery held by community to name bridge. The bridge has high local significance.	No impact. This item is outside of the revised proposed MLA boundary.
23	<i>Juandah</i> Homestead	Intact	Intact	Representative	Local	This item is an identifiable community group and/or historical/geographical heritage context. The <i>Juandah</i> homestead and Lagoon are listed as Item 22314, as items of interest on the DERM inventory. The area of interest around these items has not yet been formally described and activities associated with the Historical Society have been undertaken adjacent to the Homestead Item.	Refer to Section 3.1.2 for full discussion of potential impacts.
25	Wandoan Jackson Road stock route /road reserve	Intact	Intact	Representative	Local	Stock route in use possibly from the Pastoral period. This item is listed as Item 22315 Camping Reserve and Stock Route Wandoan, as an item of interest on the DERM Inventory	Direct. This item is within the MLA 50230 area and passes through both Frank Creek pit and Woleebee pit.
26	Wandoan Railway	Intact	Intact	Representative	Local	Indicative of the rail system which fostered development of the District. This item is listed as Item 2628 as an item of interest on the DERM Inventory.	No impact. This item is outside of the MLA boundary.
27	Wandoan Cemetery	Intact	Intact	Representative	Local/Social	The cemetery has high local significance with high community recognition. The cemetery is a part of the historical record of Soldier Settlement families and as such has heritage value.	No direct impact. Issues of social amenity during the conduct of funerals are not part of this cultural heritage assessment.

Table 3-1 Summary of assessment of non-Indigenous cultural heritage features in the MLA areas							
Site No.	Recorded Item	Condition	Integrity	Degree Criteria	Significance Level	Reason for Significance	Impact
28	<i>Trelinga</i> Homestead	Intact	Intact	Representative	Local	The <i>Trelinga</i> Homestead is reported to be an example of the building skills of self taught bush carpenters.	No impact. This item is outside of the MLA boundary.



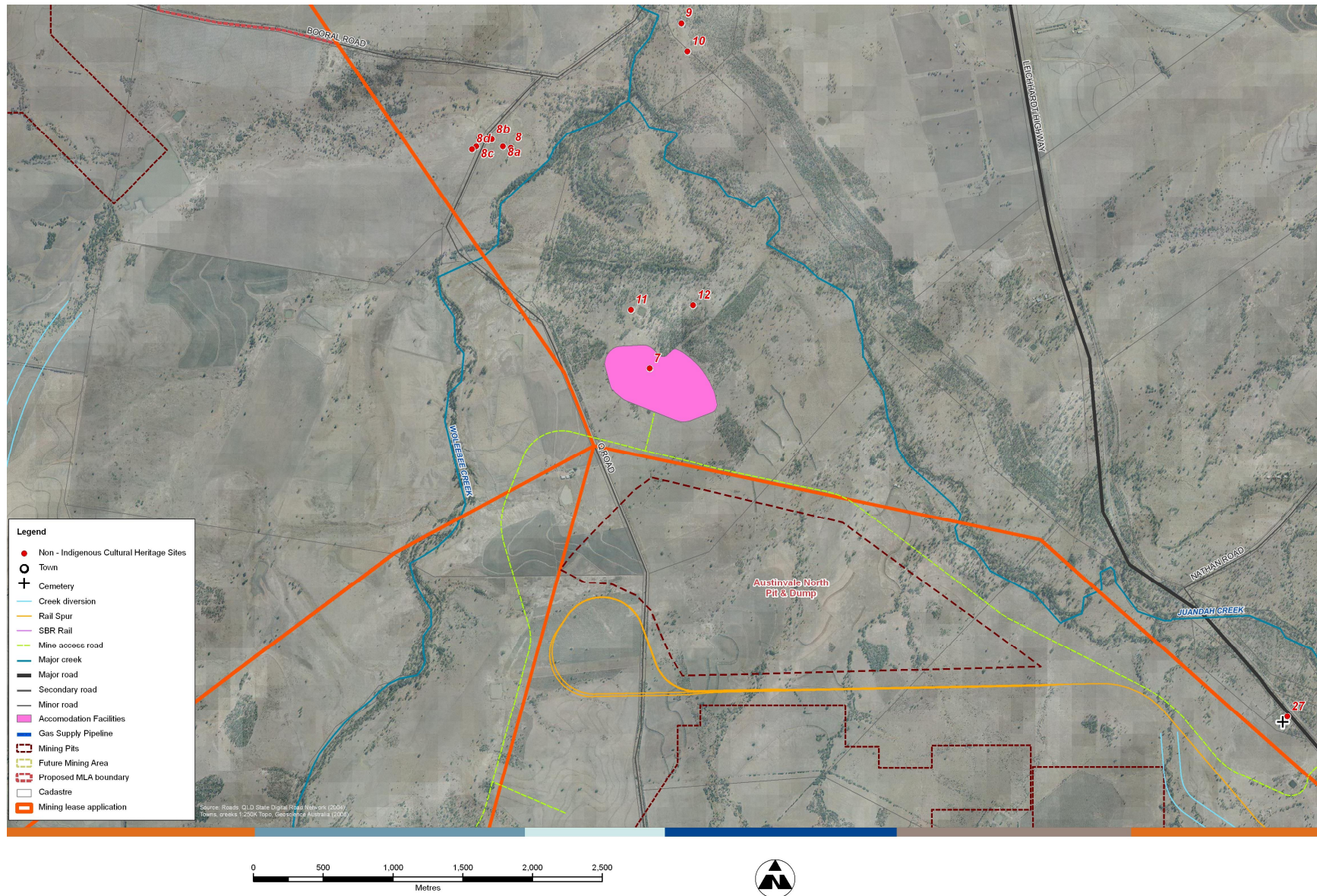


Figure 3-2 Accommodation Facilities and location of recorded items

4.0 Mitigation measures

This section outlines the recommended mitigation measures and strategies for the Non-Indigenous cultural heritage items discussed in Section 2.6 of this Addendum to the technical report. Table 4-1 outlines the mitigation measures for each item. The aim of heritage management is to try to mitigate the negative impacts on the historical resource. The condition and integrity of the identified items has been considered. These items were then considered in terms of the potential impacts posed by the development. In order to propose relevant mitigation measures the following questions were considered:

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

It was found that *in situ* conservation of the items within the MLA boundary is not likely to be compatible with the Project scope. All items were considered to be of some local significance. The *Booral* house and the *Booral* meat house are outside the MLA area boundaries but within the 2 km of the proposed accommodation facilities area. Local roads accessing the property will remain intact. Because the Booral house is outside the MLA boundary the preferred option for management is that the house be retained *in situ* with appropriate use and maintenance. However, a series of management options for the house and meat house are discussed in Section 4.1.2.

4.1 Recommendations

No items mentioned in this report are formally registered on any State or Commonwealth Registers. No items within the Project area are listed on the local planning registers. Three items are listed as items of interest on the inventory held by DERM. Items on this list are considered by DERM to have potential State, regional and local cultural heritage significance.

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

4.1.1 General

The WJV should consult with the community, the RSL, the Juandah Historical Society and the Western Downs Regional Council regarding the commissioning of a community memorial to the settlers.

4.1.2 *Booral* house and meat house

The *Booral* house and meat house are considered in this report to be culturally significant at a local level. The Australia ICOMOS guidelines relating to these types of cultural heritage items indicate that the best practice is to retain the buildings in their historical location and use and maintain them appropriately.

Leave in place options:

The following options are ranked 1 and 2, with 1 being the most preferred option for the management of the *Booral* house and meat house:

1. Retain the items *in situ* and restore, maintain and use appropriately in accordance with the Australia ICOMOS guidelines for cultural heritage best practice. To ensure the appropriate restoration is undertaken and conservation measures are put in place a heritage architect should be contracted to assess the *Booral* house and the meat house. The assessment should include:
 - Archival photographic recording and a physical description of the structure to record evidence of the design of the structure;
 - A structural assessment to determine the affects the proposed level of blasting associated with the mine operation or other vibration sources may have on the buildings;
 - Preparation of a conservation management plan for the buildings and advice on requirements to restore the structures and possibly remove unsympathetic elements. The plan should also include strategies for the future protection of the buildings given that it is unlikely that the buildings will be permanently occupied.
2. Retain *in situ* without restoration or ongoing use.
 - Develop a conservation management plan to ensure that the structural integrity and security of the buildings are maintained for the life of the Project. Undertake all necessary maintenance and repairs to the existing structures as necessary to ensure stability during mine activities. The plan should be developed by a heritage architect.
 - Secure the property adequately.

Removal option:

If it is not possible to leave the *Booral* house and meat house in their current locations and/or use and maintain them appropriately, the Australia ICOMOS guidelines indicate that as a last resort, the buildings may be moved to an appropriate location and used and maintained appropriately in their new location. The mitigation measures relating to relocation of the *Booral* house and meat house are:

1. Relocate the buildings to the Juandah Historical Site and restore, use and maintain them appropriately. Although this results in a loss of context for the *Booral* house and meat house the historical context is still relevant as the *Booral* Grazing Farm and its structures developed as a direct result of the resumption of *Juandah* station. The Juandah Historical Site has become a repository for two historical buildings from the Wandoan area and the removal of the *Booral* house and meat house to this location would be in keeping with the Historical Society precedent for dealing with endangered historical buildings. Consultation with the Secretary of the Juandah Historical Society⁴¹ indicated that while their preference is that the buildings be retained on site, they would be amenable to accommodating the buildings in a restored state to the Juandah Historical Site. The placement of the buildings would be in keeping with the current Management Plan but a separate conservation management plan would need to be developed for the *Booral* house and meat house to ensure the safe removal, installation and ongoing management of the buildings. This option would require consultation with the Juandah Historical Society, the Department of Environment and Resource Management (comprised of the former EPA and DNRW), and the Western Downs Regional Council. To ensure appropriate conservation measures are put in place prior to relocation, a heritage architect should be contracted to assess the *Booral* house and the meat house.
2. Remove to another area, for example, closer to the accommodation facilities area, and use and maintain appropriately. This would have a direct impact on the buildings due to a loss of context and association with the original environment.
3. Demolition. While this is an option it does not meet cultural heritage best practice or local community expectations. Demolition would require full documentation of the land tenure history and structural elements of the buildings in their context. Such documentation would be prepared by a heritage architect and a conservation planner.

4.1.3 Wandoan Jackson camping reserve and stock route

This item is listed as Item 22315 Camping Reserve and Stock Route, Wandoan, as an item of interest on the DERM Inventory. A portion of the stock route from Peakes Road to Woleebee Creek will be realigned as that section is affected by pit development. The stock route has local significance as it connected *Juandah* Station to stations further west and has been used continuously since then for local cattle movement and later as the main access road east to Wandoan. The route is documented on local maps and in stock route documents and the section to be affected has been documented in this technical report. The telegraph/telephone remnants are locally significant as part of the communication infrastructure of the district.

⁴¹ Juandah Historical Society, personal communication.

Instruction from DERM indicates that they would be interested in information on the extent of the impacts and the final result so that their database can be updated.⁴²

The EIS technical report and this Addendum provides information on the extent of impact to the route, the new realignment and the nature of material that was found along the original route.

The WJV should provide the Department of Environment and Resource Management with details of the results of the impacts to the portion of the stock route and line once changes are made.

No further archaeological investigation is required.

4.1.4 Juandah Homestead

The *Juandah* Homestead and Lagoon are listed as Item 22314, as items of interest on the DERM inventory. The Juandah Historical Site land is owned by the Juandah Historical Society and there is a Management Plan in place which controls actions on the site.

If the *Booral* house and meat house are not relocated to the Juandah Historical Site, there will be no impact to the *Juandah* Homestead remnants or the Lagoon by the current proposed Project.

Direct impact may occur to the Juandah Historical Site and possibly to the interpretation of the *Juandah* Homestead if the *Booral* house and meat house were relocated as a last resort effort to conserve these buildings. If this occurs, consultation with the Juandah Historical Society, Department of Environment and Resource Management, and the Western Downs Regional Council would need to be conducted. To ensure appropriate conservation measures are put in place prior to relocation, a heritage architect should be contracted to assess the *Booral* house and the meat house and prepare a conservation plan which also considers any management requirements identified in the Historical Society's Management Plan.

4.1.5 Wandoan Railway complex

The Wandoan Railway complex is listed as Item 2628 as an item of interest on the DERM Inventory.

There will be no impact to the railway complex from the current proposed Project.

4.1.6 Summary

Table 4-1 provides a list of mitigation measures regarding Non-Indigenous cultural heritage items discussed in this Addendum to the technical report.

⁴² Environmental Protection Agency, personal communication, 4 September 2008, (email).

Table 4-1 Management Strategies for Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Items			
Site No.	Heritage Item	Significance Assessment	Management Strategy
5	Soldier Settlement Roads	Local heritage significance	No further documentation is required.
6a	<i>Booral</i> Boundary Fence	Local heritage significance	This item has been recorded and no further documentation is required.
6b	<i>Booral</i> Survey Tree	Local heritage significance	This item has been recorded and no further documentation is required. Consult with the Project surveyor regarding requirements for removal.
7	<i>Booral</i> Petrified Wood Outcrop	Local economic significance Tourism opportunities are not within the scope of this report.	The item has been recorded.
8	<i>Booral</i> House	High local heritage significance	See Section 4.1.2.
8a	<i>Booral</i> Meat House	High local heritage significance	See Section 4.1.2.
8b	<i>Booral</i> Tick Spray Reservoir	Representative/ local heritage significance	This item has been recorded and no further documentation is required.
8c	<i>Booral</i> Rubbish Dump	Scientific significance	If the <i>Booral</i> house and meat shed remain <i>in situ</i> , this item should be left in place. If the <i>Booral</i> house and meat shed were relocated an excavation and collection of material should be undertaken by a qualified archeologist to maximize research value of the dump. The material should be curated with the <i>Booral</i> house if possible.
8d	<i>Booral</i> Fencing	Local heritage significance	This item has been recorded and no further documentation is required.

Table 4-1 Management Strategies for Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Items			
Site No.	Heritage Item	Significance Assessment	Management Strategy
11	1950 Soldier Settlement Dam and windmill	Local heritage significance	This item has been recorded and no further documentation is required.
12	Dairy Farm – Ruin	Local heritage significance	This item has been recorded and no further documentation is required.
13	Woleebee Creek Bridge	Local heritage significance	No action required. This item will not be impacted by the current proposed Project.
14	Woleebee Ck Road Survey Tree	Local heritage significance	No action required. This item will not be impacted by the current proposed Project.
16	Location of Ring Barkers Camp	Local heritage significance	No action required. This item will not be impacted by the current proposed Project.
17	Government Survey Marker	Local heritage significance	No action required. This item will not be impacted by the current proposed Project.
18	Holding Yard Posts	Local heritage significance	No action required. This item will not be impacted by the current proposed Project.
19	Wainwrights Track and Sheep Fence	Local heritage significance	No action required. This item will not be impacted by the current proposed Project.
20	Wainwrights Bridge	Local heritage significance	No action required. This item will not be impacted by the current proposed Project.
21	“Settlers Bridge” Mud Creek	Local social significance	No action required. This item will not be impacted by the current proposed Project.
23	<i>Juandah</i> Homestead	Local and state heritage significance	See Section 4.1.4. Consult with Juandah Historical Society, DERM and the Western Downs Regional Council if relocation of the <i>Booral</i> house and meat shed to the Juandah Historical Site occurs.

Table 4-1 Management Strategies for Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Items			
Site No.	Heritage Item	Significance Assessment	Management Strategy
25	Wandoan Jackson Road stock route/road reserve	Local heritage significance	See Section 4.1.3. Provide DERM with details of the results of impact to the portion of the stock route once changes are made.
26	Wandoan Railway	Local heritage significance	No action required. This item will not be impacted by the current proposed Project.
27	Wandoan Cemetery	Local historical and social significance	No action required. This item will not be impacted by the current proposed Project.
28	<i>Trelinga</i> Homestead	Local heritage significance	No action required. This item will not be impacted by the current proposed Project.

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ATTACHMENT 3

INVENTORY AND PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Waypoint coordinates for items described in this attachment.

Waypoint	Easting	Northing	Location
193	795173	7107374	Wandoan Jackson Road stock route/road reserve
194	792859	7107036	Soldier settlement roads
195	790533	7106939	Wandoan Jackson Road stock route/road reserve
196	790093	7106778	Wandoan Jackson Road stock route/road reserve
197	788081	7105863	Wandoan Jackson Road stock route/road reserve
198	785959	7104376	Wandoan Jackson Road stock route/road reserve
199	785163	7104160	Woleebee Creek bridge
200	785206	7104119	Woleebee Creek survey tree
201	778736	7114307	<i>Booral</i> survey tree
202	778744	7114302	<i>Booral</i> boundary fence
203	778765	7114274	<i>Booral</i> boundary fence
204	788108	7116428	<i>Booral</i> homestead
205	788052	7116438	<i>Booral</i> meat shed
207	787972	7116488	<i>Booral</i> tick spray reservoir
208	787861	7116437	<i>Booral</i> rubbish dump
209	787829	7116418	<i>Booral</i> split post fencing
215	788602	7115137	<i>Booral</i> Petrified wood outcrop
216	788970	7115270	1950 soldier settlement dam and windmill
217	789370	7115340	Ruin – dairy farm
218	789414	7115303	Ruin – dairy farm
220	780690	7120871	‘Settlers Bridge’ Mud Creek
232	797320	7106771	Juandah homestead - historical site
233	797368	7106772	Juandah homestead - historical site
238	798063	7106828	Juandah Creek Bridge remnants
239	798180	7107145	Juandah Creek Bridge remnants
241	780597	7121353	Government survey marker
242	781028	7120754	Wainwrights bridge
243	781235	7121162	Holding yard posts
244	781179	7121241	Wainwrights ‘Grosmont’ track and sheep fencing
245	780938	7121104	Location of ring barkers camp

Format: UTM Datum[115]: WGS 84 Zone: 55 J

Wandoan 5

Soldier settlement roads

Site Type:	Road system
Category:	Historic
Address/Location:	Example at Peakes Road
Date:	Post 1950
Physical Description:	Road system linking the Soldier Settlement holdings. Roads were named alphabetically (A, B, C) or numerically (1,2,3).
Integrity/Condition:	Intact/Intact.
Principal Themes:	Developing transport and communication networks.
Sub Themes:	Establishing roads and road transport services.
Heritage Listing:	None.
Significance:	Local significance. The road system was developed as part of the soldier settlement tenure to provide reliable access between properties. Reliable access was important in developing the local economy.
Comments:	Reported to be one of the first construction jobs undertaken by the Theiss Bros, a Queensland construction firm established in 1948. Theiss has been involved in the development of coal mines in Queensland.
Impacts:	Direct impact as some roads will be closed.
Waypoint:	194



Wandoan 6a

Booral boundary fence

Site Type:	Boundary fencing
Category:	Historic
Address/Location:	Lot 37 FT575
Date:	Late 1800s?
Physical Description:	Portion of boundary fence for <i>Booral</i> .
Integrity/Condition:	Intact/Intact.
Principal Themes:	Developing rural economies.
Sub Themes:	Establishing pastoral empires.
Heritage Listing:	None.
Significance:	Local significance. The fence was part of the original boundary for the <i>Booral</i> holding.
Comments:	North, south and east west portions still standing.
Impacts:	Direct impact.
Waypoint:	202, 203



Wandoan 6b

Booral Survey Tree

Site Type:	Survey Tree
Category:	Historic
Address/Location:	Lot 37 FT575
Date:	Late 1800s?
Physical Description:	Dead tree with marked blaze and smaller blaze at base.
Integrity/Condition:	Intact/Intact.
Principal Themes:	Surveying and exploring the landscape.
Sub Themes:	Looking for land with pastoral, agricultural or extractive potential.
Heritage Listing:	None.
Significance:	Local significance. The survey tree marks an original boundary for the <i>Booral</i> holding.
Comments:	Arrow on top and the letter M below.
Impacts:	Direct impact
Waypoint:	201



Wandoan 7

Booral petrified wood outcrop

Site Type:	Rock outcrop
Category:	Natural
Address/Location:	Lot 110 FT487
Physical Description:	Low hillslope with petrified wood outcropping.
Integrity/Condition:	Intact/Intact.
Principal Themes:	Developing rural economies.
Sub Themes:	Encouraging the growth of tourism.
Heritage Listing:	None.
Significance:	Local economic significance. Petrified wood tourism mentioned by several people as a means of bringing tourism to the town.
Comments:	According to the owner this is one of the local sources for petrified wood and tourists come to Wandoan to gather the material. Tourism opportunities are beyond the scope of this report.
Impacts:	Direct impact.
Waypoint:	215



Wandoan 8

Booral house

Site Type:	Homestead
Category:	Historic
Address/Location:	Booral Road
Date:	1900
Physical Description:	Original <i>Booral</i> homestead.
Integrity/Condition:	Material Modification/Intact.
Principal Themes:	Developing rural economies.
Sub Themes:	Establishing pastoral empires.
Heritage Listing:	None.
Significance:	Local significance. Demonstrates local vernacular construction.
Comments:	This is an example of turn of the century housing constructed after the resumption of <i>Juandah</i> holding. The house is constructed of cypress pine sourced from Jackson. The western room at the rear is reported to be the maid's room. Old mulberry trees were at the back of the house. An Athol Pine stump is located at the back of house – this type of tree required little water so it was a popular planting. Modifications include concrete re-stumping, iron poles used to support verandah and balustrading, aluminium windows and hardiplank cladding. See Heritage Statement for the <i>Booral</i> house in the Addendum to the Technical Report for further discussion.
Impacts:	Refer to Section 3.1.1 of the Addendum to the technical report for discussion of impacts.
Waypoint:	204



Wandoan 8a

Booral meat house

Site Type:	Meat house
Category:	Historic
Address/Location:	Booral Road
Date:	1900
Physical Description:	Original meat house with original bark roofing.
Integrity/Condition:	Minor modification/Standing ruin.
Principal Themes:	Developing rural economies.
Sub Themes:	Establishing pastoral empires.
Heritage Listing:	None.
Significance:	Local significance. Demonstrates early local construction.
Comments:	Early construction methods utilising locally sourced materials. Remnants of bark roofing remain. The roof is patched with sawn timber and corrugated iron. Small extension at rear. The adjacent yards were burned in the late 1940s because of an outbreak of tetanus.
Impacts:	Refer to Section 3.1.1 of the Addendum to the technical report for discussion of impacts.
Waypoint:	205



Wandoan 8b

Booral tick spray reservoir

Site Type:	Tick reservoir
Category:	Historic
Address/Location:	<i>Booral</i> homestead complex, <i>Booral</i> Road.
Date:	1960 -1989
Physical Description:	Reservoir for tick spray with concrete floor.
Integrity/Condition:	Intact/Intact.
Principal Themes:	Developing rural economies.
Sub Themes:	Developing agriculture.
Heritage Listing:	None.
Significance:	Representative/ local significance. Demonstrates the spray technology used to control ticks.
Comments:	The southern tick line was at Wandoan. Eradicating ticks was time consuming and expensive and affected the local economy.
Impacts:	Indirect impact
Waypoint:	207



Wandoan 8c

Booral rubbish dump

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





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

Wandoan 8d

Booral split post fencing

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



Wandoan 11

1950 Soldier Settlement Dam and windmill

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



Wandoan 12

Ruin – dairy farm

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



Wandoan 13

Woleebbee Creek Bridge

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



Wandoan 14

Woleebee Creek Survey Tree

Site Type:	Main Roads Survey Tree
Category:	Historic
Address/Location:	Wandoan Jackson Road
Date:	1950s
Physical Description:	Live tree with a painted blaze arrow/MR/7 ¹ / ₂
Integrity/Condition:	Intact/Intact.
Principal Themes:	Developing rural economies.
Sub Themes:	Encouraging selection, closer settlement and immigration.
Heritage Listing:	None.
Significance:	Local significance
Impacts:	No impact.
Waypoint:	200



Wandoan 16

Location of ring barkers camp

Site Type:	Camp
Category:	Historic
Address/Location:	Sylvan Hills
Date:	Mid 20 th century
Physical Description:	Location of possible ring barker's camp. Bottle and metal debris on surface.
Integrity/Condition:	Intact/Archaeological site.
Principal Themes:	Developing rural economies.
Sub Themes:	Developing agriculture.
Heritage Listing:	None.
Significance:	Local significance.
Comments:	Debris includes glass, metal and wire. Bottles: Harvey Concentrated Essences Property Taylor's & Elliott Ltd Brisbane Queensland Brewery Ltd wine bottle 1949 Bottle heel base ASM/M131/M
Impacts	No impact.
Waypoint:	245.



Wandoan 17

Government survey marker

Site Type:	Soldier Settlement survey marker
Category:	Historic
Address/Location:	Sylvan Hills Portion 52 Block.
Date:	1950s
Physical Description:	Blaze on Belah tree.
Integrity/Condition:	Intact/Intact.
Principal Themes:	Developing rural economies.
Sub Themes:	Encouraging selection, closer settlement and immigration.
Heritage Listing:	None.
Significance :	Local significance.
Comments:	Blaze with arrow /52
Impacts:	No impact.
Waypoint:	241



Wandoan 18

Holding yard posts

Site Type:	Holding yards
Category:	Historic
Address/Location:	Sylvan Hills Portion 52 Block.
Date:	Pre 1930s
Physical Description:	Remnants of small holding yard.
Integrity/Condition:	Major modification/Ruin.
Principal Themes:	Developing rural economies.
Sub Themes:	Developing agriculture.
Heritage Listing:	None.
Significance:	Local significance.
Comments:	The origin of this structure is not known. It consists of several up right posts on an anabranh of Mud Creek. Purpose of the structure in this location is unknown.
Impacts:	No impact.
Waypoint:	243



Wandoan 19

Wainwrights 'Grosmont' track and sheep fence

Site Type:	Access track and mesh fence
Category:	Historic
Address/Location:	Sylvan Hills Portion 52 Block.
Date:	1930s
Physical Description:	Trace of track and remnants of sheep fence.
Integrity/Condition:	Major modification/Ruin.
Principal Themes:	Developing rural economies.
Sub Themes:	Developing agriculture.
Heritage Listing:	None.
Significance:	Local significance.
Comments:	A Mr. Wainwright owned the property 'Grosmont' during the 1930s. He was going to run sheep and built a netting fence and created a road along the fence because he needed an access from his property to Booral Road. The track passed through Portion 52 near where Sylvan Hills house is today. The track runs east to west and then south. The fence alignment is east west. False sandalwood was used for fence posts because it wasn't affected by white ants. One short post and one long post were constructed to accommodate the netting fence for sheep. Dingoes were a problem for sheep farmers.
Impacts:	No impact.
Waypoint:	244



Wandoan 20

Wainwrights Bridge

Site Type:	Wooden Bridge remnants
Category:	Historic
Address/Location:	Sylvan Downs Portion 52 Block.
Date:	1930s
Physical Description:	Remnants of a wooden bridge constructed over Mud Creek. Uprights on the east margin and girders are found in the creek bed.
Integrity/Condition:	Major modification/Ruin.
Principal Themes:	Developing transport and communication networks.
Sub Themes:	Establishing roads and road transport services.
Heritage Listing:	None.
Significance:	Local significance.
Comments:	Mr. Wainwright ran sheep and constructed a netting fence. He needed an access from his property to Booral Road. He constructed a track and fence and the wooden bridge. The track passed through Portion 52 near where Sylvan Hills house is today.
Impacts:	No impact.
Waypoint:	242



Wandoan 21

'Settlers Bridge' Mud Creek

Site Type:	High level wood bridge
Category:	Historic
Address/Location:	Mud Creek
Date:	1960s
Physical Description:	Single lane wooden bridge.
Integrity/Condition:	Intact/Intact.
Principal Themes:	Developing transport and communication networks.
Sub Themes:	Establishing roads and road transport services.
Heritage Listing:	None.
Significance:	Local significance.
Comments:	George Wagoner and Humphries built the bridge. During construction they camped on Sylvan Hills. A homemade pile driver was used in the construction of the bridge. Before the bridge was built, when Mud Creek was in flood, the cream cans were passed by hand across the creek to be taken in to the butter factory in Miles. Mrs Postle won a ballot to name the bridge.
Impacts:	No impact.
Waypoint:	220



Wandoan 23

Juandah Homestead

Site Type:	Location of remnants of Juandah Homestead and outbuildings
Category:	Historic
Address/Location:	Wandoan
Date:	1840s
Physical Description:	Juandah historic site.
Integrity/Condition:	Intact/Intact.
Principal Themes:	Developing rural economies.
Sub Themes:	Establishing pastoral empires and encouraging the growth of tourism.
Heritage Listing:	None: item is on EPA inventory 22314. Juandah Homestead and Juandah Lagoon, Wandoan, Taroom Shire Council.
Significance:	Local significance.
Comments:	Homestead built in 1863 and destroyed in 1950s. The Juandah Historical Site is also a repository for other historic buildings in the area which have been moved to the site (e.g. the trainsmen's quarters and the luncheon booth from the Wandoan show grounds). These items were moved to the Historical Site prior to the commencement of this Project.
Impacts:	Refer to Section 3.1.2 of the Addendum to the technical report for a discussion of impacts.
Waypoint:	232, 233.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

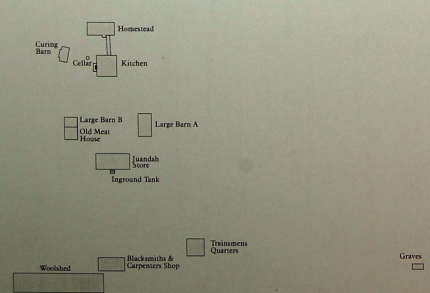
"It was a big scrubby run, with an estimated herd of over 50,000 cattle, and because of the nature of the scrub, thick brigado and belah, vine tree etc, the majority of the cattle were wild. At night, many would venture onto small plains, frontages to creeks and forest country and with the aid of the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

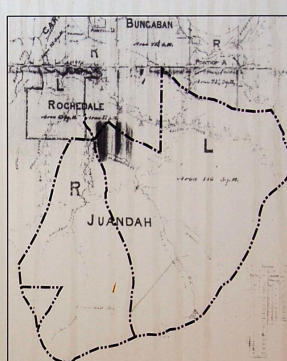
The 1902 drought was the culmination of 7 years of deteriorating seasons. Surface water dried up and 20,000 head of cattle died on Juandah.

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

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

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






Wandoan 25

Wandoan Jackson Road stock route/road reserve

Site Type:	Stock route
Category:	Historic
Address/Location:	Wandoan
Date:	19 th and 20 th century.
Physical Description:	The Wandoan Jackson Road now follows the stock route in places.
Integrity/Condition:	Intact/Intact.
Principal Themes:	Developing rural economies and developing transport and communication networks.
Sub Themes:	Developing agriculture and providing postal, telegraphic and telephone services.
Heritage Listing:	No listing however the item is on the EPA inventory with the following note: 22315 Camping Reserve and Stock Route Wandoan, Taroom Shire. The original stock route is now covered by the Wandoan Jackson Road. Likewise an early telegraph line ran along this route. Some cypress pine posts and several china/glass conductors still apparent lying in the road reserve.
Significance:	Local significance.
Impacts	Direct. A portion of the road through MLA 50230 will be closed and pits established over the area. See Section 3.1.2 of the Addendum to the technical report for further discussion.
Waypoint:	193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198.



Wandoan 26

Wandoan Railway

Site Type:	Railway
Category:	Historic
Address/Location:	Wandoan
Date:	19 th 20 th century
Integrity/Condition:	Intact/Intact.
Principal Themes:	Developing transport and communication networks and developing rural economies.
Sub Themes:	Creating rail links and encouraging the growth of tourism.
Heritage Listing:	No listing however, the item is on the EPA inventory. Wandoan Railway Complex; 69.45km from Miles, junction with Western Line, at terminus of Wandoan Branch. House - Barracks; Goods shed. The station building was erected as a standard B2 design, 12' x 34' with gable roof extended over the platform as a shade carried on ladder frame brackets with fretted struts. There are fretted struts to the roadside eaves and the office has since been extended. Accommodation consists of office, shelter shed, ladies' room and closet. The goods shed is a standard small C.G.I. clad building of the period with end windows and end doors to side elevations. There is an outside loading platform. The crane is a standard 10 ton capacity hand crane - manufactured by Ransome and Rapier.
Significance:	Local significance. This is listed as Item 2628 on the EPA Inventory as an item of interest.
Comments:	The Station building was moved to the W. O'Sullivan Memorial Park prior to the commencement of this Project (see photograph).
Impacts:	No impact. There will be no impact to the Station building at W. O'Sullivan Memorial Park or the rail facilities by this Project.



Wandoan 27

Wandoan Cemetery

Site Type:	Cemetery
Category:	Historic and cultural
Address/Location:	Wandoan
Date:	20 th century
Integrity/Condition:	Intact/Intact.
Principal Themes:	Providing welfare services.
Sub Themes:	Providing for the dead.
Heritage Listing:	None.
Significance:	High local and social significance.
Comments:	The cemetery is located on a low rise. The headstones face east. The ground is planted at the front with bottle trees. Looking west across the cemetery the view is dominated by the rural landscape of 'the Soldier Settlement Scheme'. The cemetery has high social relevance to the Wandoan community.
Impacts:	Indirect. Issues of social amenity during the conduct of funerals are not within the scope of this cultural heritage assessment.



Wandoan 28

Trelinga Homestead

Site Type:	Homestead
Category:	Historic
Address/Location:	Sensitive receptor MLA484 as shown in Figure 3-1.
Date:	Unknown
Integrity/Condition:	Intact
Principal Themes:	Developing rural economies.
Sub Themes:	Establishing pastoral empires
Heritage Listing:	None.
Significance:	Local significance.
Comments:	The <i>Trelinga</i> Homestead is reported to be an example of the building skills of self taught bush carpenters.
Impacts:	No impact. The homestead is outside of the MLA.