



Planning Scheme Policy for Heritage and Neighbourhood Character

Bundaberg Regional Council
Planning Scheme 2015

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SC6.2 Planning scheme policy for the Heritage and neighbourhood character overlay code

SC6.2.1 Purpose

The purpose of this planning scheme policy is to:-

- (a) provide advice about achieving outcomes in the Heritage and neighbourhood Character overlay code; and
- (b) identify information that may be required to support a development application where affecting a local heritage place or neighbourhood character area.

Note—nothing in this planning scheme policy limits Council's ability to request other relevant information in accordance with the Act.

SC6.2.2 Application

This planning scheme policy applies to assessable development which requires assessment against the Heritage and neighbourhood character overlay code.

Note—the Heritage and neighbourhood character overlay code and this planning scheme policy do not apply to:-

- (a) indigenous cultural heritage which is protected under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* and is subject to the cultural heritage duty of care; and
- (b) State heritage places or other areas which are protected under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

SC6.2.3 Advice about outcomes for local heritage places and development adjoining a State or local heritage place

The following is advice for achieving outcomes in the Heritage and neighbourhood character overlay code relating to local heritage places and development adjoining a State or local heritage place:-

- (a) State and local heritage places have considerable cultural significance and are important to the community as places that provide direct contact with evidence from the past.
- (b) State and local heritage places meet the criteria for cultural heritage significance based on the Queensland Heritage Act 1992 (modified to reflect regional significance in the case of local heritage places).
- (c) The Queensland Heritage Register and the Australian National Heritage database records and provides a statement of significance for State Heritage places and other State protected areas.
- (d) **Appendix SC6.2.A Register of local heritage places** records and provides a statement of significance for local heritage places. These places are identified in the heritage and neighbourhood character overlay maps in Schedule 2 (Mapping).
- (e) Compliance with performance outcomes PO1 to PO8 of **Table 8.2.9.3.1 (Benchmarks for assessable development – on a local heritage place or adjoining a national, Queensland or local heritage place)** of the Heritage and neighbourhood character overlay code may be demonstrated (in part) or aided by the submission of a heritage impact assessment report and conservation management plan prepared by a competent person in accordance with section **SC6.2.4 (Guidance for preparation of a heritage impact assessment report and conservation management plan)**.

Note—for the purposes of this planning scheme policy, a competent person is an appropriately qualified and experienced consultant with appropriate and proven technical expertise in cultural heritage matters and membership of, or fulfilling the criteria for membership of, ICOMOS Australia.

- (f) The competent person preparing a heritage impact assessment report and conservation management plan should take into account and respond to the relevant statement of significance for the heritage place as described in Appendix SC1.1A of this policy.

SC6.2.4 Guidance for preparation of a heritage impact assessment report and conservation management plan

Heritage impact assessment report

- (1) In order to ensure that development is undertaken in a manner that conserves and manages the cultural heritage significance of a local heritage place, Council may request the submission of a heritage impact assessment report that:-
- (a) is prepared by a suitably qualified person and includes details of the author/s, including qualifications and the date of the report;
 - (b) contains reference to and is guided by the *ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter)* and associated guidelines;
 - (c) includes a background section that describes the contextual history of the site and current site conditions, including an assessment of any buildings, components, contents, spaces and views;
 - (d) includes a review of the statement of significance, including a hierarchy of significant elements (i.e. high-low) based on the assessment undertaken in the background section and having regard to the criteria for entry in **Appendix SC6.2A (Register of local heritage places)**, as follows:
 - Criteria (A) – the place is more important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the Bundaberg Region’s history;
 - Criteria (B) – the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the Bundaberg Region’s cultural heritage;
 - Criteria (C) – the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Bundaberg Region’s history;
 - Criteria (D) – the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places;
 - Criteria (E) – the place is important because of its aesthetic significance;
 - Criteria (F) – the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement as a particular period;
 - Criteria (G) – the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons; and
 - Criteria (H) – the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the Bundaberg Region’s history.
 - (e) makes reference to any existing conservation management policies for the place (e.g. conservation management plan or archaeological management plan);
 - (f) outlines the nature of the proposed development;
 - (g) identifies the nature of any potential impacts of the development on the cultural heritage significance of the local heritage place, including how the design seeks to conserve and/or minimise the impact on the cultural heritage significance of the place. If a proposed impact will be detrimental to the significance of the place, information must be provided to demonstrate why the change is required, what options were considered and what measures are provided to reduce the detrimental impact that may result from the change; and
 - (h) lists any references relied upon in the compilation of the report and any technical information or correspondence from any government departments.

Conservation management plan

- (2) A conservation management plan addresses the adverse impacts identified by a heritage impact assessment report and implements the conservation policy contained within a cultural heritage impact assessment report.

- (3) A conservation management plan is to be prepared in accordance with the Burra Charter (Australian ICOMOS Charter of Places for Cultural Heritage Significance) and associated guidelines.
- (4) A conservation management plan is to be prepared by a competent person and include the following:-
 - (a) details of the author/s, including qualifications and the date of the management plan;
 - (b) a description of the heritage place, its components, history and associations;
 - (c) a description of the defined heritage values and relative significance of each component of the place;
 - (d) an assessment of the condition of the place;
 - (e) a description of the conservation obligations and future needs, requirements, opportunities and constraints to protection of the place;
 - (f) specific management policies, specifying what needs to be done to maintain the significance of the place and respond to identified issues;
 - (g) an action plan identifying priorities, resources and timing; and
 - (h) an implementation plan and monitoring plan.
- (5) A conservation management plan should be subject to ongoing review over time.

SC6.2.5 Advice about outcomes for neighbourhood character areas

The following is advice for achieving outcomes in the Heritage and neighbourhood character overlay code relating to neighbourhood character areas:-

- (a) A neighbourhood character area is an area in which the relationships between the various elements, including building type and diversity, periods of construction and spacing, the amount and type of vegetation and the street space, create a significant sense of place.
- (b) **Appendix SC6.2B (Character guidelines)** provides a description of the key character elements, a preferred character statement and design guidelines for the respective neighbourhood character areas identified in the heritage and neighbourhood character areas overlay maps in **Schedule 2 (Mapping)**.
- (c) Compliance with performance outcomes PO9 to PO16 of **Table 8.2.9.3.2 (Benchmarks for assessable development – within a neighbourhood character area)** of the Heritage and neighbourhood character overlay code may be demonstrated (in part) or aided by the submission of a report that addresses the assessment benchmarks of the code and takes into account and responds to the key character elements, preferred character statement and design guidelines for the neighbourhood character area as described in **Appendix SC6.2B (Character guidelines)**.
- (d) The measures required for the protection of neighbourhood character areas may differ from those adopted for heritage places, depending on the reasons for significance and should be determined as part of the development application and assessment process rather than through a conservation management plan.

SC6.2.6 Guidelines for achieving Heritage and neighbourhood character overlay code outcomes

For the purposes of the performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes in the Heritage and neighbourhood character overlay code, the following are relevant guidelines:-

- (a) The Australian ICOMOS charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance (the Burra charter) (Australian ICOMOS, 1979);
- (b) Guidelines to the Burra charter: Procedures for undertaking studies and reports (Australian ICOMOS, 1998);

- (c) Guidelines to the Burra charter: Conservation policy (Australian ICOMOS, 1998);
- (d) Guideline: Archival recording of heritage registered places (Department of Environment and Resource Management, 2011); and
- (e) Character guidelines, located in **Appendix SC6.2B (Character guidelines)** of this policy.

Appendix SC6.2A Register of local heritage places

Table SC6.2A.1 Register of local heritage places index

Reference/ Annotation No.	Place Name	Address/ Location
1	Adie's House and Site	Adies Road, Isis Central Mill
2	Alexandra Park	Quay Street, Bundaberg
3	Allen Brothers' Slab Hut	Kookaburra Park Eco Village, Gin Gin
4	Apple Tree Creek Cemetery	Drummond Street, Apple Tree Creek
5	Avondale Cemetery	Cnr Avondale and Mullers Roads, Avondale
6	Baldwin Swamp	Off Steindl Street, Bundaberg East
7	Barolin Homestead	105 Barolin Esplanade, Coral Cove
8	Barolin State School and Shelter	Corner Elliott Heads Road and 14 School Lane, Windermere
9	Blaxland and Pegg Brothers Memorial and Rest Area	Bruce Highway, Gin Gin
10	Boolboonda Cemetery	Off Mine Road, Boolboonda
11	Booyal Cemetery	German Charlies Road, Booyal
12	Booyal Hall	Causeway Road, Booyal
13	Bucca Crossing	Bucca Crossing Road, Bucca
14	Bucca Hall	Longs Road, Bucca
15	Bucca Hotel	5 North Bucca Road, Bucca
16	Bullyard Hall	Bucca Road, Bullyard
17	Bundaberg Airport WWII Features	2 Childers Road, Kensington
18	Bundaberg Catholic Cemetery	Fitzgerald Street, Norville
19	Bundaberg Drill Hall	50 Quay Street, Bundaberg Central
20	Bundaberg Ferry Cutting	Maryborough Street, Bundaberg Central
21	Bundaberg General and Lawn Cemetery	Takalvan Street, Millbank
22	Bundaberg Hospital Complex	273 Bourbong Street, Bundaberg
23	Bundaberg Railway Station	Mc Lean Street, Bundaberg Central
24	Buss Park	194 Bourbong Street, Bundaberg Central
25	Christ Church	Cnr Woongarra & Maryborough Streets, Bundaberg Central
26	Commercial Hotel	1 Queen Street, Cordalba
27	Cordalba Cemetery	Irwins Road, Cordalba
28	Cordalba War Memorial	Queen Street, Cordalba
29	Cordalba Water Reserve	Cnr Clayton and Hodges Road, Cordalba
30	CSR Sugar Mill Site	CSR Depot Road & Old Creek Road, Childers
31	Currajong Cemetery	Currajong Farms Road, Currajong
32	Doolbi Horton War Memorial	Goodwood Road, Doolbi
33	Doolbi School Site	204 Goodwood Road, Doolbi
34	Doolbi Sugar Mill Remains	155 Doolbi Dam Road, Doolbi
35	Elliott River Fire Tower	Isis Highway, Elliott
36	Gin Gin Courthouse (former)	Cnr Mulgrave and Walker Streets, Gin Gin
37	Gin Gin General Cemetery	Cemetery Road, Gin Gin
38	Gin Gin Homestead	34593 Bruce Highway, Gin Gin
39	Gin Gin Post Office	Mulgrave Street, Gin Gin
40	Gin Gin War Memorial	Mulgrave Street, Gin Gin
41	Helms Scrub	Isis Highway, Childers
42	Henker Family Graves	Henkers Road, Oakwood
43	Hinkler House	6 Mt Perry Road Bundaberg

Schedule 6 – Planning Scheme Policies

Reference/ Annotation No.	Place Name	Address/ Location
44	HM Customs House (former) (BRAG)	1 Barolin Street Bundaberg
45	Holy Rosary Catholic Church	Corner Woongarra and Barolin Streets, Bundaberg Central
46	Invicta Cemetery	Boughtons Road, Invicta
47	Invicta Mill Site & Tram Tracks	Mill Road, Invicta
48	Kirby's Wall	Burnett River, Kalkie
49	Knockroe Sugar Mill Site	155 Knockroe Road, North Isis
50	Methodist Church (former)	Macrossan Street, Childers
51	Missionary John Thompson Memorial	Chews Road, Childers
52	Mon Repos Cable Station Remains	Mon Repos Road, Mon Repos
53	Nielson Park	Fred Courtice Avenue, Bargara
54	Noakes Lookout	Off Rankin Road, Childers
55	North Bundaberg Railway Station	28 Station Street, Bundaberg North
56	Old Burnett Heads Lighthouse	Zunker Street, Burnett Heads
57	Pasturage Reserve	605 Bargara Road, Mon Repos
58	Pemberton Sugar Mill Site	1021B Elliott Heads Road, Innes Park
59	Pine Creek Hall	Pine Creek Road, Pine Creek
60	Queens Park	Off Hope Street, Bundaberg West
61	Queensland National Bank (former)	Quay Street, Bundaberg Central
62	South Head Lighthouse and Pilot Reserve	Off Lighthouse Street, Burnett Heads
63	South Isis Cemetery	Aerodrome Road, South Isis
64	South Kolan Cemetery	Bundaberg Gin Gin Road, South Kolan
65	St John the Divine Anglican Church	Paul Mittelheuser Street, Burnett Heads
66	Submarine Lookout Remains and ANZAC Day Memorial	Esplanade, Elliott Heads
67	The Bundaberg Service Flight Training School (SFTS) Air Gunnery and Bombing Range Shelter No. 1	Parklands Drive, Branyan
68	The Hummock	Off Bowden Street, Qunaba
69	The Hummock Lookout	Turners Way, Qunaba
70	The Linden Clinic (former)	Cnr Woongarra Street and Barolin Street, Bundaberg Central
71	The Old Cran Home	314 Bourbong Street, Bundaberg West
72	The Old Showgrounds Bailey Gate	Burum Street, Bundaberg West
73	Union Bank (former)	1 Targo Street, Bundaberg Central
74	Waterloo Hall	Waterloo Hall Road, Waterloo
75	Waterview Railway Branch	Perry Street, Bundaberg North
76	Waterview Sawmill Site	Mc Rae Street, Bundaberg North
77	Winfield School	Winfield Road, Winfield
78	Woongarra Street Weeping Figs	Woongarra Street Road Reserve Bundaberg West /Central
79	Zunker Family Memorial Pines	Esplanade Foreshore, Bargara

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	721 Adies Road	Isis Central
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	21RP841644 (Part of), 2RP86985	(E: 418429 N: 7212776), (E: 418438 N: 7212860), (E: 418486 N: 7212835), (E: 418487 N: 7212854), (E: 418547 N: 7212762), (E: 418555 N: 7212825)

Historical Context

Alexander Adie was a significant figure in the sugar industry in the Isis district from the late nineteenth century, and also a prominent figure in local politics. Adie, born in Scotland in 1861, emigrated to Queensland in 1881, moving to the Isis district in the 1890s, where he began to grow sugar cane.

The Isis district became an important area for sugar cane farming and refining from the 1880s. The first blocks of land in the district were selected in the early 1870s. The first industry in the 'Isis scrub' was sawmilling, although pastoral stations were established around the scrub from the late 1840s. The first town in the district was Abingdon, beginning with a hotel and then a school, the latter opened in 1880. Homestead blocks were offered to selectors in the late 1870s and the blocks were progressively taken up, with demand increasing the early 1880s. More homestead areas were declared in the district to meet demand. A railway was constructed in 1887, with its terminus at Childers (which at the time of the construction of the railway was merely the line's terminus; there was as yet no town. The village of Horton was the only substantial settlement located on the line).

Adie became a significant supplier of cane in the district. He began supplying sugar cane to Alexander Christie Walker, who established the Knockroe sugar mill in 1893. Adie continued to expand his cane plantation and supplied other mills, including the Isis Central sugar mill when it commenced crushing in 1897. He eventually became the 'largest independent cane supplier in Australia'. Adie's plantation was located adjacent to the Isis Central sugar mill and near Cordalba; by the 1920s it consisted of 800 acres, about 500 acres of which was planted with cane. Adie employed South Sea Islanders along with European workers, at least up until their deportation following the passage of the Pacific Island Labourers Act 1901 by the newly-established Federal parliament. Adie also operated a butchery business, supplied with cattle from the two cattle stations he owned: Agnes Vale and Bucca.

The overall operation was so large that by the late 1920s Adie employed between 40-50 permanent hands, most of whom were accommodated on the Isis property. Single hands were quartered in a barracks and married hands in their own individual cottages. There was a dining room and cook's quarters, and a recreation reserve that included a tennis court. Adie kept journals in which he wrote about the management of his properties, providing an invaluable record of life in the district from the late nineteenth century, in particular about South Sea Islanders.

Adie also became a significant public figure in the Isis district. He was a councillor for the Isis Shire from 1910, and Chairman of the Isis Shire Council five times: 1911-3, 1918 and 1930-40. He became one of the directors of the Isis Central sugar mill in 1906, and then in 1915 was appointed Chairman of Directors, a position he also held until his death in 1940. Adie is recognised as one of the key figures in the mill's management that engineered its domination of the Isis district; it eventually became the only mill in the Isis. He was also Chairman of the Isis District Hospital Board in 1932.

Physical Description

Adie's House and Site are located in slightly sloping terrain approximately two kilometres west of Isis Central set amongst cane fields and bounded by Adies Road in the south.

The house occupies a one acre block to the east of the site and is set in mature gardens, separated from the road by a post and wire mesh fence with access through a picket fence gate covered by a trellis. The high set timber residence on timber stumps has a truncated pyramid corrugated iron clad roof. A wraparound verandah, covered by a separate roof supported by timber posts with decorative brackets, features a dowelled balustrade with decorative panels. The main entrance faces Adies Road and is via bifurcating timber stairs leading to a landing covered by a gable supported by timber posts and decorated with fretwork and a finial. A sign reading 'ADIES • 1902' is suspended from the gable.

Located in the partially cleared area west of the residence are the former dining room and kitchen. This area is surrounded with a combination of post and three-wire and star-picket and barbed wire fencing. The former dining room and kitchen consists of a low set brick building with hipped corrugated iron clad roof. On the western side are an unrendered Colonial style brick chimney with corbel and double arched brick cowl and two corrugated iron watertanks on brick tank stands. A former study has identified remains of the butcher shop and stables on the site. It appears that these structures are currently covered by vines and other vegetation. A number of tree plantings on the site correlate with the past use of the site and there also is archaeological potential.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Adie's House and Site is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region's history. Adie established a substantial cane plantation that supplied cane to local sugar mills. The size and scale of the operation was particularly significant relative to other farms, particularly in combination with the butchery operation. Overall, Adie's plantation demonstrates the importance of the sugar industry in the Isis district and the Bundaberg region more generally.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The surviving masonry structure adjacent to Adie's former house and other material remains of facilities constructed for Adie's employees represent rare and endangered aspects of the region's history, as surviving structures and material evidence of these activities are no longer common and the condition of the surviving remnants appears to be deteriorating through lack of use and maintenance.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The property in general, and in particular the surviving fabric associated with employee facilities on the property, has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history, in particular the material, layout, use and scale of a major cane plantation and butchery operation that relied on a large, permanent base of employees that lived on the property.
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Adie's House and Site has a special association with Alexander Adie. Adie was a prominent businessman and politician in the Isis district until his death in 1940. As a councillor and chairman of the Isis Shire Council for 30 years, he had a significant influence on the development and prosperity of the region. As director, and later chairman, of the Isis Central sugar mill, he played a pivotal role in the success of the mill, to the extent that the Isis Central mill eventually emerged as the only surviving sugar mill in the Isis district.

Location Map



View to Adie's House.



View to former dining room and kitchen.



Structural remains covered by vegetation.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Fair
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	29/10/2014		

References			
B.W. O'Neill, Taming the Isis, Childers, Isis Shire Council, 1987.			
John Kerr, Only Room for One: A history of sugar in the Isis district, Childers, Isis Central Sugar Mill Company Limited, 1996.			
Meredith Walker, Isis Shire Queensland: Inventory of Places of Heritage and Character Significance: Volume Two, The National Trust of Queensland, 1995.			
Queenslander 8 September 1927.			

Other Names	Alexandra Park Rotunda, Alexandra Park Bandstand, Colonial Guns, Zoo, Bundaberg Croquet Club	
Street Address	29 Quay Street	Bundaberg West
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	122SP215848, 123CP847703, 124SP215849	

Historical Context

The beginning of Alexandra Park dates from the late 1870s. The idea for a recreation reserve on the river front was discussed at an impromptu meeting held at the Customs House Hotel in 1878. The Bundaberg Progress Association took up the idea and petitioned the colonial government for the land, which was granted in the same year. The park was not developed and by the early 20th century it was described as 'disgraceful' along with other municipal parks and gardens. Some minor work was undertaken in 1908 to tidy the park and plant new trees, but funds to improve the park were short. Indeed, the park was leased to cover costs, with Council in at least one case allowing the park to be used for agistment of cattle. Council displayed increasing interest in the park from 1909. It was officially named 'Alexandra Park' that year, after the British Queen (wife of Edward VII), and several improvements, including a band rotunda, zoo and installation of colonial-era guns occurred within the next few years.

The Alexandra Park Colonial Guns were acquired by the Bundaberg Town Council and the concrete foundations on which they first stood were completed in mid-August, 1913. From its separation from New South Wales in late 1859 until federation in 1901, the colony of Queensland was largely responsible for its own defence and defending the colony from foreign aggressors was believed necessary. A voluntary defence force was raised, with the Queensland Government prepared to equip these units with arms, accoutrements and ammunition. In 1882, the Queensland Government authorised the construction of two (2) Alpha-class gunboats, the Gayundah (an indigenous name meaning lightning) and the Paluma (an indigenous name meaning thunder) which were based in Brisbane. The Queensland Government also acquired the piquet boat Midge in 1887. The Alexandra Park Guns were used on these ships of the colony's navy, although there is currently no evidence to hand which suggests on which gunboat the Nordenfolt 4-barrel, 1-inch served; it could have been either the Gayundah or Paluma. The guns were also used as training weapons for the local Bundaberg naval contingent, the first Bundaberg Naval Brigade Corps (Bundaberg Company, Queensland Defence Force (Marine)) having been accepted and gazetted in February 1892. It is known that the guns were present at the Naval Drill Hall located in Quay Street between Tantitha and Targo Streets in June 1911; just prior to Council acquiring the guns, they were still in operational order.

The Bandstand was erected in 1911. In the Parks Report presented to Council at its meeting on 28 September 1910, Alderman Redmond noted that "...there was one thing lacking..." in Alexandra Park - a Bandstand - which he hoped the Parks Committee would consider. Alderman Maynard vouched his agreement and maintained a Bandstand would "...enhance the value of the park". At the Council meeting on 15 December 1910 plans for a Bandstand were presented; prominent Bundaberg architect FH Faircloth had produced drawings for a "...handsome and roomy bandstand". The Bundaberg Mail "...hoped that nothing will be allowed to stand in the way of providing such a very necessary convenience". The Mayor (Ald. Nielson) donated £50 (his Mayoral allowance) towards the cost of the Bandstand. Other funds came from government parks and gardens grants and the outstanding balance was then initially to be sourced "...from the public by subscription or otherwise". However, from newspaper accounts it doesn't appear that the public was asked to contribute to the cost of the Bandstand itself. Tenders for the building of the Bandstand were called for soon after the Council meeting on 16 December, to be ready for the next meeting on 11 January 1911. Two tenders were received but were rejected, and it was decided to call for tenders again at a later date. This occurred on 28 March, and in early April it was announced that the sole tender received in this second round was successful. Mr John Heaps won the tender with a quote of £160 for a rotunda with iron railings or £158 for wooden railings. The quote for a rotunda featuring iron railings was accepted. The Bandstand was officially opened on the evening of Wednesday 8 November 1911. A crowd of 400-500 was present to hear the Naval Band play in the new rotunda, and Alderman Redmond, in the absence of the Mayor (Ald. Stevenson), performed the opening duties. The new rotunda was "...regarded as a memorial to Alderman Nielson - fitting that he should be remembered in the gardens and his name should be on the bandstand". Alderman Nielson had died suddenly on 11 October 1911. He had been a great supporter of the Naval Band and of the construction of a Bandstand.

A zoo was also established in the park at this time. The idea was mooted in 1911, along with a duck pond, and both features were built that year. The Council requested gifts of animals and birds to be kept in the zoo. The first inmates of the zoo were kangaroos and a monkey purchased from the Melbourne Zoo, introduced in 1912. Animals continued to be added throughout the century: a cassowary, more monkeys and kangaroos, an Indian antelope, koala, rat kangaroo, tortoises, and a crocodile. One tortoise, from Madagascar, died in 1984 at an approximate age of 137 years.

The park and zoo were refurbished in the early 2000s. A new park entrance and an all-abilities playground were added and the zoo facilities were upgraded. The zoo included native bird aviaries and a boardwalk around the enclosures. The Alexandra Park reserve also includes the Bundaberg Croquet Club.

Physical Description

Alexandra Park, on the southern bank of the Burnett River, is bounded by Burrum Street in the east, Quay Street in the south and Branyan Street in the west; the lot extends as a narrow strip along the riverbank to Mulgrave Street. The

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Alexandra Park is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region's history, particularly the continued development of park facilities for Bundaberg's residents in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The park represents the evolution of the Bundaberg's history as the various features within it, including the bandstand, guns and zoo set it apart from other park facilities established in Bundaberg, creating a focal point for social and cultural activities in the city.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Alexandra Park demonstrates rare and uncommon aspects of the region's history. The collection of colonial-era naval guns is rare in the region (the only such collection, and one of only two in the entire State of this number), and the zoo is a particularly uncommon feature.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	Alexandra Park is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance, as a well-laid out park located on the bank of the Burnett River. The various mature tree plantings and bandstand contribute to the aesthetic significance of the place.
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Alexandra Park has a strong association with the Bundaberg Naval Brigade and the Royal Australian Navy Reserve. The colonial-era naval guns provide valuable evidence of Bundaberg's contribution towards colonial and national defence in the nineteenth century. The bandstand is also associated with the prominent Bundaberg architect, FH Faircloth.

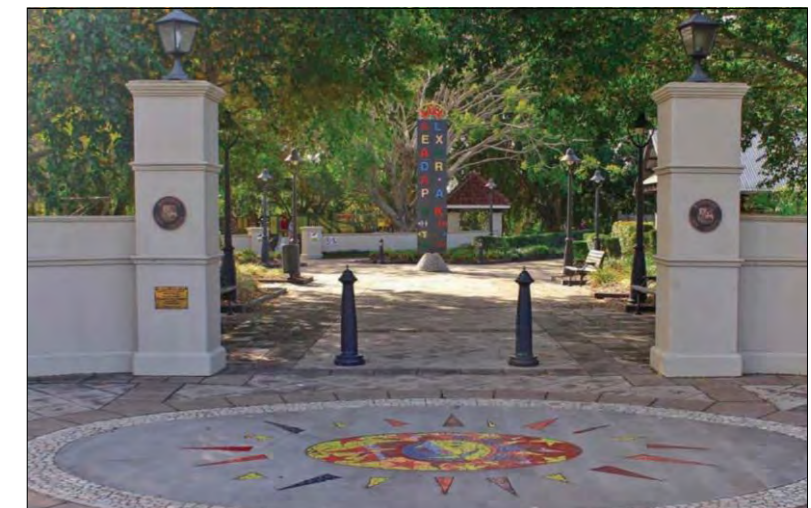
Location Map



Alexandra Park Bandstand..



The Alexandra Park Colonial Guns.



Entrance from Quay Street.

levelled grassed site encompasses approximately 19.5 hectares and is divided into two parts by Bingera Street, traversing the park in a north-south direction. The Bundaberg Croquet Club grounds are situated in the western section of the park, joining onto the western side of Bingera Street and open parkland with a number of feature trees towards the western boundary of the park. The eastern section of Alexandra Park includes a number of discrete elements, the main elements being the Bandstand, Colonial Guns and the Zoo. During recent refurbishments of this section of the park a new entrance from Quay Street and all-abilities playground were added. Seating, picnic and BBQ areas are also provided. The park includes a number of large trees of considerable age.

Bundaberg Croquet Club

The Bundaberg Croquet Club grounds include four courts set in a fenced-off site on the corner of Bingera and Quay Streets. The club house at the rear towards the Burnett River consists of a low-level L-shaped timber building with corrugated iron clad Dutch gable roof with verandah.

Band Stand

The Alexandra Park Bandstand, located in an open grassed area, is a free-standing, elevated, timber-framed pavilion set on a concrete and brick base, with turned timber columns and an octagonal steel roof. The entablature incorporates a timber frieze between each post, with the roof supported by square timber posts with decorated tops and ornamental brackets. The bandstand is capped by an octagonal gable with carved and rounded finial. A balustrade encompasses the whole with timber coping, in-filled with wrought iron balusters.

The timber pencil round decking floor is accessed by timber steps to the south. A marble memorial plaque is attached to the brickwork on the north-eastern side of the bandstand which reads: 'erected to the memory of the late Alderman Peter Nielson by the citizens of Bundaberg in recognition of his services as chairman of the Parks Committee 1912'. A flagpole sits on a steel base adjacent to the steps. On the western side of the bandstand, concrete steps lead down to a storage area.

Note: In 2001, funds were set aside for works to be undertaken to the bandstand, including:

- Removal of the existing flooring and joists including the timber edging to the perimeter;
- Replacement of the joists with treated hardwood and new, pencil round, flooring;
- Replacement of existing perimeter timber moulding with a formed concrete edge;
- Repairs to the wrought iron balustrade;
- Replacement of the access door to the underside of the rotunda;
- Minor repairs to the handrail capping; and
- Painting to the entire structure.

Earlier photos of the bandstand also suggest an ogee curved roof profile, which is no longer evident.

A boulder with an attached plaque reading 'IN MEMORY OF ALL THOSE • WHO HAVE FALLEN • IN ALL WARS' is located next to the band rotunda.

Colonial Guns

The Alexandra Park Colonial Guns, situated on the Quay Street side west of the entrance and covered by a shelter, consist of (3) gun placements, an Armstrong 6-inch, 4 ton, 80-pounder gun (serial number 4194), a Nordenfelt 4 barrel, 1-inch gun (serial number 3348) and a Nordenfelt 2-barrel, 1-inch gun (serial number 6673). Interpretative signage has been installed adjacent to the guns.

Zoo

The zoo occupies a fenced-off section on the eastern boundary of the park and consists of a number of animal enclosures and a boardwalk.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	Queensland War Memorial Register		
Inspection Date	6/7/2013		

References	
Brian Rough, Colonial Guns (Interpretive signage panel).	
Brian Rough, Report on the identification and provenance of guns located in Alexandra Park, Bundaberg, prepared for the Bundaberg Regional Council, 2012.	
Donald Watson and Judith Mackay, Queensland Architects of the 19th century: a biographical dictionary Queensland Museum, Brisbane, 1994.	
Peta Browne, Local History Feature: Alexandra Park, Bundaberg Regional Council, Bundaberg, 2011.	
R. Aitken, Oriental and Oceanic Influence of Australian Garden Buildings in Fabrications, The Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians Australia & New Zealand, University of Queensland Press, Brisbane, 1993.	

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Kookaburra Park Eco Village	Gin Gin
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	OGTP3530 (Part of)	

Historical Context

The first European settlement in the Gin Gin district occurred in 1848 when Gregory Blaxland (the son of the famous explorer) and William Forster established the Tirroan pastoral station, which was stocked with sheep. The station was renamed Gin Gin in the 1850s, possibly after Gin Gin in Western Australia (the station is located on the northern outskirts of the town). At the time of establishment, the station was on the edge of the pastoral frontier. The number of runs soon increased; for example: Walla (1849), Kolonga (1850), Tenningering and Monduran (1850) and Moolboolaman (1861). The runs avoided all of the lower reaches of the Burnett River and the so-called 'Isis Scrub', effectively skirting the future site of the Bundaberg and Childers districts, although stations began to encroach on the coast by the mid- to late-1850s (for example Eureka and Electra) and, in the 1860s, Tantitha, Colanne (or Kolan), Barolin, Bingera and Branyan.

The pastoral stations were progressively broken up via Land Acts from the 1860s onward in order to encourage closer settlement. However, the stimulus to the establishment of the town of Gin Gin and the area more generally was the discovery of copper to the west of the district, particularly Mount Perry and New Moonta, in the late 1860s and early 1870s. The copper ore was transported to the nascent settlement of Bundaberg, where it was loaded on to ships via wharves on the Burnett River. A telegraph station was established in what became the town of Gin Gin (originally called Albany) in 1874 on the telegraph line between Bundaberg and Gladstone, becoming a repeating station in 1879. The Kolan Divisional Board, the first local government in the area, was established that year, with Gin Gin selected as the seat of the Board. Gin Gin was located on the Bundaberg-Mount Perry railway, completed in 1884. By this stage the pastoral stations had moved from sheep to cattle. Other prominent industries were sugar, with the Gin Gin sugar mill established at Wallaville in 1895, and timber and dairying.

The Allen family were early farmers and graziers in the region, settling just outside Gin Gin to the northwest. William Allen migrated from England in 1862 and married Sarah Jane Childs in 1874. They had twelve children, including Ernest, Josiah and James Edward. The Allen Brothers Slab Hut is understood to be the former quarters of the three brothers on the Allen selection. Its slab construction illustrates the conditions experienced by early settlers in the region, in particular the relative lack of wealth due to the exigencies of farming and grazing (such as droughts and disease) and the need to build dwellings using simple construction techniques utilising local sources of timber. The hut was probably built in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century (based on the age of the parents - see below). The hut was retained in an eco suburban development.

These three brothers are well-known in the district due to their war service during World War I and their tragic deaths. They joined the AIF in 1916 and departed to the Western Front. Josiah and James were killed on June 7th 1917 in the Battle of Messines in Belgium. Ernest, the eldest of the three, died nearly a year later in the Second Battle of Villers-Bretonneux in France. Their mother, Sarah Jane, was asked to turn the first sod of ground for the erection of a war memorial in 1920, on behalf of the Kolan Shire Fallen Soldiers memorial Committee. Sarah died in 1925 at the age of 70, and is buried in the Gin Gin cemetery. Alongside her headstone is a plaque that bears the names of her three sons killed in battle.

Physical Description

Allen Brothers Slab Hut is located within the Kookaburra Eco Village northeast of Gin Gin with access from the Bundaberg-Gin Gin Road. The slab hut is located within the southern portion of the village and is bordered by sealed roads to the north, south and east. The site itself occupies a predominantly cleared and grassed, elevated area in undulating terrain. Vegetation includes a mixture of native and exotic plants including a mature bunya pine.

The hut consists of a timber structure set on low stumps with a gable roof clad with short sheeted corrugated iron. The roof extends to incorporate a short awning on timber brackets on the eastern side and a verandah supported by timber posts on the western side. The timber on both the awning and the verandah appears to be have been replaced at some stage. The gables are clad with timber weatherboard and framed by barge boards on the southern side (the barge boards are missing on the northern side). The walls of the hut consist of vertical bush timber posts with predominatly hand split and dressed horizontal timber slabs which are adzed at each end to allow them to form a rough mortice end to be set into the vertical channels of the vertical posts forming the frame. There is evidence that some slabs have been sympathetically replaced at some later stage by sawn slabs. Three doors, two with timber steps, lead into the building on the eastern side and there are windows with timber shutters and a door on the western side.

An open shed with skillion roof of corrugated iron sheeting is located to the southeast – this structure appears to be of relatively recent construction and is not considered to be of heritage significance. Immediately adjacent to this shed is a small, overgrown weatherboard structure of unknown use which may be related to earlier phases of use and a weatherboard outhouse, most likely of relatively recent construction, with curved iron roof is located to the northwest.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Allen Brothers Slab Hut is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region's history, in particular the closer settlement of the Gin Gin district. The slab hut illustrates the reality for many settlers who took up farming and grazing selections. Life was often difficult for selectors in the nineteenth century, who had to contend with environmental factors such as drought and variability in markets for their produce. Consequently, many farmers did not enjoy financial success and it was generally necessary to construct simple structures using local timber in order to survive.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Allen Brothers Slab Hut demonstrates a rare aspect of the region's history, as slab huts from the era of closer settlement in the nineteenth and early twentieth century are rare in the region.
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Allen Brothers Slab Hut has a special association with the Allen family and in particular the Allen Brothers. The family was well-known in the district, especially following the tragic deaths of the three brothers during World War I and the significance of their sacrifice as part of Australia's war effort at the time.

Location Map



View to southwest.



Southern elevation.



Western elevation.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	2/12/2015

References

'Private James Edward Allen', <https://www.awm.gov.au/people/P10676187/biography/> accessed 2/02/2016.

'We Remember', News Mail, 20 October 2014, <http://www.news-mail.com.au/news/tragedy-takesthree/2424258/>, accessed 2/02/2016.

HM Edney, My Genealogy Home Page: Information about William Allen, <http://www.genealogy.com/ftm/e/d/n/Heather-M-Edney/WEBSITE-0001/UHP-0019.html>, accessed 2/02/2016.

Janette Nolan, Bundaberg: History and people, Brisbane, University of Queensland Press, 1978.

JY Walker, History of Bundaberg: Typical Queensland agricultural settlement, Bundaberg, WC Aiken, 1890.

Kolan Shire Council, Centenary Shire of Kolan 1879-1979, Maryborough, Maryborough Printing Company, 1979.

Neville Rackemann, Bundaberg: From pioneers to prosperity, Bundaberg, Bundaberg City Council, 1992.

Western Front Association, n.d. Brothers in Arms: Sarah Jane Allen of Gin Gin, Queensland, Australia, <http://www.westernfrontassociation.com/great-war-people/brothers-arms/3709-sarah-jane-allen-of-gin-gin-queensland-australia>, accessed 2/02/2016.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Drummond Street/Bruce Highway	Apple Tree Creek
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	281CK2675	

Historical Context

The Isis district became an important area for sugar cane farming and refining from the 1880s. The first blocks of land in the district were selected in the early 1870s. The first industry in the 'Isis scrub' was sawmilling, although pastoral stations were established around the scrub from the late 1840s. The first town in the district was Abingdon, beginning with a hotel and then a school, the latter opened in 1880. Homestead blocks were offered to selectors in the late 1870s and the blocks were progressively taken up, with demand increasing the early 1880s. More homestead areas were declared in the district to meet demand. A railway was constructed in 1887, with its terminus at Childers (which at the time of the construction of the railway was merely the line's terminus; there was as yet no town. The village of Horton was the only substantial settlement located on the line).

Apple Tree Creek was named Bodalla until 1962. A school was opened in 1887, coinciding with the completion of the railway to Childers. The Isis Progress Association petitioned the government to extend the railway to Apple Tree Creek given the number of selections there, just as the railway started construction, indicating that selections had already been taken up in the area (the petition was ultimately unsuccessful; indeed it was bypassed by the Childers-Cordalba branch line due to the steepness of the climb in the Apple Tree Creek area). Nonetheless, the district was located in close proximity to three major sugar mills: Knockroe sugar mill (1893), the CSR (or Childers) sugar mill (1895) and the Isis Central sugar mill (1896). The mills stimulated establishment of sugar cane farms at Apple Tree Creek and the surrounding district. By the 1910s there were fifty farmers, a school, hotel and store, as well as a band rotunda in the recreational reserve. The size of the settlement is reflected in the number of men who volunteered for service in World War I: 77.

A cemetery Trust was created in the 1890s to establish a cemetery at Apple Tree Creek. By 1896 the Trustees had received funds from the government and they began the process of surveying the land (indicating that it had been purchased or reserved by this time), appointing a Sexton and erecting a fence. It appears that the first burial in the cemetery took place in 1896. Its size reflects the fact that it was also the cemetery for Childers as it is in close proximity to the town, as well as for the South Isis district from the 1940s.

Physical Description

The cemetery is located on the eastern side of Apple Tree Creek on a slightly sloping site along Drummond Street occupying approximately one third of a lot spanning 7 hectares of partially cleared bushland. The unfenced, grassed site is slightly elevated from street level and there is a shelter adjacent to the road. Vehicular access is provided in between two short brick wall segments carrying the signs 'Apple Tree Creek' and 'Cemetery 1887'. Inside the cemetery these elements are used as Columbarium walls.

The gravesites are arranged in rows and most burials are surrounded by a concrete border and covered with a concrete plate, some decorated with tiles. Other grave surrounds include wrought iron fencing and metal piping suspended between concrete corner elements. There is a variety of headstones and ornaments including mounted tablets, stelae, crosses and a number of elaborate monuments.

Integrity	Good	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	24/10/2014		

References

B.W. O'Neill, Taming the Isis, Childers, Isis Shire Council, 1987.
 Centre for the Government of Queensland, University of Queensland, 'Queensland Places: Apple Tree Creek', accessed 15 November 2014, < <http://www.queenslandplaces.com.au/apple-tree-creek> >
 Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System, Queensland Heritage Register Place ID600607, 'Apple Tree Creek War Memorial'.
 John Kerr, Only Room for One: A history of sugar in the Isis district, Childers, Isis Central Sugar Mill Company Limited, 1996.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Apple Tree Creek Cemetery is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history, particularly the settlement of the Apple Tree Creek, Childers and South Isis districts as it became the cemetery for all of those settlements. It also demonstrates the pattern of the region's history, particularly the establishment of cemeteries in new settlements.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Apple Tree Creek Cemetery has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history, particularly burial practices, which illustrate the religious and cultural patterns of settlement and life in the district.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Apple Tree Creek Cemetery is important to the region for its aesthetic significance, particularly its location in a predominantly rural setting.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Apple Tree Creek Cemetery has a special association with the Apple Tree Creek, Childers and South Isis communities, demonstrated in particular by its continuous use as a burial place for the region for more than one hundred years.

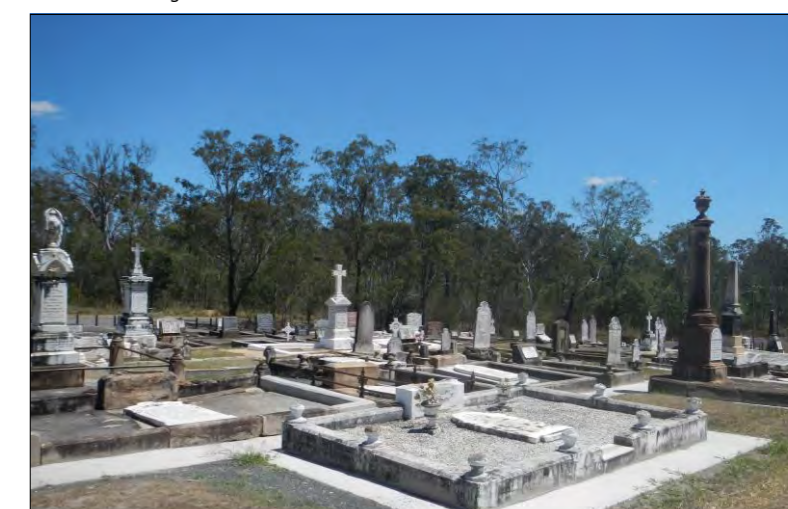
Location Map



View to entrance.



Overview looking south.



Overview of monuments.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Cnr Avondale and Mullers Roads	Avondale
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	76CK1913	

Historical Context

Avondale is named after the agricultural estate 'Avondale Farms', which was offered for sale in 1891. The area was part of Colanne Station (the origin of 'Kolan') and its owners subdivided it into 66 agricultural farms of 25 to 45 acres each and a village settlement of 100 quarter acre blocks, as well as some smaller garden lots. The Colanne Station owners had been waiting for the opening of the North Coast Railway between Bundaberg and Rosedale – scheduled for the following year – before offering the land for sale (Avondale became one of the stops along the railway). The advertisement for the sale drew attention to the suitability of the land for growing sugar cane, and the owners even indicated they would try and establish a sugar mill to encourage people to purchase the farms. The advertisement included a number of recommendations for the farms and at least one appears to indicate that the estate was prepared as early as 1883. One newspaper article claims that the name of the place was originally 'Johnstown'.

The Young Brothers, owners of Fairymead sugar mill, purchased the majority of the farms and established a sugar plantation. The Young Brothers employed South Sea Islander labour to clear the land and cultivate the sugar and constructed a tramway connecting their 'Avondale Estate' with the North Coast railway, from where the sugar cane was railed south to the Fairymead junction and then by a private tramway to the Fairymead sugar mill. Other farmers also took up land; in 1898, a Mr Mikkelsen was reported as employing eight 'Hindoos' (probably Sinhalese) to harvest his crop of sugar cane. The importance of the Avondale district was further reinforced when Frederic Buss of the Invicta sugar mill constructed a tramway in 1911 from the mill to Avondale to increase the amount of sugar cane the mill crushed. A town subsequently developed around the railway station.

The cemetery was established in 1900 and it consisted of 10 acres, providing an indication that a sizable community had formed by this time (and that it anticipated that it would continue to grow over time). There are five known burials in the cemetery and it is believed there may be a number of other, unmarked graves. At least two burials suggest the cemetery was utilised by the wider district. For example, a lady from Yandaran was buried in the cemetery in 1907 and almost everyone from Yandaran, Waterloo, Bucca, Miara, Avondale and Moorlands attended the funeral. Another burial is that of a boy who died after falling into a tank of boiling juice at the Waterloo sugar mill.

Physical Description

Avondale Cemetery is located in partially cleared bushland approximately 400 metres to the northeast of the township, bounded by Yandaran Creek, Avondale and Miller Roads and the railway line. The current lot covers approximately 1 hectare, a quarter of the original extent of the cemetery, and is separated from the road by timber barriers. It is unclear whether there are burials contained in the original part of the cemetery that is not included in the current reserve.

A covered interpretation panel provides information about the cemetery and some of the people buried there, reading 'AVONDALE CEMETERY • THE AVONDALE CEMETERY WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1900 AND WAS 10 ACRES IN SIZE. THERE ARE FIVE IDENTIFIED GRAVESITES IN THE CEMETERY, AND TWO UNKNOWN GRAVESITES. RECENT RESEARCH SUGGEST THERE MAY BE SEVERAL OTHER PEOPLE BURIED HERE, BUT LOCATIONS AND NAMES ARE UNKNOWN', followed by the obituaries and inscriptions of the known burials and a paragraph acknowledging the groups involved in establishing the panel.

There are five identified gravesites marked by timber surrounds. Three sites are located near the interpretation panel at the northern end adjacent to the road. Two of the burials are marked with upright slab headstones, one cambered and one in gothic style. A fourth burial is a short distance to the south also near the road. A fifth grave is situated in a cleared area further south overlooking the creek bank. A memorial plaque is fixed to the timber surround.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Fair
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	22/10/2014		

References

- Brisbane Courier, 8 December 1898, 3.
- Burnett Shire Council, Avondale Cemetery interpretation.
- John Kerr, Southern Sugar Saga: A history of the sugar industry in the Bundaberg district, Bundaberg, Bundaberg Sugar Company Limited, 1983.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Avondale Cemetery is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history, particularly the settlement and industry of the Avondale district and the use of the cemetery by surrounding districts. It also demonstrates the pattern of the region's history, establishing cemeteries in new settlements.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Avondale Cemetery has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history, particularly burial practices, which illustrate the religious and cultural patterns of settlement and life in the district. There is also potential for unmarked and unidentified graves.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Avondale Cemetery is important to the region for its aesthetic significance, particularly its location in a predominantly rural setting.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Avondale Cemetery has a special association with members of the local community, as demonstrated by the research and interpretation material displayed at the cemetery.

Location Map



View to graves and interpretation panel.



Grave overlooking creek bank.



View south.

Queenslander, 17 June 1893, 1139.

Queenslander, 7 October 1893, 695.

Other Names	Baldwin Swamp Environmental Park.	
Street Address	Off Steindl Street	Bundaberg East
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	2RP194413, 15RP811752, 214SP205458, 209CK3655, 1RP217696, 261CK2723, 123RP24850, 264CK2719, 227CK2996, 124RP24850, 259CK14, 2SP192916, 162CK1310, 170CK1310	

Historical Context

Bundaberg was established in the late 1860s. The Burnett River was identified by John Charles Burnett (after which was it named) during his exploration of the Wide Bay and Burnett regions in 1847. Pastoral stations were established throughout the Wide Bay and Burnett in the late 1840s through to the 1860s, including stations such as Gin Gin, Walla, Bingera, Electra, Monduran and Tantitha. The stations were initially stocked with sheep, but progressively were replaced with cattle. When prices were low, or there was an oversupply of stock (particularly in the 1860s), the cattle were rendered to produce tallow. A boiling down works was established in Baffle Creek to render the stock from the stations. John and Gavin Steuart secured a contract to provide the works with timber for tallow casks. The Steuarts established a camp in North Bundaberg in 1866 and erected a sawmill in the following year. Interest in the settlement grew rapidly and a town was surveyed on the southern bank of the Burnett River in 1868 on the site of the present day city.

Timber was the industry that acted as a catalyst for the creation of a European settlement. However, it was sugar that came to define the history of Bundaberg and the surrounding region. Sugar cane was planted in the 1870s and the first commercial sugar mill, located at Millbank (west of the city on the southern bank of the Burnett), began operating in 1872. The industry was thriving by the 1880s, with major mills such as Millaquin, Bingera and Fairymead processing cane juice from cane plantations and farms throughout the region, particularly in land formerly occupied by the Woongarra, Bingera and Gooburrum scrubs. From its early years, the industry relied on South Sea Islander labour (referred to as 'Kanakas' at the time). The importance of Bundaberg was further strengthened when it became the port for the Mount Perry copper mine, with a railway from Mount Perry to North Bundaberg constructed in 1884 (although a rudimentary road existed from the early 1870s). A rum distillery was established at Millaquin sugar mill in 1888, later known as the Bundaberg Rum Distillery. Bundaberg also developed a foundry and engineering industry to support the sugar and juice mills, and the copper mines at Mount Perry. The first local government, the Bundaberg Divisional Board, was gazetted in 1880.

The Divisional Board instigated plans for the construction and improvement of civic amenities. Amongst these was the establishment of a reticulated water supply. Councillor WH McCann proposed a scheme for drawing water from a dam constructed at Baldwin's Swamp in East Bundaberg using an elevated water tank to provide pressure in the late 1880s. 'Baldwin's Swamp' was named after early settlers in the district, Thomas Baldwin and his wife. The Baldwins took up land near the swamp c1872 and commenced dairying, presumably using the swamp as a water supply. The origin of the dam is unknown, but it may have dated from the period of their occupation and use of the area. The wetland was originally named 'Deep Reedy Creek', but was known as Baldwin's Swamp from at least the 1880s, as it was referred to as such in newspaper articles.

Despite the initial enthusiasm for the reticulated water supply, it took some time before it was completed. WC Clements, a hydraulic engineer, prepared plans based on McCann's scheme in 1889. The Queensland Government engineer, JB Henderson, revised the plans, recommending a brick tower rather than a water tank. The Divisional Board appears to have asked Henderson to oversee the plan. Construction of the tower and the network of pipes began in 1900 and was completed in 1902. A steam pump, located on the edge of Baldwin Swamp, pumped the water to the tower. The water quality from the swamp was not considered ideal, and an alternative, underground water supply was secured in 1907, from which time the swamp was no longer used for the town's water.

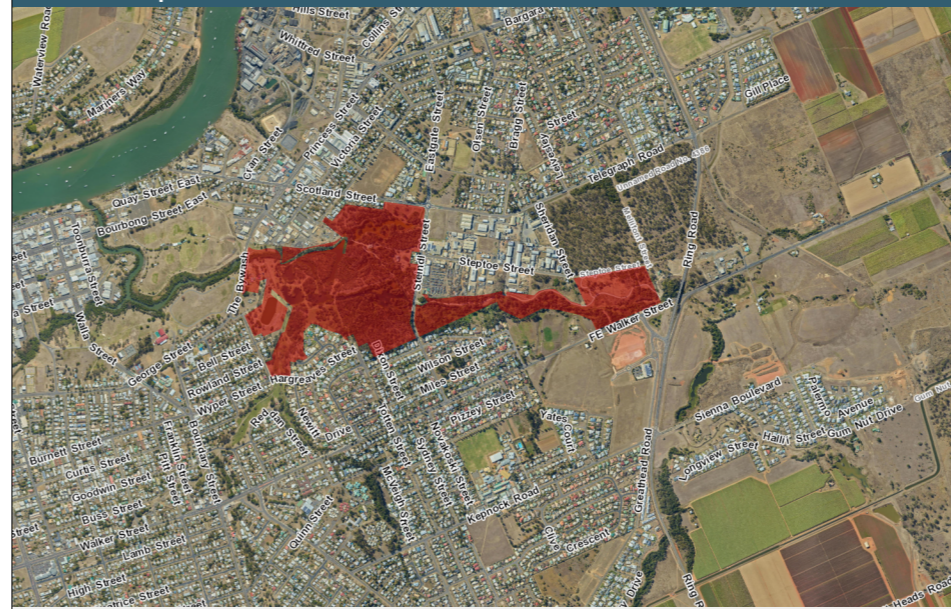
Water from the swamp was nonetheless used for other purposes. The Bundaberg Distillery - known today as the Bundaberg Rum Distillery - used water from the swamp in the late nineteenth century. Bundaberg's first swimming pool, known as the 'Millaquin Mill Swimming Pool' was, as the name suggests, a pool established by the mill in the late 1880s or early 1890s. Both the distillery and mill are located next to each other in East Bundaberg, and relatively close to the swamp. The swamp was a popular picnic spot in the nineteenth century, used regularly for school picnics, and also for hunting. The area was also used by Chinese residents for market gardens (the principal supply of vegetables in towns and settlements in Queensland in the late nineteenth century was provided by Chinese market gardeners) and also as a camp site and food supply during the Great Depression in the late 1920s and early 1930s.

The environmental protection and appreciation of the swamp has become increasingly important to members of the Bundaberg community in the twentieth century. According to research undertaken for the wetlands in the 1990s, up to 200 acres were set aside as a Fauna Reserve in 1929. Despite the gazettal, the swamp was used as a dumping ground for rubbish and it became overgrown. There was renewed interest in the swamp in the 1980s (as part of a similar environmental awareness that also contributed to work on Queen's Park in this period - see the Queen's Park place card). The swamp was gazetted as an environmental park in 1981, possibly as a result of work by the noted botanist, Harry Frauca, who lived in Bundaberg and promoted the swamp in the 1970s. In 1985, the Queensland Parks & Wildlife service and Bundaberg Council constructed walking paths and boardwalks, and modified the water course, for people's

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Baldwin Swamp is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history. The swamp provided water in the early development of Bundaberg and was integral to the establishment of Bundaberg's first reticulated water supply in the early 1900s. The more contemporary focus on the conservation of the swamp and its natural values reflects an increasing environmental awareness that appeared in the Bundaberg community from the 1970s.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Baldwin Swamp has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history. There is potential for archaeological material and landscape modification that reflects the varying use of the swamp since early European settlement, including (but not limited to) water infrastructure such as weirs and the site of the early water reticulation pump station.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	Baldwin Swamp has a special association with the 'Friends of Baldwin Swamp', a community group formed to protect and maintain the swamp.

Location Map



enjoyment. However, the work was not maintained and the site was again largely abandoned to vegetation. Council established an advisory committee for the swamp in 1992 after a public meeting about the future of the swamp and the first of a series of management plans were prepared at this time. Substantial work has been undertaken to improve the amenity of the swamp. One of the walkways is named the 'Harry Frauca Walkway' in honour of the botanist's work to promote the swamp. A community group called 'Friends of Baldwin Swamp' was created to help maintain the swamp and to advocate its importance and protection.

Physical Description

Baldwin Swamp is a relatively large site located in the suburb of Bundaberg East and is bounded by mainly residential and light industrial areas. The site extends from The Bywash in the west to Mellifont Street in the east. Steindle Street traverses the site in a north-south direction.

Bundaberg Creek and a number of ponds and minor channels criss-cross the site, providing habitat for native waterbirds and animals such as fish and turtles. The site incorporates a number of different ecosystems including wetlands and mangrove forests, remnants of the Woongarra Scrub and open woodlands and grasslands. .

Baldwin Swamp has been modified by a number of activities over the years, including the installation of a weir and early water reticulation pump station as well as changes to the landscape with the excavation and establishment of ponds and channels combined with substantial historic vegetation clearance.

Over recent decades substantial tree planting and rehabilitation activities have been undertaken at the site and the area has been developed into a recreational park that includes walking tracks, boardwalks and bridges for improved access. Other more recent infrastructure includes interpretation and directional signage, shelter sheds, picnic and BBQ facilities and amenities. The 'Heritage Hub', located at Lake Ellen in the west, provides information on Bundaberg's history on several interpretive signs. A children's playground is also located at Lake Ellen.

It is therefore considered that there is a potential for archaeological material to be present, particularly in relation to the development of Bundaberg's early water supply.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	4/12/2015

References

Bundaberg and District Historical and Museum Society, The History of Bundaberg and Districts – Area Histories Volume VI, no date.

Bundaberg Regional Council, Baldwin Swamp Management Plan, Bundaberg Regional Council, Bundaberg, 2003.

Bundaberg Regional Council, 'Enjoy Baldwin Swamp' Brochure.

Don Lynch, Submission to Bundaberg Regional Council on behalf of Friends of Baldwin Swamp, 3rd April 2015.

Janette Nolan, Bundaberg: History and people, Brisbane, University of Queensland Press, 1978.

JY Walker, History of Bundaberg: Typical Queensland agricultural settlement, Bundaberg, WC Aiken, 1890.

Neville Rackemann, Bundaberg: From pioneers to prosperity, Bundaberg, Bundaberg City Council, 1992.

Queensland Heritage Register, Place ID#600369, East Water Tower.

Other Names	Barolin House, Barolin Pastoral Station Homestead	
Street Address	105 Barolin Esplanade	Coral Cove
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	3SP134453	

Historical Context

Following the purchase of Gin Gin Station (established in 1848) from William Forster, the Brown brothers Alfred and Arthur Brown and their agent and station manager, Nugent Wade Brown (related to the brothers by marriage), sought additional land for selection. Nugent Wade Brown found what was a coastal plain between the Elliott River and the Burnett River, east of the Woongarra scrub, which he named 'Borolin' (later 'Barolin'), an aboriginal word meaning 'land of the Kangaroo'. A lease was taken by the Brown brothers and Nugent Wade Brown commenced construction of a "very fine house, spacious stables and barn, and underground brick and cement tanks" in 1875. The new house replaced an existing small bungalow cottage overlooking the ocean on what is now Coral Cove. The pastures, which were grassed and lightly timbered, were used for fattening bullocks, stock breeding and for the raising of draught and blood horses. Around this time, a rock wall was erected bordering the homestead site, presumably with indentured South Sea Islander labour, the use of such labour being widespread at this time for pastoral or station hand work.

In 1912, Barolin Station was bought by Sidney North Innes- a former surveyor who earlier bought Walla Station after selling his cattle station in the Northern Territory- and his wife Caroline Matilda Innes. Mr. and Mrs Innes ran and operated a highly successful stud breeding prize winning Hereford Cattle for many years. In 1913-1914, Mr. Innes "pulled down the old structure and built a very fine summer residence on the site of the former house". The current owner has advised that the house was designed by the prominent Bundaberg architect F.H. Faircloth and that the timber utilised in the structure was cut from the original property.

In 1930, Mr. and Mrs Innes donated part of the Barolin Station to the Woongarra Shire Council for public use, this area now forming the Barolin Esplanade. The estate passed to Sidney Burnett Innes (son of Sidney North Innes) in the 1940s. In the 1940s Sidney Burnett Innes began subdividing the Barolin Station property for rural and residential development, which became the beginnings of the seaside town of Innes Park, named in honour of the family. Barolin House was bought by the Young family of the Fairymead Sugar Mill. The Youngs sold the house in the mid 1970s.

Physical Description

Rectangular plan dwelling with main hipped roof sheeted in fibro slates in a diamond pattern and decorative brick chimney. Enclosed verandahs topped by an encircling corrugated metal roof (not original), with tin awning with scalloped trim; this awning is supported by timber props. The enclosed verandah to the rear incorporates a bay window. A concrete stair has replaced the original stair to the main entry although external timber stairs are evident elsewhere. The house exhibits double skin walls, and crows ash flooring. Internally, the main reception room is clad with horizontal timber cladding, with panelled ceilings, and there is a double sided, rendered fireplace opposite the modern kitchen.

The grounds of the property are well treed and accommodate an original outbuilding (in its original location to the rear of the house), concrete water tank and septic tank, whilst a concrete slab to the rear of the house is thought to have been linked with a generator. A rock wall, thought to have been constructed by South Sea Island labourers, is located in the northern part of the property, to the east of a kidney shaped pool. A low fence with upright, painted timber members is setback from the frontage of the property, whilst a timber post and rail fence is also present, painted with the following: 'C. 1912 Barolin Homestead'.

Integrity	Poor	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	27/8/2013		

References

- Barolin, Bundaberg, Queensland, The property of Mr. S. N. Innes, published by the Pastoral Review, Melbourne and Sydney, John Oxley Library
- Local History Feature - Our Coastal Localities: names & notes from north to south, Bundaberg Regional Council, no date.
- Matthew J Fox, The history of Queensland: its people and industries: an historical and commercial review descriptive and biographical facts, figures and illustrations: an epitome of progress. Brisbane: States Publishing Company, 1923.
- Nugent Wade Brown, Memoirs of a Queensland Pioneer, Brisbane, 1944
- Woods Bagot Pty Ltd, Burnett Shire Cultural Heritage Study, Volume 3- Schedule of places Ref BUR 16, 1996.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
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A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
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Statement Barolin Station is important in illustrating the pattern and nature of pastoral settlement, particularly in relation to Hereford Cattle stud and breeding in the district. The third homestead historically erected on the site, the Barolin Homestead is one of the last remaining places of its type, providing evidence of a vast pastoral station that extended from the Elliott River to the Burnett River east of the Woongarra Scrub, another such example being the Barolin Pastoral Reserve.

C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
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Statement Barolin Homestead has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history, in particular archaeological evidence of former buildings and structures on the property that date from an early period, including the brick-lined cistern, former dwellings and other material features such as rubbish dumps.

D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
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Statement Built in 1913-14 and designed by F. H. Faircloth, the Barolin Homestead demonstrates the principal characteristics of a 19th century homestead including a residential building, associated outbuildings, underground brick and concrete tanks, fences and mature trees. Of unique importance are the remnants of a homestead boundary rock wall, presumably erected by indentured South Sea Islander labourers, working either as station hands or employed for pastoral work.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
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Statement The homestead complex has aesthetic importance as a picturesque residence amongst landscaped gardens and set upon the highest part of the Esplanade with ocean views.

H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
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Statement The Barolin Homestead has a special association with the life and work of prominent Bundaberg architect FH Faircloth. The Barolin Homestead also has a special association with the Innes family who contributed to the development of the region particularly through the development of the coastal village of Innes Park and through the donation of the Barolin Esplanade for public use.



Front elevation, view to west.



Eastern elevation.



Other Names	Barolin Playgroup, Stepping Stones Therapy Centre	
Street Address	Corner Elliott Heads Road and 14 School Lane	Windermere
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	218SP170700	

Historical Context

In 1882, Windermere Mill and Plantation's Fred Nott, one of Bundaberg's leading sugar men, inquired about the steps required to establish a school in the district. At a public meeting on 1 March, 1883, Nott, W.N. Keys (later owner of Pemberton Sugar Mill) and Fred Rehbein called for the establishment of a state school on a proposed site of about 92 acres. An amount of 70 pounds had been promised. Nott was the Secretary of the School Committee. It was decided by the Department of Public Instruction that a provisional school was all that was needed and the Barolin Provisional School opened in February 1884. In 1884, Ludwig Breusch, Keyes and Nott were elected to promote the establishment of a state school at Barolin. In 1885, Nott wrote requesting that the provisional school be made a state school. In February, 1886, the Department of Public Instruction approved the establishment of a state school. William Starke of Gin Gin was contracted to build the school. The building was ready for occupation in 1886. The playshed/shelter was erected in 1895.

The school site is now occupied by a therapy centre; it no longer functions as a school.

Physical Description

School building- A low set, timber frame school building c. 1886, with concrete stumps and walls clad in timber chamfer boards. Medina pitch, single gable roof, pulled down to shelter front and rear verandah spaces. Timber slat balustrade to rear verandah, which accommodates a sink. Front verandah balustraded with palings, some with cut out motifs, timber bench seating. Verandah enclosed on gable ends. French doors. Large casement windows to gable ends with iron and timber window hoods. Serviced by water tank.

Interior clad in vertical timber boards, ceiling in vertical boards. Ceiling fans. Vinyl faux-tile flooring.

Shelter- A timber framed, hipped roof shelter structure. The slab on ground building is fully enclosed on two sides and partially enclosed on the elevation facing the school building, with wide mesh screening to the balance of the building. The collar tie roof structure is clad in corrugated sheet metal. The timber posts branch out with timber struts to support the overhang. The walls are partially clad in corrugated iron. Serviced by water tank.

There are numerous mature trees located in the grounds of the former school, including two large weeping figs, Camphor Laurel and pine trees. Some of the trees are understood to have been planted in observance of Arbour Day, which was first observed in Australia from 1889.

Integrity	Good	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	9/8/2013		

References

Woods Bagot Pty Ltd, Burnett Shire Cultural Heritage Study, Volume 3 - Schedule of Places Ref BUR 159 and 160, 1996.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	As an example of a timber school constructed at the end of the nineteenth century and with little change or modification over time, the Barolin State School and Shelter serves as an important reminder of the development and provision of state education to rural communities throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The grounds include a variety of mature plantings that create a picturesque surround to the school buildings and are significant in themselves due to their association with the early school.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Barolin State School, as with many educational institutions, forms a strong focal point around which the local community revolves. The Barolin and surrounding district residents have used the school for educational purposes, as a meeting place and for public functions over a significant period of time.

Location Map



School and shelter building, view to south.



Shelter building.



Barolin State School, western elevation.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Bruce Highway	Gin Gin
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	Road Reserve	(E: 393487 N: 7237707), (E: 393686 N: 7237173), (E: 393756 N: 7237445), (E: 393783 N: 7237484), (E: 393789 N: 7237423), (E: 393815 N: 7237460), (E: 393873 N: 7237429), (E: 393878 N: 7237263)

Historical Context

The first European settlement in the Gin Gin district occurred in 1848 when Gregory Blaxland (the son of the famous explorer of the same name) and William Forster established the Tirroan pastoral station, which was stocked with sheep. The station was renamed Gin Gin in the 1850s, possibly after Gin Gin in Western Australia. At the time of establishment, the station was on the edge of the pastoral frontier; it now lies on the edge of the town of Gin Gin, which was named after the station. The number of runs soon increased; for example: Walla (1849), Kolonga (1850), Tenningering and Monduran (1850) and Moolboolaman (1861). The runs avoided all of the lower reaches of the Burnett River and the so-called 'Isis Scrub', effectively skirting the future site of the Bundaberg and Childers districts, although stations began to encroach on the coast by the mid- to late-1850s (for example Eureka and Electra) and, in the 1860s, Tantitha, Colanne (or Kolan), Barolin, Bingera and Branyan.

The creation of the runs led to conflict with local Aboriginal people, as they tried to resist the invasion and settlement of their land. The three Pegg brothers, Abraham, John and Peter were shepherds for Blaxland and Forster. John and Peter were killed in an attack by Aboriginal people in 1849. The deaths resulted in an immediate retaliation from the squatters; a party caught up with the alleged offenders and gave them a 'sound thrashing', likely a euphemism for a more violent response. Months passed and it seemed that the threat of further violence had passed. However, Blaxland was killed in 1850, close to his homestead. Word was sent around to the surrounding stations, even as far as the North Burnett, and a large punitive party was hastily organised. The outcome of the pursuit is unclear; a report by the Land Commissioner based in Gayndah, Maurice O'Connell, claimed that the party surprised a camp of Aboriginal people on the bank of the Burnett River and set fire to their camp, although the party was unsuccessful in apprehending the perpetrators of the attack on Blaxland. This account is unlikely to reflect what really occurred; the ferocity of retaliatory attacks on the frontier is well documented, even if in many cases details were withheld by the squatters and their employees at the time. Some accounts place the attack at Paddy's Island, downstream of the city of Bundaberg, although the precise location has not been confirmed. A Native Police contingent was soon installed at Walla Station to prevent further attacks on the settlers in the district; there were no more recorded deaths from Aboriginal attacks, although violent encounters continued through the decade.

The killing of the Pegg Brothers and Blaxland were defining events in the region, for both local Aboriginal people and the new settlers. However, it was the deaths of the Pegg brothers and Blaxland that have been memorialised. A cairn and plaque was erected in 1959, the centenary year of Queensland's creation, commemorating the 'pioneer settlers of the area', Forster and Blaxland. Reflecting the attitude of the time, Blaxland 'was murdered by hostile blacks'. The precise location of Blaxland's grave has not been determined, but – and as the cairn indicates – it is believed to be within the vicinity of the cairn, near the bank of Gin Gin Creek. Two other cairns are located near the 1959 cairn: one commemorates the deaths of the Pegg brothers ('being the first white people to die in the Kolan Shire'), sponsored and unveiled by Carl Petersen, Great-Grandnephew of the Peggs; the other commemorates the foundation of the town of Albany (later renamed Gin Gin). The cairns are located in a rest area north of Gin Gin and directly across from Gin Gin Station. Given the date of the installation of the commemorative cairn in 1959, the area has probably been a reserve for a considerable period of time, possibly a water and camping reserve. The original telegraph station (1874) was also apparently located across from the entrance to Gin Gin Station, and therefore in the vicinity of the cairns. The reserve also included a caravan park, managed by the Kolan Shire Council.

Physical Description

The Blaxland and Pegg Brothers Memorial and Rest Area is located in a road reserve on the eastern side of the Bruce Highway, approximately two kilometres northeast of Gin Gin and close to Gin Gin Creek. The northern part of the levelled site has been cleared, there are some shade trees (including hoop pine plantings), while bushland remains on the eastern and southern sections. A number of tracks lead through the site, including some ring roads. Facilities include a toilet block consisting of concrete blocks, picnic areas and a Driver – Reviver shed.

The memorials are situated on a grassed area, encircled by a ring road and consist of two individual cairns on concrete bases. The Blaxland memorial comprises a tall cairn with pyramid top featuring stones set in concrete. An arched tablet mounted at the front reads 'THIS CAIRN WAS ERECTED BY THE KOLAN SHIRE COUNCIL IN 1959 THE YEAR OF THE CENTENARY OF SELF GOVERNMENT IN QUEENSLAND, AND COMMEMORATES THE PIONEER SETTLERS OF THIS AREA WILLIAM FORSTER & GREGORY BLAXLAND WHO TOOK UP GIN GIN STATION IN 1849 RESIDING ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THIS SITE. GREGORY BLAXLAND WAS MURDERED BY HOSTILE BLACKS IN AUGUST 1850, AND HIS BODY LIES IN AN UNMARKED GRAVE IN THE VICINITY OF THIS CAIRN.' The Pegg Brothers memorial comprises a cairn also with pyramid top featuring exposed aggregate render. A rectangular plaque is mounted on the front reading 'THIS CENOTAPH IS DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN PEGG AGED 12 YEARS AND PETER PEGG AGED 14 YEARS WHO WERE SPEARED TO DEATH BY ABORIGINES NEAR HERE ON THE 4TH JUNE, 1849 BEING THE FIRST WHITE PEOPLE TO DIE IN THE KOLAN SHIRE AND WAS

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Blaxland and Pegg Brothers Memorial and Rest Area is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region's history, particularly the expansion of the pastoral frontier in the 1840s into the region and the conflict this engendered with local Aboriginal people who resisted the incursion in their lands. The place also demonstrates the creation of rest areas along the Bruce Highway, which may also reflect earlier water and camping reserves set aside in the nineteenth century.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Blaxland and Pegg Brothers Memorial and Rest Area has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history, particularly the grave of Gregory Blaxland, which is believed to be located in the proximity of the memorial cairn.
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Blaxland and Pegg Brothers Memorial and Rest Area has a special association with the life of the Pegg Brothers and Gregory Blaxland, who were among the first Europeans to settle in the Gin Gin area. The place also provokes reflection on the nature of conflict with local Aboriginal people and the impact of the pastoral frontier in particular, and closer settlement more generally, on the lives and culture of the Aboriginal people who lived in the region.

Location Map



The three memorials.



View to rest area.



View to facilities within the site.

SPONSORED AND UNVEILED BY CARL V. PETERSEN GREAT-GRANDNEPHEW OF THE PEGG BROTHERS AT A CEREMONY ATTENDED BY MANY DESCENDANTS OF THE PEGG FAMILY HERE ON THE 7TH JUNE, 1992. VALUED ASSISTANCE FROM HISTORIAN NEVILLE RACKEMANN OF GIN GIN IS GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.'

A third cairn similar in appearance to the Pegg Brothers memorial except for a flat top, commemorates the 100th anniversary of the town of Albany, now Gin Gin, and provides information on the historic building that started as the Gin Gin electric telegraph office before being used for a number of other purposes.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	22/10/2014		

References

Arthur Laurie, 'Early Gin Gin and the Blaxland Tragedy', Journal of the Royal Historical Society of Queensland, v.4, no. 5 1952.

Information provided by the Gin Gin Historical Museum.

Janette Nolan, Bundaberg: History and people, Brisbane, University of Queensland Press, 1978.

JY Walker, History of Bundaberg: Typical Queensland agricultural settlement, Bundaberg, WC Aiken, 1890.

Kolan Shire Council, Centenary Shire of Kolan 1879-1979, Maryborough, Maryborough Printing Company, 1979.

Neville Rackemann, Bundaberg: From pioneers to prosperity, Bundaberg, Bundaberg City Council, 1992.

Other Names	Boolbunda Cemetery	
Street Address	Off Mine Road	Boolboonda
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	90CP905335	

Historical Context

Boolboonda, also known as Boolbunda, was established as a settlement following the construction of the Bundaberg-Mount Perry railway. Copper was discovered at Mount Perry in 1862 and by 1870 a copper mine had been established. The town of Mount Perry grew quickly; by 1871 there were five hotels, a blacksmith, several stores and a school. Mining stopped in 1877 due to a fall in copper prices, but the mine was reopened in 1884 following the completion of the Bundaberg-Mount Perry railway. Prominent Bundaberg citizens considered the mine essential to the growth of the town and the municipality made a substantial effort to secure the railway, so that Bundaberg might act as the port for the output of the mine. Maryborough, well-established as a port by this time, considered itself the natural outlet. Nonetheless, Bundaberg was the preferred port for the mine even before the railway was constructed, with copper transported to the wharves at North Bundaberg by road during the 1870s. The Boolboonda section of the railway is well-known for its extensive rail tunnel.

Boolboonda developed as a small settlement along the Bundaberg-Mount Perry railway. The community comprised agricultural selectors and railway workers, the former in particular able to easily access the Bundaberg market and port. Miners who exploited local reserves of wolfram and molybdenite also lived in the area. A provisional school was opened in 1897, becoming a State school in 1909. Boolboonda was located in the Kolan Shire. The first burials in the Boolboonda Cemetery occurred in the early 1900s.

Physical Description

Boolboonda Cemetery is located in lightly forested sloping bushland three hundred metres north of the Gin Gin – Mount Perry Road close to the Boolboonda Hall. An unformed road leads to the square lot of approximately one acre that is surrounded by a barbed wire fence, with access via a metal gate.

Six gravesites are grouped together towards the centre of the site, the majority with brick or concrete surrounds and plates. Two sites are marked with rocks. Most graves are marked with headstones consisting of mounted tablets. A memorial consisting of two engraved upright granite tablets set on a rendered plinth commemorates the Allen Family, early settlers of Boolboonda, and is placed in the centre amongst the gravesites.

Integrity	Good	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	22/10/2014		

References

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System, Queensland Heritage Register Place ID602172, 'Boolboonda State Primary School (former)'.

Janette Nolan, Bundaberg: History and people, Brisbane, University of Queensland Press, 1978.

John Kerr, Southern Sugar Saga: A history of the sugar industry in the Bundaberg district, Bundaberg, Bundaberg Sugar Company Limited, 1983.

JY Walker, History of Bundaberg: Typical Queensland agricultural settlement, Bundaberg, WC Aiken, 1890.

Neville Rackemann, Bundaberg: From pioneers to prosperity, Bundaberg, Bundaberg City Council, 1992.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Boolboonda Cemetery is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history, particularly the construction of the Bundaberg-Mount Perry Railway to the Mount Perry copper mine in the 1880s, and the emergence of settlements along its length such as Boolboonda. It also demonstrates the pattern of the region's history, particularly the establishment of cemeteries in new settlements.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Boolboonda Cemetery has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history, particularly burial practices, which illustrate the religious and cultural patterns of settlement and life in the district.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Boolboonda Cemetery is important to the region for its aesthetic significance, particularly its location in a predominantly rural setting.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Boolboonda Cemetery has a special association with the Boolboonda community, demonstrated in particular by its continuous use as a burial ground for more than one hundred years.



Entrance gate.



View to gravesites.



Allen Family Memorial.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	German Charlies Road	Booyal
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	88CK271	

Historical Context

Closer settlement of the Booyal district began in 1872. The extension of the railway to Cordalba from Childers in 1896 helped stimulate settlement in Booyal, even though the rail did not extend directly to the area. The Booyal Provisional School was opened in 1905 and Booyal (and Dallarnil) was connected to the Cordalba branch line in 1913, promoting the farming of sugar cane in the district as Booyal was now connected by rail to the Isis Central Mill. The railway clearly had an impact on the fortunes of Booyal: a state school opened in 1916, the Booyal Hall was opened in 1918 and a Booyal branch of the Queensland Country Women’s Association was established in 1927. The causeway across the Burnett River at Booyal was upgraded in 1929, which was a major infrastructure project for the area. A small town developed around the railway station.

The earliest burial in the Booyal Cemetery appears to date from 1901. Given that settlement of the Booyal district occurred from as early as the 1870s, it is reasonable to assume that other locations, probably on private property, were used prior to the establishment of this burial ground. The establishment of the ground undoubtedly reflects the growing settlement of the Booyal district from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Indeed, the cemetery was not gazetted by the State government until 1929, when the Booyal branch of the QCWA made it an objective to have it registered as such. The cemetery reflects the diverse national and cultural origins of the people who settled in the Booyal district, including England, Germany, Slavic region, potentially Ukraine and Denmark.

Physical Description

Booyal Cemetery is located around five kilometres northeast of the Bruce Highway, Booyal section, in bushland. The cemetery occupies only a small portion of a larger lot of approximately three hectares and consists of a cleared and levelled area, surrounded with a timber post and four-wire fence. Access is via a metal gate from the west.

There is only a small number of marked graves, which are set towards the rear and are arranged in rows and grouped according to denomination and ethnicity, including English, German, Slavic, potentially Ukrainian and Danish. Most graves are surrounded by a concrete or rendered brick border, one site featuring decorative corner elements. Also noted were remains of what appears to be a former elaborate timber grave surround. Grave markers are predominantly desk mounted tablets, but there are also two stone and two timber crosses. Some sites are marked with a rectangular embossed metal plate, stating the name and presumably the date of death.

Apart from artificial flower ornaments there is one site decorated with natural plants including bromeliads and a small frangipani tree creating a stark contrast to the bush setting of the cemetery.

Integrity	Good	Condition	Fair
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	24/10/2014		

References

B.W. O'Neill, Taming the Isis, Childers, Isis Shire Council, 1987.
 Booyal Central State School, 75th Jubilee Booyal Central State School 4th May 1991, Booyal, Booyal Central State School, 1991.
 John Kerr, Only Room for One: A history of sugar in the Isis district, Childers, Isis Central Sugar Mill Company Limited, 1996.
 Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 22 May 1929.
 Meredith Walker, Isis Shire Queensland: Inventory of Places of Heritage and Character Significance: Volume One, The National Trust of Queensland, 1995.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Booyal Cemetery is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history, particularly the development of Booyal as an important settlement in the Isis district, supplying sugar cane to local sugar mills, especially the Isis Central sugar mill and illustrating the significance of the extension of the railway from Cordalba to Dallarnil in 1913. The cemetery also demonstrates the pattern of the region's history, with the establishment of cemeteries in new settlements.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Booyal Cemetery has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history, particularly burial practices, which illustrate the religious and cultural patterns of settlement and life in the district.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Booyal Cemetery is important to the region for its aesthetic significance, particularly its location in a predominantly rural setting. Its relative remoteness is especially evocative as it prompts reflection about the changing economic and settlement patterns of the region, as much of the fabric of the former town is no longer extant.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Booyal Cemetery has a special association with the Booyal community, demonstrated in particular by its continuous use as a burial place for the region for more than one hundred years.

Location Map



Entrance gate.



View of graves at the rear of cemetery.



Grave featuring natural plants.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	34 Causeway Road	Booyal
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	4RP31870	

Historical Context

Closer settlement of the Booyal district began in 1872. The extension of the railway to Cordalba from Childers in 1896 helped stimulate settlement in Booyal, even though the rail did not extend directly to the area. The Booyal Provisional School was opened in 1905 and Booyal (and Dallarnil) was connected to the Cordalba branch line in 1913, promoting the farming of sugar cane in the district as Booyal was now connected by rail to the Isis Central Mill. The railway clearly had an impact on the fortunes of Booyal: a state school opened in 1916, the Booyal Hall was opened in 1918 and a Booyal branch of the Queensland Country Women’s Association was established in 1927. The causeway across the Burnett River at Booyal was upgraded in 1929, which was a major infrastructure project for the area. A small town developed around the railway station.

The Booyal Memorial Hall was moved to Booyal from Woongarra in 1916 (its previous use is unknown). The hall was officially opened in 1918; it was an important day for Booyal, consisting of sporting events, a marching band and a dance. The hall, like similar halls in rural areas, was managed by a hall committee. At this time, the hall was simply known as the Booyal Hall.

A soldiers’ memorial stage was added to the hall on the 11th of November (Armistice Day), 1921. The memorial was erected by the Returned Soldiers’, Sailors’ and Airmen’s Imperial League Australia and unveiled by Lieutenant-Colonel C. Corser from Maryborough. An arch over the stage included the words ‘Erected by the Returned Soldiers in memory of their Fallen Comrades’; an honour roll constructed from polished oak was placed on the left of the arch with 38 names; and a marble memorial tablet was installed on the opposite side with the names of those who died during the war inscribed on it. The stage included dressing rooms to either side. The evening festivity was enlivened by the Dallarnil orchestra. From this time the hall was known as the Booyal Memorial Hall.

The hall later became the venue for the Booyal branch of the Queensland Country Women’s Association (QCWA). The meeting to form the branch was held in the hall in August 1927. The first objective of the newly-formed QCWA branch was the erection of additions to the hall, which cost £200. The branch was particularly energetic in its first eighteen months of existence. It convened three important public meetings: to improve the causeway across the Burnett River near the settlement; to establish a swimming club; and to secure the registration of the Booyal burial ground as a cemetery. The QCWA, in conjunction with the hall committee, helped clear the debt associated with the hall by 1929 by raising funds from various social events, including a ‘Hard Time’s Ball’, a fete and ball, and a dance.

Physical Description

Booyal Hall is located on a cleared levelled one acre block set amongst farmland and bounded by Causeway Road to the east. A number of mature trees delineate the boundaries toward the farmland.

The rectangular weatherboard clad structure on high timber stumps faces Causeway Road. The building has a gable corrugated iron clad roof with bargeboards and Dutch gable influence at the front and decorative elements on both ridge ends. Front access is via stairs onto a landing from where a door leads into an enclosed verandah with separate roof that wraps around to the northern side. Sliding windows are located on both sides of the entrance. The northern elevation features two side-by-side entrance doors accessed via stairs and a landing. There are three sliding windows, one protected by a window hood. On the north-western corner, the verandah and part of the main building are bricked-in with concrete blocks on ground level with access provided through three doors. Attached at the rear of the hall is a weatherboard clad annex with skillion roof on slightly higher timber stumps than the main structure. A louvre window is located towards the north-western side and there are two watertanks next to the annex. The eastern elevation features five tall triple awning windows.

Internally at the rear of the hall is the memorial stage framed by an arch displaying the inscription ‘ERECTED BY THE RETURNED SOLDIERS IN MEMORY OF THEIR FALLEN COMRADES’. Two honour boards commemorating the fallen of both World Wars are located either side of the stage.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Fair
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	Queensland War Memorial Register		
Inspection Date	24/10/2014		

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Booyal Hall is important in demonstrating evolution of the region’s history. The hall reflects the closer settlement of the Booyal district and its growing population at the time the hall was constructed and by extension the importance of the railway to the fortunes of the district. The hall also demonstrates the pattern of the region’s history, particularly the establishment of community halls in rural communities as focal point for social and cultural activities.

B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region’s cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Booyal Hall demonstrates an uncommon aspect of the region’s history. The soldiers’ memorial arch over the hall’s stage is not a common feature of community halls in the region.

D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Booyal Hall is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of community halls in the region constructed in the early 1900s, particularly the predominantly timber construction, a large internal space used for dances and other events and various additions over time that reflect the prosperity and growth of the local community.

G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Booyal Hall has a special association with the Booyal community as a focal point for social and cultural activities in the Booyal and surrounding districts since 1918, and as the location of honour boards and memorial stage commemorating the service of local men in previous wars.

Location Map



View to front and northern elevation.



View to rear and southern elevation.



View to stage (Source: Queensland War Memorial Register. Image taken by Mary Calder BRC).

References

B.W. O'Neill, Taming the Isis, Childers, Isis Shire Council, 1987.

Booyal Central State School, 75th Jubilee Booyal Central State School 4th May 1991, Booyal, Booyal Central State School, 1991.

John Kerr, Only Room for One: A history of sugar in the Isis district, Childers, Isis Central Sugar Mill Company Limited, 1996.

Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 17 November 1921.

Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 22 May 1929.

Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 30 October 1918.

Meredith Walker, Isis Shire Queensland: Inventory of Places of Heritage and Character Significance: Volume One, The National Trust of Queensland, 1995.

Other Names	Bucca Crossing Park	
Street Address	Bucca Crossing Road	Bucca
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	Road Reserve	(E: 408346 N: 7250294), (E: 408375 N: 7250334), (E: 408382 N: 7250279), (E: 408424 N: 7250227), (E: 408448 N: 7250302), (E: 408458 N: 7250084), (E: 408568 N: 7250293), (E: 408582 N: 7250131), (E: 408596 N: 7250314), (E: 408660 N: 7250336), (E: 408684 N: 7250351), (E: 408714 N: 7250347), (E: 408719 N: 7250376)

Historical Context

The Bucca district was subject to closer settlement from the 1880s. A variety of crops were grown on farm land, but cane farming became prominent following the establishment of the Invicta sugar mill in 1895. However, the district was already developing prior to the opening of the mill; mail was delivered to properties from as early as 1885 via Smith's Crossing (across the Kolan River, downstream from the Bucca Crossing). A provisional school was operating from 1890, indicating a modest local population. The Bucca Hotel, one of the oldest hotels in the district, was opened in 1897, reflecting the impact of the Invicta Mill on the economic fortunes of the area. The Bucca Hall was erected in 1906, providing a focal point for the social and cultural activities of the district's residents.

The Bucca Crossing appears to have been in use from at least 1885, although Smith's Crossing was the preferred route for mail delivery. The provisional school was established near the Bucca Crossing (and the school was also the site for public meetings) and the crossing is specifically referred to in 1890. However, the crossing was clearly rudimentary. The crossing and its approaches were improved in 1896 in order for local farmers on the other side of the Kolan River to deliver sugar cane to the mill. The work was undertaken by the Gooburrum Divisional Board (created in 1886 out of the Kolan Divisional Board), but the work was financed by Mr Frederick Buss, owner of the Invicta Mill, and Mr Johnstone of the Colanne Station.

The crossing was clearly a popular communal place. It was considered a beautiful part of the river and 5 acres of land at the crossing were declared a recreational reserve in 1906. The crossing itself, however, appears to have deteriorated. The Bucca Local Progress Association alerted the (now) Gooburrum Shire Council to the poor state of the crossing in 1930 and a new crossing, constructed from concrete, was opened in 1932 by Horace Buss, son of Frederick Buss who helped pay for the original crossing in 1896. It appears that the work was undertaken as part of an unemployment relief scheme supervised by the State government. The scheme was part of the effort to ameliorate the impact of the Great Depression affecting Australia at the time.

Physical Description

The Bucca Crossing connects the Bucca Crossing Road in the south with the Bostons Road on the northern side of the Kolan River. The Bucca Crossing park reserve incorporates the northern riverbank section of Bostons Road and extends across the riverbed to the section of the southern bank joining onto Bucca Crossing Road. Bostons Road approaches the river in a curve from the raised riverbank through grassed terrain with some bush vegetation to arrive at the wide shallow riverbed. Either side of the road are grassed landscaped areas with tables and benches separated from the road by boulders. Toilet facilities and car parking areas are provided on the eastern side.

The crossing structure itself consists of a number of upright concrete elements, some culverts and some wider structural piers, supporting a reinforced concrete decking with bitumen finish and raised sides.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	22/10/2014		

References

- Bundaberg Regional Council Planning Scheme Overlay, Bucca Hotel Place Card.
- Bundaberg Regional Council Planning Scheme Overlay, Invicta Mill and Tram Tracks Place Card.
- Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 1 July 1896.
- Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 13 May 1890.
- Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 7 December 1885.
- Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser, 2 May 1930.
- Queenslander, 13 October 1906.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Bucca Crossing is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history, particularly the closer settlement of Bucca and its significance as a sugar cane farming community, supplying cane to sugar mills in the region (including the nearby Invicta sugar mill). The crossing also demonstrates the pattern of the region's history, in particular the construction of transport infrastructure to facilitate closer settlement and the economic development of particular districts.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Bucca Crossing is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a crossing constructed in the early 1930s (particularly a Depression-era unemployment relief scheme project), consisting of concrete and following a simple, practical design, and the selection of a recreational reserve adjacent to the causeway.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Bucca Crossing is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance, particularly the associated reserve and its location on the Kolan River, the combination of which creates a pleasing environment that reflects its use over time for recreational purposes.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Bucca Crossing has a special association with the Bucca community as well as surrounding districts, as a focal point for cultural and recreational activities.

Location Map



View to crossing from northern riverbank.



View from northwest.



View of culverts and piers.

Woods Bagot Pty Ltd, Burnett Shire Cultural Heritage Study, Volume 3 - Schedule of Places, 1996.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	28 Longs Road	Bucca
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	78SP153418	

Historical Context

The Bucca district was subject to closer settlement from the 1880s. A variety of crops were grown on farm land, but cane farming became prominent following the establishment of the Invicta sugar mill in 1895. However, the district was already developing prior to the opening of the mill; mail was delivered to properties from as early as 1885 via Smith's Crossing (across the Kolan River, downstream from the Bucca Crossing). A provisional school was operating from 1890, indicating a modest local population. The Bucca Hotel, one of the oldest hotels in the district, was opened in 1897, reflecting the impact of the Invicta Mill on the economic fortunes of the area. The Bucca Crossing, functioning in some form since at least 1885, but improved in 1896, included a recreation reserve that was gazetted in 1906, providing a popular communal area.

The Bucca Hall was also opened in 1906. A building committee was established in 1905 to oversee the construction of the hall and the tender for its erection was let the same year. The land on which the hall is located was originally a holding and landing reserve, presumably associated with the nearby Bucca Crossing; it was then gazetted as a recreational reserve. Pressure lamps, probably using kerosene, were installed in 1923 and the hall was converted to electricity in 1955. A kitchen, ladies' room and verandah, were added to the hall (and the latter eventually closed in) and the hall extended over its lifetime.

The hall, as with most public halls, became the focal point of community and cultural activities. It was used for church services and Sunday School as well as dances and picture shows. The grounds of the hall also became a sporting venue; football was played from the 1920s until World War II, as well as cricket, tennis and annual athletics events. The sporting events drew teams from surrounding districts, including Bucca, Yandaran, Avondale, Invicta and Rosedale. The gazettal of the recreation reserve and the opening of the hall clearly marked a watershed in the development of the Bucca community and further illustrated the significance of the Invicta sugar mill to the economic prosperity and development of the district. Honour Boards for the district's soldiers from World War I and II were installed in the front of the hall.

Physical Description

Bucca Hall is located on the southern side of the Kolan River on a 2.6 hectares triangular block bordered by the Bucca Crossing Road in the east, Longs Road in the south and farmland to the west. The levelled, grassed site is surrounded by a post and four-wire fence and features a number of mature native trees in the southern and western section and on the perimeter of the sportsground adjoining the hall on the eastern side. Trees and shrubs with commemorative plaques are planted along the southern boundary. Access is from Longs Road via a metal gate.

The timber framed weatherboard building on low stumps has a gable corrugated iron clad roof. A ramp leads to a double timber door at the front. An enclosed verandah with skillion roof is attached on the eastern side, providing access into the hall through two double doors with steps. The verandah features a number of windows on the side and front elevations. A small annex constructed of concrete blocks and covered with a skillion roof is attached towards the rear of the eastern elevation. There are two entrances and a number of windows on this side. Located at the rear of the hall is double-bay carport with gable roof and awning. A small weatherboard shed with skillion roof and awning is situated a small distance to the east. A tennis court surrounded by a high mesh fence and a small weatherboard shed with skillion roof are located close to the eastern boundary.

The Bucca All Wars Memorial consisting of a small cairn with plaque is set in a small memorial garden at the front of the hall, commemorating all Bucca service personnel who served in conflicts and peace keeping missions from the first World War to the present day.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	Queensland War Memorial Register		
Inspection Date	22/10/2014		

References

- Bundaberg Regional Council Planning Scheme Overlay, Bucca Hotel Place Card.
- Bundaberg Regional Council Planning Scheme Overlay, Invicta Mill and Tram Tracks Place Card.
- Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 1 July 1896.
- Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 13 May 1890.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Bucca Hall is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history. The hall reflects the closer settlement of the Bucca district and its growing population at the time the hall was constructed, stimulated in particular by the importance of the nearby Invicta sugar mill. The hall also demonstrates the pattern of the region's history, particularly the establishment of community halls in rural communities as focal point for social and cultural activities.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Bucca Hall is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of community halls in the region constructed in the early 1900s, particularly its timber construction, large internal space used for dances and other events and the associated recreational ground where local sporting events were held that drew teams from surrounding districts.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	Bucca Hall has a special association with the Bucca community as a focal point for social and cultural activities in the Bucca and surrounding districts, and as the location of honour boards commemorating the service of local men in previous wars.

Location Map



View to front and eastern elevation.



View of hall and setting.



View to front from Long Road.

Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 7 December 1885.

Queenslander, 13 October 1906.

Woods Bagot Pty Ltd, Burnett Shire Cultural Heritage Study, Volume 3 - Schedule of Places, 1996.

Other Names	Bucca Pub	
Street Address	5 North Bucca Road	Bucca
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	69SP187618	

Historical Context

The Bucca district was subject to closer settlement from the 1880s. A variety of crops were grown on farm land, but cane farming became prominent following the establishment of the Invicta sugar mill in 1895. However, the district was already developing prior to the opening of the mill; mail was delivered to properties from as early as 1885 via Smith's Crossing (across the Kolan River, downstream from the Bucca Crossing). A provisional school was operating from 1890, indicating a modest local population. The Bucca Crossing, functioning in some form since at least 1885, but improved in 1896, included a recreation reserve that was gazetted in 1906, providing a popular communal area.

Constructed in 1897 by Danish immigrant Neils (Niels) Christian Dahl, the Bucca Hotel is located near Bucca Crossing, and is one of the oldest hotels in the Bundaberg Region. N.C. Dahl died in September, 1900 and in 1902 the licence was taken over by Maria Anderson from Ellen Marie Dahl, Dahl's widow. In the early 1970s, an application for the transferral of the hotel licence to Gladstone was received by the Licensing Commission. The Gooburrum Shire Council and residents were successful in their attempts to retain the Bucca Hotel. An extension was opened in 1976 that now functions as the primary hotel area. The hotel was damaged by Cyclone Fran on 5 March, 1992. The original timber building is now used for accommodation purposes.

Physical Description

The Bucca Hotel is a low set timber framed hotel predominantly supported by timber stumps with a wide, medium pitched roof. The exposed timber frame has full height cross bracing, large sash windows to the central cove, and a panelled door with rectangular fanlight above and adjacent points of ingress/egress. The encircling verandah, with separate flat roof, has been closed at the side and rear with timber boarding (timber casement windows to front elevation). Curved window hoods with decorative trim in contrasting colour. Cross timber balustrade with unadorned posts to roof.

Internally, there are timber board ceilings, with walls varying in material, including a mixture of timber (horizontal boards), corrugated iron and panels with joins covered by battens.

Integrity	Good	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	9/8/2013		

References
Woods Bagot Pty Ltd, Burnett Shire Cultural Heritage Study, Volume 3 - Schedule of Places Ref BUR 144, 1996.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Bucca Hotel is important in demonstrating the evolution of the Bundaberg Region's history, providing evidence of the early 20th century development of the Bucca and Invicta areas as a focal point for the surrounding pastoralist and sugar farming district.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Bucca Hotel demonstrates an example of a single storey rural hotel. While there are many timber constructed hotels in the Bundaberg Region, the Bucca Hotel is significant as a small, single storey rural hotel; in this sense it is rare.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	As one of the most prominent and distinctive buildings in the Bucca and Invicta districts, the Bucca Hotel, with its predominant rural setting and proximity to the scenic Bucca Crossing, makes an important aesthetic contribution to the character of the area.



Entrance to Bucca Hotel, view to southwest.



Eastern verandah.



View to southern elevation.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	2359 Bucca Road	Bullyard
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	226CK386	

Historical Context

Bullyard developed primarily as a cane farming district in the late nineteenth century. The name, however, apparently relates to when a drover named Charles Holmes was transporting bulls between Walla and Tantitha stations and he constructed a temporary yard for the bulls, hence 'bullyard'. A railway station, called Kolan Railway Station, was erected in 1881 (on the Bundaberg-Mount Perry Railway Line, completed in 1884) and timber from the surrounding area was loaded onto trains there. Closer settlement, however, appears to have occurred somewhat later. A provisional school was established in 1901, becoming a State school in 1909 (and a new school built in 1933), reflecting a small, but growing population at this time. The district was dominated by cane farms supplying the nearby Bingera Sugar Mill.

The Bullyard Hall was built in 1908 by Samuel Kent on 10 acres of land purchased for that purpose. The hall was connected to electricity in 1952 and the hall was extended in 1957 with a bigger dance floor. Other additions included a stage, kitchen and ladies' room. The hall was repainted in the 1960s, with the exterior painted with linseed oil and burnt umber (giving the hall its distinctive appearance).

The hall was, like other local public halls, used for social events such as dances. Movies were shown at the hall from the 1920s and it was also used for church services. Newspaper references from the 1930s through to the 1950s indicate the hall being used as a venue to sign up workers for the local cane crushing season.

The hall grounds were also used for a range of sporting events. There are references to athletics competitions held at Bullyard from 1911 and the track was improved in 1913. A tennis club was formed in 1928 and tennis courts were constructed using crushed ant bed. Cricket was popular, so much so that the Cricket Club merged with the Hall Committee in 1930. Bullyard hosted cricket matches against local teams including Wallaville, Albionville, Gin Gin, Bucca and Bundaberg and the pitch was also constructed from ant bed, similar to the tennis courts.

Men from Bullyard made a significant contribution to World War I, indicated by the Honour Roll located inside the hall.

Physical Description

Bullyard Hall is located in the south-western corner of a 4 hectare reserve that in turn is located in the northern part of town on the eastern side of Bucca Road. A mostly circular fenced sports ground extends from the hall to the north and east. Most of the fenced, predominantly levelled grassed site has been cleared, some remaining scrub vegetation exists in the north and northeast and on the boundaries and it appears that the ring of trees on the perimeter of the sports ground have been deliberately planted.

The hall consists of a low set weatherboard clad timber structure on timber stumps with a slight variation in height to level out the site and features a corrugated iron clad gable roof. An annex with skillion roof is attached on both sides of the main building. The main entrance is from the front via some steps onto a landing covered by a gable roof and through double timber doors. There are two casement windows on the façade, one at the main building covered by a straight window hood and a second at the right annex. The northern elevation facing the sports ground features a side entrance with access via some steps and three casement windows. On the southern elevation is another door flanked by two casement windows. A third annex, also with skillion roof, is attached at the rear of the hall. Three doors covered by an awning lead into this section. A large watertank is located towards the southern corner.

A number of ancillary buildings are located in the vicinity of the hall, including a corrugated iron clad toilet block, stalls consisting of timber (including bush timber posts) and corrugated iron and a loading ramp.

The Queensland War Memorial Register lists an Honour Board as displayed in the hall, consisting of an ornate timber board listing 31 names of people from the district who have served in WWI.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Fair
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	Queensland War Memorial Register		
Inspection Date	22/10/2014		

References

Brisbane Courier, 9 January 1902.
 Courier Mail, 7 February 1935.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Bullyard Hall is important in demonstrating evolution of the region's history. The hall reflects the closer settlement of the Bullyard district and its growing population at the time the hall was constructed and the importance of the nearby Bingera sugar mill. The hall also demonstrates the pattern of the region's history, particularly the establishment of community halls in rural communities as focal point for social and cultural activities.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Bullyard Hall is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of community halls in the region constructed in the early 1900s, particularly its timber construction and extensions over time to accommodate an increasing population in the district, and a large internal space used for dances and other events. The adjacent sports ground is also consistent with the use of halls in the region as venues for sporting events held for a variety of sports and including teams from surrounding districts, especially athletics.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Bullyard Hall has a special association with the Bullyard community as a focal point for social and cultural activities in the Bullyard and surrounding districts, and as the location of honour boards commemorating the service of local men in previous wars.

Location Map



View to hall from Bucca Road.



View to sports ground.



Ancillary buildings in the vicinity of the hall.

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, 'Bullyard Roll of Honour', accessed 14 November 2014, <<http://www.qldwarmemorials.com.au/memorial/?id=292>>

Enid Cullen, Heritage of Burnett Shire: 1840-2003, Bundaberg, Burnett Shire Council, 2003.

Kolan Shire Council, Centenary Shire of Kolan 1879-1979, Maryborough, Maryborough Printing Company, 1979.

Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 7 December 1911.

The Northern Miner, 23 January 1905.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	2 Childers Road	Kensington
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	10SP225014, 1SP216542, 1SP225014, 1SP254546, 20SP261848, 21SP261848, 31SP254546, 32SP254546, 33SP254546, 34SP254546, 35SP254546, 9SP225014	

Historical Context

Bundaberg was established in the late 1860s. The Burnett River was identified by John Charles Burnett (after which was it named) during his exploration of the Wide Bay and Burnett regions in 1847. Pastoral stations were established throughout the Wide Bay and Burnett in the late 1840s through to the 1860s, including stations such as Gin Gin, Walla, Bingera, Electra, Monduran and Tantitha. The stations were initially stocked with sheep, but progressively were replaced with cattle. When prices were low, or there was an oversupply of stock (particularly in the 1860s), the cattle were rendered to produce tallow. A boiling down works was established in Baffle Creek to render the stock from the stations. John and Gavin Steuart secured a contract to provide the works with timber for tallow casks. The Steuarts established a camp in North Bundaberg in 1866 and erected a sawmill in the following year. Interest in the settlement grew rapidly and a town was surveyed on the southern bank of the Burnett River in 1868 on the site of the present day city.

Timber was the industry that acted as a catalyst for the creation of a European settlement. However, it was sugar that came to define the history of Bundaberg and the surrounding region. Sugar cane was planted in the 1870s and the first commercial sugar mill, located at Millbank (west of the city on the southern bank of the Burnett), began operating in 1872. The industry was thriving by the 1880s, with major mills such as Millaquin and Fairymead processing cane juice from cane plantations and farms with their own juice mills and located throughout the region, but particularly in land formerly occupied by the Woongarra, Bingera and Gooburrum scrubs. From its early years, the industry relied on South Sea Islander labour (referred to as 'Kanakas' at the time) and later workers from Sri Lanka (then Ceylon). The importance of Bundaberg was further strengthened when it became the port for the Mount Perry copper mine, with a railway from Mount Perry to North Bundaberg constructed in 1884 (although a rudimentary road existed from the early 1870s). A rum distillery was established at Millaquin sugar mill in 1888, later known as the Bundaberg Rum Distillery. Bundaberg also developed a foundry and engineering industry to support the sugar and juice mills, and the copper mines at Mount Perry. The first local government, the Bundaberg Divisional Board, was gazetted in 1880.

The Bundaberg Airport was established in the 1930s as part of an unemployment relief scheme. The airport's first official name was 'Hinkler Airport' after the famous Bundaberg aviator, Bert Hinkler, who was the first person to make a solo flight between Britain and Australia, in 1928. The airport was officially opened in 1931 and it quickly grew to be an important civil airport.

The airport became an important Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) facility during World War II. It functioned as a base for the Empire Air Training Scheme (EATS), one of 36 similar bases across Australia. The first training schools were established at the airport in 1942 and the Allied Works Council constructed purpose-built facilities including aircraft hangers, workshops, accommodation, aircraft hideouts (hard surfaced areas located away from the main buildings for the dispersal of aircraft if the base was under attack) and defence structures including machine gun pits and mine charges laid in trenches along runways.

The airport reverted to civilian use in 1946. The RAAF planned to dispose of most of the buildings the Allied Works Council had constructed during the war. The disposal was to occur in five stages, but the fifth stage did not proceed and a number of facilities selected for removal in this phase remain on site: these include the former Quarters, Station Headquarters (incomplete), Garage (incomplete), Workshop and Store, and Inflammables Store. There are also concrete slabs associated with former structures, including Bellman Hangers, and early drainage infrastructure. Some of the defensive sites may also remain, including possible machine gun pits and sections of blast wall embankments.

Physical Description

Bundaberg Airport occupies a large cleared site to the east of the Isis Highway (Childers Road) in the suburb of Kensington, southwest of the Bundaberg CBD. The area containing surviving World War II structures and archaeological remains associated with defence use of the site is located to the northeast of the runway and the extent and location are based on a World War II site plan.

The most dominant remaining structure is the hangar and workshop building a short distance southeast of the airport terminal. The hangar/workshop is a 22-23m clear span hardwood timber Pratt truss hangar, with bolts and shear connectors and is likely to have been constructed of green timber. Internally, the main body of the clear-span hangar consists of an open space with concrete floors. Long, narrow rectangular windows are arranged along the length of the hangar, directly below the roof line. The main space is characterised by the intricate timber truss system which forms the framework of the hangar. The hangar comprises 11 timber trusses columns, approximately 2 metres apart forming 10 bays. The building is still used as a hangar and aviation workshop. Next to the hangar is the former inflammables store, a small rectangular gable-roofed building clad in vertical corrugated iron sheets with corrugated asbestos cement roof sheeting and metal ventilation ducts on the roof. The building closely resembles other surviving World War II buildings at

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Bundaberg Airport WWII Features demonstrate an endangered aspect of the region's history, as many of the features located in the airport and associated with its use during World War II have been removed. Bundaberg was not heavily utilised during World War II, so features associated with its involvement are also uncommon.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Bundaberg Airport WWII Features has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history, particularly archaeological and landscape features relating to the airport's use during World War II and how these reflect the nature of activities undertaken there and the importance of these activities relative to Bundaberg's role during the war.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Bundaberg Airport WWII Features are important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of World War II era buildings, particularly the standardised design of buildings constructed by the Allied Works Council during the war.

Location Map



Hangar and workshop building.



Side elevation of workshop.



Former inflammables store.

the site that were recently removed such as the Hinkler Flight School and Bundaberg Aero club buildings and currently houses the electricity sub-station for the airport, including electrical boxes and a back-up generator. A former garage, located towards the southeast, consists of a flat roofed timber framed building, externally clad in vertical corrugated iron sheets. The doors are clad with modern steel sheeting of in-set wide panels and the flat roof with corrugated iron. Internally, the garage is divided into 12 bays by cross-bracing only and includes an office and other lockable storage areas at its western end, which are still utilised for their original purpose. The floors of the western bays are of concrete and include an inspection pit, whereas the eastern bays have a dirt floor. There are several built-in timber cabinets and workshop shelves, which are potentially from World War II. The former Motor Transport (MT) Garage is still used as a vehicle service and maintenance area but represents only around one third of the original World War II structure, with only the foundations of the eastern portion of the building surviving.

Archaeological resources identified in a previous study include:

- The airside area west of the hangar/workshop building incorporates surviving sections of at least 6 Bellman Hangar slabs and the footprints of at least 3 flight line buildings.
- The runway and taxiway – present day location of runways and taxiways generally correspond with those used during World War II.
- Airport Defences including a possible machine gun pit, consisting of a circular, excavated pit measuring approximately 4 metres in diameter and 1.5 to 2 metres in depth situated southeast of the southern end of the runway (24.914045°, 152.327774°- GDA 84).
- Former Hutted Accommodation Area including remnant pathways and roadways (for example the main access road to the airport follows the same path utilised during World War II).
- The Parade Ground area.
- Drainage Systems including drainage channels to the northeast of the runway and terminal as well as cast iron grid covered concrete gutters within the airside area.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Fair
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	21/10/2014 and 14/1/2009		

References	
Converge Heritage + Community, Bundaberg Airport Preliminary Heritage Assessment, Report for Bundaberg Regional Council, 2009.	
Janette Nolan, Bundaberg: History and people, Brisbane, University of Queensland Press, 1978.	
John Kerr, Southern Sugar Saga: A history of the sugar industry in the Bundaberg district, Bundaberg, Bundaberg Sugar Company Limited, 1983.	
JY Walker, History of Bundaberg: Typical Queensland agricultural settlement, Bundaberg, WC Aiken, 1890.	
Neville Rackemann, Bundaberg: From pioneers to prosperity, Bundaberg, Bundaberg City Council, 1992.	

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	9 Fitzgerald Street	Norville
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	2SP108765 (Part of) (E: 433449 N: 7246524), (E: 433529 N: 7246338), (E: 433635 N: 7246608), (E: 433715 N: 7246423)	

Historical Context

The first Catholic Church, opened in 1875, was a wooden structure located on the corner of Woongarra and Barolin Streets, and named the Church of St Mary of the Holy Rosary. Bundaberg had only recently become part of the Gayndah-Mt Perry parish and Father Constantine Rossolini was appointed as the parish priest. The building was, nonetheless, the first church constructed in Bundaberg – before this time (and for some denominations, afterwards) a single service was held for all denominations in the first School of Arts building. Signalling the growing importance of Bundaberg, Rossolini moved to the town in 1876 and his residence was erected on the grounds of the church. By the 1880s, the original church was too small for the parish’s needs, further indicating the growth of the town. A new, more substantial church was built in 1888 in the same location, designed by the prominent Queensland architect, FDG Stanley. It was extended in 1926. Father Rossolini died in 1894 and he is buried in the grounds of the church.

The Catholic community determined in 1885 that a separate Catholic cemetery was required. The land on which the cemetery is located was selected in 1881 and it was cleared and fenced, and a hut erected on it, in order to satisfy the conditions of the lease. The lessee passed in the lease, however, and it was acquired by the Catholic Church, which then proceeded to establish a cemetery there. The size of the original portion was 120 acres. 40 acres was later subdivided from the lease in 1889 for the purposes of establishing a Catholic Church, school and priests’ residence, although this plan was not enacted until the twentieth century.

Physical Description

Bundaberg Catholic Cemetery is located in the Suburb of Norville approximately three and a half kilometres southwest of the Bundaberg CBD and occupies a small portion of a large lot (2SP108765). The levelled cleared site is bounded by Fitzgerald and Eggmosses Streets in the east and south, farmland to the north and remnant bushland to the west and northwest. A row of trees and shrubs separates the cemetery from the streets and there is a small number of ornamental shrubs and small trees within the cemetery grounds. Vehicular access is through the main entrance on Fitzgerald Street, consisting of a slanted brick wall with an incline ending in a brick pillar either side of the path. Signs attached to the wall segments read ‘TED RUTHENBERG MEMORIAL GATES’ and ‘BUNDABERG CATHOLIC CEMETERY’.

The cemetery is divided into a grid system and the graves are arranged in rows. Grave ornaments include concrete and rendered brick, granite surrounds and plates, wrought iron and timber fencing and piping suspended between corner posts. The cemetery features various styles of headstones and some elaborate monuments, reflecting the change in funerary practice over the years. At the rear in the centre is a section consisting of mausoleums and vaults, in a variety of designs and materials, some with elaborate ornamentation. The southwest section contains a lawn cemetery.

A small weatherboard clad building on short stumps with corrugated iron gable roof is located in the centre of the cemetery, with a timber door at the front and pitched-arch covered window in the gable at the rear.

Integrity	Good	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	23/10/2014		

References

- Bundaberg Newspaper Company, 'Building Faith in Renovation', accessed 14 November, <<http://www.news-mail.com.au/news/building-faith-in-renovation/1859206/>>
- Catholic Parish of Bundaberg, accessed 14 November 2014, <<http://www.bundabergcatholic.net.au/125.html>>
- JY Walker, History of Bundaberg: Typical Queensland agricultural settlement, Bundaberg, WC Aiken, 1890.
- Organ Historical Trust of Australia, 'Holy Rosary Catholic Church', accessed 14 November 2014, <<http://www.ohta.org.au/organs/organs/BundabergRC.html>>
- Richard Connor and John Connor, Bundaberg’s Beginnings: The endeavours of its very early pioneers with particular reference to Walter Adams MLA, Brisbane, Richard Connor, 2013.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Bundaberg Catholic Cemetery is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region’s history, particularly the settlement of Bundaberg and the size and importance of the Catholic community in its settlement. This importance is illustrated by the development of a Catholic cemetery and further reflected in the fact that the first church constructed in Bundaberg was a Catholic Church, as well as the size and grandeur of the Holy Rosary Church constructed in the late 1880s, planning for which would have occurred around the time the Catholic cemetery was developed.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Bundaberg Catholic Cemetery has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history, particularly burial practices, which illustrate the religious and cultural patterns of Catholic members of the Bundaberg community since the nineteenth century.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Bundaberg Catholic Cemetery is important to the region for its aesthetic significance, particularly the variety and scale of monuments in the cemetery that contribute to its setting.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Bundaberg Catholic Cemetery has a special association with Bundaberg’s Catholic community, demonstrated in particular by its continuous use since its inception in the nineteenth century.

Location Map



Main entrance.



Overview of monumental section.



Mausoleums and vaults section.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	50 Quay Street	Bundaberg Central
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	403B15819, 404B15819, 5RP148360	

Historical Context

Bundaberg was established in the late 1860s. The Burnett River was identified by John Charles Burnett (after which was it named) during his exploration of the Wide Bay and Burnett regions in 1847. Pastoral stations were established throughout the Wide Bay and Burnett in the late 1840s through to the 1860s, including stations such as Gin Gin, Walla, Bingera, Electra, Monduran and Tantitha. The stations were initially stocked with sheep, but progressively were replaced with cattle. When prices were low, or there was an oversupply of stock (particularly in the 1860s), the cattle were rendered to produce tallow. A boiling down works was established in Baffle Creek to render the stock from the stations. John and Gavin Steuart secured a contract to provide the works with timber for tallow casks. The Steuarts established a camp in North Bundaberg in 1866 and erected a sawmill in the following year. Interest in the settlement grew rapidly and a town was surveyed on the southern bank of the Burnett River in 1868 on the site of the present day city.

Timber was the industry that acted as a catalyst for the creation of a European settlement. However, it was sugar that came to define the history of Bundaberg and the surrounding region. Sugar cane was planted in the 1870s and the first commercial sugar mill, located at Millbank (west of the city on the southern bank of the Burnett), began operating in 1872. The industry was thriving by the 1880s, with major mills such as Millaquin and Fairymead processing cane juice from cane plantations and farms with their own juice mills and located throughout the region, but particularly in land formerly occupied by the Woongarra, Bingera and Gooburrum scrubs. From its early years, the industry relied on South Sea Islander labour (referred to as 'Kanakas' at the time) and later workers from Sri Lanka (then Ceylon). The importance of Bundaberg was further strengthened when it became the port for the Mount Perry copper mine, with a railway from Mount Perry to North Bundaberg constructed in 1884 (although a rudimentary road existed from the early 1870s). A rum distillery was established at Millaquin sugar mill in 1888, later known as the Bundaberg Rum Distillery. Bundaberg also developed a foundry and engineering industry to support the sugar and juice mills, and the copper mines at Mount Perry. The first local government, the Bundaberg Divisional Board, was gazetted in 1880.

A volunteer rifle corps (infantry) was formed in Bundaberg in 1876, known as No. 10 Company, Bundaberg Rifles. Local volunteer forces were created throughout Queensland from the 1850s, often in response to the perception that the colonies might be attacked, particularly by Russia's Pacific fleet (the so-called 'Russian scare' of the mid-1880s represented the apogee of this concern). Attendance at drill quickly declined - because the threat of attack did not materialise - and the men were reorganised into 'M' Company. Interest remained desultory, although a training encampment was held on the Barolin Plains in 1879 and a rifle range was also established that year. The local volunteer force was reconstituted as 'E' Company in 1886, following the creation of the Queensland Defence Force (QDF). A drill hall and armoury was erected for the Company in 1889. The building cost over £400 and was built by a local contractor, Edward Boyle, to a standard colonial government design.

A drill instructor was appointed in 1892 and the interest - and competency of the Company - increased. However, the Company was disbanded in 1893 due to government budget cuts. 'D' company was created in 1898, part of the 2nd Queensland (or Wide Bay and Burnett) Regiment; the company, and the regiment, were absorbed in the Commonwealth Military Forces following Federation, along with the drill hall. Bundaberg also formed a mounted infantry corps (1885); it was also disbanded in 1893, but not reformed. A naval brigade was created in 1892; it too passed to the Commonwealth after Federation.

Physical Description

The Drill Hall is located in the northwest of a levelled grassed block bordered by Quay Street in the north, Post Office Lane in the south and the North Coast Railway Line in the west. There are trees and shrubs on the eastern, southern and south-western boundaries. A large gravelled area is situated in the southeast. The site is surrounded with a high mesh and barbed-wire fence with a vehicular and a pedestrian access from Quay Street.

The Drill Hall consists of a low-set timber structure with a curved corrugated iron clad roof. An enclosed verandah with skillion roof wraps around the eastern and southern side and an annex is attached to the western elevation. The main entrance is from Quay Street via a large door set in the centre of the northern elevation. Access to the verandah and annex is via single doors from the front and a single door also provides access to the verandah from the rear. There are a number of windows at the front as well as on the verandah and annex. The site also contains several sheds of varying sizes and designs.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Drill Hall is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history, particularly the establishment of local military forces responsible for the defence of the region in the event on an attack by a foreign aggressor (which became a major concern in the Australian colonies in the 1870s and 1880s), and the construction of training facilities, as part of a wider colonial defence framework.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Drill Hall demonstrates a rare aspect of the region's history, as the only nineteenth century Drill Hall constructed in, or extant, in the Bundaberg region.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Drill Hall is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the Queensland government-designed drill halls constructed in the late 1880s, in particular the timber construction and distinctive curved corrugated iron-clad roof.
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Drill Hall has a special association with the volunteer and Queensland defence forces formed in the Bundaberg region, as well as forces associated with the Australian defence forces after Federation.

Location Map



View to front and eastern elevation from Quay Street.



View to rear and eastern elevation from Post Office Lane.



View of drill hall and setting from Quay Street.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	21/10/2014		

References	
Geoff Ginn, Hilary Davies and Brian Rough, A Most Promising Corps: Citizen soldiers in Colonial Queensland, 1860-1903, Brisbane, Colonial Forces Study Group, 2010.	
Janette Nolan, Bundaberg: History and people, Brisbane, University of Queensland Press, 1978.	
John Kerr, Southern Sugar Saga: A history of the sugar industry in the Bundaberg district, Bundaberg, Bundaberg Sugar Company Limited, 1983.	
JY Walker, History of Bundaberg: Typical Queensland agricultural settlement, Bundaberg, WC Aiken, 1890.	
Neville Rackemann, Bundaberg: From pioneers to prosperity, Bundaberg, Bundaberg City Council, 1992.	
Queensland State Archives file.	

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Maryborough Street	Bundaberg Central
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	(E: 433910 N: 7249900), (E: 433938 N: 7249803), (E: 433939 N: 7249908), (E: 433966 N: 7249812)	

Historical Context

Bundaberg was established in the late 1860s. The Burnett River was identified by John Charles Burnett (after which was it named) during his exploration of the Wide Bay and Burnett regions in 1847. Pastoral stations were established throughout the Wide Bay and Burnett in the late 1840s through to the 1860s, including stations such as Gin Gin, Walla, Bingera, Electra, Monduran and Tantitha. The stations were initially stocked with sheep, but progressively were replaced with cattle. When prices were low, or there was an oversupply of stock (particularly in the 1860s), the cattle were rendered to produce tallow. A boiling down works was established in Baffle Creek to render the stock from the stations. John and Gavin Steuart secured a contract to provide the works with timber for tallow casks. The Steuarts established a camp in North Bundaberg in 1866 and erected a sawmill in the following year. Interest in the settlement grew rapidly and a town was surveyed on the southern bank of the Burnett River in 1868 on the site of the present day city.

Timber was the industry that acted as a catalyst for the creation of a European settlement. However, it was sugar that came to define the history of Bundaberg and the surrounding region. Sugar cane was planted in the 1870s and the first commercial sugar mill, located at Millbank (west of the city on the southern bank of the Burnett), began operating in 1872. The industry was thriving by the 1880s, with major mills such as Millaquin and Fairymead processing cane juice from cane plantations and farms with their own juice mills located throughout the region, but particularly in land formerly occupied by the Woongarra, Bingera and Gooburrum scrubs. From its early years, the industry relied on South Sea Islander labour (referred to as 'Kanakas' at the time) and later workers from Sri Lanka (then Ceylon). The importance of Bundaberg was further strengthened when it became the port for the Mount Perry copper mine, with a railway from Mount Perry to North Bundaberg constructed in 1884 (although a rudimentary road existed from the early 1870s). A rum distillery was established at Millaquin sugar mill in 1888, later known as the Bundaberg Rum Distillery. Bundaberg also developed a foundry and engineering industry to support the sugar and juice mills, and the copper mines at Mount Perry. The first local government, the Bundaberg Divisional Board, was gazetted in 1880.

In the early years of the settlement, the only means of crossing from one bank to the other of the Burnett River was by private boat. Despite the survey of the town of Bundaberg on the southern bank of the Burnett, the embryonic settlement established by the Steuart brothers on the northern bank – and the construction of a wharf there – meant that business owners on the southern bank became concerned that a town might emerge there and challenge the officially surveyed town (particularly as the road from the Mount Perry copper mines terminated in North Bundaberg, and the principal sawmill of the town was also located there from 1870). Local citizens began calling for a public ferry from 1872, with a ferry service beginning in 1873. By the late 1870s, citizens demanded a bridge, as the ferry was seen as inadequate; but the demand was not immediately successful. A Joint Ferry Board was created in 1887 and a steam punt was ordered from Walkers' Foundry in Maryborough to improve the service. Demand for the bridge continued and the Burnett Bridge was constructed in 1900.

Physical Description

The Bundaberg Ferry Cutting is located on the northern termination of Maryborough Street on the southern bank of the Burnett River on the western side of the Burnett Bridge. An unsealed path bordered by rocky, partially grassed embankments leads from the intersection of Maryborough and Quay Streets down to the river bank through sloping terrain featuring some native trees. The embankment shows reinforcement with rocks and cement at the base. Towards the river on the western side are what appears to be steps hewn into the rock. A timber sign facing the river reads 'CABLE CROSSING • DO NOT ANCHOR'.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Fair
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	21/10/2014		

References

- Janette Nolan, Bundaberg: History and people, Brisbane, University of Queensland Press, 1978.
- John Kerr, Southern Sugar Saga: A history of the sugar industry in the Bundaberg district, Bundaberg, Bundaberg Sugar Company Limited, 1983.
- JY Walker, History of Bundaberg: Typical Queensland agricultural settlement, Bundaberg, WC Aiken, 1890.
- Neville Rackemann, Bundaberg: From pioneers to prosperity, Bundaberg, Bundaberg City Council, 1992.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Bundaberg Ferry Cutting is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history, particularly the development and growing importance of Bundaberg in the 1870s and the concomitant need for transport infrastructure, particularly across the Burnett River. The ferry cutting also illustrates the evolution of the settlement and later town of Bundaberg, in particular the fact that the first settlement occurred on the north bank of the Burnett River and the first wharf facilities were also constructed there (as it was the terminus of the Bundaberg-Mount Perry road), but the surveyed town was located on the southern bank. The cutting therefore demonstrates the early importance of the Mount Perry copper mine to the fortunes of Bundaberg in general and the impact of the Burnett River on the development of Bundaberg.

B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Bundaberg Ferry Cutting demonstrates a rare aspect of the region's cultural heritage, representing the only tangible evidence of the method of crossing the Burnett River at Bundaberg prior to the construction of the Burnett Bridge. It was also the only public means of crossing the river for nearly thirty years.

Location Map



View towards Maryborough Street.



Steps hewn into the rock on western side of embankment.



View to Burnett River.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	91 Takalvan Street	Millbank
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	1CK809468, 295CP880940	

Historical Context

Bundaberg was established in the late 1860s. The Burnett River was identified by John Charles Burnett (after which was it named) during his exploration of the Wide Bay and Burnett regions in 1847. Pastoral stations were established throughout the Wide Bay and Burnett in the late 1840s through to the 1860s, including stations such as Gin Gin, Walla, Bingera, Electra, Monduran and Tantitha. The stations were initially stocked with sheep, but progressively were replaced with cattle. When prices were low, or there was an oversupply of stock (particularly in the 1860s), the cattle were rendered to produce tallow. A boiling down works was established in Baffle Creek to render the stock from the stations. John and Gavin Steuart secured a contract to provide the works with timber for tallow casks. The Steuarts established a camp in North Bundaberg in 1866 and erected a sawmill in the following year. Interest in the settlement grew rapidly and a town was surveyed on the southern bank of the Burnett River in 1868 on the site of the present day city.

Timber was the industry that acted as a catalyst for the creation of a European settlement. However, it was sugar that came to define the history of Bundaberg and the surrounding region. Sugar cane was planted in the 1870s and the first commercial sugar mill, located at Millbank (west of the city on the southern bank of the Burnett), began operating in 1872. The industry was thriving by the 1880s, with major mills such as Millaquin and Fairymead processing cane juice from cane plantations and farms with their own juice mills located throughout the region, but particularly in land formerly occupied by the Woongarra, Bingera and Gooburrum scrubs. From its early years, the industry relied on South Sea Islander labour (referred to as 'Kanakas' at the time) and later workers from Sri Lanka (then Ceylon). The importance of Bundaberg was further strengthened when it became the port for the Mount Perry copper mine, with a railway from Mount Perry to North Bundaberg constructed in 1884 (although a rudimentary road existed from the early 1870s). A rum distillery was established at Millaquin sugar mill in 1888, later known as the Bundaberg Rum Distillery. Bundaberg also developed a foundry and engineering industry to support the sugar and juice mills, and the copper mines at Mount Perry. The first local government, the Bundaberg Divisional Board, was gazetted in 1880.

Bundaberg's original cemetery was located in the centre of the current central business district and was used from as early as 1871 (on land bounded by Woongarra, Maryborough, Woondooma and McLean Streets). Interestingly, the citizens at the time of its establishment believed that it was far enough away from the main settlement and that it would be decades before a new site would be needed. This was not to be the case; the population increased rapidly and a new cemetery location was required. The Bundaberg Progress Committee was established in 1873 and one of its aims was the creation of a reserve for a cemetery. A reserve was duly created (after reserves for a school and School of Arts) in 1873 on the current site of the cemetery. People buried in the original cemetery were exhumed and reinterred in the new cemetery, or the Catholic Cemetery located in Fitzgerald Street. By the 1890s, the cemetery was neatly laid out and surrounded by a fence, with a Sexton's cottage located within the grounds.

Physical Description

The Bundaberg General and Lawn Cemetery is located in the suburb of Millbank, approximately three kilometres southwest of the Bundaberg CBD on an eighteen and a half hectare cleared site. It is bordered by Takalvan Street in the east, Bolewski Street in the south, Hampson Street in the north and Johnston Street in the west. The site of the South Sea Islander Community Hall and Church, including the burial ground, is excised from the cemetery on the Johnston Street side. Trees and shrubs line all street frontages and there are several access points on all sides. The main entrance is from Takalvan Street via a gate with a sign reading 'BUNDABERG GENERAL CEMETERY'. Located next to the entrance is the administration building, a modern block building with hipped corrugated iron clad roof.

The cemetery is divided into a grid system, separated by lanes and walkways and the graves are arranged in rows. There is a wide variety of grave ornaments reflecting funerary customs from the 1870s until the present day, ranging from simple concrete bordered sites with mounted tablets to burials with elaborate monuments and surrounds. The cemetery includes an area predominantly used for mausoleums and vaults of a range of different styles and materials, including monuments with elaborate ornamentation. The lawn section is located in the southwest and includes beam sections, rock gardens, ashes wall, rose garden, columbarium and a rotunda. The cemetery also includes a Returned Service Section.

On the western side of the main laneway is an amenity block consisting of rendered blockwork with a hipped tiled roof and two recessed entrances featuring rendered columns.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Bundaberg General & Lawn Cemetery is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history, particularly the rapid growth of Bundaberg and the need to establish a larger cemetery at a greater distance from the nascent town much sooner than many of the population originally envisaged, and in a very early phase of the town's development.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Bundaberg General & Lawn Cemetery has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history, particularly burial practices, which illustrate the religious and cultural patterns of settlement and life in the district.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Bundaberg General & Lawn Cemetery is important to the region for its aesthetic significance, particularly the variety and scale of monuments in the cemetery that contribute to its setting.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Bundaberg General & Lawn Cemetery has a special association with Bundaberg's community, demonstrated in particular by its continuous use since its inception in the nineteenth century.

Location Map



Entrance gate.



Overview of monuments.



Mausoleums and vaults section.

Integrity	Good	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	21/10/2014		

References			
Janette Nolan, Bundaberg: History and people, Brisbane, University of Queensland Press, 1978.			
John Kerr, Southern Sugar Saga: A history of the sugar industry in the Bundaberg district, Bundaberg, Bundaberg Sugar Company Limited, 1983.			
JY Walker, History of Bundaberg: Typical Queensland agricultural settlement, Bundaberg, WC Aiken, 1890.			
Neville Rackemann, Bundaberg: From pioneers to prosperity, Bundaberg, Bundaberg City Council, 1992.			

Other Names	Bundaberg Base Hospital, Bundaberg General Hospital.	
Street Address	273 Bourbong Street	Bundaberg
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	80B158103	

Historical Context

Bundaberg was established in the late 1860s. The Burnett River was identified by John Charles Burnett (after which was it named) during his exploration of the Wide Bay and Burnett regions in 1847. Pastoral stations were established throughout the Wide Bay and Burnett in the late 1840s through to the 1860s, including stations such as Gin Gin, Walla, Bingera, Electra, Monduran and Tantitha. The stations were initially stocked with sheep, but progressively were replaced with cattle. When prices were low, or there was an oversupply of stock (particularly in the 1860s), the cattle were rendered to produce tallow. A boiling down works was established in Baffle Creek to render the stock from the stations. John and Gavin Steuart secured a contract to provide the works with timber for tallow casks. The Steuarts established a camp in North Bundaberg in 1866 and erected a sawmill in the following year. Interest in the settlement grew rapidly and a town was surveyed on the southern bank of the Burnett River in 1868 on the site of the present day city.

Timber was the industry that acted as a catalyst for the creation of a European settlement. However, it was sugar that came to define the history of Bundaberg and the surrounding region. Sugar cane was planted in the 1870s and the first commercial sugar mill, located at Millbank (west of the city on the southern bank of the Burnett), began operating in 1872. The industry was thriving by the 1880s, with major mills such as Millaquin, Bingera and Fairymead processing cane juice from cane plantations and farms throughout the region, particularly in land formerly occupied by the Woongarra, Bingera and Gooburrum scrubs. From its early years, the industry relied on South Sea Islander labour (referred to as 'Kanakas' at the time). The importance of Bundaberg was further strengthened when it became the port for the Mount Perry copper mine, with a railway from Mount Perry to North Bundaberg constructed in 1884 (although a rudimentary road existed from the early 1870s). A rum distillery was established at Millaquin sugar mill in 1888, later known as the Bundaberg Rum Distillery. Bundaberg also developed a foundry and engineering industry to support the sugar and juice mills, and the copper mines at Mount Perry. The first local government, the Bundaberg Divisional Board, was gazetted in 1880.

The first Bundaberg Hospital was a simple timber building constructed in 1881. The building was referred to as the 'Cottage Hospital', reflecting its humble design. It also had a separate ward for South Sea Islanders, who were heavily employed in the sugar plantations in the region. The population of Bundaberg steadily increased and by the late 1890s it was becoming clear that the hospital was not sufficient for the city. However, it was not until 1910 that planning for the new hospital began. The Hospital Committee that oversaw the operations of the hospital secured seven acres of land excised from Queen's Park and the new hospital, designed by the prominent Bundaberg architect FH Faircloth and built by NC Steffensen, one of Bundaberg's most prominent builders in this period, was completed in 1914. Funding for the hospital was heavily supported by the local community; the Queensland government matching every pound raised with £2. The Bundaberg community eventually raised over £5,000.

The new hospital was two storeys high and divided into three wings. The eastern and western wings were comprised of female and male wards respectively. The central building was more diverse, including the Executive offices, a private ward, surgery, operating theatre, dispensary, dining rooms and a kitchen. The central building also included two lifts. The grounds were enclosed in a brick fence with cast iron gates. A nurses' quarters was also constructed, although it was completed after the hospital had been finished.

The hospital has continued to expand over time as the population has increased and medical technology and hospital design has changed. The female and male wings of the hospital were replaced in the c1950s. Buildings have been continuously added to the site since then, and the original landscaped grounds have also been altered. The central building has remained, although it too has been altered internally to varying degrees to accommodate new uses. Nonetheless, major elements of the original hospital remain relatively intact, including the central building and nurses' quarters, sections of the original fence and possibly other features, including a laundry and morgue. The buildings that replaced the female and male wards are located in generally the same configuration as the original wards. The other buildings in the complex reflect different attitudes and approaches to hospital care over time.

Physical Description

The Bundaberg Hospital complex occupies over 10 hectares on the southern bank of the Burnett River. The site is bounded by Queens Park to the north, Hinkler Avenue to the east, Bourbong Street to the south and Hope Street to the west. The main hospital complex is located in the eastern half the site, with a specialist clinic, staff accommodation and car parking located to the immediate west. The majority of the western part of the site contains remnant bushland, grassed areas and a recent university facility with associated car parking on its northern boundary. A number of sealed roads and walkways provide access to the complex and individual buildings and there are also some designated car parking areas. The site shows evidence of varying levels of landscaping throughout, with a recently completed garden in the south eastern corner being a major focus.

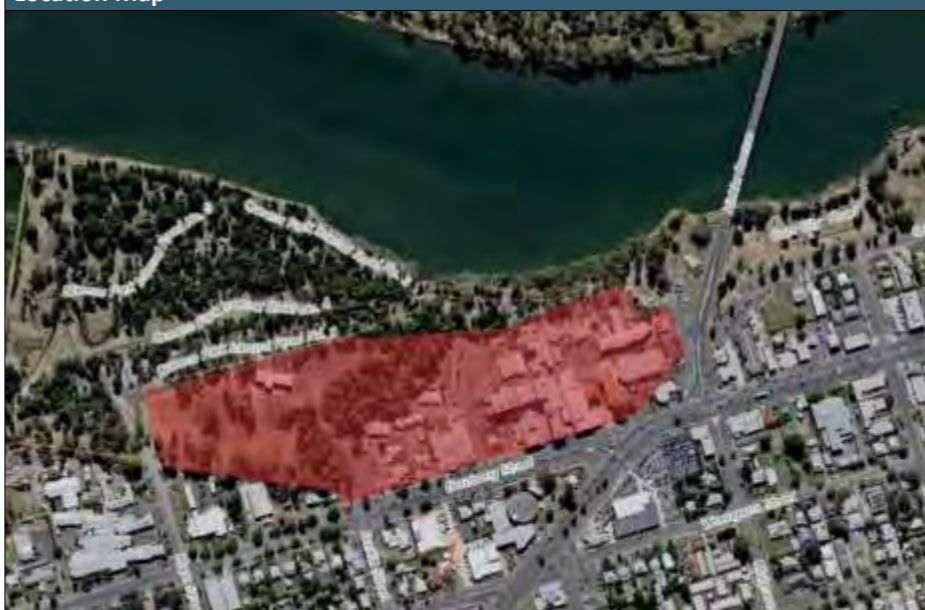
The complex comprises a large number of structures illustrating the progressive development of the hospital over time.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Bundaberg Hospital complex is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history. The 1914 hospital replaced the first hospital in the district, known as the 'Cottage Hospital'. The substantial masonry building was substantially larger than the original, single storey timber hospital, reflecting the increasing population and prosperity of the Bundaberg district in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century (largely as a result of the growth of the sugar industry). The continuing changes to the hospital complex over time also reflect the evolution of the region's history as the region has continued to grow over time and technological and architectural changes to medical practice are applied.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Bundaberg Hospital complex is important to the region for its aesthetic significance. Although visually circumscribed, the original central building, built to the design of the prominent Bundaberg architect FH Faircloth, retains key architectural features that reflect its period of construction and remain aesthetically significant. The remnants of the fence and landscaped grounds (although the latter have been altered over time) contribute to this significance. Later structures also contribute aesthetically to the complex, in particular the former nurses' quarters constructed in 1914 and the c1950s buildings that replaced the female and male ward wings of the original hospital - these are excellent examples of architectural influences of the 1950s period including extensive use of tiles, rounded external mouldings and glass.

G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Bundaberg Hospital complex has a special association with the prominent Bundaberg architect, FH Faircloth, and the builder NC Steffensen, both of who were responsible for the design and construction respectively of numerous buildings and structures in Bundaberg in the early twentieth century.

Location Map



Southern elevation of Centre-Block.



Southern elevation of Old Quarters.



South-western corner of E-Block.

Significant heritage elements are:

- Centre – Block
- Remnants of original fence
- Old quarters
- 'E' – Block
- Breast screen clinic

And, to a lesser degree:

- Main Block
- 'F' – Block
- Morgue (former)

Centre – Block (1914)

This building addresses Bourbong Street and is the only remaining part of the 1914 opened hospital that consisted of three connected buildings. Centre – Block consists of a double storey, partially rendered, masonry structure (originally face brick) with a corrugated iron clad, Dutch gable roof fronted by two protruding gable sections on the corners and an enclosed balcony in the centre. The core building features a verandah with separate roof on the sides and rear. The façade shows a number of classical decorative elements, including pilasters on the corners supporting entablatures and pediments in the gables, moulded string courses, moulded architraves with keystones at the windows and round columns and decorative wrought iron panels at the balcony. The main entrance is via a large, moulded arch leading through a portico into a hall containing an ornate timber staircase and some pressed metal coverings. A tall structure with hipped roof joins onto the core building on the north-eastern corner, followed by an L-shaped two storey rendered (ashlar) masonry structure with Dutch gable joining onto the rear. The windows are sash and casement configuration with accentuated sills. Access is via French doors on ground level and there are stairs leading to the upper level. A single storey extension adjoins the rear of the building.

'E' – Block (c1950s)

'E' – block is located to the east of Centre – Block (replacing the former female ward) and consists of an elongated, double storey, face brick structure with tiled roof, hipped at the front (south) and Dutch gable at the rear. A narrow, two storey protrusion with gable roof spans extending from the main façade spans the central portion of the southern elevation and contains the main entrance. The building features Art Deco style elements, including geometrical building composition and window configuration. A verandah with separate roof extends about a quarter of the length of the building from the southern corners on both side and features rounded corners, decorative pillars and accentuated trims. The balconies join onto bold rectangular rendered segments that extend beyond the roof line. A tall structure with hipped corrugated iron clad roof and a two storey building with hip and valley corrugated iron clad roof are attached on the western elevation towards the north. On the eastern elevation, the building is joined via a connecting element to 'F'-Block.

Remnants of original fence (1914)

Sections of the original fence are located on the southern perimeter, along the periphery of a recent garden and consist of decorative, rendered brick pillars. Two larger pillars, former gate posts, are more elaborately decorated and each topped with an orb shaped element. Originally, the pillars were face brick and only the capping was rendered.

Old Quarters (1915 – Nurses' Quarters)

The Old Quarters are a short distance from 'E'-Block to the north and consist of an elongated, rectangular, two storey, face brick structure with a number of wings extending to the north and an extension joining at an obtuse angle on the eastern side. The building has a rib (trim) deck clad iron roof in a combination of Dutch gable and hip configuration, with three gables at the façade (southern elevation). The building is fronted by a wide verandah with separate roof supported by waist height brick piers and timber posts and arches on the upper level at the front and sides. The verandah has a simple, timber slat balustrade. Access is via several French doors. On ground level the building is dominated by an arcade spanning the entire front and featuring an accentuated keystone in each arch and simple timber balustrades. A number of brick steps lead into the arcade. Several French doors provide access into the building on ground floor. The main entrance is via a two storey protruding section covered by a wide gable. This section features quoining.

Breast Screen Clinic

The Breast Screen Clinic is located to the west of the Old Quarters and comprise the original building and a recent extension (1995) partially mirroring the layout and style of the original structure. The building consists of a single storey, face brick structure with complex hip and valley roof, clad with rib (trim) deck sheeting. Significant features of the original building include rounded front section with pentagonal roof, portico with brick arches, and what appears to be original metal balustrades, doors and windows. The architectural style reflects a combination of Bauhaus/minimalist and late Art Deco elements.

'F'- Block and Main Block (c1960s)

The external elevations of 'F' – Block and Main Block are representative of the modernist, minimalist architecture with "brutalist" overtones, and featuring cubic composition, face brick walls with rendered concrete window frames (main block) and banks of windows.

Former Morgue
 The former morgue is located on the northern boundary and consists of a single storey, face brick building with a corrugated iron clad, hipped roof. The building, currently used for storage, has been altered significantly with windows and some doors closed in with bricks of a different colour.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	4/12/2015

References

Janette Nolan, Bundaberg: History and people, Brisbane, University of Queensland Press, 1978.

JY Walker, History of Bundaberg: Typical Queensland agricultural settlement, Bundaberg, WC Aiken, 1890.

Neville Rackemann, Bundaberg: From pioneers to prosperity, Bundaberg, Bundaberg City Council, 1992.

Sue Gammon, Local History Feature 'Bundaberg Base Hospital', Bundaberg, Bundaberg Libraries, n.d., http://library.bundaberg.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/files/Base_Hospital_story.pdf, accessed February 2016.

Other Names	South Bundaberg Station	
Street Address	McLean Street	Bundaberg Central
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	(E: 433808 N: 7249574), (E: 433831 N: 7249493), (E: 433837 N: 7249495), (E: 433858 N: 7249427), (E: 433866 N: 7249592), (E: 433881 N: 7249518), (E: 433887 N: 7249519), (E: 433888 N: 7249435)	

Historical Context

Bundaberg was established in the late 1860s. The Burnett River was identified by John Charles Burnett (after which was it named) during his exploration of the Wide Bay and Burnett regions in 1847. Pastoral stations were established throughout the Wide Bay and Burnett in the late 1840s through to the 1860s, including stations such as Gin Gin, Walla, Bingera, Electra, Monduran and Tantitha. The stations were initially stocked with sheep, but progressively were replaced with cattle. When prices were low, or there was an oversupply of stock (particularly in the 1860s), the cattle were rendered to produce tallow. A boiling down works was established in Baffle Creek to render the stock from the stations. John and Gavin Steuart secured a contract to provide the works with timber for tallow casks. The Steuarts established a camp in North Bundaberg in 1866 and erected a sawmill in the following year. Interest in the settlement grew rapidly and a town was surveyed on the southern bank of the Burnett River in 1868 on the site of the present day city.

Timber was the industry that acted as a catalyst for the creation of a European settlement. However, it was sugar that came to define the history of Bundaberg and the surrounding region. Sugar cane was planted in the 1870s and the first commercial sugar mill, located at Millbank (west of the city on the southern bank of the Burnett), began operating in 1872. The industry was thriving by the 1880s, with major mills such as Millaquin and Fairymead processing cane juice from cane plantations and farms with their own juice mills located throughout the region, but particularly in land formerly occupied by the Woongarra, Bingera and Gooburrum scrubs. From its early years, the industry relied on South Sea Islander labour (referred to as ‘Kanakas’ at the time) and later workers from Sri Lanka (then Ceylon). A rum distillery was established at Millaquin sugar mill in 1888, later known as the Bundaberg Rum Distillery. Bundaberg also developed a foundry and engineering industry to support the sugar and juice mills, and the copper mines at Mount Perry. The first local government, the Bundaberg Divisional Board, was gazetted in 1880.

The importance of Bundaberg was further strengthened when it became the port for the Mount Perry copper mine, with a railway from Mount Perry to North Bundaberg constructed in 1884. Calls for the railway were made as early as 1872; the mine had recently opened, but there was only a rudimentary road connecting the mine to Bundaberg. Fierce competition emerged between Bundaberg and Maryborough – well-established as a port by this time – to secure the railway. Bundaberg was ultimately successful, but ironically the output of the copper mine declined almost as soon as the railway was completed. The beginning of the railway was located in North Bundaberg. The location of the station was in proximity to the site of the Steuart’s first camp in the district in 1866.

Bundaberg was connected to the North Coast railway line in 1888. The North Coast railway had been steadily constructed from the late 1870s, first linking Gympie with Maryborough, and then extending to the coal town of Howard. The line continued north throughout the 1880s, linking with (South) Bundaberg in 1888. The station was originally known as ‘South Bundaberg Station’, but was called ‘Bundaberg Railway Station’ from 1892. A rail bridge across the Burnett River was opened in 1890, allowing the North Coast line to continue north, connecting with Rosedale in 1892 (and prompting the development of settlements along its length, for example Avondale, and contributing indirectly to the continued economic success of major sugar mills such as Fairymead). A branch line was also constructed from the line to the Millaquin sugar mill, running along Quay Street, with a rail bridge constructed across Saltwater Creek.

Physical Description

The Bundaberg Railway Station is situated close to the CBD on the site of the North Coast Railway (Bundaberg to Colton section) bounded by Bourbong Street in the north, McLean Street in the east and Burrum Street in the west. The station complex consists of a number of weatherboard clad timber buildings with corrugated iron clad roof structures set along the railway line and extending towards Mc Lean Street.

Elements include the station building with ticket office, waiting and loading areas, platforms and good sheds. The main entrance to the station is from the northern side via the carpark. A few concrete steps and a ramp next to an art installation lead onto a landing, potentially a former verandah indicated by a number of timber posts with decorative timber brackets. A bullnose awning spans the entire front and extends around the corner to the left. On the right side the awning joins onto a corrugated iron clad wall separating a part of the western side of the carpark from the railway platform and featuring a mural with local motifs. Three arched lamps are attached to the awning at the front. There are two platforms covered with corrugated iron roofs supported by decorative timber posts and brackets. Other decorative features of the complex include acroterions, finials, decorative rainwater heads and cast iron seating. The complex appears to have been extended over a number of years and the elements reflect a progression in building materials and methods used over time.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Bundaberg Railway Station is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region’s history, particularly the extension of the North Coast Railway to Bundaberg and its continuation north to Gladstone, which required the construction of a rail bridge over the Burnett River. The rail line linked Bundaberg with southern markets and also represented the first time that both sides of the river were connected by rail. The line also stimulated further settlement within the region, for example Avondale, and aiding sugar mills such as Fairymead to increase their output, thus contributing to the development of the region.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Bundaberg Railway Station is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of Queensland Rail railway stations built to a standard design (including decorative elements), with additions reflecting different periods of construction over time.

Location Map



View to entrance from carpark.



Western railway platform.



Detail of western platform extension illustrating change in building style and material.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	21/10/2014		

References

Janette Nolan, Bundaberg: History and people, Brisbane, University of Queensland Press, 1978.

John Kerr, Southern Sugar Saga: A history of the sugar industry in the Bundaberg district, Bundaberg, Bundaberg Sugar Company Limited, 1983.

JY Walker, History of Bundaberg: Typical Queensland agricultural settlement, Bundaberg, WC Aiken, 1890.

Neville Rackemann, Bundaberg: From pioneers to prosperity, Bundaberg, Bundaberg City Council, 1992.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	194 Bourbong Street	Bundaberg Central
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	21B158136	

Historical Context

Bundaberg was established in the late 1860s. The Burnett River was identified by John Charles Burnett (after which was it named) during his exploration of the Wide Bay and Burnett regions in 1847. Pastoral stations were established throughout the Wide Bay and Burnett in the late 1840s through to the 1860s, including stations such as Gin Gin, Walla, Bingera, Electra, Monduran and Tantitha. The stations were initially stocked with sheep, but progressively were replaced with cattle. When prices were low, or there was an oversupply of stock (particularly in the 1860s), the cattle were rendered to produce tallow. A boiling down works was established in Baffle Creek to render the stock from the stations. John and Gavin Steuart secured a contract to provide the works with timber for tallow casks. The Steuarts established a camp in North Bundaberg in 1866 and erected a sawmill in the following year. Interest in the settlement grew rapidly and a town was surveyed on the southern bank of the Burnett River in 1868 on the site of the present day city.

Timber was the industry that acted as a catalyst for the creation of a European settlement. However, it was sugar that came to define the history of Bundaberg and the surrounding region. Sugar cane was planted in the 1870s and the first commercial sugar mill, located at Millbank (west of the city on the southern bank of the Burnett), began operating in 1872. The industry was thriving by the 1880s, with major mills such as Millaquin and Fairymead processing cane juice from cane plantations and farms with their own juice mills and located throughout the region, but particularly in land formerly occupied by the Woongarra, Bingera and Gooburrum scrubs. From its early years, the industry relied on South Sea Islander labour (referred to as 'Kanakas' at the time) and later workers from Sri Lanka (then Ceylon). The importance of Bundaberg was further strengthened when it became the port for the Mount Perry copper mine, with a railway from Mount Perry to North Bundaberg constructed in 1884 (although a rudimentary road existed from the early 1870s). A rum distillery was established at Millaquin sugar mill in 1888, later known as the Bundaberg Rum Distillery. Bundaberg also developed a foundry and engineering industry to support the sugar and juice mills, and the copper mines at Mount Perry. The first local government, the Bundaberg Divisional Board, was gazetted in 1880.

Originally a school reserve, the first Bundaberg public school was opened on the site now occupied by Buss Park in 1875. After the school relocated, the site became a 'market reserve' for public use before the Bundaberg City Council named it Buss Park in the early 1930's. The park is named after the Buss family, in particular Frederic Buss. Frederic Buss was a prominent Bundaberg businessman who owned interests in a number of sugar and juice mills in the region as well as retail interests (most prominently Buss & Turner), often in partnership with other family members. He was a member of the Bundaberg Municipal Council in the 1890s and donated £500 to street planting in Bundaberg's central business district.

A significant feature in Buss Park is a 40 tonne Grecian altar memorial dedicated to Bundaberg aviation pioneer Bert Hinkler, which was unveiled by the then Governor of Australia Lord Gowrie in 1936. The memorial cost £1500 and over 3000 people attended its unveiling. The park also includes Australia's first Historic Engineering plaque, which celebrates the development of the world's first successful sugar cane harvesters by Toft Brothers and Massey Ferguson in Bundaberg in 1970.

Physical Description

Buss Park is located on the south-eastern corner of the intersection of Maryborough Street and Bourbong Street, one of Bundaberg's most prominent intersections. The lot is irregular in shape, with the Hinkler Memorial, shaped from granite quarried from the Gracemere quarries near Rockhampton in a Grecian altar form, located at the centre of the park. The memorial is inscribed with the words: 'A tribute to the memory of Squadron-Leader H.J.L – Bert – Hinkler. Erected by the citizens of Australia. Born at Bundaberg 8th December 1892, accidentally killed in the Prato Magno Alps Tuscany Italy Eighth January 1933 while flying to Australia'. To the rear, the memorial reads 'Principal Flights First solo flight from Great Britain to Australia First flight across South Atlantic Ocean from west to east'.

A brick pathway running from the south-east to the north-west of the park intersects with the paving around the memorial, with additional pathways extending from the memorial to the north and the north-west. All pathways, which are illuminated at night by light poles and paved in a basket weave pattern, are flanked by raised garden beds, with additional beds in other locations. Seating arrangements occur in the form of 5 iron benches, with a number oriented towards the road frontages, in addition to hexagonal timber seating arranged around tree plantings. Two water fountains and a sundial are also located within Buss Park. An Engineering Heritage Plaque is located in the north-eastern corner of the site, the plaque on top of an exposed aggregate concrete plinth reading:

'Historic Landmark of Agricultural Engineering
Australian farmers began developing machines for harvesting sugar cane around 1890. Commercial success was achieved in the 1960s and manufacturing centred on Bundaberg. By 1970 Toft Bros. and Massey Ferguson were the major manufacturers of cane harvesters worldwide and Bundaberg had become the acknowledged world centre of development and manufacture of Sugar Cane Harvesters thereby making a major contribution to Australian Industry.'

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Buss Park, named in 1930, demonstrates the affluence of Bundaberg as the centre of a thriving sugar industry in the early twentieth century and the continuing commitment to civic landscaping and the provision of community facilities by the Bundaberg City Council.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Buss Park has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history, in particular archaeological material associated with the use of the site prior to the establishment of the park, including the former school and market.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	Buss Park is of aesthetic significance as a well maintained and established park located on one of Bundaberg's most prominent vehicular intersections. The park provides a focal point and entrance statement to the Bundaberg Central Business District from the west, transitioning to the built form further along Bourbong Street. The park is also of aesthetic significance due to some of Bundaberg's most recognised buildings providing a frame to the space, including the Anglican Church of Christ Church to the south of the park, the Art deco Park Vue building to the west and the Commercial Bank of Sydney (former) to the north across Bourbong Street.
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Buss Park is significant for its association with the Buss Family, the prominent Bundaberg family after which it is named, members of which were dedicated to the beautification of Bundaberg including street plantings, the development of parks and playgrounds, bitumen roads and water services.

Location Map



View to south from Bourbong Street.



General arrangement of park.



Bourbong Street frontage.

Dedicated by The Institution of Engineers, Australia August 1984'

A flagpole has been erected to the rear of the plaque, with a further 3 flagpoles located adjacent to a large circular garden bed in the site's south-east corner. A timber sign bearing the park name fronts Bourbong Street.

Integrity	Good	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	12/7/2013		

References

Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, J.G. Nolan 'Buss, Frederic William (1845-1926)', accessed 11 July 2013, <<http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/buss-frederic-william-5440/text9235>>

Engineers Australia, 'Queensland Engineering Heritage Awards', accessed 12 August 2013, <https://www.engineersaustralia.org.au/sites/.../qld_heritage_awards_1.pdf>

Engineers Australia, The Institute of Engineers 'Sugar Cane Harvesting: The development and manufacture of sugar cane harvesters centred on the City of Bundaberg', accessed 12 August 2013, <https://www.engineersaustralia.org.au/sites/default/files/Sugar_Cane_Harvester.pdf>

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Neville Rackemann, Bundaberg: From pioneers to prosperity, Bundaberg, Bundaberg City Council, 1992.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Cnr Woongarra & Maryborough Streets	Bundaberg Central
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	14B158136, 15B158136, 16B158136, 17B158136, 18B158136	

Historical Context

Bundaberg was established in the late 1860s. The Burnett River was identified by John Charles Burnett (after which was it named) during his exploration of the Wide Bay and Burnett regions in 1847. Pastoral stations were established throughout the Wide Bay and Burnett in the late 1840s through to the 1860s, including stations such as Gin Gin, Walla, Bingera, Electra, Monduran and Tantitha. The stations were initially stocked with sheep, but progressively were replaced with cattle. When prices were low, or there was an oversupply of stock (particularly in the 1860s), the cattle were rendered to produce tallow. A boiling down works was established in Baffle Creek to render the stock from the stations. John and Gavin Steuart secured a contract to provide the works with timber for tallow casks. The Steuarts established a camp in North Bundaberg in 1866 and erected a sawmill in the following year. Interest in the settlement grew rapidly and a town was surveyed on the southern bank of the Burnett River in 1868 on the site of the present day city.

Timber was the industry that acted as a catalyst for the creation of a European settlement. However, it was sugar that came to define the history of Bundaberg and the surrounding region. Sugar cane was planted in the 1870s and the first commercial sugar mill, located at Millbank (west of the city on the southern bank of the Burnett), began operating in 1872. The industry was thriving by the 1880s, with major mills such as Millaquin and Fairymead processing cane juice from cane plantations and farms with their own juice mills located throughout the region, but particularly in land formerly occupied by the Woongarra, Bingera and Gooburrum scrubs. From its early years, the industry relied on South Sea Islander labour (referred to as 'Kanakas' at the time) and later workers from Sri Lanka (then Ceylon). The importance of Bundaberg was further strengthened when it became the port for the Mount Perry copper mine, with a railway from Mount Perry to North Bundaberg constructed in 1884 (although a rudimentary road existed from the early 1870s). A rum distillery was established at Millaquin sugar mill in 1888, later known as the Bundaberg Rum Distillery. Bundaberg also developed a foundry and engineering industry to support the sugar and juice mills, and the copper mines at Mount Perry. The first local government, the Bundaberg Divisional Board, was gazetted in 1880.

The first Anglican Church in Bundaberg was erected in Quay Street in 1876. The building was moved to a site near the current Christ Church in 1899. The plans for Christ Church were prepared by JH Buckeridge in the 1890s; Buckeridge practiced as the Anglican Diocese of Brisbane architect from 1887 through to 1902 and he designed Christ Church in this period. However, construction of the church did not begin until the 1920s, and it was opened in February 1927. The construction of the church was initially supervised by the prominent Bundaberg architect, Frederic Herbert Faircloth, but he died during construction and the Diocesan architects, Atkinson and Conrad, completed the building. The church reflects an English Gothic design.

A thanksgiving was held in the church for the safe arrival of the famous Bundaberg aviator, Bert Hinkler, following his solo plane flight from Britain to Australia (first Darwin, then finishing in Bundaberg) on the 4th of March 1928. It was an unusual ceremony directed specifically at Hinkler. Several pieces of masonry from Westminster Abbey and York Minster were incorporated into the church and unveiled in 1929, apparently the first time such material was used in a church in Australia. A lynch gate was also erected and dedicated in 1935.

Physical Description

Christ Church occupies the prominent corner block of Woongarra and Maryborough Streets in the Bundaberg CBD and together with the adjacent parish office and hall forms the Anglican Parish precinct, encompassing nine lots. A large mature tree is situated on the northwest corner. A fence consisting of stone and capped with terracotta tiles runs along the street frontages. On the southwest corner is a sandstone wayside cross flanked by lights mounted onto stone columns on either side. The main entrance is via a lynch gate from Woongarra Street.

The church consists of a large red brick building with tiled gable roof. It is designed in English Gothic style and it displays the characteristic features of pointed arched arcades and architraves, narrow lancet windows, buttresses and vaulted ceiling. The church is set parallel to Woongarra Street and comprises a nave with a north and south wing, separated by arcades and seven arches, a tower with spire over a porch on the south-western elevation, an apse spanning the full width of the eastern side, a semicircular baptistery on the western elevation, a rear entry with gable on the northwest corner and a porch with double gable at the northeast corner. The door and window openings feature decorative mouldings, the windows also show quoining as an aesthetic feature. The interior of the church features stained glass windows, a marble floor and altar in the sanctuary, vaulted timber ceiling, decorated gothic timber panelling, pulpit and reredos as well as a pipe organ.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Christ Church, Bundaberg is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region's history, particularly the establishment of religious institutions and church buildings. It also demonstrates the evolution of the city, as the size and grandeur of the church reflects the growing population and importance of Bundaberg, in particular the Anglican community, when the project was conceived and eventually constructed.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	Christ Church, Bundaberg is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance. The church building is particularly large and visually dominant in its corner location; its size is clearly intended to reflect the importance of the Anglican faith and community in Bundaberg. The employment of the distinctive English Gothic architectural design reflects aesthetic ideals associated with rural English towns, which is consistent with the agricultural significance of Bundaberg at the time and throughout its later history.

G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	Christ Church, Bundaberg, has a special association with Bundaberg's Anglican community.

Location Map



View from corner Woongarra & Maryborough Streets.



View to semicircular baptistery.



Interior view. Source: Bundaberg Anglican Parish: Christ Church.

Integrity	Good	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	21/10/2014		

References			
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection provided research material.			
Janette Nolan, Bundaberg: History and people, Brisbane, University of Queensland Press, 1978.			
John Kerr, Southern Sugar Saga: A history of the sugar industry in the Bundaberg district, Bundaberg, Bundaberg Sugar Company Limited, 1983.			
JY Walker, History of Bundaberg: Typical Queensland agricultural settlement, Bundaberg, WC Aiken, 1890.			
Neville Rackemann, Bundaberg: From pioneers to prosperity, Bundaberg, Bundaberg City Council, 1992.			

Other Names	Cordalba Hotel	
Street Address	1 Queen Street	Cordalba
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	1RP1891	

Historical Context

Cordalba was selected as the location for a village settlement scheme (overseen by Henry Jordan MLA, Queensland Minister for Land and Works 1887-8) and settlement first began in 1888. The scheme, like most land acts in Queensland in the nineteenth century, was developed to encourage closer settlement of unoccupied land. The conditions of the scheme meant that a selector took up 40 acres and had to erect a residence and make various improvements such as clearing and fencing, and in return they would receive an allotment in the village. Cordalba was one of the first village settlements in Queensland. The Knockroe Sugar Mill was erected nearby in 1890 and this ensured the local farmers focused on growing sugar cane.

The village, however, took somewhat longer to develop. A provisional school was opened in 1894, but even by this time not a single village allotment had been cleared and built on. The first building was the Cordalba Hotel, built in 1894 on the site of the current Commercial Hotel. The licence for the Cordalba Hotel was taken up by Mr Charles Holmes. The construction of the hotel spurred further development in the village, with a blacksmith, butcher, baker and store appearing soon after. A second hotel, the Royal, opened in 1895. The Cordalba Hotel met with immediate success. In 1895, Holmes added a private sitting room and the bar was enlarged. Business clearly remained brisk, as Holmes added a second story to the hotel in 1896-7.

The increase in patronage – and the increased capacity of the hotel – was no doubt triggered by construction of the Cordalba railway branch from Childers, which opened in 1896. The citizens of Cordalba were also instrumental in the establishment of the Isis Central Co-Operative Mill, which began operations in 1896. The presence of the mills and the railway spurred closer settlement of the district and Cordalba became the principal village in the North Isis. It was later connected by rail to Booyal and Dallarnil in 1913. By the 1920s, there were approximately 1,000 people living in the district and the village boasted four churches, three hotels, a club, stores, newsagencies, cafes, motor garage and workshops, post and telegraph office and a railway station, in addition to the State school and amenities such as a recreation ground and racecourse. The district also included a sizable Russian community, so-called ‘White Russians’ who supported the Tsar in the Russian civil war (1917-23) and fled to Australia.

According to newspaper reports, the ‘Cordalba Hotel’ was destroyed by fire in 1902. By this time there were three hotels in Cordalba; the Cordalba, the Royal and the Club. A 1908 newspaper article refers to the village site as a ‘void and without shape’ and then ‘a hotel (of late years destroyed by fire) was built, and two other hotels (still standing) were a built a year or so after the first’, suggesting it was indeed the hotel on the site of the current Commercial Hotel that was burnt down in 1902. Historic photographs clearly show the current Commercial Hotel in that location (with that name) and in a relatively early period, indicating that it was built relatively soon after the 1908 newspaper article. Indeed, a 1927 newspaper article refers to ‘three hotels’ (as noted above) in the town, suggesting it was constructed sometime between 1908 and 1927. The hotel continues to operate as the Commercial Hotel today.

Physical Description

The Commercial Hotel occupies a prominent slightly sloping wedge-shaped block on the corner of Queen Street and Clayton Road in the southeast of Cordalba and includes a fenced beer garden along Queen Street, as well as a number of mature trees.

The two storey building, a combination of exposed timber frame and weatherboard construction on stumps of varying height to provide for a level floor, has a hipped corrugated iron clad roof. The eastern elevation includes an outdoor sitting area covered with a bullnose corrugated iron roof on street level and a verandah secured by timber balustrade and with separate iron clad roof supported by timber posts with decorative brackets on the upper level. A number of French doors lead into the building on both levels. A timber entrance door flanked by two windows faces the street corner and is covered by a porch, which is supported by high timber posts on the upper level. The porch, accessed via a French door, features a gabled roof with timber slat decoration and is secured by a timber balustrade. The lower level on the south-eastern elevation is bricked in with concrete blocks, the sections between the stumps filled in with screen blocks. Joining onto this section is an outdoor sitting area incorporating a large deck. The upper level on this side shows a verandah with similar features as the Queen Street elevation.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	24/10/2014		

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Commercial Hotel is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history, particularly the establishment of hotels in towns and villages. It is also important in demonstrating the evolution of the region’s history, as this was the site of the first hotel in Cordalba and the site has been continually used for a hotel since the establishment of the village in the 1890s.

D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Commercial Hotel is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of timber hotels constructed in rural settlements in the region, in particular the use of verandahs and other decorative timber elements.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Commercial Hotel is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance especially its timber construction, decorative features and prominent corner position in a rural, village setting. The unusual design to accommodate the corner block also contributes to its aesthetic significance.

Location Map



View to corner entrance.



View to rear and eastern elevation.



View to southern elevation.

References

'Cordalba: The Pearl of the Isis', Queenslander, 25 April 1908.

'Scrub to Sugar: Transformation of Cordalba', Queenslander, 8 September 1927.

B.W. O'Neill, Taming the Isis, Childers, Isis Shire Council, 1987.

John Kerr, Only Room for One: A history of sugar in the Isis district, Childers, Isis Central Sugar Mill Company Limited, 1996.

Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 16 August 1895.

Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 30 September 1895.

Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 6 November 1896.

Meredith Walker, Isis Shire Queensland: Inventory of Places of Heritage and Character Significance: Volume Two, The National Trust of Queensland, 1995.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Cemetery Road	Cordalba
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	368W39798	

Historical Context

Cordalba was selected as the location for a village settlement scheme (overseen by Henry Jordan MLA, Queensland Minister for Land and Works 1887-8) and settlement first began in 1888. The scheme, like most land acts in Queensland in the nineteenth century, was developed to encourage closer settlement of unoccupied land. The conditions of the scheme meant that a selector took up 40 acres and had to erect a residence and make various improvements such as clearing and fencing, and in return they would receive an allotment in the village. Cordalba was one of the first village settlements in Queensland. The Knockroe Sugar Mill was erected nearby in 1890 and this ensured the local farmers focused on growing sugar cane.

The village, however, took somewhat longer to develop. A provisional school was opened in 1894, but even by this time not a single village allotment had been cleared and built on. The first building was the Cordalba Hotel, built in 1894 on the site of the current Commercial Hotel. The construction of the hotel spurred further development in the village, with a blacksmith, butcher, baker and store appearing soon after. A second hotel, the Royal, opened in 1895. A second storey was added in 1896-7. The addition to the hotel was no doubt triggered by construction of the Cordalba railway branch from Childers, which opened in 1896. The citizens of Cordalba were also instrumental in the establishment of the Isis Central Co-Operative Mill, which began operations in 1896.

The presence of the mills and the railway spurred closer settlement of the district and Cordalba became the principal village in the North Isis. It was later connected by rail to Booyal and Dallarnil in 1913. By the 1920s, there were approximately 1,000 people living in the district and the village boasted four churches, three hotels, a club, stores, newsagencies, cafes, motor garage and workshops, post and telegraph office and a railway station, in addition to the State school and amenities such as a recreation ground and racecourse. The district also included a sizable Russian community, so-called 'White Russians' who supported the Tsar in the Russian civil war (1917-23) and fled to Australia.

The Cordalba Progress Association applied to the Queensland government for a site for a cemetery in 1896 and the cemetery was gazetted in the same year. Up until this time, burials occurred at the Apple Tree Creek cemetery, which was a substantial distance from the village. A cemetery trust was established and the trustees immediately had the selected ground cleared and fenced. The cemetery includes the graves of early settlers in the district, reflecting diverse national and cultural origins.

Physical Description

The Cordalba cemetery is located on the north-western outskirts of Cordalba on a cleared grassed slightly undulating site bounded by Irwins Road in the south, the extension of Cemetery Road in the west and bushland in the north and east. The cemetery is a roughly triangular site of approximately four hectares. Marked graves are only located in the portion along the extension of Cemetery Road. Some native trees remain throughout the area.

The cemetery is divided into a general section at the front and a Catholic section at the rear, visually separated not only by space but also by a stand of native trees. Graves are arranged in rows in both sections and the majority of burials feature concrete or rendered brick surrounds and plates. Other surrounds include wrought iron and timber fencing. Headstones include mounted tablets, stelae and crosses. There are also a number of more elaborate monuments. The cemetery includes burials from several ethnic backgrounds including English, German and Russian. There is a small shelter rotunda toward the rear of the general section.

Integrity	Good	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	24/10/2014		

References

- 'Cordalba: The Pearl of the Isis', Queensland, 25 April 1908.
- 'Scrub to Sugar: Transformation of Cordalba', Queensland, 8 September 1927.
- B.W. O'Neill, Taming the Isis, Childers, Isis Shire Council, 1987.
- John Kerr, Only Room for One: A history of sugar in the Isis district, Childers, Isis Central Sugar Mill Company Limited, 1996.
- Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 15 July 1896.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Cordalba Cemetery is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history, particularly the settlement of Cordalba and its development as a major agricultural village in the district, including its close association with the Isis Central sugar mill. The cemetery also reflects the pattern of the region's history, particularly the establishment of cemeteries in new settlements.

C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Cordalba Cemetery has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history, particularly burial practices, which illustrate the religious and cultural patterns of settlement and life in the district.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Cordalba Cemetery is important to the region for its aesthetic significance, particularly its location in a predominantly rural setting.

G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Cordalba Cemetery has a special association with the Cordalba community, demonstrated in particular by its continuous use as a burial place for the region for more than one hundred years.

Location Map



View of front section of the cemetery.



Russian-orthodox gravesite.



Catholic section at the rear of the cemetery.

Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 16 August 1895.

Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 21 November 1896.

Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 30 September 1895.

Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 6 November 1896.

Meredith Walker, Isis Shire Queensland: Inventory of Places of Heritage and Character Significance: Volume Two, The National Trust of Queensland, 1995.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	28 Queen Street	Cordalba
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	702C3581	

Historical Context

Cordalba was selected as the location for a village settlement scheme (overseen by Henry Jordan MLA, Queensland Minister for Land and Works 1887-8) and settlement first began in 1888. The scheme, like most land acts in Queensland in the nineteenth century, was developed to encourage closer settlement of unoccupied land. The conditions of the scheme meant that a selector took up 40 acres and had to erect a residence and make various improvements such as clearing and fencing, and in return they would receive an allotment in the village. Cordalba was one of the first village settlements in Queensland. The Knockroe Sugar Mill was erected nearby in 1890 and this ensured the local farmers focused on growing sugar cane.

The village, however, took somewhat longer to develop. A provisional school was opened in 1894, but even by this time not a single village allotment had been cleared and built on. The first building was the Cordalba Hotel, built in 1894 on the site of the current Commercial Hotel. The construction of the hotel spurred further development in the village, with a blacksmith, butcher, baker and store appearing soon after. A second hotel, the Royal, opened in 1895. A second storey was added in 1896-7. The addition to the hotel was no doubt triggered by construction of the Cordalba railway branch from Childers, which opened in 1896. The citizens of Cordalba were also instrumental in the establishment of the Isis Central Co-Operative Mill, which began operations in 1896.

The presence of the mills and the railway spurred closer settlement of the district and Cordalba became the principal village in the North Isis. It was later connected by rail to Booyal and Dallarnil in 1913. By the 1920s, there were approximately 1,000 people living in the district and the village boasted four churches, three hotels, a club, stores, newsagencies, cafes, motor garage and workshops, post and telegraph office and a railway station, in addition to the State school and amenities such as a recreation ground and racecourse. The district also included a sizable Russian community, so-called 'White Russians' who supported the Tsar in the Russian civil war (1917-23) and fled to Australia.

The Cordalba War Memorial was unveiled in December 1919. A public meeting was held in January that year regarding the erection of a memorial, and a soldiers' memorial committee was elected. The committee then selected the preferred site for the memorial, on land owned by the Railway Department. The Department refused the request and offered another parcel of land, but the committee refused this. The allotment on which the memorial now stands then came up for sale and the committee purchased it.

The committee then sent out a tender for the design and erection of the memorial to various monumental businesses in Bundaberg, Maryborough, Brisbane and Toowong. The committee settled on Mr A. L. Petrie from Toowong, who in fact provided the most expensive quote. Petrie was responsible for a large number of war memorials in Queensland after the war. The committee initially decided to include both an honour roll and memorial together (the former to all those who served, the latter to those who fell). However, following public discussion, it was determined that it should be a memorial only. The memorial was then enclosed by a substantial fence designed by J Fairlie and Sons, Maryborough. The committee then handed the completed memorial over to trustees acting on behalf of the subscribers to the memorial, who intended on using the remaining funds raised for the work to beautify the grounds with trees and shrubs. The memorial was erected very quickly after the conclusion of the war; indeed, some of the men from the district were still overseas and a welcome home committee was subsequently formed.

Physical Description

The Cordalba War Memorial is set in the centre of a rectangular half acre block in the centre of Cordalba, bordering Queen Street to the south and Holme Street in the north. The grassed sloping site is framed by mature fig trees on the eastern and western side contemporary with the war memorial and a single tree is located close to the entrance from Queen Street next to some concrete steps. Previously noted remains of a gate and turnstile towards Queen Street are no longer extant. A flagpole is located at the rear of the memorial.

The memorial faces towards Queen Street and features a statue of an Australian soldier standing on a tiered plinth with decorative corners and set on a concrete footing. The statue was recently replaced as the original monument had been vandalised in previous years. The inscription 'ERECTED BY THE LOYAL RESIDENTS OF CORDALBA AND DISTRICT. IN HONOUR OF THOSE WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR KING AND COUNTRY DURING THE GREAT WAR. 1914 – 1919.' followed by twenty-six names is displayed in lead lettering set in a marble tablet at the front of the plinths. Underneath is a wreath followed by the inscription 'CORDALBA. ROLL OF HONOUR.' The memorial is surrounded by a fence consisting of piping suspended between decorative corner posts.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Cordalba War Memorial is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region's history, particularly the establishment of war memorials representing men who served from the district in World War I.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Cordalba War Memorial is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of war memorials constructed after World War I, particularly the use of a digger statue.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Cordalba War Memorial is important because of its aesthetic significance, particularly its location within a park setting including ornamental tree planting, and its prominence on a slope facing the main street of Cordalba, Queen Street.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Cordalba War Memorial has a strong association with the Cordalba community, particularly as a focus for Anzac Day and Remembrance Day ceremonies.

Location Map



Front of memorial and setting.



View to front and eastern side.



Honour Roll.

Integrity	Poor	Condition	Fair
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	Queensland War Memorial Register		
Inspection Date	24/10/2014		

References	
	'Cordalba: The Pearl of the Isis', Queenslander, 25 April 1908.
	'Scrub to Sugar: Transformation of Cordalba', Queenslander, 8 September 1927.
	B.W. O'Neill, Taming the Isis, Childers, Isis Shire Council, 1987.
	John Kerr, Only Room for One: A history of sugar in the Isis district, Childers, Isis Central Sugar Mill Company Limited, 1996.
	Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 16 August 1895.
	Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 30 September 1895.
	Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 5 December 1919.
	Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 6 November 1896.
	Meredith Walker, Isis Shire Queensland: Inventory of Places of Heritage and Character Significance: Volume Two, The National Trust of Queensland, 1995.

Other Names	Well, AWA Strike Camp Site	
Street Address	Cnr Clayton and Hodges Roads	Cordalba
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	372CK2857, 3RP1880, Road Reserve	(E: 420535 N: 7216844), (E: 420547 N: 7216933), (E: 420576 N: 7216946), (E: 420609 N: 7216827)

Historical Context

Cordalba was selected as the location for a village settlement scheme (overseen by Henry Jordan MLA, Queensland Minister for Land and Works 1887-8) and settlement first began in 1888. The scheme, like most land acts in Queensland in the nineteenth century, was developed to encourage closer settlement of unoccupied land. The conditions of the scheme meant that a selector took up 40 acres and had to erect a residence and make various improvements such as clearing and fencing, and in return they would receive an allotment in the village. Cordalba was one of the first village settlements in Queensland. The Knockroe Sugar Mill was erected nearby in 1890 and this ensured the local farmers focused on growing sugar cane.

The village, however, took somewhat longer to develop. A provisional school was opened in 1894, but even by this time not a single village allotment had been cleared and built on. The first building was the Cordalba Hotel, built in 1894 on the site of the current Commercial Hotel. The construction of the hotel spurred further development in the village, with a blacksmith, butcher, baker and store appearing soon after. A second hotel, the Royal, opened in 1895. A second storey was added in 1896-7. The addition to the hotel was no doubt triggered by construction of the Cordalba railway branch from Childers, which opened in 1896. The citizens of Cordalba were also instrumental in the establishment of the Isis Central Co-Operative Mill, which began operations in 1896.

The presence of the mills and the railway spurred closer settlement of the district and Cordalba became the principal village in the North Isis. It was later connected by rail to Booyal and Dallarnil in 1913. By the 1920s, there were approximately 1,000 people living in the district and the village boasted four churches, three hotels, a club, stores, newsagencies, cafes, motor garage and workshops, post and telegraph office and a railway station, in addition to the State school and amenities such as a recreation ground and racecourse. The district also included a sizable Russian community, so-called 'White Russians' who supported the Tsar in the Russian civil war (1917-23) and fled to Australia.

The Cordalba Water Reserve was gazetted as a water reserve, and it is believed that the first town well is located in the reserve. The reserve was also the location of a strike camp during the 1911 sugar strike. Sugar workers had begun to organise themselves into unions and became increasingly involved with the Queensland Labor Party. Sugar workers in the Isis district (and Bundaberg and other sugar districts in Queensland) were part of the Amalgamated Workers' Association (AWA) in 1911 when they struck for better working conditions and pay, in particular an eight hour work day. The AWA contacted the directors of the various mills to discuss the demands, but the organisation was rejected. The 1911 sugar strike, as it came to be called, spread throughout Queensland. Strike camps were created in the Isis district in two key locations; one near Childers, and the other in Cordalba, located in the water reserve. There were tense scenes in and around the mills in the district, including a near riot in Childers and the potential threat of gelnite used to destroy mill equipment (stolen from the Cordalba railway store). The strike was settled in August 1911, with most of the key union demands met.

Physical Description

The Cordalba Water Reserve is located in the southwest of Cordalba bounded by Clayton Street in the south, a grassed area in the east, Hodges Street and Cemetery Road in the west and residential lots to the north. The slightly undulating cleared grassed site of approximately 3.5 hectares features some mature trees and shrubs to the north and west as well as in the north-eastern corner.

The well, located close to the southwest boundary and surrounded by a stand of self seeded Camphor Laurel trees, consists of a concrete lined square opening covered with timber slats and secured by barrier mesh.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Fair
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	24/10/2014		

References

- 'Cordalba: The Pearl of the Isis', Queenslander, 25 April 1908.
- 'Scrub to Sugar: Transformation of Cordalba', Queenslander, 8 September 1927.
- B.W. O'Neill, Taming the Isis, Childers, Isis Shire Council, 1987.
- Janette Nolan, Bundaberg: History and people, Brisbane, University of Queensland Press, 1978.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Cordalba Water Reserve is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history, particularly the establishment of the village of Cordalba and the reliance in the early phases of settlement on rudimentary water infrastructure.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Cordalba Water Reserve demonstrates an uncommon aspect of the region's heritage, being the location of one of the key strike camps during the 1911 sugar strike.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Cordalba Water Reserve has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history, particularly well construction techniques in the nineteenth century, as well as archaeological material associated with the location of the strike camp there in 1911.
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Cordalba Water Reserve has a special association with the work of the Amalgamated Workers Union and its local members who went on strike for better pay and work conditions at the local sugar mills.

Location Map



View to the water reserve from Clayton Road.



View to well.



Close-up of the well.

John Kerr, Only Room for One: A history of sugar in the Isis district, Childers, Isis Central Sugar Mill Company Limited,1996.
Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 16 August 1895.
Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 30 September 1895.
Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 6 November 1896.
Meredith Walker, Isis Shire Queensland: Inventory of Places of Heritage and Character Significance: Volume Two, The National Trust of Queensland, 1995.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	CSR Depot Road & Old Creek Road	Childers
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	2RP52303, 2RP14578, 3RP52302	

Historical Context

The Isis district became an important area for sugar cane farming and refining from the 1880s. The first blocks of land in the district were selected in the early 1870s. The first industry in the 'Isis scrub' was sawmilling, although pastoral stations were established around the scrub from the late 1840s. The first town in the district was Abingdon, beginning with a hotel and then a school, the latter opened in 1880. Homestead blocks were offered to selectors in the late 1870s and the blocks were progressively taken up, with demand increasing the early 1880s. More homestead areas were declared in the district to meet demand. A railway was constructed in 1887, with its terminus at Childers (which at the time of the construction of the railway was merely the line's terminus; there was as yet no town. The village of Horton was the only substantial settlement located on the line).

The Doolbi juice mill was the first mill to crush sugar in the former Isis scrub and therefore marked the beginning of the sugar industry in the Isis district. The Doolbi mill was established by Robert Cran, who owned the Yengarie sugar mill near Maryborough (erected in 1868) and the Millaquin sugar mill, located on the outskirts of Bundaberg (built 1882). The Doolbi mill began crushing in 1890 and it supplied juice to the Yengarie mill until 1900, then Millaquin. The Doolbi mill was the only juice mill established in the Isis district and it also acted as the catalyst for the sugar industry there. After Doolbi came Horton, established by William Horton after who the town in the district was named - and who produced the first raw sugar in the Isis; Knockroe Sugar Mill in 1893, erected by Alexander Christie Walker; the Colonial Sugar Refinery (CSR) mill at Huxley in 1894, also known as the Childer's Mill and, last, the Isis Central Sugar Mill, which completed its first crushing in 1897. A mill was also briefly established in the South Isis district, although it was almost immediately purchased by CSR, which desired access to the cane farms in the district. Similarly to the areas in and around Bundaberg, the Isis mills relied heavily on South Sea Islander labour to clear scrub land and plant and cut sugar cane until their deportation in the early 1900s (see the 'Missionary John Thompson place card').

CSR was formed in Sydney in 1855 and began commercial life importing sugar into the Australian colonies. The company established sugar mills from the 1870s and eventually became the most dominant sugar refinery company in Australia. The mill the company erected in the Isis was the largest and most technically advanced in the district at that time. The mill was managed until 1912 by Rudolph Helms. His wife, Sabine, became a noted botanist in the district (after which 'Helms Scrub' is named - see the 'Helms Scrub' place card).

The mills in the Isis required adequate sugar cane to remain profitable. A period of drought or heavy frost could severely impact crushing and therefore profits, destabilising mills already operating close to the bottom line due to the competition in the district. For many years, the mills looked further afield to supplement the local crops, receiving cane from places such as Booyal, Dallarnil and even Pialba in Hervey Bay. Economies of scale became vitally important for mills to survive, necessitating fewer mills with more crushing power. Horton closed by the end of the 1890s, as farmers preferred selling their cane to CSR; Knockroe in 1901, with its owners focusing on the Bundaberg district; and Doolbi in 1924.

The CSR and Central mills sparred continuously from the early 1900s, each seeking to gain from the collapse of surrounding mills and thus secure an increased cane supply. CSR purchased the Knockroe mill and its cane land, but the Central Mill secured Doolbi in 1924. CSR management was not prepared for this outcome; they did not think that its owners, the Queensland National Bank, would sell (especially as it had interests in other mills in the region, in particular Millaquin in Bundaberg). In the mid-1920s, the Central Mill's representative, Alexander Adie, approached CSR with the proposal that it should purchase the Central Mill, as he believed that 'only one mill could work profitably in the Isis' (Kerr 1996: 94). Instead, CSR determined that it was time for the company to leave the Isis district. The mill had not been as profitable as their northern mills, in particular Mackay, and it saw no particular advantage in purchasing the Central Mill. The CSR mill closed in 1932 and the Central Mill purchased the tram network and dam. All of the Isis growers now supplied the Central Mill, fulfilling the destiny its management had foreseen, albeit in a manner it had not anticipated - with the exit of CSR. CSR removed the majority of its equipment to its other mills in northern Queensland.

Physical Description

The CSR Sugar Mill site extends north from CSR Depot Road and comprises mostly cleared agricultural land. The former mill dam is located in the west of the site and extends north. Cane tram tracks border onto the site in the east. The surface remains of the mill are located within mature vegetation in the centre of the (southern) lot with access via a number of unformed vehicle tracks. Remnant structures include brick and concrete footings, stairs to the underground entrance of the ventilation tunnel, concrete mounts and sumps for housing of the former crushing/milling plant and cane tram tracks and wagon parts.

There is a high potential of further archaeological material to be present at the site, particular in the vicinity of the visible surface remains.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The CSR Childers Sugar Mill site is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history. It marked the entry of Australia's largest and most famous sugar manufacturer into the Bundaberg region's sugar industry and the mill functioned as the primary competition for the Isis Central Sugar Mill that was formed as a co-operative operation by farmers in the district. The tussle between the two mills defined the sugar industry in the Childers district. It was also one of the most advanced mills in the region at the time of its construction, illustrating the changing needs of the industry as competition in the sugar industry increased dramatically in this period.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The CSR Childers Sugar Mill site has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history. The remains of the mill ensure the site is clearly associated with a former sugar mill, one that was important in the history of the industry in the region. Moreover, as the mill was closed in 1932 and the site has not been continually developed over time (as has been the case potentially with other operating sugar mill sites) the remains of the mill infrastructure provides important evidence of the mill's construction and operation in a relatively early period of the sugar industry in the region, from the 1890s through to the early 1930s.
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The CSR Childers Sugar Mill site has a strong association with the Colonial Sugar Refinery Company, historically Australia's largest sugar manufacturer and, for a time, one of the key players in the sugar industry in the region.

Location Map



Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	Not inspected.

References	
B.W. O'Neill, Taming the Isis, Childers, Isis Shire Council, 1987.	
John Kerr, Only Room for One: A history of sugar in the Isis district, Childers, Isis Central Sugar Mill Company Limited, 1996.	

Other Names	Comonju Cemetery	
Street Address	Currajong Farms Road	Skyring Reserve
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	121BON1268	

Historical Context

Sugar cane was farmed at Currajong from the late 1880s. The cane farmers believed that a sugar mill was viable; in 1892, they created the Currajong Creek Farmers' Progress Association to further their aim, contacting the colonial government and the Colonial Sugar Refining Company (CSR). The Association also considered constructing a tramway to connect to the Mount Perry-Bundaberg line to transport sugar cane to the Waterview sugar mill located on the north bank of the Burnett River, across from the town of Bundaberg. The Waterview mill did not have the capacity to receive the cane, but Bingera Sugar Mill indicated it would take the cane in the 1893 crushing season.

However, following the passage of the Sugar Works Guarantee Act 1893, the Currajong farmers believed that the erection of their own mill was now viable. The Gin Gin Central Milling Company was formed and the Gin Gin, or Wallaville, sugar mill and tramway was operational by 1896. The mill, located on the banks of Currajong Creek, stimulated the development of the town of Wallaville, which developed around it; the first store was built in 1895 and the Wallaville Hotel was built in 1911. The Queensland government took control of the mill in 1905 as interest payments to the state were in default following the disastrous 'Federation' drought of the late 1890s and early 1900s. The government owned the mill until 1927, when a Co-operative Association assumed ownership of the mill. The mill was closed in the 1970s.

The first recorded burials in the cemetery appear to have been in 1891, which correlates with the move from local farmers to construct a mill, suggesting that closer settlement occurred in the 1880s. The names of the two deceased are Mikkel Nielsen and 'Sambo' (allegedly a South Sea Islander); the latter further reinforcing the significance of the sugar cane farming to the creation of a settlement in the district. The cemetery holds approximately twenty burials and given its proximity to Wallaville, was presumably the cemetery for that town as well as the surrounding Currajong district. The cemetery (and immediate area) is also known as Cumonju, although the origins of this name are unknown.

Physical Description

The Currajong Cemetery is located approximately two kilometres west of the Bruce Highway, a short distance off Currajong Farms Road. The L-shaped, grassed, levelled site measures 0.7 hectares and the northern part is surrounded by a post and four-wire fence with access through a metal gate. The remainder of the cemetery is surrounded by cane fields. The shape of the reserve suggests that the cemetery has been reduced over time in land area and there is a high probability of unmarked graves.

Two headstones, placed side-by-side on the ground, are located in the centre of the northern section of the cemetery. They belong to Frank W Martin, died 23 March 1921, and William J Martin, died 30 January 1931. The inscriptions are very weathered. A third badly weathered timber headstone is located a short distance away.

Integrity	Good	Condition	Poor
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	24/10/2014		

References

Bundaberg Genealogical Association, Lone graves and lost burials, Bundaberg Genealogical Association, 1997-2000. Volume 1-4.
Kolan Shire Council, Centenary Shire of Kolan 1879-1979, Maryborough, Maryborough Printing Company, 1979.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Currajong Cemetery is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history, particularly the establishment of a settlement at Currajong and also the nearby Wallaville, and the importance of the Gin Gin or Wallaville sugar mill to the development of the districts. The cemetery also demonstrates the pattern of the region's history, particularly the establishment of cemeteries in new settlements.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Currajong Cemetery has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history, particularly burial practices, which illustrate the religious and cultural patterns of settlement and life in the district.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Currajong Cemetery is important to the region for its aesthetic significance, particularly as it is surrounded by sugar cane fields, which evokes reflection on the evolution of the district; especially the importance of the Gin Gin sugar mill in an early phase of the district's history, but also the continuing importance of sugar cane as part of the district's local economy.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Currajong Cemetery has a special association with the Currajong and Wallaville communities, particularly descendants of the people buried in the cemetery.

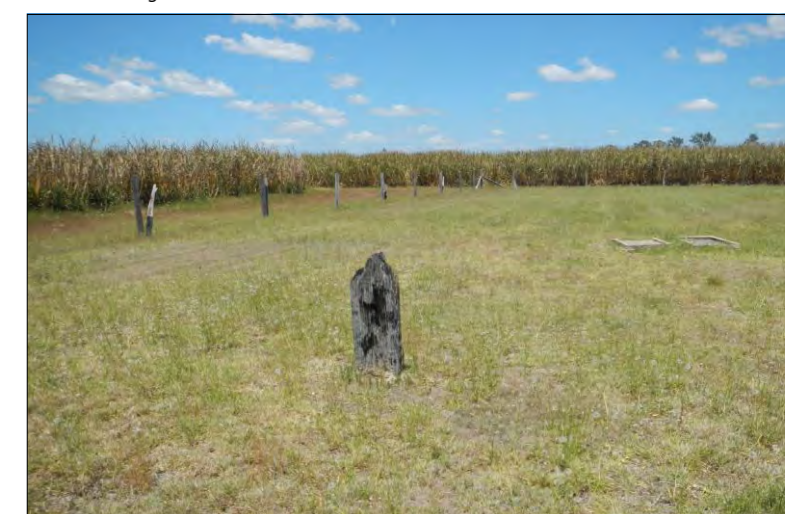
Location Map



Entrance gate.



Two remaining headstones.



View across the north-eastern section, the remaining timber headstone in the front.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Goodwood Road	Doolbi
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	Road Reserve	(E: 429499 N: 7209167), (E: 429507 N: 7209140), (E: 429541 N: 7209156)

Historical Context

The Isis district became an important area for sugar cane farming and refining from the 1880s. The first blocks of land in the district were selected in the early 1870s. The first industry in the 'Isis scrub' was sawmilling, although pastoral stations were established around the scrub from the late 1840s. The first town in the district was Abingdon, beginning with a hotel and then a school, the latter opened in 1880. Homestead blocks were offered to selectors in the late 1870s and the blocks were progressively taken up, with demand increasing the early 1880s. More homestead areas were declared in the district to meet demand. A railway was constructed in 1887, with its terminus at Childers (which at the time of the construction of the railway was merely the line's terminus; there was as yet no town).

The Doolbi juice mill was the first mill to crush sugar in the former Isis scrub and therefore marked the beginning of the sugar industry in the Isis district. The Doolbi mill was established by Robert Cran, who owned the Yengarie sugar mill near Maryborough (erected in 1868) and the Millaquin sugar mill, located on the outskirts of Bundaberg (built 1882). The Doolbi mill began crushing in 1890 and it supplied juice to the Yengarie mill until 1900, then Millaquin. The Doolbi mill was the only juice mill established in the Isis district and it also acted as the catalyst for the sugar industry in the Isis district. As with most of the early mills in the Bundaberg region, the Doolbi mill relied on South Sea Islander labour, particularly for felling scrub and planting cane. The Doolbi mill was closed in 1924 when it was purchased by Isis Central sugar mill.

At the time the railway was constructed to Childers in 1887, the only village located on the line was Horton. Horton was named after an early selector in the area, William Horton. Horton selected a homestead block in 1881. Like many of the selectors in this period, he was a timber getter. However, by the late 1880s and early 1890s, he began clearing his selection to plant cane. In 1892, Horton ordered a second-hand sugar mill to erect on his land (the mill was originally established by Boyle Martin in Pialba in 1883). It was the first mill to produce sugar, rather than juice, in the Isis district. The mill was not particularly efficient and it closed in the late 1890s, unable to compete with the larger sugar mills in the district: CSR, Knockroe and the Isis Central.

Given the size and significance of the mills, and proximity to the railway, the Doolbi and Horton areas developed into substantial communities. The Doolbi-Horton war memorial was unveiled on the 12th of February 1922. The World War I memorial was located in 'the most public spot in Doolbi', close to the mill, railway station and hotel. The memorial was unveiled by Colonel Colin Dunlop Wilson Rankin, a prominent landowner who owned land in Childers and supplied sugar cane to the Doolbi mill, as well as acting as the Managing Director of the Queensland Land and Coal Company, which managed the coal mine located near Howard, north of Maryborough. The memorial includes the names of everyone from the district who served in World War I. The Mauser automatic rifle that sits on top of the base of the memorial was donated by the War Trophies Committee.

Physical Description

The Doolbi Horton War Memorial is situated on a levelled triangular site in a road reserve bounded by Goodwood and Doolbi Dam Road. The grassed site includes two mature trees and is surrounded by a timber fence, with access from Goodwood Road.

The memorial consists of a Mauser automatic rifle mounted on a cairn on a cement base surrounded by a paved area. An arched black granite tablet, set in a recessed area at the front, reads 'HONOUR ROLL, RESIDENTS OF HORTON AND DOOLBI WHO SERVED IN THE GREAT WAR 1914 -1918' followed by twenty-six names.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	Queensland War Memorial Register		
Inspection Date	24/10/2014		

References

- B.W. O'Neill, Taming the Isis, Childers, Isis Shire Council, 1987.
- Brisbane Courier, 16 February 1922.
- John Kerr, Only Room for One: A history of sugar in the Isis district, Childers, Isis Central Sugar Mill Company Limited, 1996.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Doolbi Horton War Memorial is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region's history, particularly the establishment of war memorials representing men who served from the district in World War I.

B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Doolbi Horton War Memorial demonstrates an uncommon aspect of the region's heritage, as it appears to be the only war memorial constructed after World War I to use a war trophy in the district.

G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Doolbi Horton War Memorial has a strong association with the Doolbi community, particularly as a focus for Anzac Day and Remembrance Day ceremonies.

Location Map



View of the war memorial and setting from Goodwood Road.



Close-up of the war memorial.



Honour Roll.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	204 Goodwood Road	Doolbi
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	69CK3055 (part of)	

Historical Context

The Isis district became an important area for sugar cane farming and refining from the 1880s. The first blocks of land in the district were selected in the early 1870s. The first industry in the 'Isis scrub' was sawmilling, although pastoral stations were established around the scrub from the late 1840s. The first town in the district was Abingdon, beginning with a hotel and then a school, the latter opened in 1880. Homestead blocks were offered to selectors in the late 1870s and the blocks were progressively taken up, with demand increasing the early 1880s. More homestead areas were declared in the district to meet demand. A railway was constructed in 1887, with its terminus at Childers (which at the time of the construction of the railway was merely the line's terminus; there was as yet no town. The village of Horton was the only substantial settlement located on the line).

The Doolbi juice mill was the first mill to crush sugar in the former Isis scrub and therefore marked the beginning of the sugar industry in the Isis district. The Doolbi mill was established by Robert Cran, who owned the Yengarie sugar mill near Maryborough (erected in 1868) and the Millaquin sugar mill, located on the outskirts of Bundaberg (built 1882). The Doolbi mill began crushing in 1890 and it supplied juice to the Yengarie mill until 1900, then Millaquin. The Doolbi mill was the only juice mill established in the Isis district and it also acted as the catalyst for the sugar industry there. As with most of the early mills in the Bundaberg region, the Doolbi mill relied on South Sea Islander labour, particularly for felling scrub and planting cane. Robert Cran died in 1894 and his sons discovered that their father's debt exceeded the value of the mills. The Queensland National Bank, to which Cran owed his debt, became the owner of Doolbi. Doolbi Mill, which had been converted to a sugar mill in 1900 using machinery from the then closed Yengarie sugar mill, was sold to the Isis Central sugar mill in 1924, which dismantled the Doolbi mill and reusing some of its equipment in the Central mill.

The land on which the mill was situated was divided between the local golf club and a local landowner, T. Calder. The golf club was established when the mill operated and the club house was located in the mill grounds. The Central mill allowed the golf club to continue using part of the site for its links, including the school horse paddock.

The first school in the area was the Horton Provisional School. The school opened in 1888 and closed after eleven years of operation, the head teacher John Anderson and pupils moving into new school buildings at Doolbi. The Doolbi State School occupied land donated by the former sugar mill as a school reserve and comprised a considerable timber school building on low stumps, a large playshed and the headmaster's residence. The school grounds also included a playground and were enclosed by a post and rail fence. A cricket pitch was located in the playground and a tennis court was later added, both facilities were open to the community.

The school served the township of Doolbi and also the wider community of the Isis. Children travelled to school on foot, horse (the grounds included a horse paddock) and some by train. South Sea Islander children also attended Doolbi School. The bell that had previously called the labourers to work on the farm later became the school bell. Indeed, the site also contains two unmarked South Sea Islander burials located near the road.

Shade trees were planted in the grounds including a fig tree at the entrance in 1908 used by the students as 'play house'. A Kauri pine was planted in 1919 in memory of the pupils of the school who died in World War I. The School Project Club established a forestry plot in 1944/45 on the former tennis court, a popular initiative undertaken by schools in Queensland in this period. Further plantings included clumps of bamboo along the fence line by John Anderson, who remained head teacher until his retirement in 1928. During World War II, air raid shelters were dug in the school yard.

Doolbi School closed at the end of 1953 and the school building was removed to the Maryborough area, while the Headmaster's residence was relocated to Goodwood State School. The Isis Golf Club bought the former school site and erected a new club house in 1963.

Since its closure, the former students, staff and their descendants have held several school reunions, including tree plantings, underpinning the importance the former school holds for the community.

Physical Description

The site of the former Doolbi School is contained within the grounds of the Isis Golf Club and borders onto Goodwood Road in the west, cane tram tracks to the north, cane fields to the northeast and the golf course in the east and south. While the school itself has been removed the site contains a number of plantings that directly relate to the school. These plantings include a Crows Ash and Moreton Bay figs. A mature Kauri Pine in the northeast was planted in 1919 to commemorate the former pupils of the school who had lost their lives in World War I. A stand of Hoop Pines, planted by the students in 1950 as an experimental forestry plot and replacing the former tennis court, is located a short distance to the east. The former cricket pitch of the school is extant and is located behind the Hoop Pine plot in the northeast.

Today, the site also contains the Isis Golf Club club house (1963) and a number of sheds – these structures are not

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Doolbi School Site is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history. The town of Doolbi emerged to service the Doolbi Juice Mill and the grounds for the school were donated by the mill to the community. Thus, the school, and indeed the continuing use of the site by the Isis Golf Club, reflect the emergence and establishment of the sugar industry in Doolbi and the Childers district more generally, and its contribution to the establishment of the town of Doolbi and support of the community. The site also demonstrates the pattern of the region's history, as schools were established once the population of a district reached a certain number.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Doolbi School Site has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history. This potential primarily consists of evidence relating to the use of the site as a school including, but not limited to, evidence of former school buildings, air raid shelters from World War II and the unmarked graves of South Sea Islanders. The former forestry plot also provides evidence of this practice, which was common in schools in Queensland in the early twentieth century.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Doolbi School Site is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance, in particular the mature trees planted on the site - the memorial trees and forestry plot - that enhance the aesthetic appreciation of the former school grounds.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Doolbi School Site has a special association with former students and staff of the school and by extension the Doolbi community. The memorial plantings on the site provide a focal point for this association.

Location Map



View to Hoop Pine plot and mature Kauri Pine.



Mature trees located on site.



Concrete cricket pitch.

considered significant in regards to the Doolbi School site.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	3/12/2015

References	
B.W. O'Neill, Taming the Isis, Childers, Isis Shire Council, 1987.	
John Kerr, Only Room for One: A history of sugar in the Isis district, Childers, Isis Central Sugar Mill Company Limited, 1996.	
M. Adams, From Selection through Settlement – A History of Doolbi.	
VJ Plath, Isis Golf Club, Submission to Bundaberg Regional Council regarding inclusion of former Doolbi School site, 13/05/2015.	

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	155 Doolbi Dam Road, Corner of Doolbi and Goodwood Roads	Doolbi
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	1RP108959, 2CK1558, 2CK1567, 2RP108959, 3CK2966, 3RP56812	

Historical Context

The Isis district became an important area for sugar cane farming and refining from the 1880s. The first blocks of land in the district were selected in the early 1870s. The first industry in the 'Isis scrub' was sawmilling, although pastoral stations were established around the scrub from the late 1840s. The first town in the district was Abingdon, beginning with a hotel and then a school, the latter opened in 1880. Homestead blocks were offered to selectors in the late 1870s and the blocks were progressively taken up, with demand increasing the early 1880s. More homestead areas were declared in the district to meet demand. A railway was constructed in 1887, with its terminus at Childers (which at the time of the construction of the railway was merely the line's terminus; there was as yet no town. The village of Horton was the only substantial settlement located on the line).

The Doolbi juice mill was the first mill to crush sugar in the former Isis scrub and therefore marked the beginning of the sugar industry in the Isis district. The Doolbi mill was established by Robert Cran, who owned the Yengarie sugar mill near Maryborough (erected in 1868) and the Millaquin sugar mill, located on the outskirts of Bundaberg (built 1882). The Doolbi mill began crushing in 1890 and it supplied juice to the Yengarie mill until 1900, then Millaquin. The Doolbi mill was the only juice mill established in the Isis district and it also acted as the catalyst for the sugar industry there. As with most of the early mills in the Bundaberg region, the Doolbi mill relied on South Sea Islander labour, particularly for felling scrub and planting cane.

Robert Cran died in 1894 and his sons discovered that their father's debt exceeded the value of the mills. The Queensland National Bank, to which Cran owed his debt, became the owner of Doolbi. The Queensland National Bank was a prominent institution in the sugar industry in Bundaberg, becoming more intimately involved in the commercial aspects of the industry than was common for other banking institutions. The bank, as mortgagee, assumed ownership of the Millaquin sugar mill in 1896 following the death of Robert Cran, along with the Yengarie and Doolbi juice mills. An early and significant acquisition made by the bank was the Mon Repos plantation and mill, which was renamed Qunaba after the first two letters in the bank's title. Waterview and Oakwood plantations were also purchased by the bank and in 1911 it formed a limited liability company called the Millaquin Sugar Company.

In 1900 the Doolbi mill was converted from a juice to sugar mill, with machinery from the now closed Yengarie mill, although it did not produce its first sugar until 1903. The mill struggled to compete against the larger mills in the district: the CSR, Isis Central and Knockroe mills, particularly in securing an adequate supply of sugar cane. Doolbi received cane from the surrounding district, but also further afield, including Pialba (in Hervey Bay), Dallarnil and Booyal. By the 1920s, it was clear that there was not enough sugar cane to ensure all of the mills could remain profitable. The mill was sold to the Isis Central sugar mill in 1924, which dismantled the Doolbi mill and reusing some of its equipment in the Central mill.

The land on which the mill was situated was divided between the local golf club and a local landowner, T. Calder. The golf club was established when the mill operated and the club house was located in the mill grounds. The Central mill allowed the golf club to continue using part of the site for its links, including the school horse paddock.

Physical Description

The Doolbi Mill Remains are located on an area bounded by Goodwood Road in the east, Doolbi Dam Road to the south and farmland to the west and north. The sloping site encompasses approximately 13 hectares and includes a residential property in the south-western corner and the Isis Golf Club, which occupies the remaining area. The south-western corner is covered by shrub, followed by a number of mature fig trees of considerable age on the western boundary. Located throughout the site are a several mature specimen trees, amongst more recent plantings.

Remnant infrastructure illustrating mill operations include a brick chimney and an elevated water tank located on the south-western side. Previous studies have also identified machinery bases, cooling tank and fences.

Integrity	Poor	Condition	Poor
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	24/10/2014		

References

B.W. O'Neill, Taming the Isis, Childers, Isis Shire Council, 1987.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Doolbi Sugar Mill Remains are important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history, particularly as it is the first plant to crush sugar cane in the Isis district, prompting the establishment of juice and sugar mills throughout the district. The mill also reflects the pattern of the region's history, particularly the dominance of the sugar industry and mills in its history; further, its construction and later closure reflected the rush to build juice and sugar mills in the latter decades of the twentieth century and the eventual reduction of the number of mills in the region as supplies of cane could not continue to supply the large number of mills and eventually only a few, large mills remained, such as the Isis Central sugar mill in the Isis district.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Doolbi Sugar Mill Remains demonstrates a rare aspect of the region's history, as it was the first mill to crush sugar in the Isis district and any material remains associated with the mill and its operations represent an important record of this fact.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Doolbi Sugar Mill Remains have the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history, particularly juice and sugar mill operations and related infrastructure from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, especially the layout and technology of a smaller juice and sugar mill established in the 1880s.
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Doolbi Sugar Mill Remains have a special association with the life of Robert Cran, an important figure in the sugar industry in Bundaberg (having established Millaquin in 1882), and the Queensland National Bank, which also played a prominent role in the sugar industry in Bundaberg.

Location Map



Brick chimney in the south-western section.



Mature figtree on the western boundary.



Elevated watertank in the south-western section.

John Kerr, Only Room for One: A history of sugar in the Isis district, Childers, Isis Central Sugar Mill Company Limited, 1996.

Other Names	SEQ-5B 2	
Street Address	Isis Highway	Elliott
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	(E: 421338 N: 7230710), (E: 421339 N: 7230684), (E: 421344 N: 7230721), (E: 421358 N: 7230661), (E: 421377 N: 7230661), (E: 421396 N: 7230751), (E: 421429 N: 7230681)	

Historical Context

Timber was an important industry in the history of Bundaberg and the surrounding region. Pastoral stations were established throughout the Wide Bay and Burnett in the late 1840s through to the 1860s, including stations such as Gin Gin, Walla, Bingera, Electra, Monduran and Tantitha. The stations were initially stocked with sheep, but progressively were replaced with cattle. When prices were low, or there was an oversupply of stock (particularly in the 1860s), the cattle were rendered to produce tallow. A boiling down works was established in Baffle Creek to render the stock from the stations. John and Gavin Steuart secured a contract to provide the works with timber for tallow casks. The Steuarts established a camp in North Bundaberg in 1866 and erected a sawmill in the following year. However, the first commercially successful sawmilling business was the Waterview Sawmill, established by Samuel Johnstone in 1868. Sawmilling and the timber more generally remained an important industry for the region throughout the nineteenth and twentieth century.

The Elliott River Fire Tower (No. 5) was constructed in 1970 by Arthur Leis in a Queensland State Forest pine plantation on the Elliott River. Pine plantations were established by the Queensland government from around 1920 and they were eventually extended across the state, representing an important shift from ad hoc felling of native stands of trees to a plantation system managed by the State government. The fire towers were installed to provide a lookout for fires that start in the plantations from the 1930s. Leis worked for the Queensland Forestry Department, constructing fire towers in State plantations throughout Queensland, mainly from his own design. He originally began with a four-legged design (of which eight were constructed); he then determined that three legs were more efficient and cheaper to build, eventually building twelve three-legged towers (the only towers of their type in the world). Leis built 28 fire towers between 1957 and 1991. Leis also constructed the Jimna Fire Tower, which is the tallest fire tower in Queensland and entered on the Queensland Heritage Register. The Elliott River Fire Tower is no longer in use, as most, if not all, of the early timber towers are now replaced by newer technology. A forestry station is located near the tower.

Physical Description

The Elliott River Fire Tower is part of the Elliott River State Forest, an extensive area south of Elliott, traversed by the Isis Highway. The tower is located on a rectangular cleared, grassed area on the western side of the highway approximately 6.5 kilometres south of the Elliott Elliott. A second tower, constructed of steel, is situated a short distance east, closer to the highway.

The three-legged timber structure is 36 metres high and follows a triangular design, the poles tapering inwards from their concrete base to the top, showing braces and cross-braces. Two logs are joined together for each pole. A hexagonal observation deck with corrugated iron clad roof and timber and mesh balustrade forms the top of the tower. Access to the deck is via a series of stairs and platforms encircling the structure on the outside.

The area at the base of the tower is fenced-off and two signs inform the public not to climb the tower due to stability issues.

Integrity	Good	Condition	Fair
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	21/10/2014		

References

Janette Nolan, Bundaberg: History and people, Brisbane, University of Queensland Press, 1978.

John Kerr, Forest Industry Heritage Places Study: Sawmills and Tramways, South Eastern Queensland, Brisbane, January 1998.

John Kerr, Southern Sugar Saga: A history of the sugar industry in the Bundaberg district, Bundaberg, Bundaberg Sugar Company Limited, 1983.

JY Walker, History of Bundaberg: Typical Queensland agricultural settlement, Bundaberg, WC Aiken, 1890.

Neville Rackemann, Bundaberg: From pioneers to prosperity, Bundaberg, Bundaberg City Council, 1992.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Elliot River Fire Tower is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history, particularly the establishment of Queensland government state forests consisting of pine plantations, instead of the earlier ad hoc timber industry in the region (beginning with the earliest settlement in the 1860s) that relied on clearing of native stands of trees.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Elliot River Fire Tower demonstrates a rare and endangered aspect of the region's history, being the only timber fire tower constructed on behalf of the Queensland government by Arthur Leis in the region, and that it has now been closed and is likely to be dismantled in the near future.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Elliot River Fire Tower is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of timber fire towers constructed in particular by Arthur Leis.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Elliot River Fire Tower is important because of its aesthetic significance, as a striking and dominant feature in the state forest.
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Elliot River Fire Tower has a special association with the work of Arthur Leis, who constructed the majority of Queensland's fire towers from the 1950s through to the 1990s and who is regarded as having introduced key innovations in the design of timber fire towers, especially the shift from four to three legs.

Location Map



View of fire tower and setting.



Observation deck.



Warning sign.

Peter Holworth, Silent Sentinels: The story of Queensland's forest fire towers and the people who built them, Brisbane, Queensland Government Department of Primary Industries and Forestry, n.d., accessed 28 November 2014, <<http://www.hqplantations.com.au/history.html#silent>>

Other Names	Gin Gin Regional Art Gallery	
Street Address	Cnr 81 Mulgrave Street, Walker and May Streets	Gin Gin
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	612G2311	

Historical Context

The first European settlement in the Gin Gin district occurred in 1848 when Gregory Blaxland (the son of the famous explorer) and William Forster established the Tirroan pastoral station, which was stocked with sheep. The station was renamed Gin Gin in the 1850s, possibly after Gin Gin in Western Australia (the station is located on the northern outskirts of the town). At the time of establishment, the station was on the edge of the pastoral frontier. The number of runs soon increased; for example: Walla (1849), Kolonga (1850), Tenningering and Monduran (1850) and Moolboolaman (1861). The runs avoided all of the lower reaches of the Burnett River and the so-called 'Isis Scrub', effectively skirting the future site of the Bundaberg and Childers districts, although stations began to encroach on the coast by the mid- to late-1850s (for example Eureka and Electra) and, in the 1860s, Tantitha, Colanne (or Kolan), Barolin, Bingera and Branyan.

The pastoral stations were progressively broken up via Land Acts from the 1860s onward in order to encourage closer settlement. However, the stimulus to the establishment of the town of Gin Gin and the area more generally was the discovery of copper to the west of the district, particularly Mount Perry and New Moonta, in the late 1860s and early 1870s. The copper ore was transported to the nascent settlement of Bundaberg, where it was loaded on to ships via wharves on the Burnett River. A telegraph station was established in what became the town of Gin Gin (originally called Albany) in 1874 on the telegraph line between Bundaberg and Gladstone, and becoming a repeating station in 1879. The Kolan Divisional Board, the first local government in the area, was established that year, with Gin Gin selected as the seat of the Board. Gin Gin was located on the Bundaberg-Mount Perry railway, completed in 1884. By this stage the pastoral stations had moved from sheep to cattle. Other prominent industries were sugar, with the Gin Gin sugar mill established at Wallaville in 1895, and timber and dairying.

The first court house in Gin Gin was constructed in 1882 and it was a Small Claims Court. In 1922, it was elevated to a Magistrates' Court. The present (former) court house was constructed in 1935 and remains in its original location (the first court house is located at the rear of the newer building). The building continued to be used as a court until 1990. The prisoners' dock and Magistrate's desk remain in situ; these were used in the first court house and carried over to the new building, a period of nearly 110 years.

Physical Description

The Gin Gin Courthouse is located on a half acre, slightly sloping, site in the Gin Gin CBD. It is bordered by Mulgrave Street in the north, Walker Street in the west and May Street in the south. Also located on the site are the police station to the east and a residence and garage facing May Street. The former courthouse, currently used as the Gin Gin regional art gallery, is set within landscaped gardens, including two tall palm trees flanking the entrance. A sign at the front provides information about the opening times of the gallery.

The low-set L-shaped building illustrates a combination of exposed timber and weatherboard clad walls and rests on concrete stumps of varying height to level out the terrain. The corrugated iron clad roof has a Dutch gable configuration at the front and a hipped roof at the rear section. A verandah with timber balustrade wraps around the north, east and west sides and is covered under the main roof supported by timber posts. The main entrance is from Mulgrave Street via a staircase onto the verandah, and featuring a gable. A ramp provides access to the eastern verandah and there are further stairs on the western side towards the rear. A number of French doors lead into the building that is divided into a number of rooms, the former court room at the front still containing some of the original furniture, including the prisoners' dock and Magistrate's desk. There is also a rear entrance with access via a set of stairs. The building features several windows of a variety of styles, some covered with hoods comprising corrugated iron mounted on timber brackets and some boarded-up. At the rear of the courthouse is the original police lock-up consisting of a small weatherboard clad timber structure on low concrete stumps covered by a corrugated iron clad gable roof. Also located at rear are two timber clad toilet blocks set on a concrete base and covered by corrugated iron clad gable roof.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	22/10/2014		

References

Bundaberg Regional Council, Gin Gin interpretation panels.
 Janette Nolan, Bundaberg: History and people, Brisbane, University of Queensland Press, 1978.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Gin Gin Courthouse (former) is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region's history, particularly the need for courthouses in major settlements in the region. It also demonstrates the evolution of the region's history, as the replacement of the original courthouse with a new courthouse in the 1930s illustrated the growing population and importance of Gin Gin and the surrounding district.

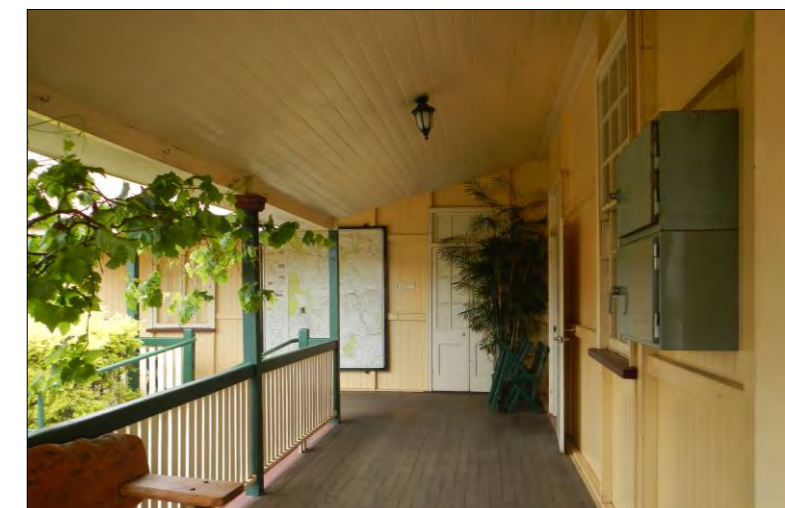
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Gin Gin Courthouse (former) demonstrates a rare aspect of the region's history, as an intact timber court house built in the 1930s (and the earlier court house) is rare in the region. The prisoner's dock and magistrate's desk dating from the original courthouse and that remain in situ are also rare.

D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Gin Gin Courthouse (former) is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a timber court house in a major rural settlement from the early twentieth century. Its simple timber design can be contrasted with the more substantial masonry court houses in major settlements such as Bundaberg.

Location Map



View of Gin Gin Courthouse (former) and setting from Mulgrave Street.



Verandah on eastern elevation.



Police lock-up.

JY Walker, History of Bundaberg: Typical Queensland agricultural settlement, Bundaberg, WC Aiken, 1890.

Kolan Shire Council, Centenary Shire of Kolan 1879-1979, Maryborough, Maryborough Printing Company, 1979.

Neville Rackemann, Bundaberg: From pioneers to prosperity, Bundaberg, Bundaberg City Council, 1992.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Cemetery Road	Gin Gin
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	214SP243477	

Historical Context

The first European settlement in the Gin Gin district occurred in 1848 when Gregory Blaxland (the son of the famous explorer) and William Forster established the Tirroan pastoral station, which was stocked with sheep. The station was renamed Gin Gin in the 1850s, possibly after Gin Gin in Western Australia (the station is located on the northern outskirts of the town). At the time of establishment, the station was on the edge of the pastoral frontier. The number of runs soon increased; for example: Walla (1849), Kolonga (1850), Tenningering and Monduran (1850) and Moolboolaman (1861). The runs avoided all of the lower reaches of the Burnett River and the so-called 'Isis Scrub', effectively skirting the future site of the Bundaberg and Childers districts, although stations began to encroach on the coast by the mid- to late-1850s (for example Eureka and Electra) and, in the 1860s, Tantitha, Colanne (or Kolan), Barolin, Bingera and Branyan.

The pastoral stations were progressively broken up via Land Acts from the 1860s onward in order to encourage closer settlement. However, the stimulus to the establishment of the town of Gin Gin and the area more generally was the discovery of copper to the west of the district, particularly Mount Perry and New Moonta, in the late 1860s and early 1870s. The copper ore was transported to the nascent settlement of Bundaberg, where it was loaded on to ships via wharves on the Burnett River. A telegraph station was established in what became the town of Gin Gin (originally called Albany) in 1874 on the telegraph line between Bundaberg and Gladstone, and becoming a repeating station in 1879. The Kolan Divisional Board, the first local government in the area, was established that year, with Gin Gin selected as the seat of the Board. Gin Gin was located on the Bundaberg-Mount Perry railway, completed in 1884. By this stage the pastoral stations had moved from sheep to cattle. Other prominent industries were sugar, with the Gin Gin sugar mill established at Wallaville in 1895, and timber and dairying.

The Gin Gin cemetery reserve was created in 1890, reflecting the growing prosperity of the town. A Cemetery Trust was established and the reserve was fenced in the same year.

Physical Description

Gin Gin General Cemetery is located on the outskirts of town, one kilometre southwest of the CBD. The cemetery is located on sloping terrain, offering views over the surrounding landscape. The site is bounded by Gossling Street to the north, Cemetery Road in the east and farmland in the south and west. Approximately one quarter of the 5.5 hectare site appears to include marked graves; on the eastern boundary and in the southwest. There are some mature trees on the north-eastern perimeter, especially on the corner section where there also is a sign reading 'GIN GIN CEMETERY' and the remnants of a structure including footings and steps. Other vegetation in the cemetery includes landscaping with feature trees and shrubs separating some sections of the cemetery.

Main vehicular access to the unfenced site is from the east past a small brick wall segment with information signage. Inside the cemetery the wall functions as a Columbarium Wall. A bitumen driveway divides the lawn cemetery on the southern side from the monumental section in the north. In both sections the graves are arranged in rows. The grave ornaments in the monumental cemetery reflect the changing funerary customs from the late 1800s to the present day. Surrounds include concrete and rendered brick, wrought iron fencing and piping suspended between posts. There is a variety of headstones ranging from simple mounted tablets to stelae and crosses as well as a number of monuments.

The Catholic section of the monumental cemetery is separate from the main monumental section and is located in the southwest of the cemetery. Grave ornamentation is similar to the general monumental section. A post and two-rail fence and landscaped garden bed separate the Paupers Memorial Section, consisting of a grassed area in the northwest. A small shelter structure is located close by. A Memorial Garden and second Columbarium Wall are located on the eastern boundary.

Integrity	Good	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	22/10/2014		

References

- Janette Nolan, Bundaberg: History and people, Brisbane, University of Queensland Press, 1978.
- JY Walker, History of Bundaberg: Typical Queensland agricultural settlement, Bundaberg, WC Aiken, 1890.
- Kolan Shire Council, Centenary Shire of Kolan 1879-1979, Maryborough, Maryborough Printing Company, 1979.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Gin Gin General Cemetery is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history, particularly the closer settlement of the Gin Gin and surroundings districts, which emerged from the original Gin Gin pastoral station established in the late 1840s. The size of the cemetery also demonstrates this evolution, indicating the importance of Gin Gin as a major settlement in the region.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Gin Gin General Cemetery has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history, particularly burial practices, which illustrate the religious and cultural patterns of settlement and life in the district.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Gin Gin General Cemetery is important to the region for its aesthetic significance, particularly its location in a predominantly rural setting.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Gin Gin General Cemetery has a special association with the Gin Gin community, demonstrated in particular by its continuous use as a burial place for the region for more than one hundred years.

Location Map



View across cemetery from northeast corner.



Main vehicular entrance.



View to Catholic section in the southwest.

Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 25 June 1890.

Neville Rackemann, Bundaberg: From pioneers to prosperity, Bundaberg, Bundaberg City Council, 1992.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	34593 Bruce Highway	Gin Gin
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	1BON1460	

Historical Context

The first European settlement in the Gin Gin district occurred in 1848 when Gregory Blaxland (the son of the famous explorer of the same name) and William Forster established the Tirroan pastoral station, which was stocked with sheep. The station was renamed Gin Gin in the 1850s, possibly after Gin Gin in Western Australia. At the time of establishment, the station was on the edge of the pastoral frontier; it now lies on the edge of the town of Gin Gin, which was named after the station. The number of runs soon increased; for example: Walla (1849), Kolonga (1850), Tenningering and Monduran (1850) and Moolboolaman (1861). The runs avoided all of the lower reaches of the Burnett River and the so-called 'Isis Scrub', effectively skirting the future site of the Bundaberg and Childers districts, although stations began to encroach on the coast by the mid- to late-1850s (for example Eureka and Electra) and, in the 1860s, Tantitha, Colanne (or Kolan), Barolin, Bingera and Branyan. At this time, it is understood that a simple hut served as the 'homestead'.

The creation of the runs led to conflict with local Aboriginal people, as they tried to resist the invasion and settlement of their land. The three Pegg brothers, Abraham, John and Peter were shepherds for Blaxland and Forster. John and Peter were killed in an attack by Aboriginal people in 1849. The deaths resulted in an immediate retaliation from the squatters; a party caught up with the alleged offenders and gave them a 'sound thrashing', more than likely a euphemism for a more violent response. Months passed and it seemed that the threat of further violence had passed. However, Blaxland was killed in 1850, close to his homestead. Word was sent around to the surrounding stations, even as far as the North Burnett, and a large punitive party was hastily organised. The outcome of the pursuit is unclear; a report by the Land Commissioner based in Gayndah, Maurice O'Connell, claimed that the party surprised a camp of Aboriginal people on the bank of the Burnett River and set fire to their camp, although the party was unsuccessful in apprehending the perpetrators of the attack on Blaxland. This account is unlikely to reflect what really occurred; the ferocity of retaliatory attacks on the frontier is well documented, even if in many cases details were withheld by the squatters and their employees at the time. Some accounts place the attack at Paddy's Island, downstream of the city of Bundaberg, although the precise location has not been confirmed. A Native Police contingent was soon installed at Walla Station to prevent further attacks on the settlers in the district.

Some time after Blaxland's death, Forster entered the New South Wales Parliament and eventually became Premier (the station was located in New South Wales at this time, as the colony of Queensland was not created until 1859). The next owners of the station were Arthur and Alfred Brown. Nugent Wade Brown (related to Arthur and Alfred) became manager of the station in 1859. The Browns erected a more substantial homestead c1860s, which remains on the property today. Wade Brown's initials and the year 1873 were scratched into one of the window panes and the graffiti can still be seen today. Wade Brown took over the management of Barolin Station, near Innes Park, in 1875 for the Brown brothers (see the 'Barolin Homestead' place card).

The next owner was the famous Queensland politician, Sir Thomas McIlwraith. McIlwraith migrated to Australia from Scotland in 1854 and initially made his money on the Victorian goldfields. He invested heavily in pastoral stations in the colony of Queensland, including Gin Gin Station. McIlwraith shrewdly foresaw the market for beef would improve due to development of refrigeration, and he switched his stations from sheep to cattle. He became an important, and at times controversial, politician in the Queensland Parliament (and Premier on a number of occasions) from the 1870s through to the 1890s. The manager of the station from 1859, N Wade Brown, scratched his initials in the glass of one of the window panes in 1873. One of the station managers in this period, FW Gostling, had married one of McIlwraith's daughters.

The station was purchased by DRN Walker in 1943 and he made numerous improvements to the property, including the house - although it is understood the interior of the house remains largely original (see the description below). The property has remained in the Walker family since this time.

Physical Description

Gin Gin Station is located on a large block comprising over 322 ha and which is bounded by the Bruce Highway to the east, Gin Gin-Mount Perry Road to the south, bushland to the west and Gin Gin Creek to the north, which performs a sharp bend northwards. The slightly sloping terrain is mostly cleared with remnant native vegetation along the creek and also in the northwest, west and southeast portions of the Lot. A large dam is located in a low-lying area towards the creek bend and a smaller dam a short distance to the southeast.

There are a number of structures and features on the site including:

- Stables and carriage shed.
- The homestead.
- Archaeological evidence indicative of further structures/historic use inclusive of the remnants of an early structure, potentially a detached kitchen or residence.
- Fenced yards

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
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A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
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Statement Gin Gin Homestead is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region's history, particularly as the first pastoral station in the region and therefore the beginning of the expansion of the pastoral frontier in the 1840s and the conflict this engendered with local Aboriginal people who resisted the incursion in their lands. Its continual use as a station since its establishment reflects the primary use of the Gin Gin district as grazing country, versus much of the remainder of the Bundaberg region, where the sugar industry predominated.

C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
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Statement Gin Gin Homestead has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history. Although much of the main homestead is visible (and therefore demonstrates the principal characteristics of a homestead in this period, see below), elements of its construction and material may remain hidden and future work to it may reveal especially early evidence of fabric and construction methods for the region. The remainder of the site also has the potential to yield information, including (but not limited to) material evidence of the first homestead site dating from the late 1840s, remnants of structures related to the operation of the station over time, early exotic plantings, unmarked graves (including that of Blaxland, although it is believed the grave is located in the rest area across from the station) and general material reflecting the occupation of the site such as rubbish dumps.

D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
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Statement Gin Gin Homestead demonstrates the principal characteristics of a homestead constructed and improved in various early phases of the region's history. The slab construction and unpainted interior reflect its construction in the 1860s, while various improvements to the building, including the application of milled timber weatherboard cladding to the exterior of the building reflect the easier availability of milled timber in the region, which presumably dates to the closer settlement of the Bundaberg and Gin Gin districts and the establishment of saw mills (the first industry in Bundaberg, for example). The general design of the house also reflects its construction in the 1860s, including the use of verandahs, local cedar and the orientation of the building to Gin Gin Creek.

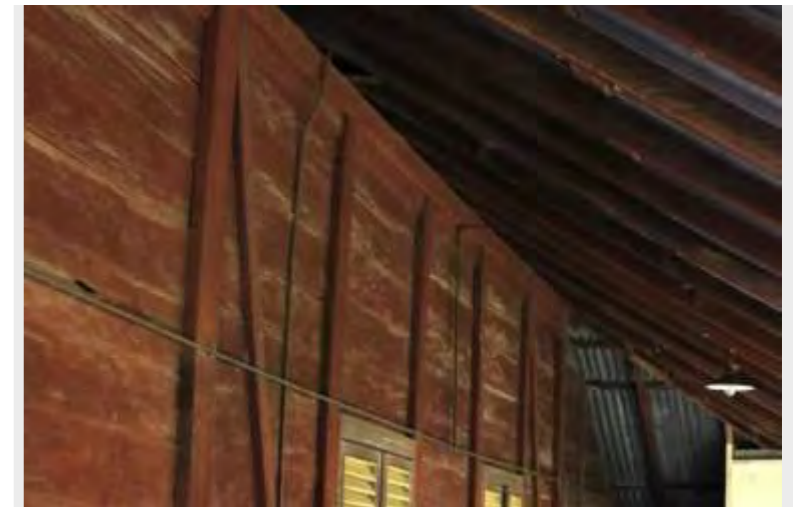
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
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Statement Gin Gin Homestead is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance. The building, although a relatively simple structure, still sits within the remains of a pastoral landscape and its proximity to the Bruce Highway and the rest area across from the property ensures it continues to make an aesthetic contribution to the Gin Gin district.

H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
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View to south-western elevation.



Detail of slab construction.



View to site of early structure, date palm and stables.

- Two modern residences including ancillary buildings (not considered in this assessment).

The early structural remains, stables/carriage shed and homestead are located in the northwest of the lot in the vicinity of the two dams. A mature date palm marks the site of the early structure, which includes the base of the hearth consisting of a square stone and handmade brick foundation with some bricks showing a cross marking, in conjunction with several short stumps.

The stables and carriage shed consist of a weatherboard clad, timber structure with a combination of square and round profile uprights indicating different stages of development, open at the front (northeast elevation) and with corrugated iron clad roof. There are a number of door openings at the rear. The building is in poor condition with partially collapsed roof and missing sections at the rear wall. Located at the rear of the shed are remnants of a further structure consisting of timber posts of varying height, some with mortice and tenon joints.

The homestead is located a short distance to the northwest, in a fenced site featuring two mature exotic trees (species unidentified) next to a corrugated iron watertank on a high timber tankstand in the northeast. The building consists of a rectangular, lowset timber structure with gable roof with pit sawn rafters and clad with sheeting marked 'Gospel Oak, First Quality, Galvanized Tinned Iron'. (Gospel Oak Anchor Brand corrugated iron sheeting was manufactured in England from 1850s and often shipped to Australia as ships ballast.) The gable features a tall arched vent/access hatch. A verandah wraps around the entire building, enclosed on three sides and open on the north-eastern elevation.

The homestead underwent a number of phases of development (it is understood that substantial changes occurred after the arrival of the Walker family in 1943) and the fabric of the building today illustrates this development.

The open verandah features timber flooring, stop chamfered posts and a simple balustrade. The width of the stairs leading onto the verandah have been shortened and extended in height when the homestead was restumped.

The core building is constructed of hand split and hewn timber slabs set into uprights and diagonally braced in some places.

Internally, there are three rooms (lounge, dining and main bedroom) lined with horizontal, unpainted, white cedar boards, which are reportedly sourced locally and milled at Bundaberg (pers. com. B Walker) on the walls and ceiling (with vent grilles). The end wall sections are braced with diagonal timber boards. Other features include timber flooring and red cedar architraves and skirting boards. The rooms are connected and also have access to the other parts of the building, including to the open verandah, via French doors. Two former open fireplaces on the southwestern elevation, reportedly constructed of homemade bricks, have been removed subsequent to the arrival of the Walker family (pers. com. B Walker) and are boarded up with horizontal timber boards. It is understood that the footings are extant under the building.

The enclosed verandah sections contain a number of rooms, including toilet, former nursery, office and bedrooms. Two sections on the south-western and south-eastern corner appear to have been originally enclosed and still show the original timber slabs while other parts, including the toilet, have been enclosed later and are lined with timber boards. Sections of the south-western verandah were remodelled as a kitchen including sheeted wall panelling, built-in cupboards and stove recess in c1950s.

Early electrical fixtures and switches are extant in a number of places.

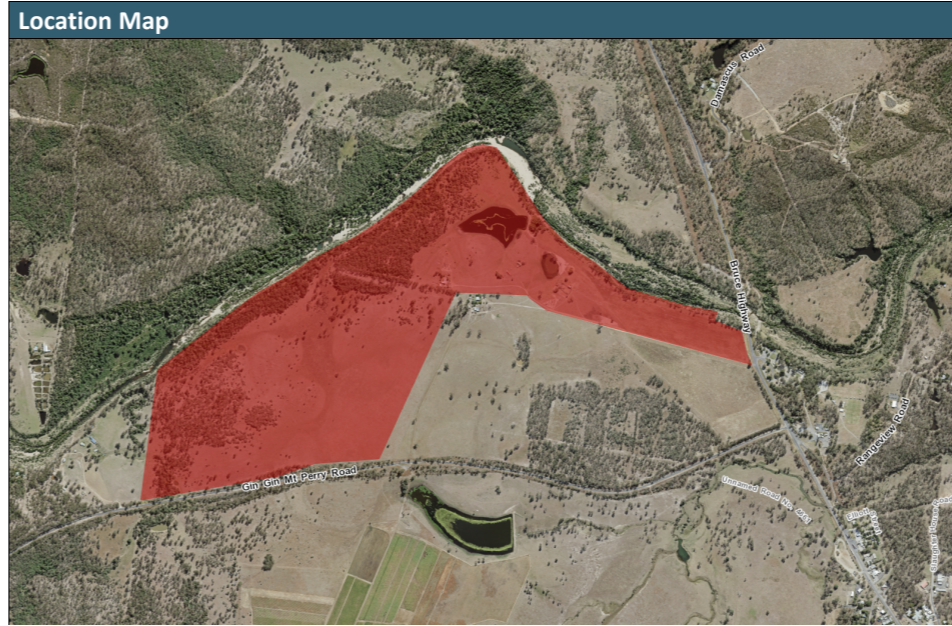
A second structure with low-pitched corrugated iron clad roof is connected to the south-western elevation by an awning. This structure is clad with timber and fibrous cement sheeting and contains a number of rooms to both sides of a central breezeway, including amenities, former butchery and store rooms. An earlier, underground cistern constructed of bricks adjoins this second building.

Artefactual material including transfer ware and glass fragments as well as timber posts (in situ and piled up) were identified at the periphery of an area of cultivation adjacent to the creek in the northeast portion of the site. These remains indicate that further archaeological evidence of previous structures and related use of the site over time may exist in this area.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	1/12/2015

References	
Don Dignan, 'McIlwraith, Sir Thomas (1835–1900)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/mcilwraith-sir-thomas-4099/text6549 , published first in hardcopy 1974, accessed online 9 February 2016.	

Statement	Gin Gin Homestead has a special association with the life of several of its owners and managers. First, Blaxland and Forster were important squatters in an early phase of pastoral expansion on the frontier of European settlement in New South Wales; the association with Blaxland (and the Pegg Brothers) provokes reflection on the nature of conflict with local Aboriginal people and the impact of the pastoral frontier in particular, and closer settlement more generally, on the lives and culture of the Aboriginal people who lived in the region. Forster became Premier of New South Wales. Wade Nugent Brown became an important figure in the pastoral history of the region, being associated with Barolin Station in addition to Gin Gin. McIlwraith was one of Queensland's most famous politicians in the colonial period. The Walker family, who continue to own the property, have managed the station since its purchase by DRN Walker in 1943, ensuring the family is an integral part of Gin Gin's history since that time.
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Kolan Shire Council, Centenary Shire of Kolan 1879-1979, Maryborough, Maryborough Printing Company, 1979.
Pers. Comm. Bruce Walker 24/10/2014.

Other Names	Gin Gin Telegraph Station (former)	
Street Address	82 Mulgrave Street	Gin Gin
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	72G2319	

Historical Context

The first European settlement in the Gin Gin district occurred in 1848 when Gregory Blaxland (the son of the famous explorer) and William Forster established the Tirroan pastoral station, which was stocked with sheep. The station was renamed Gin Gin in the 1850s, possibly after Gin Gin in Western Australia (the station is located on the northern outskirts of the town). At the time of establishment, the station was on the edge of the pastoral frontier. The number of runs soon increased; for example: Walla (1849), Kolonga (1850), Tenningering and Monduran (1850) and Moolboolaman (1861). The runs avoided all of the lower reaches of the Burnett River and the so-called 'Isis Scrub', effectively skirting the future site of the Bundaberg and Childers districts, although stations began to encroach on the coast by the mid- to late-1850s (for example Eureka and Electra) and, in the 1860s, Tantitha, Colanne (or Kolan), Barolin, Bingera and Branyan.

The pastoral stations were progressively broken up via Land Acts from the 1860s onward in order to encourage closer settlement. However, the stimulus to the establishment of the town of Gin Gin and the area more generally was the discovery of copper to the west of the district, particularly Mount Perry and New Moonta, in the late 1860s and early 1870s. The copper ore was transported to the nascent settlement of Bundaberg, where it was loaded on to ships via wharves on the Burnett River. The Kolan Divisional Board, the first local government in the area, was established that year, with Gin Gin selected as the seat of the Board. Gin Gin was located on the Bundaberg-Mount Perry railway, completed in 1884. By this stage the pastoral stations had moved from sheep to cattle. Other prominent industries were sugar, with the Gin Gin sugar mill established at Wallaville in 1895, and timber and dairying.

A telegraph station was established in what became the town of Gin Gin (originally called Albany) in 1874 on the telegraph line between Bundaberg and Gladstone, and becoming a repeating station in 1879. The building became a school, and later a residence located at Phillipi Town (on the outskirts of Gin Gin), as the post office was now located at the railway station. The current post office building was erected in its current location in 1909 (with later additions).

Physical Description

The Gin Gin Post Office is located on a sloping quarter acre site on the corner of Mulgrave and Campbell Streets, a short distance east of the Gin Gin CBD.

The low-set single storey weatherboard clad timber building rests on stumps varying in height to level out the sloping terrain and features a corrugated iron clad roof with a combination of gable and hipped configurations. Generally, the structure displays the elements of the standard government design for post offices in small rural towns of the period of construction. The building has had a number of alterations and additions over time; for example, the porch is now enclosed. However, the original configuration of a single porch and gable post office building remains evident.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	22/10/2014		

References

- Gin Gin Historical Society, historical information.
- Janette Nolan, Bundaberg: History and people, Brisbane, University of Queensland Press, 1978.
- JY Walker, History of Bundaberg: Typical Queensland agricultural settlement, Bundaberg, WC Aiken, 1890.
- Kolan Shire Council, Centenary Shire of Kolan 1879-1979, Maryborough, Maryborough Printing Company, 1979.
- Neville Rackemann, Bundaberg: From pioneers to prosperity, Bundaberg, Bundaberg City Council, 1992.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Gin Gin Post Office is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region's history, particularly the establishment of postal and telegraphy services. It also demonstrates the evolution of the region's history, as the third post office in the town of Gin Gin, illustrating its continued growth over time.

B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Gin Gin Post Office demonstrates a rare aspect of the region's cultural heritage, as a relatively intact, early twentieth century timber post office (with additions) in the Bundaberg region is rare.

D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Gin Gin Post Office is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of an early twentieth century timber post office constructed in a major rural town.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Gin Gin Post Office is important to the region for its aesthetic significance, as a pleasing example of an early twentieth century timber post office with decorative features.

Location Map



View to post office from Mulgrave Street.



Western elevation.



View to front and eastern elevation.

Other Names		
Street Address	Mulgrave Street / Bruce Highway	Gin Gin
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	(E: 394805 N: 7235448), (E: 394810 N: 7235454), (E: 394812 N: 7235443), (E: 394816 N: 7235450)	

Historical Context

The Gin Gin War Memorial was erected by the residents of the Kolan Shire and was unveiled by Lieutenant-Colonel Christie on 6 November 1920 to commemorate 48 local men who had given their lives in the Great War, in addition to nursing sister Sister M.E. Wilson, whose name is listed at the top of the first plaque. The memorial was manufactured by the Brisbane firm of A.L. Petrie & Son. A.L. Petrie & Son of Toowong in Brisbane was responsible for more of Queensland's digger monuments than any other masonry firm. A later set of plaques records the 14 names of those who died on active service in the Second World War.

Physical Description

The Gin Gin War Memorial is located in a prominent location at the southern entrance into Gin Gin in the median of Mulgrave Street (the Bruce Highway). The memorial consists of a life-sized digger with head bowed and arms reversed, wearing an ammunition bandolier over his shoulder, set atop a typical petrie base. The memorial is painted white and grey, and is set within a landscaped rose garden area with a chain border around the memorial, small pipe border around the roses and a low concrete border around the whole area. Marble plaques are located on the faces of the pedestal and lower step, with the Kolan Shire Role of Honour inset in the base of the memorial. The main face carries the inscription "In memory of those who so nobly gave their lives for our freedom in the Great War of 1914-1919. They rose responsive to their country's call, They gave their lives, their best, their all." Adjacent plaques feature the names of the 48 local men who fell in the First World War. The plaque on the lower step reads "In memory of the fallen in the war of 1939-1945, Lest We Forget", with surrounding plaques listing the names of 14 men who lost their lives in the Second World War.

Of particular note is the first inscription, which names nursing sister, Sister M.E. Wilson and, subsequently, the names of the Kolan Shire "Band of Brothers", E. (Ernest) Allen (private, d.1917), J.E. (James Edward) Allen (private, d.1918) and J. (Josiah) Allen (private, d.1918) all of whom lost their lives in the Great War.

Integrity	Good	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	Queensland War Memorial Register		
Inspection Date	26/6/2013		

References

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, 'Gin Gin War Memorial', accessed 6 August 2013, <[http://www.qldwarmemorials.com.au/pages/MemoDet.aspx?Memorial=Gin Gin War Memorial](http://www.qldwarmemorials.com.au/pages/MemoDet.aspx?Memorial=Gin%20Gin%20War%20Memorial)>

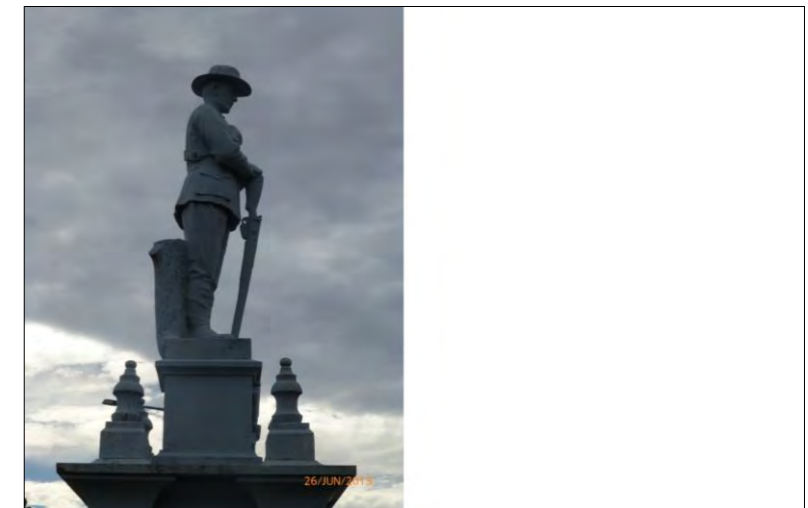
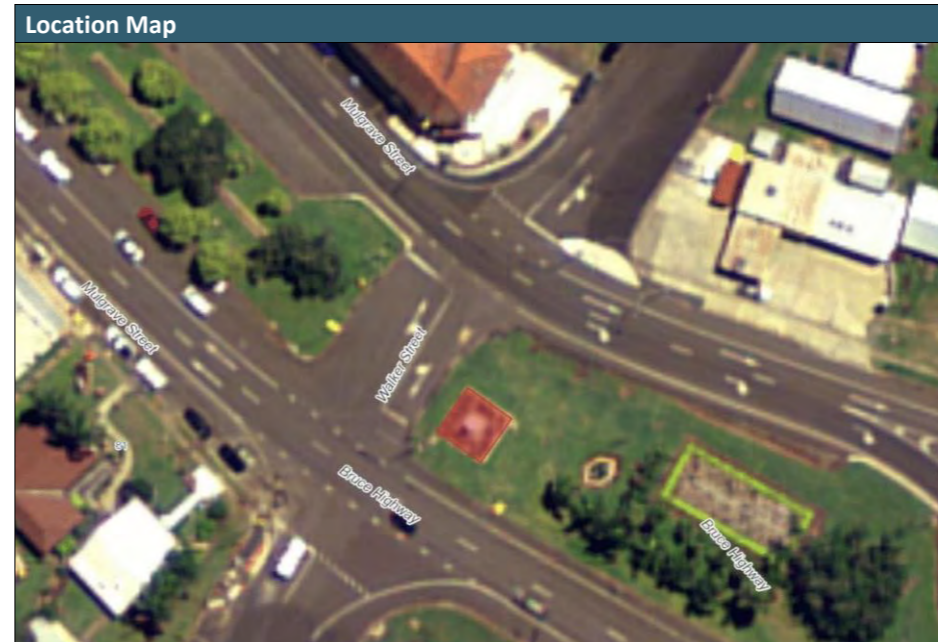
Monument Australia (2010-2013), 'Gin Gin War Memorial', accessed 6 August 2013, <<http://monumentaaustralia.org.au//search/display/91462-gin-gin-war-memorial>>

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	War Memorials are important in demonstrating the pattern of Queensland's history as they are representative of a recurrent theme that involved most communities throughout the state. They provide evidence of an era of widespread Australian patriotism and nationalism, particularly during and following the First World War.

D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The monuments manifest a unique documentary record and are demonstrative of popular taste in the inter-war period. Erected in 1920, the memorial at Gin Gin demonstrates the principal characteristics of a commemorative structure erected as an enduring record of a major historical event. This is achieved through the use of appropriate materials and design elements. As a digger statue, it is representative of the most popular form of war memorial in Queensland.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	This particular statue is of aesthetic value, both for its prominence as a landmark in the town and for its landscaped garden surrounds.

G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	It has a strong association with the community as evidence of the impact of a major historic event. This memorial is also significant as evidence of the patriotism of the people of Gin Gin. The memorial has an important association with the work of stonemasons A.L. Petrie & Son.



View to northeast.



View to east.



View to south.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	5594 Isis Highway	Childers
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	(E: 425708 N: 7207206), (E: 425740 N: 7207430), (E: 425754 N: 7207234), (E: 425818 N: 7207397), (E: 425835 N: 7207291), (E: 425862 N: 7207414), (E: 425926 N: 7207394), (E: 425953 N: 7207346)	

Historical Context

The Isis Scrub was first described by Assistant-Surveyor James Charles Burnett in 1847. Burnett skirted the edge of the scrub and reached what he thought was the Boyne River for the second time, following it to the current site of Bundaberg. Burnett realised it was not in fact the Boyne and the Governor FitzRoy named the river the Burnett in the surveyor's honour. William Howard (after whom the town of Howard is named) was the first European to explore the scrub in 1863.

The Isis district became an important area for sugar cane farming and refining from the 1880s. The first blocks of land in the district were selected in the early 1870s. The first industry in the scrub was sawmilling, although pastoral stations were established around the scrub from the late 1840s. The first town in the district was Abingdon, beginning with a hotel and then a school, the latter opened in 1880. Homestead blocks were offered to selectors in the late 1870s and the blocks were progressively taken up, with demand increasing the early 1880s. More homestead areas were declared in the district to meet demand. A railway was constructed in 1887, with its terminus at Childers (which at the time of the construction of the railway was merely the line's terminus; there was as yet no town. The village of Horton was the only substantial settlement located on the line). By the early 1900s the majority of the scrub had been cleared for sugar cane farms and plantations, and the mills that processed the cane.

The scrub was an important site of botanical study for the botanist Sabine Helms. Sabine moved to the district with her husband, Rudolph, who was appointed the first manager of the Colonial Sugar Refinery mill at Huxley in 1895. Sabine spent seventeen years studying the botany of the scrub, illustrating over 90 species of flora and collecting a herbarium of over 400 plant specimens, later donated to the Copenhagen Botanical Museum. Two species of plant are also named after her: *Grevillea helmsiae* and *Geigera helmsiae*; Helms' painting of *Geigera* was published in Frederick Bailey's *The Queensland Flora* (published in seven volumes from 1899-1902 and 1905; Bailey was the Queensland Colonial Botanist from 1881 until his death). The Isis Shire Council named the scrub in Helms' honour.

Physical Description

Helms Scrub is located on a 3 hectares undulating site bounded by the Isis Highway in the south, on a lot that contains the Childers waste facility in the north. The area contains a small remnant of the Isis Rainforest once extending to 360 square kilometres. Vegetation includes two species classified as endangered and vulnerable respectively, the Isis Tamarind (*Alectryon ramiflorus*) and the Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo (*Cupaniopsis shirleyana*), as well as Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*), Crows Ash (*Flindersia australis*), Queensland Ebony (*Diospyros ferrera*), Yellow Boxwood (*Planchonella pohlmiana*) and vines.

A hiking track leads through the scrub starting at the car parking area adjacent to the highway. An interpretation sign provides information on the site including historic context.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	24/10/2014		

References

- Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, 'Frederick Bailey', accessed November 2014, <<https://www.anbg.gov.au/biography/bailey-frederick.html>>
- Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, 'Sabine Helms', accessed November 2014, <<http://www.anbg.gov.au/biography/helms-sabine.html>>
- Bundaberg Regional Council, Helms Scrub interpretation panel.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Helms Scrub is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region's history, particularly the wholesale clearing of the Isis Scrub to facilitate settlement, the establishment of agricultural farms (most importantly sugar cane farms) and sugar mills.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Helms Scrub demonstrates an endangered aspect of the region's cultural heritage, as a remnant of the scrub that early settlers in the nineteenth century faced when selecting and developing land in the district.
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Helms Scrub has a special association with the work of Sabine Helms, who was instrumental in documenting and observing the flora of the Isis Scrub prior to its near-complete removal, and whose work contributed to our understanding of existing and new species of plants in the region.

Location Map



Interpretation sign.



Hiking track through the scrub.



View to Helms Scrub.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Henkers Road / Rosedale Road	Oakwood
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	(E: 428161 N: 7252324), (E: 428168 N: 7252309), (E: 428175 N: 7252330), (E: 428182 N: 7252315)	

Historical Context
 Mary McLucas (nee Watson) and her son, William Watson, were early settlers in the Bundaberg district. William selected over 100 acres, bounded by Splitters Creek, in 1871, making him (and his mother) some of the earliest settlers in the region, given that the town of Bundaberg had only been surveyed two years earlier. The property was called Carnamoyle, after Carnamoyle in Ireland. Watson went on to establish a successful agricultural implement manufacturing, blacksmith and wheelwright business in 1880. Mary died in 1879 and was buried on the property. Charles Henker (d1894) and Wilhelmine Henker (d1901) are also buried on the property; it is unclear whether they were related to the Watsons, or if they were subsequent owners of the property.

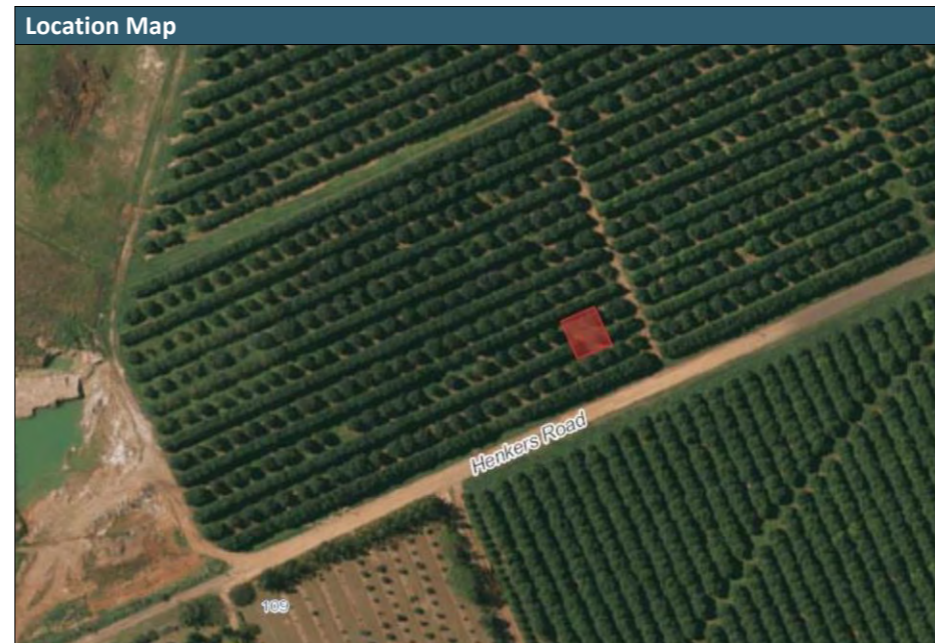
Physical Description
 The Henker Family Graves are located within a Macadamia Plantation towards the western end of Henkers Road in the suburb of Oakwood, approximately seven kilometres northwest of the Bundaberg CBD.
 The grave site is cordoned off by a rope strung between the corner posts of a former wrought iron fence surround. There are three headstones in form of decorated stelae arranged in a row.

Integrity	Good	Condition	Fair
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	22/10/2014		

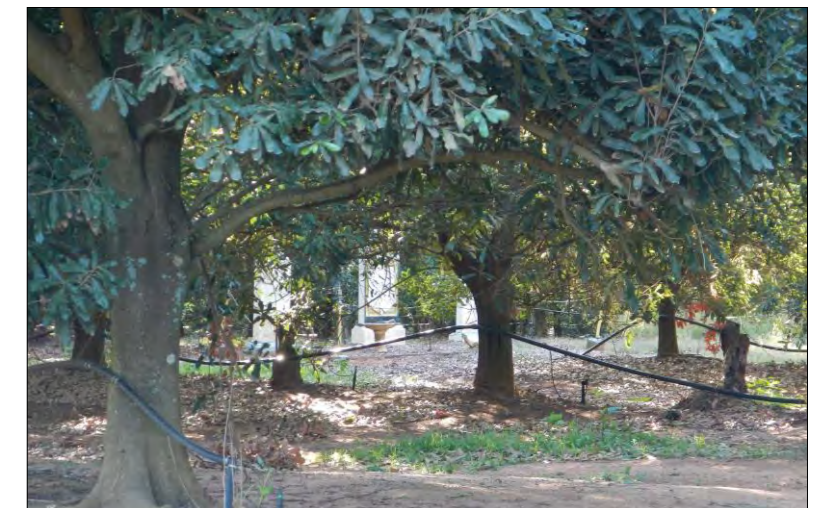
References
 Woods Bagot Pty Ltd, Burnett Shire Cultural Heritage Study, Volume 3 - Schedule of Places, 1996.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Henker Family Graves are important in demonstrating the evolution of the region, in particular the emergence of Bundaberg and the selection of agricultural land in its immediate vicinity from the late 1860s and the development of associated industries (through the association of Mary McLucas with her son, William Watson). The graves also demonstrate the pattern of the region's history, in that private cemeteries were common in the nineteenth century, despite the establishment of public cemeteries.

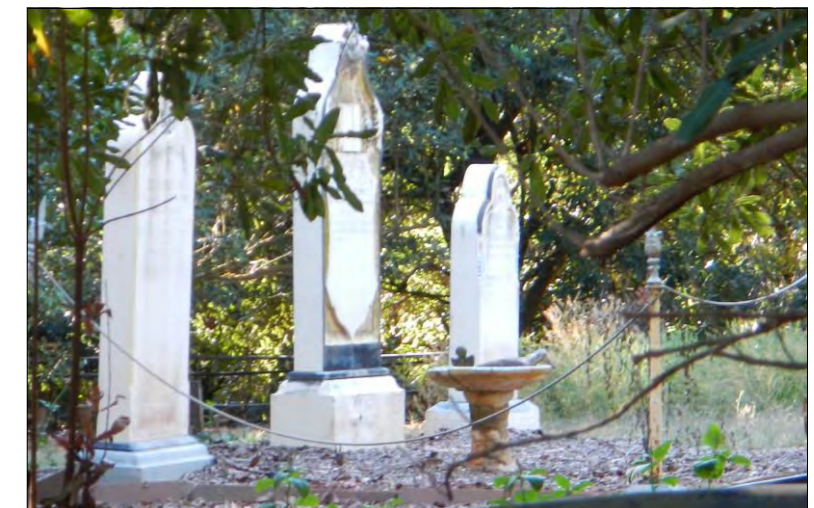
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Henker Family Graves has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history. The grave of Mary McLucas in particular is an early grave in the region (only ten years after the town of Bundaberg was surveyed). The graves also have the potential to contribute to an understanding of burial practices in the region by illustrating the religious and cultural patterns of settlement and life in the region in the nineteenth century.



View to the grave sites from Henkers Road.



Setting of graves within plantation.



Close-up of grave sites showing remnants of wrought iron fence.

Other Names	Hinkler House Memorial Museum / Mon Repos House	
Street Address	6 Mt Perry Road	Bundaberg North
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	(E: 432905 N: 7251273), (E: 432918 N: 7251256), (E: 432925 N: 7251289), (E: 432938 N: 7251272)	

Historical Context

Bert Hinkler (1892-1933) was a prominent aviator. Hinkler was born in Bundaberg, although he lived in England from 1913, and he is primarily remembered as the first person to fly solo from Britain to Australia, in 1928. He first landed in Darwin, but then flew on to his home town of Bundaberg, arriving on 27 February 1928. The flight earned Hinkler numerous awards, including the Air Force Cross. Hinkler attempted another flight to Australia in 1933, but he crashed the plane in the Appennines mountain range in Italy and died from exposure (having survived the crash).

The erection of Hinkler House in its present setting was a Bicentennial project to relocate Hinkler's former residence from Southampton, England to the Botanic Gardens in North Bundaberg. The project involved the Bundaberg City Council and Queensland Government, as well as numerous community organisations, businesses and individuals, all of which are listed on honour boards on the second floor of the building. Officially opened by Queensland Premier Sir Johannes Bjelke-Petersen and the former Mayor of Southampton, Councillor Dorothy Brown, the house is now an adjunct facility to the Hinkler Hall of Aviation.

Physical Description

Two (2) storey English Edwardian style residence of cavity brick construction, with pebble dash walls to the upper storey. Baltic pine floorboards, rafters and joists. European red wood balustrades, architraves and mouldings. Plaster and lath ceilings. Welsh slate hipped roof with additional hipped gable. Internal to the building are genuine and replicated items of furniture and fixtures from the original house in Southampton. On the second floor are six (6) commemorative plaques dedicated to all volunteers, donors and organisations who were involved in the project. The yard consists of raised brick garden beds.

Integrity	Poor	Condition	Fair
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	3/7/2012		

References

Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, E. P. Wixted, 'Hinkler, Herbert John (Bert) (1892-19, published first in hardcopy 1983, accessed online 26 January 2015, <<http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/hinkler-herbert-john-bert-6680/text11519>>

Hinkler House Memorial Museum and Research Association Incorporated Hinkler House - A Great Journey, accessed 12 August 2013, <http://www.hinklerresearch.org.au/house_relocation.htm>

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The building has a strong and special association with the community of Bundaberg. In 1983/84 several individuals and organisations participated in a Bicentennial community project to relocate Hinkler House from Southampton, England to Bundaberg, saving the building from pending demolition. The participation, support and community based funding of the project highlights the significance of the place as it relates to the recognition and celebration of Bert Hinkler's aviation achievements.
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The reconstructed building has a special association with the life of Bundaberg pioneering aviator Bert Hinkler, as his English home until his death in 1933. The Bundaberg Botanic Garden location of the house is significant as it is adjacent to Hinkler's North Bundaberg State School and the lagoon where he spent many hours observing the flight of birds, especially the ibis, which contributed greatly to his aviation achievements.



View to west.



Hinkler House and garden



View to north.

Other Names	Customs House, Bundaberg Regional Art Gallery, Commonwealth Bank Building (former), Bundaberg	
Street Address	1 Barolin Street	Bundaberg Central
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	1RP47025	

Historical Context

Bundaberg was established in the late 1860s. The Burnett River was identified by John Charles Burnett (after which was it named) during his exploration of the Wide Bay and Burnett regions in 1847. Pastoral stations were established throughout the Wide Bay and Burnett in the late 1840s through to the 1860s, including stations such as Gin Gin, Walla, Bingera, Electra, Monduran and Tantitha. The stations were initially stocked with sheep, but progressively were replaced with cattle. When prices were low, or there was an oversupply of stock (particularly in the 1860s), the cattle were rendered to produce tallow. A boiling down works was established in Baffle Creek to render the stock from the stations. John and Gavin Steuart secured a contract to provide the works with timber for tallow casks. The Steuarts established a camp in North Bundaberg in 1866 and erected a sawmill in the following year. Interest in the settlement grew rapidly and a town was surveyed on the southern bank of the Burnett River in 1868 on the site of the present day city.

Timber was the industry that acted as a catalyst for the creation of a European settlement. However, it was sugar that came to define the history of Bundaberg and the surrounding region. Sugar cane was planted in the 1870s and the first commercial sugar mill, located at Millbank (west of the city on the southern bank of the Burnett), began operating in 1872. The industry was thriving by the 1880s, with major mills such as Millaquin and Fairymead processing cane juice from cane plantations and farms with their own juice mills and located throughout the region, but particularly in land formerly occupied by the Woongarra, Bingera and Gooburrum scrubs. From its early years, the industry relied on South Sea Islander labour (referred to as 'Kanakas' at the time) and later workers from Sri Lanka (then Ceylon). The importance of Bundaberg was further strengthened when it became the port for the Mount Perry copper mine, with a railway from Mount Perry to North Bundaberg constructed in 1884 (although a rudimentary road existed from the early 1870s). A rum distillery was established at Millaquin sugar mill in 1888, later known as the Bundaberg Rum Distillery. Bundaberg also developed a foundry and engineering industry to support the sugar and juice mills, and the copper mines at Mount Perry. The first local government, the Bundaberg Divisional Board, was gazetted in 1880. The Burnett River became a major port for the region's industries.

Designed by prominent Queensland Works Department Architect John Smith Murdoch and constructed in 1902 by Toowong contractor Charles Miller for a total cost of £4,398, the H.M. Customs House is the second customs house to have been erected in Bundaberg, its scale and design reflecting the growth and prosperity of Bundaberg. The location of the new Customs building was heavily debated before the current site was suggested by the Bundaberg Chamber of Commerce. A poll of the ratepayers was taken on 22 September 1900, unanimously supporting the current site.

The Commonwealth Bank acquired the building in 1921. The building has remained largely intact internally, but it has been subject to numerous external alterations over time that have removed some architectural features from the original building. Today the building is utilised as the Bundaberg Regional Art Gallery (BRAG).

Physical Description

The former Bundaberg Customs House is a two storey building located at the corner of Quay Street and Barolin Streets. The building sits square with its principal elevation facing north, although the primary entry to the building is located on the eastern elevation of the building addressing Barolin Street. Access is via several raised steps above the ground and set back from the smooth walling that is decorated with a motif from the 'BRAG' (Bundaberg Regional Art Gallery) logo in purple and black and interrupted by a series of one on one sash windows. The northern portion of the building has the ground floor expressed as the base, with a rusticated finish to walls and pier elements, between which windows are placed, the ledges and frames of which are highlighted in purple, providing strong contrast with the predominant neutral colouring of this section of the building. The ground floor is separated from the upper level by a cornice that runs along the wall and projections, but is absent from the centre of the symmetrical northern facade, where the verticality of the building is emphasised by thin piers that project from a sugar cane themed mural and are topped by a cement crest representing a lion and unicorn prepared by Sydney sculptors Messrs Grant and Cocks. On the upper level, these piers are visually connected by banks of louvres that provide ventilation to an upstairs balcony. Similar louvres are also present on the upper levels of the eastern and western facades. On the parapet wall, several cement kookaburras have been placed. The southern elevation has smooth walling and a green painted finish, with a ramp provided for disabled access, whilst the western elevation- which adjoins a car parking area- features a circular window, with three leadlight glass windows above which are viewed internally from the cedar staircase. This staircase connects the lower level of the gallery- which contains the main gallery (Gallery 1) and the 'Vault' (a conversion of the 1920's concrete bank vault into a contemporary exhibition space) - to the upper floor, housing Gallery 2 in addition to an artist-in-residence apartment and art resource library. The interior of the upper storey features timber board ceilings, ceiling roses, fireplaces and timber doors with rectangular fanlights.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The former Bundaberg H.M Customs House, completed in 1902, demonstrates the growth of the Bundaberg as a port facility in the nineteenth century. The prominence and high quality of the design of the building, although now substantially modified, provides evidence of the importance of the customs service in Queensland. The former Bundaberg H.M. Customs House is also important in demonstrating the wealth and importance of Bundaberg as a sugar city in the nineteenth century, being a grand building of a design and scale that illustrates the evolution of Bundaberg as a regional centre.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance. The former Bundaberg H.M. Customs House is also important in demonstrating the wealth and importance of Bundaberg as a sugar city in the nineteenth century, being a grand building of a design and scale that illustrates the evolution of Bundaberg as a regional centre. This significance remains despite various external alterations to the building.
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Although substantially altered, the Bundaberg H.M. Customs House (former) has a special association with the life and work of J. S. Murdoch, District Architect with the Queensland Works Department, during a period when many great public buildings in Queensland were designed by that office under AB Brady and Thomas Pye.

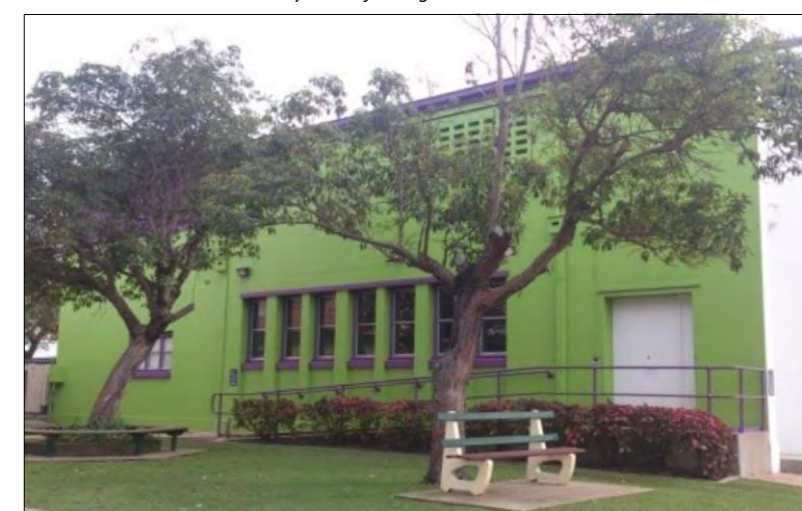
Location Map



View to front and east elevation from Quay Street.



Cement Government Crest Quay Street frontage.



Southern elevation.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Fair
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	15/7/2013		

References	
Bundaberg Genealogical Association Inc, Bundaberg - A History from the Newspapers 1862-1903' - Volume 5, p11-19, Bundaberg, Bundaberg Genealogical Association Inc, 2009.	
Bundaberg Regional Council, 'Now and Then The H.M. Customs House, Quay Street', accessed 15 August 2013, < http://library.bundaberg.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/files/Timeline_Customs_House.pdf >	
Janette Nolan, Bundaberg: History and people, Brisbane, University of Queensland Press, 1978.	
John Kerr, Southern Sugar Saga: A history of the sugar industry in the Bundaberg district, Bundaberg, Bundaberg Sugar Company Limited, 1983.	
JY Walker, History of Bundaberg: Typical Queensland agricultural settlement, Bundaberg, WC Aiken, 1890.	
Neville Rackemann, Bundaberg: From pioneers to prosperity, Bundaberg, Bundaberg City Council, 1992.	

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Cnr Woongarra and Barolin Streets	Bundaberg Central
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	1B158, 2B15866, 3B1586	

Historical Context

The first Catholic Church, opened in 1875, was a wooden structure and named the Church of St Mary of the Holy Rosary. Bundaberg had only recently become part of the Gayndah-Mt Perry parish and Father Constantine Rossolini was appointed as the parish priest. The building was, nonetheless, the first church constructed in Bundaberg – before this time (and for some denominations, afterwards) a single service was held for all denominations in the first School of Arts building. Signalling the growing importance of Bundaberg, Rossolini moved to the town in 1876 and his residence was erected on the grounds of the church. By the 1880s, the original church was too small for the parish’s needs, further indicating the growth of the town. Father Rossolini was determined that a new church building should reflect the significance of the town and its Catholic community.

The Holy Rosary Church is constructed on the site of the first Catholic Church in Bundaberg. It was completed in 1888 and built to the design of the former colonial architect, FDG Stanley. Stanley was one of the most prolific and well-known architects practicing in Queensland in the nineteenth century. The building was extended in 1926 with the addition of transepts and a sanctuary. The extensions were designed by the prominent Bundaberg architect, FH Faircloth. The brick walls of the 1888 building remained exposed, but it is believed they were plastered at the time of the 1926 extensions. Major renovations were completed in 1989, prompted by a water leak that was affecting the foundations of the church.

Father Rossolini died in 1894 and he is buried in the grounds of the church. It was rumoured that he was buried under the church and care was taken during the 1989 renovations in case the rumour was true (it does not appear that it was). Another early Church priest, Reverend Father O’Brien, was instrumental in the establishment of the first church in the early 1870s and he died suddenly in Father Rossolini’s house, and he was also buried in the church grounds, although his remains were later removed to Maryborough.

Physical Description

The Holy Rosary Catholic Church occupies the corner of Woongarra and Barolin Streets in the Bundaberg CBD, a site of three lots measuring a quarter acre each. The St Joseph’s Catholic School sportsground joins onto the church in the south and a carpark is located on the eastern side. A brick fence separates the grassed front yard from Woongarra Street, consisting of square pillars with moulded caps and low panels, and continues a short length either side of the main entrance on Barolin Street. On the northern side are some low shrubs, and some mature palm trees are located on the southern side.

The church is designed in neo classical style with Greek and Roman influences. The layout follows a cruciform plan with a semi-circular apse. The tall rendered brick building has a gable roof surrounded by a parapet with decorative mouldings. The walls are decorated with pilasters supporting a decorated entablature. The main entrance features a large portico, consisting of two single and two double Doric columns on pedestals supporting a triangular pediment resting on the entablature. On the parapet behind the pediment sits a cross, and two Virgin Maria statues are positioned on the corners. The arched entrance door features a triangular pediment. There are porticos with similar features, although on a smaller scale, on the northeast and southeast corners. Additional doors leading into the northern and southern elevations show similar features as the main entrance door. There are a large number of tall arched windows with decorative mouldings. Internal features include a marble altar, steps and fittings, stained glass windows and a pipe organ.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	21/10/2014		

References

- Bundaberg Newspaper Company, 'Building Faith in Renovation', accessed 14 November, <<http://www.news-mail.com.au/news/building-faith-in-renovation/1859206/>>
- Catholic Parish of Bundaberg, accessed 14 November 2014, <<http://www.bundabergcatholic.net.au/125.html>>
- JY Walker, History of Bundaberg: Typical Queensland agricultural settlement, Bundaberg, WC Aiken, 1890.
- Organ Historical Trust of Australia, 'Holy Rosary Catholic Church', accessed 14 November 2014, <<http://www.ohta.org.au/organs/organs/BundabergRC.html>>

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Holy Rosary Catholic Church is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history, particularly the establishment of religious institutions and church buildings. It also demonstrates the evolution of the city, as the size and grandeur of the church reflects the growing population and importance of Bundaberg and its Catholic community when the project was conceived and constructed.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Holy Rosary Catholic Church has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history, in particular the grave of Father Constantine Rossolini, but also material evidence of the first Catholic Church building in Bundaberg and other associated structures, dating from the 1870s.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Holy Rosary Catholic Church is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance. The church building is large and striking, and is visually dominant in its prominent corner location. Its classical architectural design in particular evokes Roman architecture (and thus the Catholic significance of Rome), conferring a sense of permanence. The features illustrate the confidence in the growth and development of Bundaberg in the nineteenth century.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Holy Rosary Catholic Church has a special association with Bundaberg’s Catholic community as its principal place of worship.
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Holy Rosary Catholic Church has a special association with the life of Father Constantine Rossolini, the first parish priest to be permanently based in Bundaberg, and the prominent Queensland architect, FDG Stanley.

Location Map



View to front and northern elevation from corner Woongarra and Barolin Streets.



Southern elevation.



View to front and northern elevation from Woongarra Street.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Boughtons Road	Bucca
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	97CK2636	

Historical Context

The Invicta sugar mill crushed sugar cane from 1895 until 1918. The mill was established by Frederic Buss, a prominent Bundaberg businessman who owned interests in a number of other sugar and juice mills in the region as well as retail interests (most prominently Buss & Turner), often in partnership with other family members. He was a member of the Bundaberg Municipal Council in the 1890s and donated £500 to street planting in Bundaberg’s central business district. Buss Park in Bundaberg is named for the Buss family. The Invicta Mill was owned solely by Frederic.

Buss established the mill with second-hand mill equipment purchased from defunct mills in New South Wales, as well as new equipment. His engineer, G. G. Francis, supervised the erection of the mill; as part of the process, he moved the Kolan sawmill, located at Booyan, to the mill site to manufacture timber for its construction. Buss offered local farmers 10 year leases in order to grow sugar cane. Cane was delivered to the mill via punts and tramways, and by road (including over the Bucca Crossing, improved in 1896). By its second year the mill crushed more than 300 tonnes of cane and appeared to rival the bigger mills of Millaquin, Fairymead and Bingera.

The Invicta Mill continuously suffered from an undersupply of sugar cane, particularly as many of the potential suppliers were just as close to large mills such as Fairymead and Bingera. The mill tried a number of strategies to increase supply; they offered a high price for cane; supplied punts; and in 1911 built a 14km tramway to connect the mill with Avondale, to the north (authorised under the Invicta Branch Railway Act). Existing (earlier) tramways to the mill were also extended, to Bucca and then Norbrook, located on the southern side of the Kolan River. Nonetheless, the mill struggled to meet capacity and the mill was sold to a co-operative of farmers on the Haughton River (near Townsville) and dismantled in 1918.

The cemetery was in close proximity to the Invicta sugar mill. The cemetery contains two graves, of Herbert James Wigzell and Thomas Newell. Wigzell was a labourer, and he drowned in the Kolan River in 1907. Newell was a fireman employed at the mill and he also drowned in the river in 1913.

Physical Description

The Invicta Cemetery is located towards the eastern end of Boughtons Road in lightly forested terrain.

A small portion of the 0.5 hectare levelled site on the northeast corner has been cleared and contains two grave sites, approximately two metres apart, with decorative concrete surrounds and upright concrete headstones with engraved inscription and ornamentation. The graves have been restored by the Invicta community and a paved border has been added. The site is enclosed by a timber pole barrier and an interpretive panel provides information about the history of Invicta. It is unknown, whether there are any more unmarked graves in the cemetery reserve.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Fair
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	22/10/2014		

References

Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, J.G. Nolan 'Buss, Frederic William (1845-1926)', accessed 11 July 2013, <<http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/buss-frederic-william-5440/text9235>>
 John Kerr, Southern Sugar Saga: A history of the sugar industry in the Bundaberg district, Bundaberg, Bundaberg Sugar Company Limited, 1983.
 Woods Bagot Pty Ltd, Burnett Shire Cultural Heritage Study, Volume 3 - Schedule of Places, 1996.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Invicta Cemetery is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region’s history, particularly the establishment of a sugar mill at Invicta and the significance of its presence, leading to the creation of a cemetery primarily servicing the community created by the establishment of the mill. The cemetery also demonstrates the pattern of the region’s history, particularly the establishment of cemeteries in new settlements.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Invicta Cemetery has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history, particularly burial practices and the origins and stories of Invicta sugar mill workers buried there.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Invicta Cemetery is important to the region for its aesthetic significance, particularly its location in a predominantly rural setting, and for its evocation of the passing fortune of the Invicta sugar mill and its impact on the district.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Invicta Cemetery has a special association with the Invicta community, demonstrated by the restoration works undertaken by the community, and the preparation of interpretative material.

Location Map



View to cemetery and setting.



Close-up of grave site.



View to grave sites.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Mill Street, 58 Kehls Road	Avondale
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	01RL8500 (E: 412234 N: 7254271), (E: 412265 N: 7254499), (E: 412297 N: 7254526), (E: 412473 N: 7254180), (E: 412479 N: 7254227), (E: 412602 N: 7254159), (E: 412835 N: 7254112), (E: 412913 N: 7254494), (E: 412947 N: 7254122), (E: 413513 N: 7255268), (E: 413519 N: 7255262), (E: 413519 N: 7255274), (E: 413525 N: 7255268)	

Historical Context

The Invicta sugar mill crushed sugar cane from 1895 until 1918. The mill was established by Frederic Buss, a prominent Bundaberg businessman who owned interests in a number of other sugar and juice mills in the region as well as retail interests (most prominently Buss & Turner), often in partnership with other family members. He was a member of the Bundaberg Municipal Council in the 1890s and donated £500 to street planting in Bundaberg’s central business district. Buss Park in Bundaberg is named for the Buss family. The Invicta Mill was owned solely by Frederic.

Buss established the mill with second-hand mill equipment purchased from defunct mills in New South Wales, as well as new equipment. His engineer, G. G. Francis, supervised the erection of the mill; as part of the process, he moved the Kolan sawmill, located at Booyan, to the mill site to manufacture timber for its construction. Buss offered local farmers 10 year leases in order to grow sugar cane. Cane was delivered to the mill via punts and tramways, and by road (including over the Bucca Crossing, improved in 1896). By its second year the mill crushed more than 300 tonnes of cane and appeared to rival the bigger mills of Millaquin, Fairymeade and Bingera.

The Invicta Mill continuously suffered from an undersupply of sugar cane, particularly as many of the potential suppliers were just as close to large mills such as Fairymeade and Bingera. The mill tried a number of strategies to increase supply; they offered a high price for cane; supplied punts; and in 1911 built a 14km tramway to connect the mill with Avondale, to the north (authorised under the Invicta Branch Railway Act). Existing (earlier) tramways to the mill were also extended, to Bucca and then Norbrook, located on the southern side of the Kolan River. Nonetheless, the mill struggled to meet capacity and the mill was sold to a co-operative of farmers on the Haughton River (near Townsville) and dismantled in 1918.

The railway continued to be used for a number of years, but was eventually dismantled in 1929. The sugar growing area that once supplied the mill now supplies to the Bingera sugar mill.

Physical Description

The Invicta Mill Site is located on pastoral land bounded by Mill Street to the west and the Kolan River to the south. The cleared, levelled grassed site shows native trees and shrubs along the creek bed and there is also a stand of trees on the south-eastern corner. At the time of inspection, cattle were grazing on the fenced site.

Visible remains of the mill operation are a brick enclosure close to Mill Road and tram tracks leading to the mill site crossing the Invicta Road in the northeast. Previous studies also list concrete foundations and underground tunnels on site as well as remains of the old barge on both banks of the river

Integrity	Poor	Condition	Poor
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	22/10/2014		

References

Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, J.G. Nolan 'Buss, Frederic William (1845-1926)', accessed 11 July 2013, <<http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/buss-frederic-william-5440/text9235>>
 John Kerr, Southern Sugar Saga: A history of the sugar industry in the Bundaberg district, Bundaberg, Bundaberg Sugar Company Limited, 1983.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Invicta Mill Site and Tram Tracks are important in demonstrating the evolution of the region’s history, particularly the establishment of sugar mills in the former Gooburrum Shire. The site also demonstrates the pattern of the region’s history, in particular the competition between mills for the limited sugar cane grown in the district, eventually leading to the demise of smaller local mills such as Invicta.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Invicta Mill Site and Tram Tracks have the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history, particularly sugar mill operations and related infrastructure from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, including in particular the relationship of the mill to the Kolan River and how the river was used during the mill operations in addition to tramways.
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Invicta Mill Site and Tram Tracks have a special association with the life of Frederic Buss, an important figure in the sugar and retail industries in

Location Map



View to brick enclosure adjacent to Mill Road looking south.



View to brick enclosure looking east.



Tram tracks leading to the mill site crossing Invicta Road.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Burnett River adjacent to McGills Road	Kalkie
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	(E: 436516 N: 7252739), (E: 436517 N: 7252827), (E: 436533 N: 7253981), (E: 436564 N: 7253077), (E: 436572 N: 7252785), (E: 436576 N: 7253767), (E: 436587 N: 7253399), (E: 436604 N: 7254046), (E: 436643 N: 7253046), (E: 436646 N: 7253826), (E: 436666 N: 7253236), (E: 436670 N: 7253428)	

Historical Context

Bundaberg was established in the late 1860s. The Burnett River was identified by John Charles Burnett (after which was it named) during his exploration of the Wide Bay and Burnett regions in 1847. Pastoral stations were established throughout the Wide Bay and Burnett in the late 1840s through to the 1860s, including stations such as Gin Gin, Walla, Bingera, Electra, Monduran and Tantitha. The stations were initially stocked with sheep, but progressively were replaced with cattle. When prices were low, or there was an oversupply of stock (particularly in the 1860s), the cattle were rendered to produce tallow. A boiling down works was established in Baffle Creek to render the stock from the stations. John and Gavin Steuart secured a contract to provide the works with timber for tallow casks. The Steuarts established a camp in North Bundaberg in 1866 and erected a sawmill in the following year. Interest in the settlement grew rapidly and a town was surveyed on the southern bank of the Burnett River in 1868 on the site of the present day city.

Timber was the industry that acted as a catalyst for the creation of a European settlement. However, it was sugar that came to define the history of Bundaberg and the surrounding region. Sugar cane was planted in the 1870s and the first commercial sugar mill, located at Millbank (west of the city on the southern bank of the Burnett), began operating in 1872. The industry was thriving by the 1880s, with major mills such as Millaquin and Fairymead processing cane juice from cane plantations and farms with their own juice mills and located throughout the region, but particularly in land formerly occupied by the Woongarra, Bingera and Gooburrum scrubs. From its early years, the industry relied on South Sea Islander labour (referred to as 'Kanakas' at the time) and later workers from Sri Lanka (then Ceylon). The importance of Bundaberg was further strengthened when it became the port for the Mount Perry copper mine, with a railway from Mount Perry to North Bundaberg constructed in 1884 (although a rudimentary road existed from the early 1870s). A rum distillery was established at Millaquin sugar mill in 1888, later known as the Bundaberg Rum Distillery. Bundaberg also developed a foundry and engineering industry to support the sugar and juice mills, and the copper mines at Mount Perry.

The first vessels to navigate the Burnett River to the present day location of Bundaberg did so in the late 1860s, following the selection of land by the Steuart brothers. The first wharf was constructed on the north bank of the river, built again by the Steuarts, as the outlet for copper mined from Mount Perry and timber milled at the various sawmills. Bundaberg was declared a port in 1871 and navigation of the river was assisted by the construction of a lighthouse at Burnett Heads in 1873.

Silting of the river was a significant problem that hindered the development of the port. The river was dredged to enable vessels to reach the town, but successive floods – particularly the 1893 flood – virtually returned the river to its condition prior to dredging. The river banks also suffered, in particular at Kirby's Flats, on the south bank of the river across from Paddy's Island. Work on the bank was contemplated in 1894, but the cost was deemed prohibitive. In 1895, a Harbour Board of Advice was created at the port and a Harbour Board established in 1896. The Harbour Board moved quickly to construct training walls, with four walls constructed around 1900. The so-called Kirby's Wall is one of these training walls. It has been suggested that the wall was constructed by South Sea Islander labour, but this has not been confirmed.

The river continued to suffer from the effects of floods, most dramatically the flood of 1942. In order to circumvent these problems, the port of New Bundaberg was opened in 1958, consisting of a bulk sugar terminal.

Physical Description

Kirby's Wall is located in the Burnett River fronting the eastern bank, northwest of Paddy Island, in the suburb of Kalkie northeast of Bundaberg.

The slightly curved wall extends to a length of approximately 1.5 kilometres and consists of mounted volcanic rocks rising above the water level and blocking off a cove adjacent to the river flats.

Integrity	Good	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	23/10/2014		

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Kirby's Wall is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history, particularly the establishment of Bundaberg as a port and the ongoing work required to maintain the efficiency of the port when the port facilities were primarily located on the Town Reach of the Burnett River, as well as the industries (primarily sugar mills and foundries) that relied on access to the river in the nineteenth and early twentieth century.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Kirby's Wall demonstrates a rare aspect of the region's cultural heritage, as a singular and particularly large training wall constructed in the river and constructed from the volcanic rock abundant in the former Woongarra district.

Location Map



View to the wall from the south.



View to southern section of the wall.



Close-up of northern section of the wall.

References

Department of Harbours and Marine Queensland, Harbours & Marine: Port and harbour development in Queensland from 1824 to 1985.

Janette Nolan, Bundaberg: History and people, Brisbane, University of Queensland Press, 1978.

John Kerr, Bundaberg: The persistent port, Bundaberg, Bundaberg Port Authority, 1996.

John Kerr, Southern Sugar Saga: A history of the sugar industry in the Bundaberg district, Bundaberg, Bundaberg Sugar Company Limited, 1983.

JY Walker, History of Bundaberg: Typical Queensland agricultural settlement, Bundaberg, WC Aiken, 1890.

Neville Rackemann, Bundaberg: From pioneers to prosperity, Bundaberg, Bundaberg City Council, 1992.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	155 Knockroe Road	North Isis
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	1RP803372 (part of), 8RP814820 (part of), 3RP803372	

Historical Context

The Isis district became an important area for sugar cane farming and refining from the 1880s. The first blocks of land in the district were selected in the early 1870s. The first industry in the 'Isis scrub' was sawmilling, although pastoral stations were established around the scrub from the late 1840s. The first town in the district was Abingdon, beginning with a hotel and then a school, the latter opened in 1880. Homestead blocks were offered to selectors in the late 1870s and the blocks were progressively taken up, with demand increasing the early 1880s. More homestead areas were declared in the district to meet demand. A railway was constructed in 1887, with its terminus at Childers (which at the time of the construction of the railway was merely the line's terminus; there was as yet no town. The village of Horton was the only substantial settlement located on the line).

The Doolbi juice mill was the first mill to crush sugar in the former Isis scrub and therefore marked the beginning of the sugar industry in the Isis district. The Doolbi mill was established by Robert Cran, who owned the Yengarie sugar mill near Maryborough (erected in 1868) and the Millaquin sugar mill, located on the outskirts of Bundaberg (built 1882). The Doolbi mill began crushing in 1890 and it supplied juice to the Yengarie mill until 1900, then Millaquin. The Doolbi mill was the only juice mill established in the Isis district and it also acted as the catalyst for the sugar industry there. After Doolbi came Horton, established by William Horton after who the town in the district was named - and who produced the first raw sugar in the Isis; Knockroe Sugar Mill in 1893, erected by Alexander Christie Walker; the Colonial Sugar Refinery (CSR) mill at Huxley in 1894, also known as the Childer's Mill and, last, the Isis Central Sugar Mill, which completed its first crushing in 1897. A mill was also briefly established in the South Isis district, although it was almost immediately purchased by CSR, which desired access to the cane farms in the district. Similarly to the areas in and around Bundaberg, the Isis mills relied heavily on South Sea Islander labour to clear scrub land and plant and cut sugar cane until their deportation in the early 1900s (see the 'Missionary John Thompson place card').

Knockroe was a property owned by Alexander Christie Walker. He was the son of Alexander Walker, who established the Bingera cattle station in the 1860s (later to become the site of the Bingera Sugar Mill). Walker initially planned on planting sugar cane based on the belief that a mill was to be erected on the neighbouring 'Hapsburg' property. The mill did not appear and Walker convinced a group of prominent Bundaberg entrepreneurs to invest in the erection of a mill on his property. The investors were comprised of Frederic Buss and his business partners, Tom Penny and WH Williams. Buss became a major figure in the sugar and retail industries in the Bundaberg region; he owned interests in a number of other sugar and juice mills, as well as retail interests (most prominently Buss & Turner). He was a member of the Bundaberg Municipal Council in the 1890s and donated £500 to street planting in Bundaberg's central business district. Buss Park in Bundaberg is named for the Buss family. The mill, opened in 1893, was also known as the 'Cordalba', 'North Isis' and 'Isis' mill.

The prospects for the mill were initially promising and it was, for its brief history, the 'most successful of the independent private mills' in the Isis (Kerr 1996: 24). Indeed, the extension of a railway branch from Childers to Cordalba, opened in 1896, was largely prompted by the establishment of the mill. Its presence almost stymied the establishment of the Isis Central Sugar Mill, as the proposed site for the Central Mill was relatively close to the Knockroe mill. However, the Central Mill went ahead and the competition in the district increased dramatically, along with the CSR mill at Huxley. Economies of scale became vitally important for mills to survive, necessitating fewer mills with more crushing power. Horton closed by the end of the 1890s, as farmers preferred selling their cane to CSR. Knockroe closed in 1901, selling to CSR. CSR quickly dismantled the mill, as the company only desired the cane land that came with the purchase (and the concomitant reduction in competition). Knockroe remained a cane farm, however, supplying the remaining mills. The mill's investors concentrated their attention on the Bundaberg sugar market, leaving the Isis to CSR and the Isis Central Mill. CSR closed its mill in 1932, leaving the Central Mill as the only sugar mill in the Isis.

Physical Description

The Knockroe Sugar Mill site is located immediately north of Knockroe Road and is bounded by sugar cane fields to the north and east and a cane tramway stabling area to the west. The site is predominantly grassed with a small number of mature trees, including a number of peach trees. Visible physical remains of the mill include the formed concrete and rendered brick housing footings and sumps of former crushing and milling plant, an arched brick entrance to a tunnel, possibly for ventilation, several brick vats and collapsed brick walls, concrete footings and metal pipes. There are also numerous artefacts scattered across the site, in particular on the eastern periphery where it appears that the landholder has been stockpiling remains located during ploughing of adjacent paddocks. Artefacts included metal chains, bolts and brackets, glass and stoneware bottle fragments and an ink bottle. The base of a recently constructed shed, set close to Knockroe Road, also incorporates earlier footings associated with the mill. The shed itself is of no heritage significance.

It is considered that there is high potential of further archaeological material to be present at the site, particularly concealed subsurface or under thick ground cover.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Knockroe Sugar Mill site is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history. It was, briefly, the most successful of the independent sugar mills in the Childers district until its closure and sale to CSR. Its demise reflected the intense competition in the Childers sugar industry in the 1890s and early 1900s, which eventually ended with the closure of all the mills except for the Isis Central Sugar Mill.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Knockroe Sugar Mill site has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history. The remains of the mill ensure the site is clearly associated with a former sugar mill, one that was important in the history of the industry in the region. Moreover, as the mill was closed in 1901, the remains of the mill infrastructure provides important evidence of the mill's construction and operation in a relatively early period of the sugar industry in the region in the 1890s.
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Knockroe Sugar Mill site has a strong association with Alexander Christie Walker, an important figure in the sugar industry in the Childers district during the 1890s (as the owner of the Knockroe property and part owner of the mill) and as a prominent cane grower after the mill closed in 1901.

Location Map



Footings of crushing plant.



Brick structure remains.



Rendered brick vats.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	3/12/2015

References	
B.W. O'Neill, Taming the Isis, Childers, Isis Shire Council, 1987.	
John Kerr, Only Room for One: A history of sugar in the Isis district, Childers, Isis Central Sugar Mill Company Limited, 1996.	

Other Names	Uniting Church, Horton Methodist Church	
Street Address	36 Macrossan Street	Childers
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	8RP14457	

Historical Context

The Isis district became an important area for sugar cane farming and refining from the 1880s. The first blocks of land in the district were selected in the early 1870s. The first industry in the 'Isis scrub' was sawmilling, although pastoral stations were established around the scrub from the late 1840s. The first town in the district was Abingdon, beginning with a hotel and then a school, the latter opened in 1880. Homestead blocks were offered to selectors in the late 1870s and the blocks were progressively taken up, with demand increasing the early 1880s. More homestead areas were declared in the district to meet demand. A railway was constructed in 1887, with its terminus at Childers (which at the time of the construction of the railway was merely the line's terminus; there was as yet no town).

The current Uniting Church was first constructed as a Methodist Church in Horton in 1886 and it was the first dedicated church in the Isis district. At the time the railway was constructed to Childers in 1887, the only village located on the line was Horton. Horton was named after an early selector in the area, William Horton. In this period Horton consisted of a few businesses, including a store, blacksmith, butcher and hotel. It was located close to Doolbi and Abingdon, all of which were established before Childers. Horton – the landowner – purchased a second-hand mill in 1892 and opened the Isis district's first sugar mill (the Doolbi juice mill, opened earlier, only produced juice, not raw sugar). The mill closed in the late 1890s, but the district continued to sustain a sizable community, reflected in the unveiling of the Doolbi-Horton war memorial in 1922, dedicated to the men who had served in World War I.

The church at Horton was serviced by a minister based at the Methodist church in Howard (as part of the Howard circuit, which serviced the surrounding districts), near Maryborough. Due to the growth of the Isis district and the increasing number of Methodist churches, the Isis circuit was formed in 1901 and the base was located at Horton. The Horton Methodist Church was later moved to Childers and became a Uniting Church, which was established in 1977 from the Methodist Church of Australasia, the Presbyterian Church of Australia and the Congregational Union of Australia.

Physical Description

The Methodist Church (former) occupies a rectangular levelled quarter acre block on the southern side of Macrossan Street a short distance southwest of the Childers CBD. At the front and on the eastern boundary are a number of trees and shrubs. A brick fence separates the site from the street and a driveway runs along the eastern side to the rear. There are three buildings on the site; the church fronting the street, a rectangular hall facing the same direction, located a short distance from the church, and an adjoining building placed lengthwise.

The church consists of a weatherboard clad tall timber structure on low concrete stumps, with a protruding corrugated iron clad gable roof and roof lanterns. The main entrance is accessed through an enclosed single storey weatherboard clad porch with tall narrow windows and tiled semicircular roof. Access is from both sides via steps on the left and a ramp on the right through pointed arch timber doors. A circular leadlight window is located on the gable above the porch. The side elevations feature four pointed arch windows. A weatherboard clad annex with skillion roof is attached at the rear of the church with access via some steps through a single door from the western side. At the rear are two sash windows with curved metal window hoods.

The hall consists of a weatherboard clad structure on low concrete stumps with corrugated iron clad gable roof and an annex with skillion roof attached at the rear. Access is from the front via some steps onto a landing and through a narrow timber double door. There is a tall narrow triple segment window either side of the entrance. On both side elevations are three triple awning windows at the main structure and one double awning window at the annex.

The rear building shows similar design features as the hall, but has a larger footprint. Access is via some steps at the front. There are some louvre and sash windows.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	29/10/2014		

References

- B.W. O'Neill, Taming the Isis, Childers, Isis Shire Council, 1987.
- Bundaberg Regional Council Planning Scheme Overlay, Doolbi-Horton War Memorial Place Card.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Methodist Church (former) is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history, particularly the closer settlement of the Isis district and the establishment of settlements in it, such as Horton. It also demonstrates the evolution of the region's history as it was the first church established in the Isis. The church demonstrates the pattern of the region's history, with churches generally constructed in settlements once they had reached a certain stage of development.

D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Methodist Church (former) is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of early timber churches constructed in rural localities in the region in the nineteenth century.

G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Methodist Church (former) has a special association with the Methodist and, later, Uniting Church community in the Isis district.

Location Map



View to front from Macrossan Street.



Eastern elevation of church, the hall in the background.



View of front and setting.

John Kerr, Only Room for One: A history of sugar in the Isis district, Childers, Isis Central Sugar Mill Company Limited, 1996.
Uniting Church in Australia, accessed 13 November 2014, <<http://www.uca.org.au/>>

Other Names	Missionary John Thompson Hill, Kanaka Memorial	
Street Address	Chews Road	Childers
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	Road Reserve	(E: 425207 N: 7208336), (E: 425228 N: 7208312), (E: 425240 N: 7208380), (E: 425261 N: 7208361)

Historical Context

The Isis district became an important area for sugar cane farming and refining from the 1880s. The first blocks of land in the district were selected in the early 1870s. The first industry in the 'Isis scrub' was sawmilling, although pastoral stations were established around the scrub from the late 1840s. The first town in the district was Abingdon, beginning with a hotel and then a school, the latter opened in 1880. Homestead blocks were offered to selectors in the late 1870s and the blocks were progressively taken up, with demand increasing the early 1880s. More homestead areas were declared in the district to meet demand. A railway was constructed in 1887, with its terminus at Childers (which at the time of the construction of the railway was merely the line's terminus; there was as yet no town).

Similarly to the areas in and around Bundaberg, the Isis district was dotted with the juice and sugar mills surrounded by substantial cane farms. The Isis relied heavily on South Sea Islander labour to clear scrub land and plant and cut sugar cane, which reflected the broader sugar industry in Queensland. The number of South Sea Islanders in the Isis district was first recorded (as a distinct district) in 1896, standing at over 1000. However, the use of South Sea Islander labour was a controversial matter in the second half of the nineteenth century. The labourers were viewed as essentially slaves, often compelled into labour by force and experiencing substandard living conditions and higher death rates compared with colonial Australians, although this situation had dramatically improved by the 1890s. Advocates of the sugar industry argued that bonded labour was essential to sustain its economic viability, but critics claimed the practice reduced the opportunity for white wage labour: the practice was also framed by the pejorative racial stereotyping of non-whites consistent with the period. Consequently, successive colonial governments began to flag the potential end of the trade. In 1901, the newly-formed Australian parliament passed the Pacific Island Labourers Act 1901, which required the deportation of South Sea Islanders in Queensland. This process was completed by 1906, although some stayed, and the South Sea Islander community remains extant today.

John Thompson began Christian missionary work in the Isis district in 1892, after having begun missionary activities in Bundaberg in 1887. Thompson first began his work at the Doolbi juice mill, and the South Sea Islanders employed there erected a church there. A church was also built at the Knockroe sugar mill, and Thompson spread his services to the Goodwood sugar mill on the Gregory River. The headquarters of his missionary operations were located on Ruddy's Hill, near Apple Tree Creek (named after John Ruddy, on whose land the mission was located), and funded by the Church of Christ. The site included Thompson's house and a chapel opened in 1897, but it was very small and a more substantial mission chapel was opened in Childers in 1898. The Isis mission ended in 1906 with the deportation of the majority of the South Sea Islanders from Queensland.

A memorial plaque was erected on the site of the mission in 1993 by the Churches of Christ in Queensland and the descendants of John Ruddy.

Physical Description

The Missionary John Thompson Memorial is situated in a road reserve on a hill approximately two kilometres west of Childers, bounded by Chews Road to the north and a residential property in the south. The cleared grassed site is separated from the road by several mature trees and provides extensive views across the landscape to the south and east.

The memorial consists of a large boulder set on a concrete base and with a plaque attached at the front, reading: 'THIS PLAQUE IS ERECTED IN HONOUR OF MISSIONARY JOHN THOMPSON AS A TRIBUTE TO HIS LOVING COMPASSION AND DEDICATED MINISTRY TO THE KANAKA PEOPLE AND TO THE GREATER GLORY OF GOD', followed by a description on the history of the South Sea Islanders and Missionary John Thompson's work. The inscription finishes: 'THIS PLAQUE WAS UNVEILED BY NOEL LEITCH PRESIDENT OF CONFERENCE OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN QUEENSLAND ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1993. TRIBUTE IS ALSO PAID TO JAMES RUDDY AND HIS SONS, BARRY AND LYNN, FOR THEIR GENEROSITY AND CO-OPERATION IN THE ERECTION OF THIS MONUMENT.'

Integrity	Good	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	24/10/2014		

References

- B.W. O'Neill, Taming the Isis, Childers, Isis Shire Council, 1987.
- John Kerr, Only Room for One: A history of sugar in the Isis district, Childers, Isis Central Sugar Mill Company Limited, 1996.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Missionary John Thompson Memorial is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region's history, particularly the establishment of missionary services amongst the indentured South Sea Islander population working on the sugar cane plantations and farms in the Isis district and wider Bundaberg region in the nineteenth century.

H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Missionary John Thompson Memorial has a special association with the work of John Thompson, a prominent figure in the evangelical movement in the Isis district.

Location Map



View of memorial and setting looking south.



View to memorial looking south.



Close-up of plaque.

Raymond Evans, A History of Queensland, Melbourne, Cambridge University Press, 2007.

Other Names	New Caledonia Cable	
Street Address	159 Mon Repos Road	Mon Repos
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	(E: 443775 N: 7257157), (E: 443780 N: 7257155), (E: 443787 N: 7257196), (E: 443791 N: 7257192)	

Historical Context

Bundaberg, being the closest point on the Australian Coast to New Caledonia, was selected by the French, Queensland and New South Wales Governments in the 1890s as the site for a cable connection. The undersea cable, which was opened in October 1893, was the first stage of a telegraph link that eventually connected Australia with Britain and Europe via New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, Hawaii and North America. The cable came ashore at Mon Repos and was connected to the Bundaberg Post Office. The Post and Telegraph Department annexed 50 acres (20.2 hectares) from the Pasturage Reserve for the station. Undersea cable communication was replaced in the 1920s by a radio service through Sydney and the building (former cable house) was subsequently demolished. In July 1945, the cable was used by divers in midget submarines to practise cable severance before operations to cut underwater telephone cables to Tokyo. The midget submarines operated from the Bonadventure, which was anchored off the mouth of the Burnett River. Two lieutenants, Lt Bruce Enzer and Lt Bruce Carey, died during this practice.

Physical Description

The Mon Repos Cable Station Remains contains remnants of the former cable house and radio tower c. 1893. There is a depression in the ground where the former cable house was situated and foundations of the two buildings are still visible near the foreshore. Large pits containing cables and other technical equipment on the site were filled in c. 1970. Partial remains of the main cable and anchors are still located beneath the surface of the ground, albeit stripped of their copper mountings.

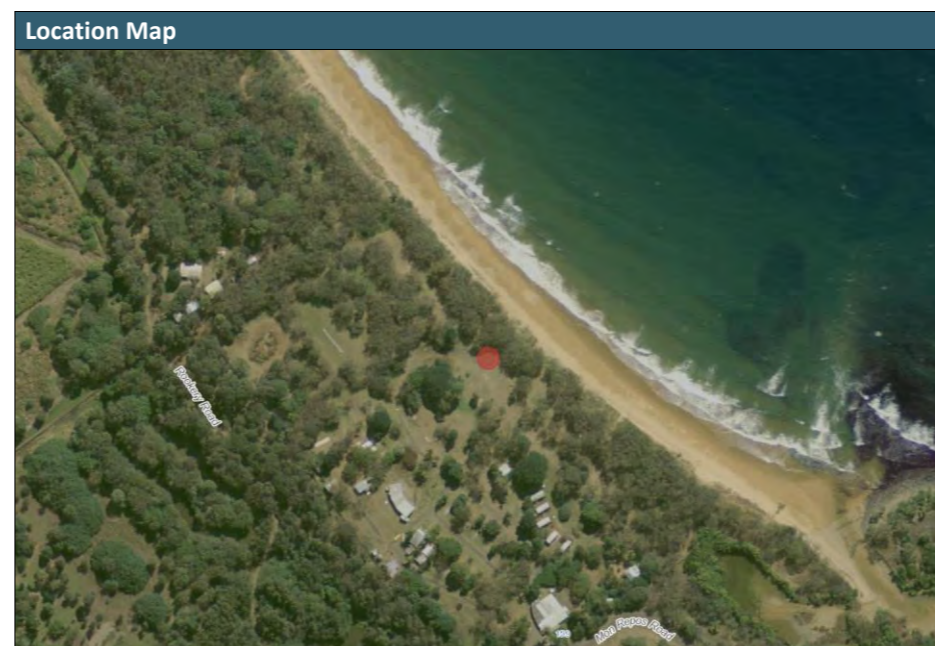
Integrity	Good	Condition	Poor
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	30/7/2013		

References

Bundaberg Historical Society 'The history of Bundaberg and Districts'- Area Histories, vol 6.
 Lynette Costigan, History of the Pasturage Reserve - Pasturage Reserve Management Plan - Supporting Information, 1995.
 Woods Bagot Pty Ltd, Burnett Shire Cultural Heritage Study, Volume 3 - Schedule of Places Ref BUR 42, 1996.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Mon Repos Cable Station Remains are important in demonstrating the evolution of Queensland history, insofar that it marks the Australian terminal of the New Caledonia Cable, Australia's first telegraph link with New Caledonia and the first section of the Pacific cable to connect Queensland with Vancouver. Its remains bear testament of the contribution of the Bundaberg Region as the landing station of one of the oldest cable stations on the Australian eastern coastline.

C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Mon Repos Cable Station Remains are important in that they have the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Bundaberg Region's contribution to submarine cable telegraph operations both in Queensland and Australia.



Mon Repos Cable Station remains, view to north.



Mon Repos Cable Station remains setting, old footings visible in ground.



Mon Repos Beach, approximate location of cable position entry point to foreshore, view to south.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Fred Courtice Avenue	Bargara
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	220SP154063	

Historical Context

Bargara was originally named 'Sandhills' and until the early 1900s it was primarily a fishing village, although holiday homes were also located there. The area was originally part of Barolin Station, established in 1863, and later part of a pasturage reserve (created in 1879). Land selections in the area were taken up from the 1880s and Sandhills was renamed 'Bargarra' later in 1913; a contraction of 'Barolin' and 'Woongarra', the former and current shire names. A reserve was created by the Woongarra Shire Council in 1912 for a park and it was developed in 1914. The park is named 'Nielson Park' in honour of Charles Nielson, the State Labor member for the seat of Musgrave (a seat in the Bundaberg district) from 1904 to 1907 and a member of the Queensland Legislative Assembly until 1922.

An arch constructed from concrete was erected at the entrance to the park, displaying the name and date of establishment (some of which remains in situ). The arch was presented by Nielson in the 1920s (an original plaque installed in a cairn at the time of the unveiling remains extant). Private bathing huts or 'bath houses' were located along the shore from as early as the 1920s and removed in the 1970s. A kiosk was located in the park from the 1920s, with a new kiosk built on the foreshore in 1937 (demolished in 1986). A skating rink was also installed in the park in 1947 and it was eventually closed in 1999, although the concrete rink still remains.

From 1922, 'railway' picnics were held at Nielson Park, utilising the tramway running east from the city to the Millaquin, Qunaba, Windermere and Pemberton sugar mills and sugar cane farms in east Bundaberg and Woongarra Shire. Before this date, the picnics were held at Pialba, in Hervey Bay. The picnics were initially restricted to staff of the railways and their families, but sporting events held on the day were soon opened up to the public and thousands of people attended the first public railway picnic in the park. The picnic became so popular that people from surrounding districts, even as far away as Maryborough, attended, with up to eight trains and 100 carriages to meet the demand. Various competitions were held in addition to sporting events, including the popular 'Sirens of the Surf', a female surf lifesaving and beauty contest. The last railway picnic was held in 1972.

The park is also the home of the Bundaberg Surf Life Saving Club. The club was officially recognised in 1921, but it is likely that volunteers patrolled the beaches from as early as 1914. The Bundaberg Swimming Club decided to send experienced swimmers to patrol the beach at Nielson Park with every excursion train following a drowning on New Year's Day, 1916. The Life Saving Club was formed in 1919 as a branch of the Ambulance Brigade.

Physical Description

Nielson Park is located in the north of Bargara and encompasses a site of 43.4 hectares. The park includes two areas; the eastern part is bounded by the Fred Courtice Avenue in the west, the Esplanade in the south, Jayteens Park and the Bargara sports complex in the north and the ocean in the east, while the western section is bordered by the Fred Courtice Avenue in the east, McCavanagh Street in the south, Holland Street in the west and a holiday park in the north.

The eastern section comprises cleared grassed areas as well as areas with remnant and planted vegetation including Casuarina, Pandanus, cottonwood and palms trees. Walkways, offering views across the picturesque landscape and ocean, lead through the park and include a boardwalk across a creek. Located throughout the park are benches and picnic areas as well as shelters, toilets and sporting facilities including a skateboard ramp. At the entrance to this section are the remains of the former entrance gate, which are now prostrate, consisting of a concrete arch and a plaque on a nearby cairn reads 'THIS GATE WAS PRESENTED BY THE HON. CHAS. F. NEILSON AFTER WHOM THE PARK WAS NAMED. 1923.'; it is noticeable that the spelling of the name is slightly different. An interpretation panel provides historic information of the park. Located at the waterfront to the north is the Bundaberg Surf Life Saving Club house, a two-storey brick building with gable roof and verandah overlooking the beach and ocean. The former skating rink is a short distance to the northwest and consists of a rectangular concreted area with steel rails and a shelter structure on the western side.

Garretts Way traverses the western part of the park, which comprises a mostly cleared grassed area west of the road and a partially cleared area in the east.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	23/10/2014		

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Nielson Park is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history, as part of the original Barolin Station, then the pasturage reserve and later the development of Bargara as a seaside resort in the early twentieth century.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Nielson Park has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history, particularly structures associated with previous attractions (for example, the roller skating rink), but also footings and material items relating to the prior use of the park as a resort and picnic destination, including the remains and location of the original concrete archway that formed the entrance to the park.
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Nielson Park has a special association with Charles Nielson, the former State member for the seat of Musgrave, as well the former Woongarra Shire Council, which set aside the reserve for the park and developed it for recreational purposes.

Location Map



Remains of former entrance gate.



Pandanus at the foreshore, looking northwest.



View to former skating rink.

References

Neville Rackemann, Bundaberg: From pioneers to prosperity, Bundaberg, Bundaberg City Council, 1992.

Nielson Park interpretation.

Other Names	Triangulation Station #17746.	
Street Address	Off Rankin Road	Childers
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	1RP158895 (Part of)	

Historical Context

The Isis Scrub was first described by Assistant-Surveyor James Charles Burnett in 1847. Burnett skirted the edge of the scrub and reached what he thought was the Boyne River for the second time, following it to the current site of Bundaberg. Burnett realised it was not in fact the Boyne and the Governor FitzRoy named the river the Burnett in the surveyor's honour. William Howard (after whom the town of Howard is named) was the first European to explore the scrub in 1863.

The Isis district became an important area for sugar cane farming and refining from the 1880s. The first blocks of land in the district were selected in the early 1870s. The first industry in the scrub was sawmilling, although pastoral stations were established around the scrub from the late 1840s. The first town in the district was Abingdon, beginning with a hotel and then a school, the latter opened in 1880. Homestead blocks were offered to selectors in the late 1870s and the blocks were progressively taken up, with demand increasing the early 1880s. More homestead areas were declared in the district to meet demand. A railway was constructed in 1887, with its terminus at Childers (which at the time of the construction of the railway was merely the line's terminus; there was as yet no town. The village of Horton was the only substantial settlement located on the line). By the early 1900s the majority of the scrub had been cleared for sugar cane farms and plantations, and the mills that processed the cane.

The Noakes family were early settlers in the Isis and James Ernest Noakes pioneered sugar cane farming in the district from 1880, on a selection that incorporates Noakes Lookout. James' son, Edward Percival (Percy), continued management of the farm and expanded the family's land holdings. Percy was involved in local government, serving as Chairman of the Isis Shire Council from 1939 to 1949. He also was a director of the Isis Central Sugar Mill.

Noakes Lookout gained popularity as a local 'beauty spot' and featured on the itinerary for visiting dignitaries. The Isis branch of the RACQ supported improved access to the lookout as early as 1937 and in 1938 voted to contribute half of the cost of improving the road leading to Noakes' Lookout. In 1949, the road appears to have been in need of repairs again, as the Childers and District Chamber of Commerce suggested to council to improve access to the lookout 'for the benefit of sightseers, as an excellent panoramic view is to be obtained from that site'. Isis Shire Council resolved in late 1947 to erect signposts directing tourists to Noakes' Lookout.

Helen (Betty) Noakes, daughter of Percy, wrote an illustrated children's book in 1942 inspired by her time growing-up on the family farm. She describes the view from the lookout in her book: 'Sugar Cane Fields stretching like a bright patchwork quilt far below; there would be fields of all the shades of green imaginable, criss-crossed by ploughed ones of pink, and grey, and red, and rusty brown, all seeming to be playing hide and seek with little laughing roads and lantana thickets and patches of nobbley tree-tops'.

During World War II, the Childers community held 'Chop Parties' at the lookout to support the war effort and community singing events were also conducted, aided by piano music (the instrument having been carted up the hill on the back of a truck). Soldiers stationed at the Recreation Grounds in Childers also used the ascent to the lookout for marching practice. Other features included a small shelter and a water tank, which are no longer extant. The site is also known as Triangulation Station PSM43570 (#17745) and a marker was installed on 1 March 1958.

The history of Noakes Lookout is ingrained in the personal memories of descendants of the Noakes family and members of the Childers community. The passionate and detailed community support shown in the submission for inclusion in the local heritage register underpins the importance Noakes Lookout has for the community.

Physical Description

Noakes Lookout is located on top of a hill in rugged bushland north of Childers. Access to the site is via Rankin Road, followed by an unnamed track past a former quarry. The area is dominated by dramatic boulder formations.

The hill top is cleared and flattened. The surrounding area is generally overgrown with grass, shrubs and trees, preventing an otherwise spectacular 360 degree view across the low-lying landscape.

A circular metal plaque inscribed with 'AUSTRALIAN SURVEY CORPS • TRIANGULATION STATION' around a central triangle and set in a concrete base is located towards the edge of the clearing. Close by is a tree stump marked with the letters 'A' and 'S' underneath a triangle.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	Noakes Lookout is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance. It provides a wonderful view of the surrounding countryside, which is covered in sugar cane - a view captured poetically in Helen Noakes' children's book published in 1942.

G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	Noakes Lookout has a special association with the Childers community. It has been a prominent landmark used for recreational purposes since at least the 1930s and the importance placed on the lookout (reflected in recent submissions for the Bundaberg Region heritage study) demonstrates the association remains very strong in the community.

H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Noakes Lookout has a special association with the Noakes family, which was a prominent family of cane farmers in the Childers district, and also heavily involved in the local community and politics.

Location Map



View from lookout.



Close-up of trigulation station marker.



View of cleared lookout site.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	29/10/2014

References

B Santacaterina, Isis District Historical Society, Submission to Bundaberg Regional Council regarding inclusion of former Noakes' Lookout, 25/11/2014.

B.W. O'Neill, Taming the Isis, Childers, Isis Shire Council, 1987.

Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Survey Control Mark Sketch Plan and Report, created 12 November 2014.

DP Bunn, Submission to Bundaberg Regional Council regarding inclusion of former Noakes' Lookout, 25/11/2014.

Helen Noakes, Moon Magic, Australian Publishing Company, Sydney, 1942.

Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 1 October 1940.

Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 13 August 1937 and 7 July 1938.

Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 24 September 1947.

Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 25 July 1942.

Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 29 March 1949.

R Scott, Letter in support of DP Bunn, no date.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	28 Station Street	Bundaberg North
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	(E: 432753 N: 7250474), (E: 432754 N: 7250499), (E: 432877 N: 7250507), (E: 432929 N: 7250483), (E: 432981 N: 7250497), (E: 433043 N: 7250503), (E: 433045 N: 7250515)	

Historical Context

Bundaberg was established in the late 1860s. The Burnett River was identified by John Charles Burnett (after which was it named) during his exploration of the Wide Bay and Burnett regions in 1847. Pastoral stations were established throughout the Wide Bay and Burnett in the late 1840s through to the 1860s, including stations such as Gin Gin, Walla, Bingera, Electra, Monduran and Tantitha. The stations were initially stocked with sheep, but progressively were replaced with cattle. When prices were low, or there was an oversupply of stock (particularly in the 1860s), the cattle were rendered to produce tallow. A boiling down works was established in Baffle Creek to render the stock from the stations. John and Gavin Steuart secured a contract to provide the works with timber for tallow casks. The Steuarts established a camp in North Bundaberg in 1866 and erected a sawmill in the following year. Interest in the settlement grew rapidly and a town was surveyed on the southern bank of the Burnett River in 1868 on the site of the present day city.

Timber was the industry that acted as a catalyst for the creation of a European settlement. However, it was sugar that came to define the history of Bundaberg and the surrounding region. Sugar cane was planted in the 1870s and the first commercial sugar mill, located at Millbank (west of the city on the southern bank of the Burnett), began operating in 1872. The industry was thriving by the 1880s, with major mills such as Millaquin and Fairymead processing cane juice from cane plantations and farms with their own juice mills and located throughout the region, but particularly in land formerly occupied by the Woongarra, Bingera and Gooburrum scrubs. From its early years, the industry relied on South Sea Islander labour (referred to as ‘Kanakas’ at the time) and later workers from Sri Lanka (then Ceylon). A rum distillery was established at Millaquin sugar mill in 1888, later known as the Bundaberg Rum Distillery. Bundaberg also developed a foundry and engineering industry to support the sugar and juice mills, and the copper mines at Mount Perry. The first local government, the Bundaberg Divisional Board, was gazetted in 1880.

The importance of Bundaberg was further strengthened when it became the port for the Mount Perry copper mine, with a railway from Mount Perry to North Bundaberg constructed in 1884. Calls for the railway were made as early as 1872; the mine had recently opened, but there was only a rudimentary road connecting the mine to Bundaberg. The road, and later the railway, ended in North Bundaberg, as there was no traffic bridge to the southern bank. Consequently, the first wharves were constructed on the north bank and when the railway station was constructed it was called the Bundaberg railway station, because it was at the time the only railway station in the town. Fierce competition emerged between Bundaberg and Maryborough – well-established as a port by this time – to secure the railway. Bundaberg was ultimately successful, but ironically the output of the copper mine declined almost as soon as the railway was completed. The location of the station was in proximity to the site of the Steuart’s first camp in the district in 1866.

The line proved useful despite the decline in copper production at Mount Perry. For example, the Bingera Sugar Mill (1885) utilised the line for the transport of sugar, along with timber and agricultural produce from the districts along its length. A series of lines also connected the railway to the Waterview sawmill (b1868) and sugar mill (b1879) via Perry Street in 1893. This connection also increased the traffic on the line.

The Bundaberg-Mount Perry railway line continued to operate through to the second half of the twentieth century. However, by the mid-twentieth century there was insufficient traffic to justify the continued operation of the line. The first section of the line closed in 1960, between Mount Perry and Tirroan and the entire line ceased operations in 1964, with the North Bundaberg station closing in 1986. The station was later converted into a railway museum, with elements of other defunct railway stations within and outside the region brought to the site.

Physical Description

The North Bundaberg Railway Station occupies a long narrow site bordered by the railway line to the south and mature trees on the northern and western perimeters, including native vegetation and also a large mango tree. Access is via Station Street from the east.

Currently, the complex houses the Railway Museum and includes a number of typical timber and tin structures with gable roof consistent with the standard Queensland Rail design from the period of construction, namely the station building including the ticket office, refreshment room and amenities. The station building consists of a low set weatherboard clad timber structure on stumps with corrugated iron clad gable roof. The main entrance is from the northern side via stairs leading onto a small landing, covered by a gable. The building features a number of sash windows, some with window hood. The platform, joining onto the station building on the southern side and accessed via a number of doors with fanlights, is covered by an awning incorporated under the main roof and supported by timber posts with timber brackets. A small amenities extension with similar features as the main building is attached at the eastern side.

Additional structures include the former Many Peaks QGR/QR cream shed, a small timber structure with loading area on

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The North Bundaberg Railway Station is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region’s history, particularly the establishment of railways as an important catalyst for the economic development of the region. The North Bundaberg station was the terminus for the Bundaberg-Mount Perry Railway in the 1880s, the first railway in the region. The Station also represents the fact that North Bundaberg was the terminus of the first railway and the importance of the north bank of the Burnett River in the early history and development of Bundaberg.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The North Bundaberg Railway Station is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of Queensland Rail railway stations built to a standard design in the early twentieth century.

Location Map



View to railway station and signal cabin from the south.



View to main entrance on the northern elevation and annex on the eastern elevation.



Close-up of platform awning.

stumps with a gable roof, and the Lowmead signal cabin, a small weatherboard clad timber building on a concrete block base, also with gable roof, featuring a panel of windows wrapping around three sides. A large open shed structure located at the front of the complex protects one of the museums exhibits. At the rear are a large covered workshop area and smaller sheds. The museum also comprises a large number of various movable railway heritage items, including wagons, tools, documents and photos as well as uniforms.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	23/10/2014		

References	
Janette Nolan, Bundaberg: History and people, Brisbane, University of Queensland Press, 1978.	
John Kerr, Southern Sugar Saga: A history of the sugar industry in the Bundaberg district, Bundaberg, Bundaberg Sugar Company Limited, 1983.	
JY Walker, History of Bundaberg: Typical Queensland agricultural settlement, Bundaberg, WC Aiken, 1890.	
Kerr, J, 1990, Triumph of the Narrow Gauge – A History of Queensland Railways, Boolarong Publications, Brisbane.	
Neville Rackemann, Bundaberg: From pioneers to prosperity, Bundaberg, Bundaberg City Council, 1992.	

Other Names	Burnett Heads Lighthouse	
Street Address	19 Zunker Street	Burnett Heads
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	(E: 434051 N: 7248679), (E: 434054 N: 7248672), (E: 434055 N: 7248681), (E: 434059 N: 7248674)	

Historical Context

With the settlement of Bundaberg in 1867, river traffic plying cargo for the growing district prompted the need for navigational and piloting services. Joseph Hughes was appointed Harbour Master, Police Magistrate and Chief of Customs at Bundaberg on 22 June 1871 by the Department of Ports and Marinas.

The Pilot Station Reserve at South Head, Burnett Heads was established with Thomas Clark appointed Pilot. Thomas, along with his boat crew, was responsible for establishing and maintaining navigational aids. Lighting at the mouth of the river was to be exhibited each night. Tents sufficed until cottages, along with other infrastructure, were erected to house them comfortably at South Head. The Lady Bowen was the first vessel Pilot Clark brought up to the Wharves, which were located in the town reach of the Burnett River.

Made of timber in a hexagonal shape, the Old Burnett Heads Lighthouse is 22 feet 6 inches high (approx. 6.8 metres). The lighthouse was relocated from Cowan Cowan Point on Moreton Island in 1873 and is one of the few timber clad hexagonal lighthouses constructed to this design in Queensland (all in the 1860s). Remaining lighthouses of a similar construction include North Head (Bowen), Woody Island (Hervey Bay) and Cleveland.

The Queensland Government operated the lighthouse until 1916 when the Commonwealth took over responsibility. Originally the lamp burnt China (vegetable) oil (all Australian lighthouses used vegetable oil until the later nineteenth century). However, shortly after the lighthouse was relocated from Cowan Cowan to Burnett Heads in 1873, the lamp was converted to kerosene operation. In 1932, the fuel for the light was converted from kerosene to acetylene gas, which burnt brighter and cleaner.

The telegraph line from Bundaberg was completed in January 1875, thus enabling the Pilot to inform Bundaberg of incoming ships and weather reports.

The lighthouse was manned until a new lighthouse- a taller structure powered by electricity- was built, as prior to technological advances keepers had to ensure that the light stayed lit and bright 24 hours a day.

The Old Burnett Heads Lighthouse was relocated in 1972 to Lighthouse Park through a joint project between the Burnett Heads Progress Association and the Bundaberg Historical Museum Society. It was officially opened by the Queensland National Trust and a plaque in memory of Jack Strathdee, a life member of the Historical and Museum Society, the Progress Association and Woongarra Shire Councillor, was erected after his death in 1986. The Strathdee family had tended to navigational beacons in the Burnett River for approximately 60 years.

Physical Description

The Old Burnett Heads Lighthouse is set within Lighthouse Park in Burnett Heads and consists of a timber-framed, hexagonal, tapering weatherboard tower, with glazed top panels capped by a metal dome roof. The lighthouse is set upon a concrete base; it is not the original base, which remains in situ in the original location of the lighthouse. A narrow deck walkway, with pipe rail and mesh balustrading surround the upper level.

External boarding is painted white with a notable chamfered lower edge. Timber stops, full height between each face, are round-edged. A timber boarded door opens at ground level, capped with a curved red iron roof. Small single paned glazed windows with timber sills, six (6) in number, appear at first and second levels, in the adjacent faces on either side of the entry and the opposite northern face.

The interior is painted white. The cross-braced timber framing divides into three above-ground levels of timber decking, connected by a ladder.

At the top level six (6) clear glazed panels with horizontal white timber boarded base are supported by timber brackets connected to the base of the support trusses for the upper deck. Under the sill in the northern face, a painted timber hatch opens on to the boarded walkway.

The deck hardware enclosure houses the light hardware with remnants of acetylene gas connectors throughout the structure to the ground floor and remaining telegraph line and communication connections atop the red painted dome roof.

From the upper deck of the Old Burnett Heads Lighthouse, the new Burnett Heads Lighthouse can be viewed to the east. The original concrete slab on which the structure originally sat has been retained adjacent to the new lighthouse.

Several plaques and historical information have been erected, including a plaque above the lighthouse entrance which

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Old Burnett Heads Lighthouse demonstrates an important part of the Bundaberg Region's history, being the first and only lighthouse to have operated in the region up until its decommissioning, replacement and eventual relocation in 1972. The lighthouse plays an integral part in demonstrating the establishment of maritime navigational aids along the Queensland coast and reflects the growth and development of Bundaberg, Burnett Heads and maritime services on the Burnett River.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	As Burnett Heads is the only light station location in the Bundaberg Region, it demonstrates extremely rare aspects of the Bundaberg Region's cultural heritage. It is one of the few extant polygonal, timber-structured, timber-clad 19th century lighthouses of its type in Queensland.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Old Burnett Heads Lighthouse has a special association with the local community of Burnett Heads, given its history and the nature of the place as a landmark for the township.

Location Map



View of lighthouse and setting.



View to south-west.

was unveiled in October, 1986 in honour of Jack Strathdee.

(Note: the acetylene burner and prisms were removed from the old lighthouse as they were not original parts; older style lights from old apparatus at the Combruyo Point Light which were more in keeping with the period the lighthouse was originally built were installed. The original acetylene burner used in the lighthouse is kept encased in the lobby at the Bundaberg Regional Council Bargara Service Centre.)

Integrity	Poor	Condition	Fair
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	20/12/2012		

References	
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System, Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 600772, 'Cleveland Lighthouse (former)'.	
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System, Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 601712, 'Sandy Cape Lighthouse'.	
Marge Kidd, Burnett Heads Heritage Trail: Oaks Beach to the Lighthouses, Queensland Government Regional Arts Development Fun, Burnett Shire Council and Classic Design and Print, Bundaberg, 2006.	
Peta Browne, Local History Feature: Historic Burnett Heads Lighthouse, Bundaberg Regional Council, Bundaberg, 2009.	

Other Names	Barolin Pastoral Station, Barolin Pastoral Reserve	
Street Address	605 Bargara Road, Mon Repos Road and Potter Road	Mon Repos
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	12SP225498	

Historical Context

The “Barolin” station selection - Barolin being an aboriginal name for kangaroo - was a tract of land stretching between the Elliott and Burnett Rivers taken up as a pastoral selection in the 1850s. Following the 1868 Crown Land Alienation Act, one block of 1200 acres (486 Hectares) which became known as the 1200 Acre Pasturage Reserve, was reserved for pasturage and placed under the control and management of the Board for the Division of Barolin in 1880. It was later placed under the control of the Woongarra Divisional Board. A pound keeper was employed and farmers, butchers and residents put stock on the reserve on agistment. The reserve was also used for recreational purposes such as picnicking and bird watching. From the 1890s to the present, several allotments have been excised from the reserve including:

- 50 acres for the Post and Telegraph Department for the purpose of the Mon Repos Cable Station in 1893;
- 1560 acres for Neilson park reserve in 1912;
- Bargara State School in 1957;
- a reserve for quarry purposes with stone crusher (which later became a local government reserve for sanitary landfill purposes in the 1960s); and
- the Bundaberg Girl Guides association special lease and camping area in 1963.

The Woongarra Railway, from the Bundaberg-Millaquin branch line to Pemberton, was opened in 1912 and ran through the pasturage reserve. The line ran from Mon Repos through to Nielson Park, Bargara, Windermere and Pemberton. The train carried goods, sugar cane and passengers, including those on weekend excursions to Neilson Park and Bargara. The section between Qunaba and Pemberton eventually became economically unviable and it was closed in May 1948.

Physical Description

The Barolin Reserve is a reserve for pasturage purposes bound by Potters Road, Mon Repos Road, Bargara Road and the Nielsen Park reserve, which consists of a 312 hectare area of scrubland, including areas of melaleuca, swamp and other native vegetation. A former railway line traverses the reserve, evidenced by bridge abutments and corridor embankments. A number of drainage channels also pass through the site, one being named Cablehouse Creek. Several concrete water troughs are also located on the site and evidence of cattle dips appears to be evident. A feeding shed is situated adjacent to the landfill site. Timber and concrete pound enclosure structures remain on the Bargara Road frontage of the reserve, as do stables and sheds. Gravel walking tracks have been formalised through the reserve which link the Bargara Road entrance to Davidson Street and the Turtle Trail. There is no evidence remaining of a fettler’s camp adjacent to Cablehouse Creek.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	18/10/2013		

References

Lynette Costigan, History of the Pasturage Reserve - Pasturage Reserve Management Plan - Supporting Information, 1995.
 Woods Bagot Pty Ltd, Burnett Shire Cultural Heritage Study, Volume 3 - Schedule of Places Ref BUR 07, 1996.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Barolin Reserve, reserved for pasturage in 1879, is significant in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the Bundaberg Region’s history as it illustrates the pattern and nature of pastoral settlement in the district. The Barolin Reserve provides evidence of a vast pastoral station that extended from the Elliott River to the Burnett River east of the Woongarra Scrub (see other evidence Barolin Homestead).

Location Map



Barolin Reserve recreational walking trail adjacent to Cablehouse Creek, view to northeast.



Entrance to reserve from Bargara Road.



Evidence of former railway abutments in Cablehouse Creek.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	1021B Elliott Heads Road	Innes Park
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	12SP228739 (part of)	

Historical Context

Bundaberg was established in the late 1860s. The Burnett River was identified by John Charles Burnett (after which was it named) during his exploration of the Wide Bay and Burnett region in 1847. Pastoral stations were established throughout the Wide Bay and Burnett in the late 1840s through to the 1860s, including stations such as Gin Gin, Walla, Bingera, Electra, Monduran and Tantitha. The stations were initially stocked with sheep, then cattle. When prices were low, or there was an oversupply of stock, the cattle were rendered to produce tallow. A boiling down works was established on Baffle Creek to render the stock from the stations. John and Gavin Steuart secured a contract to provide the works with timber for tallow casks. The Steuarts established a camp in North Bundaberg in 1866 and erected a sawmill the following year. Interest in the settlement grew rapidly and a town was surveyed on the southern bank of the Burnett River in 1868 on the site of the present day city.

Although the timber industry stimulated the development of Bundaberg, it was the sugar industry that ensured its prosperity and identity. The first sugar mill established in Bundaberg was Millbank by Richard Palmer, which produced its first commercial sugar in 1872. The Steuarts constructed a small mill in 1875, but their cane was affected by 'rust' disease and the mill soon closed; the Steuarts, insolvent, left Bundaberg and moved to North Queensland, thus ending their involvement in the history of Bundaberg (although the mill continued under the name of Woondooma). Four other mills were opened by 1880: Sharon, also established by Palmer; Waterview by Samuel Johnston, who also operated the first commercially successful sawmill in Bundaberg, and Branyan and Cuba.

The Millaquin Sugar Mill was established by Robert Cran in 1880. Cran, along with Robert Tooth, erected a sugar mill at Yengarie, near Maryborough, producing its first sugar in 1868. The farmers of the Woongarra Scrub convinced Cran to establish a juice refinery in Bundaberg. Cran proceeded with the erection of the refinery and it was seen by the local populace as a significant investment, particularly as the colony was in the grip of a sugar boom at that time. The refinery processed juice piped from the Woongarra district, or punted along the river (the only exception to the pipe/punt system was the transport of juice from the Fairymead juice mill; the mill owners constructed a tramway, the first in the district). The impact of the refinery was substantial: by the second year of operation, the refinery produced a fifth of Queensland's sugar, up from 3% for the entire Bundaberg region in 1882. Cran went on to purchase the Doolbi Juice Mill in the Isis district.

The sugar boom led to the creation of dozens of juice and sugar mills throughout the region, in Bundaberg and Childers, in the 1880s and 1890s, in particular in the Woongarra district. One of these was Pemberton, located in the Woongarra district. The Pemberton mill was established by WN Keyes and began crushing in 1885 – the cane was sourced from Keyes' plantation and from the adjoining 'Glenmorris' plantation. Keyes sold the mill to William Davidson and Frederic Buss. Buss became a major figure in the sugar and retail industries in the Bundaberg region; he owned interests in a number of other sugar and juice mills, as well as retail interests (most prominently Buss & Turner). He was a member of the Bundaberg Municipal Council in the 1890s and donated £500 to street planting in Bundaberg's central business district. Buss Park in Bundaberg is named for the Buss family.

The Pemberton Sugar Mill was producing raw sugar by the early 1900s, one of only handful of mills in the Woongarra district to do so (the others were Ashfield, Mon Repos, Spring Hill and Windermere). By producing raw sugar, these mills were affecting Millaquin's juice supply. By this stage Millaquin was owned by the Queensland National Bank; in an effort to curb competition, it purchased Mon Repos, renaming it Qunaba after the first two letters of each word in the bank's title. Pemberton, and other mills in the Woongarra district, benefited from the construction of the Woongarra Railway in 1911, a project initiated by the Woongarra Shire Council. The railway began at Millaquin, then passed by Qunaba, Windermere and terminated at Pemberton, with a stop at 'Sandhills', the early name for Bargara. The railway established that Pemberton was the most southerly of the sugar mills in the Woongarra in this period. The Council believed that the railway would support the sugar industry in the local government area – its primary industry.

Despite the railway, the mill was sold in 1914. Increased labour costs (especially after South Sea Islanders were deported in the early 1900s) and competition from larger mills forced the closure of the other mills in the Woongarra, as well throughout the Bundaberg district. This process contributed to the consolidation of the larger mills in the region; Millaquin had already purchased Qunaba; Bingera by this stage was one of the last mills operating in the Kolan district; and the number of mills in the Childers district was already declining, with the Isis Central mill the sole mill by 1932. Millaquin was a ready buyer for the mill and the surrounding plantation. Indeed, the company was only interested in the plantation, as the railway made it an attractive purchase; the mill was dismantled. By this time Millaquin owned Qunaba and the other mills in the Woongarra had steadily closed. With the purchase of Pemberton, Millaquin now completely controlled the sugar industry in the Woongarra.

Physical Description

The Pemberton Sugar Mill site is located on the eastern side of Elliot Heads Road. Surface remains are evident near the

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Pemberton Sugar Mill site is important in demonstrating the pattern and evolution of the region's history. The establishment of the mill in the 1880s was part of the 'sugar boom' in the Bundaberg region in that decade, especially in the Woongarra district where the majority of the mills were erected. The termination of the Woongarra railway branch at Pemberton marked the mill as the most southerly of the Woongarra mills and an integral part of the Shire Council's plans to support the sugar industry in its local government area. When Millaquin purchased the mill and plantation in 1914, the company controlled all of the Woongarra district, ensuring Pemberton was, symbolically, the end of the small, independent mills in the Woongarra. This reflected the increasing consolidation of the larger mills as economies of scale meant fewer mills could operate profitably in the region.

C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Pemberton Sugar Mill site has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history. This potential includes archaeological material and landscape modifications associated with the operation of the mill since the 1880s. Examples of potential include, but are not limited to, water infrastructure such as drainage, irrigation schemes and dams, evidence of former mill buildings and related structures such as barracks, administration and laboratories and general use of the site related to sugar production over a 130 year period.

Location Map



View east from Elliott Heads Road.



Close-up of remains.



John Oxley Library, File#2395885. Caption: 'Crushing mill, Pemberton Grange sugar plantation, Bundaberg district, 1898'.

boundary fence of a newly established subdivided lot, under and around a large mature tree surrounded by a rock garden. Remnants include concrete slabs, footings and machinery bases as well as corrugated iron sheeting. The site has a high archaeological potential to contain important evidence of the prior use of the site as a juice mill.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	4/12/2015

References	
Janette Nolan, Bundaberg: History and people, Brisbane, University of Queensland Press, 1978.	
John Kerr, Southern Sugar Saga: A history of the sugar industry in the Bundaberg district, Bundaberg, Bundaberg Sugar Company Limited, 1983.	
JY Walker, History of Bundaberg: Typical Queensland agricultural settlement, Bundaberg, WC Aiken, 1890.	
Neville Rackemann, Bundaberg: From pioneers to prosperity, Bundaberg, Bundaberg City Council, 1992.	

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Pine Creek Road and 1 Haylocks Road	Pine Creek
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	3RP905909	

Historical Context

Pine Creek’s history extends back to the earliest European settlement of Bundaberg. The tall stands of pine that lined the creek – hence its name – attracted timber getters seeking timber for the sawmills established on the north bank of the Burnett River in the late 1860s. The timber was cut and then snigged to the creek, where it was rafted to the sawmills and then exported, primarily to Maryborough. A sawmill was eventually established in the district, in 1922; it operated until it was destroyed by fire in the late 1940s.

It is unclear precisely when the first settlers arrived in the district, but it appears to have been in the 1890s. At this time the district was relatively isolated; the road to Bundaberg was little more than a bush track and it was some distance from the nearest sugar mills. The selectors turned to small cropping, for example maize, potatoes and pumpkins, and ran cattle. In the early twentieth century, the Bingera sugar mill opened a plantation in the district; a tram bridge was constructed over the Burnett River, connecting it with the mill. The selectors began to plant sugar cane now that they had access to the mill. Interestingly, coal was discovered in the area in the 1890s and it was mined and supplied to the Bingera sugar mill.

The Pine Creek Hall was opened in 1922 and it cost £180 to build. At this time, Pine Creek was a part of the Woongarra Shire; it was originally part of the Barolin Divisional Board (later Shire), but the Barolin Shire was absorbed by Woongarra Shire by 1917.

Physical Description

Pine Creek Hall is set on the north-eastern boundary of a rectangular lot of approximately 1.2 hectares south of the Pine Creek, on the intersection of Haylocks, Pine Creek and Matts Roads. Only the north-eastern section of the sloping site is cleared; the remainder is covered with bushland. A small rectangular lot on the north-western boundary, excised from the site, contains the Givelda Rural Fire Brigade.

The weatherboard clad timber structure rests on concrete stumps of varying heights to level out the terrain and features a corrugated iron clad gable roof. Spanning the entire front and facing Pine Creek Road is an enclosed verandah integrated under the main roof. The main entrance is to the left via concrete steps leading onto a porch and then through double timber doors. The porch is flanked by an enclosed annex on either side with access from the porch. A corrugated iron clad skillion roof covers this section. In total there are six casement windows at the front. There is a small window at the front and a box office window at the side of the right annex and an elongated window on the left annex. The western elevation features four casement windows with window hoods, while the eastern elevation shows three casement windows with hoods and a former door opening, now boarded up. Double timber doors accessed via some timber steps are located in the centre of the rear elevation and are flanked by three sash windows with curved metal hood either side. A large watertank is located on the south-eastern corner. A toilet building constructed of concrete blocks is situated near the western side.

According to the Queensland War Memorial Register there are three Honour Boards located in the hall commemorating the individuals of Pine Creek who served and in some cases lost their lives in WWI, WWII and the Malayan and Korean conflict.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	Queensland War Memorial Register		
Inspection Date	21/10/2014		

References

Centre for the Government of Queensland, University of Queensland, 'Queensland Places: Woongarra Shire', accessed 15 November 2014, <<http://www.queenslandplaces.com.au/woongarra-shire>>

Neville Rackemann, Bundaberg: From pioneers to prosperity, Bundaberg, Bundaberg City Council, 1992.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	Pine Creek Hall is important in demonstrating evolution of the region’s history. The hall reflects the closer settlement of the Pine Creek district and its growing population at the time the hall was constructed, stimulated in particular by the proximity of the Bingera sugar mill and the construction by the mill of a tramway across the Burnett River into the Pine Creek area to its plantation there. The hall also demonstrates the pattern of the region's history, particularly the establishment of community halls in rural communities as focal point for social and cultural activities.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Pine Creek Hall is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of community halls in the region constructed in the early 1900s, particularly the extensive use of timber and features such as a ticket office and a large internal space used for dances and other events.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	Pine Creek Hall has a special association with the Pine Creek community as a focal point for social and cultural activities in the Pine Creek district.

Location Map



View of hall and setting from Pine Creek Road.



Main entrance area.



Rear elevation.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Off Hope Street	Bundaberg
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	122SP215848	

Historical Context

Bundaberg was established in the late 1860s. The Burnett River was identified by John Charles Burnett (after which was it named) during his exploration of the Wide Bay and Burnett regions in 1847. Pastoral stations were established throughout the Wide Bay and Burnett in the late 1840s through to the 1860s, including stations such as Gin Gin, Walla, Bingera, Electra, Monduran and Tantitha. The stations were initially stocked with sheep, but progressively were replaced with cattle. When prices were low, or there was an oversupply of stock (particularly in the 1860s), the cattle were rendered to produce tallow. A boiling down works was established in Baffle Creek to render the stock from the stations. John and Gavin Steuart secured a contract to provide the works with timber for tallow casks. The Steuarts established a camp in North Bundaberg in 1866 and erected a sawmill in the following year. Interest in the settlement grew rapidly and a town was surveyed on the southern bank of the Burnett River in 1868 on the site of the present day city.

Timber was the industry that acted as a catalyst for the creation of a European settlement. However, it was sugar that came to define the history of Bundaberg and the surrounding region. Sugar cane was planted in the 1870s and the first commercial sugar mill, located at Millbank (west of the city on the southern bank of the Burnett), began operating in 1872. The industry was thriving by the 1880s, with major mills such as Millaquin and Fairymead processing cane juice from cane plantations and farms with their own juice mills and located throughout the region, but particularly in land formerly occupied by the Woongarra, Bingera and Gooburrum scrubs. From its early years, the industry relied on South Sea Islander labour (referred to as 'Kanakas' at the time) and later workers from Sri Lanka (then Ceylon). The importance of Bundaberg was further strengthened when it became the port for the Mount Perry copper mine, with a railway from Mount Perry to North Bundaberg constructed in 1884 (although a rudimentary road existed from the early 1870s). A rum distillery was established at Millaquin sugar mill in 1888, later known as the Bundaberg Rum Distillery. Bundaberg also developed a foundry and engineering industry to support the sugar and juice mills, and the copper mines at Mount Perry. The first local government, the Bundaberg Divisional Board, was gazetted in 1880.

A reserve for the botanic gardens was created in the late 1870s or 1880 (certainly no later, as it was reported in 1880 that the site of the new hospital adjoined the Botanic Gardens Reserve). A Botanic Gardens Trust was established and in 1885 the reserve was fenced and gates installed. The trustees then determined to clear ten acres of the site, leaving 'presentable indigenous trees' and removing the rest. Paths were also created, the purpose to create a 'park-like' effect. A caretaker was appointed in 1885. A tender was let for the erection of a head gardener's lodge in 1887 and also the construction of a dam for irrigation purposes. The head gardener appears to have been a Mr Murchie, who was recommended by the head gardener of the Brisbane Botanical Gardens, indicating that the trustees took the idea of the gardens quite seriously.

The Trust received a stipend from the colonial government, but this was withdrawn in 1894. The Trust was transferred to the Bundaberg Council, and plans were made to improve the gardens. The highest priority was tidying up the reserve; paths were overgrown with weeds and grass, the grass was left to grow and the garden beds required attention (indeed it was noted that it looked more like an agistment paddock than a botanic gardens at this time). The work was promptly undertaken and in 1895 the gardens were reopened and it was remarked in the press that the gardens presented 'a glimpse of old times come again'. Earlier, rudimentary bridges over creeks had also been replaced with sturdy sawn hardwood. The entire scene was 'a very forcible reminder of the better days of Bundaberg when ... people disported themselves on Sundays and holidays by the banks of the Burnett'.

There is evidence that work was undertaken in the mid-1970s that compromised the native habitat that had been retained in the 1880s, particularly the planting of palms and other trees.

Physical Description

Queens Park is located on the southern bank of the Burnett River, a short distance to the west of the Bundaberg Business District. The park borders onto the Bundaberg Base Hospital grounds in the southeast, Garden Street and Hope Street in the southwest and farmland in the west. O'Connell Creek traverses the south-eastern section. The reserve encompasses 19 hectares of mainly remnant rainforest vegetation, as well as mangroves on the creek banks. Identification signs give details on some of the represented species. Access is via number of sealed roads and pathways and there are picnic areas, BBQ facilities, seats and a children's playground provided in the park.

An information panel at the entrance from Hope Street gives details about the flora and fauna as well as the history of the park.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Queens Park is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history, particularly the establishment of Bundaberg as a major settlement in the region, which is reflected in the decision to establish botanic gardens, an indication of the ambitions of the town's community.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Queens Park demonstrates endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage, particularly a selection of trees that predate European settlement, reflecting on a small scale the flora and landscape of Bundaberg before the 1860s.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Queens Park has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history, particularly flora present at the time the place was settled by Europeans in the 1860s. The network of paths may also yield information about the early layout of the botanic gardens when it was established.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	Queens Park is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance, as a pleasing garden located on the bank of the Burnett River and in close proximity to the central business district, and designed to encourage the health and wellbeing of the town's (and later, city's) residents.

Location Map



Information panel.



View across O'Connell Creek from the southeast.



View across the south-eastern section looking north.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	21/10/2014		

References			
Bundaberg Genealogical Association Inc, Bundaberg – A History from the Newspapers – 1862-1903 –Volume 1, Bundaberg, Bundaberg Genealogical Association Inc, 2009.			
Bundaberg Regional Council, Queens Park Interpretation panel.			

Other Names	Qunaba House, Payne Butler Lang Solicitors Offices	
Street Address	Corner Quay Street and 2 Targo Street	Bundaberg Central
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	108B1582	

Historical Context

Bundaberg was established in the late 1860s. The Burnett River was identified by John Charles Burnett (after which was it named) during his exploration of the Wide Bay and Burnett regions in 1847. Pastoral stations were established throughout the Wide Bay and Burnett in the late 1840s through to the 1860s, including stations such as Gin Gin, Walla, Bingera, Electra, Monduran and Tantitha. The stations were initially stocked with sheep, but progressively were replaced with cattle. When prices were low, or there was an oversupply of stock (particularly in the 1860s), the cattle were rendered to produce tallow. A boiling down works was established in Baffle Creek to render the stock from the stations. John and Gavin Steuart secured a contract to provide the works with timber for tallow casks. The Steuarts established a camp in North Bundaberg in 1866 and erected a sawmill in the following year. Interest in the settlement grew rapidly and a town was surveyed on the southern bank of the Burnett River in 1868 on the site of the present day city.

Timber was the industry that acted as a catalyst for the creation of a European settlement. However, it was sugar that came to define the history of Bundaberg and the surrounding region. Sugar cane was planted in the 1870s and the first commercial sugar mill, located at Millbank (west of the city on the southern bank of the Burnett), began operating in 1872. The industry was thriving by the 1880s, with major mills such as Millaquin and Fairymead processing cane juice from cane plantations and farms with their own juice mills and located throughout the region, but particularly in land formerly occupied by the Woongarra, Bingera and Gooburrum scrubs. From its early years, the industry relied on South Sea Islander labour (referred to as 'Kanakas' at the time) and later workers from Sri Lanka (then Ceylon). The importance of Bundaberg was further strengthened when it became the port for the Mount Perry copper mine, with a railway from Mount Perry to North Bundaberg constructed in 1884 (although a rudimentary road existed from the early 1870s). A rum distillery was established at Millaquin sugar mill in 1888, later known as the Bundaberg Rum Distillery. Bundaberg also developed a foundry and engineering industry to support the sugar and juice mills, and the copper mines at Mount Perry. The first local government, the Bundaberg Divisional Board, was gazetted in 1880.

The Queensland National Bank was the third bank to erect premises in Bundaberg, the first two consisting of the Bank of New South Wales and the Commercial Bank. The former Queensland National Bank is the second Queensland National Bank building in Bundaberg, and it was erected in 1887. The bank was constructed on the corner of Quay and Targo Streets and designed by the prominent Queensland architect, FDG Stanley. There were several banks on Quay Street, along with the wharves, Customs House, Lands Office and the 'Polynesian Immigration Offices'; thus the Queensland National Bank formed an intrinsic part of the financial and government facilities in the town.

The Queensland National Bank was a prominent institution in the sugar industry in Bundaberg, becoming more intimately involved in the commercial aspects of the industry than was common for other banking institutions. The bank, as mortgagee, assumed ownership of the Millaquin sugar mill in 1896 following the death of Robert Cran, along with the Doolbi and Yengari juice mills. An early and significant acquisition made by the bank was the Mon Repos plantation and mill, which was renamed Qunaba, after the first two letters in the bank's title. Waterview and Oakwood plantations were also purchased by the bank and in 1911 it formed a limited liability company called the Millaquin Sugar Company.

Physical Description

The Queensland National Bank (former) occupies a prominent corner in the Bundaberg CBD, bordered by Quay Street in the north and Targo Street in the west. The two storey rendered brick building is set directly to the boundary of the streets and features a pyramid roof with a rectangular 'widows walk' in the centre. A parapet with ornamental decorations runs along the two street frontages. There are two brick chimneys with decorative moulding, each capped with a triple barrel vent. Solar panels are fitted to the eastern side of the roof. A verandah wraps around the southern, eastern and northern elevation on ground level fronted by columns with decorative mouldings, supporting an entablature at the street frontages, and metal posts on the southern elevation. A balustrade consisting of cast iron panels is set in between the columns. On the upper level the verandah encircles the whole building and is covered by a separate corrugated iron clad roof supported by decorated metal posts and secured by a balustrade consisting of cast iron panels.

The main entrance to the building is from Targo Street via some steps through a centrally positioned arch. The arch includes decorative mouldings and is surmounted by a curved pediment displaying the inscription 'QUNABA HOUSE'. In the parapet above this section is a curved decorative tablet with the inscription 'ERECTED A 1887 D'. The inscription 'PAYNE BUTLER LANG SOLICITORS' is shown on the entablature. The Quay Street elevation shows similar design elements as the Targo Street side, apart from a less elaborate entrance section positioned to the left. The doors and sash windows on ground level have arched moulded architraves. Attached to the north-eastern corner and extending to most of this elevation is a single storey flat roofed brick extension with art deco stylised pilasters framing recessed panels with windows on the Targo Street and the east elevation.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Queensland National Bank (former) is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history, particularly the construction of substantial bank buildings located in proximity to the Bundaberg wharves, reflecting the growing importance and trade of Bundaberg in the late nineteenth century. It is also important in demonstrating the influence of the Queensland National Bank in the sugar industry in the Bundaberg region, as it developed significant commercial interests in the sugar industry, which was unusual for a bank.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Queensland National Bank (former) is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a major nineteenth century bank building, which, through its classical architecture, was designed to present an image of wealth and solidity. Its position on a prominent corner is also consistent with the preferred location of bank buildings in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Queensland National Bank (former) is important because of its aesthetic significance, as a good example of classical architectural features applied to a bank building, including substantial columns, parapet and various decorative features, with the clear intention to represent wealth and solidity to its customers and the banking competitors.
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Queensland National Bank (former) has a special association with the work of the prominent Queensland architect, FDG Stanley.

Location Map



View to western elevation from Targo Street.



View to western and southern elevation from Targo Street.



View to northern and eastern elevation from Quay Street.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	21/10/2014		

References	
Donald Watson and Judith Mackay, Queensland Architects of the 19th century: a biographical dictionary Queensland Museum, Brisbane, 1994.	
Janette Nolan, Bundaberg: History and people, Brisbane, University of Queensland Press, 1978.	
John Kerr, Southern Sugar Saga: A history of the sugar industry in the Bundaberg district, Bundaberg, Bundaberg Sugar Company Limited, 1983.	
JY Walker, History of Bundaberg: Typical Queensland agricultural settlement, Bundaberg, WC Aiken, 1890.	
Neville Rackemann, Bundaberg: From pioneers to prosperity, Bundaberg, Bundaberg City Council, 1992.	

Other Names	New Burnett Heads Lighthouse	
Street Address	Off Lighthouse Street	Burnett Heads
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	257CK938, 57SP119860	

Historical Context

With the settlement of Bundaberg in 1867, river traffic plying cargo for the growing district prompted the need for navigational and piloting services. Joseph Hughes was appointed Harbour Master, Police Magistrate and Chief of Customs at Bundaberg on 22 June 1871 by the Department of Ports and Marinas.

The Pilot Station Reserve at South Head, Burnett Heads was established with Thomas Clark appointed Pilot. Thomas, along with his boat crew, was responsible for establishing and maintaining navigational aids. Lighting at the mouth of the river was to be exhibited each night. Tents sufficed until cottages, along with other infrastructure, were erected to house them comfortably at South Head. The Lady Bowen was the first vessel Pilot Clark brought up to the Wharves, which were located in the town reach of the Burnett River.

Made of timber in a hexagonal shape, the Old Burnett Heads Lighthouse is 22 feet 6 inches high (approx. 6.8 metres). It was one of only a handful of hexagonal timber lighthouses constructed along the Queensland coast in the 1860s-70s; the design of later lighthouses was different. The Queensland Government operated the lighthouse until 1916 when the Commonwealth took over responsibility. Originally the lamp burnt China (vegetable) oil (all Australian lighthouses used vegetable oil until the later nineteenth century). However, shortly after the lighthouse was relocated from Cowan to Burnett Heads in 1873, the lamp was converted to kerosene operation. In 1932, the fuel for the light was converted from kerosene to acetylene gas, which burnt brighter and cleaner.

The telegraph line from Bundaberg was completed in January 1875, thus enabling the Pilot to inform Bundaberg of incoming ships and weather reports.

The lighthouse was manned until a new lighthouse was constructed in 1971. The new lighthouse, built using reinforced concrete, was significantly taller and powered by electricity; the light was also substantially brighter. Interestingly, the new structure, although modern in design, is painted red at its peak, reflecting the colour of the original lighthouse roof. The Old Burnett Heads Lighthouse was relocated in 1972 to Lighthouse Park, but the concrete base remains in situ.

Physical Description

The South Head Lighthouse and Pilot Reserve are located on a mostly cleared slightly sloping grassed block of around four hectares on the northern tip of Burnett Heads, bounded by Lighthouse Street in the south, South Head Parklands to the east, a path along the Burnett River to the west and the ocean to the north.

The lighthouse is set in an area surrounded by a mesh and barbed-wire fence close to the waterfront and consists of an 18 metres high square concrete structure with truncated corners and flat roof. The walls are tiled with white rectangular tiles except for a truncated corner on the south-western side that shows large rectangular panels. The upper section is rendered and painted red. A dome-shaped element is mounted on top of the roof. Access to the lighthouse is via a door on the south-eastern side. A single storey building with similar design features is located adjacent to the lighthouse. The base of the old Burnett Heads Lighthouse is situated close by and consists of a concrete base with a set of concrete steps.

Apart from the lighthouse there are a number of maritime buildings still extant towards the southern part of the Pilot Reserve including various timber sheds as well as steel and concrete block structures

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	23/10/2014		

References

- Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System, Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 600772, 'Cleveland Lighthouse (former)'.
- Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System, Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 601712, 'Sandy Cape Lighthouse'.
- M. Kidd, Burnett Heads Heritage Trail: Oaks Beach to the Lighthouses, Queensland Government Regional Arts Development Fun, Burnett Shire Council and Classic Design and Print, Bundaberg, 2006.
- Peta Browne, Local History Feature: Historic Burnett Heads Lighthouse, Bundaberg Regional Council, Bundaberg, 2009.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The South Head Lighthouse and Pilot Reserve is important in demonstrating the evolution of region's history, particularly the development of Bundaberg as a major port providing an outlet for the region's industries, including copper from the Mount Perry copper mines, timber and, in particular, sugar. This evolution is also reflected in the contrast between the remains of the original lighthouse and the new lighthouse constructed in the 1970s that is located beside it.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The South Head Lighthouse and Pilot Reserve demonstrate a rare aspect of the region's history, as it is the only location within the local government area where a lighthouse was established. Although the original lighthouse has been moved, its foundation remains intact. Moreover, there were very few of these lighthouses built in the 1860s and early 1870s to this design and of these only a few remain in situ. Therefore, any evidence of the original lighthouse is also rare.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The South Head Lighthouse and Pilot Reserve has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history, in particular evidence of the location of the original lighthouse and aspects of its construction and design reflected in the base. Its location at the mouth of the Burnett River (and that of the pilot reserve) also reinforce that the Burnett River is (and was) the port of Bundaberg.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The South Head Lighthouse and Pilot Reserve is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of lighthouses, which are important to Bundaberg and the region in its capacity as a port.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The South Head Lighthouse and Pilot Reserve is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance. Lighthouses are located in maritime locations that are typically windswept and thus evoke a strong sense of nautical themes and the romance of sea travel in the nineteenth century. The newer lighthouse also appears to have been designed to reflect the original lighthouse, particularly the red painted section near its peak, representing a pleasing attempt at visual continuation and evocation of the original lighthouse.



View of lighthouse and setting.



View to pilot reserve looking south.



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Aerodrome Road	Isis River
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	262W39995	

Historical Context

The Isis district became an important area for sugar cane farming and refining from the 1880s. The first blocks of land in the district were selected in the early 1870s. The first industry in the 'Isis scrub' was sawmilling, although pastoral stations were established around the scrub from the late 1840s. The first town in the district was Abingdon, beginning with a hotel and then a school, the latter opened in 1880. Homestead blocks were offered to selectors in the late 1870s and the blocks were progressively taken up, with demand increasing the early 1880s. More homestead areas were declared in the district to meet demand. A railway was constructed in 1887, with its terminus at Childers (which at the time of the construction of the railway was merely the line's terminus; there was as yet no town. The village of Horton was the only substantial settlement located on the line).

Settlement of the South Isis district began as early as 1872 when land in the district was first opened to selection. The cemetery was established around this time, with the earliest burials dating from 1877. Closer settlement in the South Isis district was stimulated by the construction of the railway from Maryborough to Childers in 1887. Children were admitted to the school in that year, indicating the nucleus of an existing settlement and its expansion with the railway. As with the majority of the Isis, sugar cane was the primary crop, although other crops were also grown. The South Isis Central Mill was established in the mid-1890s, but its land was almost immediately sold to CSR (with its mill at Huxley); the tramway constructed for the mill was linked to the Huxley mill so that sugar cane growers in the South Isis could transport their cane to the mill.

The cemetery ceased to be used in the 1940s as it was found to be flood prone (probably following the 1942 flood). The Apple Tree Creek was used for burials from the district.

Physical Description

The South Isis Cemetery is located in bushland south of the Bruce Highway in levelled, lightly forested and grassed terrain. The rectangular site of approximately eight hectares is bounded by Aerodrome Road in the north, farmland to the west and bushland to the east and south. The Isis River is only a short distance from the southern boundary.

The cemetery is surrounded with a post and four-wire fence with the vehicular access from Aerodrome Road via an arched metal gate displaying the inscription 'SOUTH ISIS CEMETERY'. A timber sign to the right shows the same inscription. To the left is an interpretation panel providing information about the early settlement of the region and lists the names of early settlers who have died in the South Isis and are buried in the cemetery or in lone graves in the area.

There are only a few graves that are identified by original markers; one gravesite has a concrete surround and headstone with mounted tablet and a large family plot is surrounded by a wrought iron fence consisting of the family name and the initials. It appears that the cemetery has undergone restoration work in recent times resulting in marked gravesites with a mounted plaque placed on a concrete beam, some surrounded by timber or wrought iron fencing. There is also a larger area containing several sites that are fenced off with a wrought iron fence.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Fair
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	29/10/2014		

References

- B.W. O'Neill, Taming the Isis, Childers, Isis Shire Council, 1987.
- John Kerr, Only Room for One: A history of sugar in the Isis district, Childers, Isis Central Sugar Mill Company Limited, 1996.
- Meredith Walker, Isis Shire Queensland: Inventory of Places of Heritage and Character Significance: Volume Two, The National Trust of Queensland, 1995.
- South Isis cemetery interpretation.

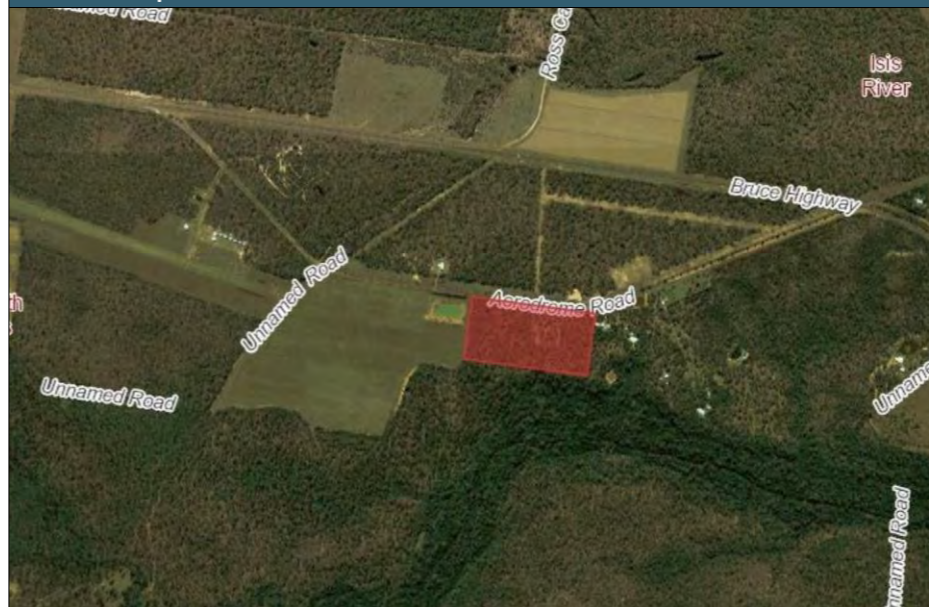
Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The South Isis Cemetery is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history, particularly the settlement of the South Isis district from an early period in the region's history, but also the continued development of settlements further north such as Childers and Apple Tree Creek, illustrated by the use of the Apple Tree Creek cemetery by residents of the South Isis from the 1940s onward due to flooding of the original cemetery. The cemetery also demonstrates the pattern of the region's history, in particular the establishment of cemeteries in new settlements.

C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The South Isis Cemetery has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history, particularly burial practices, which illustrate the religious and cultural patterns of settlement and life in the district.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The South Isis Cemetery is important to the region for its aesthetic significance, particularly its location in a predominantly rural setting.

G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The South Isis Cemetery has a special association with the South Isis Cemetery community, demonstrated in particular by its continuous use as a burial place for the region for more than one hundred years, restoration and identification work on grave sites and the preparation of interpretative material.

Location Map



Entrance gate.



Large family plot surrounded by a wrought iron fence consisting of the family name and initials.



Fenced off area containing several sites.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Bundaberg Gin Gin Road	South Kolan
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	212C894	

Historical Context

South Kolan was originally part of the Colanne pastoral station occupied by Robert Tooth in 1861. South Kolan is located on the Bundaberg-Mount Perry Road, which connected the copper mine at Mount Perry to the port of Bundaberg from the early 1870s. The area was loosely settled in the 1870s, with land taken up from 1872. The early settlers, many of whom were Scandinavian, were preoccupied with clearing scrub and planting maize. A school building committee was created in 1876 and a State school was opened in 1878. The South Kolan cemetery was gazetted in 1879 and a Cemetery Trust was elected in 1881. A blacksmith shop was also established in c1880 and the first church (servicing all denominations) in 1882. All of these developments clearly indicate a relatively large settlement.

The Gibson family, who owned a sugar mill in Brisbane, purchased an extensive tract of land in South Kolan in the early 1880s on which to establish a sugar cane plantation. The land was cleared by South Sea Islander labour and a sugar mill was erected in 1885. The Bundaberg-Mount Perry Railway was also completed in 1884, running parallel with the road of the same name. The effect of these developments on South Kolan was pronounced. Various commercial premises, including butchers and a hotel, were opened in 1885. A police station was established in 1888. Local farmers turned from maize to sugar cane and the area continued to prosper due to its proximity to the Bingera sugar mill. By 1895 there were four post offices, State school, two hotels, three churches and a combined police station and courthouse.

Physical Description

The South Kolan Cemetery is located on a levelled site bounded by the Bundaberg Gin Gin Road to the south, Koolboo Road to the east, forested bushland to the west and a partially cleared lightly forested property to the north. Approximately one third of the 8 hectares block in the southwest is cleared, the remainder is forested bushland. The cleared grassed area is fenced off with a post and three-wire fence with vehicular access from the Bundaberg Gin Gin Road via a metal gate and pedestrian entry through a timber turnstile next to a sign reading 'SOUTH KOLAN CEMETERY'. Marked graves are located in a small portion on the eastern side of the cleared area. Grave surrounds include concrete borders, some with elaborate decoration, wrought iron, timber and chain fencing and piping suspended between pillars. Besides mounted tablets there is a large proportion of elaborate stelae and monuments. A number of gravesites have deteriorated and are only marked by metal plot numbers.

There is also a small lawn section

Integrity	Good	Condition	Fair
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	22/10/2014		

References

- Bundaberg Genealogical Association Inc., Burnett District: A history from the newspapers 1862-1903, Volume 3: Commercial, culture, devotion, health, governance, Bundaberg, , Bundaberg Genealogical Association Inc., 2009.
- John Kerr, Southern Sugar Saga: A history of the sugar industry in the Bundaberg district, Bundaberg, Bundaberg Sugar Company Limited, 1983.
- Neville Rackemann, Gooburrum 1886-1986, Gooburrum, Gooburrum Shire Council, 1986.

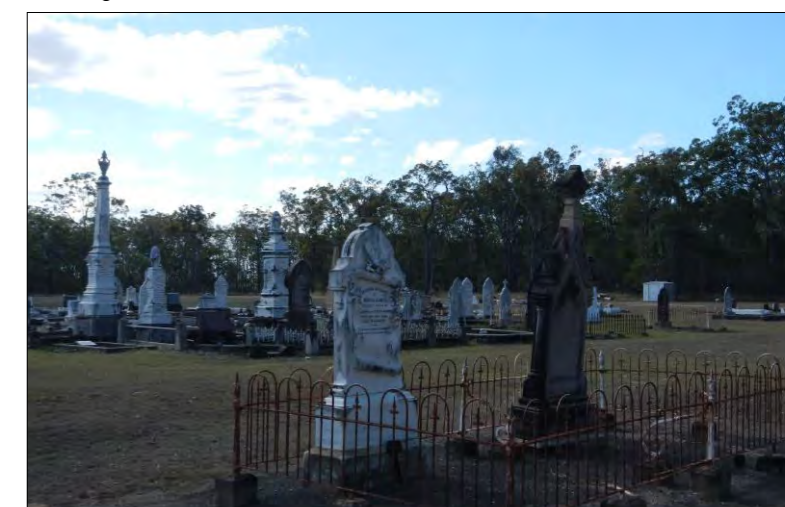
Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The South Kolan Cemetery is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history, particularly the closer settlement and agricultural development of the South Kolan district, which emerged from the Colanne pastoral station established in 1861. The relative earliness of the cemetery also demonstrates this evolution. The cemetery also demonstrates the pattern of the region's history, in particular the establishment of cemeteries in new settlements.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The South Kolan Cemetery has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history, particularly burial practices, which illustrate the religious and cultural patterns of settlement and life in the district.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The South Kolan Cemetery is important to the region for its aesthetic significance, particularly its location in a predominantly rural setting.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The South Kolan Cemetery has a special association with the South Kolan community, demonstrated in particular by its continuous use as a burial place for the region for more than one hundred years.

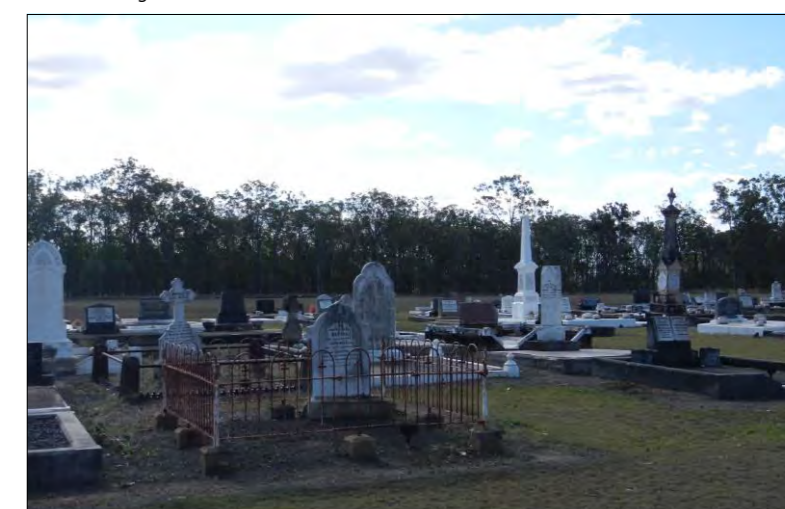
Location Map



Entrance gate and turnstile.



View showing monuments and surrounds.



View to the west.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	1 Paul Mittelheuser Street	Burnett Heads
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	703BH2773	

Historical Context

The foundation stone of the St John the Divine Anglican Church was laid by the Archbishop of Brisbane, the Most Rev. J.W.C. Wand, on 6 August, 1939. The Mayor and Mayoress Ald. and Mrs F.H. Buss attended. Archbishop Wand described the site of the church as the most beautiful of any church throughout the diocese. The church was designed by Harold M. Cook and Walter J.E. Krevison, Architects, of Brisbane. The cost of the church was £562. The Burnett Heads Church of England Committee consisted of P. Hunter, President; D. Rickert, Secretary; and P.J. Mittelheuser, Treasurer. P.J. Mittelheuser served on the Woongarra Shire Council as Chairman and Councillor in the 1940s and 1950s. The land for the church was donated by Christian Mittelheuser.

Physical Description

The St. John the Divine Anglican Church is a single storey structure with heavy basalt base to just below sill level. A foundation stone graces the base, reading 'A.M.D.G This stone was laid by The Most Reverend. J.W.C Wand, D.D Lord Archbishop of Brisbane. Aug. 6. 1939. The Rev. A.H. Osborn M.A Rector'. The church has a medium steep pitched gable roof with timber barge boards with a steeple containing a church bell to the rear of the structure. The main roof intersects with the pitched roof covering the entry to the building, which is at right angles to the balance of the church. The structure has decorative external/exposed imitation half timbering with diagonal curved bracing to the asbestos sheet walls. The rear, gable end of the church has three narrow, decorative windows with coloured glass insets, with the street elevation displaying two windows above the height of the altar. These two windows adjoin gable cladding detail, as does the central window on the rear elevation. There are banks of three casement windows to the lower levels.

Internally, rows of timber pews are accessible by a central aisle which terminates at the front of the church, with steps leading up to the carved and panelled altar. Walls and the ceiling are neutrally coloured with contrasting truss-like and structural members and what appear to be sheeting cover strips. Decorative pendant lights and a ceiling fan are aligned in a row and positioned centrally above the aisle.

Various engraved memorials are evident throughout the church, placed on elements including the pews, hymn board, altar and communion rails.

A basalt fence matching the basalt base of the building surrounds the picturesque setting, whilst a number of garden beds present to the street. These include a circular, basalt framed bed, completed with an arched pipe and topped with a cross, which acts as a memorial to Paul J Mittelheuser 1885-1957. There is a storage shed to the rear of the church, which is not considered to be of cultural heritage significance.

Integrity	Good	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	22/8/2013		

References

Woods Bagot Pty Ltd, Burnett Shire Cultural Heritage Study, Volume 3 - Schedule of Places Ref BUR 05, 1996.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The St John the Divine Anglican Church demonstrates a rare aspect of the region's history, as the only known example of an Old English Revival style church in the Bundaberg Region.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The St John the Divine Church is important as an example of an Old English Revival architectural style, expressed by its picturesque quaintness. The building has a strong asymmetry and vertical proportions typical of this style.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The St John the Divine Church has a strong association with Burnett Heads' Anglican community, and the broader Bundaberg Anglican community for spiritual reasons.

Location Map



Western exterior wall treatment with basalt base also showing bell tower.



Interior wall treatments, chancel, pulpit, lectern, sanctuary, altar and pew arrangements.



Church gardens in old well with memorial plaque.

Other Names	Elliott Heads Submarine Lookout ANZAC Day Memorial	
Street Address	Esplanade	Elliott Heads
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	Road Reserve	(E: 448811 N: 7244105), (E: 448830 N: 7244098), (E: 448876 N: 7244273), (E: 448895 N: 7244274), (E: 448934 N: 7244211)

Historical Context

Bundaberg played a small, but important, role during World War II. The airport became an important Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) facility during World War II. It functioned as a base for the Empire Air Training Scheme (EATS), one of 36 similar bases across Australia. The first training schools were established at the airport in 1942 and the Allied Works Council constructed purpose-built facilities including aircraft hangers, workshops and, accommodation; aircraft hideouts (hard surfaced areas located away from the main buildings for the dispersal of aircraft if the base was under attack) and defence structures including machine gun pits and mine charges laid in trenches along runways.

Elliott Heads was also an important lookout during the war. The lookout was manned by members of the 10th Battalion Volunteer Defence Corps. The volunteers were responsible for reporting any enemy movement in the vicinity, but it is remembered more for its role as a submarine lookout. Submarine attacks by the Japanese had been particularly prominent along the east coast of Australia. Three Japanese midget submarines had entered Sydney Harbour in May 1942, one of which sunk the HMAS Kuttabul. Japanese submarines harassed Australian merchant shipping along the coast in 1943, sinking five merchant ships. Then, in May 1943, a Japanese submarine torpedoed the Australian Hospital Ship Centaur off the coast from Caloundra on Queensland's Sunshine Coast, resulting in the death of 268 of the passengers and crew.

Two posts from the submarine lookout remain extant. The Woongarra Shire Council erected a plaque to commemorate the volunteer defence corps on this site in 1989. More recently, it has become a focal point for war commemoration, particularly on Anzac Day.

Physical Description

The Submarine Lookout ANZAC Day Memorial is located at the waterfront in Elliott Heads Memorial Park on the corner of Moore Street and the Esplanade. The site is levelled and grassed and is surrounded by She-Oaks. There are a number of Norfolk Pines placed as feature trees in the park and also flanking the lookout memorial.

The memorial is situated close to the water edge and includes remains of the original lookout in form of two timber posts to the right next to the memorial consisting of two cube-shaped cairns with a plaque mounted on the top. The plaque on the left cairn reads 'LEST WE FORGET • IN MEMORY OF ALL SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN WHO PAID THE SUPREMEM SACRIFICE • BOER WAR, WORLD WAR I. WORLD WAR II, KOREAN WAR AND THE VIETNAM WAR • ERECTED BY BURNETT SHIRE COUNCIL AND CITIZENS OF ELLIOTT HEADS 25-4-1996'. The plaque on the right cairns reads 'A TRIBUTE • TO THE MEMORY OF • THOSE MEMBERS OF THE • VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS • WHO MANNED THE ELLIOTT HEADS • LOOKOUT DURING WORLD WAR II • 1941-1944 • ERECTED BY THE WOONGARRA SHIRE COUNCIL • 1989'.

In the centre of the site is another memorial consisting of two concrete plinths set at a distance and connected by a timber beam. An upright rounded slab is mounted atop the left plinth. The memorial is placed towards the rear of a round split block base with concrete and paving infill and carries the inscription 'ELLIOTT HEADS SUBMARINE LOOKOUT ANZAC DAY MEMORIAL'. Two small plaques are attached to the plinths; one commemorates the full time members of the Volunteer Defence Corps of World War II who manned the observation post, the other acknowledges the contributions to the Submarine Lookout ANZAC Day Memorial Project 2006.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	Queensland War Memorial Register		
Inspection Date	23/10/2014		

References

Converge Heritage + Community, Bundaberg Airport Preliminary Heritage Assessment, Report for Bundaberg Regional Council, 2009.
 Department of Veterans' Affairs, 'Centaur', accessed 14 November 2014, <<http://www.dva.gov.au/aboutDVA/publications/commemorative/centaur/Pages/bg.aspx>>
 Lookout interpretation signage.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>

Statement The Submarine Lookout Remains and ANZAC Day Memorial demonstrates a rare aspect of the region's history, as it is the only lookout utilised during World War II in the region.

C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
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Statement The Submarine Lookout Remains and ANZAC Day Memorial has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history, particularly archaeological and landscape features relating to the use of the lookout during World War II.

Location Map



Park entrance.



View to ANZAC Day memorial looking east.



View to submarine lookout remains and memorial looking east.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Parklands Drive	Bundaberg
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	Reserve for Drainage	(E: 427023 N: 7241748), (E: 427024 N: 7241756), (E: 427031 N: 7241747), (E: 427032 N: 7241755)

Historical Context

Bundaberg was different to many other WWII airfield locations in that it was one of several Elementary Flying Training School (EFTS) centres. Before the Japanese came into the war, the RAAF commenced what became a major Australian contribution (along with Canada) to the United Kingdom’s war effort by training pilots and air crew by the thousands. This scheme was known as the Empire Air Training Scheme – EATS.

Bundaberg was one of the centres in Queensland chosen. It also figured in a further development of the scheme in that No.8 SFTS (Service Flying Training School) was also located there, formed in December 1941. The rudiments of bomb aimer training and air gunnery were skills embraced by activities at Bundaberg utilising twin engine 1930s Avro Anson fabric covered aircraft and to that end, a practice bombing and air gunnery range was located south of the primary Bundaberg aerodrome. The RAAF No. 71 Squadron was formed on 26 January 1943 at RAAF Station Lowood, Queensland, from aircraft and aircrew drawn from No. 8 Service Flying Training School and figured strongly in the operation of coastal surveillance aircraft and convoy protection duties.

While the use of the shelters is unclear, it is thought that they were used as observation points by ground servicing crews servicing gunnery targets on the ground, which for bombing and training purposes usually consisted of wooden replicas of Japanese landing barges and such.

There is an identical shelter located on private land within the Parklands Estate.

Physical Description

The Bundaberg SFTS Air Gunnery and Bombing Range Shelter No. 1 is a 2.6 metre x 2.6 metre concrete block and concrete rendered bunker type structure with 230mm thick external walls. It has a height of 2.7 metres with a 1.5 metre high parapet to its primary elevation, which is oriented to east-south-east. An 880mm wide, 2.15 metre high entrance with evidence of door apparatus extends into a 1.08 metre high observation window. Evidence of steel screening and bolt apparatus remain fixed into the base. The entire structure is rendered in a 30mm thick concrete render, most of which has peeled away. Graffiti is evident over most of the structure but some green and yellow markings may indicate some original detail.

Integrity	Good	Condition	Poor
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	12/10/2013		

References

Angus Meilke, ‘How it happened’ Australian Gold Coast Branch of the Air Crew Assoc.
<http://www.airforce.gov.au/raafmuseum/aircrewaca/aih/aih64-meikle.pdf> last accessed 15 October 2013
 Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, Queensland WWII Historic Places, ‘Bundaberg Aerodrome and Bellman Hangar’, accessed 26 November 2014,
<http://www.w2places.qld.gov.au/pages/Places.aspx?PlaceCode=QWWIHP-338>

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Bundaberg Service Flight Training School (SFTS) Air Gunnery and Bombing Range Shelter No. 1 is significant as remaining evidence of a major Air Gunnery and Bombing Training Centre developed in the Bundaberg Region during World War II, reflecting the small, but important role the region played during the war.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Bundaberg Service Flight Training School (SFTS) Air Gunnery and Bombing Range Shelter No. 1 is important in that further research and investigation has the potential to yield further information in relation to the purposes and role of the shelter as it relates to the Air Gunnery and Bombing Range, in addition to further evidence of the aerial gunnery and bombing range and the contribution of the Bundaberg Region in World War II generally.

Location Map



Door entrance and observation window, view to west.



Northern elevation.



Close-up of door entrance and observation window.

Other Names	The Sloping Hummock	
Street Address	Off Bowden Street	Qunaba
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	160CK806940	

Historical Context

The Hummock was identified by the explorer Matthew Flinders in 1799 while exploring the (future) Queensland coastline. Flinders called it the 'sloping hummock'. It is an eroded volcanic plug; the volcano lava flows provided the rich red soil of the Woongarra. The 'Woongarra Scrub' densely covered the area on and around the Hummock and presented numerous difficulties to the early European settlers. Nugent Wade Brown, an important figure in the early settlement of Bundaberg and its districts, tried to reach the top of the Hummock but became lost and was forced to spend the night there. The Woongarra Scrub was progressively cleared for sugar cane plantations and farms from the 1870s and the Hummock became part of the surrounding sugar cane fields. Part of the Hummock was established as a lookout by the Bundaberg branch of the Royal Automobile Club of Queensland in 1931. However, this section of the hill remained untouched and uncleared, presenting remnant scrub.

Physical Description

The Hummock reserve encompasses 5.5 hectares of mainly scrub on a steep hill site of a dormant volcano in the suburb of Qunaba and is surrounded by residential areas and farmland. The site contains the last remaining Woongarra Scrub, a dry rainforest consisting of over 120 species of native vegetation. A cleared, levelled grassed portion in the southwest provides car parking and picnic sites with some shade trees. An interpretation panel provides information on the reserve. A boardwalk through the rainforest starts at the picnic area and leads to a viewing platform at the top. Several transmitter towers and a watertank are situated near the platform.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	23/10/2014		

References

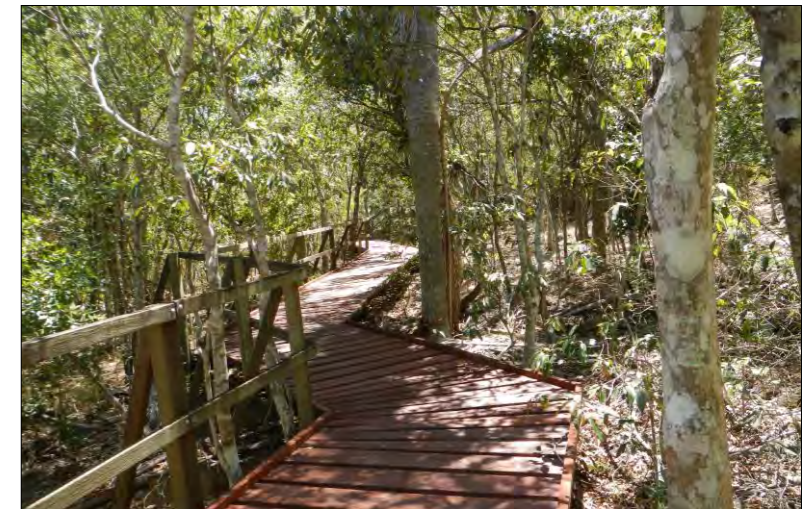
Bundaberg Regional Council 'The Hummock' interpretation panel.

Peta Browne, 'Local History Feature: The Hummock Lookout', Lib News, v.1 no. 3, Bundaberg, Bundaberg Regional Council, Autumn 2010.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Hummock is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region's history, particularly the wholesale clearing of the Woongarra Scrub to facilitate settlement, the establishment of agricultural farms (most importantly sugar cane farms) and sugar mills.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Hummock demonstrates an endangered aspect of the region's cultural heritage, as a remnant of the scrub that early settlers in the nineteenth century faced when selecting and developing land in the district.



Interpretation panel.



Boardwalk through the rainforest.



Picnic area at the foothills of the Hummock.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Turners Way	Qunaba
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	2RP48484	

Historical Context

The Hummock Lookout was created by the Royal Automobile Club Queensland (RACQ) in 1931. The Hummock was identified by the explorer Matthew Flinders in 1799 while exploring the (future) Queensland coastline. As the Woongarra scrub was progressively settled, the 'Sloping Hummock', as Flinders called the feature, became part of the surrounding sugar cane fields and was privately owned.

The Hummock was subsequently developed as a lookout by the RACQ. The Bundaberg branch of the RACQ was formed in 1924. In 1927, the President of branch stated that the club planned to create a scenic lookout on the Hummock. The land was purchased in 1930 from the owner, Mr H Turner and following the purchase work began on the construction of a road to the hill top. Members of the club volunteered to clear the site, erect fences and plant palm trees, as well as generally maintain the lookout. The RACQ relied on local businesses to contribute material and money, as well as public donations, to finish the lookout.

The lookout was officially opened in October 1931. The opening was well-attended, with over 1000 people and 100 cars on the lookout. The Woongarra Shire Council assumed ownership of the lookout in 1964 as the RACQ could no longer afford to maintain the site. It continues to function as a lookout today.

Physical Description

The Hummock Lookout occupies a triangular one hectare hill site bounded by Turners Way to the north and west and Bowden Street to the east. Turners Way leads to a circular parking area on a cleared grassed site on the levelled hilltop in the north providing 360 degree views across sugar cane fields and nearby suburbs reaching as far as the sea. A timber sign reads 'THE HUMMOCK LOOKOUT'.

There are two memorials; a low set cairn featuring a tablet with the inscription 'THIS HUMMOCK LOOKOUT WAS PURCHASED BY THE R.A.C.Q. ON 8-10-1930 IN THE INTEREST OF THE MOTORING PUBLIC. R.A.C.Q. DONATED THE AREA TO THE WOONGARRA SHIRE COUNCIL 19TH SEPT. 1964' is located to the east. An obelisk shaped monument with the inscription 'ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF SQUADRON LEADER BERT HINKLER BY R.A.C.Q., 1937' on a concrete plate and surrounded by a pipe and pillar fence is situated in the centre.

On the western side are a round covered shelter and seating and to the south is a large oblong boulder mounted on a concrete and stone base.

Integrity	Good	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	23/10/2014		

References

Peta Browne, 'Local History Feature: The Hummock Lookout', Lib News, v.1 no. 3, Bundaberg, Bundaberg Regional Council, Autumn 2010.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Hummock Lookout is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history, particularly the identification of local landmarks by early explorers and settlers, and the development of local landmarks and tourist destinations in the early twentieth century.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Hummock Lookout demonstrates an uncommon aspect of the region's history, as the only significantly elevated position from which Bundaberg and the surrounding districts can be viewed.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Hummock Lookout is important because of its aesthetic significance, presenting views virtually uninterrupted views over Bundaberg and surrounding districts, including a landscape dominated by sugar cane farms (thus reflecting the view historically gained from the lookout), as well as the ocean. The clearing of the scrub on top of the hill and the plantings along the road leading to the lookout also contribute to its aesthetic significance.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Hummock Lookout has a strong association with the Bundaberg branch of the RACQ, formed in the 1920s.
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Hummock Lookout has a special association with the famous explorer, Matthew Flinders, who sighted and named the Hummock in 1799 as he explored the east coast of Australia along the length of present day Queensland.

Location Map



Looking south.



Bert Hinkler memorial.



The Hummock Lookout memorial cairn.

Other Names	Linden Medical Centre	
Street Address	Corner Woongarra Street and 11A Barolin Street	Bundaberg Central Street
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	38B1582	

Historical Context

The Linden Clinic (former) was built by Dr Egmont Schmidt in 1913. Schmidt was the son of CF Schmidt, who became a permanent Lutheran pastor in Bundaberg in 1892 (he was previously based in Maryborough, where Dr Egmont Schmidt was born in 1886). Dr Egmont Schmidt completed his medical training by 1910 and, after a twelve month residency at Warwick Hospital on the Darling Downs, returned to Bundaberg and practiced medicine with Dr Thomas Henry May. Schmidt took over the practice when May retired; it appears this process was carefully managed, as May was still practicing until 1913, presumably in Schmidt's new residence and surgery, Linden.

Linden was designed by the prominent Maryborough architect, POE Hawkes and erected in 1913. Although based in Maryborough, Hawkes designed a significant number of buildings in the Bundaberg region, including for the local businessman, Frederic Buss. The site of the new building was originally occupied by the Pioneer Schoolroom, which was owned by the Lutheran Church and is believed to have been constructed c1876-7. The Hawkes-designed building originally consisted of exposed brick on the ground level and 'rough cast' on the first floor, although the entire exterior of the building is now rough cast. The architectural style is loosely coined 'Federation', which incorporated various features common in other established architectural styles such as 'Queen Anne', and was popular at the turn of the twentieth century. The origin of the name of the building is unclear: it could either refer to an avenue in Berlin lined with Linden trees (Lindenstrasse), the suburb of Linden in Hanover where Schmidt's mother was born or simply after the Linden tree.

The building functioned as a residence and doctor surgery. The property was originally larger, as there was also a tennis court and hall adjacent to the house. Schmidt continued to practice medicine in the clinic until his death in 1956. He was a well-loved doctor in Bundaberg, noted for his care of people from all backgrounds, sometimes for free. Schmidt was also the Government Medical Officer and Railway Medical Officer in Bundaberg, and president of the local sub-branch of the British Medical Association. He was also prominent in local association: he was one of the founders of the Bundaberg Royal Automobile Club of Queensland (RACQ) and the Bundaberg Art Society. His private art collection was bequeathed to the city of Bundaberg and it is now located at the Bundaberg Regional Art Gallery. The building has undergone substantial interior renovations, both the residence and surgery sections. Although there have been some external additions and changes (including, for example, extending the rough cast across the whole façade), the exterior of the original building remains relatively intact in its prominent corner position.

Physical Description

The Linden Clinic (former) occupies a quarter acre block on the corner of Woongarra and Barolin Streets in the Bundaberg CBD. A rendered brick pillar and panel fence separates the building and landscaped front yards from the street. At the rear of the building is a carpark with access from Woongarra Street.

Linden is designed in Federation Queen Anne style and consists of a double storey rough cast finished brick building with corrugated iron clad Dutch gable roof with two additional Dutch gables protruding from the main roof to the west, all gables featuring ridge ornaments. On the southeast corner a turret with conical roof cantilevers from the upper level and extends through the roof. The main entrance is from Barolin Street through a porch set-back into the building and framed by an arch. A single storey rough cast finished brick add-on extends from the side of the arch to the street front and features a roof terrace and a narrow wraparound tiled awning. The former main entrance is located on the corner underneath the tower element. There are a number of windows on ground level including an oculus window on the southern elevation next to a narrow tiled awning. The upper level features an integrated verandah above the arched entrance on the eastern elevation. Attached on the northern elevation is a sunroom. A large enclosed verandah and a small open balcony are located on the southern side. There are several windows on the upper level including oculus and bay windows.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	21/10/2014		

References

Peta Browne, 'Local History Feature: Dr Egmont Schmidt and Linden', Lib News, v.2 no. 1, Bundaberg, Bundaberg Regional Council, Spring 2010.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Linden Clinic (former) is important for its aesthetic significance, as a good example of the 'Federation' architectural style in the early twentieth century, particularly the rough cast exterior and other external elements associated with the style. The building's aesthetic significance is further enhanced by its prominent corner location.
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Linden Clinic (former) has a special association with Dr Egmont Schmidt, a prominent and well-known Bundaberg doctor who was also active in the city's art community, playing an important role in the establishment of the Bundaberg Art Society. The place is also associated with the architect POE Hawkes who, although based in Maryborough, designed a number of buildings in Bundaberg in the early twentieth century.

Location Map



View to original entrance from corner of Woongarra and Barolin Streets.



View to eastern elevation.



Close-up of turret element above original entrance on southeast corner.

Other Names	Cran House	
Street Address	314 Bourbong Street	Bundaberg West
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	2RP71645	

Historical Context

The Old Cran Home was constructed for John Cran (born 1848, Towie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland- died 1935, Bundaberg) in 1897 to the design of the prominent Bundaberg architect, Frederic Herbert (F.H.) Faircloth, who was responsible for many of the major buildings constructed in Bundaberg and Childers from the late 1890s through to the 1920s. The house was located close to the developing town centre of Bundaberg.

Robert Cran and Company played a key role in helping the Bundaberg district change from producing maize to growing sugar cane. Cran, with his sons John and Robert Jnr, established the Millaquin sugar mill in 1882, which has remained one of Bundaberg's most successful and enduring mills. Cran was also a major investor in the sugar industry more widely; the company owned the Yengarie sugar refinery, near Maryborough (established in 1868) and the Doolbi juice mill, near present-day Childers (established 1890 - the first mill to operate in the Isis district).

Robert Cran died in 1894 and John assumed control of the company. However, it transpired that the company was significantly in debt to the Queensland National Bank. The bank, as mortgagee, assumed ownership of the Millaquin sugar mill in 1896, along with the Yengarie and Doolbi juice mills. The Queensland National Bank was a prominent institution in the sugar industry in Bundaberg, becoming more intimately involved in the commercial aspects of the industry than was common for other banking institutions.

In 1902, John launched the Farleigh Estate Sugar Co. with Frederic Buss. Frederic Buss, a prominent Bundaberg businessman who owned interests in a number of sugar and juice mills in the region as well as retail interests (most prominently Buss & Turner), often in partnership with other family members. He was a member of the Bundaberg Municipal Council in the 1890s and donated £500 to street planting in Bundaberg's central business district. In addition to his role as a sugar refiner, John Cran was a justice of the peace, a freemason; a member of St Andrew's Presbyterian Church and was involved in local government. John Cran lived in the Old Cran Home with his sister Edith Elsie, until his death in 1935.

Physical Description

The Old Cran Home is a single storey timber residence with a metal sheeted roof and timber verandahs. It sits towards the south western corner of the lot, which has frontages to Bourbong Street and Hope Street and a truncated corner.

The house has verandahs to the north and east and a projecting entry at the north east corner. Two sets of stairs comprising of closed riser timber steps provide access to the main entry, which is framed by vertical timber battens and covered with a straight roof extending from an angled weatherboard wall which is topped by a gable roof with detailed fretwork and finished with a finial. Glazed entry doors are also provided on the eastern elevation, opening on to the verandah, which accommodates built in seating at the northern end. These seats (similar ones are also present on the northern elevation) were utilised by smokers during balls held on the property.

External walls of the house have some exposed framing and the building sits on low-set stumps; timber to the north elevation, balance in concrete. The verandahs have posts with capital moulds and shaped iron brackets, with screening and dowelled balustrades.

The roof is topped by a chimney with double terracotta chimney pots and decorative metal roof ventilators.

The house has been the subject of changes over time, including an extensive period of restoration and renovation by current owners Peter and Karen Thompson, who sourced red cedar from New South Wales and kwila and VJ pine from Brisbane to complete the project.

Alterations over time have included the addition of a laundry and bathroom, the removal of the maid's quarters and kitchen, an office extension and the installation of blinds and a contemporary kitchen. However, much of the original layout and features are in evidence, including high ceilings, hoop pine floors, red cedar joinery, the ball room- with its bay window, fireplace and ceiling roses- and the morning room, with its fireplace and chandelier and ceiling rose.

The house now comprises of features including: five bedrooms, ballroom, two lounge rooms, three bathrooms, formal dining room, garage and in ground swimming pool.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Old Cran Home is important in demonstrating the evolution and pattern of the region's history, particularly the development and evolution of Bundaberg as a thriving centre for the sugar industry.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Old Cran Home, constructed in approximately 1897 and the subject of subsequent renovations, is a rare example of a wealthy colonial residence in close proximity to the central business district and in its original location. The majority of similar houses have been removed or otherwise demolished.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Old Cran Home is important because of its aesthetic significance, particularly as an excellent example of an elite colonial-style residence within a garden setting in the Bundaberg region.
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Old Cran Home has a special association with the life and work of the Cran Family, notably John Cran, who through Robert Cran and Company, contributed to the development of the sugar industry in the Bundaberg Region and the establishment of one of its largest refineries: the Millaquin Mill. The old Cran Home is also significant for its association with prominent architect Frederic Herbert (F.H.) Faircloth, who was responsible for the design of many major buildings in Bundaberg, as well as rebuilding a significant portion of the Childers CBD following a fire in 1902.

Location Map



View to west.



Eastern verandah detail.



Western verandah and gardens.

Integrity	Good	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	15/7/2013		

References	
<p>Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, JG Nolan, 'Cran, John (1848-1935)', accessed 13 August 2013, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/cran-john-632/text9857></p>	
<p>Correspondence from owners Peter and Karen Thompson- refer to file 335.2013.7.1.</p>	
<p>Donald Watson and Judith Mackay, Queensland Architects of the 19th century: a biographical dictionary Queensland Museum, Brisbane, 1994.</p>	
<p>John Kerr, Only Room for One: A history of sugar in the Isis district, Childers, Isis Central Sugar Mill Company Limited, 1996.</p>	
<p>Picture Queensland Connections, 'Cran residence, Bundaberg (#422901)', accessed 21 October 2013, <http://libraryhack.anotherbyte.net/pictures/view/422901></p>	
<p>Trevor Lyons and Neville Rackemann, From Two Pens: A selection of historical Bundaberg homes and buildings, Glovers Printing Works Pty Ltd, Bundaberg, 1984</p>	

Other Names	Bailey Gate	
Street Address	45 Burrum Street	Bundaberg West
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	(E: 434051 N: 7248679), (E: 434054 N: 7248672), (E: 434055 N: 7248681), (E: 434059 N: 7248674)	

Historical Context

Bundaberg was established in the late 1860s. The Burnett River was identified by John Charles Burnett (after which was it named) during his exploration of the Wide Bay and Burnett regions in 1847. Pastoral stations were established throughout the Wide Bay and Burnett in the late 1840s through to the 1860s, including stations such as Gin Gin, Walla, Bingera, Electra, Monduran and Tantitha. The stations were initially stocked with sheep, but progressively were replaced with cattle. When prices were low, or there was an oversupply of stock (particularly in the 1860s), the cattle were rendered to produce tallow. A boiling down works was established in Baffle Creek to render the stock from the stations. John and Gavin Steuart secured a contract to provide the works with timber for tallow casks. The Steuarts established a camp in North Bundaberg in 1866 and erected a sawmill in the following year. Interest in the settlement grew rapidly and a town was surveyed on the southern bank of the Burnett River in 1868 on the site of the present day city.

Timber was the industry that acted as a catalyst for the creation of a European settlement. However, it was sugar that came to define the history of Bundaberg and the surrounding region. Sugar cane was planted in the 1870s and the first commercial sugar mill, located at Millbank (west of the city on the southern bank of the Burnett), began operating in 1872. The industry was thriving by the 1880s, with major mills such as Millaquin and Fairymead processing cane juice from cane plantations and farms with their own juice mills and located throughout the region, but particularly in land formerly occupied by the Woongarra, Bingera and Gooburrum scrubs. From its early years, the industry relied on South Sea Islander labour (referred to as 'Kanakas' at the time) and later workers from Sri Lanka (then Ceylon). The importance of Bundaberg was further strengthened when it became the port for the Mount Perry copper mine, with a railway from Mount Perry to North Bundaberg constructed in 1884 (although a rudimentary road existed from the early 1870s). A rum distillery was established at Millaquin sugar mill in 1888, later known as the Bundaberg Rum Distillery. Bundaberg also developed a foundry and engineering industry to support the sugar and juice mills, and the copper mines at Mount Perry. The first local government, the Bundaberg Divisional Board, was gazetted in 1880.

The first annual exhibition of the Mulgrave Pastoral, Agricultural and Horticultural association was held in the enclosed Immigration Barrack reserve and Armoury in Quay Street 13 June, 1878. The first use of the old Showgrounds site in Bundaberg West commenced in 1882, with further reserves being gazetted for Showground extension purposes. The Old Bundaberg Showgrounds Bailey Gate, constructed in 1939, is named in honour of William Bailey (d. 1946), president of the Bundaberg Agricultural, Pastoral and Industrial (A. P & I.) Society for 17 years (1929 - 1946). The Bundaberg Show was relocated to the Bundaberg Recreational Precinct at Kendalls Road, Branyan, with the first show held at this location in 2013.

Physical Description

Although the Bundaberg Show has been relocated, the 1939 Bailey gate (entrance gate) remains as an entrance to the old Showgrounds site from Burrum Street. It is a texture-rendered, symmetrical, one storey building, consisting of a pair of ticket offices with openings with decorative grills to the front of the building, central timber door elements to the front and rear and turnstiles and a concrete floor within. The main roof is concealed from the front of the gate by a parapet on which stylised letters read "The Bailey Gate A.P & I.S Showgrounds".

Integrity	Good	Condition	Fair
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	5/7/2013		

References

- Janette Nolan, Bundaberg: History and people, Brisbane, University of Queensland Press, 1978.
- John Kerr, Southern Sugar Saga: A history of the sugar industry in the Bundaberg district, Bundaberg, Bundaberg Sugar Company Limited, 1983.
- JY Walker, History of Bundaberg: Typical Queensland agricultural settlement, Bundaberg, WC Aiken, 1890.
- Neville Rackemann, Bundaberg: From pioneers to prosperity, Bundaberg, Bundaberg City Council, 1992.
- Obituary W Bailey (1939) Thirty-eighth annual report of the Bundaberg Agricultural, Pastoral and Industrial Society.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Constructed in 1939, the Old Showgrounds Bailey Gate provides evidence of the past usage of the site as a showground from 1882 to 2013, being an important venue for showcasing and facilitating the expansion of pastoral, agricultural and industrial production and innovation in regional Queensland.

G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Old Showgrounds Bailey Gate has a significant association with the Bundaberg community as a physical structure providing evidence of the former use of the site, which is in a period of transition, by the Bundaberg Agricultural, Pastoral and Industrial Society (A. P & I.) and the Bundaberg Show for more than 100 years.

H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Old Bundaberg Showgrounds Bailey Gate is important in that it has a special association with the Bundaberg Agricultural, Pastoral and Industrial Society. It also has an association with William Bailey, who was among the first cane farmers in the Miara district, entered into business in Bundaberg and held the position of president of the A. P. and I. Society for a period of 17 years.

Location Map



Front entrance facing Burrum Street, view to southwest.



Rear entrance from Old Showgrounds site, view to southwest.



Ticket booth.

Other Names		
Street Address	1 Targo Street	Bundaberg Central
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	1RP220	

Historical Context

Bundaberg was established in the late 1860s. The Burnett River was identified by John Charles Burnett (after which was it named) during his exploration of the Wide Bay and Burnett regions in 1847. Pastoral stations were established throughout the Wide Bay and Burnett in the late 1840s through to the 1860s, including stations such as Gin Gin, Walla, Bingera, Electra, Monduran and Tantitha. The stations were initially stocked with sheep, but progressively were replaced with cattle. When prices were low, or there was an oversupply of stock (particularly in the 1860s), the cattle were rendered to produce tallow. A boiling down works was established in Baffle Creek to render the stock from the stations. John and Gavin Steuart secured a contract to provide the works with timber for tallow casks. The Steuarts established a camp in North Bundaberg in 1866 and erected a sawmill in the following year. Interest in the settlement grew rapidly and a town was surveyed on the southern bank of the Burnett River in 1868 on the site of the present day city.

Timber was the industry that acted as a catalyst for the creation of a European settlement. However, it was sugar that came to define the history of Bundaberg and the surrounding region. Sugar cane was planted in the 1870s and the first commercial sugar mill, located at Millbank (west of the city on the southern bank of the Burnett), began operating in 1872. The industry was thriving by the 1880s, with major mills such as Millaquin and Fairymead processing cane juice from cane plantations and farms with their own juice mills and located throughout the region, but particularly in land formerly occupied by the Woongarra, Bingera and Gooburrum scrubs. From its early years, the industry relied on South Sea Islander labour (referred to as 'Kanakas' at the time) and later workers from Sri Lanka (then Ceylon). The importance of Bundaberg was further strengthened when it became the port for the Mount Perry copper mine, with a railway from Mount Perry to North Bundaberg constructed in 1884 (although a rudimentary road existed from the early 1870s). A rum distillery was established at Millaquin sugar mill in 1888, later known as the Bundaberg Rum Distillery. Bundaberg also developed a foundry and engineering industry to support the sugar and juice mills, and the copper mines at Mount Perry. The first local government, the Bundaberg Divisional Board, was gazetted in 1880.

The first branch of the Union Bank of Australia in Bundaberg opened in November 1883 in Bourbong Street. By 1914, The Union Bank had moved into new premises on the corner of Targo and Quay Streets, designed by the prominent Bundaberg architect FH Faircloth. The bank was located on Quay Street, which was the principal financial section of the Central Business District as it was located across from the wharves on the Burnett River. It was also located directly opposite the Queensland National Bank building, a common feature of 'Quay Streets' in Queensland (see, for example, Rockhampton). Faircloth was also responsible for the reconstruction of the Queensland National Bank in Maryborough (1914-15), which is included on the Queensland Heritage Register ID# 600694. This building shows a number of similar style elements as the Union Bank, including the use of face brick, Corinthian columns and Italianate parapet.

Physical Description

The former Union Bank building is located on the corner of Targo and Quay Street in the Bundaberg CBD. The footprint of the building, including extensions and associated structures on the western side, extends over the entire lot. A single storey, masonry amenity block joins onto the building in the northwest and extends to a small gated laneway that abuts the western boundary and that leads past the neighbouring lot to a carpark to the south of the site.

The former bank building consists of a rectangular, double storey, brick structure with a corrugated iron clad, Dutch gable roof concealed by a parapet. The northern and eastern street elevations are face brick, while the western and southern elevations are rendered.

The street façades are fronted by colonnades and divided into four main parts, each separated by straight pilasters with squared profile (rectangular on the corners). There are two sections facing Quay Street, a corner section housing the main entrance and one section facing Targo Street. The colonnades consist of moulded arches with pronounced key stone and are set in face brick wall segments separated by rendered pilasters with square profile on decorative rendered plinth and finishing in ornate Corinthian capitals. Curved Italianate balustrades with balusters are set in between the pilasters. There are two arches on Targo Street and three on the Quay Street frontage.

The pilasters support a decorative entablature, featuring mouldings and dentils, surmounted by an ornate Italianate parapet consisting of a combination of face brick and rendered columns and decorative balusters. The entablature was originally face brick and featured the lettering 'THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA LTD' on both street frontages, however, the lettering is missing and the bricks are painted in most parts. At the curved entrance section on the corner, the entablature and parapet are supported by four smooth Corinthian columns with elaborate capitals resting on plinths integrated into a balustrade mirroring the sides. The lettering 'BANK' is located on the entablature, which is face brick, and the parapet shows three rendered panels instead of balusters. The façade of the building is face brick of a darker variety than in the colonnade section. The ceiling of the colonnade section is lined with pressed metal and the floor is concrete with an inlaid mosaic at the entrance door. There are five arched windows with moulded architrave with keystone and lead lighting in the upper panels. Access is via a tall timber and glass door set in a moulded architrave and surmounted by

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Union Bank (former) is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history, particularly the construction of substantial bank buildings located in proximity to the Bundaberg wharves, reflecting the growing importance and trade of Bundaberg in the late nineteenth century.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Union Bank (former) is important because of its aesthetic significance, as a good example of classical architectural features applied to a bank building, including substantial columns, parapet and various decorative features, with the clear intention to represent wealth and solidity to its customers and the banking competitors.

H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Union Bank (former) has a special association with the work of the prominent Bundaberg architect, FH Faircloth.

Location Map



View to southwest from Quay Street.



Targo Street elevation.



Quay Street elevation.

a moulded broken pediment. Internally, many original features are extant, including pressed metal ceiling with ceiling roses, architraves and skirting boards as well as electrical fixtures.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	4/12/2015

References	
Brisbane Courier, 22 November 1883.	
Janette Nolan, Bundaberg: History and people, Brisbane, University of Queensland Press, 1978.	
John Kerr, Southern Sugar Saga: A history of the sugar industry in the Bundaberg district, Bundaberg, Bundaberg Sugar Company Limited, 1983.	
JY Walker, History of Bundaberg: Typical Queensland agricultural settlement, Bundaberg, WC Aiken, 1890.	
Neville Rackemann, Bundaberg: From pioneers to prosperity, Bundaberg, Bundaberg City Council, 1992.	
Queensland Heritage Register Placecard ID#600694, Queensland National Bank, former.	

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	122 Waterloo Hall Road	Waterloo
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	3RP602539	

Historical Context

Waterloo Hall is located in the district of Waterloo, which was originally established as a sugar cane plantation and mill. The mill was erected on land at Littabella; the mill itself was purchased from a mill on the Richmond River in New South Wales. The first crush took place in 1895 and the raw sugar was sold to the Millaquin mill. The mill was sold in 1906 and in 1907 one of the new owners, AM Broom, subdivided part of the plantation into seven farms, effectively establishing the Waterloo community. Improvements were also made to the mill. However, the farmers were dissatisfied with the price paid for their cane (as the mill was small, it could not offer the same price as the larger mills to the south). The mill was sold for scrap in 1918. The farmers turned to small crops, including pineapples and bananas, as well as dairying.

The Waterloo Hall was officially opened on June 10th 1911. The hall was built on land owned by Waterloo Ltd, the owners of the local sugar mill, and leased to the community for 25 years (with an option to renew). The mill company contributed funds to the construction of the hall and cleared the land; the remainder of the cost of the hall was raised by the community and the hall committee erected the building. Like all community halls, it was a popular venue for dances, as well as a meeting place for the community. The hall even became a school (by correspondence) after the Waterloo School closed in 1955. Electricity was connected to the hall in 1961. The Gooburrum Shire Council later assumed ownership of the hall. The hall fell into disrepair and in 1990 plans were mooted to demolish it. However, the community determined to restore the hall.

Physical Description

Waterloo Hall is located in the southeast corner of a rectangular levelled cleared block of around 0.6 hectares surrounded by bushland and bounded by Waterloo Hall Road to the east. A timber post and log fence separates the site from the road. To the north is a tennis court surrounded by a high mesh fence.

The hall consists of a low-set timber structure on concrete stumps, clad with corrugated iron sheeting and features a gable roof, also clad with corrugated iron. An annex with skillion roof spans the whole length of the northern elevation. There are two entrances both via timber steps and through double timber doors, one from the eastern and the second from the northern side. The annex features four windows covered with what are believed to be shutters, two at the front and one on each side. Attached to the rear of the hall is an annex with skillion roof on slightly higher stumps, featuring a covered window facing west. A corrugated iron clad watertank on a concrete base is situated close to the annex. The southern elevation shows three covered windows. A toilet block consisting of corrugated iron sheeting and skillion roof is located northwest of the hall.

The Waterloo Roll of Honour, commemorating WWI and WWII and consisting of a light coloured granite cairn on a concrete base with a black tablet attached at the front, is situated next the tennis court.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Fair
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	22/10/2014		

References

John Kerr, Southern Sugar Saga: A history of the sugar industry in the Bundaberg district, Bundaberg, Bundaberg Sugar Company Limited, 1983.
 Waterloo Public Hall Association, accessed 15 November 2014, <<http://waterloohall.bounce.com.au/#/history/4550646131>>

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Waterloo Hall is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history. The hall reflects the closer settlement of the Waterloo district and its growing population at the time the hall was constructed, as well as the importance of the Waterloo sugar mill to the local community. The hall also demonstrates the pattern of the region's history, in particular the establishment of community halls in rural communities as focal point for social and cultural activities.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Waterloo Hall demonstrates an uncommon aspect of the region's history because it is externally clad in corrugated iron rather than timber weatherboards, the latter the more common external cladding for halls in the Bundaberg region constructed in the early twentieth century.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Waterloo Hall is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of community halls in the region constructed in the early 1900s, primarily consisting of a large internal space used for dances and other social events, as well as a tennis court reflecting the associated use of halls for sporting act.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Waterloo Hall has a special association with the Waterloo community as a focal point for social and cultural activities in the Waterloo and surrounding district.

Location Map



Front and northern elevation.



Rear and southern elevation.



Roll of Honour.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Perry Street	Bundaberg North
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	(E: 432926 N: 7250467), (E: 432928 N: 7250482), (E: 432983 N: 7250496), (E: 433015 N: 7250465), (E: 433043 N: 7250502), (E: 433270 N: 7250474), (E: 433312 N: 7250439), (E: 433333 N: 7250425), (E: 433549 N: 7250400), (E: 433551 N: 7250412), (E: 433695 N: 7250380), (E: 433853 N: 7250359), (E: 433853 N: 7250371)	

Historical Context

Bundaberg was established in the late 1860s. The Burnett River was identified by John Charles Burnett (after which was it named) during his exploration of the Wide Bay and Burnett regions in 1847. Pastoral stations were established throughout the Wide Bay and Burnett in the late 1840s through to the 1860s, including stations such as Gin Gin, Walla, Bingera, Electra, Monduran and Tantitha. The stations were initially stocked with sheep, but progressively were replaced with cattle. When prices were low, or there was an oversupply of stock (particularly in the 1860s), the cattle were rendered to produce tallow. A boiling down works was established in Baffle Creek to render the stock from the stations. John and Gavin Steuart secured a contract to provide the works with timber for tallow casks. The Steuarts established a camp in North Bundaberg in 1866 and erected a sawmill in the following year. Interest in the settlement grew rapidly and a town was surveyed on the southern bank of the Burnett River in 1868 on the site of the present day city.

Timber was the industry that acted as a catalyst for the creation of a European settlement. However, despite their efforts, it was not the Steuart brothers that enjoyed success, but rather the sawmiller Samuel Johnston, who operated a sawmill on the Fitzroy River near Rockhampton. Johnston arrived in the nascent settlement of Bundaberg with his machinery in 1868, erecting the mill on a selection on the north bank of the Burnett River called Mabbro. Timber sawn at the mill was used to construct early Bundaberg. The sawmill was damaged in the 1875 flood, but was rebuilt and then expanded in 1888. By this latter date, the mill consisted of a 70 horsepower machine, a two-storey building and 50 employees.

Johnston also erected a sugar mill adjacent to the sawmill in 1879. The first sugar mill established in Bundaberg was Millbank by Richard Palmer, which produced its first commercial sugar in 1872. The Steuarts constructed a small mill in 1875, but the Steuarts' cane was affected by 'rust' disease and the mill soon closed; the Steuarts, insolvent, left Bundaberg and moved to North Queensland, thus ending their involvement in the history of Bundaberg (although the mill was purchased and operated under the name of Woondooma). The third mill to be established was Sharon, also by Palmer. Thus Johnston's Waterview sugar mill was a relatively early mill in the history of the region. It was one of only six mills in the entire region at this time; the mills mentioned above, as well as Branyan and Cuba. Johnston continued to operate the Waterview sugar mill until he sold it to the Millaquin sugar mill in the late 1890s.

The mill was clearly a significant operation as the Bundaberg-Mount Perry railway was extended specifically to the mill in 1893. The rail extension helped Johnston access more easily cane from the Isis district, but it also helped bolster the railway: the timber produced from the sawmill led to more rail traffic on the line than the copper mine, for which it had been built.

The sawmill closed in 1903 and the sugar mill around the same time. Johnston relocated to Mossman in North Queensland and became integral to the sugar industry there. Johnston's residence was located on the site of the sawmill, and it was shifted to its present location approximately 100m east of the site in 1989.

Physical Description

The Waterview Railway Branch extends from the former North Bundaberg Station, now the Bundaberg Railway Museum, to the east along Perry Street towards Waterview Road. On the most westerly section the line forms part of the North Coast Railway Line, running parallel to Perry Street separated from the road by a barrier. The lines part before the turn-off of the North Coast Railway Line to the south and the Waterview Railway Branch continues straight along Perry Street, the tracks now only partially exposed and mostly covered with bitumen. On the section of Perry Street west of the Burnett Bridge the tracks are no longer recognisable under the bitumen cover and it is not known whether any fabric remains extant.

Integrity	Poor	Condition	Poor
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	23/10/2014		

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Waterview Railway Branch is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region's history, particularly the importance of rail to the development of local industries, but also the importance of the Waterview sawmill (and sugar mill), which alone justified the extension of the railway.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Waterview Railway Branch has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history, particularly evidence of an early railway branch and its relation to historically important industrial premises on the north bank of the Burnett River dating from the nineteenth century.
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Waterview Railway Branch has a strong association with Samuel Johnston, as one of the earliest residents and pioneers of the town of Bundaberg.

Location Map



Turn-off section of the North Coast Railway Line, looking east.



Turn-off section of the North Coast Railway Line, looking west.



View of partially exposed railway tracks on Perry Street, looking east.

References

Janette Nolan, Bundaberg: History and people, Brisbane, University of Queensland Press, 1978.

John Kerr, Forest Industry Heritage Places Study: Sawmills and Tramways, South Eastern Queensland, Brisbane, January 1998.

John Kerr, Southern Sugar Saga: A history of the sugar industry in the Bundaberg district, Bundaberg, Bundaberg Sugar Company Limited, 1983.

JY Walker, History of Bundaberg: Typical Queensland agricultural settlement, Bundaberg, WC Aiken, 1890.

Neville Rackemann, Bundaberg: From pioneers to prosperity, Bundaberg, Bundaberg City Council, 1992.

Queenslander, 2 December 1893.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	McRae Street and 2 Gavin Street	Bundaberg North
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	11SP205466, 1RP22172, 2RP76519	

Historical Context

Bundaberg was established in the late 1860s. The Burnett River was identified by John Charles Burnett (after which was it named) during his exploration of the Wide Bay and Burnett regions in 1847. Pastoral stations were established throughout the Wide Bay and Burnett in the late 1840s through to the 1860s, including stations such as Gin Gin, Walla, Bingera, Electra, Monduran and Tantitha. The stations were initially stocked with sheep, but progressively were replaced with cattle. When prices were low, or there was an oversupply of stock (particularly in the 1860s), the cattle were rendered to produce tallow. A boiling down works was established in Baffle Creek to render the stock from the stations. John and Gavin Steuart secured a contract to provide the works with timber for tallow casks. The Steuarts established a camp in North Bundaberg in 1866 and erected a sawmill in the following year. Interest in the settlement grew rapidly and a town was surveyed on the southern bank of the Burnett River in 1868 on the site of the present day city.

Timber was the industry that acted as a catalyst for the creation of a European settlement. However, despite their efforts, it was not the Steuart brothers that enjoyed success, but rather the sawmiller Samuel Johnston, who operated a sawmill on the Fitzroy River near Rockhampton. Johnston arrived in the nascent settlement of Bundaberg with his machinery in 1868, erecting the mill on a selection on the north bank of the Burnett River called Mabbro. Timber sawn at the mill was used to construct early Bundaberg. The sawmill was damaged in the 1875 flood, but was rebuilt and then expanded in 1888. By this latter date, the mill consisted of a 70 horsepower machine, a two-storey building and 50 employees.

Johnston also erected a sugar mill adjacent to the sawmill in 1879. The first sugar mill established in Bundaberg was Millbank by Richard Palmer, which produced its first commercial sugar in 1872. The Steuarts constructed a small mill in 1875, but the Steuarts' cane was affected by 'rust' disease and the mill soon closed; the Steuarts, insolvent, left Bundaberg and moved to North Queensland, thus ending their involvement in the history of Bundaberg (although the mill was purchased and operated under the name of Woondooma). The third mill to be established was Sharon, also by Palmer. Thus Johnston's Waterview sugar mill was a relatively early mill in the history of the region. It was one of only six mills in the entire region at this time; the mills mentioned above, as well as Branyan and Cuba. Johnston continued to operate the Waterview sugar mill until he sold it to the Millaquin sugar mill in the late 1890s.

The sugar and timber mills were clearly a significant operation as the Bundaberg-Mount Perry railway was extended specifically to the mill in 1893. The rail extension helped Johnston access more easily cane from the Isis district, but it also helped bolster the railway: the timber produced from the sawmill led to more rail traffic on the line than the copper mine, for which it had been built.

The sawmill closed in 1903 and the sugar mill around the same time. Johnston relocated to Mossman in North Queensland and became integral to the sugar industry there. Johnston's residence was located on the site of the sawmill, and it was shifted approximately 100m east of its original location in 1989. It is possible that the residence currently located on the property is in fact Sam Johnston's home "Waterview", albeit relocated and with substantial modifications, however as a detailed inspection of the building was not undertaken this cannot be confirmed categorically.

Physical Description

The Waterview Sawmill and Sugar Mill Site is located on the northern bank of the Burnett River on approximately 4.6 hectares bordered by McRae Street and an industrial block in the west, Mariners Way in the northeast and residential lots in the east and north.

The predominantly cleared grassed site shows mature trees on the perimeter and in parts of the middle section as well as mangroves lining the riverbank. The terrain steps down from higher ground in the north to the river flats. A residence set amongst landscaped gardens is situated in the east, however a close inspection of this residence was not undertaken and therefore its provenance could not be verified. Previous assessment of the Waterview Sawmill and Sugar Mill site has indicated the presence of archaeological features associated with the sawmill.

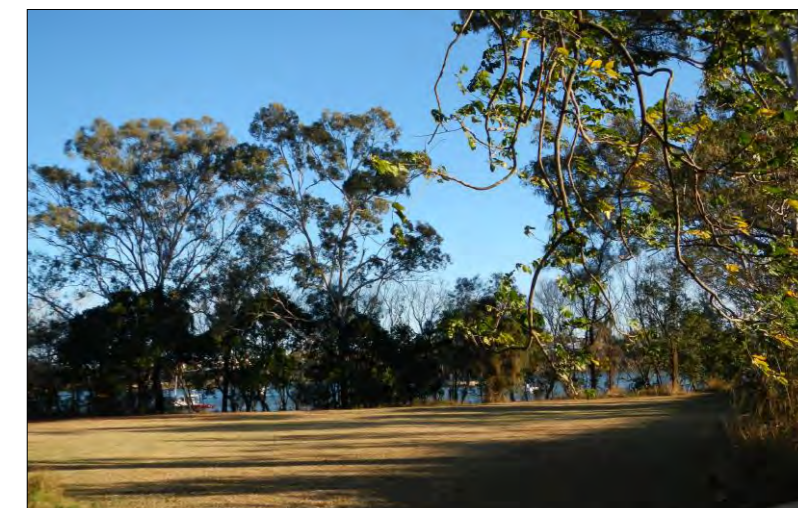
Integrity	Poor	Condition	N/A
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	22/11/2014		

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Waterview Sawmill and Sugar Mill Site is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history, as it was one of the first commercial ventures in the settlement of Bundaberg (and the first that was commercially viable). It was also based on timber, which was the first industry to provide a catalyst for the settlement and development of the town of Bundaberg and the surrounding region. The addition of a sugar mill in the 1870s also reflects the evolution of the region, as agricultural land was largely converted to sugar cane production and sugar and juice mills were erected.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Waterview Sawmill and Sugar Mill Site has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history. Archaeological material may consist of items that reflect the earliest settlement in Bundaberg from the late 1860s, as well as the layout, technology and operation of the sawmill and sugar mill, both of which were erected in a considerably early period in Bundaberg's history.
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Waterview Sawmill and Sugar Mill Site has a strong association with Samuel Johnston, one of the earliest residents and pioneers of the town of Bundaberg.

Location Map



View to southeast section from McRae Street.



View across to river frontage from McRae Street.



Gate at McRae Street entrance.

References

Janette Nolan, Bundaberg: History and people, Brisbane, University of Queensland Press, 1978.

John Kerr, Forest Industry Heritage Places Study: Sawmills and Tramways, South Eastern Queensland, Brisbane, January 1998.

John Kerr, Southern Sugar Saga: A history of the sugar industry in the Bundaberg district, Bundaberg, Bundaberg Sugar Company Limited, 1983.

JY Walker, History of Bundaberg: Typical Queensland agricultural settlement, Bundaberg, WC Aiken, 1890.

Neville Rackemann, Bundaberg: From pioneers to prosperity, Bundaberg, Bundaberg City Council, 1992.

Queenslander, 2 December 1893.

Trevor Lyons and Neville Rackemann, From Two Pens: A selection of historical Bundaberg homes and buildings, Glovers Printing Works Pty Ltd, Bundaberg, 1984

Other Names	Winfield School Trees	
Street Address	1091 Watalgan-Winfield Road	Winfield
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	117FD564	

Historical Context

Closer settlement of the Winfield district began in the 1890s. At this time, the majority of the land was owned by the prominent Skyring family, who operated a boiling down works on Baffle Creek (the settlement of Bundaberg was established because of a boiling down works on Baffle Creek, although it is unclear if this was the same place that operated in the 1860s). The land was forfeited by the Skyings and it was subdivided. Water and school reserves were surveyed; the land was cleared, largely by South Sea Islanders, in preparation for planting sugar cane, which was later transported by punt to the Baffle Creek sugar mill (1914-1918). The district was located within the Gooburrum Divisional Board (later Shire), then the Burnett Shire in 1994 following the amalgamation of the Gooburrum and Woongarra Shire Councils.

According to Neville Rackemann, a provisional school was soon erected and later shifted to a 5 acre site donated by Ernest J Grills, a Councillor and Chairman of Gooburrum Shire Council, the current site of the school. The school appears to have been too small (or, alternatively, had not been moved to the new site), and a Building Committee was formed in 1922 to erect a new building. In 1923, the committee secured the Baffle Creek School, a State school designed to the standard Queensland government design, which had been closed; it was moved to the new site at the residents' expense. The new school was opened in 1924; within one year the school was found to be too small, and a larger school, originally located at Flinders, replaced the former Baffle Creek School in 1926. The school was closed in 1942 due to a low attendance, but was reopened in 1948.

Physical Description

The Winfield School site borders onto a plantation in the north and west, farmland in the south and the Watalgan – Winfield Road in the east. The site of around two hectares contains a large sports ground in the north and a number of school buildings and associated structures, including the school master's residence in the south. The perimeter of the site is lined with mature trees, including palms and pines. The playground area to the north of the school buildings features a number of large mature mango trees. The school buildings are set within landscaped grounds connected by concrete paths, some covered by an awning.

The main school building consists of a small high-set weatherboard clad timber structure on concrete stumps with a corrugated iron clad gable roof. The main entrance is via timber stairs from the eastern side. The building features a number of windows of different styles and a set of three windows is covered by a large timber and corrugated iron window hood. Two watertanks on tank stands are located on the northern side. There is a second entrance at the rear of the building, via covered timber stairs arriving at a small landing.

Two individual low-set buildings are located towards the southern boundary consisting of one weatherboard clad structure with gable roof and a corrugated iron clad structure with skillion roof. Further to the west are a shed and a tennis court.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	22/10/2014		

References

- Centre for the Government of Queensland, University of Queensland, 'Queensland Places: Burnett Shire', accessed 15 November 2014, <<http://www.queenslandplaces.com.au/burnett-shire>>
- Neville Rackemann, Gooburrum 1886-1986, Gooburrum, Gooburrum Shire Council, 1986.
- Winfield State School Jubilee 1924-1984.
- Woods Bagot Pty Ltd, Burnett Shire Cultural Heritage Study, Volume 3 - Schedule of Places, 1996.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Winfield School is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history, particularly the closer settlement and development of the Baffle Creek area in the nineteenth century. The school also demonstrates the pattern of the region's history, as schools were established to support new settlements and they were typically replaced over time as the community grew.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Winfield School is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a school building and grounds dating from the early twentieth century, in particular the small timber school building that was constructed to a standard government design and the planting of trees in the grounds.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Winfield School is important for its aesthetic significance, as the school building and grounds are pleasantly constructed and laid out, creating a pleasing aspect.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Winfield School has a special association for the community of Winfield, past and present, as a focus of school activities for ninety years.

Location Map



Front and northern elevation.



View of school and setting.



Mature mango trees and playground area.

Other Names	Woongarra Figs, Woongarra Street Street Trees	
Street Address	Woongarra Street Road Reserve (to frontages of 11 – 19 and 20 – 26 Woongarra Street, Bundaberg Central; and to frontages of 11 Burrum Street, 69 – 91A, 90 – 96 & 114 – 118 Woongarra Street and 6 Branyan Street	Bundaberg
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	(E: 433379 N: 7249338), (E: 433388 N: 7249309), (E: 433769 N: 7249457), (E: 433777 N: 7249460), (E: 433778 N: 7249428), (E: 433787 N: 7249431), (E: 433796 N: 7249465), (E: 433805 N: 7249437), (E: 434737 N: 7249752), (E: 434745 N: 7249723), (E: 434834 N: 7249782), (E: 434842 N: 7249753)	

Historical Context

Woongarra Street, in Bundaberg, runs parallel to the city’s main street of Bourbong Street. It retains avenues of street trees to the west of the railway line between Branyan and Burrum Streets, comprising weeping fig trees (*Ficus benjamina*) and other species, principally Poinciana trees (*Delonix regia*), and six weeping fig trees to the east of the railway line, between Walla and Tantitha Streets. The weeping figs in Woongarra Street are thought to have been planted at the turn of the century. They may have been donated by the manager of the Royal Bank in Bundaberg, Mr William Fullerton, as part of a tree planting program originally financed by local businessman, Frederic W Buss in 1888. The ongoing development of tree planting in the city was promoted and/or financed by other members of the Buss family, including the creation of Buss Park in the centre of the town, which is enhanced by the weeping figs in Bourbong Street (which are entered on the Queensland Heritage Register), planted in 1890 and replacing the first failed plantings of 1888.

Physical Description

Two distinct areas of weeping figs (*Ficus benjamina*) remain in Woongarra Street Bundaberg; one group of six trees in the business area of Bundaberg between Tantitha and Walla Streets; and two groups of plantings, which include figs and other species, in an urban area of West Bundaberg between Branyan and Bingera Streets and Bingera and Burrum Streets. All of the Woongarra Street trees have been planted on either side of the roadway, between the bitumen and the kerb and channel; it is noted that the wider road reserve of Bourbong Street allowed for plantings in the centre of the street, and a group of figs between Buss Park and the Post Office are in the Queensland Heritage Register. (QHR 602065).

The group of six weeping figs in Bundaberg Central are located adjacent to businesses located from 20 to 26 Woongarra Street. The trunks and the crowns show evidence of ongoing pruning, particularly along the southern side of the street, where there are power lines.

The second and more substantial avenue of trees is located in West Bundaberg, between Branyan and Burrum Streets. Infill species have been used, presumably where figs have died, and are generally Poinciana trees (*Delonix regia*), Leopard trees (*Caesalpinia ferrea*) and one Illawarra Flame Tree (*Brachychiton acerifolius*), which is located at 112 Woongarra Street. These trees provide a shady avenue leading to the gates of the railway yards in Burrum Street. The crowns of the fig trees meet in the centre of the road, with some of the canopy extending into the adjoining private properties. The street has been centrally sealed, leaving grassed verges which allow for the expansion of the root systems of the trees between the bitumen and the kerbing.

The Woongarra Street Weeping figs contribute to the Woongarra Street streetscape both west and east of the Bundaberg railway line, complementing the built form and contributing to the character of both areas. To the west of the railway line, the trees complement the vernacular architecture of high-set timber and tin housing, while on the eastern side of the railway line, the trees provide a foil to the commercial built form.

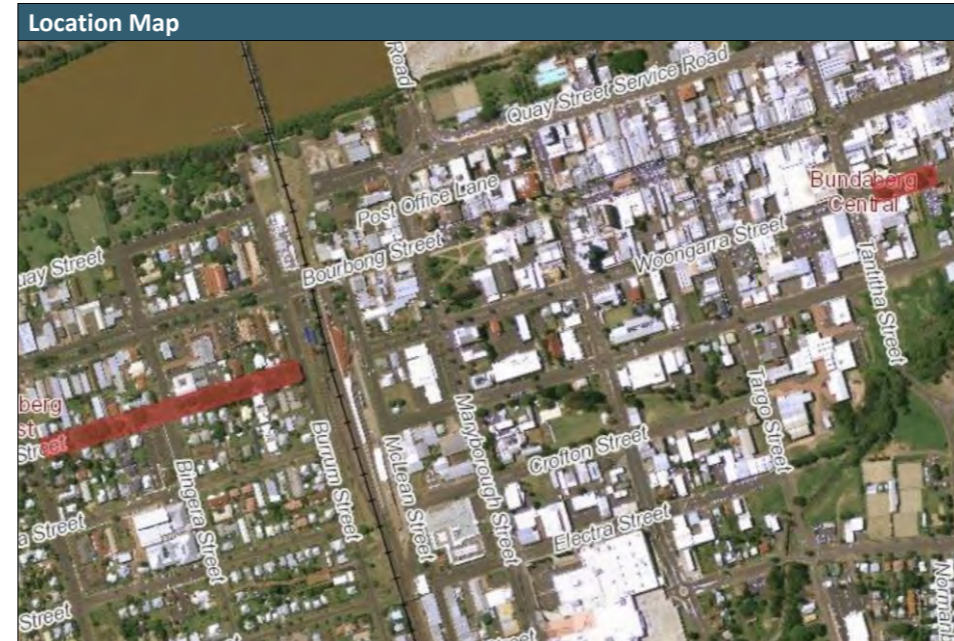
Integrity	Fair	Condition	Fair
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	17/6/2014		

References

Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, J.G. Nolan ‘Buss, Frederic William (1845-1926)’, accessed 11 July 2013, <<http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/buss-frederic-william-5440/text9235>>

Department of Environment and Resource Management Queensland, Woongarra Street Weeping Figs Assessment of Significance, Brisbane, 2011.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Woongarra Street Weeping Figs (<i>Ficus benjamina</i>), demonstrate an early, significant street tree planting program in the City of Bundaberg. Planted circa 1900, the Woongarra Street trees were part of a tree planting program which commenced in Bourbong Street Bundaberg in 1888, and was funded by prominent local businessman Frederic Buss.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The shade trees planted in Woongarra Street are important to the City of Bundaberg due to their aesthetic values. The trees create attractive shady avenues and contribute to the character of the streetscape defined by vernacular architecture west of the railway line, and more modern commercial styles east of the railway line.
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Woongarra Street Weeping Figs are significant for their association with the Buss Family and in particular Frederic Buss, members of which were dedicated to the beautification of Bundaberg including street plantings, the development of parks and playgrounds, bitumen roads and water services.



Woongarra Street, Bundaberg Central, view to east.



Intersection of Woongarra and Branyan Street, view to northwest to Woongarra Street, Bundaberg West.



Woongarra Street, Bundaberg West, view to northwest towards railway line.

Other Names	Zunker Family Trees, Zunker Memorial Pines	
Street Address	Esplanade Foreshore	Bargara
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	(E: 445479 N: 7256073), (E: 445486 N: 7256079), (E: 445494 N: 7256055), (E: 445506 N: 7256039), (E: 445515 N: 7256044), (E: 445595 N: 7255898), (E: 445599 N: 7255892), (E: 445604 N: 7255884), (E: 445612 N: 7255888), (E: 445692 N: 7255707), (E: 445699 N: 7255711)	

Historical Context

The 27 Norfolk Island Pines framing the promenade along the Bargara Esplanade were planted in 1954 in memory of members of an early local family, Charles and Mary Zunker, aged 39 and 35, who were tragically caught in a fire while burning off on their cane farm during the early morning of 8 November, 1953. Mary's parents, Carl and Auguste Langbecker, donated the trees in memory of their daughter and son-in-law. Fred Courtice, Chairman of the Woongarra Shire, appealed for assistance to plant the trees and the South Kalkie Progress League were among those who helped dig the holes in rocky ground to plant the pines. A cairn and brass plaque was also arranged by Mr and Mrs Langbecker. Charles and Mary Zunker are buried in the Bundaberg Cemetery.

Physical Description

The Zunker Family Memorial Pines comprise of 27 Araucaria Heterothylla Norfolk Island Pines, placed landward of the coastal footpath on the Bargara Esplanade from Whalley Street to in the vicinity of McCavanagh Street. A stone memorial cairn topped with a brass plaque is located between two of the trees and reads "This avenue of pines was donated by Mr and Mrs C Langbecker in memory of their daughter and son-in-law Mary and Charles Zunker who lost their lives in a tragic cane fire in November, 1953".

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Fair
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	25/9/2012		

References

Woods Bagot Pty Ltd, Burnett Shire Cultural Heritage Study, Volume 3 - Schedule of Places Ref BUR 12, 1996.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Zunker Family Memorial Pines and cairn are important in demonstrating the dangers associated with early sugar cane farming practices. The site is also important in demonstrating community involvement and a commitment to commemorating the tragic loss of members of an early local family prominent in the Bundaberg Region through memorial plantings on a significant scale.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Zunker Family Memorial Pines are of aesthetic significance to the township of Bargara as they offer a prominent and elegant landscape element to a picturesque foreshore area. Planted at a uniform distance, the trees contribute a recognizable element to this well-known area of land and enhance the character of Bargara.



View to south.



Zunker Family Memorial Pines cairn.



View to southeast.

Appendix SC6.2B Character guidelines

SC6.2B.1 Purpose

Neighbourhood character is shaped by the combination of the public and private realms. Every property, public place or piece of infrastructure makes a contribution, whether great or small. It is the cumulative impact of all these contributions that establishes neighbourhood character. Respecting character does not mean preventing change. In simple terms, respect for the character of a neighbourhood means that the development should be designed in response to its context. Depending on the neighbourhood, there are two broad approaches to respecting character:

- (a) respecting the bulk and form of surrounding development; and
- (b) respecting the architectural style of surrounding development.

Determining whether either or both approaches should influence the design response will depend on the features and characteristics identified in the neighbourhood and site description.

Respecting neighbourhood character does not mean mimicry or pattern book design, or limiting the scope of design interpretation and innovation. Instead, it means designing the development in response to the features and characteristics identified in the neighbourhood.

The purpose of this planning scheme policy is to:

- (a) provide advice about achieving outcomes in the Heritage and Neighbourhood Character Overlay Code; and
- (b) identify information that may be required to support a development application where affecting a neighbourhood character area.

SC6.2B.2 Application

This policy assists in achieving the objectives of the Heritage and Neighbourhood Character Overlay Code, particularly in relation to responding to neighbourhood character and urban design principles. This planning scheme policy applies to assessable development which requires assessment against the Heritage and Neighbourhood Character Overlay Code.

Note—the Heritage and Neighbourhood Character Overlay Code and this planning scheme policy to not apply to:-

- (a) Indigenous cultural heritage which is protected under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* and is subject to the cultural heritage Duty of Care; and
- (b) State heritage places or other areas which are protected under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

SC6.2B.3 Advice for Neighbourhood Character areas

The following is advice for achieving outcomes in the Neighbourhood Character overlay code:

- (a) A Character Area is an area in which the relationships between the various elements, including building type, era and spacing, the amount and type of vegetation and the street space, creating a significant sense of place. This place can be either residential or commercial in nature;
- (b) The Character Guidelines in this policy provide a description of the key character elements and a preferred character statement for the respective character areas identified in the Neighbourhood Character Areas overlay maps;
- (c) Compliance with the Performance Outcomes of the Heritage and Neighbourhood Character Overlay Code may be demonstrated (in part) or aided by the submission of a report that addresses the assessment benchmarks of the code and takes into account and responds to the key character elements and preferred character statement and design guidelines as identified in the appendix of this policy; and
- (d) The measures required for the protection of character areas may differ from those adopted for heritage places, depending on the reasons for significance and should be determined as part of the development application and assessment process rather than through a conservation management plan.

SC6.2B.4 Guidelines for heritage and neighbourhood character

For the purposes of the performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes in the Heritage and Neighbourhood Character Overlay Code, the following are relevant guidelines:

- (a) The Australian ICOMOS charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance (the Burra Charter) (Australian ICOMOS, 1979);
- (b) Guidelines to the Burra charter: Procedures for undertaking studies and reports (Australian ICOMOS, 1998).

SC6.2B.5 Character Statements

Preferred Character Statements have been prepared for both the Residential and Commercial character precincts. The statements outline preferred character statement, key character elements and design guidelines where applicable.

RESIDENTIAL CHARACTER PRECINCTS

Preferred Character Statement

The Residential Character Precinct includes areas in Childers, Walkervale and West and South Bundaberg. The preferred character of this precinct is defined by numerous consistent examples of traditional Queensland 'timber and tin' architectural vernacular with elements of Victorian and Federation style dwellings with infill dwellings highlighting the Bundaberg Region's cultural history incorporating architectural design elements such as Art-Deco, Spanish, Italianate and Arts and Crafts.

A key feature of residential character areas in Bundaberg with prevalent traditional Queensland 'timber and tin' architectural vernacular dwellings, are repetitive occurrences of gables with variations in the combinations and presentation of and bay windows highlight the contemporary appeal of the traditional Queensland 'timber and tin' dwellings. These dwellings have a mixture of decorative features, including but not limited to a porch or patio entrance, gables, casement and accentuated bay windows, port windows, verandas, patios and decorative wrought iron features. There is a combination of either consistent high set or low set dwellings with infill development.

Some of these dwellings have recently undergone renovation with varying degrees of success regarding retention of architectural detail. The dominant features of these dwellings are the prominent vertical lines supporting two but in most cases three asymmetrically located gables.

In areas where there are sporadic dwellings with elements of Art-Deco, Spanish, Italianate and Arts and Crafts influences, the features occur on low set dwellings incorporating masonry or exposed brick finishes with curvilinear detail with slate or tiled roofing.

These residential character localities will be enhanced by respecting the architectural style from surrounding future developments. This includes ensuring views of character dwellings from the street are complemented by open front yards and permeable or low scale fencing. The traditional Queensland 'timber and tin' architectural vernacular will be complemented by low scale infill development such as secondary dwellings that are distinguishable from the older building stock but respectful to their defining characteristics, such as timber and tin construction, pitched roof and wide eaves. In this respect, such dwellings will generally not exceed two stories in height, be orientated parallel to the street and setback from the street in similar alignment to adjoining properties.

Low set infill Art-Deco, Spanish, Italianate and Arts and Crafts dwellings inter-dispersed between traditional Queensland 'timber and tin' architectural vernacular will be retained to compliment the diversity of the streetscape. Examples of these types of styles incorporate rendered curved walls and facades and/or porch and portico features.

Childers has some distinctive periods of housing construction – typically Queensland 'timber and tin', but in some instances there are examples from a much earlier era than that of Bundaberg, with samples ranging from the 1880s to 1890s. These dwellings are of a simple style, consisting of a gable roof with no eaves, with lattice work closing in the veranda.

It is important to recognise that the majority of the housing in Childers was an appropriate response to the conditions of the time, local climate and landscape context. Well-designed

contemporary housing which exhibits the same response to its location is a preferable model to follow for new developments. New dwellings can therefore be erected without detriment to the local residential character. Brick veneer houses could rapidly destroy the residential character of intact precincts within Bundaberg and Childers.

Street landscaping in the residential character precinct consists of mature native plants that are intermittently planted along the nature strip. Their infrequent positioning creates a negligible impact providing only local shade and a minimal street effect. Many of the traditional Queensland 'timber and tin' architectural vernacular dwellings retain a minimal front garden consisting of lawn sometimes with ornamental shrubs and small trees. The remaining houses utilize palms as either a decorative garden or as front shading for privacy. Fencing is mostly in open styles such as arc-mesh, cyclone or low to medium height timber paling.

Where practicable, infill development consisting of secondary dwellings or dual occupancies is permissible providing any new developments and structures respect but do not replicate the character dwelling.

The Residential Character Precincts are mostly intact from infill unit development and existing dwellings and structures are generally close to original state, save for some modern additions of aluminium windows and security screens. Where there has been unit development, it has generally retained a character dwelling at the front of the property or respected the surrounding character properties by utilising design elements such as pitched roofs, eaves and timber features on the unit dwellings.

In medium density residential areas where such sites are subject to possible residential multi-unit development, the preferred option is to retain the character dwelling with the construction of newer modern units to the rear of the site.






Table SC6.2B.5.1 Design Guidelines

Key Character Elements	Design Descriptions	Design Advice
Architectural Style	Predominantly Victorian, Federation and vernacular pre-1946 timber and tin dwellings inter-dispersed with Spanish, Italianate and Art-Deco infill architectural styles.	Avoid unsympathetic or dominant dwelling extensions; Avoid building work that dominates older buildings by height, siting or massing; and Avoid historical reproduction detailing.
Building Materials	Predominantly constructed of timber with steel or iron rooftops. Italianate, Spanish and Art-Deco influenced dwellings primarily constructed of masonry or exposed brick external walls with slate or tiled roofing.	Except for cases of additions to Italianate, Spanish, Art and Craft or Art-Deco influenced dwellings, avoid using brick or render in additions or alterations to existing dwellings and structures within the precinct. For Italianate, Spanish or Art-Deco dwellings retain volumed mass of rendered façade features,
Building Features	Traditional Queensland 'timber and tin' architectural vernacular dwellings include features such as accentuated bay windows, port windows, external horizontal cladding, timber louvres, colour/bubble glazed windows, porch/patio entrance often nested, gables, casements, Florentine blinds, timber stumps. Infill dwellings with Italianate, Spanish, Art and Craft or Art-Deco influences include such features as accentuated and pyramidal roofed curved bay windows, rendered vertical supports, casement windows, slate and tile roofs, archway patio entrances and accentuated eaves overhangs.	Avoid closing in verandahs and porches with fixed, non-transparent materials; removing casement or feature windows; raising dwellings over the height of neighbouring dwellings and enclosing the lower levels of high set dwellings with brick or render work. New development should be compatible in terms of form, scale, colour and texture. However, 'mimicry' of historic buildings should be avoided.

Schedule 6 – Planning Scheme Policies

Key Character Elements	Design Descriptions	Design Advice
	Childers dwellings have utilised lattice work in features on verandas and balconies.	
Building form and layout	Multiple gable traditional Queensland 'timber and tin' architectural vernacular dwelling with colonial and federation influences, many with porches and verandahs, mixture of low and high set dwellings. Mix of symmetrical and asymmetrical facades with both vertical and horizontal presentation to street. Infill dwellings with Italianate, Spanish or Art-Deco influences with accentuated front portico with curvilinear façade. Prominent horizontal lines.	Avoid buildings without articulated front facades; buildings that exceed two storeys at the front façade; visually bulky new developments and extensions.
Setbacks	Generally moderate setbacks of 5-6m, moderate side setbacks of 2-4m.	Avoid buildings that are set further forward than the closest of the buildings on the adjoining two properties.
Building Height	Mixture of low and highest dwellings, overall height would not exceed 8.5m.	Avoid buildings that appear to exceed by more than one storey the predominant height of buildings in the street and on nearby properties.
Orientation to the street	Parallel to the street.	Dwellings should not have doors or entrances that face side boundaries. Entrances should face and open to the street.
Car parking/ storage	Single crossover with driveways. Vehicles stored at rear of property, on ground floor area underneath building or in shed with similar design to dwelling on same setback line or closer.	Avoid car parking structures that dominate the façade or view of the dwelling. Avoid the creation of new crossovers and driveways, or wide crossovers. Avoid dominating front setbacks with impervious surfaces or vehicle storage structures. In existing cases, car parking structures within the predominant setback line may be retained. Garages should be located so as to be unobtrusive and visually subservient to historic buildings. Avoid zincalume.
Boundary Treatment	Low and permeable fencing made of steel and wire mesh, timber pickets or masonry and wrought iron.	All fences forward of the building are to be low, open style (at least 30% transparent), and not more than 1.2m in height. Fences forward of the building are to be constructed of materials appropriate to the building style and era, including simple picket, post and wire or masonry and wrought iron. For dwellings with Italianate, Spanish or Art-Deco influences avoid mass plantings at building line exposing masonry walls and features.
Garden Style	Mix of natives and palm trees with low shrubs. Well established formal gardens with front lawn areas and garden beds.	For dwellings with Italianate, Spanish or Art-Deco influences avoid mass plantings at building line exposing masonry walls and features.

Table SC6.2B.5.2 Samples of dwellings and their architectural type as listed in the policy above

	<p>Photo of 81 Branyan Street, Svensson Heights. This is an excellent example of a Queensland Colonial Bungalow, noting period detailing and filigree (screens made of cast iron or wrought iron) on the gable and veranda, as well as timber lattice work at the ends of the veranda to partially enclose and protect from sunlight. Low fencing enhances, rather than detracts from the view of the dwelling from the street.</p> <p>Photo taken 2013</p>
	<p>Photo of 91 Lamb Street, Walkervale. An excellent example of Interwar Porch and Gable dwelling, noting the asymmetrical gables, stained casement windows and window hoods. Whilst not in complete original state, the renovations have respected the era of the dwelling, without losing the key character features.</p> <p>Photo taken 2013.</p>
	<p>Photo of 16 Franklin Street, Bundaberg South. An excellent example of a Queensland California Bungalow. Asymmetrical gables, port window near the entrance and a set of bay windows facing the street. The casement windows down the side of the house indicate a 'sleep out' room on the cooler side of the house. Part rendered, part weatherboard, this house has retained a lot of its original character elements, despite changes to some of the windows.</p> <p>Photo taken 2013.</p>
	<p>Photo of 63 Walker Street, Bundaberg South. A Porch and Gable dwelling with a front veranda was a simple Queensland vernacular dwelling style using the timber and tin vernacular. The house has casement windows, as well as window hoods over all windows on each side of the dwelling. Simple decorative features, such as post and gable fretwork highlight the skills of the craftsman of the time.</p> <p>Photo taken 2013.</p>
	<p>Photo of 3 Boundary Street, South Bundaberg. A good example of an Italianate facade on a Queensland dwelling. Noting the curved façade with square parapets, the portico entrance and the house name plaque above the entrance. Windows are not original, however the key character features of this dwelling are still intact and clearly identifiable from the street.</p> <p>Photo taken 2013.</p>

	<p>Photo of 136 Walker Street, Svensson Heights. This dwelling has features of a Spanish Mission style dwelling, with the rounded façade, large windows, large chimney. The style was popular in Australia as it suited the Australian climate. There are only a few examples of this style of building in Bundaberg.</p> <p>Photo taken 2013.</p>
	<p>13 Wyper Street, South Bundaberg. An example of Queenslander with a short-ridge roof with encircling verandahs. The key features of this dwelling are the full frontage veranda, casement windows and grand external symmetrical staircase. The fence complements the dwelling in both colour and materials.</p> <p>Photo taken 2013.</p>
	<p>2 Pizzey Street, Childers – A triple gable dwelling with a front veranda was a simple Queenslander dwelling style using the timber and tin vernacular. The house has casement windows, as well as window hoods over all windows on each side of the dwelling. Simple decorative features, such as post and gable fretwork highlight the skills of the craftsman of the time.</p> <p>Photo taken 2013.</p>
	<p>11 Queen Street, Childers – Four simple one bedroom dwellings on the same lot, Late Colonial period cottages – Key features include a veranda enclosed by lattice work, hipped roof and minimum street frontage.</p> <p>Photo taken 2013.</p>
	<p>38 North Street, Childers - An example of Queenslander Short-ridge roof with encircling verandahs built in the 'timber and tin' vernacular architecture. The key features of this dwelling are the full frontage veranda, casement windows, period detailing and filigree (screens made of cast iron or wrought iron) on the gable and veranda and grand staircase. The fence complements the dwelling in both colour and materials and does not detract from the dwelling itself.</p> <p>Photo taken 2013.</p>

COMMERCIAL CHARACTER PRECINCT

Character Statement - Bundaberg

The commercial heart of Bundaberg can be loosely defined by the blocks bounded by Maryborough Street to the west, Tantitha Street to the east, Quay Street to the north and Woongarra Street to the south. This precinct is the principal commercial centre of Bundaberg,

and is defined by the significant Victorian and Federation buildings located throughout the streets, and on corners of the key blocks, generally being former or current public bars.

New developments will contribute to the character of this area by respecting the predominantly two to three storey parapet heights at the front boundary, and recessing higher development. Ground level frontages will contain transparent windows and doorways, creating an active pedestrian interface with the wide footpaths.

Character Statement – Childers

This precinct is the commercial centre of Childers, and is defined by the significant buildings located along Churchill Street, which is part of the Bruce Highway. Most of the buildings in Churchill Street have been identified for their heritage significance and are on the State's Heritage Register.

The unique aspects of Childers's Main Street are due to a large number of the buildings in the CBD having been rebuilt as a consequence of a fire that occurred in 1902. This event resulted in some remarkable uniformity and authenticity of the architectural style of the day, due in part to the fact that one local architect was responsible for the design of at least 4 of the buildings constructed in that short period of time following the 1902 fire.

It is considered that the relationship between the township of Childers's public and private spaces with the views to and from the surrounding countryside should be enhanced. It is considered that multi-residential development should be done as infill in the backstreets behind the town centre (specifically Macrossan Street) to better utilise land that is close to key services, without detrimental impact to the historical streetscape character of Churchill Street. However this should be closely considered to ensure the design and scale of this infill is consistent in scale to the existing buildings in the locality.

Preferred Character Statement for the Commercial Character Precinct

Upper levels of any new development will contain windows to provide articulation that reflects the older buildings, and provides opportunity for passive surveillance of the street.

Buildings are constructed to the front and side boundaries to emphasise the pattern of the built form and maintain pedestrian interest along the streetscape. Wide footpaths with continuous weather protection through shop-front awnings or verandas, further enhancing the pedestrian-friendly nature of this precinct.

Signage will be placed and designed so as not to dominate the façade or streetscape, ideally keeping signage to awnings to ensure the façade features are able to contribute positively to the streetscape.

Colours and finishes of the buildings should aim to reflect the age of the building and highlight any features such as signage, windows, parapets and any other architectural feature.

The Bundaberg Central Business Precinct and the Childers Churchill Street Streetscape is significant historically and aesthetically because:

- (a) the identified commercial buildings (particularly the upper level facades) within the precinct are some of the regions best expression of its major commercial growth eras, with each of the precincts being largely built up by World War One with a consistent visual character made up of:
- (b) attached one and two storey cemented and face brick Victorian and Federation era shops. Some with residences at the first floor;
- (c) some individually significant inter-war examples and landmark buildings;
- (d) almost all built to the street frontage; some with verandas over the footpath;
- (e) near universal parapeted building form;
- (f) a repeating module determined by the Victorian-era shopfronts of 5-6m, and
- (g) Little to no provision for onsite motor vehicle parking an indication of the pre-motor era

Modernization of the surviving Victorian-era shops has been largely confined to ground level and is visually separated from the generally original upper facades by new cantilevering verandahs. Among the once prestigious shop terraces (a collection of shops posing as one vast emporium), gradual free holding of individual shops has led to visual segmentation of the grand rows: each passing shop owner/tenant introducing a new shopfront, new signs and painting the upper levels in contrasting colours to adjoining parts of the same row.

The effect is visual clutter and denial of both the building's cultural expression and its potential part in a corporate retail promotion image.

It is recommended:



- (a) to conserve and enhance the identified contributory elements in the precinct and individually significant places outside of that era where elements include buildings, objects, landscape, land and street works and enhancement includes the reinstatement of missing original elements;
- (b) to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between contributory elements in the precinct, such as buildings to street frontage as well as buildings within alleys and laneways;
- (c) to conserve and enhance the public view of these contributory elements;
- (d) to conserve and enhance key alleys, arcades and laneways in Bundaberg such as Royal Arcade, Earls Court, Salty's Arcade and Rounds Arcade and other spaces as identified in Childers, and their connections to the surrounding pedestrian and road network;
- (e) to conserve and enhance the amenity in each precinct to aid in its heritage conservation and encourage continuation of the traditional combination of residential and commercial uses; and
- (f) to ensure that new elements within the precinct are recessive and related to the precinct's contributory elements in roof and plan form, external materials, front and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas.

Table SC6.2B.5.3 Design guidelines

Key Character Elements	Design Descriptions	Design Advice
Architectural Style	Victorian and Federation buildings within streetscape comprising a number of heritage protected buildings, with mixed era infill.	Encourage reconstruction of typical shopfronts and verandahs as opportunities arise. Discourage introduction of inappropriate verandahs and post-supported verandahs (unless existing in the Childers streetscape).
Business Signage	Modest and complements the design and architectural features of the building, some signage above the roof and on facades	Avoid signage on roofs and above verandahs, as well as signs that project from the wall and facades (such as V-boards).
Building Materials	Rendered brick, masonry or concrete cladding. Predominately constructed of timber framing with steel or iron rooftops	Original materials should be retained and repaired, where necessary, instead of replaced. Replacement (if necessitated by poor condition) or restoration of original joinery elements, such as windows and doors, should be identical to the original in form and material.
Building form and layout	Symmetrical building forms with parapet and verandahs	Avoid changes of use/function which are inappropriate to the original use/purpose of the buildings, if they require major structural alterations to original fabric.
Roof Style	Pitched or skillion rooftops concealed behind parapets; Childers has curved veranda roofing over the footpath.	Features such as deep roof overhangs, shade awnings and canopies and recessed windows should be incorporated.

Key Character Elements	Design Descriptions	Design Advice
Building Height	Predominantly two storeys with parapet, and some three storey infill (approximately 9 to 11m).	Building height should be restricted to a maximum of 2 storeys above the prevailing height of surrounding buildings, so long as it is located behind the parapet of the existing building
Setbacks	Zero front and side setbacks	The pattern of front setbacks should be retained but where side and rear setbacks exist they may be reduced to allow an increase in density of new development
Orientation to the street	Parallel to the street	Retain orientation to the main street, a side access or rear access may be added if there is a side street or lane frontage to the site.
Car parking/storage	Few visible car parking spaces, crossovers or vehicle entrances from the street – car parking is generally to the rear or via alleys.	The majority of properties have on-site car parking, but not necessarily undercover, car parking facilities, usually by way of existing rear-of-property access. There is also a high reliance on on-street car parking. On street parking should be utilised where possible to enable re-development of the balance area of heritage properties.
Boundary Treatment	Detailed façades with predominantly transparent frontages on ground levels and upper level windows with verandahs or awnings projected over footpaths	Retain the historical boundary treatment. Avoid adding modern façade elements, such as dark windows and built in facades.
Alleys, Arcades and Laneways	Inter-block breaks occur in the form of alleys, arcades and laneways. These are key features of these commercial precincts.	Retain, conserve and enhance the alleys, arcades and laneways, so they can make a positive contribution to the commercial fabric of the town centre.

Table SC6.2B.5.4 Samples of commercial architectural detailing as listed in the policy above – Bundaberg

	<p>CBD facades on the northern side of Bourbong Street above Dimmys, former Crazy Clarks and Commonwealth Bank, noting the obstruction of some the façade detailing by advertising signage.</p>
	<p>Key corner buildings in Bourbong Street frame the street, in this case the awning has been curved but the façade detailing has remained intact.</p>





	<p>CBD facades on the southern side of Bourong Street. This photo highlights the parapet detailing over three shops – Noting the detailing and change in style of the parapets, but keeping an overall consistent height</p>
	<p>Rounds arcade, noting the window detail above the shop windows and the ceiling and iron signposts for each shop.</p>

Table SC6.2B.5.5 Samples of commercial architectural detailing as listed in the policy above – Childers

	<p>Facades of the western side of Churchill Street, noting the under awning signage and the heritage colours of cream, maroon and forest green detailing on the parapets and the near universal parapet heights</p>
	<p>Façade detail, focused in the northern direction, noting the curved roof detail and the cornice detailing on the parapets. This view of the parapets is unobstructed by advertising signage.</p>



Childers streetscape detail, facing south, noting the well-established leopard trees.

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