

Application form

Heritage

Entry of a place in the Queensland Heritage Register

Use this form to apply to have a place considered for entry in the Queensland Heritage Register under the Queensland Heritage Act 1992.

Before completing this application form:

- read the *Application Guide: Entering a State Heritage Place in the Queensland Heritage Register* available at www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/heritage/
- call 13 QGOV (13 74 68) and discuss this application with the Applications Coordinator, Heritage Branch

1. Applicant details

APPLICANT NAME/S Neil Peach		TITLE Dr
ORGANISATION NAME (if applicable)		
POSTAL ADDRESS [REDACTED]		POSTCODE [REDACTED]
EMAIL ADDRESS [REDACTED]		
TELEPHONE (business hours)	MOBILE [REDACTED]	
TELEPHONE (after hours)	EMAIL [REDACTED]	

2. Applicant consent

Ticking YES in the box below means you give consent to the department to publicly disclose your name with this application. At no time (whether you tick YES or NO) will your personal contact details be made public during processing and assessment of this application. The department removes contact details (i.e. address, email and telephone numbers) from all copies of the application except those provided to the Queensland Heritage Council.

Applicant consents to personal information being released		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE [REDACTED]			
PRINT APPLICANT'S NAME Neil Peach		DATE SIGNED 16 December 2024	

Entry of a place in the Queensland Heritage Register

7. Statement of cultural heritage significance

Decide which criteria are relevant to your application and complete a response for each in the boxes below. Write 'not applicable' against the criteria that are not relevant to your application.

CRITERION A the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history	See Attachment Five: Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance Page 33
CRITERION B the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage	NA
CRITERION C the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history	See Attachment Five: Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance
CRITERION D the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	See Attachment Five: Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance
CRITERION E the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	See Attachment Five: Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance
CRITERION F the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	NA
CRITERION G the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	See Attachment Five: Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance
CRITERION H the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland's history	NA

8. Site plan showing proposed boundary

Attach a site plan to this form. Tick to confirm: **See Attachment Six: Site Plan Page 39**

- the site plan is drawn or sketched to scale
- all significant heritage elements of the place are shown and clearly labelled in their approximate locations
- the proposed heritage boundary is shown

Entry of a place in the Queensland Heritage Register

x the cadastral (lot on plan) boundaries of the place are shown

9. Photographs

See Attachment Seven: Photographs Page 41

Attach photographs to this application that show the place in its current state. Number all photographs and complete the index table below adding more rows if needed.

If submitting an electronic application, submit the photographs in a digital file attached with the application form. Maximum file size for digital images attached to this form is 250kb each.

If submitting an application in hard copy, submit the photographs as an electronic file saved onto a CD or USB and attach one hardcopy print out of images to this application form.

DATE AND TIME TAKEN		PHOTOGRAPHER
COPYRIGHT PERMISSIONS <i>By law copyright of material submitted is subject to conditions set out in the copyright licence for that material.</i> <i>Please enter licensing details in the metadata for each image/file requiring copyright.</i> <i>A copyright licence may be obtained free of charge from Creative Commons at www.creativecommons.org. Creative Commons licence 'Creative Commons Attribution-Non-Commercial-No Derivative Works' is recommended. This licence maintains author copyright but allows others to copy and distribute work provided the author is given credit (in a way specified by the author) and the work is not changed in any way and is not used commercially.</i>		
IMAGE NUMBER	FILE NAME	DESCRIPTION

10. Lodgement

All sections of this form must be completed and attachments prepared (in particular the site plan showing the proposed heritage boundary and photographs of the place) before an application is lodged. Incomplete applications cannot be accepted.

Send one copy of the completed form and attachments to:

Email:
heritage@des.qld.gov.au

OR

Post:
Applications Coordinator
Heritage Branch
Arts and Heritage
Department of Environment and Science

Entry of a place in the Queensland Heritage Register

GPO Box 2454
Brisbane Qld 4001

Further information

- email heritage@des.qld.gov.au
- call 13 QGOV (13 74 68) and ask to speak to the Applications Coordinator, Heritage Branch
- visit www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/heritage/

Attachment One : Historical Summary

Please note:

Because this application relates to property that is generally regarded and referenced as Victoria Park and because other parts of this park are already recorded in the State Heritage Register, we have adopted the following nomenclature to endeavour to avoid any misunderstandings [for the purposes of this application].

- 1. We will refer to the particular property relevant to this application simply as the 'Victoria Park (North)'.*
- 2. If we are referring to only that part of Victoria Park that is already on the QHR we will refer to Victoria Park (South).*
- 3. If we are referring to features and issues that are related to the whole of Victoria Park, we will refer to Victoria Park [and this means 'Victoria Park (North and Victoria Park (South))' are included in this description].*

This is particularly pertinent because there are references in the existing QHR entry for 'Victoria Park' [No. 602493] which are applicable to Victoria Park (North), as well as to the property covered by that QHR entry. This situation contributes to the position adopted in this application that it would be apposite for the entirety of Victoria Park [comprising Victoria Park (North) and Victoria Park (South)] to be entered into the QHR.

Aboriginal custodianship

Meanjin, the area now encompassing the Brisbane CBD, is traditionally part of Turrbal and Jagera/Yuggera country.[1] Walan or Woolan (meaning 'bream') and Barrambbin (meaning 'windy place') comprised the areas now known as Herston and Bowen Hills. Walan and Barrambbin were meeting and gathering places for groups travelling to and from the Blackall Ranges, as well as corroboree sites and hunting and fishing lands. The land was undulating, with hills punctuated by a chain of waterholes and gullies. It was an extensive camp, contact and cultural site.[2]

European use (1820-1840s)

European occupation began in the 1820s, with the establishment of the Moreton Bay Penal settlement at Meanjin in 1825. The Europeans used Walan and Barrambbin for industrial activities needed to support the settlement such as brick-making and timber getting. They named the area 'York's Hollow', after the leader of the local clan, whom the Europeans referred to as 'the Duke of York', thought to be an Anglicised version of the name Daki Yakka. A small number of interactions took place between Europeans and Aboriginal people prior to, and following, the establishment of

the Moreton Bay Penal Settlement, likely the Duke of York's clan. The Duke of York, estimated to be in his 40s in 1836, visited the European settlement at the invitation of two Quakers, and a reciprocal visit was made by the commandant of the settlement, Foster Fyans. The clan largely avoided the penal settlement, with only a limited number of interactions reported by European sources.[3]

The Moreton Bay Penal settlement was opened for free settlement in 1842. York's Hollow, just beyond the town boundary, proved convenient for accommodating unexpected arrivals in the colony. A Chinese camp was established in 1848 following a failed attempt to employ Chinese shepherds on pastoral stations. In 1849, 253 immigrants from the Fortitude, Chaseley and Lima formed a temporary village on the York's Hollow slopes, after arrangements for land grants fell through. Other recent immigrants to Queensland in the mid-1800s stayed in these temporary fringe camps. As Herston and the surrounding area became increasingly urbanised, these camps were deemed unhealthy. Its residents were 'moved along', and new immigration facilities were constructed elsewhere.[4]

The brickmaking industry continued within the gully, and York's Hollow bricks were reportedly used in the construction of Parliament House in 1866. The waterway along the hollow provided a water supply for the fledgling residential settlement, supplementing the tank stream within the town.[5]

The Duke of York's clan retained its presence in York's Hollow despite these incursions. Gatherings continued at York's Hollow, with clashes between different tribes occurring in June 1847 and June 1850; up to 800 people were present. Interactions between the clan and the Europeans were mixed: some members of the clan were employed in Brisbane town by Europeans, while Europeans allegedly visited the camp to collect native vegetation for their gardens, as well as for more nefarious purposes. There were also reports of European assaults on the camp. In December 1846, following the deaths of three European settlers on the Pine River, European soldiers raided the camp at 11pm, firing on the estimated 300 – 400 people sleeping there. Kitty, daughter of the Duke of York, died in the affray. In November 1849, Turrbal people at the Barrambbin camp were shot by military officers after a false report was circulated that they had killed a bullock. Three men were wounded; two police were sentenced to six months' imprisonment for the offence. Local newspapers stopped reporting on the camp after 1860, but the clan likely remained within Barrambbin and Walan beyond that date.[6]

Colonial Queensland use (1860s-1890s)

When Queensland became a separate colony in 1859, the Queensland Government made a concerted effort to provide recreational lands for the people of Brisbane. It was believed that the fledgling society would benefit from having open spaces included in the infrastructure. At a time when industry was choking many of the large cities in Britain and Europe, the Queensland Government did not want the same fate to befall Brisbane. Terms such as 'lungs of the city' and 'breathing space' were used to describe parks established in Brisbane.[7]

York's Hollow had been proposed for a recreation reserve under the New South Wales Government, and the new Queensland Government indicated its intention to create the reserve. In 1864 the Government announced that it was 'pleased to grant a reserve of about three hundred

acres, in York's Hollow, for the purpose of a public park and recreation ground for the citizens of Brisbane.'[8] The Brisbane Municipal Council was to be granted the deed, but the Queensland Government retained control over the site. The name 'Victoria Park' emerged in the mid-1860s, either in tribute to the then-monarch, or the London park of the same name. In 1866-7 the park was fenced, and the Public Lands Office leased grazing rights over the land for additional revenue. Lessees attempted to evict the brick-makers and squatters who had erected tents and temporary houses within the park. [9]

Victoria Park was formally gazetted as a reserve for recreation in 1875. A Board of Trustees was created to manage the 321 acres and 2 roods (approx. 130 ha) of parkland; they 'expeditiously drew up a code of by-laws which provided, not only for the protection and good government of the park, but also laid down the rules for raising revenue for the improvement of the park'. The trustees, however, had limited success in fundraising for and improving the site. [10]

The area referred to as 'York's Hollow' had included an extensive area now covered by the Brisbane Showgrounds, Bowen Hills and parts of Herston, to what is now the Normanby Fiveways. From the 1860s, this area was reduced as land was required for other uses, including the Acclimatisation Society Gardens and the Grammar School Reserve. Despite its gazettal, the land set aside for Victoria Park was also reduced, as demands for services and facilities were met by encroachments on the undeveloped park. Land was resumed from the park for a night soil/manure depot (1866), a rifle range (1877, rescinded 1883[11]), sporting facilities for nearby schools, the Brisbane-Sandgate railway (1882), government domain (1883),[12] and children's hospital (1883). Most of the resumptions were located on the park's boundaries, but the railway crossed through the centre of the park, dividing it in two. By 1883, Victoria Park had been reduced to 217 acres (88ha), though it remained the largest open reserve within the immediate city area.[13]

At the same time, the importance of the park for recreational use was emphasised. The residential areas surrounding the park (particularly Spring Hill and Fortitude Valley) experienced dramatic residential growth in the second half of the 19th century, becoming amongst the most densely populated areas in Brisbane by 1890. These inner urban areas were also home to a cross section of Brisbane society, from the poorest living in small cottages in the lower slopes of the hill, to the prestigious and wealthy homes overlooking Victoria Park on Gregory Terrace. The park provided an open space for residents, particularly those who lived in crowded and poor conditions at the bottom of the hill.[14]

Rubbish dumping

In 1872-3, amendments to the laws and regulations relating to public health placed additional restrictions on the disposal of refuse and led to the establishment of municipal dumping grounds.[15] The Local Board of Health, with consent from the Surveyor-General, declared that rubbish could be deposited in Victoria Park – initially 'in the clay-holes on the side of the ridges' and later buried in trenches.[16] By 1886, a reported 1,053 loads of rubbish had been trenched and the following year it was noted by council's health officer Dr Joseph Bancroft that the 'available ground on the Gregory Terrace side of the railway of sufficient depth of earth is nearly worked out'. [17] In 1899 the park trustees granted the Brisbane Municipal Council permission to deposit

and bury rubbish in trenches in one of the Victoria Park gullies, near the watercourse on the western side of the railway.[18] This practice continued until 1901, while unofficial dumping continued into the 1930s.[19]

Land use (1890s-1930)

In 1889, a large scheme of improvements was drafted for Victoria Park by William Soutter, a member of the Queensland Acclimatisation Society. Some proposals were rejected, such as selling residential subdivisions within the park, but Soutter implemented other improvements between 1890 and 1892. Much of the park was cleared and the rubbish burned. A 60ft (18m) drive with 12ft (3.6m) walkway was cut and kerbed through the park, atop the park's excavated clay pits. The railway corridor was fenced, and trees grown in the Acclimatisation Society garden (including camphor laurels and umbrella trees) were planted along both sides of the railway. Drainage was improved, and the waterway running through the park was diverted. Extensive planting schemes were to follow, but were not carried out due to lack of funds.[20] By 1897, despite Soutter's work, Victoria Park was considered 'a magnificent tract of country many acres in extent, but it is literally in a state of nature. Little has been done to it'.[21]

The park remained popular for recreational and non-recreational uses. The first Victoria Park Golf Club was formed in Brisbane in 1898 and a course was opened in November of that year. In the absence of formally designed facilities, informal recreation included swimming in the ponds formed in the former brick pits, and football and cricket games on the flat ground at the centre of the park. Military drills and musters were held regularly, with the Queensland Defence Force marching to the park from the Adelaide Street drill shed. Squatters, 'larrikins', gamblers, drinkers and others committing undesirable activities in the park were reported. Between August and October 1890, mass meetings drew thousands to the Gregory Terrace section of the park opposite the Exhibition Building each Sunday. The 'Park Hospital', a tent hospital for quarantine cases, was operated in the Herston Road section from late 1890. The park also drew the attention of a University Commission as a possible site for a tertiary educational facility.[22]

In 1903, Victoria Park was brought within the boundary of the City of Brisbane, and in 1908, the trusteeship of 210 acres (85ha) of the park was transferred to the Brisbane City Council (BCC). The BCC had been seeking control of the parks within its area, in place of the trustees who administered the parks. Between 1887 and 1913 it gained full control of Wickham, Observatory, Hardgrave, Babbage, Albert, Alexandra and Victoria Parks. The International Town Planning movement that existed at the time also helped to put city planning and beautification programmes on the city council's agenda. Between 1913 and 1925, Bowen, New Farm, Raymond, Newstead, Perry, Centenary and Teneriffe Parks were created.[23]

Victoria Park was the largest of the BCC's new parks, but was 'a rather difficult one to handle',[24] due to its uneven topography, waterways and poor soil. Interest in the park for its non-recreational potential had continued, and in 1914, the BCC agreed to reserve around 100 acres of the park for the future use of the university, following extensive lobbying by the University Permanent Site League. While the park was to remain publicly accessible, it would not be developed for park purposes. Park funding was funnelled towards the newly acquired parks, while small

improvements were made at Victoria Park. This included tree planting and the construction of tennis courts (1913, not extant), and the creation of rockeries along Gregory Terrace, bordering the park (not extant). In 1913, Victoria Park (North) became part of a worldwide experiment, as a small temporary tent was erected in the park near the hospital, to carry out measurements for the Carnegie Institution of Washington's Terrestrial Magnetism study.] The experiment was to study the magnetic variation from 'true' north and 'magnetic' north to eventually gain accurate bearings. The Victoria Park (North) station was one of several established in various locations around the world. The site of the experiment was marked with a sandstone block inscribed 'CIW 1913'. This was uncovered in an archaeological dig in 2002 and moved to the Museum of Mapping and Surveying. [25]

However, the park predominantly continued to be used for non-recreational purposes, including cattle agistment (between Gregory Terrace and the railway) and wool and grain storage (in a former quarry near Gregory Terrace and Bowen Bridge Road).[26]

In 1922, 108 acres (44ha) of Victoria Park (North) was formally reserved for university purposes under the University Site Act. The site was reserved conditionally; if the site were not to be used for the university, it would revert to the park. Four years later, funding was provided from a private donor for a larger site at St Lucia, and the reserve was set to be returned to the trustees.[27] This took some time, however, and as the land remained unused, complaints about its condition had continued. '[N]ot a flower has been planted in it,' wrote a correspondent to the *Brisbane Courier* in 1921, 'no improvements, except the planting of some trees, and an incompleated, unused, and miserable carriage way or road.'[28] The park was described in 1924 by the *Daily Mail* as both 'a magnificent reserve'[29] and 'a couple of hundred acres of barren land... intersected by more or less smellful drainage channels.'[30]

One of these drainage channels ran through the flat section of the park used for sporting fixtures, making the land swampy and frequently mosquito-infested. Between 1923 and 1925, a 15-20 acre (6-8ha) area [on Victoria Park (North)] at the western end of the park (now between Gilchrist Avenue and the railway reserve) was sewered, levelled and graded for use as sports grounds; a shrub-rockery entrance was laid out from Bowen Bridge Road; and five sports fields were laid out. These improvements were funded by the £750 transfer of Bowen Park to the National Agricultural and Industrial Association. Amateur athletics competition was held there in 1928. Football, cricket and hockey teams acquired formal leases of the grounds, and the park hosted up to 200 players each Saturday.[31]

Great Depression

The first set of large-scale improvements at Victoria Park began with the Great Depression. As funding was made available for public works under the Intermittent Relief Scheme to boost employment, Victoria Park was targeted for enhancement.[32]

The largest work were two projects proposed in the mid-1920s: the construction of a golf course [on Victoria Park (North)] and a road [to become Gilchrist Avenue]. The Queensland Golf Association had made the proposal for a municipal golf course in Victoria Park in 1922, as similar municipal golf courses were being opened throughout Australia. With the return of 108 acres of

land from the university forthcoming, the proposal was accepted in 1926. As the return of the land was delayed, however, work on the golf course did not begin until April 1931. The 18-hole golf course was opened in 1931, with a Spanish-style clubhouse designed by AH Foster built in 1931 (QHR 602034).[32]

In addition to the new golf course, Gilchrist Avenue was constructed under the scheme in 1930, connecting Bowen Bridge Road to Ithaca Street, near Kelvin Grove Road at Normanby. This provided a long-sought vehicular path directly through the park, as well as access to the golf course and sportsgrounds. The avenue was named for the City Engineer EF (Eneas Fraser) Gilchrist. As part of the long-awaited beautification of the park, the avenue was lined with silky oak, crepe myrtle, flame and jacaranda trees. Other landscaping and reclamation work was undertaken during this time, notably as part of the beautification of the park.[34]

The Depression also impacted on the use of Victoria Park, as camps for the unemployed were erected throughout the park reserve in the 1930s. An increasing number of unemployed, itinerant men travelled either on foot, or by rail, across the state looking for employment. Between 1929 and 1933 Queensland Government policy stipulated unemployed single men, not working on relief projects, would not be able to draw state government funded emergency rations from the same centre in successive weeks. This forced them to move onto the next town, often many miles away, to demonstrate they were seeking work. The term 'swagmen', used to describe itinerant men walking around the country, or 'waltzing Matilda', seeking work in 19th and early 20th century Australia, was applied to these men who were compelled to travel long distances.[35]

A small camp of 'shanties, shacks, huts and humpies'[36] also arose in the Gregory Terrace section of Victoria Park (South) in the early 1930s. It remained until 1932, when the camp was 'visited by a large policeman, and the occupants agreed that the beauties of the new riding track would be enhanced by the removal of their dwellings.'[37] This area of the park is within the boundaries of the existing heritage listing for Victoria Park [SHR No.602493]. However, other camps within Victoria Park, (mostly in the government and university domains near Herston Road and within the boundary of Victoria Park (North)) remained in place.

Golf in Queensland

Golf in Queensland is said to have had its genesis at Eidsvold cattle station, near Gayndah, with the development of a small golf course on the property by its two Scottish lessees, the Ivory brothers. Later, in 1893, other early courses were developed at Townsville and Ravenshoe. The first formal golf club to be established in Queensland was the Brisbane Golf Club, constituted in 1890, with its course completed in 1896. Other courses, at many locations around Queensland, were to be formed and developed in the years and decades which followed. This was especially so from the 1920s, a period of prosperity, with many golf clubs and courses tracing their formation to this time. Some examples include Royal Queensland Golf Club (1920), Sandgate (1921), Wynnum (1923), Gales (1924), Indooroopilly (1926), Oxley (1928) and Nudgee (1929/30).

As well, during the 1920s, municipal golf courses were being developed around Australia, with the general aim of encouraging sport and recreation, which could be accessed by the community in an

affordable way. Victoria Park Golf Club, in inner Brisbane, is an example of one of the more successful of these municipal golf courses, with the initial work on the course dating to 1930.[38]

Golf at Victoria Park (North)

When the town of Brisbane was first surveyed in 1844, Victoria Park (North) and surrounding lands were designated as a reserve. A series of parks was formed and, from the 1860s, the largest of these parks was known as Victoria Park. As noted above, subsequent development of Victoria Park has seen areas of the original reserve excised and allocated variously to the Royal Brisbane Hospital, Bowen Park, the Brisbane Grammar School, the railway and the Roma Street Railway Station.

The first Victoria Park Golf Club was formed in Brisbane in 1898 and a course was opened in November of that year. In the 1920s municipal golf courses were established throughout Australia, enabling broader social access to the game. In 1922, the Queensland Golf Association, eager to foster golf in the state, approached the Mayor of Brisbane, W.A. Jolly, with a proposal for a 9 hole municipal course [on Victoria Park (North)] at Victoria Park.

From as early as 1906 a section of the park had been reserved as the site for a new University of Queensland, but in 1926 the University opted to build on land at St Lucia, donated by the Mayne family. The Queensland Golf Association saw this as an opportunity to establish a municipal Golf Course in Victoria Park (North) and renewed its approaches to the then Greater Brisbane Council. This time the proposal was greeted enthusiastically.

The course was opened in November 1931, occupying Victoria Park (North) (which is on the northern side of Gilchrist Avenue: this avenue was constructed through Victoria Park in 1930). W.A. Jolly, by then the first Lord Mayor of Greater Brisbane, became the inaugural president of the Victoria Park Golf Club and remained so until 1934.[39]

The course was designed by Stan Francis, a surveyor and golfer, who presented plans to the Council in 1930. Francis' plan, reflecting then-current thinking on course design, minimised extensive earthworks and allowed the Course to follow the natural contours, running along ridges, plunging into gullies and climbing steeply. Much of the construction work on the course was completed under the Intermittent Relief Scheme of the Depression period. A considerable amount of planting was undertaken to establish the fairways. This initial planting was oversighted by Greater Brisbane Council's Department of Parks Superintendent and professional horticulturist, Henry Moore between 1931 to 1940. The course layout has been altered multiple times since its opening in 1931 through to the winding up of the golf club [and the subsequent reduction to the extent of the site utilised by golfers]. This interplay, between the operation of the game [of golf] and diverse social and economic conditions [including war] is of significant importance in the recent history of Victoria Park (North).

The original clubhouse building, located at the Bowen Bridge Road end of the course, was designed and constructed in two stages during 1931 and 1939. Work on the clubhouse commenced early in 1931, and it was ready for occupation in September. The links were completed a couple of months later, and the Victoria Park Golf Course was opened officially on 20 November 1931. Final construction cost for the course and clubhouse was £13,919 [course £9,794; clubhouse £4,125].[See QHR 602034]

To ensure the successful functioning of the new course, the Victoria Park Golf Club was formed at a public meeting on 20 March 1931, at which it was confirmed that the Council provided the course, clubhouse, the salaries of a Club Secretary and Club Professional, and assumed responsibility for the upkeep of the course, while the Club members were responsible for the operations of the Club. Any casual player was entitled to play the course without joining the Club, on payment of the appropriate green fees.[40]

The Victoria Park Golf Clubhouse boasted every modern facility, but no bar, as many members of the Council were not in favour of making alcohol available. There were protests about this lack, both as a facility to members and as a revenue-earner. The Council eventually gave permission for a bar, which was opened on New Year's Day, 1935.

Second World War

When the war reached the Pacific in late 1941, Brisbane was transformed into a locale of intense military activity, with thousands of American troops stationed in the city before being shipped off to fight the Japanese forces in the Pacific. [41]

In 1942, the BCC offered Victoria Park to the US Army (Camp Victoria Park) as a large administrative and accommodation camp. As well, the Australian Army stationed the 38(386th) Australian Heavy Anti Aircraft Battery in the northern section of the park. Camp Victoria Park (Upper) - Officers Camp, on the Gregory Terrace side of the park, provided Base Section 3 and US Army Service of Supply (USASOS) Headquarters.[42] Camp Victoria Park (Lower) - HQ and Enlisted Men's Camp, on Victoria Park (North), provided Base Section 3 and US Army Service of Supply (USASOS) Headquarters.[43]

While most of the accommodation was canvas tents, a number of huts of fibrolite on timber stumps were constructed south of Herston Road and along Gregory Terrace.[44] The Herston section of the park was the location for the Non Commissioned Officers (NCOs) and the Other Ranks (ORs) billets with the main entrance off Herston Road. The entrances were gated, had sentry boxes and were marked with the overhanging sign: US ARMY REPRESENTATIVES. The camp was gradually vacated after the end of the war, with the final occupants departing in 1946.

The outbreak of the Pacific War led to a fear of air attack on Brisbane, most likely launched from Japanese aircraft carriers. In response to this the Australian Army emplaced Heavy Anti-Aircraft (HAA) guns in the golf course [as well as other locations across the country]. In addition the 38 (386th) Australian Heavy Anti-Aircraft (HAA) Battery was stationed at Victoria Park Golf Course. [45]

The siting of the AA guns was designed to protect Brisbane's port facilities and the US New Farm submarine base and to cover the Eagle Farm and Archerfield airfields. The anti-aircraft (AA) gun shortage in Australia caused delays so that Brisbane had still not received its full allotment of 3.7 inch AA guns by May 1942. There were 6 Heavy AA batteries armed with the Australian-manufactured 3.7 inch gun installed in Brisbane. Three batteries were located in Brisbane's north and three in the south. One of these was put into a fixed emplacement in Victoria Park (North) at Herston.

This Heavy AA battery comprised 4 guns spaced from 90 to 100 feet apart with its own central concrete command post. This post included separate concrete pits to house a predictor and a height finder. Each of the four guns had to be within view of the predictor which itself could not be placed either 10 feet below or above any of the guns. The interior of the gun emplacements were lined with steel mesh or scabbing plates designed to contain any flying concrete splinters that were blown off during an air raid from injuring the gun crews.

This facility was connected by telephone cable to the Brisbane Central Command Post (14th AA Command) located with MacArthur's headquarters in the AMP Building at 229 Queen Street. From 1943, the experienced gun crew at the golf course were replaced by gunners drawn from the Australia Women's Army Service (AWAS) and 'C' Company, 4th Battalion of the Volunteer Defence Corps (VDC).

During the war period, the operation of the golf course needed to be modified to account for the major war related activities on site. This is reflected in the fact that the previous 6th fairway and portions of the previous 10th and 11th Fairways were occupied by the Anti Aircraft Battery. The previous 17th and 18th fairways were occupied by the US Army facilities. After the war these barracks housed ex-servicemen until the 1950s. It is expected that the gun emplacement in the golf course is still in-situ.

Postwar

The military facilities remained standing on Victoria Park (North) some years following the war, and were put to other uses. The vacant huts were initially used to house Australian war brides: Australian women who had married American servicemen. During and immediately after the war, between 12,000 and 15,000 Australian women married US servicemen stationed in Australia, including around 4,500 in Queensland. Some remained in Australia, but most travelled to the US to live with their husbands. Mass transportation of the war brides to the US on 'bride ships' was arranged from 1945, from ports in Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne. In September 1945, passage for over 200 brides on the Lurline was cancelled at the last minute, and a number of the women were accommodated in the empty Victoria Park (North) buildings until new passage could be arranged for them.[46]

The post-war reconstruction process heralded an era of rapid population growth in Queensland. This growth, concurrent with material shortages, led to an acute housing shortage. The Queensland Government began repurposing military facilities for temporary accommodation, establishing 'housing camps' in suburbs including Holland Park, Chermside, Wacol and Kalinga. Up to 100,000 Queenslanders lived in temporary housing between 1946 and 1960. In February 1947, as the last of the war brides departed, the State Government acquired buildings on Victoria Park (North) for temporary housing purposes. The Queensland State Housing Commission made use of the military facilities in Victoria Park, creating the second largest temporary housing settlement in Brisbane. Each hut housed several families. By 1950 Victoria Park was the impermanent home for 460 families, occupying the park for up to three years while new housing was slowly constructed in outer-lying suburbs. The Victoria Park camp, being close to the city, was highly visible to Brisbane residents. In the 1950s, the camp became the subject of media coverage about the poor living conditions experienced by the 'old and new Australian families'.[47] As

residents were moved to new houses, the temporary housing camps in Victoria Park were gradually emptied in the late 1950s, closed in 1960, and the fibrolite buildings were sold or demolished.[48] The buildings (on Victoria Park (North)) occupied by military forces however stayed in use for much longer.

Centenary

With the end of the war, the removal of the housing camps, and the appointment of a new Parks Superintendent, improvements to Victoria Park were planned from the 1950s. Harry Oakman was one of the pioneers of landscape architecture in Australia. In 1945 he began his seventeen-year appointment with the BCC as Superintendent of Parks and Gardens, and the Director of the Separate Parks Branch. One of his earliest roles was transforming many of Brisbane's parks that had been damaged by the military use during the Second World War. He also led an extensive flowering tree planting programme on the slopes and gullies of the Victoria Park golf course [on Victoria Park (North)], and poincianas, oleanders, jacarandas and flame trees along the fairways. Oakman was recognised as a Fellow of the British and Australian Institutes of Landscape Architects and the Royal Australian Institute of Parks and Recreation.[49]

Late 20th & Early 21st Century Use (1950s - 2024)

It was not until the early 70's that the last of the US Army wartime buildings in Victoria Park (North) were demolished with the University of Queensland Medical School (which had occupied the buildings since the end of WWII) moving to its new campus across the road at Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital.

At the time Victoria Park Golf course was still the only Brisbane City Council owned course and the city's population was growing. Golf was becoming a very popular recreational sport in Brisbane prompting the need for Council to consider the construction of a new Club house.

By 1973 plans were drawn up, a site within the course was chosen and construction commenced. The building is located on the brow of a hill on the original 17th fairway in the north-eastern corner of the Victoria Park Golf Course which is bounded by Gilchrist Avenue and Herston Road, Herston. The new Clubhouse was opened on 14th December 1975. The configuration of the golf course holes was altered so that the 9th and 18th holes were near the new Clubhouse, changing Francis' orientation of the course. Victoria Park Golf Course returned as a full 18 hole course. The 1930's Clubhouse was vacated at this time. (State Heritage Register No 602034) and Victoria Park Golf Links remained the only municipal course in Brisbane until the establishment of the St Lucia Golf Course in 1985.

In 1972 it was proposed to run a freeway through the park, though this plan did not come to fruition until the late 1990s.[48] In 1999, construction on a bypass road connecting Hamilton to Milton was commenced. The bypass, called the Inner City Bypass, was undertaken to reduce traffic congestion in the central business district and Fortitude Valley. An area of 4.606ha was resumed from Victoria Park for the road, which ran through the park adjacent to the railway, exacerbating the park's divided nature. The road was constructed in 2001, with the entire bypass completed in 2003. A landscaped pedestrian overpass was added to bridge the bypass.[50]

Archaeological investigations undertaken by ARCHAEO Cultural Heritage Services in late 1999, ahead of the construction of the Inner City Bypass, revealed early sections of the York's Hollow watercourse, fill associated with the construction of the 1880s railway, and refuse dating from the 1890s to early 1900s deposited in natural depressions and buried in rubbish trenches.[51] Over 100,000 artefacts were recovered, including: glass bottles and stoppers; ceramic kitchen, tableware, bottles, and doll parts; clay tobacco pipes; personal and clothing items including buttons, pins and beads; medicine, hygiene and writing implements; metal cutlery, nails, hardware, and coins; leather and textiles fragments; faunal and floral remains, and worked bone artefacts.

Further municipal refuse trenches, likely dating from the 1870s and 1880s, were uncovered within the railway corridor and in the southeast section of Victoria Park, during archaeological investigations associated with the Cross River Rail Project in 2020.[52] Victoria Park continues to provide recreational facilities including playgrounds, dog off-leash areas, walking tracks, bike paths, open space and sports fields.

In 1975 the Victoria Park Golf Club moved from its original clubhouse to a new building which was designed by Brisbane City Council Architects. This building remains an outstanding representation of mid-20th century modernist architecture in Queensland. The structure reflects the innovative and forward-thinking design trends of its era and to this day displays a mastery of modernist design principles. In doing so, it sits comfortably with the State level heritage registered neighbouring QUT Kelvin Grove Campus's Student Residences designed by architect John Dalton during the same period. [53]

In 1999 Brisbane City Council decided it wanted to expand facilities at the golf course to offer a driving range, cafe and function Centre facilities. It was proposed that the Clubhouse building would continue to house the Victoria Park Golf Club members, their locker facilities and a private bar on the ground level.

By 2000 negotiations to renew the Club's lease for a further 30 years were unresolved. The Club was wound up and members joined other clubs around Brisbane. Brisbane City Council then negotiated a lease deal with private interest to take over the Clubhouse building. A non-architecturally significant extension was undertaken, which included adding an open verandah right across the southern frontage.

During the first half of 2020s the Brisbane City Council was undertaking extensive consultations towards a Master Plan[54] for the whole of the park which included that part of the park included in QHR entry 602493 as well as Victoria Park (North). The Master Plan, which is a conceptualisation of potential future development options for Barrambin/Victoria Park has been approved and work is currently underway to implement a Local Government Infrastructure Designation [55] for this whole park area.

Below is a listing of extracts [from the Council's Master Plan] which reference the 'heritage' significance of Victoria Park (North) [in addition to those parts of park which are already on the State Register].

- I. ...venue for the equestrian cross country and BMX freestyle events during the Brisbane 2032 Olympic and Paralympic Games, which will present an opportunity to showcase the park's restored landscape and rich cultural heritage to a global audience. Page iii
- II. Engagement with Aboriginal representatives as a statutory requirement for the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage as well as continue ongoing engagement with Traditional Custodians and elders in relation to delivery of the Master Plan. Page 11
- III. The park will become a natural space that celebrates Country, and Brisbane's shared Aboriginal and European heritage. Page 18
- IV. Recognise heritage plantings by Harry Oakman, Brisbane's first Superintendent of Parks, across the site. Page 18
- V. European heritage Page 20
- VI. ...a permanent Aboriginal presence, to the days of Brisbane's colonisation, to the migrant population that lived here in temporary housing, to its more recent entry on the Queensland Heritage Register as one of the state's most important cultural places. Page 20
- VII. The stories of Brisbane's early history and the role the park played in this narrative will be recognised through architectural design, integrated art, careful management of heritage items and creative interpretive approaches. Page 20
- VIII. The Master Plan acknowledges the park's recent European heritage alongside Aboriginal significance and connection to this place, recognising and sharing our history and experiences as a unified community. Page 21
- IX. Making use of the existing topography, local hydrology and ecological heritage, the nature water play gully is a series of channels and ponds that cascade from near the Tree House down to the waterholes. Page 61
- X. The existing heritage gates of the former horse riding row, at the intersection of Bowen Bridge Road and Gregory Terrace provide a welcoming arrival to this precinct and the park. Page 70
- XI. A heritage entry plaza extends into the park and the landing of the Inner City Pedestrian and Cycle Bridge. Page 70
- XII. Heritage entry plaza Retained signalised intersection and access Inner City Pedestrian and Cycle Bridge Council maintenance facility Page 71

At the time of preparing this application Brisbane City Council had prepared documentation to seek approval for the development of the park under the Local Government Infrastructure Designation

[LGID] provisions of the Planning Act. These actions reiterate the embedded and enmeshed nature of the lands which comprise Victoria Park - namely, those parts of the park to the north and south of the transport corridor [that bifurcates the park], each containing a wealth of State level heritage value. Each area has its unique characteristics and values and at the same time, there is considerable 'overlap' of histories and characteristics that are shared by these two sections.

The Historical Evolution of Golf on the Site

There have been significant changes in the pattern of play [and several related issues] that have occurred on Victoria Park (North) from when the Victoria Park Golf Club was initiated in 1898 through to 2024. These changes have covered

1. The numerous course layout designs that have had to be employed to enable the game to continue to be played during a wide range of different circumstances including economic and social depression, war, housing shortages, medical and scientific research
2. The changes in the length of the course moving between 9 and 18 hole formats
3. Technologies employed to play the game [in relation to both golf-club and golf-ball technical development] and to move around the course [especially motorised buggies]
4. Commercialisation of State owned assets such as golf courses and bowls clubs
5. Commercialisation of the game itself including the popularity of
 - a. 'driving range' facilities for golfers to hone their skills
 - b. Miniature forms of the game [e.g. putt putt] to enable the very young and the very unskilled to 'have a go'.
6. Who actually plays the game evidenced by the significant adoption of the game by female players [notably after the war] and subsequently by a much younger playing cadre
7. The significant reduction in participation rates associated with games like golf and bowls in the 1990s and onwards
8. Shift to technology based games and entertainment
9. Changes in the way that people socialise around their sporting activities

Attachment Two: Reference List

[1] Alternative spellings for the language groups of Meanjin include: Yugerra, Yagara, Yaggara, Yugg-ari, Yackarabul, Turubul, Turrabal, Turrubul, Turrabal, Terabul, Torbul, Turibul, Toorbal, Churrabool, Yerongban, Yeronghan, Ugarapul, Yerongpan, Biriin, Ninghi, Ningy Ningy, Duke of York Clan, Jaarabal, Jergarbal. State Library of Queensland, *Aboriginal Languages of the Greater Brisbane Area*, <https://www.slq.qld.gov.au/blog/aboriginal-languages-greater-brisbane-area>, 16 March 2015, accessed June 2021.

[2] Constance Petrie, *Tom Petrie's Reminiscences of early Queensland (dating from 1837)*, Brisbane: Watson, Ferguson & Co, 1904, pp.35, 55 & 316; Cross River Rail, *Indigenous Cultural Heritage*, 2011, pp.18-19; Rod Fisher, *Boosting Brisbane: Imprinting the Colonial Capital of Queensland*, Brisbane: Brisbane History Group, 2009, p.97; John Gladstone Steele, *Aboriginal Pathways: in Southeast Queensland and the Richmond River*, St Lucia: University of Queensland Press, 1984, pp.122, 124 & 129; Ray Kerkhove, 'Aboriginal camps as urban foundations? Evidence from southern Queensland', in Ingereth Macfarlane (ed), *Aboriginal History*, Vol. 42, Canberra: ANU Press, 2018, pp.141-172, at p.154.

[3] Most of the early interactions with the Europeans at Meanjin/Moreton Bay – from 1823 to 1842 – were probably undertaken by members of the Duke of York's clan. Three escaped convicts from Botany Bay had encountered the clan in 1823 and were offered hospitality for a brief period, which they overstayed. Ship to shore sightings of people were reported by the crew of John Oxley's *Mermaid* as they travelled up Maiwar/Meeannjin (Brisbane River), and an encounter between the clan and the crew of the *Amity* occurred at Enoggera Creek in 1824. Fyans' 1836 visit took place along the Brisbane River, and he was able to watch a 'fishing excursion' which took place over several days: Steele, *Aboriginal Pathways*, 1984, pp.122-124. In 1837 the Petrie family arrived in Brisbane; youngest son Tom had frequent interactions with the Duke of York's clan, and learned to speak their dialect: Noeline V. Hall, 'Petrie, Thomas (Tom) (1831–1910)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/petrie-thomas-tom-4395/text7163>, published first in hardcopy 1974, accessed online June 2021. The 'Duke of York' may be an Anglicised version of 'Daki Yakka': Maroochy Barambah, 'Relationship and Communalty: An indigenous perspective on knowledge and expression', in Brian Fitzgerald and Benedict Atkinson (eds), *Copyright Future Copyright Freedom: Marking the 40th anniversary of the commencement of Australia's Copyright Act 1968*, Sydney: Sydney University Press, 2011, pp.159-160.

[4] From the 1850s, immigrants were housed in the Commissariat Store (QHR 600176) and other William Street buildings, but Victoria Park hosted new arrivals into the 1860s, including, for example, the November 1862 new arrivals evicted from tents on Windmill Hill (Albert Park), who were allowed to camp in York's Hollow, 'near the Brickfields': *Moreton Bay Courier*, 3 February 1849 p.2; *Courier*, 18 December 1862 p.3; *Darling Downs Gazette and General Advertiser*, 4 August 1877 p.2; JJ Knight, *In the Early Days: history and incident of pioneer Queensland: with*

- dictionary of dates in chronological order*, Brisbane: Sapsford & Co, 1895, p.270; Hector Holthouse, *Illustrated History of Brisbane*, Frenchs Forest, NSW: AH & AW Reed, 1982, pp.22-24.
- [5] *Brisbane Courier*, 27 February 1866 p.3; *Northern Times* (Newcastle), 27 March 1858 p.4; John Laverty, 'Dissecting Victoria Park', in Rod Fisher (ed), *Brisbane: Houses, Gardens, Suburbs and Congregations*, Kelvin Grove: Brisbane History Group, 2010, p.66.
- [6] In the 1846 attack, Kitty had died along with her unborn baby. At the trial, her father had attributed her death to the soldiers, and some reports circulated that the soldiers had violated her, inducing the birth of her child and the death of both. Other witnesses were called to state that Kitty had been assaulted by an Aboriginal man from another tribe, and her death was not included with the charges against the police (*Moreton Bay Courier*, 13 February 1847 p.2). In 1848 the clan was also reported to have clashed with the Chinese immigrants who had arrived in the town, but this took place on Queen Street (*Darling Downs Gazette and General Advertiser*, 4 August 1877 p.2). *Moreton Bay Courier*, 19 June 1847 p.2, 8 June 1850 p.2 and 8 December 1849 pp.2-3; Petrie, *Tom Petrie's Reminiscences of early Queensland*, 1904, pp.143-145; Kerkhove, 'Aboriginal camps as urban foundations?', 2018, pp.154-156.
- [7] References to Victoria Park as 'the lungs of the city' appear in, e.g., *Brisbane Courier*, 23 September 1875 p.2 and 19 June 1878 p.5.
- [8] *Courier*, 17 February 1864 p.3.
- [9] *Moreton Bay Courier*, 22 September 1858 p.2; *Brisbane Courier*, 4 May 1866 p.2, 4 December 1866 p.4 and 12 December 1866 p.2; *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald and General Advertiser*, 19 April 1866 p.3; Parliamentary Debates [Hansard], Legislative Assembly, 26 September 1867, p.231; *Queenslander*, 26 March 1870 p.2.
- [10] *Queensland Government Gazette*, Vol. 17 No. 133, 13 November 1875, p.2258; Laverty, 'Dissecting Victoria Park', 2010, pp.73,74.
- [11] Survey Plan B2135 (1877). This was located outside the heritage boundary.
- [12] *Queensland Government Gazette*, Vol. 33 No. 62, 20 October 1883, p.1084.
- [13] Deed of Grant No. 53218; Laverty, 'Dissecting Victoria Park', 2010, pp.73-74.
- [14] Centre for the Government of Queensland, *Queensland Places: Spring Hill*, <https://queenslandplaces.com.au/spring-hill>, accessed June 2021. The importance of the park for recreation was emphasised by a deputation to the Minister for Lands in September 1883

(*Queenslander*, 22 September 1883 p.472), as well as in protests against the rifle range (e.g., *Telegraph*, 9 December 1885 p.4).

[15] *Queensland Government Gazette*, Vol. 13 No. 79, 12 August 1872, p.1263; *Queensland Government Gazette*, Vol. 14 No. 45, 23 May 1873, p.821.

[16] *Brisbane Courier*, 21 October 1873, p.1.

[17] Laverty, 'Dissecting Victoria Park', p.77.

[18] *Telegraph*, 24 January 1900 p.4; Laverty, 'Dissecting Victoria Park', 2010, p.77.

[19] *Brisbane Courier*, 18 April 1901 p.2, 30 April 1901 p.7 and 18 June 1901 p.3; Laverty, 'Dissecting Victoria Park', pp.78&86.

[20] *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald and General Advertiser*, 7 May 1889 p.2; *Brisbane Courier*, 15 April 1890 p.6 and *Telegraph*, 9 October 1890 p.3. In 1892, Soutter reported that a number of the young trees had been pulled up: *Brisbane Courier*, 8 July 1892 p.6.

[21] JJ Knight, *Brisbane: A historical sketch of the capital of Queensland; giving an outline of old-time events, with a description of Brisbane of the present day, and a municipal retrospect*, Brisbane: Biggs & Morcom, 1897, p.70.

[22] In 1881 *The Week* condemned the larrikins for swearing, card parties and nude bathing in the park within view of both Gregory Terrace pedestrians and the Grammar School occupants: *The Week*, 19 February 1881 p.6. Sports matches included Warehouse Cricket competitions (e.g., *The Week*, 22 March 1894 p.19) and church football fixtures (e.g., *Telegraph*, 3 August 1897 p.6); *Brisbane Courier*, 21 September 1891 p.5 and 27 June 1892 p.5. Crowds at the mass meetings, which were held in support of union activity, were estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000 in August (*Telegraph*, 25 August 1890 p.5); between 800 and 1,500 in early September (*Telegraph*, 1 September 1890 p.5); and 2,000 in late September (*Queenslander*, 20 September 1890 p.561). Victoria Park was used for hospital purposes in subsequent years, such as a field hospital encampment in 1906 (*Telegraph*, 27 June 1906 p.9; *The Week*, 29 December 1899 p.9; Ross Patrick, *A History of Health and Medicine in Queensland 1824-1960*, St Lucia: University of Queensland Press, 1987, p.437); *Brisbane Courier*, 17 June 1891 p.4.

[23] The boundary change was brought about by the absorption of the Division of Booroodabin into the City of Brisbane under the *City of Brisbane Enlargement Act 1902* (*Brisbane Courier*, 9 January 1903 p.5). The Council had been appointed as a trustee in 1896 (*Queensland Government Gazette*, Vol. 66 No. 145, 12 December 1896 p.1280) along with private citizens, and registered as a trustee on the Victoria Park reserve title after the resignation of the other trustees in 1906 (Deed of Grant No. 53218), before the formal gazettal in 1908 (*Queensland Government*

Gazette, Vol. 91, No. 81, 7 November 1908 p.932); entry on the Queensland Heritage Register, *New Farm Park* (602402).

[24] *Truth*, 30 April 1916 p.12.

[25] The experiment was to study the magnetic variation from 'true' north and 'magnetic' north to eventually gain accurate bearings. The Victoria Park station was one of several established in various locations around the world. The site of the experiment – within the boundary of Victoria Park (North) – was marked with a sandstone block inscribed 'CIW 1913'. This was uncovered in an archaeological dig in 2002 and moved to the Museum of Mapping and Surveying (Gillian Alfredson, *A Report on the Impact on Cultural Heritage of the Excavation for INB5 (Inner Northern Busway Section 5) for Queensland Transport*, August 2003, I, pp.2,5.

[26] *Brisbane City Council Annual Report* for 1916, p.130, and for 1917, p.154; *Minutes*, 1918, pp,154-5; *Mayoral Minutes* 1916, 1917 & 1918, in Brisbane City Council Archives, Victoria Park History File – Part 1 Correspondence; *Agreement between the Council of the City of Brisbane and Moreheads Limited 1922, Plan showing Wool Stores No 1 & 2*, and *Brisbane City Council Minutes* 1919, p.81, in Brisbane City Council Archives, Victoria Park History File – Part 1 Correspondence; Jeannie Sim, 'Harry Moore: The First Parks Superintendent in Brisbane' [unpublished], 2000, pp.5-6. The university had opened in the former Government House on George Street in 1909, but this was considered too small to serve as its permanent site. Victoria Park, one of the largest undeveloped sites within reach of the city, was considered the only viable site for a university campus, and the University Permanent Site League had formed to advocate for the Victoria Park reserve (Brisbane City Council Archives, extract from *Lord Mayoral Minute* 1911, Victoria Park History File Part 1; *Telegraph*, 7 April 1914 p.2).

[27] Proposals for Victoria Park to host a state university had been mooted from the early 1900s, and the site excised from Victoria Park for a Government Domain had been converted to a reserve for university purposes in 1917. This site, just over 60 acres situated at the northwest end of the park, adjoined the 108 acres offered by the Brisbane City Council, creating a site of 168 acres for the university. However, the suitability of the site for a university was questioned; and the grant of the parkland to the university was conditional on the reversion of the land to the Victoria Park trustee if it was decided not to use the site for a university. The land returned to the park excluded 10ha, reserved for a medical school, which was built in 1939: entry on the Queensland Heritage Register, *University of Queensland Medical School* (601167). Herston Road was also created through the site, separating the park reserve from the school. *University Site Act of 1922* (13 Geo V, No. 19); Brisbane City Council Archives, extract from *Lord Mayoral Minute* 1911, Victoria Park History File Part 1; *Telegraph*, 24 December 1903 p.4; Laverty, 'Dissecting Victoria Park', 2010, pp.81-84.

[28] *Brisbane Courier*, 1 September 1921 p.10.

[29] *Daily Mail*, 8 June 1924 p.13.

[30] *Daily Mail*, 28 January 1924 p.6.

[31] In the late 1920s, however, proposals to establish a speedway and a rugby union headquarters at Victoria Park were rejected as their proximity to the hospital was considered 'undesirable': *Daily Standard*, 21 March 1922 p.4, 10 July 1923 p.10 and 26 June 1928 p.5; *Brisbane Courier*, 24 January 1924 p.8; *Daily Mail*, 16 August 1923 p.6, 20 October 1923 p.17, 28 January 1924 p.6 and 26 August 1924 p.6; *Telegraph*, 10 May 1928 p.4; Laverty, 'Dissecting Victoria Park', 2010, pp.88-89.

[32] Laverty, 'Dissecting Victoria Park', 2010, p.89.

[33] *Brisbane Courier*, 25 April 1930 p.17; William Jolly, *Farewell Review by Lord Mayor Jolly on his retirement after 6 years of Greater Brisbane 23 February 1931*, p.50, in Brisbane City Council Archives, Victoria Park History File – Part 1 Correspondence; entry on the Queensland Heritage Register, *Victoria Park Golf Clubhouse (former)* (QHR 602034).

[34] *Courier Mail*, 13 September 1938 p.6.

[35] Victoria Park had been occupied by the homeless throughout the 19th century into the 1920s (e.g., *Brisbane Courier*, 16 November 1923 p.7 and *Daily Mercury*, 5 January 1929 p.14), but on a much smaller scale than was experienced after the Great Depression. Entry on the Queensland Heritage Register, *Eagles Nest Camp, Redwood Park* (650263).

[36] *Telegraph*, 30 July 1932 p.8.

[37] *Telegraph*, 30 July 1932 p.8.

[38] State Library of Queensland, Golf in Queensland, <https://www.slq.qld.gov.au/blog/golf-queensland> accessed 22 November, 2024

[39] e.g., *Telegraph*, 16 May 1938 p.10, 16 February 1939 p.13.

[40] Brisbane City Council, Local Heritage Places, [Victoria Park Golf Course | Heritage Places](#)

[41] Queensland Government, 'South West Pacific campaign', *Queensland WWII Historic Places*, 29 July 2014, <https://www.ww2places.qld.gov.au/south-west-pacific-campaign>, accessed 9 October, 2024

[42] Queensland WWII Historic Places, Camp Victoria Park Upper, <https://www.ww2places.qld.gov.au/place?id=1439>, accessed 9 October, 2024

[43] Queensland WWII Historic Places, Camp Victoria Park Lower, <https://www.ww2places.qld.gov.au/place?id=755>, accessed 9 October, 2024

[44] Anzac Square, Historic Places, 38 (386th) Australian Heavy Anti-Aircraft (HAA) Battery <https://www.anzacsquare.qld.gov.au/historic-places/queensland-wwii-history-map/38-386th-australian-heavy-anti-aircraft-haa-battery>, accessed 9 October, 2024

[45] *Newcastle Sun*, 13 September 1945 p.15; *Courier Mail*, 11 September 1945 p.3 and 18 January 1946 p.4. By January 1946 around 1,700 war wives, fiancées and children were positioned in and around Brisbane; approximately 4,500 were around Queensland, but not all wished to travel to the US. Victoria Park was the headquarters for the US Army officer in charge of transportation in Queensland, and accommodated a number of war wives and children awaiting transport on one of the 'bride ships' to the US. *Sunday Mail*, 7 October 1945 p.1; *Courier Mail*, 17 January 1946 p.3 and 31 January 1946 p.1; *Telegraph*, 8 November 1946 p.7; *Queensland Times*, 11 September 1945 p.3.

[46] *Sunday Mail*, 1 August 1954 p.2.

[47] *Brisbane Telegraph*, 30 November 1953 p.3; *Queensland Times*, 15 February 1947 p.1; Laverty, 'Dissecting Victoria Park', 2010, pp.94, 96, 98-99; Brisbane City Council Archives, Victoria Park History File – Part 1 Correspondence; Brisbane City Council, 'Recognising housing styles', <https://www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/planning-and-building/do-i-need-approval/restoring-and-researching-heritage-properties/fact-sheets/recognising-housing-styles>, May 2019, accessed June 2021; *Courier Mail*, 15 September 2014.

[48] John Gray, 'Oakman, Harry (1906-2002)', *Biographical Notes*, Council of Heads of Australian Herbaria, Australian National Herbarium, 2015; Laverty, 'Dissecting Victoria Park', 2010, pp.100-101.

[49] Laverty, 'Dissecting Victoria Park', 2010, pp.104-106. This also included a diversion of Gilchrist Avenue around the hospital car park near Bowen Bridge Road: survey plan RA3232; aerial images QAP4020279 (1982) and QAP4260001 (1985). Two small portions of vacant land were added to Victoria Park, but are located outside the heritage boundary.

[50] The section of Gilchrist Avenue between Ithaca Street and the ornamental lake was closed as the Inner City Bypass was opened. In 2018 the Inner City Bypass was connected to Legacy Way. Additional roadworks were undertaken, but largely impacted areas outside the heritage boundary: SKM & Connell Wagner, *Northern Link Phase 2 – Detailed Feasibility Study*, September 2008, p.12-27; Linkt, 'Escape the city to the western suburbs via the Inner City Bypass', <https://www.linkt.com.au/brisbane/using-toll-roads/news/escape-the-city-to-the-western-suburbs-via-the-inner-city-bypass>, 12 February 2019, accessed 12 May 2021; aerial images SEQ_50cm_SISP_PerioUrban (2008) and 2021; Survey Plan SP123915 (1999).

[51] ARCHAEO Cultural Heritage Services, *Archaeological Excavation of Victoria Park, Brisbane*,

Queensland, Vol 1, Main Report, Brisbane: Unpublished report prepared for Brisbane City Council, 2001.

[52] UNITY, *Victoria Park Updated Detailed Archaeological Assessment, Revision A*, Brisbane: Unpublished report for CRRDA, 2020.

[53] 95-107 Musk Avenue, Kelvin Grove, Student Residences, QHR 602235, <https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/detail/?id=602235#>, accessed 9 October 2024

[54] Brisbane City Council, [Victoria Park / Barrambin Master Plan | Brisbane City Council](#), accessed 9 October, 2024.

[55] Brisbane City Council, [Victoria Park / Barrambin Master Plan Local Government Infrastructure Designation | Brisbane City Council](#)

Attachment Three: List of Attachments

- **Attachment One: Historical Summary**
- **Attachment Two: Reference List**
- **Attachment Three: List of Attachments**
- **Attachment Four: Written Description**
- **Attachment Five: Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance**
- **Attachment Six: Site Plan**
- **Attachment Seven: Photographs**
- **Attachment Eight: Significant Plantings - Moore and Oakman**
- **Attachment Nine: Time Line**

Attachment Four: Written Description

Introduction

Victoria Park occupies a large parkland site, divided through the centre by the North Coast Railway line (Bowen Hills – Roma Street section) and Inner City Bypass (ICB), and is located approximately 1.6km northeast of Brisbane central business district (CBD). On the southern side of the ICB the undulating terrain generally falls steeply from the ridge of Gregory Terrace at the southeast, down toward the playing fields adjacent to Gilchrist Avenue at the northwest. On the northern side of the ICB [in the eastern section], the terrain falls from the ridge of Herston Road down towards Gilchrist Avenue. On the northern side of the ICB [in the western section] the terrain shows significant variation - with a gully featured in the current driving range but the land between there and the ICB boundary achieves significant elevation overlooking the CBD of Brisbane as well as providing full line of sight to the heritage listed southern part of the park.

Overall, the park is largely an open space, with turf, sporting fields, established trees, footpaths, roads, structures and buildings; and it forms an open, natural setting within its metropolitan context. The heritage boundary for the southern part of the park comes just past Gilchrist Avenue [where this road still exists] and then follows the line of trees [after Gilchrist Avenue's cul de sac] to where it intersects with the ICB.

Features of Victoria Park (North) which are of state-level cultural heritage significance include:

1. Victoria Park Golf Course (former)
 - a. Landscaping / Plantings [with significant fairway features]
 - b. Halfway House
 - c. 1975 Victoria Park Golf Club Clubhouse (former)
 - d. Plaques
2. Remnants of the US Army occupation from 1942 to 1946
3. Remnants of the Australian Army Anti Air Raid Battery
4. Stone wall along Herston Road
5. Location of Carnegie Institute Magnetism Experiment
6. Archaeological Potential
7. Views

The Former Victoria Park Golf Course

The Victoria Park Golf course occupied a portion of the larger Victoria Park, bounded by Herston Road, the Kelvin Grove Campus of the Queensland University of Technology, Victoria Park Road and Gilchrist Avenue. The course's hilly terrain affords spectacular views to the city, the Gateway bridge and the northern suburbs. The course covers eastern and southern hillsides, which undulate and fall, steeply in places, to the low lying areas beside Gilchrist Avenue.

A considerable amount of planting was undertaken to establish the fairways. The now mature trees on this course are vital to the framing of the fairways that constitute the structure of this former golf course. As such these mature trees are a living memorial to the major influence that golf has had on Victoria Park (North) for more than 100 years. Much of the beauty and magnitude of this

memorial is due to the Greater Brisbane Council, Department of Parks under Brisbane Parks Superintendents, professional horticulturalists, Henry Moore from 1931-1940 and then Harry Oakman from 1946-1963. They led extensive tree planting programmes at the golf course which included Hoop and Bunya pines, Eucalypts, Corymbias, Melaleucas, on the slopes and gullies and with the flowering trees such as poincianas, oleanders, jacaranda and flame trees along the fairways. This vegetation still dominates the landscape of the subject property today. The 18-hole course consisted of two sets of 9- holes each returning to the Clubhouse. The extent to which the golf club members were able to adjust this layout is also a significant part of the golfing history of Victoria Park (North). These adjustments were major as a result of multiple uses made of the site whilst golf has continued to be played. Another significant adjustment was prompted by the golf clubhouse being relocated from the eastern extremity of the site [in 1931] to the western section of the course [in 1975]. For its entire operation as a golf course, from its original design, the fairways were graduated over and around hills and gullies. There were no permanent water hazards on the course.

The effect of the course topography [which was mostly retained in its 'natural' state as a result of a definite design parameter by the original course designer] on the game was dramatic:

The game of golf affords the participants a particular experience of the landscape of Victoria Park. The progress of the game and demands of the terrain encourage golfers to move at varying paces about the course, providing for the enjoyment of unfolding vistas, changing views of the horizon and the sky, and changing relationships with the vegetation. A familiarity with certain features in the landscape is established as landmark targets are selected for assisting in shot alignment and shot placement, a crucial component of play at Victoria Park. [55]

The multiple elements that comprise the Former Victoria Park Golf Course.

Just as any form of construction comprises components, the former Victoria Park Golf Course comprises elements which constitute it as a golf course. Some of these elements are (1) '*natural*', some are (2) '*natural parts which have been implanted by human action*' and some of these elements are (3) '*man made and located within and as part of the park*'. There are six [6] distinctive components constituted of the three(3) elements which comprise the 'whole' of what is former Victoria Park Golf Course.

These components are

(1)The 1975 Golf Clubhouse

The "new" clubhouse was designed by City Architect and built by Brisbane City Council in 1975. Whilst vehicular access is from Herston Road, the design of the pillars, driveway and roundabout were designed to enhance the building's northern entrance. The public areas of the clubhouse feature large glazed walls, offering panoramic views over the course and south towards Gregory Terrace. The rectangular building is dominated by its steeply raked, masonry end walls. At present the building is occupied by the current Leaseholder with a lease to operate a function centre until 2029.

Today the upper level has one large function room and ground level has two smaller function rooms with floor to ceiling glass windows and doors leading out to grassed

outdoor terraces. The original mezzanine level extended the length of the southern frontage and covered a third of the upper level. It also offered extensive uninterrupted views out over the course. During renovations following the appointment of the new leaseholder, the mezzanine level was removed.

The original interior design for the first floor level exemplifies the era's design ethos, boasting white rendered masonry walls adorned with large arched openings that create an inviting and spacious atmosphere. The exposed glue laminated timber roof structure not only adds to the aesthetic charm but also stands as a testament to the craftsmanship and construction techniques of the time. Particular features continue to make this building a distinctive response to the Queensland climate viz.,

- High windows and louvres allow for light and air flow into the upper level.
- The roof line was designed to overhang the southern, eastern and western facing glass walls for the purpose of keeping the sun off while offering uninterpreted panoramic views out over the fairways.
- The accommodation building with its matching exterior light coloured brickwork situated on the northern side also included a small high pitched roof form and clerestory windows again for natural light and ventilation.
- Steeply raked masonry end walls.
- The original mezzanine level was an added addition, with its timber stairway and timber rails.
- The pillared entrance and short driveway from Herston Road to the specially designed roundabout at the main entrance are also important features

(2) Plaques

There are a number of plaques scattered around the course, honouring persons closely associated with the Course and the Victoria Park Golf Club. These plaques are important because they reflect the values of a golfing community that relied heavily on voluntarism to a great extent.

(3) Halfway House

This 1993 timber and masonry pavilion, designed in the office of the City Architect, is adjacent to what was known as 10th tee.[40]

(4) Plantings

Henry Moore from 1931-1940 and then Harry Oakman from 1946-1963 led extensive tree planting programmes at the golf course which included Hoop and Bunya pines, Eucalypts, Corymbias, Melaleucas, on the slopes and gullies and with the flowering trees such as poincianas, oleanders, jacaranda and flame trees along the fairways. This vegetation still dominates the landscape of Victoria Park (North) today. [A sample survey of the site has identified more 160 mature trees in five 'stands' on the southern side of the site. These represent only a portion of the trees planted under the guidance of Moore and Oakman on Victoria Park (North)..

(5) Fairways/Grasses

The construction of these fairways arises from the enmeshing of the pattern of plantings noted above and the topography noted below. This element arises as a passageway does in a house. As such it has a character and an influence that, at one level, is simply a by-product of these two distinct components [Plantings and Topography]but in fact constitutes a particular and identifiable feature associated with the playing of the game of golf. As such the fairway patterns were adroitly composited throughout the life of golf's history [of more than 100 years] in the park.

(6) Topography

The topography is notable because it was and is essentially undisturbed. The records of the design process and the resultant impact on golfers playing the game has been highlighted above. The topography is closely linked to the features that made the former Victoria Park Golf Course significant and also, contributed in previous times, to the reason why Victoria Park was a significant place for First Nations People. Whilst the golf course itself did not contain constructed water 'hazards' for the players, the water courses within the overall park are critical to a complete recognition of the importance of this site pre and post settlement from the 1820s onwards.

(7) Archeological Potential

In view of (6) above, Victoria Park (North) has significant potential for subsurface archaeological evidence that could inform about the nature and extent of pre European as well as early- to mid-19th century gathering, camping, ceremonial activities as well as occupation of the place during the Great Depression and World War II. The apparent disposal of refuse progressively across the park – from east to west – also provides an opportunity to explore change in material culture over time.

(8) Views

- The former Victoria Park Golf Clubhouse is highly intact and standing prominently on the top of the northern ridge allowing for 180deg outstanding views of the green ridges and gullies, stands of mature trees and the lawns, to the east, south and west and beyond Gregory Terrace.
- The course's hilly terrain affords spectacular views to the city, the Gateway bridge and the northern suburbs. The course covers eastern and southern hillsides, which undulate and fall, steeply in places, to the low lying areas beside Gilchrist Avenue.
- Views from significant vantage points within both the northern and southern sections of the park reflect the extent to which it is 'one park'.

If these eight (8) features of Victoria Park (North) are considered in the same way that a single constructed component [such as a building or a monument] comprises different parts, then so too does the former golf course. The whole constitutes the embodiment of the 'sum of the parts': it can be regarded as a social construction whereby each part is dependent on the other for its resultant value. Some parts may not be notable in isolation from the other parts. As a whole however, these elements constitute a construction that stands as being significant within the context of the Queensland Heritage Register.

Stone wall along Herston Road

Built at the time of the construction of the Golf Course, c1930's This is an extensive wall of variable heights. The wall is constructed with broken stones of different sizes and qualities that are laid in level courses. This is one of the most common forms of masonry construction, and this wall appears to have been hammer dressed to present more controlled and equal sizes. It has been laid with continuous and approximately-level courses that show controlled but varied heights along the length of each course. Coursed rubble masonry is a strong and durable type of construction, and it is often used for load-bearing walls and foundations.

Remnants of the US Army occupation from 1942 to 1946

Between 1942 and 1946 the 17th and 18th fairways were used as an Administration and accommodation camp by the US Army [Services of Supply]. After the war had ended these barracks housed war brides who married US servicemen and who were waiting for transport to take them to the USA and returning Australian Servicemen. The fibrolite buildings continued to be used for other accommodation up until 1977 when they were demolished. A flag pole constructed by the US Army still stands on the site near the 1975 Club house.

Remnants of the Australian Army occupation. 38 (386th) Australian Heavy Anti-Aircraft (HAA) Battery

The guns used as part of this defensive response were intended to be portable; however, the scarcity of steel meant that no more platforms were available so the Army decided that the remaining guns would not be portable, but instead would be put into fixed emplacements. The Heavy AA battery installed on the subject site in 1942 comprised Australian-manufactured 3.7 inch guns. The Victoria Park (North) battery comprised 4 guns spaced from 90 to 100 feet apart. It had its own central concrete command post. This post included separate concrete pits to house a predictor and a height finder. Each of the four guns had to be within view of the predictor which itself could not be placed either 10 feet below or above any of the guns. The interior of the gun emplacement was lined with steel mesh or scabbing plates designed to contain any flying concrete splinters that were blown off during an air raid from injuring the gun crews.

This Anti-aircraft Battery was emplaced within the golf course site. Importantly, it was connected by telephone cable to the Brisbane Central Command Post (14th AA Command) located with MacArthur's headquarters in the AMP Building at 229 Queen Street. From 1943, the experienced gun crew at the golf course were replaced by gunners drawn from the Australia Women's Army Service (AWAS) and 'C' Company, 4th Battalion of the Volunteer Defence Corps (VDC).

The concrete gun emplacements near the present day maintenance depot are likely to still be there.[39]

Carnegie Institute Magnetism Experiment

In 1913 the world spotlight shone on the subject site as it played host to a scientific experiment of global significance. Organised by the Carnegie Institute of Washington the experiment purported to study the Earth's magnetism and as such set up little tent stations at locations around the world. The exact location of one of these tents was discovered when

an archaeological dig opposite the Children's Hospital turned up a Carnegie Institute inscribed sandstone block dated 1913 and marking the spot. [See QHR

Conclusion

The destiny of Victoria Park and Meanjin/Brisbane have been intertwined with Victoria Park (North) comprising, as it does, a significant part of York's Hollow. In early history the whole Barrambin area [from Breakfast Creek through to Spring Hill] was a significant campsite, pullen pullen, bora ground with important connections/pathways that was an essential precinct for the Turrbal people and many regional First Nations groups in south east Queensland. Then, from the transition/ colonisation period, incidents, corroborees and tournaments were seen as part of Brisbane's news and were reported as local events. Much of this has taken place on or in the vicinity of Victoria Park (North) - being part of York's Hollow.

For more than 120 years Victoria Park (North) has had an association with golf and golfers and during this time there have been many other uses and users that have played a significant role in framing the cultural heritage of the land. The impact of World War II and the importance of the Victoria Park (North) in providing a location for large weapons defence of the city as well providing both operating and living accommodation for soldiers was significant - and this significance was felt for many years after the war due to the value of the built assets that we constructed for the war effort. This together with the natural topography, the significant plantings and the unique contribution of the 1975 Clubhouse provide a cultural heritage contribution consistent with that of the adjoining Victoria Park (South).

It is considered that Victoria Park has been regarded by the community and its governments as 'one' park and its history demonstrates this. It is therefore relevant and appropriate for Victoria Park (North) to become listed at the same 'State' level as the section of the park on the southern side of the ICB.

Attachment Five: Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

Criterion A

The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history.

Significant and Varied History of Use

Victoria Park, which was gazetted as a reserve for recreation in 1875, is important for its association with key phases of Queensland's history. Over the course of its existence Victoria Park (North) functions have included

- social, cultural and sustenance grounds for Aboriginal people in the colonial period
- brickmaking and timber-felling industries
- municipal rubbish dump
- scientific experimentation
- campsites for displaced people
- sports and recreation grounds;
- significant involvement in World War II and
- the subsequent utilisation of built assets constructed during the war to provide housing for individuals and families and then for medical research and economic development

Despite large incursions into its land (for educational and other purposes), and the construction of railway lines and roads through its centre, Victoria Park remains one of the largest parks in Brisbane, and demonstrates the value afforded to green recreational space from the 19th to the 21st century.

The park was the site of conflict between Aboriginal people and Europeans in the colonial period; the site of camps for displaced people, including Chinese and Scottish immigrants (1840s), as part of York's Hollow, the site was one of Brisbane's first industrial areas following European occupation (1840s - 1900s). It housed itinerant camps during the Great Depression (1929-1932), war brides (1945-7), families awaiting housing commission accommodation (1947-1960) as well as student and research facilities (1960 - 1970s).

As part of Camp Victoria Park, Victoria Park (North) hosted Australian and US soldiers during the Second World War, as well as temporary accommodation for returned servicemen and their families after the war. During the war, the 17th and 18th fairways were used as an Administration and accommodation camp by the US Army, USASOS. Victoria Park (North) was also utilised for a Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery which was emplaced in the golf course with the 38 (386th) Australian Heavy Anti-Aircraft (HAA) Battery stationed there.

After the war had ended the barracks housed war brides who married US servicemen and who were waiting for transport to take them to the USA and returning Australian Servicemen. The buildings [intended to be temporary] continued to be used for other purposes up until 1977 when they were demolished.

A flag pole constructed by the US Army still stands on the site near the 1975 Club house. The concrete gun emplacements near the present day maintenance depot are likely to still be there. Victoria Park (North) highlights Queensland's involvement in WWII and the pattern of use not only

during the war but also then the progressive modification of this use over an extended period up to the 1970s. There were significant supply chain issues following the war and the site is significant in showing the community's need for built assets - initially for housing people and then subsequently for housing research students and facilities to support the economic development of the Queensland economy.

During the period from 1898 to the present, Victoria Park (North) has operated to provide a place for golfers to play the game. This use has evolved in line with

- the changing patterns in the format of playing the game
- the nature of social engagement connected with the game
- adjustments needed to operate alongside other uses and users on the land.

Even though the war had a major impact on the site (and the way of life of ordinary golfers) the game was still played on Victoria Park (North) during the war. And for many years thereafter the playing format had to accommodate the wartime constructed buildings that remained in use till the 1970s.

It was in the 1970s that the popularity of the game prompted the building of a major new clubhouse for golfers, situated on a prominent, high point of the course, offering both an outlook towards the city centre and easy access from Herston Road. However, by the 1990's the demographics and lifestyle of golfers was changing across Queensland. This is reflected in the construction of a small facility referred to as the "halfway house" located next to the 10th tee. It provided a rest point for those playing the longer format but also break point for those who only had time or physical capacity to play 9 holes]. Whilst 18 hole play was regarded as the ultimate format, the long duration of play and ageing of participants played a material role in the progressive attrition of club membership.

By the early 2000s however, the extent of Victoria Park (North) used for playing golf was dramatically reduced with the golf club being wound up and the focus progressively moved to a driving range format with some specific facilities for putting practice and fun based formats such as putt putt. This evolution continues to the present day with 'virtual' or 'simulation' formats of the game of golf now being offered on site in addition to the driving range facilities.

The 1975 Golf Clubhouse

This clubhouse is important for its association with the continuing development of golf as a popular recreational sport in Queensland and was built at a time when there was considerable optimism about the future growth and development of sports, such as golf and bowls. Both these games were seen as long term, core, recreational pursuits for Queenslanders. As well, the 1975 Clubhouse is an integral element within an historic precinct overlooking York's Hollow - with an outlook to Brisbane's central business district, along with Gregory Terrace and other culturally significant elements of Victoria Park and the RNA grounds.

The clubhouse's scale reflects this optimism in association with a mid to late 20th century trend in Queensland's development of recreational infrastructure which was directed towards the combination of sport, recreation and business spheres of life. These features provided an

important rationale to replace the former Victoria Park Golf Clubhouse of the 1930s [QHR No.602034] which was unable to provide the scale and functionality expected by participating members and visitors in the 1970s.

Two ancillary features operate to complement the historical importance of the clubhouse in demonstrating the evolution of a pattern of Queensland's history in relation to golf.

Plaques and Halfway House

The development and success of the game of golf in Queensland was founded largely on the extent to which members were able to participate in the operations of the club. Volunteers had sufficient time and were also motivated to improve the facilities offered by their club. There are a number of plaques scattered around the course, honouring persons closely associated with the Course and the Victoria Park Golf Club. These reflect the values of a golfing community that depended on volunteerism to undergird the futurity of the club and its viability.

The Halfway House built in 1993 is a timber and masonry pavilion designed by the office of the City Architect and is adjacent to what was known as the 10th tee. It reflects the curtailment of time and capacity that was causing a shift towards a shorter format of play. This 'half way' construction is a 'marker' towards a wide range of social and financial issues that will compound towards the golf club terminating early in the 2000s.

Stone wall along Herston Road

Built at the time of the construction of the Golf Course, c1930's, this wall, unlike the hammered porphyry wall along Gilchrist Avenue, is constructed using a 'coursed-rubble stone' masonry technique. This technique is a strong and durable type of construction, and it is often used for load-bearing walls and foundations. The wall is more than two metres high in some places. It is an important example of work carried out under the Intermittent Relief Scheme during the Great Depression.

Plantings

The park contains examples of the work of professional horticulturalists Henry Moore (Brisbane Parks Superintendent 1912-1940) and Harry Oakman (Brisbane Parks Superintendent 1946-1963), including significant mature tree plantings. Elements of these plantings highlight the fairway structure associated with the game of golf as well as providing some definition to the boundaries of the facility.

Carnegie Institute Magnetism Experiment

In 1913 the world spotlight shone on the subject site as it played host to a scientific experiment of global significance. Organised by the Carnegie Institute of Washington the experiment purported to study the Earth's magnetism and as such set up little tent stations at locations around the world. The exact location of one of these tents was discovered when an archaeological dig opposite the Children's Hospital turned up a Carnegie Institute inscribed sandstone block dated 1913 and marking the spot.

Criterion C

The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history.

Victoria Park has the potential to contribute knowledge that will lead to a greater understanding of early urban material culture, consumption and disposal habits in Queensland, and early and evolved service infrastructure and occupation activities on the urban fringe.

Archaeological investigations of the extensive late-19th and early-20th century municipal refuse deposits have the potential to reveal artefacts that may provide further information on the lifestyles, diet, and health of Brisbane's occupants, and facilitate studies of market access, consumer choice, refuse disposal patterns, and social and economic life in the late colonial period. The apparent disposal of refuse progressively across the park – from east to west – also provides an opportunity to explore change in material culture over time.

Archaeological investigations of areas subject to late-19th and early-20th century reclamation and drainage improvements have the potential to reveal surface and sub-surface features that could contribute to a greater understanding of the long past and more history of the site.

Historical use of the park for a variety of purposes has resulted in the potential for subsurface archaeological evidence that could inform about the nature and extent of early- to mid-19th century gathering, camping, rifle range and brickmaking activities in the historically low-lying 'York's Hollow' area, and occupation of the place during the Great Depression and World War II.

Criterion D

The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places.

The Victoria Park Golf Clubhouse is a significant example of mid-20th century civic architecture in Queensland. Historically, it illustrates the growing emphasis on recreational spaces and community amenities in the post-war period. Architecturally, the clubhouse embodies the modernist design ethos of the 1970s, with its clean, functional forms and integration into the surrounding landscape, representing a notable example of public architecture from this era.

Socially, it holds importance as a community gathering point, associated with local sporting and social activities that were integral to Brisbane's cultural life in the late 20th century. Its modernist design and connection to Brisbane's urban development make it a representative example of a rare class of cultural places that highlight Queensland's architectural and social progress during this transformative period.

The building's functional provisions are consistent with the expectations of golf club facilities of the day. On the northern side is an ancillary building, initially housing accommodation facilities for golf club staff, which complements the clubhouse - adding depth to its historical narrative within the golf course landscape. These features echo a design language reminiscent of the renowned architect Frank Lloyd Wright, contributing significantly to the building's visual appeal and architectural importance.

Entry to the foyer, located on the eastern side of the building, is through the large glass double doorway to a double set of internal stairs. Up the stairs leads to the former clubhouse function and lounge area, bar and kitchen facilities, and toilets. The Club Secretary's office originally was positioned in the Southeastern corner. The upper level also consisted of a timber staircase leading up to a mezzanine level. Down stairs leads to the former golf players' locker rooms and toilet/shower facilities.

This Clubhouse meshes a modernist design ethos with the functional demands of an operating sports club in a unique historical precinct with an outlook onto the central business district of the State's capital city.

Criterion E

[The place is important because of its aesthetic significance.](#)

Victoria Park (North) is significant for its aesthetic attributes, derived from the juxtaposition of the place's natural qualities with its metropolitan setting, and from the aesthetic contribution of the 1975 former Victoria Park Golf Clubhouse.

An extensive green site within the cityscape, Victoria Park (North) features an arrangement of mature trees, planted around the circumference of the park as well as defining the former golf fairways and interspersed with undulating open grassed areas [mostly former golf fairways]. The topographically diverse nature of the subject site provides niche settings for diverse experience as well as the open grassed areas providing expansive vistas within the park and out into the surrounding high density urban area of inner city Brisbane.

The former Victoria Park Golf Clubhouse is highly intact and standing prominently on the top of the northern ridge allowing for 180deg outstanding views of the green ridges and gullies, stands of mature trees and the lawns, to the east, south and west and as far as Gregory Terrace. Built on the original No 17 Fairway, it was located to be central to the 9th Fairway and the 18th Fairway. Completed in 1975, the building stands as a testament to the innovative and forward-thinking design trends of its era. The building's distinct features are emblematic of late modernist architecture prevalent in 1970's Queensland. The two storey rectangular building was designed by the Brisbane City Council Architect and remains an outstanding representation of mid-20th century modernist architecture in Queensland. Especially as a climatically responsive civic architecture designed and constructed by Brisbane City Council.

The unique design elements of the side wall structure include the changes in material and contrasts between the white and the dark with the striking triangular, light-coloured brick blade walls ending in a long simple form. The high pitched roof form and clerestory glazing north facing wall projected at a distinctive angle for natural light and ventilation, in response to Queensland climate. The large glazed windows and doors open out to the 3500mm wide open verandah taking advantage of the panoramic view over the fairways.

In regard to the aesthetic significance of the overall property, the original golf course construction made limited changes to the natural topography of the land. To this day, the majority of the subject site has not been impacted by underground urban infrastructures and so it still enables the guiding of water flows from the elevated lands to the west. What did change was the actual layout of the golf course [i.e. the juxtaposition and orientation of the 18 links that made up the full course]. This was modified on several occasions to recognise the changing circumstances [e.g. war logistics, air raid defence and housing needs] of its surrounding communities such that the golfing activities on the site have been sustained under dramatically different circumstances since 1931 until the current day.

Criterion G

[The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.](#)

The entire Barrambin Victoria Park has a special association with the people of Brisbane as a popular inner-city park for organised sport and informal recreation (having served the community formally since 1875 as a valued green space for recreational purposes).

Victoria Park (North) has a significant connection with Brisbane's golfing community which used the park as the first community golf facility in Brisbane. With it being a community facility, it made it possible for many people, who otherwise may not have found it affordable, to play the game. In 1922, the Queensland Golf Association, eager to foster golf in the state, approached the Mayor of Brisbane, W.A. Jolly, with a proposal for a 9 hole municipal course at Victoria Park. The course opened in 1931 and was the first municipal golf course in Brisbane and remained the only municipal course until 1985. Golf continues to be an important part of the activities undertaken on Victoria Park (North) to this day.

Attachment Six: Site Plan Showing Proposed Boundary

Site Plan features -

- Drawn to scale
- Shows location of key elements - numbers 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
- Heritage boundary in blue - the boundary is the property boundary other than on the Gilchrist Ave boundary - where the proposed boundary is contiguous with the boundary of QHR No.602493
- Internal lot boundaries in blue with pink dashes

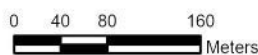


Victoria Park (QHR 602493)

Map - s36 Application for Additional Land

Legend

- ▬▬▬ Proposed additional land to be included in heritage register boundary
- ▬▬▬ Existing heritage register boundaries
- ▬▬▬ Lot boundary
- ▭ Lot Type Parcel
- ▭ Easement



Number	Feature
1	Sample only of significant Stands of Mature Tree/Plantings [1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5]
2	Location of 1913 International Science Experiment
3	Wall along Herston Road Frontage
4	WII Guns Emplacement
5	1975 Fomer Victoria Park Golf Club Clubhouse
6	Location of US Army Flag Pole
7	Halfway House

Attachment Seven: Photographs

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Dimensions

Due to the inter related and multiple heritage criterion, we have employed four simple dimensions [viz., Historical Mapping, Natural Values, Built Environment Values and Changes in Patterns of Golf] to group photos and other graphical material for reference purposes throughout this application.

Dimension 1: Historical Mapping

Dimension 2 : Natural values

Dimension 3: Built environment values

Dimensions 4: Changes in the patterns of golf play

Dimension One: Historical Mapping

This dimension illustrates the initial extent of the Duke of York's Clan and also shows the general extent of the area that progressively became known as York's Hollow [**Map One**]. **Map Two** provides a clearer delineation [provided by surrounding development] of the so-called 'York's Hollow' which in recent times has become known as Barrambin Victoria Park.

Map Three is an early version mapping the bounds of Victoria Park.

Map Four comprises a series of diagrammatic representations of the multiplicity of variations which have occurred to the 'extent' of what is now referred to as Barrambin Victoria Park. **Map Five** is a Brisbane City Council map from the Council's Master Plan for the whole park.

This series of maps and representations captures a long view that, irrespective of the variations which have occurred over time, Barrambin Victoria Park is one park whose extent and history are inextricably linked by both overlapping and different heritage values. This submission provides evidence that Victoria Park (North) [being one of those parts] contains State Level Heritage values that reflect the need for the entirety of Barrambin Victoria Park to be listed on the QHR.

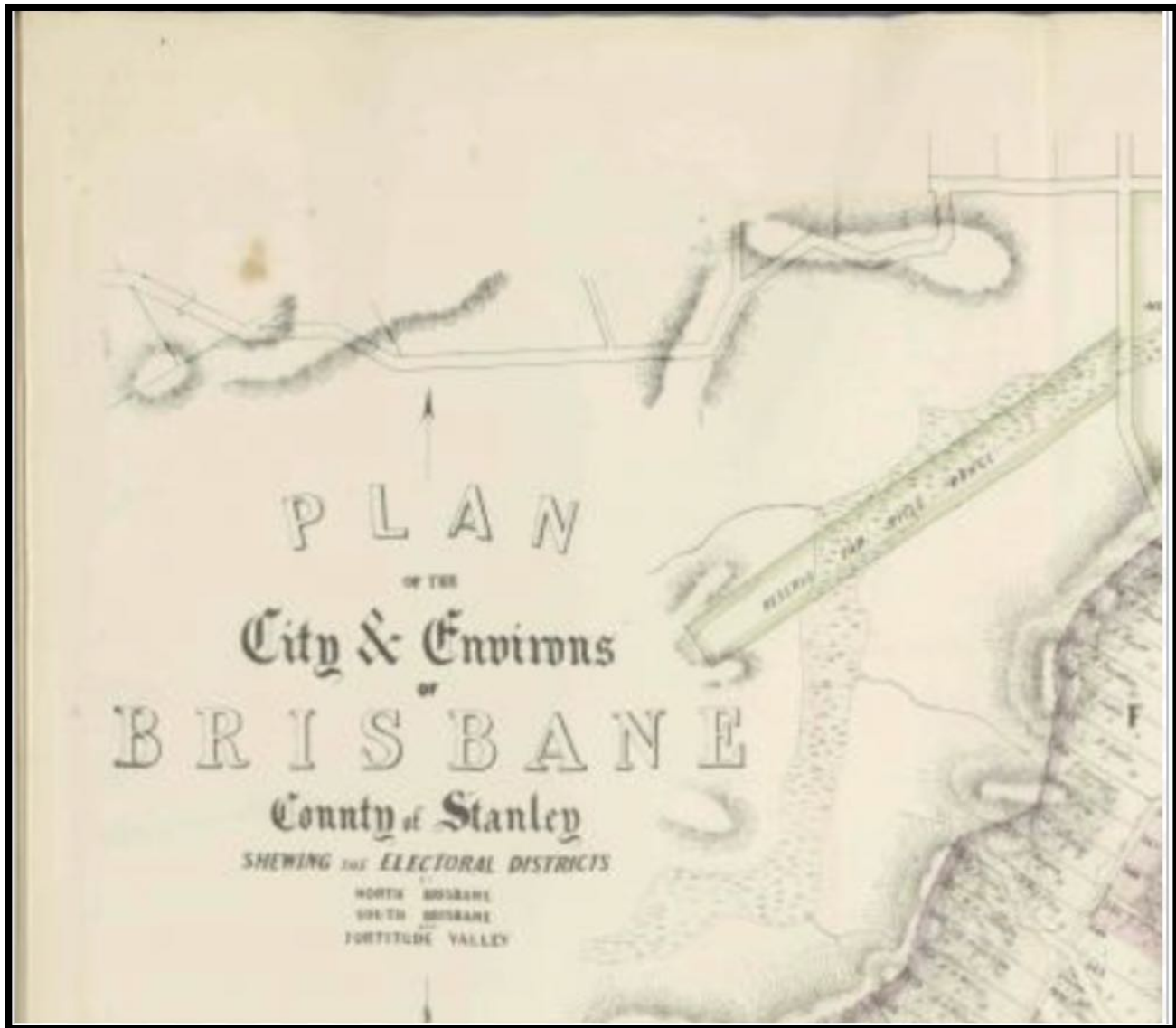
This approach is supported by the Brisbane City Council's actions to treat the Park as 'one' - having prepared a Master Plan to guide the future management of the entire park, in its role as Trustee. A consistent heritage value recognition [albeit for a number of specifically different reasons in different parts of the park] would clearly support and simplify the Council's administration as Trustee.

MAP One: Showing Duke of York's Clan Boundary and the general area of 'York's Hollow'



Map Two : Illustrating the northern and southern extent of York's Hollow.

This delimiting comes about by development of the surrounding areas [shown on the map by roads and residential subdivisions].

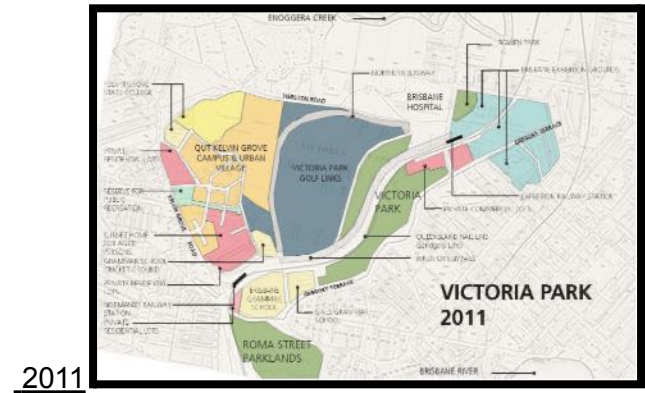
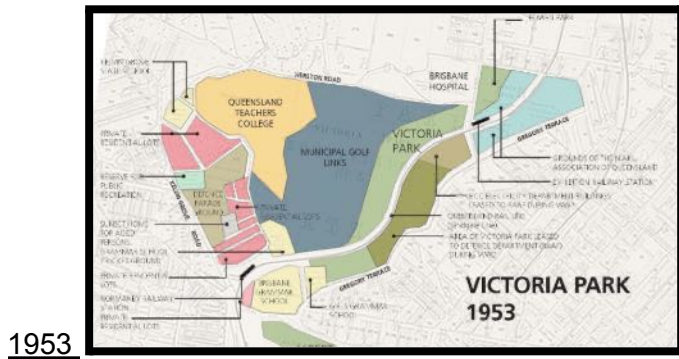
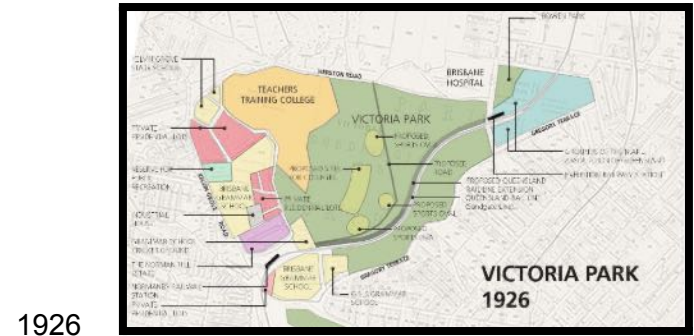
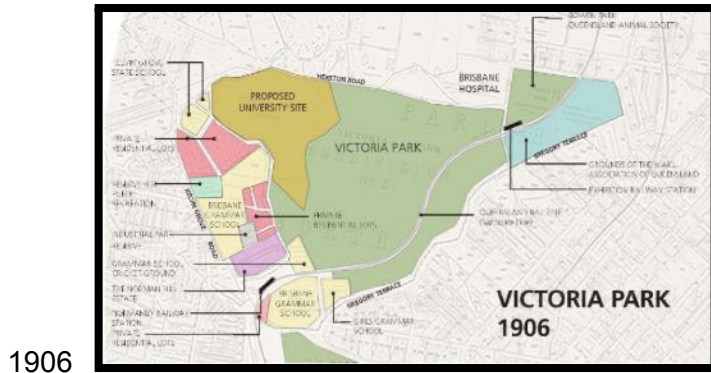
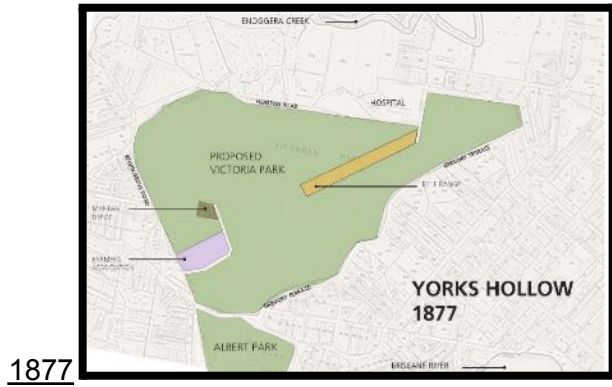


Map Three: Brisbane Centenary Official Historical Souvenir Map

This map shows the progress in surrounding development [to more acutely define the park.



Map Four: A series of diagrammatic 'snapshots' showing a progressive delimiting of Barrambin Victoria Park



Map Five: BCC Master Plan Map of Barrambin Victoria Park

This Master Plan treats the park as 'one' and even includes, within its planning, the areas [nos 27,28 & 30 : 'faded out' in the bottom left of the graphic] which have previously been excised from the park by the Queensland Government.



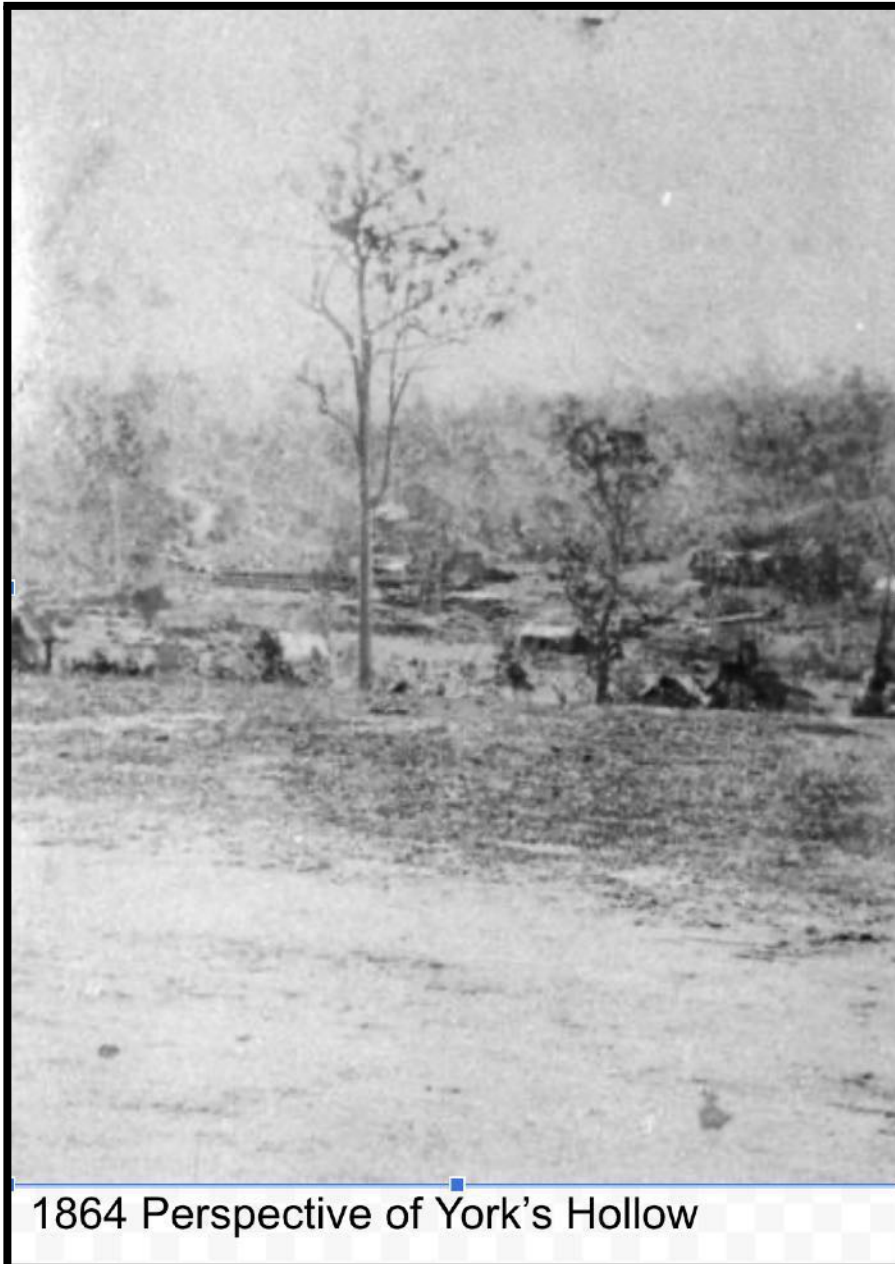
Dimension Two: Natural Values

There are thirteen photos in this section. They are arranged in three [3] groups

- Group One Photos 1-3: provide a simple introduction to the transition and evolution of York's Hollow
- Group Two Photos 4-8: provide a sample of the mature plantings that are now a highly valuable and significant feature of what was planned to be the 'lungs of the city'.
- Group Three Photos 9-12: provide a sample of the views, the natural features and a glimpse of the aesthetic values contained within Victoria Park (North).

Note however, that each of the photos inevitably demonstrate some of the features revealed in photos from the different groups.

Photo One: Yorks Hollow 1864



[Brisbane City Council](#)

Photo Two: General Hospital from Yorks Hollow (Victoria Pk) in 1920.



Notice that the stream which ran under Bowen Bridge Road is clearly visible in the foreground.

[State Library](#)

Photo Three: Victoria Park Golf Course - Herston 1974



York's Hollow is looking very different in 1974 compared to 1920 and 1864!

[Brisbane City Council](#)

Photo Four: Eucalyptus Stand 1.1 {photo - Beverley Flutter}



Photo Five: Melaleuca Stand 1.3 {Photo Beverley Flutter}



Photo Six: Halfway House in the Background: Stand 1.2 {Photo Beverley Flutter}



Photo Seven: Fairway View Showing Tree Stands on both sides {Photo Beverley Flutter}



Photo Eight: View towards Yorks Hollow from the fairway {Photo - Bev Flutter}



Photo Nine: Barrambin Victoria Park is One Park with shared, as well as different, State Heritage Values: Photo Neil Peach

Barrambin Victoria Park is ONE park from a historical, archaeological and cultural perspective and there is strong evidence [supported by research references] for this perspective.

This photo highlights that whilst there are

- different land parcels and different Deeds of Grant in Trust and also
- different levels of heritage recognition

the ONE-ness of the park is supported by the views from the southern side and northern side of the park that 'enjoin' the park in spite of the park being physically bifurcated by a significant transport corridor.

This reinforces the need to provide similar heritage recognition to the northern part of the park to ensure that the historical, archaeological and cultural integrity of the park is sustained into the long run.

This shot was taken from the subject property looking towards the QHR listed part of the park [which is on the other side of the transport corridor that bifurcates the two areas.]



Photo Ten: Views from Victoria Park (North) to the urban centre of Brisbane are spectacular
Photo: Neil Peach



The subject property's heritage plantings provide long term connections-

- between birdlife species [in this case maned ducks whose habit requires the water holes on the subject property & the high nesting places in the mature trees
- between the hustle and bustle of the city and the calm and tranquility of its parklands.

The subject property, as a whole, has provided necessary connections -

- between the two cultures of Australian history
- between the people needed by our community and their need for a home - be they first nations peoples, immigrants, those without adequate resources and defence personnel during wartime.

Photo Eleven: The aesthetic and natural values of Victoria Park (North) are incomparable this close to the Brisbane CBD: Photo Neil Peach



The subject property's mature heritage plantings provide a natural, green retreat providing scope for a variety of wildlife to sustain, within an urban setting. The open fairway style landscape signals its European heritage as a golf course and this 'open' landscape recollects the former 'campsite' and 'ceremonial' activities of early history. These trees not only embody our State's heritage, being a key site in the interactions between two cultures but are critical resource for the city's lungs which also gestures to the original thinking for dedicating this property to a public purpose.

Photo Twelve: The topography, the mature plantings, the vegetation and the outlooks represent significant State Heritage Values: Photo Neil Peach



Retention of the subject property's topographical and vegetation 'mix' goes to the heart of the heritage values embodied in this landscape. This pictured setting embodies an element of what it means to be 'Australian' in 'Queensland' in the widest sense of the word. This is approx. 2km to Brisbane's GPO - in the heart of the CBD!

Dimension Three: Built Environment Values

There are eighteen photos in this section highlighting different aspects of the built environment which contribute to the heritage value of Victoria Park (North). This set does not constitute all of the records associated with prior and current built assets on the site. These are listed in the body of the report.

- Group One: Photos 14-17 show examples [on the subject site] of the works undertaken, and also the circumstances appertaining, during the depression of the 1930s.
- Group Two: Photos 18-25 provide information about the use of the site during war time
- Group Three: Photos 26-27 highlight the economic and housing conditions after the war
- Group Four: Photos 28-33 focus on the stunning modernist 1975 Former Victoria Golf Club's Clubhouse

Photo Thirteen: Occupation of Victoria Park (North) during the depression



Victoria Park during Depression: Herston - 1930s

[Brisbane City Council](#)

Photo Fourteen: Wall built during the depression: Herston Road

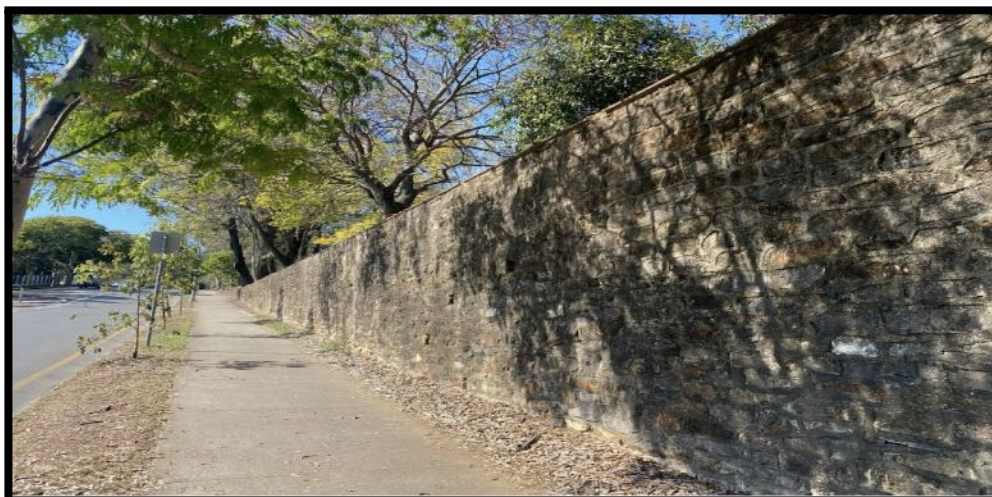
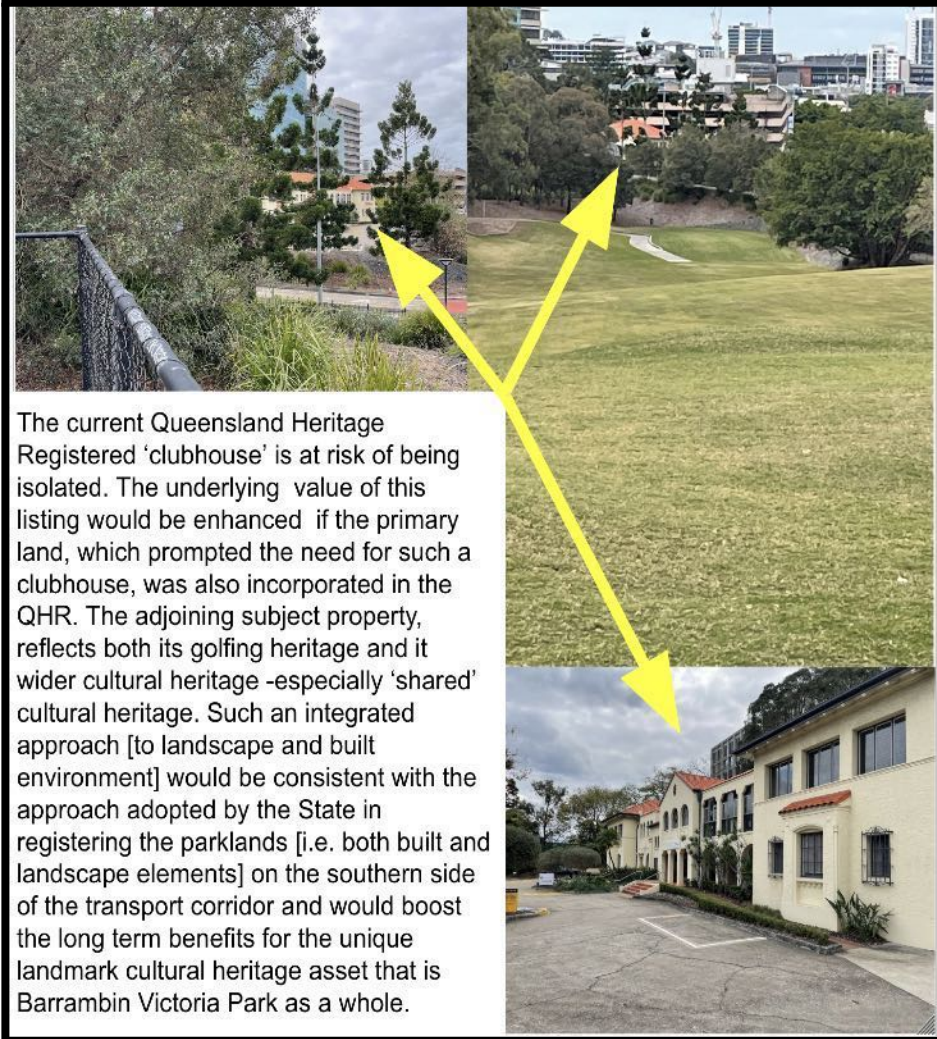


Photo Fifteen: The original Victoria Park Golf Club Clubhouse [1931] & The Halfway House {Photos Neil Peach}



The current Queensland Heritage Registered 'clubhouse' is at risk of being isolated. The underlying value of this listing would be enhanced if the primary land, which prompted the need for such a clubhouse, was also incorporated in the QHR. The adjoining subject property, reflects both its golfing heritage and its wider cultural heritage -especially 'shared' cultural heritage. Such an integrated approach [to landscape and built environment] would be consistent with the approach adopted by the State in registering the parklands [i.e. both built and landscape elements] on the southern side of the transport corridor and would boost the long term benefits for the unique landmark cultural heritage asset that is Barrambin Victoria Park as a whole.



This structure [known as the Halfway House] sits between the original 1931 clubhouse [QHR No. 602034] and the 1975 clubhouse. The 1993 timber and masonry Halfway House [designed in the office of the City Architect], is adjacent to what was known as 10th tee. It constitutes an important transition in the operation of golf on Victoria Park (North) and a transition for players moving from the first 9 holes to either continue with their game [for the last 9 holes] or to take a rest.

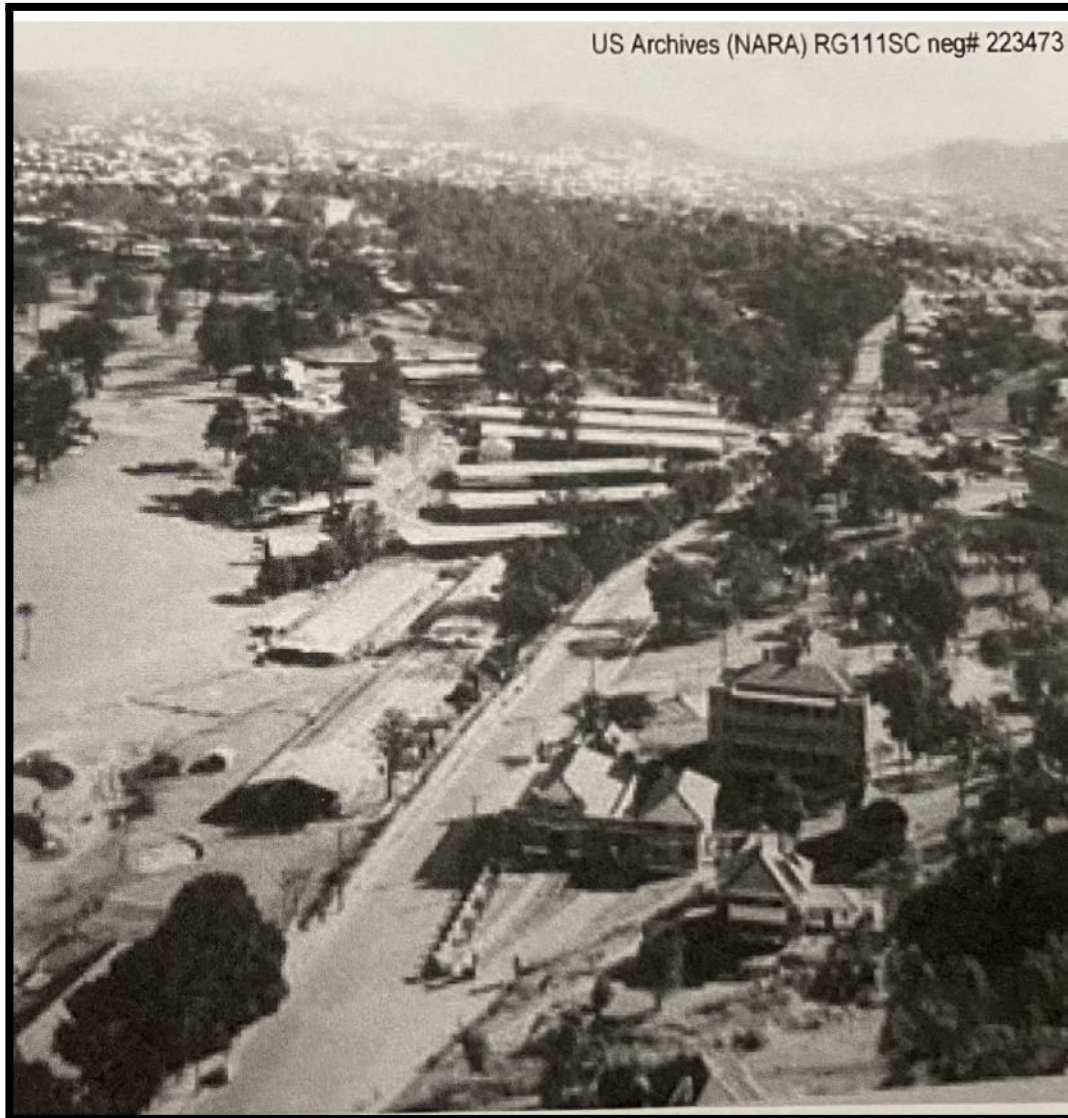
Photo Sixteen: Entrance to Victoria Park (North), Victoria Park Camp Victoria Park (Lower)



The entrance to Victoria Park Hqs. U.S. Army Services of Supply (USASOS) across the road from the Medical School on Herston Rd. in 1944. You can see in the distance, the back of the Officers Club on Gregory Tce. Hqs. USASOS was the main U.S. Army in Australia, after most of the Americans had left Australia.

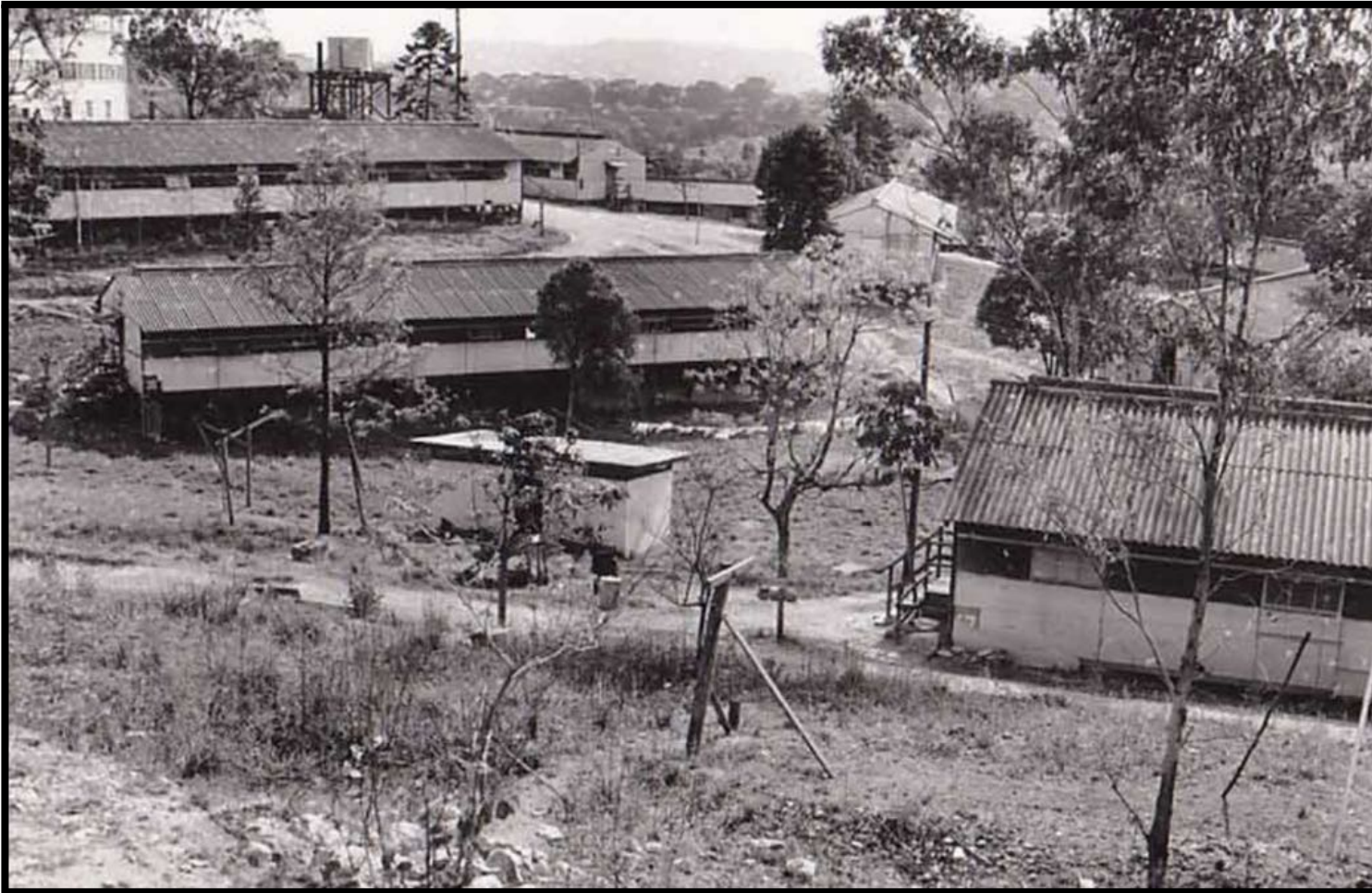
<https://www.ozatwar.com/locations/campvictoriapark.htm>

Photo Seventeen: A section of Victoria Park (North) showing the extent of buildings used by the USASO



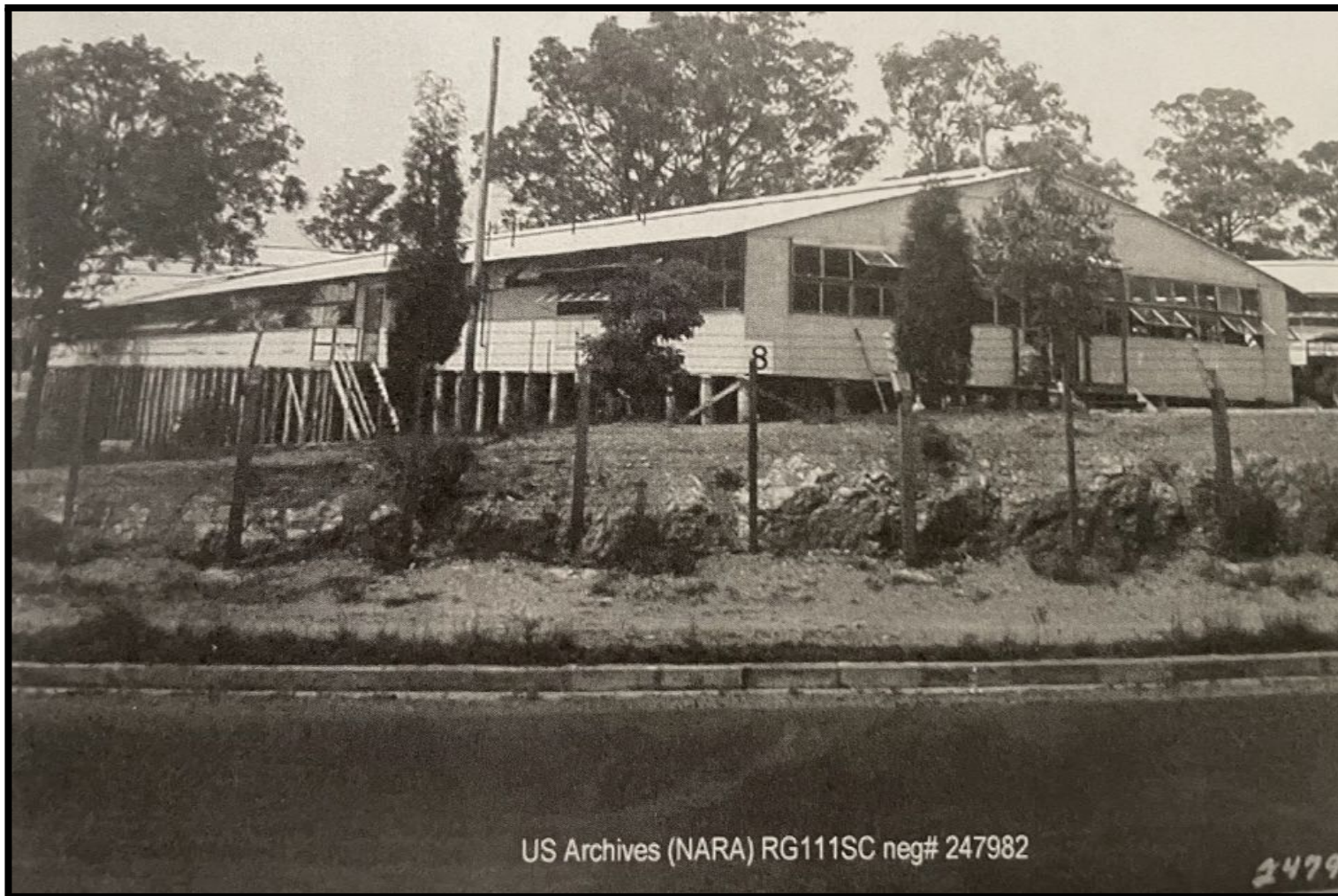
Some buildings are under construction by engineers of Base Section 3: 26 June 1943

Photo Eighteen: Another view of the section of Victoria Park (North) showing the extent of buildings used by the USASO



[Victoria Park Golf Course Records](#)

Photo Nineteen: United States Army Services of Supply (USAQSOS) in Victoria Park, Brisbane, building #8, 1943



This building housed the Signal Section and American Red Cross. 2 December 1943.
This building was eventually used by the Queensland Institute of Medical Research

Photo Twenty: Cafeteria US Army Services of Supply



Post War, this became the UQ Vic Park Refectory. This wartime building was never intended for long term use but served varying requirements until eventual removal in the 1970s'.

Photo Twenty-one: Australian women were employed at Victoria Park (North), as drivers by USASoS during the war.



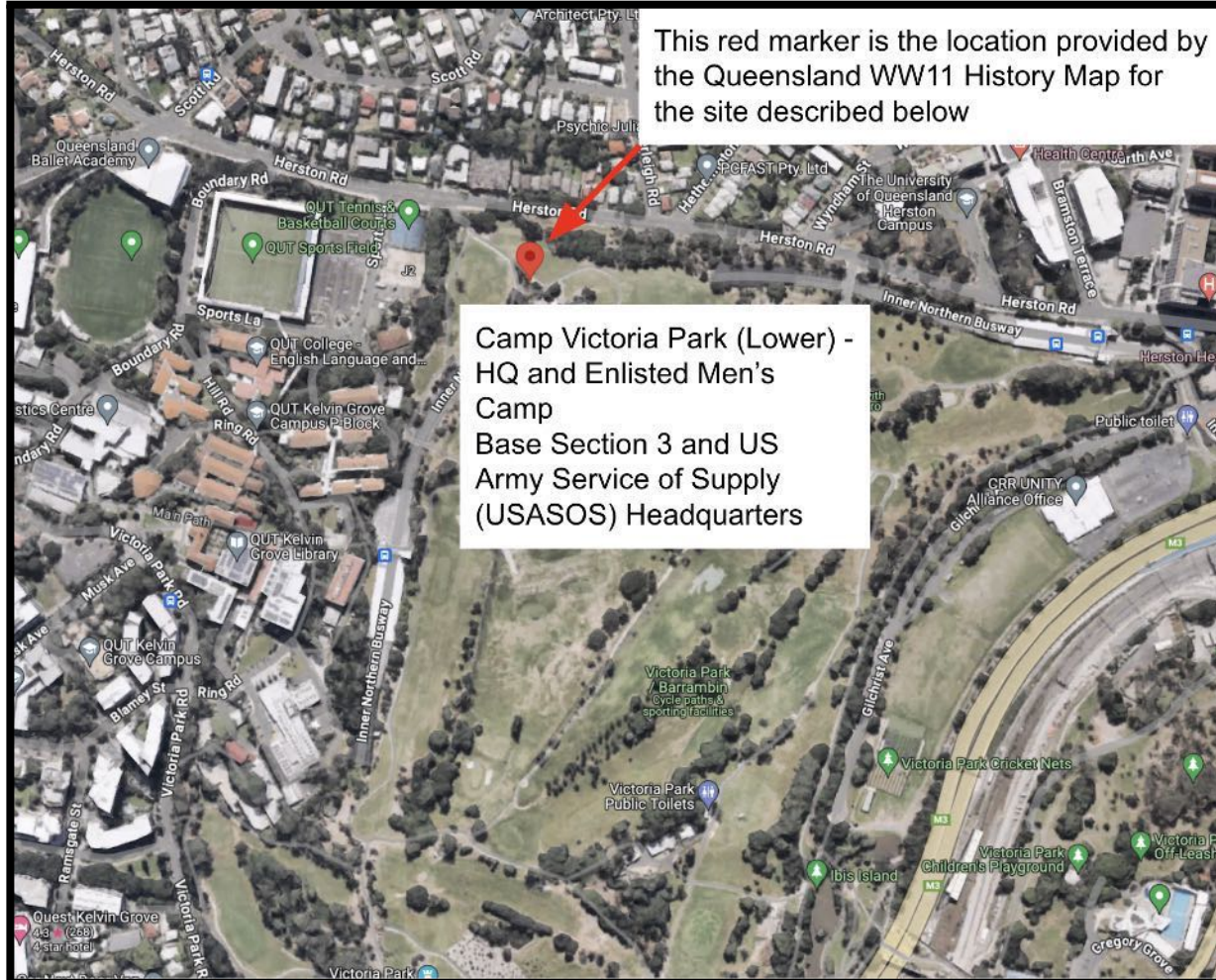
Photo by Pvt. Roger Feuereisen

Photo Twenty-two: Staff of Administration and Central File Section, Base Section, Medical Section HQ, USASOS at work on Victoria Park (North) on 8 August 1944



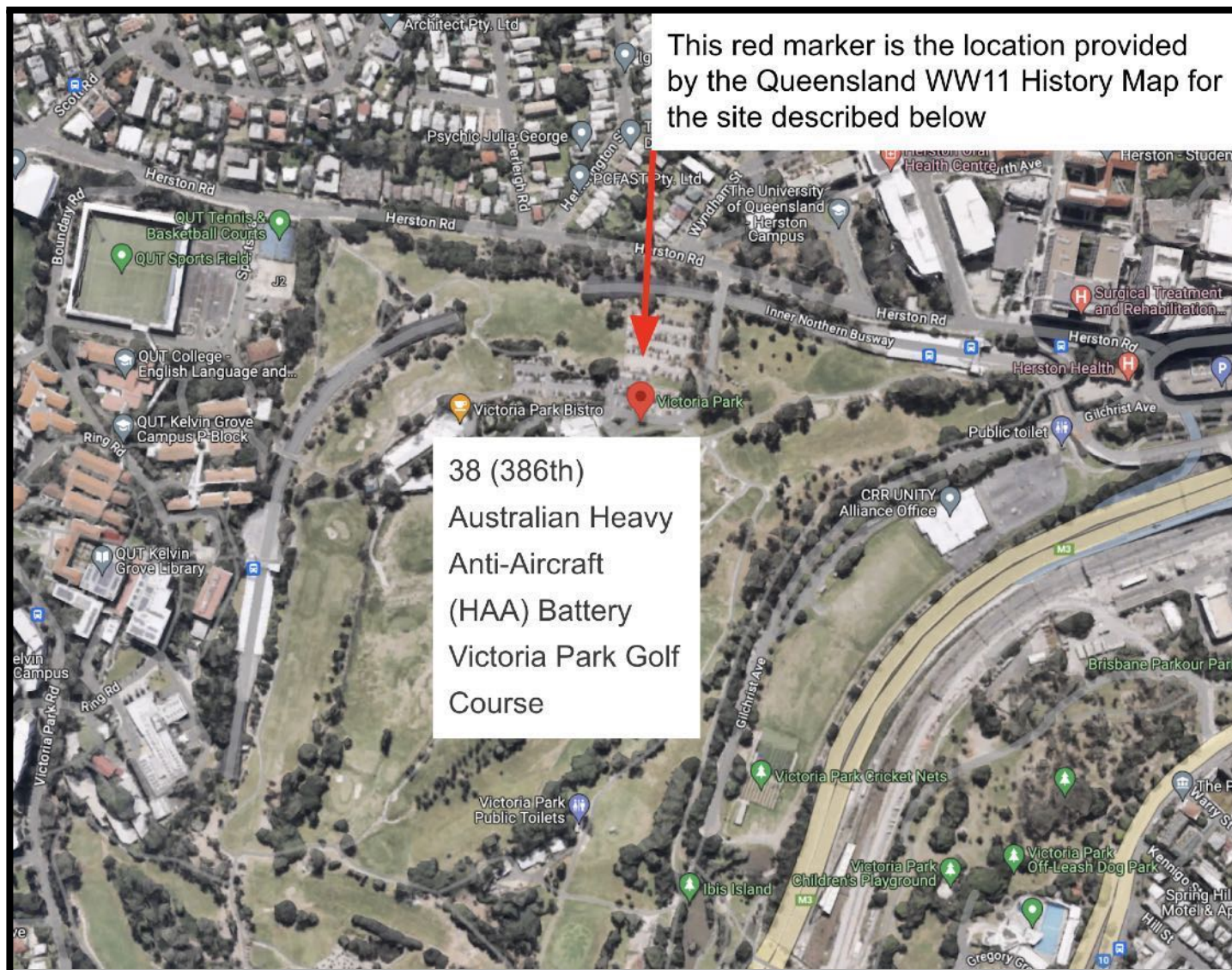
US Archives (NARA) RG111SC neg# 287193

Map Twenty Three: Showing the location of Camp Victoria Park (Lower HQ) and Enlisted Men's Camp Base Section 3 and US Army Service of Supply (USASOS) Headquarters



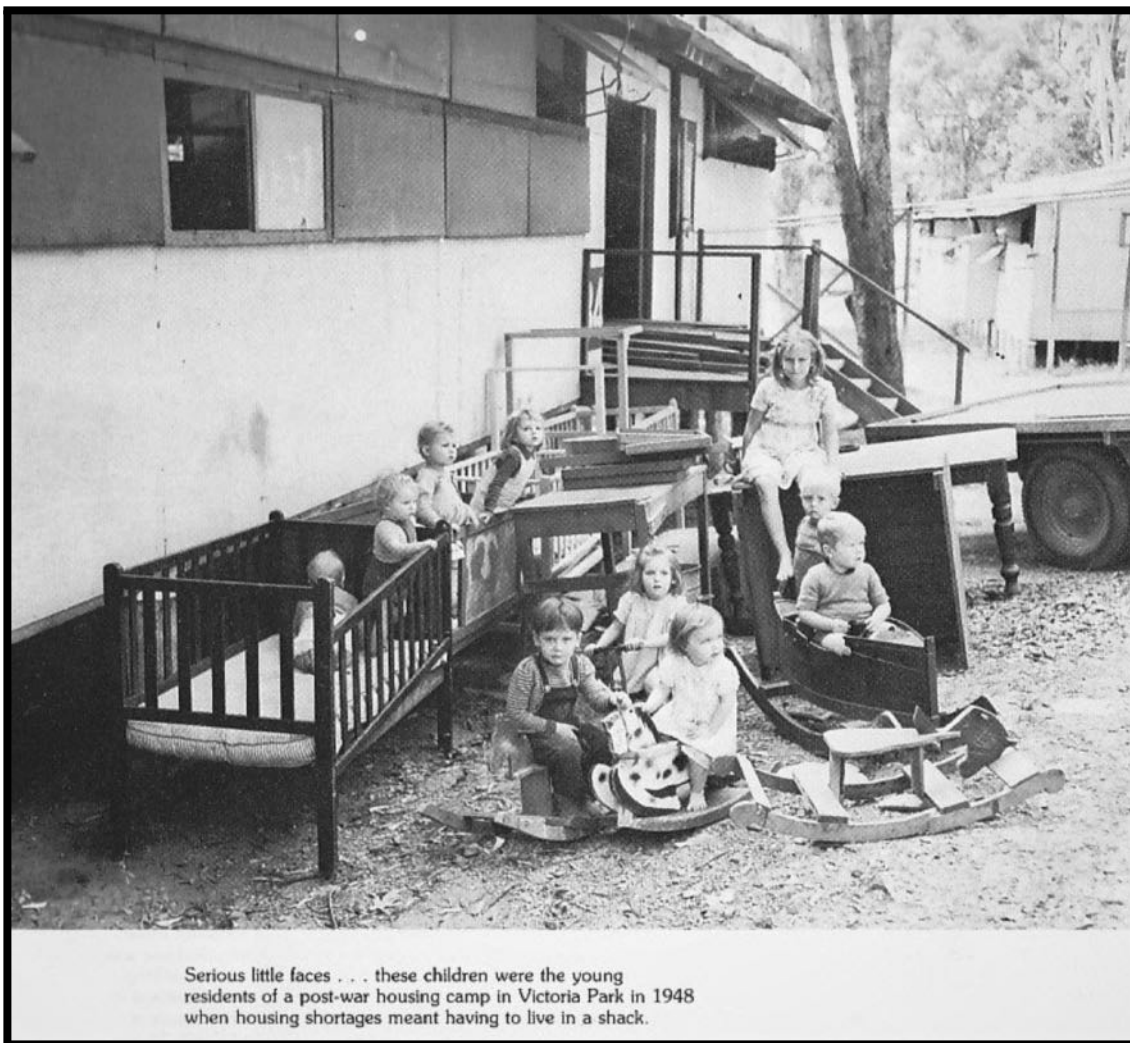
[Camp Victoria Park \(Lower HQ\) near Herston Road on Victoria Park \(North\)](#)

Photo Twenty Four: A Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery was emplaced in the golf course. In addition the 38 (386th) Australian Heavy Anti-Aircraft (HAA) Battery was stationed at Victoria Park Golf Course



[Australian Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery located on Victoria Park \(North\)](#)

Photo Twenty-five: Residents of a post war housing camp on Victoria Park (North) in 1948



Serious little faces . . . these children were the young residents of a post-war housing camp in Victoria Park in 1948 when housing shortages meant having to live in a shack.

Young residents of the post-war housing camp in Victoria Park, 1948.
[From the book "Brisbane - Our Town" by Helen Dash](#)

Photo Twenty-six: Housing Commission buildings on Victoria Park (North), 1955. Built in the decade following WWII to accommodate the influx of homeless returned service men and their families.



“Part of history that would seem to have been forgotten by most, other than those directly affected”.

[State Library](#)

Photo Twenty-seven: 1975 Victoria Park Golf Club Clubhouse {Photo: Ronald Gillinder}



[Victoria Park Golf Club History;](#)

Photo Twenty-eight: 1975 Victoria Park Golf Club Clubhouse- showing practice area in the foreground. {Photo: Ron Gillinder}



[Victoria Park Golf Club History](#)

Photo Twenty-nine: 1975 Victoria Park Golf Club Clubhouse- showing stairs to the main club area.



[BCC Library](#)

Photo Thirty 1975 Victoria Park Golf Club Clubhouse- showing club gathering area.



[BCC Library](#)

Photo Thirty-one: 1975 Victoria Park Golf Club Clubhouse- showing club gathering area.



[BCC Library](#)

Dimension Four: Changes in the Layouts Approach and Behaviours associated with Golf on Victoria Park (North)

There have been significant changes in the pattern of play [and several related issues] that have occurred on Victoria Park (North) from when the Victoria Park Golf Club was initiated in 1898 through to 2024. These changes have covered

1. The numerous course layout designs that have had to be employed to enable the game to continue to be played during a wide range of different circumstances including economic and social depression, war, housing shortages, medical and scientific research
2. The changes in the length of the course moving between 9 and 18 hole formats
3. Technologies employed to play the game and to move around the course [especially motorised buggies]
4. Commercialisation of State owned assets such as golf courses and bowls clubs
5. Commercialisation of the game itself including the popularity of
 - a. 'driving range' facilities for golfers to hone their skills
 - b. Miniature forms of the game [e.g. putt putt] to enable the very young and the very unskilled to 'have a go'.
6. Who actually plays the game evidenced by the significance adoption of the game by female players [notably after the war]
7. Changes in the way that people socialise around their sporting activities

Not all of these changes can be translated into graphic information; however, the following groupings of photos provide information about some of these **historical patterns that have played out on Victoria Park (North) from the beginning of the 20th century to now.**

- Group One: photos 32-34 illustrate the modified layouts of the golf course to accommodate other users and the needs of the players
- Group Two: photos 35-36 are an indication of the strong emergence of female players, post WWII
- Group Three: photos 37 - 41 illustrate dramatically, significant shifts in the way the game is played
- Group Four: photos 42-44 are a small indication of the change in socialisation associated with the game of golf on Victoria Park (North)
- Group Five: photos 45-46 are specific examples of the technology that has progressively entered the game at Victoria Park (North)

Photo Thirty-two: The first layout of a new course on Victoria Park (North)

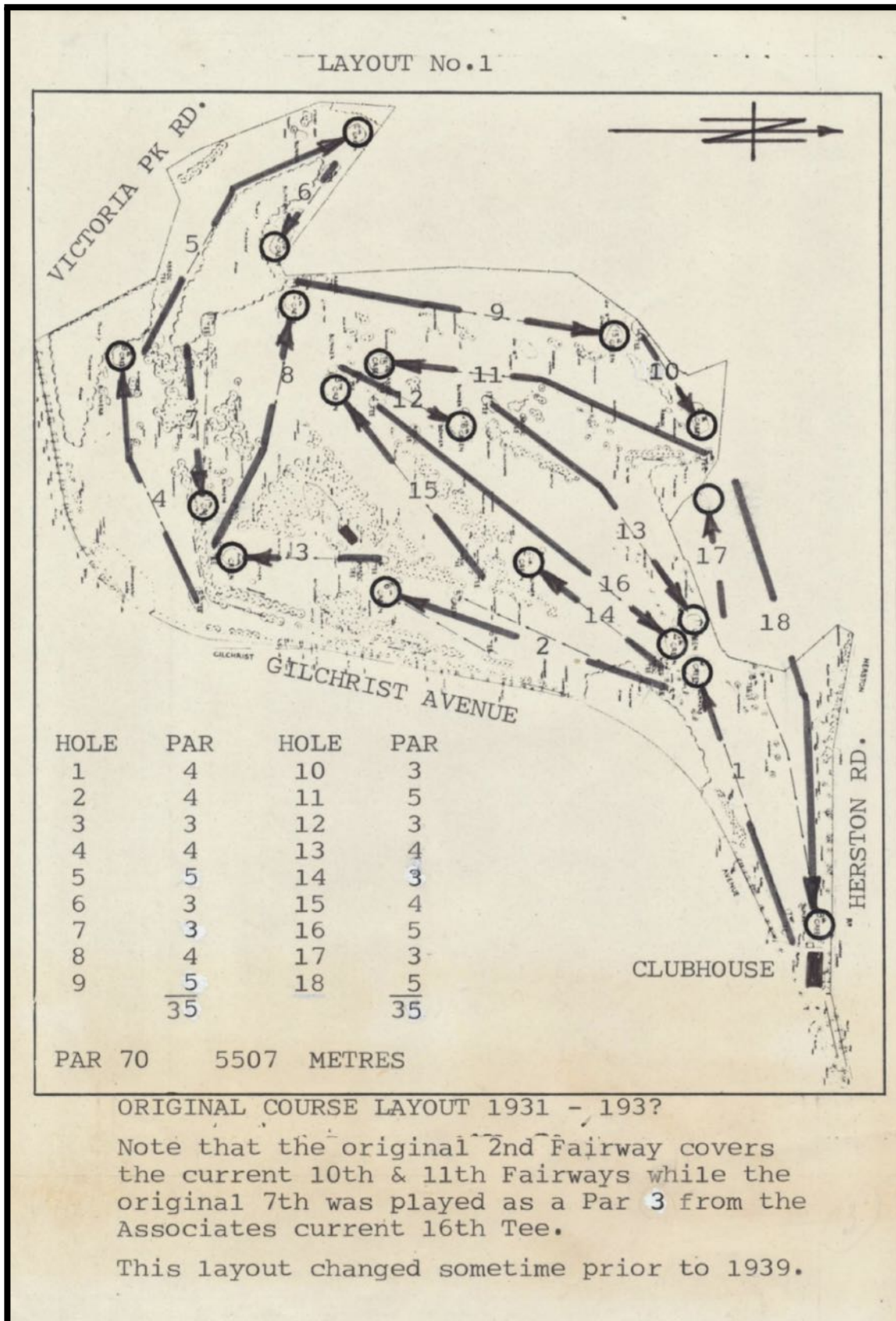
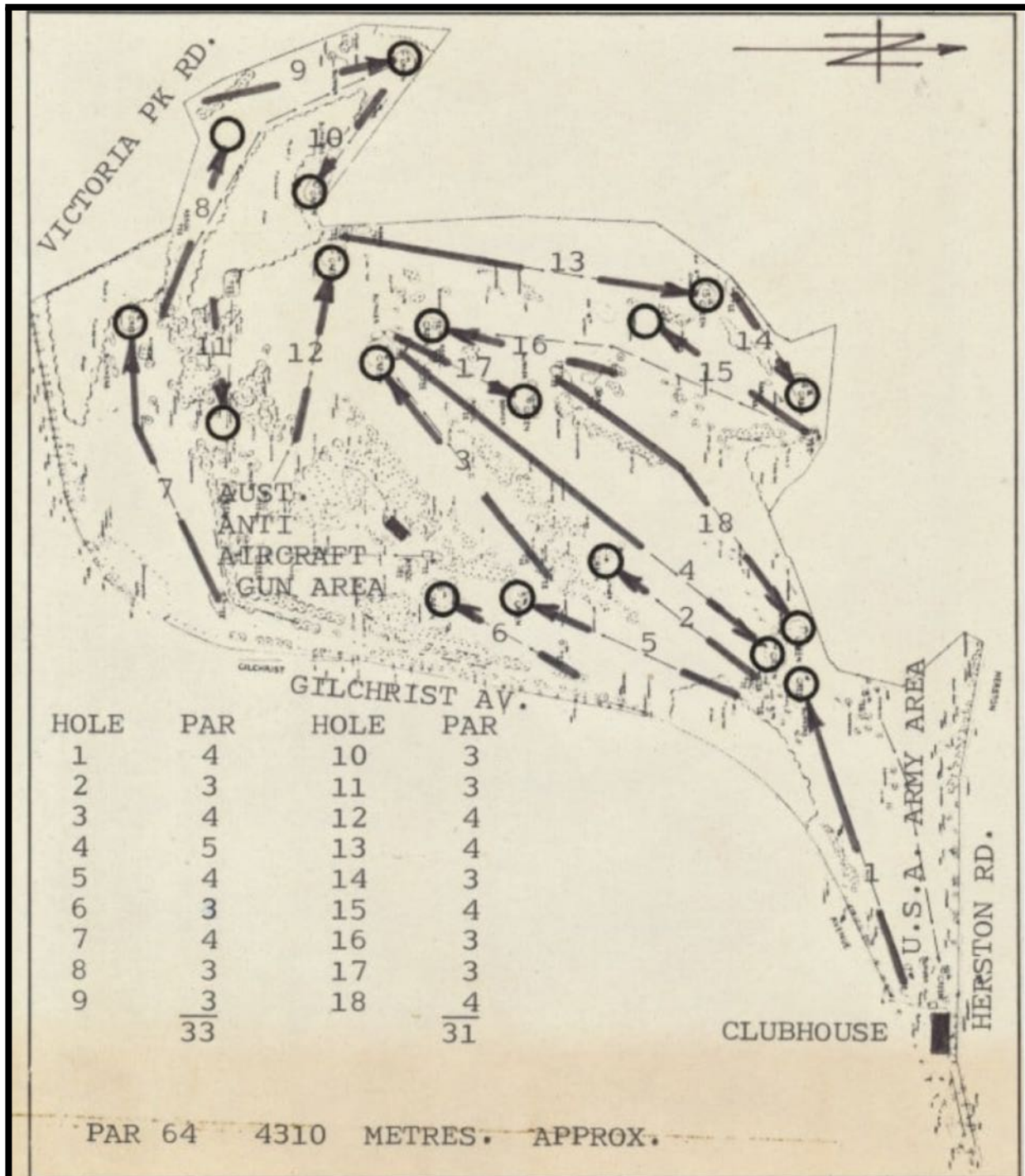


Photo Thirty-three: This layout shows the impact of two major war occupations - Australian Army and US Army Supply of Services



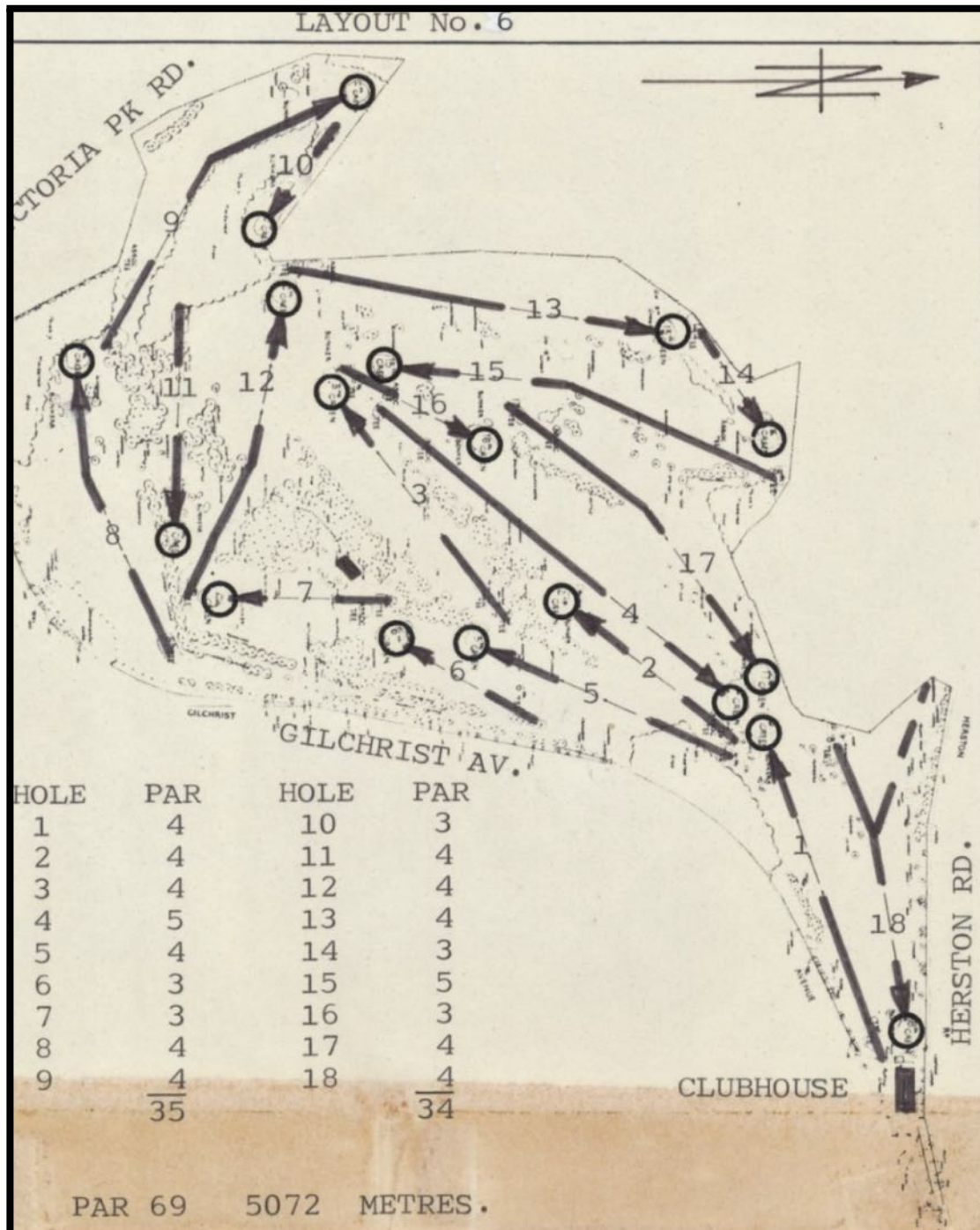
PAR 64 4310 METRES. APPROX.

COURSE LAYOUT 1942 - 1946

Previous 6th Fairway and portions of previous 10th & 11th Fairways occupied by Aust. Anti Aircraft Bty, while the previous 17th & 18th Fairways were occupied by Administrative Buildings of the Army of U.S.A.

Source: <https://www.facebook.com/p/Victoria-Park-Golf-Club-History-100070209136132/>

Photo Thirty-four: This illustrate the layout for some 25 years which was then changed to meet the needs of the new [1975] Club house



COURSE LAYOUT - 1950 - DEC 1975

The full 15th Fairway again came into play. The 11th Fairway now played off current tee as a Par 4. The old 17th & 18th lost forever and the shorter 18th substituted. During the latter years of this period members played from the northern 18th tee.

Photo Thirty-five: The strong emergence of female participants in the game of golf.



Three women playing golf at Victoria Park, Brisbane, 1950 [State Library Queensland](#)

Photo Thirty-six: Female golfers were highly competitive in their approach.



Mrs Nessie Smith playing golf at Victoria Park, Brisbane, 1950.

[State Library](#)

Photo Thirty-seven: Shows the serenity and the 'great outdoors' that captured many golfers during this period



Golf Fairway 1950
[BCC Library](#)

Photo Thirty-eight: Golf provides a range of social formats including the opportunity to do it alone



Lone Golfer in Victoria Park 1954

[State Library](#)

Photo Thirty-nine: The popularity of the game opened the opportunity for commercial opportunities prompted by the scarcity of time



[Victoria Park Golf Driving Range](#)

Photo Forty: Recreational and fun formats introduced many youngsters to the game



[Victoria Park Putt Putt](#)

Photo Forty-one: Commercial opportunities revolve around seasonal social activities.



[Victoria Park Putt Putt](#)

Photos Forty-two, forty-three and forty-four: The initial clubhouse at the park did not sell liquor. The 1963 photo of the upgraded bar harkens to a strong male social engagement which is again reflected in the 1980s shot. The current arrangements at the park foster a wide range of social engagements.




Photo Forty -five: Motorised buggies provided both time and capacity flexibility for players.



<https://www.weekendnotes.com/victoria-park-golf-club/>
https://images.toopa.com/614460_golf-shop.jpg


Photo Forty-six: The embrace of technology is dramatically changing the way people play golf



TOPTRACER


Toptracer is a cutting-edge technology that revolutionizes the driving range experience by bringing real-time data and interactive games to golfers of all skill levels. With Toptracer, you can challenge friends to virtual games, compete in global leaderboards, or simply work on improving your swing with precise feedback. This blend of technology and fun makes our Brisbane driving range a place where practice meets play.

[Opening Hours](#)




Points Game

The object is simple: score points based on accuracy and distance.




Longest Drive

Settle the debate once and for all. Find out who can the ball the farthest.




Virtual Golf

Play the world's most iconic courses including Pebble Beach, St Andrews and more, right from your bay.



Go Fish

Play individually or as a team to catch each of the 24 different sea creatures.



Warm Up

Analyze multiple data points, including ball speed, launch angle, distance and more.

Attachment Eight: Significant Plantings - Moore and Oakman

Important Note

1. The location of these mature tree groupings [related to the plantings of Moore and Oakman] are indicated on the site map at Attachment Six. We have verified that these plantings are all within Lot 3 of Victoria Park (North) and do not infringe on the plantings included in the State Heritage listing for Victoria Park (South)
2. We have identified in this 'SAMPLE ONLY' some of the 161 Mature Significant Trees planted under the oversight of Moore and Oakman within the former Victoria Park Golf Course in Victoria Park (North)
3. We believe further work is needed to identify ALL OF THE MATURE SIGNIFICANT TREES.

RECORD OF MATURE TREES FROM HERITAGE PLANTINGS [MOORE AND OAKMAN] AUGUST 2024

STAND NO 1 near RBWH bus station					
No	COMMON NAME	DESCRIPTION	DBH mm	height m	canopy m
338	Flooded Gum	Eucalyptus grandis	1020	19	8
339	Northern Grey Ironbark	Eucalyptus siderophloia	620	18	8
340	White gum or Ribbon gum	Eucalyptus viminalis	380	6	3
341	Forest Red Gum	Eucalyptus tereticornis	710	17	8
342	Flooded Gum	Eucalyptus grandis	210	6	3
343	northernGrey Ironbark	Eucalyptus siderophloia	460	17	8
344	Forest Red Gum	Eucalyptus tereticornis	620	19	8
345	Forest Red Gum	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1140	20	10
346	Forest Red Gum	Eucalyptus tereticornis	610	18	9
347	Forest Red Gum	Eucalyptus tereticornis	760	19	9
348	Tallowwood	Eucalyptus microcorys	280	10	6
349	Forest Red Gum	Eucalyptus tereticornis	770	22	9
350	Forest Red Gum	Eucalyptus tereticornis	760	19	9

351	Forest Red Gum	Eucalyptus tereticornis	950	22	9
352	Forest Red Gum	Eucalyptus tereticornis	880	22	8
353	Forest Red Gum	Eucalyptus tereticornis	990	22	10
354	Forest Red Gum	Eucalyptus tereticornis	470	19	8
355	Forest Red Gum	Eucalyptus tereticornis	940	22	12
356	Forest Red Gum	Eucalyptus tereticornis	930	19	9
357	Swamp Mahogany	Eucalyptus robusta	310	17	6
358	Forest Red Gum	Eucalyptus tereticornis	710	19	10

STAND NO 2 near the southern side of the Halfway house					
No	COMMON NAME	DESCRIPTION	DBH mm	height m	canopy m
6	Narrow leafed ironbark	Eucalyptus crebra	370	16	7
7	Narrow leafed ironbark	Eucalyptus crebra	500	18	8
8	Illawarra Flame Tree	Brachychiton acerifolius	290	7	3
9	Brush Box	Lophostemon confertus	490	14	8
10	Brush Box	Lophostemon confertus	660	15	9
11	Brush Box	Lophostemon confertus	340	12	6
12	Brush Box	Lophostemon confertus	530	10	8
13	Large leafed spotted gum	Corymbia henryi	890	19	8
14	Brush Box	Lophostemon confertus	280	6	5
15	Forest Red Gum	Eucalyptus tereticornis	440	19	8
16	Grey Gum	Eucalyptus propinqua	770	21	10

17	Grey Corkwood	Erythrina vespitilio	320	6	4
18	Brush Box	Lophostemon confertus	190	5	3
19	Narrow leafed ironbark	Eucalyptus crebra	370	15	6
20	Large leafed spotted gum	Corymbia henryi	910	19	12
21	Brush Box	Lophostemon confertus	340	12	9
22	Grey Gum	Eucalyptus propinqua	580	22	10
23	Brush Box	Lophostemon confertus	260	8	5
24	Illawarra Flame Tree	Brachychiton acerifolius	170	5	3
25	Brush Box	Lophostemon confertus	430	14	7
26	Forest Red Gum	Eucalyptus tereticornis	510	22	8
27	Brush Box	Lophostemon confertus	430	14	9
28	Forest Red Gum	Eucalyptus tereticornis	930	24	12
29	Forest Red Gum	Eucalyptus tereticornis	930	22	12
30	Brush Box	Lophostemon confertus	520	15	8
31	Brush Box	Lophostemon confertus	510	16	8

STAND NO 3 west from the half way house and parallel to Gilchrist Avenue					
NO	COMMON NAME	DESCRIPTION	DBH	HEIGHT	CANOPY
			mm	m	m
38	Callistemon	Melaleuca Viminalis	260	4	3
39	Weeping Paper bark	Melaleuca Leucadendra	620	8	3
40	Silver Ash	Flindersia Schottiana	380	15	6
41	Weeping Paper bark	Melaleuca Leucadendra	710	12	5
43	Weeping Paper bark	Melaleuca Leucadendra	580	9	4

44	Silver Ash	Flindersia Schottiana	310	12	6
45	Weeping Paper bark	Melaleuca Leucadendra	650	12	6
46	Weeping Paper bark	Melaleuca Leucadendra	530	12	5
47	Willow Bottle Brush	Melaleuca saliciana	460	8	4
48	Weeping Paper bark	Melaleuca Leucadendra	800	14	5

STAND NO 4 ALONG GILCHRIST AVE SIDE WEST OF GULLY HEADING UP HILL					
NO	DESCRIPTION	DBH	HEIGHT	CANOPY	
		mm	m	m	
542	Albizia lebbeck	920	12	12	
543	Harpullia pendula	320	8	5	
544	delonix regia	490	6	8	
545	delonix regia	390	6	8	
546	delonix regia	580	6	10	
547	delonix regia	460	6	8	
548	Corymbia torelliana	910	18	10	
549	Corymbia torelliana	540	20	8	
553	Corymbia torelliana	630	18	7	
554	Corymbia torelliana	760	16	9	
555	Corymbia torelliana	540	15	8	
556	Corymbia torelliana	420	14	6	
557	Corymbia torelliana	910	18	10	
558	Corymbia torelliana	450	14	8	
559	Corymbia torelliana	480	10	8	
560	Corymbia torelliana	450	9	5	
561	Corymbia torelliana	310	8	4	
562	Corymbia torelliana	600	16	6	

NO 5 TREES WITHIN AND AROUND MAINTENANCE WORKSHOP AND TOILETS					
NO	DESCRIPTION	BOTANICAL NAME	DBH	Height	crown

South eastern corner			mm	m	m
50	Hoop pine	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	930	9	
61	Ivory Curl Tree	<i>Buckinghamia celissima</i>	370	7	3
Western side maintenance driveway					
162	Cypress pine	<i>Pinus elliottii</i>	310	12	4
163	cypress pine	<i>Pinus elliottii</i>	260	16	3
164	Cypress pine	<i>Pinus elliottii</i>	520	17	9
165	Kauri Pine	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	210	7	3
166	Kauri Pine	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	390	18	5
167	Kauri Pine	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	400	18	6
168	Kauri Pine	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	400	18	6
169	Kauri Pine	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	280	17	5
170	Kauri Pine	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	710	19	9
113	Kauri Pine	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	710	19	8
112	African Tulip Tree	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	630	16	8
110	Callistemon	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	160	5	4
111	Callistemon	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	430	5	6
109	Silver leafed ironbark	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>	420	17	6
x	African Tulip Tree	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	450	8	6
x	Kauri Pine	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	640	19	9
x	African Tulip Tree	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	1120	17	12
South Western corner					
101	Kauri Plum	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	520	18	7
102	Kauri Plum	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	600	19	8
144	Illawara Plum	<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	490	8	5
145	Kauri Pine	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	390	17	6
146	Illawarra lum	<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	630	12	5
101	Kauri Pine	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	520	18	7
100	Hoop Pine	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	560	18	9
143	Kauri Pine	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	480	19	7
142	Kauri Pine	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	510	19	8
141	Kauri Pine	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	580	19	8
x	Kauri				
99	Hoop Pine	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	740	19	9
x	Kauri Pine				
x	Kauri Pine				
x	kauri Pine	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	570	18	8
98	Kauri Pine	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	580	19	8
97	fig	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	970	15	18

96	Kauri	Agathis robusta	670	20	8
95	Kauri	Agathis robusta	570	18	8
93	Hoop	Araucaria cunninghamii	700	18	10
92	Kauri	Agathis robusta	510	17	5
91	Weeping Fig	Ficus benjamina	1300	15	16
90	Poinciana	Delonix regia	440	6	8
	Jacaranda				
	Jacaranda				
	Kauri Pine				
	Hoop Pine				
Maintenance road					
212	Weeping Fig	Ficus benjamina	810	12	15
210	Crows Ash	Flindersia australis	210	8	2
211	Crows Ash	Flindersia australis	570	12	8
207	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	510	10	12
208	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	510	10	12
209	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	790	10	12
215	Macadamia	Macadamia integrifolia	270	9	6
216	Royal Poinciana	Delonix regia	520	9	12
Inside the maintenance enclosure					
71	Hoop	Araucaria cunninghamii	460	17	8
72	Hoop	Araucaria cunninghamii	590	18	8
73	Bunya Pine	Araucaria bidwillii	530	18	8
74	Hoop	Araucaria cunninghamii	340	16	6
75	Hoop	Araucaria cunninghamii	380	12	8
77	Hoop	Araucaria cunninghamii	770	19	10
78	Hoop	Araucaria cunninghamii	260	9	5
79	Hoop	Araucaria cunninghamii	580	17	9
80	Hoop	Araucaria cunninghamii	450	16	8
88	Royal Poinciana	Delonix regia	600	8	14
	Palm				
Northern side					
218	Macadamia	Macadamia integrifolia	290	8	5
217	Tulip Siris	Archidendron hendersonii	250	6	3
222	Macadamia	Macadamia integrifolia	320	7	4
220	Tulip Siris	Archidendron hendersonii	360	7	5
230	Bauhinia	Bauhinia spp.	330	6	8
76	Kauri Pine	Araucaria cunninghamii	590	18	8
229	Macadamia	Macadamia integrifolia	240	6	4

227	Northern grey ironbark	Eucalyptus siderophloia	420	17	7
228	Illawara Plum	Podocarpus elatus	620	10	8
231	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	930	14	16
235	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	1020	14	18
Back of toilet block - North eastern corner					
	Hoop Pine	Araucaria bidwillii			
	Palm				
53	Hoop Pine	Araucaria bidwillii	760	19	7
52	hoop Pine	Araucaria cunninghamii	700	19	8
237	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	860	14	18
235	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	1020	14	18
eastern side					
51	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	240	12	6

TIMELINE

Years	Action	Comments
1823	Reference to Spring Hill camps/Yorks Hollow	Escaped white prisoners Pamphlett and Finnegan stayed with the local Turrbal people who allowed the two to live with them and provided them with food.
1824	Reference to Spring Hill camps/Yorks Hollow	John Oxley's expedition camped near the Brisbane River record hearing loud 'human noises' about 1 mile up the hill - likely to be First Nations peoples gathering at Yorks Hollow
1841	Mullan and Ningavil (from Scenic Rim area) hanged at Windmill for murder of a convict servant of the surveyor Granville Stapylton at Mt Lindsay	The pair swear revenge on their executioners, Apparently the attack had defended a sacred site at Mt Lindsay This was the beginning of the volatile relationship between the settlement and the camps. With the ongoing shootings into the camps and the attacks on the Duke of York's family and finally the hanging of Dundalli in 1855 created perpetual unease and enmity. [Kerkove]
1842	Settlers begin using York's Hollow/Spring Hollow waterholes for Brisbane's water supply	Brisbane: Immigrants began arriving after the Convict settlement closed. Victoria Park of the promised land for Immigrants - (Ref Gordon Greenwood & John Laverty (Brisbane 1859-1959: A History of Local Government Council of City of Brisbane 1959:81)
1846	Police and Soldiers attack the camp at York's Hollow and Dakki Yakka's (Duke of York) pregnant daughter, Kitty is killed along with her unborn child	(20 Dec) Four Groups (300-400) individuals camp together as part of a large corroboree. The police disperse camp residents and burn down the camp. Many wounded, camp dogs killed and utensils destroyed as Constable Peter Murphy and assistant Jacky attempt to apprehend Jackey Jackey - accused of leading the attack on Shannon and Uhr. (Ref: Moreton Bay Courier 3 February, 1847; The Aborigines - Moreton Bay, SMH 23 February 1847 p2, Sydney Chronicle 24 February, 1847, p4. (Kitty is buried in a tree grave near what is now Petrie Terrace School)
1847	Ommuli's attacks around Barrambin judicial enquiry into 1846 shootings at York's Hollow	Results in police hunt for this resistance leader.
1848	Ommuli captured near what is now Cathedral Square	Noose is placed around his neck and his body is then dragged behind a police horse into the police lockup.

1849	<p>A detachment of the British Army's 11th Regiment conducted another burning of the camp site at York's Hollow. Acclimatization Society sanctions dwellings being created in Yorks' Hollow for new Migrants. (Ref Moreton Bay Courier 10 Feb 1849 p2)</p>	<p>Due to the anxiety of "black war" (aboriginal resistance, a false story by Wamgul (York's Hollow resident) of purported cattle spearing results on 24 soldiers (two divisions) from 11th Reg open fire on camp when 100-200 residents. More of the Duke of York's Clan were wounded.</p>
1850s	<p>Industries started up in Victoria park including on the North and Western sides of Gilchrist Avenue However, these industries started selling the water holes</p> <p>Aboriginal communities who had lived and used these lands since time immemorial were now being disposed</p>	<p>Including timber getting and brickmaking. At first First Nations Peoples were moved on to the Breakfast Creek area. Denis Cryle believed the camps dwindled after 1855-60. Though some remained for many years but by 1879 all Aboriginal people were moved on from Victoria Park</p>
1855	<p>From this time on areas of Indigenous use were increasingly diminished, drained and degraded. Dundalli hanged (captured in 1854 after only a week in Brisbane</p>	<p>Settlers use of York's Hollow waterholes for its water supply and the establishment of a camp for migrants so close to the Indigenous camps restricted Indigenous access to resources. The whole area became a "village of tents" (ref: Spring Hill - An Historic Suburb: Growth from Early Days, Courier Mail Aug 1930 p21</p> <p>Dundalli's hanging incites large aboriginal gatherings along Wickham Terrace camp and riotous protests. The hanging was carried out outside gaol (near present Brisbane GPO)</p>
1857	<p>Many Indigenous groups stay at York's Hollow</p>	<p>Some 400-500 attendees from various groups are given blankets, trousers, petticoats at GPO on Queen's birthday</p>
1859	<p>The new Colonial Government of Queensland declared that this 130 ha of land at what is now Victoria Park as parkland and called it "the lungs of the city". A Committee of Trustees was set up to look after the land</p>	<p>Brisbane Council turned much of the area into a "public reserve" and "water reserve"</p> <p>Much of York's Hollow waterholes are severely polluted and depleted by settlement's overuse. Spring Hollow waterholes and springs used instead. (Ref: Gordon Greenwood & John Laverty Brisbane 1859-1959: A History of Local Gov Brisbane: Council of City of Brisbane 1959 :81)</p>
1862	<p>John Singer settles parts of Spring Hill.</p>	<p>Notes it is still a "Black's camping ground".</p>

1863	Expanded use of York's Hollow for housing migrant squatters settlement now surrounding the camps -	Camp residents go daily into town to cut firewood or clean yards (Ref Qld Acclimatization Soc, Courier 14 May 1863 (Ref Etta Young ("Vesta"), Woman's Part - 75 year residence, Brisbane Courier p20 Courier 28 July 1924p2)
1864	Victoria Park/York's Hollow area sees tree planting	
1866	Council clears more of York's Hollow reserve to house unemployed	
1870	Victoria Park called "Black's Gully"	Ref: BrisbaneCourier 28 June 1930 p11
1872	Northern Side of Victoria park had become an Immigrant Tent town This created a rubbish problem The land was used for stock agistment, manure depot and garbage lot as well as an epidemic hospital	As more and more immigrants arrived by ship from Great Britain, housing became a problem and so campsites were set up in victoria Park
1873	Archibald Meston visits 60 Aboriginals camped at Victoria Park	Finds them very knowledgeable of kin structures, languages etc (Ref: Lost tribes at Moreton Bay, The Brisbane Courier 19 June 1923 p8
1875	Victoria Park gazetted as a park: entered into Govt.Gazette on 13 Nov. 1875 Vol XVII	
1877	Lease offered for Rifle Range in York's Hollow area	Rifle Range also took up some of the land on the northern side
1883	Final draining of York's Hollow waterholes via culverts	Brisbane Courier 13 June 1883 p4
1886	Victoria Park Trust cancelled the Rifle Range use	
1890	200 trees planted on the northern side. Park described as the largest open reserve in the city area.	200 trees also planted on the "Gregory Terrace" side
1913	Site of scientific experiment by Carnegie Institute of Washington	
1914	Request to the Committee of the Whole of Council for a large portion of the site on the northern side to be set aside for the University.	
1919	Cattle agistment continues on the northern side of Victoria Park	It is noted that in Council Minutes agistment of cattle was stopped on the southern side after the Council planted more trees and gardens.

1922	Another request for land for the university	The Council approved the request, however, it was agreed that if the University did not take up the offer, that the land would return to Council.
1926	Mayne family donation of land at St Lucia prompts university to be developed there. At this time a delegation to BCC requested that a golf course be constructed on the northern side of the Park.	And the proposed site was returned to Council as per the Deed of Grant in Trust " for park purposes only".
1930	Golf course approved. Native and flowering tree planting started to define fairways.	The Surveyor and keen golfer Mr Sten Francis was engaged to design the course Flowering trees included Poincianas, Jacarandas, Silky Oaks
1931	Official opening of golf course	
1936	Porphyry stone steps and wall along Gilchrist Ave built	These steps and wall were built at the same time as the "play the Game" Wall and the two porphyry piers located at
1940s	Further planting was ordered and carried out by Harry Oakman, Head of BCC Parks	Many of these remain, including a jacaranda from the original planting in 1930
1942	WWII: US Servicemen arrived in Brisbane and set up camp for accommodation and supply services in Victoria Park.	They occupied the park for the duration of the war.
1942	Australian Army builds Air Raid Gun Emplacement in the golf course.	They occupied the park for the duration of the war.
1945	Once the US servicemen left Victoria Park, the buildings were used for housing war brides. Later becoming housing commission huts.	
1946	Request from University of Queensland Medical School for temporary accommodation. BCC granted two huts near Herston Road	BCC granted two army huts off Herston Road opposite Wyndham Road to remain in order to cope with the sharp increase of numbers of students expected at University in 1946 academic year
1948	The lease to the Medical School was extended for another two years.	
1950s	Squatters moved into the huts and were there till 1959.	This was both sides of Victoria Park
1975	New Golf Clubhouse was erected and opened.	

1977	The four huts that remained on Victoria Park (North) near the 18th hole were demolished.	
2000-2001	Inner City Bypass impacted some of the golf course and the layout for golf was again adjusted. Closing of the Victoria Park Golf Club and the leasehold was allocated to a private operator.	
2002	Opening of a two level Driving Range, Golf Retail Shop and the Caddy Shack Cafe	
2003	Opening of the Ballroom and Quartz function venues and the opening of a Golf Learning Centre	
2005	Inner Northern Busway construction affects the golf course land. Opening of the 18 hole putt course.	Up to 30 mature trees were removed because of this busway.
2010	Re-development of the Ballroom, Quartz & Alabaster rooms	
2011-2013	Legacy way tunnel constructed with impact on the golf course lands	Many mature trees were removed, including 3 very large 120 yr old hoop pines. Plus 2 fairways of Golf course
2021	10 June 2021 Brisbane's bid for the 2032 Olympics was announced as being the winner. Closure of the 18 hole golf course implemented from 30 June 2021.	
2019-2024	BCC undertakes Master Planning for the 'whole park' and seeks to include two parcels of land previously acquired by the State Government for transport corridor. The Master Plan proposal is founded on 'rewilding' the park. Barrambin Victoria Park earmarked for two Olympic events - Equestrian Cross Country and BMX.	

2023-2024	Victoria Park mooted as potential stadium venue and Olympics Venue Review nominates Victoria Park as venue for the main Olympics Stadium. This was rejected by the Queensland Government.	
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