

Assessing cultural heritage significance

Using the cultural heritage criteria



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This guideline has been prepared under section 173 (1) (a) of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* to provide a framework for entering places in the Queensland Heritage Register. It is part of a series of guidelines produced by the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection to help Queenslanders protect heritage places.

Assessing cultural heritage significance follows its companion document—*Developing heritage places*—which guides development on Queensland Heritage Places.

Cover images (clockwise from top left):

- Barcaldine Masonic Centre
- Centenary Pool, Spring Hill
- All Saints' Memorial Church, Tamrookum
- Langenbaker House, Ilfracombe
- Booby Island Lightstation, Booby Island

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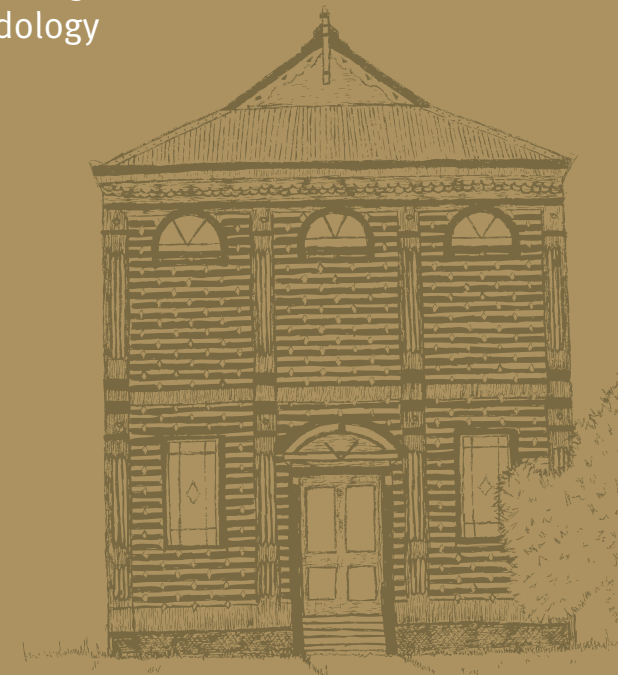


Barcaldine Masonic Centre (1901)

Part A

Overview

- Background
- About this guide
- Use of dictionary definitions
- Using this guide
- Why do we need this guide?
- *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*
- Queensland Heritage Register
- Levels of significance
- Methodology



An interpretation and methodological framework for entering places in the Queensland Heritage Register using the criteria established by the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*

Background and acknowledgments

In October–November 2004 the Queensland Environmental Protection Agency (now the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection) prepared a discussion paper on the criteria established under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*. This document brought together and further developed work on the criteria begun in 1998 by staff in the Cultural Heritage Branch. The process had been a long and collaborative exercise with the Queensland Heritage Council’s Heritage Register Advisory Committee. Staff involved included: Helen Bennett, Joanne Edwards, Fiona Gardiner, Cameron Harvey, Susan Hill, Ken Horigan, Maureen Lillie, Jinx Miles, Bronwyn Price and Nicola Stairmand.

A workshop, attended by members of the Heritage Council, the Heritage Register Advisory Committee and Cultural Heritage Branch staff, was held on 19 November 2004 to discuss the interpretive approach and methodology proposed in the criteria discussion paper.

Working from the suggestions offered at the November 2004 workshop, Cultural Heritage Branch prepared an illustrated guide to interpreting cultural heritage significance and the criteria for entry of a place in the Queensland Heritage Register, as defined under the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* (the Act).

At the request of the Queensland Heritage Council, senior legal advice on the guide was sought. Mr Mark Hinson SC reviewed the guide in March 2006 and his recommendations were incorporated into the document published in 2006.

Between 2010 and 2013 the criteria guideline was updated and revised to reflect substantial amendments to the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, which came into force on 31 March 2008 and on 4 April 2011. This guideline reflects Queensland Heritage Council and Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (EHP) policy and practice, and is issued by the Chief Executive, EHP, under s173 of the Act.

Functions of the Queensland Heritage Council

The Queensland Heritage Council is an independent statutory authority appointed under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

Its key functions are to:

- provide strategic advice to the Minister responsible for the Heritage Act about matters relating to Queensland’s cultural heritage
- provide information to the community to encourage interest in, and understanding of, Queensland’s cultural heritage
- advise entities (such as local governments and community organisations) about conserving Queensland’s cultural heritage
- encourage the appropriate management of places of cultural heritage significance
- decide which places are entered in, or removed from, the Queensland Heritage Register
- make recommendation on proposed development of State-owned places entered in the Queensland Heritage Register.

About this guide

This illustrated guide offers a model for professional assessment of historical cultural heritage significance in Queensland.

It provides discussion and information on:

- cultural heritage significance (as defined in the section 4 schedule of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*) and the application of significance indicators
- the criteria for entry in the register specified in the Act and the application of threshold indicators for determining State-level significance.

In particular the guide is intended to assist when:

- making an application for entry of a place in, or removal of a place from, the Queensland Heritage Register
- making an application for a place excluded from entry in the Queensland Heritage Register
- making recommendation in regard to an application for entry or removal, or an excluded place certificate of immunity.

The guide reflects best practice cultural heritage assessment generally. It owes much to the Australian ICOMOS *Burra Charter 1999* and work on criteria prepared for the Australian Heritage Commission in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

The guide is divided into five parts and has a glossary, reference list and index.

Part A places the guide within the context of the application of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* and defines a methodology for determining state-level cultural heritage significance through the application of significance and threshold indicators.

In Part B of the guide the definition of cultural heritage significance under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* is deconstructed, with each aspect of cultural heritage significance (aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific and social) discussed separately. Illustrated examples demonstrate the principles discussed.

Concluding Part B is a brief exploration of the notion of significance to past, present or future generations and discussion of the concept and application of ‘period of significance’.

In Part C of this guide each of the eight criteria for entry in the Queensland Heritage Register are discussed separately. These criteria are the means by which the state-level cultural heritage significance of a place may be determined.

Part C is illustrated with examples demonstrating how significance and threshold indicators are applied.

Part D is a brief discussion of the qualification of the criteria of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

Part E provides advice on writing a statement of cultural heritage significance and gives an example of a typical 'entry' in the Queensland Heritage Register.

The appendices comprise definitions and a list of references consulted.

The guide concludes with a comprehensive index and list of Illustrations.

Use of dictionary definitions

Under sections 14A and 14B of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, reference may be made to extrinsic material in order to best interpret the intention of any piece of legislation. While the use of dictionary definitions is not mentioned specifically, it is not excluded, and precedent for using dictionary definitions to interpret the intention of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* was made in the case of *Advance Bank v. Queensland Heritage Council* in 1993.

The principal reference used in this guide is the *Macquarie Dictionary 2003* (online edition), which is considered an Australian standard. Where appropriate, definitions have been drawn also from the *Australian Concise Oxford Dictionary 2004* (4th edition).

Refer to the glossary in the appendix for a list of dictionary definitions relied upon.

Using this guide

To determine state significance

For any place entered in the Queensland Heritage Register as a State Heritage Place, the entry must include a statement about the cultural heritage significance of the place related to the cultural heritage criteria.

This guide provides a methodology for identifying and assessing places eligible for entry in the Queensland Heritage Register as State heritage places. These are places of state-level cultural heritage significance.

For quick reference Figure 1 on page 9 presents in diagrammatic form a recommended method for applying significance and threshold indicators to determine state-level cultural heritage significance. Table 1 on pages 10-11 provides a summary of these indicators.

For an analysis of the definition of cultural heritage significance under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, refer to Part B of this document.

For more detailed information on the nature and application of significance and state threshold indicators refer to Part C of this document, which explores the eight criteria specified in of the Act.

To determine local significance

The guide may be used to identify places of local heritage significance through the application of the significance indicators identified in Part C.

The application of significance indicators allows us to identify places of cultural heritage significance in Queensland, regardless of the level of that significance.

If a place satisfies one or more significance indicators identified in this guide but does not satisfy the state threshold indicators, then it remains a place solely of local heritage significance.

Why do we need this guide?

The *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* is the principal legislative instrument through which State heritage places, archaeological places and protected areas are identified and managed in Queensland.

Understanding the provisions of the Act relating to the assessment of State heritage places is fundamental to the successful conservation of Queensland's historical cultural heritage.

Both the Queensland government and the Queensland community have an obligation to present and future generations to identify, manage and conserve places of cultural heritage significance in this state. Acknowledging and conserving aspects of our past is a measure of a strong society, one in which the past is valued for its contribution to the present and its potential to contribute to future societies.

This guide is intended to aid heritage professionals and others interested in the conservation of Queensland's cultural heritage.

It is anticipated that the application of the interpretations and methodology explored in this guide will:

- avoid misinterpretation of the criteria during the process of assessing cultural heritage significance
- provide clarity when places are under appeal regarding entry in or removal from the Register, on how assessments of cultural heritage significance are made
- provide clarity on the policy that underlies register decisions made by the Queensland Heritage Council.



Barcaldine Masonic Centre (1901), entered in the Queensland Heritage Register in August 1992

Application of the Queensland Heritage Act 1992

The Queensland Heritage Act was introduced in 1992 to deal specifically with historical cultural heritage. The provisions of the Act do not apply to places or artefacts solely of traditional Indigenous cultural heritage significance or to natural heritage.¹

Cultural heritage significance is defined in the Act as follows:

cultural heritage significance, of a place or feature of a place, includes its aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social or other significance, to the present generation or past or future generations.

For the purposes of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* place, feature and building are defined as:²

1. **Place** means a defined or readily identifiable area of land, whether or not held under 2 or more titles or owners.
2. **Place** includes –
 - (a) any feature on land mentioned in item 1; and
 - (b) any part of the immediate surrounds of a feature mentioned in paragraph (a) that may be required for its conservation.

Feature, in relation to a place, includes the following –

- (a) a building or structure, or part of a building or structure;
- (b) an artefact, including an archaeological artefact;
- (c) a precinct;
- (d) a natural or landscape feature.

Building includes furniture, fittings and other artefacts –

- (a) associated with the building; and
- (b) that contribute to the building's cultural heritage significance.

An artefact unattached to land or to place cannot be registered in its own right; however, a moveable or fixed artefact which contributes to the cultural heritage significance of a place or feature of a place, can be recorded in the heritage register as part of a place.

The Queensland Heritage Register

The object of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* is to provide for the conservation of Queensland's cultural heritage for the benefit of the community and future generations. In part this is to be achieved through the keeping of the Queensland Heritage Register and local heritage registers.

The Queensland Heritage Register must include a record of:

- State heritage places
- protected areas.

All places entered in the Queensland Heritage Register are Queensland heritage places.

State heritage places must be of State cultural heritage significance, determined by eight criteria prescribed in the Act.

Places solely of local cultural heritage significance do not satisfy the criteria for entry in the Queensland Heritage Register. These places are more appropriately protected under local government registers or in heritage overlays in local planning schemes.

Levels of significance

The *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* deals with places of state-level significance, but a place may be of cultural heritage significance on one or more levels, including:

- local
- state
- national
- world.

Identifying the level of significance of a place helps determine how best to manage its historical cultural heritage values under existing Queensland heritage and planning legislation.

Local significance

A place is solely of local cultural heritage significance if its heritage values do not contribute significantly to our understanding of the wider pattern and evolution of Queensland's history and heritage. For example, houses that contribute to an historical streetscape often are of local cultural heritage significance but not necessarily of state significance.

The *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* requires each local government in Queensland to maintain a local heritage register. Some local governments are exempted from this provision because their planning scheme or local heritage register identifies and makes provision for the conservation of places of cultural heritage significance.

A local heritage register must include, for each place entered in it, enough information to identify the location and boundaries of the place, and a statement about the cultural heritage significance of the place.

¹ Since April 2004, Queensland's Indigenous cultural heritage has been managed under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* and the *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003*.

² In Queensland legislation the terms 'place', 'feature' and 'building' also refer to the plural, as in 'places', 'features' and 'buildings'.

Each local government is responsible for the entry of places in, or the removal of places from, its local heritage register.

If a local government proposes to enter or remove a place in/from the local register, it must advise the owner of the place and call for public submissions in response to the proposal.

State significance

A place is of state cultural heritage significance if its heritage values contribute to our understanding of the wider pattern and evolution of Queensland's history and heritage. This includes places that contribute significantly to our understanding of the regional pattern and development of Queensland. Many regionally significant places highlight the diversity of Queensland's history and contribute to the representativeness of types of places entered in the Queensland Heritage Register.

Refer to criterion (a) in Part C of this guide for further discussion of the pattern of Queensland's history.



Railways are good examples of regionally important places that contribute to our understanding of Queensland's development. In the 19th and early 20th centuries a network of regional railways opened the Queensland interior to pastoral activities, agriculture (including dairying and sugar growing and milling), extractive activities such as mining and timber-getting and other primary industries. Places significant in illustrating the development of these regional railways are of state heritage significance. For example, the **Normanton Railway Station**, constructed c1889 and opened in 1891, was the railway terminus of an important inland railway linking the Croydon goldfield with the river port of Normanton.

Places considered to be of state cultural heritage significance may be entered in the Queensland Heritage Register as State heritage places and protected under the development provisions of the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

In Part C of this guide a number of threshold indicators for identifying places of state cultural heritage significance are discussed.



Another example of a place of state cultural heritage significance is the former **Stock Exchange Arcade at Charters Towers**, erected in 1888 as the Royal Arcade and occupied from 1890 by the Stock Exchange. The arcade became the focus of gold-mining investment when Charters Towers was Queensland's most important goldfield. The place is emblematic of the importance of the discovery of gold to the development of North Queensland, being one of only two purpose-built stock exchanges outside the capital, both of which were on goldfields. Its classically derived design illustrates the wealth and confidence of Charters Towers in the 19th century and it is a rare surviving example of an early arcade in Queensland.



Consider also the original building at **Gaydah State School**, erected 1861-1862 and one of the earliest National Schools established in the new colony of Queensland. It is illustrative of the instigation and development of secular education throughout the colony. It is one of the earliest government designed school buildings surviving in Queensland, reflecting Board of General Education recommendations for regulating the standard of Queensland school buildings, and is a rare example of an early 1860s masonry school building in this state.

National significance

The Commonwealth Government's *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* provides for the establishment of a National Heritage List – a register of heritage places of national cultural and natural significance. Under the provisions of this Act a place is of national cultural heritage significance if its heritage values make an *outstanding contribution* to our understanding of the pattern and evolution of Australia's history and heritage.

Any person may nominate a place to the National Heritage List via the responsible federal minister.

Queensland places entered in the National Heritage List as at 31 December 2013:

- Australian Fossil Mammal Sites – Riversleigh
- Dinosaur Stampede National Monument, Lark Quarry
- Elizabeth Springs
- Fraser Island
- Glass House Mountains National Landscape
- Gondwana Rainforests of Australia – Focal Peak Group
- Gondwana Rainforests of Australia – Main Range Group
- Gondwana Rainforests of Australia – Shield Volcano Group
- Great Barrier Reef
- Ngarrabullgan (Mount Mulligan)
- QANTAS Hangar, Longreach
- Tree of Knowledge, Barcaldine
- Wet Tropics of Queensland



The former **QANTAS Hangar at Longreach**, erected in 1922 – illustrating the western Queensland origins of an important Australian and international airline.

World significance

A place is of world cultural heritage significance if its heritage values contribute to our understanding of the pattern and evolution of world history and heritage and the place is considered to be of *outstanding value to humanity*.³

Places considered to be of international cultural heritage significance may be entered in the World Heritage List established under the *Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* (World Heritage Convention), adopted by UNESCO in 1972. Australian participation in this Convention was ratified on 22 August 1974.

Only the Australian government may nominate Australian places to the World Heritage List.

The World Heritage Convention defines cultural and natural heritage as follows:

Cultural heritage refers to monuments, groups of buildings and properties with historical, aesthetic, archaeological, scientific, ethnological or anthropological value.

Natural heritage refers to outstanding physical, biological and geological formations, habitats of threatened species of animals and plants and areas with scientific, conservation or aesthetic value.

Each of the seven Queensland places currently on the World Heritage List has been entered because of its natural heritage significance:

- Australian Fossil Mammal Sites—Riversleigh
- Fraser Island
- Gondwana Rainforests of Australia—Focal Peak Group
- Gondwana Rainforests of Australia—Main Range Group
- Gondwana Rainforests of Australia—Shield Volcano Group
- Great Barrier Reef
- Wet Tropics of Queensland

These places are not entered in the Queensland Heritage Register because the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* makes only oblique provision for the conservation of natural heritage. It is not possible to enter a place in the Queensland Heritage Register solely for its natural heritage values.

A place could, however, be entered in the register if the natural (especially aesthetic) values of the place can be demonstrated to have been valued by the community over a reasonable period of time, in the process acquiring historical or social significance.

If any Queensland place is entered on the World Heritage List for its cultural (historical) values rather than its natural values, it also should be entered in the Queensland Heritage Register and in the National Heritage List.

³ *Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage UNESCO 1972*

Entering places in the Queensland heritage register

The *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* establishes the criteria for entry of State heritage places in the Queensland Heritage Register, and links cultural heritage significance with those criteria:

- An entry in the Queensland Heritage Register for a State heritage place must include *a statement about the cultural heritage significance of the place related to the cultural heritage criteria*;
- A place may be entered in the Queensland Heritage Register as a State heritage place if it satisfies 1 or more of the following criteria -
 - (a) the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history;
 - (b) the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage;
 - (c) the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history;
 - (d) the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places;
 - (e) the place is important because of its aesthetic significance;
 - (f) the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
 - (g) the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
 - (h) the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland's history.

In effect the eight criteria listed above are the tests of whether a place is of cultural heritage significance and whether this cultural heritage significance is of state-level significance.

Criteria (a) and (h) are used mainly when assessing the historical significance of a place.

Criterion (b), which identifies the rarity value of a place, can be used to qualify most aspects of cultural heritage significance.

Criterion (c) is used mainly to assess the scientific significance (i.e. research potential) of a place but may be applied as a qualifier to other aspects of cultural heritage significance, especially historical significance.

Criterion (d) is used mainly when assessing the architectural or historical significance of a place.

Criterion (e) is used principally when assessing the aesthetic or architectural significance of a place.

Criterion (f) is used when assessing the aesthetic, architectural or other (technological) significance of a place.

Criterion (g) deals with the social significance of a place.



The **Commissariat Stores in the Brisbane** central business district and the Windmill Tower at nearby Spring Hill were constructed in the second half of the 1820s and are the most intact of the few surviving sites associated with the early convict settlement at Moreton Bay (1824 to 1842). They satisfy criteria (a), (b) and (d), being important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history by providing rare surviving evidence of the fabric and function of the earliest phase of non-Indigenous settlement in this state. Therefore they are of historical significance to Queensland and have been entered in the Queensland Heritage Register as State heritage places.



Windmill Tower, Spring Hill

Method for determining state cultural heritage significance

The application of significance and threshold indicators is an internationally accepted and utilised method for determining whether places are of cultural heritage significance.

The application of significance and threshold indicators can help determine whether places satisfy the criteria for entry in the Queensland Heritage Register. This requires a two-stage process:

1. employing significance indicators to identify the cultural heritage significance of a place
2. applying threshold indicators to determine the level of this significance.

In this guide, the threshold indicators identified are for state cultural heritage significance.

There are several ‘thresholds’ embedded within the criteria for entry in the Queensland Heritage Register as a State heritage place - in phrases such as ‘important in demonstrating’ and ‘strong or special association’. By applying the two stage process of identifying significance and threshold indicators the extent to which a place is ‘important in demonstrating’ or has a ‘strong or special association’ will be revealed.

The method for employing significance and threshold indicators is summarised in the diagram at right.

Table 1, on pages 10-11, provides a summary of significance indicators and state threshold indicators relative to each criterion and to each type of cultural heritage significance defined under the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*. Each of these indicators is discussed and exemplified in Part C of this guide.

These indicators are comprehensive but not exclusive. Where appropriate, the application of additional indicators is encouraged.

Entering places in local heritage registers

When assessing places of local cultural heritage significance, local governments should use the definition of cultural heritage significance published in the schedule to the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*:

cultural heritage significance, of a place or feature of a place, means its aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social or other significance to the present generation or past or future generations.

Refer to Part B of this guide for further discussion of cultural heritage significance.

It is helpful to establish **criteria** by which local cultural heritage significance can be measured and **significance indicators** by which those criteria may be met.

Drawing from the criteria established under the *Queensland Heritage Act* for assessing State cultural heritage significance, and the significance indicators used for determining those criteria, the following **criteria** may be used:

- The place or area is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local government area’s history.*
- The place or area demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local government area’s cultural heritage.*
- The place or area has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local government area’s history.*
- The place or area is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places.*
- The place or area is important because of its aesthetic significance to the local community.*

- The place or area is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.*
- The place or area has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.*
- The place or area has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the area’s history.*

and the **significance indicators** identified in Table 1 may be used to determine local significance.

Figure 1:
Method of determining satisfaction of criteria specified in the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*

(applicable to each criterion)

1. Apply significance indicators

i.e. identify the nature of the significance of a place and therefore its potential for satisfying a criterion



2. Apply threshold indicators

i.e. test whether a place is of state-level significance



3. Satisfaction of criterion determined

i.e. the application of significance indicators qualified by threshold indicators determines whether a place:

‘is important in demonstrating’
or
‘demonstrates’
or
‘has potential to yield’
or
‘is important because of’
or
‘has a strong or special association with’
or
‘has a special association with’

Table 1:

Summary of significance indicators and state threshold indicators for the criteria specified under the provisions of the Queensland Heritage Act 1992

Type of cultural heritage significance	Criterion	Significance indicators	State threshold indicators
Historical significance Scientific significance	(a) <i>the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Product, result or outcome of an event, phase, movement, process, activity or way of life that has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of development of our society or of our environment. Example of a process or activity that has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of development of our society or of our environment. Influenced by an event, phase, movement, process, activity or way of life that has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of development of our society or of our environment. Has influenced an event, phase, movement, process, activity or way of life that has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of development of our society or of our environment. Site of or associated with an event or activity that has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or development of our society or of our environment. Symbolic association with an event, phase, movement, process, activity or way of life that has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of development of our society or of our environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional importance Earliness Representativeness Distinctiveness/Exceptionality Rarity
All aspects of cultural heritage significance	(b) <i>the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Way of life (including fashion, taste and aspiration) that once was common but is now rare or that has always been uncommon or is endangered. Custom that once was common but is now rare or uncommon or no longer practised or has always been uncommon or is endangered. Process that once was common but is now rare or uncommon or has always been uncommon or is endangered. Function that once was common but is now rare or uncommon or has always been uncommon or is endangered. Land use that once was common but is now rare or uncommon or has always been uncommon or is endangered. Design or form that once was common but is now rare or uncommon or has always been uncommon or is endangered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intactness/Integrity Distinctiveness Exceptionality
Scientific significance Historical significance	(c) <i>the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential to contribute new knowledge about Queensland's history. Potential to contribute knowledge that will lead to a greater understanding of particular aspects of Queensland's history. Potential to contribute knowledge that will aid in comparative analysis of similar places. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earliness Rarity Extensiveness Intactness
Architectural significance Historical significance	(d) <i>the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exemplifies or illustrates in the surviving fabric: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a way of life or custom that has made a noticeable contribution to the pattern or evolution of Queensland's history; the impact of an ideology, value or philosophy on Queensland's history; a process or land use that has made a strong contribution to the pattern or evolution of Queensland's history; a function that has been an important part of the pattern of Queensland's history; the work of a designer who made an important contribution to Queensland's built environment; an architectural style or form that has made an influential or noticeable contribution to the evolution of Queensland's built environment; a construction technique or particular use of materials that has made a conspicuous or early contribution to the evolution of Queensland's built environment; or variations within, or the evolution of, or the transition of, the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intactness/Integrity Earliness Rarity/Uncommonness Exceptionality

Type of cultural heritage significance	Criterion	Significance indicators	State threshold indicators
Aesthetic significance Architectural significance	(e) <i>the place is important because of its aesthetic significance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates or possesses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – beautiful attributes; – natural beauty or other natural aesthetic quality; – picturesque attributes; – evocative qualities; – expressive attributes; – landmark quality; – streetscape contribution; or – symbolic meaning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intactness • Integrity • Degree of deterioration • Setting and location context • Demonstrated representation
Aesthetic significance Architectural significance Other significance	(f) <i>the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displays artistic value. • Displays architectural excellence. • Is innovative or develops new technology. • Represents a breakthrough in design or construction technique. • Is a particularly appropriate solution to a technical problem that extends the limits of existing technology. • Adapts technology in a creative manner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intactness/Integrity • Peer recognition/award
Social significance	(g) <i>the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important to the community as a landmark, marker or signature. • A place which offers a valued customary experience. • A popular meeting or gathering place. • Associated with events having a profound effect on a particular community or cultural group. • A place of ritual or ceremony. • Symbolically representing the past in the present. • A place of essential community function leading to special attachment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length of association • Demonstrated extent and degree of community association • Significant former association
Historical significance	(h) <i>the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland's history</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has a special association with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – a person who has made an important or notable contribution to the evolution or development of our society or our physical environment; – a group of people who have made an important or notable contribution to the evolution or development of our society or of our physical environment; or – an organisation that has made an important or notable contribution to the evolution or development of our society or of our physical environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of the person, group or organisation in Queensland's history • Degree or extent of the association • Length of association • Influence of the association



All Saints' Memorial Church, Tamrookum

Part B

Cultural heritage significance

- Defining cultural heritage significance
- Characteristics
- Aesthetic significance
- Architectural significance
- Historical significance
- Scientific significance
- Social significance
- Other significance
- Significance to past, present and future generations
- Period of significance



Defining cultural heritage significance



All Saints' Church (1919), Darnley Island, Torres Strait: a place of aesthetic, historical and social significance.

Under the definitions published in the Schedule to the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*:

cultural heritage significance, of a place or feature of a place, means its aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social or other significance to the present generation or past or future generations.

In the following pages, the types of significance identified in the above definition are discussed and defined to help interpret the intentions of the Act.

Australian heritage professionals employ a variety of terms that in effect describe the same quality of a place. 'Cultural significance', 'heritage significance' and 'cultural heritage value' generally are taken to be synonymous with 'cultural heritage significance'.⁴

It is useful to consider the definitions of 'cultural' and 'heritage' drawn from the *Macquarie Dictionary* 2003 (online edition):

cultural *adjective* 1. of or relating to culture or cultivation...

culture *noun* 1. *Sociology* the sum total of ways of living built up by a group of human beings, which is transmitted from one generation to another. 2. a particular state or stage of civilisation, as in the case of a certain nation or period: *Greek culture*...

heritage *noun* 1. that which comes or belongs to one by reason of birth; an inherited lot or portion. 2. the culture, traditions and national assets preserved from one generation to another... 6. (*also capital*) of or relating to classification under a heritage act: *a heritage assessment; a heritage building*.

The above indicates that the word 'heritage' is now used widely as an adjective applied to cultural assets and to work associated with the conservation of these assets, attesting to the strength of the cultural heritage movement in Australia since the 1970s.

Qualifying the phrase 'cultural heritage' with 'significance' implies that there is a process of scrutiny and assessment to determine which places, of all that has been inherited from the past, are worthy of conservation for present and future generations.

significance *noun* 1. importance; consequence. 2. meaning; import. 3. the quality of being significant or having a meaning.

significant *adjective* 1. important; of consequence. 2. expressing a meaning; indicative. 3. having a special or covert meaning; suggestive.⁵

In the above definitions of significance, emphasis is placed on consequence, meaning and importance.

important *adjective* 1. of much significance or consequence: *an important event*. 2. of more than ordinary title to consideration or notice: *an important example*. 3. prominent: *an important part*. 4. of considerable influence or authority, as a person, position, etc. 5. of social consequence or distinction, as a person, family, etc. 6. pompous. 7. *Obsolete* importunate.

importance *noun* 1. the quality or fact of being important. 2. important position or standing; personal or social consequence. 3. consequential air or manner.⁶

The definitions quoted above permit considerable leeway when determining the importance of a place and therefore its significance. Importance and significance are relative concepts, determined by a variety of factors including history, locality and community perception.

A place does not need to be important to everyone in Queensland to be of cultural heritage significance and worthy of entry in the Queensland Heritage Register as a State heritage place.

⁴ cf Marquis-Kyle, Peter & Walker, Meredith The Illustrated Burra Charter. Good Practice for Heritage Places Burwood, Vic: Australia ICOMOS Inc 2004:11

⁵ *Macquarie Dictionary* 2003 (online edition)

⁶ *ibid*

Characteristics of cultural heritage significance

To paraphrase from the *Burra Charter*,⁷ Australia's premier policy document on cultural heritage, there are four key characteristics of cultural heritage significance:

- Cultural heritage significance relates to and is embodied in place—in the fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related artefacts.
- The cultural heritage significance of a place may vary for different stakeholders.
- The cultural heritage significance of a place may change as the history of the place evolves.
- Our understanding of the cultural heritage significance of a place may change as a result of new information.

Aesthetic significance

The following definition of aesthetic significance is provided in the Schedule accompanying the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*:

aesthetic significance, of a place or artefact, includes its visual merit or interest.

This definition is inclusive and is not confined to a concern with high standards of beauty. The concept of 'visual merit or interest' implies a broad interpretation of aesthetic significance. A place may have aesthetic significance if it has qualities that affect the senses of the viewer or observer. While this is most often expressed in terms of visual qualities, aesthetic significance may be judged also in terms of the auditory, olfactory or tangible aspects of a place.

The *Macquarie Dictionary* 2003 (online edition) defines aesthetic and aesthetics:

aesthetic *adjective* 1. relating to the sense of the beautiful or the science of aesthetics.
2. having a sense of the beautiful; characterised by a love of beauty. [Greek *aisthetikós* perceptive]

aesthetics *noun* 1. *Philosophy* the science which deduces from nature and taste the rules and principles of art; the theory of the fine arts; the science of the beautiful, or that branch of philosophy which deals with its principles or effects; the doctrines of taste.
2. *Psychology* the study of the mind and emotions in relation to the sense of beauty.

These definitions do not suggest that 'aesthetic' is synonymous with 'beauty'. Instead, they imply a judgment or criticism of various different qualities, which may include beauty. To assume that aesthetic and beauty are interchangeable only serves to limit the understanding of aesthetic significance.

Aesthetic qualities are those sensual qualities of a place or object that invite judgment against various ideals including beauty, picturesqueness, evocativeness, expressiveness, grotesqueness or sublimeness and any number of other descriptors of aesthetic judgment.

Aesthetic significance may be derived from responses to both visual and non-visual aesthetic qualities. Visual qualities include the form, scale, relationship between components, unity, contrast, colour, texture and material of the fabric of a place. Non-visual aesthetic qualities include sound, smell, taste, touch, feel, sense of place, symbolism, or some other quality of a place that impacts on our senses and draws an aesthetic or emotional response.⁸



Gold was mined at **Mount Morgan** from the early 1880s until 1984. From the 1930s open-cut mining was practised here, and by 1982 the cut had extended approximately 320 metres below the original summit of Mount Morgan – the largest human manufactured hole in Australia. While the Mount Morgan Mine Site is not 'beautiful', meaning it does not demonstrate a high degree of careful, considered formal design attributes or other qualities traditionally associated with 'beauty', the place has overwhelming aesthetic value associated with the awe inspiring industrial landscape, which has transformed the natural land form into an unnatural and barren place, evoking a strong sense of remoteness. This is heightened by the obvious remains of extraordinary human endeavour. Although Mount Morgan Mine Site does not display characteristics of beauty *per se*, it evokes a strong sensually derived response that does not necessarily rely on prior knowledge of the history of the place but which can be heightened by that knowledge.



On the other hand, places may exhibit aesthetic qualities readily associated with 'beauty', created by the formal balance and unity of design, components, materials and textures.

⁷ At its meeting of 28 January 2005 the Queensland Heritage Council formally adopted the principles of the *Burra Charter*:

RESOLUTION NO. 171.10

The Heritage Council resolved to adopt *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999 including Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance, Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Conservation Policy, Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Procedures for Undertaking Studies and Reports and the Code on the Ethics of Co-existence in Conserving Significant Places as guidelines for making decisions under the Queensland Heritage Act 1992.*

⁸ *Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance Australia ICOMOS 1988; Paraskevopoulos 1993:79 in Ramsay, J and Paraskevopoulos, J (eds) 1994 More than Meets the Eye: Identifying and Assessing Aesthetic Value, Report of the Aesthetic Value Workshop held at the University of Melbourne on 27 October 1993 Australian Heritage Commission Technical Workshop Series No.7; Australian Heritage Commission Protecting Local Heritage Places: a guide for communities Canberra: AHC 2000*



Toowoomba City Hall (1900) exemplifies this aspect of aesthetic significance. The ornately decorated street façade with its classical detailing and imposing clock tower is well composed and visually pleasing.

Working within the context of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* and the definitions of ‘aesthetic’ and ‘aesthetics’ above, the following interpretation of aesthetic significance has been developed:

A place may have aesthetic significance if that place exhibits sensual qualities that can be judged against various ideals including beauty, picturesqueness, evocativeness, expressiveness, landmark presence, symbolism or some other quality of nature or human endeavour.

Under the provisions of the Act, aesthetic significance is associated most closely with criterion (e): *the place is important because of its aesthetic significance.*

Determining aesthetic significance is the process of identifying the significant aesthetic attributes of a place. These attributes may be qualities of beauty (including natural beauty), the picturesque, the evocative, the expressive, landmark presence, symbolic value, or other aesthetic quality.

These attributes and their significance can be determined through the application of significance and threshold indicators.

Refer to the discussion of criterion (e) in Part C of this guide for how to apply significance and state threshold indicators relating to aesthetic significance.

Architectural significance

No definition of architectural significance is made in the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, nor in the Schedule or Regulation accompanying the Act.

The *Macquarie Dictionary* 2003 (online edition) defines architecture and architectural as:

architectural *adjective* 1. of or relating to architecture. 2. conforming to the basic principles of architecture. 3. having the qualities of architecture.

architecture *noun* 1. the art or science of building, including plan, design, construction, and decorative treatment. 2. the style of building. 3. the action or process of building; construction. 4. a building. 5. buildings collectively. 6. structure or design.

Working within the context of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* and the definitions of ‘architecture’ and ‘architectural’ above, the following interpretation of architectural significance has been developed:

A place may have architectural significance if it is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of architectural planning, design, style, decorative detailing or construction technique of a particular class of cultural places, or in demonstrating innovation or extrapolation in terms of architectural planning, design, style, decorative detailing or construction technique.

Determining architectural significance is the process of identifying the principal architectural characteristics of a place and deciding if these characteristics are important in understanding a class of cultural places in terms of its architecture or architectural innovation or extrapolation, and the significance of this in the pattern and evolution of Queensland’s history.

Architectural significance is associated most closely with:

criterion (d): *the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places;*

criterion (e): *the place is important because of its aesthetic significance;*

and

criterion (f): *the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.*

This significance can be determined through the application of significance and threshold indicators.

Refer to the discussions of criteria (d), (e) and (f) in Part C of this guide for how to apply significance and state threshold indicators relating to architectural significance.



All Saints’ Memorial Church, Tamrookum, constructed for the RM Collins family in 1915, is an important work by significant Queensland architect RS Dods, demonstrating his skill at designing in timber and his personal style. The accomplished design, the high quality of the materials and workmanship and inventive detailing combine to produce a unique aesthetic achievement.

Historical significance

No definition of historical significance is made in the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, nor in the Schedule or Regulation accompanying the Act.

The *Macquarie Dictionary* 2003 (online edition) defines historical as:

historical adjective 1. relating to or concerned with the study of history or past events: *historical methodology*. 2. dealing with history or past events: *historical documents*. 3. based on fact as opposed to legend or fiction... 4. narrated or mentioned in history; belonging to the past: *a historical event*. 5. historic.

Some interchange of use in the terms 'historical' and 'historic' is identified, but the term 'historic' is narrower in focus:

historic adjective 1. well-known or important in history: *historic scenes*. 2. likely to be recorded in history: *a historic event*. Also, historical.

Similarly, the *Australian Concise Oxford Dictionary* 2004 (4th edition) also identifies the narrow focus of the word 'historic':

historic adjective 1. famous or important in history or potentially so (*a historic moment*)...

Usage. Note the relatively limited scope of usage of *historic* as compared with *historical*. Apart from the specialist use in grammatical terminology, *historic* is confined to meaning 'famous or important with regard to history', as in a *historic event*.

historical adjective 1. of or concerning history (*historical evidence*). 2. belonging to history, not to prehistory or legend. 3. (of study of a subject) based on an analysis of its development over a period. 4. belonging to the past, not of the present. 5. (of a novel, a film, etc) dealing or professing to deal with historical events. 6. in connection with history, from the historian's point of view (*of purely historical interest*). **historically adverb**.

Working within the context of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, the definitions of 'historical' above and the Australia ICOMOS definition of 'historic value',⁹ the following interpretation of historical significance has been developed:

A place may have historical significance if it is the product of, or is an example of, or was influenced by, or has influenced, or is associated with, or has a symbolic association with, or is the site of, an event, phase, movement, process, activity, way of life (including values, aspirations, tastes and fashions), person, group of persons, or organisation, who or which has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or development of our society or our environment.

Historical significance provides the context for most other types of heritage significance. It is difficult to imagine a place being of aesthetic, architectural, scientific, social or other significance without also being of historical significance.

Historical significance is not limited to places that are historically 'exceptional' or 'elite'.

⁹ *A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. For any given place the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or where the settings are substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of subsequent treatment.*

Australia ICOMOS 1988 Guidelines to the Burra Charter



Consider **Newstead House in Brisbane**, erected in 1846 and one of the earliest surviving houses in Queensland. It is of exceptional significance for its earliness and for its status as Moreton Bay's unofficial government house before the proclamation of the colony of Queensland in 1859.



The **Cactoblastis Memorial Hall** (1935-1936) at **Boonarga** is a simple rural hall of timber construction that is neither 'exceptional' nor 'elite' yet is significant historically. The place memorialises a particular scientific and economic event in Queensland's history: the successful control of the prickly pear cactus through the introduction of the Cactoblastis moth in the late 1920s and early 1930s. Boonarga, in the Chinchilla district, was one of many areas that experienced renewed prosperity as land cleared of prickly pear was utilised for agriculture and dairying.

The sense of history embodied in the fabric of a place or object can be an important component of historical significance. If the fabric offers a tangible understanding of historical activity, events or processes, then the place or object may be important in demonstrating an aspect of the past and consequently be of historical significance.



Consider the historical significance of **Bullamon Homestead, near Thallon**. This modest timber residence was built c1860s using bush construction techniques – dropped-logs, treenails, adzed timber uprights, bedlogs and shingle roofing – and is of historical significance for its close association with the establishment of pastoral activity in the Moonie River district in the mid-19th century. It demonstrates in its fabric tangible evidence of the nature of frontier living in Queensland at this period.

A place may possess historical significance that is not demonstrable in the fabric, if that place is the site of an important historical event, or because it is associated with events, processes, groups and individuals of importance in the evolution of our society or our environment.



For example, part of the historical significance of the **Rockhampton Supreme Court House** (1886-1887) is its association with the trial of the leaders of the 1891 shearers' strikes in western Queensland. Twelve men were identified as strike leaders and found guilty of conspiracy, and each was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. As a result of this defeat of direct strike action, the labour movement turned to the political arena to seek social and economic reform, establishing the Labor Party, which contested its first seats in 1893.

Assessing historical significance is the process of identifying those aspects of the history of a place and its contextual history (geographic, social, economic, political, scientific, architectural, technological, aesthetic or other context) that are important in helping us to understand how the past has shaped the present. The historical significance of a place can be determined only when the historical context is understood.

Care should be taken to distinguish historical myth from historical reality. Historical myth can be more powerful and important for cultural identity than the historical reality, but if a place is significant for its mythology, then its cultural heritage significance is more appropriately addressed under 'social significance' than 'historical significance'.

Historical significance is associated most closely with:

criterion (a): *the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history;*

and

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.*

The historical significance of a place can be determined via the application of significance and threshold indicators.

Refer to the discussions of criteria (a) and (h) in Part C of this guide for how to apply significance and state threshold indicators relating to historical significance.

Scientific significance

No definition of scientific significance is made in the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, nor in the Schedule or Regulation accompanying the Act.

The *Macquarie Dictionary* 2003 (online edition) defines science and scientific as:

science *noun* 1. a. the systematic study of humans and their environment based on the deductions and inferences which can be made, and the general laws which can be formulated, from reproducible observations and measurements of events and parameters within the universe. 1. b. the knowledge so obtained. 2. systematised knowledge in general. 3. a particular branch of knowledge. 4. skill; proficiency.

scientific *adjective* 1. of or relating to science or the sciences: *scientific studies*. 2. occupied or concerned with science: *scientific researchers*. 3. regulated by or conforming to the principles of exact science: *a scientific method*. 4. systematic or accurate.

The 1988 *Guidelines to the Burra Charter* prepared by Australia ICOMOS define 'scientific value' as follows:

The scientific or research value of a place will depend upon the importance of the data involved, on its rarity, quality or representativeness, and on the degree to which the place may contribute further substantial information.

In the above definition, 'scientific value' is equated with 'research value'. 'Scientific' is employed in the sense of research technique or methodology, rather than association with 'the sciences'.

Scientific significance of a place may be revealed through archaeological study but is not limited to this. A place may be of scientific significance if it is likely that, with further research or study of the fabric and/or associated documentary evidence, our understanding of Queensland's past is likely to be enhanced significantly.



The former **Meatworks and Wharf Site, St Lawrence**, was established as a tallow works c1860s and was extended from c1893 to c1911 to include a meatworks and boiling-down works. The place is now an archaeological site and with further archaeological and historical research and analysis, has the potential to reveal important information about Queensland's history and early industrial technology.



Working within the context of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* and drawing from the above definitions, the following interpretation of scientific significance has been developed:

The scientific significance of a place is its potential to reveal, upon further examination of the place or the combination of the place and associated documentary materials and artefacts, information that will contribute significantly to our understanding of Queensland's past.

Scientific significance is associated most closely with:

criterion (a): *the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history;*

and

criterion (c): *the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history.*

Determining scientific significance is the process of identifying the potential of a place to contribute to our understanding of Queensland's cultural heritage. This potential can be assessed through the application of significance and threshold indicators.

Refer to the discussions of criteria (a) and (c) in Part C of this guide for how to apply significance and state threshold indicators relating to scientific significance.

Social significance

No definition of social significance is made in the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, nor in the Schedule or Regulation accompanying the Act.

'Social' is a nebulous term. Definitions relevant to cultural heritage significance are found in the *Australian Concise Oxford Dictionary 2004* (4th edition):

social *adjective* 1. of or relating to society or its organisation. 2. concerned with the mutual relations of human beings or of classes of human beings.

The 1988 *Guidelines to the Burra Charter* prepared by Australia ICOMOS defines 'social value':

Social value embraces the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group.

The most comprehensive Australian analysis of social significance to date is found in Chris Johnston's 1992 work for the Australian Heritage Commission, in which she defines 'social value' as being:

...about collective attachment to places that embody meanings important to a community.¹⁰

In the context of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* and drawing from the above definitions of 'social' and 'social value', the following definition of social significance has been developed:

The social significance of a place is derived from a perceived meaning or symbolic, spiritual or moral value in the place that is important to a particular community or cultural group and which generates a strong sense of attachment.

While longevity of community attachment to a place may be a strong indicator of its social significance (refer to the discussion of criterion (g) in Part C of this guide), some community attachment to a place may be quite recent, with the social value being derived more from the strength than the longevity of the attachment. Social significance can be created quite rapidly as community pride in and association with new cultural icons is created.



For example the **Australian Stockman's Hall of Fame and Outback Heritage Centre at Longreach**, an Australian bicentennial project opened by Queen Elizabeth II in 1988, assumed instant state and national social significance for its iconic status as a symbol of Australian outback history, spirit and heritage.

Places that may have social value include:

- public places
- places of meeting
- places of resort and public entertainment
- places associated with recent significant events
- commemorative places
- places with special meaning for particular communities.¹¹

Social significance is associated most closely with criterion (g): *the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.*

Determining social significance is the process of identifying those meanings or symbolic, spiritual or moral values associated with a place that are valued by a particular community or cultural group and determining the importance of the attachment generated.

This significance can be determined through the application of significance and threshold indicators.

Refer to the discussion of criterion (g) in Part C of this guide for how to apply significance and state threshold indicators relating to social significance.

Other significance

No definition of other significance is made in the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, nor in the Schedule or Regulation accompanying the Act.

Other significance could include technological significance. The Macquarie Dictionary 2003 (online edition) defines technology and technological as:

Technology *noun* 1. the branch of knowledge that deals with science and engineering, or its practice, as applied to industry; applied science. 2. the terminology of an art, science, etc; technical nomenclature.

Technological *adjective* of or relating to technology; relating to science and industry.



Lamington Bridge, Maryborough, was constructed in 1895-1896 as a low-level bridge to withstand regular flooding in the Mary River. Designed by Queensland Government Architect and Engineer for Bridges AB Brady in 1893, it is technologically innovative as one of the earliest concrete bridges in Australia.

¹⁰ Johnston, Chris *What is Social Value? A Discussion Paper* Canberra, ACT: Australian Heritage Commission 1992:18

¹¹ Johnston 1992: 17

Significance to past, present or future generations

The definition of cultural heritage in the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* also requires determination of the significance of a place to past, present or future generations.

generation *noun* 1. the whole body of individuals born about the same time: *the rising generation*. 2. the age or average lifetime of a generation; term of years (commonly thirty) accepted as the average difference of age between one generation of a family and the next. 3. a single step in natural descent, as of human beings, animals, or plants...¹²

Significance to past generation/s

The valuing of a place by a previous generation may create, or contribute to, the present cultural heritage significance of a place.



Sketch of the proposed **Brisbane City Hall** in the *Sydney Journal Building* 12 November 1921.

A good example of a place valued by a previous generation is the Brisbane City Hall, erected in the 1920s. The City Hall was planned from 1917, well before the consolidation of Greater Brisbane in 1925. By the time of its official opening in 1930 it had come to represent all that was dynamic and progressive in municipal government in Queensland. The place rapidly became a social and physical focal point for Brisbane, its tower dominating the city skyline until the 1960s. The symbolic nature of the place contributed to Brisbane's sense of identity. This was recognized and valued by the community at the time, as demonstrated by the extent of contemporary press and journal interest in the design and construction of the place; the opening ceremony brochure; the plaque commemorating the April 1930 opening by the Queensland Governor; and oral history recollections.

Significance to present generation/s

Community-level expressions of present generation interest in our cultural heritage include work by the National Trust of Queensland, local heritage and historical organisations, interested individuals and local governments, to protect, conserve and manage places considered to be of cultural heritage significance. Tourism also may be an indicator of how widely a present community values a place for its cultural heritage values.

A ground swell of professional and legislative experience in determining historical cultural heritage significance in Queensland since the introduction of the *Heritage Buildings Protection Act 1990* and the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, evidences the present generation's professional thinking about places or objects of cultural heritage significance.

Community and professional approaches and attitudes about what constitutes cultural heritage significance may vary, but often overlap. The professional view, informed by academic disciplines such as conservation, history, historical archaeology, architecture, urban planning, cultural theory and social science, prevails in the formal arena of heritage registers and local area surveys. Community interest in cultural heritage is more likely to be expressed in the establishment of local heritage centres and historical museums, the preparation of heritage walks, trails and tours and the adoption of the placing of plaques at historic sites. However, it is often also the community that instigates nominations to the Queensland Heritage Register.

Significance to future generation/s

Determining the cultural heritage significance of a place to future generations is not possible, but it is important to conserve places demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history, including a sampling of contemporary places, so that future generations may choose what they wish to value and conserve from their history and cultural heritage.

¹² *Macquarie Dictionary 2003 (online edition)*

Period of significance

Determining the principal period or periods of significance of a place can aid understanding of its heritage values.

The period of significance of a place is the span of time during which the place was or still is associated with events, activities, processes, phases, persons, groups or organisations of importance in Queensland's history, or during which it served a particular function or attained physical qualities or characteristics important in demonstrating the pattern of Queensland's history.¹³

Once a period of significance has been determined assessment can be made as to whether the place still demonstrates in its fabric or in its historical or social associations, characteristics associated with that period of significance.

Determining whether a place still demonstrates its principal period/s of significance may be an important threshold indicator, depending on the nature of the cultural heritage significance of the place.

Threshold indicators are discussed further in Part C of this publication.

Period of significance should be used as an analytical tool when assessing the cultural heritage significance of a place. It may be useful also for other processes, such as interpretation and management of cultural heritage values.

The establishment phase of a place is often its principal period of significance.



The **Imperial Hotel at Ravenswood** was constructed in 1901 and is important in demonstrating Ravenswood's heyday as a goldmining centre in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The two-storey brick building remains highly intact and is important in demonstrating in form, layout, style and decoration, the qualities of a substantial Federation era hotel in Queensland. It is of cultural heritage significance because it is an excellent example of its type and demonstrates clearly its principal period of significance: the early 1900s.

Some places may have multiple periods of significance, which may relate to different aspects or layers of cultural heritage significance. For example, the period of significance associated with the architectural significance of a place may vary from the period of significance associated with its historical significance.



This is exemplified by **Somerville House at South Brisbane**. The earliest building on the site is a very fine brick residence designed by important Queensland architect GHM Addison and erected in 1890. Its original period of significance is the late 1880s/early 1890s and it has architectural significance associated with that period. Since 1919 the place has been occupied as a private school. A second period of significance for this place is the 1920s and 1930s, when the school was being established and a number of important buildings were added to the site. Historical, architectural and social significance is associated with the second period of significance. A third period of significance is associated with the occupation of the school from 1942 to 1944 as General Headquarters, United Army Forces Far East, United States Army Services of Supply and Base Section 3. This period has strong historical significance.

Still other places have evolved over time and the period of significance is of considerable duration.



Eidsvold Station, one of the earliest runs in the Burnett district, was taken up by the Archer family in 1848. **Eidsvold Homestead** contains a complex of buildings and structures dating from 1850 to the late 1960s associated with the functioning of the place as an important Queensland pastoral property. Its period of significance ranges from 1850 to the late 1960s, for its historical, architectural and aesthetic significance.

For some places, the period of significance is open ended. For example, where significant gardens continue to evolve, the on-going development may contribute to the cultural heritage significance of the place. Complex sites such as homesteads, schools, hospitals and factories, which often have multiple types of significance, may also have ongoing periods of significance. For places of strong social significance, for example, it may be argued that the period of significance is on-going. In terms of the fabric of a place, however, the period of significance may have more specific parameters.

¹³ This definition is drawn principally from the work of the National Park Service in the United States, which maintains that country's National Register of Historic Places, but has been modified for the Queensland context.



Consider the **Toowoomba Grammar School**, established in 1875-1877 and opened on 1 February 1877. It was the third grammar school erected in Queensland under the *Grammar Schools Act 1860-1864*. As the school expanded, significant alterations and additions to the grounds and buildings were made. Noted architect and planner, Karl Langer, prepared a master plan for the school in 1947. The period of significance in terms of social value, however, is of even greater duration. A project enthusiastically supported by the local community when first conceived, the new school was a status symbol for the town and surrounding district when it opened and it remains a social focus in a city noted for the quality and quantity of its educational establishments.



If the principal period of significance of a place relates largely to its architectural, design or construction values but the fabric has been so severely compromised that the characteristics defining these are no longer recognisable, then the place is unlikely to be important in demonstrating the qualities associated with its original period of significance. Minor changes to the fabric of a place may not impede the reading of the principal period of significance, but substantial refurbishments, extensions and additions frequently do so.



Consider **Haddington in Toowoomba**.

This residence was constructed in the early 1900s as a single-storeyed timber house with attic rooms, for a prominent Toowoomba saw-miller and businessman. During the 20th century the house was moved, converted into flats, then extended and refurbished as a modern home and is no longer important in demonstrating in the fabric of the place the principal period of significance, which was its establishment phase.



Booby Island Lightstation, Booby Island

Part C

Understanding and using the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* criteria

- Criterion (a)
- Criterion (b)
- Criterion (c)
- Criterion (d)
- Criterion (e)
- Criterion (f)
- Criterion (g)
- Criterion (h)

Organisation

In Part C of this guide, each of the eight criteria specified in the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* is discussed separately, under the topics:

- defining the criterion
- significance indicators
- state threshold indicators
- associated vocabulary.



Defining criterion (a)

A place satisfies criterion (a) if it is **important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history**.

No further definition or interpretation of this criterion is made in the provisions of the Act, or in the Schedule or Regulation accompanying the Act.

To aid assessment of cultural heritage significance under the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, criterion (a) is interpreted as follows:

A place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history if that place is the product of, or is an example of, or was influenced by, or has influenced, or is associated with, or has a symbolic association with, or is the site of an event, phase, movement, process, activity or way of life (including values, aspirations, tastes and fashions) which has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of development of our society or of our environment.

Criterion (a) assists principally in determining the historical significance of a place. *Refer to the discussion of historical significance in Part B of this guide.*

When determining the historical significance of a place under criterion (a), it may be necessary to consider:

- the patterns of settlement in Queensland
- regional development
- key themes in Queensland's history
- the importance of a place in demonstrating historical significance.

Patterns of settlement

Criterion (a) makes specific reference to 'the pattern or evolution of Queensland's history'. Queensland is a large state, which developed regionally at different eras and for differing economic reasons. The regional pattern of Queensland's development is illustrated, for example, in the gradual opening of pastoral districts, from South East Queensland in the 1840s spreading north, west and north-west along the river systems from the 1850s to the 1880s; in the patterns of mining settlement throughout the north and northwest from the 1870s; in the expansion of closer settlement for agriculture from the river districts in the 1860s to the tablelands (such as Springbrook and Atherton) in the early 1900s; and in the clustering of population in coastal ports. There is a multitude of Queensland historical experiences, determined by geography, topography, era and economic activity.

Table 2:

Key patterns of settlement in Queensland*

- Following the river systems to establish pastoral empires
- Establishing government administrative centres
- Establishing ports to service the inland – gradual opening of ports northward along the Queensland coast
- Settlement following the principal inland trade routes
- Opening of land to closer settlement (agriculture)
- Settlement following the railways – opening the interior to closer settlement and mining
- Settlement following the opening of mining fields – many fields opened and abandoned within a few decades
- Government-planned settlement schemes
- Settlement associated with spread of tourism/leisure/ recreation
- Suburban expansion.

** This list is not exhaustive*

Queensland regions

Regional patterns of historical development need to be taken into account when determining whether a place satisfies criterion (a). What may be of significance in one region may not be significant in another, but contributes to our understanding of the wider pattern of historical development in Queensland.

'Region' may vary according to context and type of place or may be defined by historical land use or function or by topography, climate, biodiversity, an administrative boundary or some other characteristic or quality. One of the most useful regional classifications for the purposes of assessing cultural heritage significance is a schema based on the historical development of ports and hinterlands. This creates six key regions:

- Far Northern, or Cairns and its hinterland and Port Kennedy and the Torres Strait
- North, or Townsville and its hinterland
- North Central, or Mackay and its hinterland
- Central, or Rockhampton and its hinterland
- West (based on the Georgina, Diamantina, Cooper and Bulloo river systems)
- Southeast, or Brisbane and its hinterland.¹⁴

It may be practical also to identify subregions within the six key regions.

¹⁴ Dr Jan Wegner, emails 30 November 2004 & May 2005

Principal historical themes

Whether an event, phase, movement, process, activity or way of life has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of development of our society or of our environment, can be determined through the identification and application of principal historical themes.

Queensland historian Dr Thom Blake, drawing from the model developed for the Australian Heritage Commission in the mid-1990s, identifies 10 principal themes in Queensland's history:¹⁵

¹⁵ Dr Thom Blake *Queensland Cultural Heritage Places Context Study* November 2005:6-9

Table 3:

Queensland thematic framework

1. Peopling places <ul style="list-style-type: none">1.1 the first inhabitants1.2 migration from outside and within1.3 encounters between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples1.4 family and marking the phases of life	5. Moving goods, people and information <ul style="list-style-type: none">5.1 utilising human movement5.2 using draught animals5.3 using rail5.4 using shipping5.5 using motor vehicles5.6 using air transport5.7 telecommunications5.8 postal services
2. Exploiting, utilising and transforming the land <ul style="list-style-type: none">2.1 exploring, surveying and mapping the land2.2 exploiting natural resources2.3 pastoral activities2.4 agricultural activities2.5 managing water2.6 managing flora and fauna2.7 experimenting, developing technologies and innovation2.8 protecting and conserving the environment2.9 valuing and appreciating the environment and landscapes	6. Building settlements, towns, cities and dwellings <ul style="list-style-type: none">6.1 establishing settlements6.2 planning and forming settlements6.3 developing urban services and amenities6.4 dwellings
3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries <ul style="list-style-type: none">3.1 feeding Queenslanders3.2 developing manufacturing capacities3.3 developing engineering and construction industries3.4 developing economic links outside Queensland3.5 struggling with remoteness, hardship and failure3.6 inventing devices3.7 financing3.8 marketing, retailing and service industries3.9 informing Queenslanders3.10 entertaining for profit3.11 lodging people3.12 catering for tourists3.13 adorning Queenslanders	7. Maintaining order <ul style="list-style-type: none">7.1 policing and maintaining law and order7.2 government and public administration7.3 customs and quarantine services7.4 local government7.5 withstanding physical threats to order7.6 defending the country
4. Working <ul style="list-style-type: none">4.1 organising workers and workplaces4.2 caring for workers' dependent children4.3 working in offices4.4 unpaid labour4.5 trying to make crime pay4.6 surviving as Indigenous people in a white-dominated economy4.7 working as exploited/indentured labour	8. Creating social and cultural institutions <ul style="list-style-type: none">8.1 worshipping and religious institutions8.2 cultural activities8.3 organisations and societies8.4 festivals8.5 sport and recreation8.6 commemorating significant events
	9. Educating Queenslanders <ul style="list-style-type: none">9.1 primary schooling9.2 secondary schooling9.3 educating adults9.4 tertiary education
	10. Providing health and welfare services <ul style="list-style-type: none">10.1 health services10.2 caring for the homeless and destitute10.3 caring for women and children

Important in demonstrating

Places that satisfy criterion (a) must be 'important in demonstrating' historical significance. Important should be interpreted in the broadest sense of the word (refer to the discussion of cultural heritage significance on page 13 of this guide).

Because cultural heritage generally is referred to in terms of fabric and place, and specifically under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* in terms of place, feature and building, it is necessary also to consider to what extent a place demonstrates historical significance.



Consider the **Hou Wang Miao** at Atherton, a temple complex erected by the local Chinese community in 1903 to service a major Chinese settlement and farming community on the Atherton Tablelands. It provides important physical evidence of the Chinese contribution to the development of North Queensland and to the overall pattern and evolution of Queensland's history.

Sometimes the importance of a place in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history is not demonstrated fully in the fabric. A place may be significant because it combines with other sources of historical information—such as journals, diaries, newspapers, maps, plans, charts, archival records, published material, artefacts, implements, furniture, fittings, clothing, photographs, paintings, sketches or oral history—to demonstrate an aspect of the past that has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to Queensland's history.



Construction of the **Richmond Sugar Mill** near Mackay in 1881 introduced central sugar milling to the Mackay district and rationalised the local sugar industry. Surviving fabric includes the brick chimney, area of brick paving believed to be the floor of the mill building, brick-lined well, boiler, remnants of various foundations and artefacts. These ruins alone do not tell the whole story of sugar milling on this site, but their location, the relationship between remnant structures and the types of materials used, combined with photographic and documentary evidence, contribute to our understanding of an important phase in the evolution of North Queensland's sugar industry.

Furthermore, a place may satisfy criterion (a) because it is important as the site of a significant event in Queensland's history or because of its association with activities influential in shaping our history, even if that place no longer demonstrates this association in its fabric, or never has done so.



Crowds outside the Treasury Building, Brisbane, celebrating Commonwealth Day 1 January 1901

For example, one aspect of the historical significance of the **Treasury Building** (1886-1889, 1890-1893 and 1922-1929) in Brisbane, lies in the fact that from a balcony in the William Street elevation the Governor of Queensland proclaimed the Federation of the Australian colonies on 1 January 1901. There is nothing intrinsic in the fabric of the Treasury Building that demonstrates this historical significance. The central location, the imposing structure and the fact that at the time it housed the Queensland Cabinet, determined the selection of this place for the reading of the proclamation.

Satisfying criterion (a)

Determining whether a place satisfies criterion (a) is the process of identifying what aspects in the history of a place and in its contextual history are important in helping us to understand how the past has shaped the present and how well the place demonstrates the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history. This is achieved by applying significance and threshold indicators.

The following lists of significance and state threshold indicators for criterion (a) are neither exhaustive nor exclusive.

Significance indicators

To evaluate whether a place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history the application of one or more of the following significance indicators is recommended. A place may be significant if it:

- **is the product, result or outcome** of an event, phase, movement, process, activity or way of life that has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of development of our society or of our environment



For example **Cressbrook Homestead**, established in the Brisbane River Valley in 1841, is a product of the first wave of non-government, non-Indigenous settlement in the Moreton Bay district. It is one of the earliest surviving homesteads in Queensland, demonstrated in its early fabric, design and configuration and in associated documentary material.

- **is an example** of a process or activity that has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of development of our society or of our environment



The **Toowoomba Maltings** at Black Gully, Toowoomba, comprises a complex of buildings erected in several stages in 1899, 1907 and the 1960s to turn barley into malt. It is significant historically as an important demonstration of the development of the malting industry in Queensland. As a collection of buildings and equipment associated with now superseded technology, it demonstrates a rare aspect of Queensland's cultural heritage and is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of floor maltings. As an industry, maltings made a noticeable contribution to Queensland's early industrial development.

- **was influenced by** an event, phase, movement, process, activity or way of life that has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of development of our society or of our environment



Consider **St Joseph's Church** (1950-1953) on Hammond Island in the Torres Strait. It is constructed of local stone with iron supports recycled from ex-WWII surplus military buildings, concrete pipes for window frames and the bases of glass bottles for decorative windows. This building demonstrates in its fabric the post-war shortage of building materials in Queensland in the late 1940s and early 1950s, the prohibitive costs of skilled labour and transportation of building materials to remote places such as the Torres Strait and the consequential reliance on local materials and labour.



- **has influenced** an event, phase, movement, process, activity or way of life that has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of development of our society or of our environment



For example the **Brisbane Botanic Gardens**, established in the 1850s, is arguably one of the most significant, non-Aboriginal cultural landscapes in Queensland, because many important plant introductions to Queensland, of both an agricultural and ornamental nature, can be traced directly to this place and the work of its early curators.

- **is the site of, or is associated with,** an event or activity that has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or development of our society or of our environment



The **Stone Ruins** on Lizard Island north of Cooktown, associated with the early *bêche-de-mer* industry on the Barrier Reef, was also the site of frontier conflict in 1881 that had a significant impact on race relations in northern Queensland. The tragic death of the *bêche-de-mer* station owner's young wife (Mary Watson), her infant son and a Chinese employee, after being forced to flee Lizard Island following an attack by mainland Aborigines, reverberated through far North Queensland. To her contemporaries Mary Watson epitomised the self-sacrifice of countless women who were helping to 'civilise' the bush and her youth, her brave struggle to save her infant and the moving journal she kept until the end, created an additional pathos and sense of the heroic to her story that captured public imagination and contributed to settler distrust and suspicion of Aborigines.

- **has a symbolic association with** an event, phase, movement, process, activity or way of life that has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of development of our society or of our environment.



Erected by the Italian community of Innisfail in 1959 as a Centenary of Queensland project, the **Canecutters' Memorial** at Innisfail has an important symbolic association with the contribution of Italian migrants to the sugar industry in North Queensland, as both labourers and farm owners. The choice of a life-sized statue of a canecutter for the Centennial memorial reflects the importance of the sugarcane industry in the development of the district's economy.

Threshold indicators

Implied in the discussion of significance indicators is the notion of thresholds, or levels and degrees of significance. Thresholds are applied when determining whether a place is of historical significance and whether it is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history, and when assessing whether this importance is of local, state, national or world significance.

The state significance of the importance of a place in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history may be identified through the application of one or more threshold indicators, including earliness, representativeness, regional importance, distinctiveness or exceptionality, rarity, or some other quality of the place.

Earliness

This can be an important threshold indicator for satisfying criterion (a). Places associated with the early settlement of Queensland are important in demonstrating the pattern or evolution of Queensland's history. They illustrate both the translocation of predominantly European culture to an ancient land and culture and the way in which non-Indigenous culture was modified (or not) by contact with Indigenous culture and with the Australian climate and topography.

'Earliness' varies from region to region, depending on the pattern of settlement. For example, non-Indigenous settlement of the Darling Downs began in 1840, with the arrival of European pastoralists, but much of far-western Queensland was not taken up until the 1870s.



Built in the mid-1880s, the **Stone House** at Boulia demonstrates the early establishment of the town and growth of the district after the consolidation of pastoral runs under the *Crown Land Act 1884*. It is recognised as one of Boulia's oldest surviving buildings and the only stone building surviving in the township.

Earliness may be related to activity and building type rather than settlement pattern or era. For example, the earliest purpose-built picture theatres in Queensland date from 1909 and were constructed throughout the state in the 1910s.

Representativeness

Places may satisfy criterion (a) because they represent, or are a good example of, an aspect of our past that has been important in shaping our present. That is, they may be important in illustrating a key historical theme in Queensland's history. To 'exemplify' or 'represent' implies a place will demonstrate a reasonable degree of intactness and integrity.



The former **QATB Centre** at Longreach, purpose-built for the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade in 1921, remains substantially intact and demonstrates early concern for the provision of health and medical services in remote Queensland communities. The provision of these services is an important sub-theme in Queensland history.



Another example of where representativeness is a threshold indicator is **Brennan & Geraghty's Store**, Maryborough, which operated from 1871 to 1971. It contains much pre-1940 stock and has been preserved as a store museum. It is representative of a style of retailing once common in Queensland towns, cities and suburbs.



Regional importance

Places with regional historical significance can be important to our understanding of the development of a state as vast and as diverse in topography, climate, vegetation, land use, population and social custom as is Queensland.



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Mines Queensland

For example, the **Old Bowen Downs Road** was established in the early 1860s as a teamster route between the town of Bowen and Bowen Downs Station and continued in use until at least the late 1890s. It provides evidence of the earliest development of road networks in the Kennedy pastoral district. The road functioned as a vital communication and supply line between Bowen and remote western runs. Its development and maintenance was crucial to the growth of the region's rural economy during the 19th century.

Distinctiveness/exceptionality

Other places may satisfy criterion (a) because they hold a highly distinctive or exceptional place in Queensland's history.



The quintessential example of meeting this threshold indicator is **Parliament House** in Brisbane, constructed between 1865 and 1867 as the seat of Queensland government after separation from New South Wales in 1859. The place has exceptional historical significance as the continuing seat of the Queensland Parliament since 1868. It is unique as the first and only purpose-built parliament house in Queensland.

Rarity

Phrases such as ‘the last surviving’, ‘the only remaining’, ‘important surviving evidence’, and ‘rare early evidence of’ are often employed in statements of historical significance, when a place is significant because little else survives to illustrate a particular aspect of Queensland’s history.



Queensland Government photograph of Laurel Hill Homestead, labelled “Selector’s Homestead, Pimpama”

Collection: John Oxley Library, State Library of Queensland 67057

Laurel Hill Farmhouse (1883-1884) at Willowvale in south-east Queensland was identified by the Queensland government in 1897 as the ideal selector’s house – a product of both the colonial government’s land policies and the successful arrowroot industry established in the Pimpama district in the late 19th century. It is now rare surviving evidence of the expansion of agriculture on the Gold Coast hinterland in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and of the success of the arrowroot industry in this district at this period.

Associated vocabulary

- closely associated with
- contributes significantly to our understanding of
- contributes to contextual information
- important as the site of
- important early evidence of
- important in illustrating
- important surviving evidence of
- level of knowledge
- part of the evolution/ development of Queensland’s history
- period of significance
- tangible evidence of

Defining criterion (b)

A place satisfies criterion (b) if it **demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage**.

No further definition or interpretation of this criterion is made in the provisions of the Act, or in the Schedule or Regulation accompanying the Act.

To assist in assessing cultural heritage significance under the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, criterion (b) is interpreted as follows:

A place demonstrates rare, uncommon, or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage if that place illustrates in its fabric past human activities or achievements, including a way of life, custom, process, function, land use, design or some other activity or achievement which is no longer practised, is at risk of being lost, or is of exceptional interest.



Emuford Battery (1907), Mareeba Shire, the most intact and comprehensively equipped tin battery surviving in Queensland and of rarity value for its completeness.

The *Macquarie Dictionary* 2003 (online edition) defines rare, uncommon and endangered:

rare adjective (rarer; rarest) 1. coming or occurring far apart in space or time; unusual; uncommon: *rare occasions; a rare smile; a rare disease*. 2. few in number. 3. thinly distributed over an area, or few and widely separated: *rare lighthouses...* 5. remarkable or unusual, especially in excellence or greatness: *rare tact; a rare find; sympathetic to a rare degree*.

uncommon adjective 1. not common; unusual or rare. 2. unusual in amount or degree; above the ordinary. 3. exceptional. --*adverb* 4. very; remarkably.

Note: the above definitions use the terms rare and uncommon interchangeably.

endanger verb (*t*) to expose to danger; imperil.

Places that either always have been or are now few in number and are at risk of being lost for reasons such as changing land use, economic pressure, changing industrial process or changing lifestyles, may be considered 'endangered'.

Places believed likely to become rare or uncommon but that are not yet rare or uncommon, do not satisfy criterion (b).

To satisfy criterion (b) the cultural heritage significance of a place, or some aspect of this significance, should be demonstrated in the fabric of the place. This is a criterion that is concerned with the evidence that is to be found at the place and if the evidence does not survive then this criterion cannot be applied.

Criterion (b) is exclusive and is concerned with places that are few in number. Determining what constitutes 'few in number' relies on contextual study. Identifying the rarity or uncommonness of a place is dependent on having an understanding of context—it is difficult to make claims without knowing how many other places survive or how many places existed at some time in the past. This criterion requires overview studies and comparative studies of place types to make judgements, although even with comparative study the historical data may be indicative rather than quantifiable.

It is important to particularise why a place meets criterion (b), to state what is the rare, uncommon or endangered aspect of a place that satisfies the criterion. However, claims as to rarity or uncommonness should not be used without proof from a contextual study or expert knowledge of the subject/area.



Maryborough Hospital Block C (1887) is a rare example of a 19th century pavilion plan ward, a type first used in the early 1870s that soon became the norm in Queensland hospital design. A state-wide survey of hospitals has revealed that before 1900 more than 80 pavilion-plan wards and hospitals were constructed and only six remain.

Sometimes informed qualified judgements about rarity can be made without having a comprehensive survey. For instance, with an understanding of Queensland’s historical pattern of development it is possible to state that buildings from the 1840s, 1850s and 1860s are rare in South East Queensland. Likewise buildings and structures in Townsville from the 1860s and 1870s are rare, as are places from the 1870s and 1880s in central-western Queensland.



Elderslie Homestead in the Winton district in central-western Queensland contains a complex of three substantial buildings constructed from local Booka Booka sandstone in the early 1880s. It is rare in Queensland to find substantial stone buildings from this era in such a remote setting, retaining a high degree of intactness and integrity.

There are occasions when places may satisfy criterion (b) if they are rare locally, but common elsewhere in Queensland. A place can be considered under this criterion if its rarity in a particular location is important in demonstrating part of the evolution or pattern of Queensland’s history. Criterion (b) may apply to places in localities that have undergone considerable change and where very little evidence of earlier significant phases of history remains.



The **Barrier Reef Hotel** in Cairns is a two-storeyed reinforced concrete building erected in 1926 to replace an earlier Empire Hotel (1898). It is a type of hotel building that is quite common throughout Queensland. However, due to the impact of the redevelopment of Cairns in the 1980s and 1990s it is now one of only two surviving buildings that illustrate the early-established and important connection between the businesses in the Wharf-Abbott-Lake streets area and the adjacent Cairns wharves and port.

Note: If exhaustive historical research and examination of a place has not been undertaken and proof of authenticity of fabric is not available or evident, it is more appropriate to use the term ‘early’ rather than ‘original’ to describe the fabric. Similarly, the word ‘unique’ should be used with great care:

Rarity is a much abused concept: the word unique should be avoided unless well-documented primary research can substantiate that there is truly nothing else like it.¹⁶

Satisfying criterion (b)

Determining whether a place satisfies criterion (b) is the process of identifying whether a place is rare, uncommon, unusual, few in number, remarkable, above the ordinary or exceptional as part of Queensland’s cultural heritage. This is achieved by applying significance and threshold indicators.

The following lists of significance and state threshold indicators for criterion (b) are neither exhaustive nor exclusive.

¹⁶ James Semple Kerr *The Conservation Plan* 1996:16

Significance indicators

To evaluate whether a place is significant because of its rarity value the application of one or more of the following indicators is recommended. A place may be significant if it demonstrates or illustrates:

- **a way of life** (including fashion, taste and aspiration) that once was common but is now rare or that has always been uncommon or is endangered



Laura Station, established on Cape York Peninsula in the 1870s, contains a rare surviving example of an early 20th century Cape York homestead that remains structurally sound and in essentially original condition. The 'timber and tin' house, lean-to verandah, workshop and saddle shed, meat house, stockmen's quarters and station stockyards all demonstrate the principal characteristics of their type and together illustrate a way of life no longer common.

The significance under this criterion is established through comparative study and expert knowledge.



The **Pfeiffer House**, Charters Towers, was built c1881 for local mining magnate Frederick Pfeiffer. The place has rarity value as an early example of exposed timber stud construction in North Queensland and has an unusual form. It also demonstrates a way of life no longer common, being built near the entrance to Pfeiffer's former mine. The practice of positioning a manager's or owner's house in close proximity to a factory, mine or mill is no longer common.

The significance under this criterion is established through published studies and expert knowledge of Queensland's mining history.

- **a custom** that once was common but is now rare or uncommon or no longer practised or has always been uncommon or is endangered



For example, the custom of attaching burial grounds to churches once was common, especially in South East Queensland, but is no longer practised. Illustrating this early custom are the burial grounds at **St Stephen's Church** (1896) at Ma Ma Creek (above) and at **Christ Church** (1868) at Tingalpa (below).



- **a process** that once was common but is now rare or uncommon or has always been uncommon or is endangered



For example the **Blackall Woolscour** (c1908) is now the only known surviving example of an early 20th century mechanised woolscour in Australia, where woolscours were once common in rural Queensland.

The significance under this criterion is established by undertaking a survey of the registers of heritage agencies and National Trust branches around Australia, from which the conclusion can be drawn that Blackall is the only known mechanised woolscour to survive from the early 20th century.



The **Thermo Electric Ore Reduction Corporation Mill** at Wolfram, established in the 1910s, is important in demonstrating the evolution of rare mineral mining and processing practices in Queensland in the early 20th century. The mill provides physical evidence of an important shift in mining practices and employment in the Hodgkinson River area, from gold to rare mineral mining (molybdenite and bismuth) and processing.

The significance under this criterion is established through published histories and contextual information on the history of mining in Queensland

- **a function** that once was common but is now rare or uncommon or has always been uncommon or is endangered



Paronella Park, Mena Creek (near Innisfail), established in the 1930s as a commercial pleasure gardens, is an example of a place that always has had an uncommon function.

The significance under this criterion is established through published histories and general historical knowledge of Queensland recreation resorts.

- **a land use** that once was common but is now rare or uncommon or has always been uncommon or is endangered



Above: *Brick garden drains at Bullamon Homestead*

Places exemplifying land uses once common but now rare might include remnants of Chinese market garden irrigation systems found around early towns and at pastoral homesteads (such as outside Cooktown or at **Bullamon Homestead** in western Queensland).

The significance under this criterion is established through published histories and general historical knowledge of Queensland settlement.

- **a design or form** that once was common but is now rare or uncommon or has always been uncommon or is endangered.

This is one of the most-used significance indicators for criterion (b). As Queensland has evolved, many formerly popular forms and designs of buildings reflecting past aspirations, tastes, materials and the pattern of history have become rare, uncommon or endangered.



This significance indicator is exemplified in the **Tent House** at Mount Isa. Once a common form of dwelling used throughout Queensland during the 19th and early 20th centuries wherever temporary residential accommodation was required, and constructed in Mount Isa in substantial numbers during the 1930s and 1950s, surviving tent houses are now rare.

The significance under this criterion is established through general historical knowledge of Queensland housing.



Another example is the **Royal Bull's Head Inn** (1859) at Drayton on the Darling Downs. An aspect of the cultural heritage significance of this place is that it provides rare surviving physical evidence of mid-19th century timber hotel design and construction. Timber hotels of this era were not uncommon in Queensland, but very few have survived and even fewer remain as intact in form, layout and materials as the Royal Bull's Head Inn.

The significance under this criterion is established through published histories, photographs and general historical and architectural knowledge of mid-19th century Queensland hotels.



The **Paragon Theatre** (1927) at Childers is a rare surviving example of an interwar 'tropical' picture theatre, a once popular form of interwar picture theatre construction and design in Queensland that is no longer common.

The significance under this criterion is established through survey of picture theatre architecture in the 1920s and 1930s, which reveals that a large number of tropical picture theatres were erected in Queensland but comparatively few survive, especially as intact as the Paragon.



Fort Lytton (1880-1882), a pentagonal earthwork fortification located at the mouth of the Brisbane River, is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a late 19th century British-style coastal fortification, with moat, *glacis* and gun emplacements *in situ*. One of only three 19th century Queensland coastal fortifications (the others being at Kissing Point at Townsville and on Thursday Island in the Torres Strait), the place was constructed by the Queensland government on advice from British military engineers. It has always been a rare form of construction in Queensland.



The significance under this criterion is established through published histories and expert knowledge of the pattern of Queensland's history.

Threshold indicators

Implied in the discussion of significance indicators is the notion of thresholds, or levels and degrees of significance. Threshold indicators are applied when assessing whether the rarity value of a place is of local, state, national or world significance.

The state significance of the rarity or uncommonness of a place may be identified through the application of one or more threshold indicators, including intactness/integrity, distinctiveness, exceptionality or some other quality of the place.

Intactness/integrity

Criterion (b) is concerned with demonstrating rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage in the fabric of the place. Consequently the degree of intactness and integrity will determine if the place meets the threshold for state significance.

Intactness should not be confused with condition. A place may be substantially intact in the sense that most of the early fabric survives, but at the same time this fabric may be in a very fragile condition.

Further distinction is made between intactness and integrity, with the degree to which fabric remains intact determining the integrity of the place. The greater the intactness of the fabric, the more easily a place can be 'read' as to how it functioned originally or has evolved over time and therefore the greater the integrity of the place.



For example, **Lucerne** at Milton in Brisbane is an early 1860s single-storeyed brick house with attic, which remains substantially intact and has a high degree of integrity, being important in illustrating the principal characteristics of its type, including much of its original setting and grounds. Very few brick dwellings of this type and this era survive in Brisbane or in Queensland and the place has rarity value because it is now uncommon.



On the other hand, nearby **Rathdonnell House** at Auchenflower, which was erected in the mid-1860s as a single-storeyed brick residence with attic (similar in form and style but larger than Lucerne), has been so changed by additions and alterations to the fabric that it no longer illustrates the principal characteristics of its original type, nor provides evidence of a way of life that is no longer practised. It has lost both intactness and integrity.



The **Police Station and Courthouse** (former) at St Lawrence was constructed in 1878. As a single-storey, single-skin timber, government-designed building, it is significant as a rare surviving and highly intact example of a type of courthouse/police station design and construction once common in Queensland. Few early timber police station and courthouse buildings survive and the St Lawrence building has rarity value as one of the earliest, intact, extant examples of its type.

The significance under this criterion is established through desk-top survey of Queensland courthouse designs and expert knowledge of Queensland's heritage.

Distinctiveness

The distinctiveness of a place is often the factor that determines state significance in terms of rarity value.



For example, Queensland has many memorials honouring those who served and died in the Great War of 1914-1918, but the **Boer War Memorial** (1904) at Allora is uncommon as one of very few memorials erected in Queensland to commemorate those who served in the Boer War (1899-1902). The 'digger' statue was a common type of early 20th century war memorial, but the Allora memorial has a distinction among Queensland war memorials, which contributes to its rarity value.



Jimbour House on the Darling Downs, an opulent stone mansion erected in 1874-1876, was an ambitious house in terms of size, style and finish, intended to support the social and political aspirations of Joshua Peter Bell, an important politician, businessman and grazier. It is uncommon in Queensland as the only really grand country house (in the manner of English and French country houses) to be built in the state.

The significance under this criterion is established through comparison with other homesteads entered in the Queensland Heritage Register and expert knowledge of the pattern of Queensland's history.

Exceptionality

Sometimes the exceptional nature of a place—often in terms of its intactness and integrity—can raise the status of a place from the common to the uncommon or rare and satisfy criterion (b).



An example of this is the **Langenbaker House** at Ilfracombe. This is a humble timber-framed cottage with walls and roof clad with corrugated iron, transported from Barcardine and re-erected at Ilfracombe in 1899. It is a common type of far western Queensland cottage, but what makes it rare is the retention of its early fittings, furniture and the personal effects of the Langenbaker family, who occupied this house from 1899 to 1991. It has been conserved as a house museum, and presents as if the former occupants were still in residence. The high level of integrity makes this an exceptional example of its type and this exceptionality is what makes it rare and of state heritage significance.

Associated vocabulary

- one of the few surviving examples
- one of the only known examples
- period of significance
- rare surviving evidence/example
- the last surviving example
- the only known example

Defining criterion (c)

A place satisfies criterion (c) if it **has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history.**

No further definition or interpretation of this criterion is made in the provisions of the Act, or in the Schedule or Regulation accompanying the Act.



Burdekin River Pumping Station (former) (1887-1891), an archaeological site significant for its potential to reveal further information about late 19th century waterworks technology, layout, construction and materials.

To assist in assessing cultural heritage significance under the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, criterion (c) is interpreted as follows:

A place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history if it can be demonstrated that something in the place, or in the combination of the place and associated documentary materials or artefacts and objects, may, with further examination or research, reveal information that will contribute to our understanding of Queensland's past.

Criterion (c) helps principally in determining the scientific significance or research potential of a place. *Refer to the discussion of scientific significance in Part B of this guide.*

Criterion (c) is most often associated with the assessment of the cultural heritage significance of historical archaeological deposits. However, places do not have to contain archaeological deposits to possess the potential to contribute significantly to an understanding of Queensland's history. Places that are not archaeological deposits may possess scientific (research) significance when there is no alternative source of information, or where alternative and supplementary documentary sources of information do not reveal a sufficiently detailed historical picture.

Potential to contribute to our understanding of the past may be found in:

- archaeological deposits
- buildings and structures
- gardens and plantings
- particular elements of places.

Archaeological deposits



For example, the stone ruins of **Carcory Homestead** (c1877) in the Diamantina, have the potential to reveal important information about stone construction in the Australian interior in the second half of the 19th century.

Buildings and structures

The potential to contribute significantly to our understanding of Queensland's past may lie in further study of the design, form, materials, engineering features, decorative finishes, fittings and furnishings of buildings or structures.



Consider the **Hibernian Hall** in Roma, erected in 1932 for the local branch of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society as a large, timber-framed hall-cum-picture theatre. The place demonstrates the characteristics of 'tropical' picture theatres, including high openings along the side walls, rows of double doors along the sides and use of lattice in the ceiling for ventilation. The place has the potential, with further study of both this and other surviving theatres, to reveal more about the nature of 'tropical' theatre design and construction during the interwar period.

Gardens and plantings



Consider **Bowen Park** in Brisbane, established in the early 1860s as the home of the Queensland Acclimatisation Society (QAS). This place has the potential to reveal important information about the work of the QAS, which played a significant role in disseminating information about exotic vegetation species, both ornamental and commercial, introduced to Queensland in the second half of the 19th century.

Elements of places

These can be wide-ranging, and might include anything from remnants of wallpaper to large industrial components.



Elements of places: *Kitchen wing, Tarong Homestead*

For example, early homesteads (1840s/1850s) such as **Tarong**, Boobyjan and Glengallan can have the potential to yield information on a number of levels, from large elements such as land use and the buildings themselves, to smaller elements such as decorative features, furnishings and fittings.

Scientific investigation

The scientific investigation of fabric, particularly archaeological research, may require a degree of destruction of the significant fabric.

Places that have yielded information in the past but no longer contain a research potential (such as fully excavated archaeological sites or fully studied and recorded buildings) do not satisfy criterion (c) and should be assessed within other criteria to ascertain whether they are of cultural heritage significance. Places may lose their ability to satisfy this criterion once the research potential has been exhausted or lost, or information is gathered from another source.



An example of this is **Queen's Gardens**, Brisbane, which had the potential to reveal substrate evidence of building materials and artefacts from the 1820s, which may have contributed to an understanding of the early European settlement of Queensland. However, since the initial assessment of cultural heritage significance was made in the early 1990s, the site has undergone substantial alterations to incorporate a carpark below street level and it is likely that the research potential of the site has been destroyed.

The ability of a place already partially studied (for example by excavation or in architectural, engineering or historical study) to satisfy criterion (c) must be determined by examining the potential of the place to yield additional information that will contribute to our understanding of Queensland's past.

Criterion (c) commonly is used in conjunction with other criteria to define which aspects of the cultural heritage significance of a place have the potential to yield important information.

Satisfying criterion (c)

Determining whether a place satisfies criterion (c) is the process of identifying the potential importance of a place to contribute to our understanding of Queensland's cultural heritage. This is achieved by applying significance and threshold indicators.

The following lists of significance and state threshold indicators for criterion (c) are neither exhaustive nor exclusive.

Significance indicators

To evaluate whether a place is significant because of its potential to yield knowledge the application of one or more of the following indicators is recommended. A place may be significant if it has:

- potential to contribute **new knowledge** about Queensland's history



A place with potential to contribute new knowledge about Queensland's history is the site of the former **Atherton Chinatown**. A Chinese settlement was established here in the mid-1880s to service Chinese tenant farmers in the Atherton area. By the early 1900s there were more than 100 buildings on the site, but the community declined after WWI when Chinese-held agricultural leases were revoked in favour of returned servicemen. Most Chinese left the area in the interwar years and by the late 1940s almost all buildings had been removed. However, it was a major Chinese settlement site in tropical Queensland and has never been built over, making the place an important archaeological site with potential to yield information that will contribute to our understanding of life within a large Chinese settlement in northern Australia.

- potential to contribute knowledge that **will lead to a greater understanding of particular aspects** of Queensland's history



Source of above illustration: *National Trust of Queensland*

The former **Pindi Pindi Brickworks**, established in 1933, is an important industrial archaeological site in North Queensland. The establishment of the brickworks resulted from a demand for the supply of building materials in North Queensland, particularly for firebricks for the local sugar milling industry. Pindi Pindi Brickworks was the first brickworks established outside Brisbane capable of producing refractory firebricks. The site has the potential to reveal information that could contribute to further understanding of brick manufacture in Queensland.



Consider also the **Maytown Township Site** on the Palmer River goldfield. Gold was discovered on the Palmer in 1873 and from May 1875 Maytown functioned as the administrative and business centre of the field. After the turn of the century gold production declined and by the 1920s Maytown was almost deserted. Today it remains an archaeological site. Above-ground remnants include a baker's oven, stone kerbing and channelling along former Leslie Street, telegraph poles, floor paving and a cemetery with 16 headstones dating from 1875 to 1986. The place remains of cultural heritage significance for its historical significance as the major settlement site on the important Palmer Goldfield in the last quarter of the 19th century and has the potential through archaeological investigation to reveal further information about the nature of this frontier settlement.

- potential to contribute knowledge that will **assist in comparative analysis** of similar places

Many places important in illustrating the characteristics of their type, that is, which satisfy criterion (d), may also have the potential to yield information that will contribute to our understanding of Queensland's history.



Bellevue Homestead, established in the 1870s with substantial additions and renovations in 1903-1904, survives remarkably intact, despite having been relocated to Coominya. Decorative features include painted woodgrain, hand painted wall paper, pressed metal ceilings, carved timber fireplace surrounds, casement windows, some of which have coloured glass inserts, step-out bays and pressed metal window hoods. Further study has the potential to reveal important information about late 19th/early 20th century house finishes, fashions and tastes.

Threshold indicators

Implied in the discussion of significance indicators is the notion of thresholds, or levels and degrees of significance. Threshold indicators are applied when determining whether the potential of a place to reveal information that contributes to our understanding of Queensland's history is of local, state, national or world significance.

Almost all places of cultural heritage significance have the potential to yield information in some way. However, this 'potential to yield', or the degree to which a place may contribute to our understanding of Queensland's past, must be qualified by a strong presumption that a place has research potential. A place does not satisfy criterion (c) if there is little evidence that it will contribute to our existing knowledge or provide new knowledge of Queensland's history and heritage.

The state significance of the potential of a place to reveal information that contributes significantly to our understanding of Queensland's history may be identified through the application of one or more threshold indicators, including earliness, rarity, extensiveness, intactness or some other quality of the place.

Earliness

Early places are likely to possess greater potential for contributing to our understanding of Queensland's history than more recent, better documented places. Sometimes they may be the principal surviving record of an important early phase of Queensland's history.



An example in which earliness is an important threshold indicator for criterion (c) is the site of mid-19th century **Industrial Ruins** on Macleay Island in Moreton Bay. Dating from the late 1860s, these ruins appear to be remnant evidence of early sugar crushing on the island. Combined with documentary evidence and further physical investigation, they have the potential to reveal important information about early industrial activity in the Moreton Bay region.



The ruins of **Yengarie Sugar Refinery** (1860s-1870s) are evidence of two major early industrial enterprises that made an important contribution to the development of central Queensland. The complex was established in the early 1860s as an abattoir and boiling down works and from c1865 was modified to produce meat extract. By 1867 the Yengarie works had become a major business enterprise with bone crushing, wool washing and hide tanning divisions added. With sugar growing emerging as an important economic activity in the area, the Yengarie works commenced crushing sugar in 1868. From 1873 the works functioned solely as a sugar refinery, servicing many plantations and juice mills in the area before closing in 1899. During its heyday the refinery comprised factory, store, laboratory, distillery, brickworks, limekilns, wharves and a small workers' township. The ruins of Yengarie Sugar Refinery and surrounds have the potential to reveal further information about the operation of early meatworks and sugar refining in Queensland.

Rarity

The greater the rarity value of a place, the greater its research potential. This applies both to places that have always been rare and to places that once were common but are now rare.

The rarity of a place may outweigh considerations of extensiveness or intactness, especially if it is the only identified site or one of few identified sites associated with a particular activity, process, lifestyle or event of significance in Queensland's history.



1842 survey of Eagle Farm showing footprint of former Female Factory buildings and structures. Source: DNRM

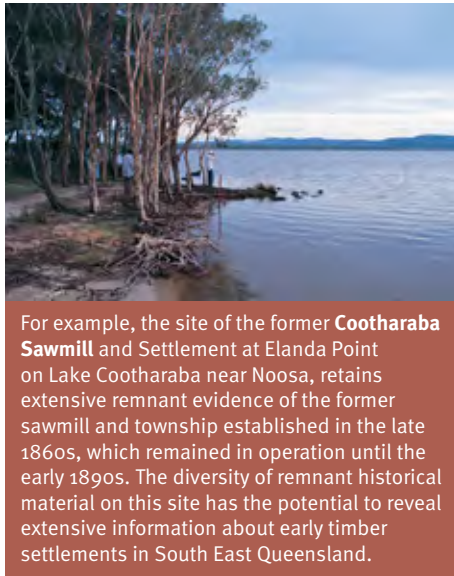
The site of the **Female Factory** (1830-1839) at Eagle Farm is significant for its potential to reveal important information about the conditions under which convict women worked and lived at the Moreton Bay Penal Settlement. Few sites associated with the convict settlement at Moreton Bay have survived. Although the Eagle Farm Female Factory Site now lies beneath a former airport tarmac, it remains rare both in terms of what survives from the convict period and as one of only two sites at the Moreton Bay settlement associated predominately with female convicts.



Another example in which rarity is a threshold indicator for criterion (c) is the **Antbed House** at Georgetown on the Etheridge Mineral Field, constructed c1890 as a mine manager's residence. This is a rare surviving example of the use of antbed in load-bearing walls in remote parts of Queensland. It is the only substantially intact 19th century adobe (mud brick) house identified in North Queensland towns, and is even more rare for its use of antbed (from termite mounds). Adobe houses were rare for both the place and the period. Due to its rarity, the Antbed House is significant for its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history, particularly to our knowledge of early adobe construction techniques.

Extensiveness

This threshold indicator applies principally to archaeological sites. Unless a site has significant rarity value, it would be unlikely to satisfy criterion (c) if there is little remnant fabric. Places that retain extensive remnant material are more likely to have the ability to yield information that will contribute to our understanding of Queensland's history.



For example, the site of the former **Cootharaba Sawmill** and Settlement at Elanda Point on Lake Cootharaba near Noosa, retains extensive remnant evidence of the former sawmill and township established in the late 1860s, which remained in operation until the early 1890s. The diversity of remnant historical material on this site has the potential to reveal extensive information about early timber settlements in South East Queensland.

Intactness

This threshold indicator applies principally to non-archaeological sites. The greater the intactness of a place, the greater its potential to reveal.



An example of a place with potential to reveal is **Braeside Homestead** (1870s-1910s) at Dalveen, which comprises a complex of largely intact timber structures set within gardens and yards and which has evolved over time. The timber buildings are worthy of further investigation and analysis, and have the potential to contribute significantly to our understanding of the construction and design of timber buildings in rural Queensland from the 1870s to the early 1900s.

Associated vocabulary

- period of significance
- potential to contribute to our understanding of
- potential to reveal knowledge or information
- potential to yield further or new information

Defining criterion (d)

A place satisfies criterion (d) if it is **important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places.**

No further definition or interpretation of this criterion is made in the provisions of the Act, or in the Schedule or Regulation accompanying the Act.

To assist in assessing cultural heritage significance under the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, criterion (d) is interpreted as follows:

A place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places if that place displays the defining features, qualities or attributes of its type, or variation within the type, or evolution of the type, or the transition of the type, where type or 'class of cultural places' illustrates a range of human activities including a way of life, a custom, an ideology or philosophy, a process, a land use, a function, a form, a design, a style, a technique or some other activity or achievement.

Criterion (d) draws from various aspects of cultural heritage significance, including aesthetic, architectural and other significance such as technological. Refer to Part B of this guide.

To fulfil criterion (d) a place must demonstrate its significance in the fabric. This is a criterion that is concerned with the evidence that is to be found at the place and if the evidence does not survive then this criterion cannot be applied.

To assist in determining whether a place satisfies criterion (d), it is important to adopt a common understanding of:

- class of cultural places
- principal characteristics.

Class of cultural places

For the purposes of the interpretation of criterion (d), 'class' may be equated with 'group' or 'type', and 'cultural place' as any place associated with cultural (i.e. human) activity as distinct from a 'natural place' (meaning the natural environment).

The above concept of cultural place relies on the sociological interpretations of 'culture' and 'cultural' defined in the *Macquarie Dictionary* 2003 (online edition):

culture *noun* 1. Sociology the sum total of ways of living built up by a group of human beings, which is transmitted from one generation to another.

cultural *adjective* 1. of or relating to culture

Similarly, the *Australian Concise Oxford Dictionary* 2004 (4th edition) defines culture as:

culture 2. the customs, civilisations, and achievements of a particular time or people

In cultural heritage assessment, 'culture' should not be construed as being synonymous with 'literature and fine arts' alone and 'cultural place' should not be interpreted as a place associated only with the arts – such as an art gallery, theatre, museum or cultural centre.

'Class of cultural place' may refer to a broad range of types of places (such as 'war memorials' or 'schools'), the group being defined by general form or function or use. More usefully, 'class of cultural place' may be applied to sub-categories of the broader type, such as 'WWI memorials' or 'grammar schools', where the type is defined more specifically by materials, design, construction technique, era, specific purpose or some other quality or qualities. There is no numerical qualification for what constitutes a 'class of cultural places', but the particular class should be readily discernible as such.

Criterion (d) is concerned with representativeness and is inclusive. It is implied in the use of the plural in 'particular class of cultural places' that 'place' is part of a larger group. If a place cannot be defined as a class of cultural place, then it cannot be considered under criterion (d). However, it is difficult to envisage a place that could not be considered part of a wider group.

Principal characteristics

Places satisfying criterion (d) must be able to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places. These characteristics are the major features, qualities or attributes that define the class of places.



Santa Barbara (1929-1930), a well-known New Farm residence, exemplifies many of the attributes of the Spanish Mission style popular in Brisbane residential design in the 1920s and 1930s. The stuccoed walls, 'Cordova' tiled roof, arcaded entry porch, decorative metalwork and twisted 'barley sugar' columns are all defining markers of this style.

Representativeness vs Rarity

In this criterion representativeness does not exclude places that are rare. A place might satisfy criterion (d) by demonstrating the attributes of its type and yet be the only one of its class in Queensland, and therefore rare.



For example, **Old Government House** (1860-1862) in Brisbane is the only purpose-built government house in Queensland, and therefore is rare. However, in its plan form and its arrangement of public and private zones for the Governor and his family, guests, administrative staff and domestic staff, the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a government house. It belongs to a class of cultural places called 'government houses', found all over the world, even though there is only one purpose-designed example of this class in Queensland.

Again, a place may be important in illustrating the principal characteristics of its class of cultural places where once that particular class of cultural places was common, but is now rare or uncommon.



Consider, **Johnny Cassim's former Cleveland Hotel** (c1860), Cleveland, which is important in illustrating the principal characteristics of an early 1860s two-storeyed brick hotel. This type of building was once common in early Queensland urban centres, but very few of its type have survived. The place is now rare, but because of its comparative intactness, is also an excellent representative example of its type, satisfying criterion (d). Characteristics of its type include the planning – principally the lack of a central hallway along the length of the building, with all the main rooms opening onto front and back verandahs – and materials and finishes, such as the use of early face-brick on the exterior walls and early plaster finishes to the interior walls.

Criterion (d) mostly combines with criterion (a) dealing with historical significance, and if the place has rarity value, also with criterion (b).

Satisfying criterion (d)

Determining whether a place satisfies criterion (d) is the process of identifying to which class of cultural places a place belongs, how well the place demonstrates the characteristics of this class and if the place is significant to our understanding of this class as part of Queensland's heritage. This is achieved by applying significance and threshold indicators.

The following lists of significance and state threshold indicators for criterion (d) are neither exhaustive nor exclusive.

Significance indicators

To evaluate whether a place is significant because it is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places the application of one or more of the following indicators is recommended. A place may be significant if it exemplifies or illustrates:

- **a way of life** that has made a noticeable contribution to the pattern or evolution of Queensland's history

Often places demonstrating this quality include complexes where more than one building or structure survives, often with associated furniture, fittings and other objects.



Glen Lyon House (1876-1877) at Ashgrove in Brisbane is a two-storeyed rendered brick mansion with service wing, creamery, separate billiards building, former tennis court and extensive grounds. It exemplifies the semi-rural villa lifestyle experienced by affluent Queenslanders in the late 19th century.



One of Queensland's most intact homestead complexes, **Taabinga Homestead** in the Burnett district is important in illustrating the principal characteristics of its type and in so doing illustrates the micro-level functioning of homesteads as small townships or villages. The principal built elements at Taabinga Homestead include the main residence and stables (1840s-1850s) and a variety of smaller structures mostly constructed during the 1890s and early 1900s, including: kitchen, dairy, single men's quarters, meat house, carpenter/blacksmith's workshop, garage and chauffeur's residence, storehouse, and grain shed. The buildings are set within mature landscaped gardens, and there is a small private cemetery nearby. The survival of these structures in a well-preserved state and the relationship between these elements and between the built structures and the grounds, contributes to our understanding of how early stations functioned and demonstrates the way of life of a 19th century Queensland homestead.

- **a custom** that has made a noticeable contribution to the pattern or evolution of Queensland's history, 'custom' being defined as:

custom *noun* 1. a habitual practice; the usual way of acting in given circumstances.
2. habits or usages collectively; convention...
5. Sociology a group pattern of habitual activity usually transmitted from one generation to another...¹⁷

Custom generally relates to social practice, such as ways of burying or honouring the dead, or memorialising significant events in the history of a community. To satisfy criterion (d), these customs should be evident in the fabric, which may include the place layout. Cemeteries illustrating particular burial practices, or memorials to the war dead or to heroes or events, can be important evidence of social customs.



For example, the Chinese Shrine in the **Cooktown Cemetery**, erected in 1887 by the Chinese community of Cooktown, is an intact and rare example of its type, important in illustrating a particular social custom of an immigrant group significant in Queensland's history.

¹⁷ Macquarie Dictionary 2003 (online edition).



The **Greenmount War Memorial** (c1921) is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a commemorative structure erected as an enduring record of a major historical event, which was a common social custom or practice in the aftermath of the Great War (1914-1918). As a 'digger' statue it is representative of the most popular form of war memorial in post-WWI Queensland.

- the impact of an ideology, value or philosophy on Queensland's history

Many places, particularly institutional places such as schools, churches, hospitals and gaols, demonstrate in their fabric the impact of an ideology, value or philosophy.



For example, the **Urangan Point State School** (Block D) was constructed in 1916 as a small rural open-air school, reflecting an early 20th century Department of Public Instruction emphasis on the benefits of fresh air to the health and well being of students. Between 1914 and 1922 the Queensland Department of Public Instruction constructed 138 open-air schools, in which canvas blinds were substituted for walls. Approximately 25 percent of these buildings remain in use in schools, although in most the canvas blinds have been replaced by timber boarding and windows. The Urangan Point school is one of the more intact examples of this type.



Another example is the former **Women's Prison** at Boggo Road Gaol, Dutton Park. Opened in 1903, it is a highly intact structure that demonstrates in its fabric the fashionable penological principles of its era, expressed in elements such as the radial plan, provision for surveillance and separate cells.

The place was erected as the first 'separate system' women's prison in Queensland, constructed in response to the findings of an 1887 parliamentary inquiry into prisons recommending a separate cell for each prisoner. The complex contained 84 cells in two three-storeyed cell blocks and a workshop block, arranged in a semicircle around a parade ground, with an encircling perimeter wall. Inside the main gates two auxiliary buildings, separated from the cell blocks by an iron fence, contained receiving rooms, kitchen, laundry, hospital and offices. In a diluted form, the design of the women's prison was based on ideas of prison planning and reform that were current in 19th century England and provides important evidence of evolving attitudes in Queensland prison policy.

- a process that has made a strong contribution to the pattern or evolution of Queensland's history

A process may be industrial, agricultural, extractive or some other type of activity and the principal characteristics of the process may include elements of the landscape, buildings, structures and associated furniture, fittings, machinery and other artefacts that survive at the place.



The **Elgin Vale Sawmill** is important in demonstrating the development and subsequent decline of steam driven sawmilling operations in the Wide-Bay Burnett region, an important region associated with Queensland's timber industry. Built in 1944 to replace an earlier mill established in 1927, it was thought to have been one of the state's largest sawmills by the late 1940s. The Elgin Vale sawmill is important in demonstrating the pattern of establishing softwood sawmills in close proximity to naturally occurring stands of hoop pine. In its retention of original fabric and layout, the Elgin Vale sawmill is exceptional for its ability to demonstrate the process of using steam technology to mill the natural resource of hoop pine, historically one of Queensland's principal building materials.

- a **land use that has made a strong contribution** to the pattern and evolution of Queensland's history and heritage

Farms, plantations and pastoral properties are obvious examples of land uses that have contributed significantly to the pattern and evolution of Queensland's history. Many other types of land use have been significant in the development of Queensland such as the establishment of public parks and gardens, cemeteries, racecourses, showgrounds and sports fields. Land subdivisions and the development of residential and industrial estates also are significant in Queensland's pattern of development.



The **Brisbane Exhibition Grounds** at Bowen Hills has been in use as Queensland's premier showgrounds since 1876. The place is important in illustrating the principal characteristics of its type (a large operating exhibition grounds in a capital city). These characteristics include the spatial arrangement of buildings, structures, streets and green spaces; the two show rings; the grandstands; interwar infrastructure such as toilet blocks, entrance gates, turnstiles, railway subway and perimeter walling; Sideshow Alley; the main show pavilions and buildings; the numerous cattle, horse, dairy and pig pavilions and stabling and marshalling areas; and the shade trees scattered throughout the grounds.

- a **function that has been an important part of** the pattern of Queensland's history

Places illustrating this significance indicator range from institutional, commercial, public and community places to homesteads, farmsteads and suburban residences.



An example of a community building demonstrating function is the **Yangan School of Arts Building** (1912), which for nearly a century has fulfilled an important cultural, educational and social role for the town and its district. It is a simple timber building, but its decorative gabled entry porch and verandah clad in filigree screen is a deliberate gesture to demonstrate the civic prominence of the building, and to formally address the town's main street. The rectangular plan demonstrates the principal characteristics of a school of arts building, being divided into reading room, library and committee room (now a kitchen).



Former **Radio Station 4BU** at Bundaberg, constructed in 1957, is important in illustrating the principal characteristics of a purpose-built, mid-20th century radio building, including recording booths with sound-deadening ceiling and wall treatments, the 'White Lotus Studio', and public spaces such as the entrance foyer and main staircase. The impressively modern design and detailing reinforced the association of radio broadcasting with modernity.



Nazareth House at Wynnum is a place which, in illustrating the principal characteristics of its type, is important in demonstrating a function that has been important in the pattern of Queensland's history. Completed in 1925 for the Poor Sisters of Nazareth in Queensland, the building remains highly intact and illustrative of its original function as convent, orphanage and aged people's home, with cells, dormitories, and a chapel incorporated within the building and set on a hilltop in extensive grounds.

- **variations within, or the evolution of, or the transition of,** the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places

Places demonstrating the stages of development of a class of cultural places, including experimentation that may or may not have influenced the evolution of the class of cultural places, can be important in illustrating the pattern and evolution of Queensland's history and cultural heritage.



For example, the former **Australian Joint Stock Bank** (1887-1888) at Townsville has a decorative front façade loggia (on both levels of the two-storeyed rendered brick building) to accommodate the tropical climate. Designed by former Colonial Architect FDG Stanley, the colonnaded front elevation was a new concept in Townsville architecture.

- **the work of a designer** who made an important contribution to Queensland's built environment. The body of work of an architect/builder/ engineer/artist or other designer may constitute a class of cultural places. If particular buildings and structures are important in illustrating the principal characteristics of a designer's work, then they may satisfy criterion (d)



Wairuna at Highgate Hill, a residence designed by influential Brisbane architect Robin S Dods and erected between 1896 and 1900, is a fine example of Dods' work, illustrating his adaptation of European Arts and Crafts design philosophy to the sub-tropical Brisbane climate.



Roy Rusden Ogg, principal architect and construction engineer for the Brisbane City Council Tramways Department from 1926 until the late 1930s, in conjunction with chief engineers Nelson and Arundell, designed at least 10 Brisbane tramway substations between 1926 and 1936, and the first two stages of the New Farm powerhouse (1927-1929 and 1934-1936). The **Paddington Tramway Substation**, constructed in 1929-1930, was the first of Ogg's substation designs to incorporate a parapet wall, flat roof and exterior render and is important in illustrating the quality and principal characteristics of Ogg's Tramways Department work.

- **the principal characteristics of a form** that has made an influential or noticeable contribution to the evolution of Queensland's built environment

form *noun* 1. definite shape; external shape or appearance considered apart from colour or material; configuration. 2. the shape of a thing or person.¹⁸

High-set houses, swimming pools and banks with attached residences, for example, each demonstrate a particular shape and arrangement of elements, or form, that constitutes a class of cultural places. High-set timber houses in particular have contributed significantly to the character of Queensland.



For example, **JP Bottomley's House** at Ipswich, designed in 1898 and constructed in 1916, is an excellent example of a substantial, decorative, high-set timber residence with wide verandahs, set within a well-maintained garden. The house now functions as the **Ipswich Club**.



Another example of a place important in demonstrating its class of cultural place in terms of form is the **Empire Hotel** (1888) in Fortitude Valley, Brisbane, which is an excellent example of a large ornate boom-era brick hotel, three storeys and L-shaped, with decorative verandahs to all three levels. This could be contrasted with the **Noccundra Hotel** (c1886), which is important in illustrating a different type of hotel form, being a single-storeyed sandstone building comprising three hipped-roof forms and encircling verandahs, with most rooms accessed directly from the street.



¹⁸ Macquarie Dictionary 2003 (online edition)

- **an architectural style** that has made an influential or noticeable contribution to the evolution of Queensland's built environment

Examples of classes of cultural places illustrating particular architectural styles include: late Victorian Italianate villas; public buildings of the 1920s and 1930s in functionalist, art moderne and stripped classical styles; Spanish mission houses of the interwar period; functionalist houses of the 1930s-1950s; and international modern buildings of the 1950s and 1960s.



Kenmore, situated on the Athelstane Range overlooking Rockhampton, was erected c1894 as a grand, two-storeyed brick residence for Rockhampton builder, businessman and politician John Ferguson. It is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a late 19th century opulent villa in the Italianate style, including the asymmetrical massing of the building's classical elements and the quality of the building's interior, including the timber joinery, plasterwork and marble flooring.



The **Goondiwindi Civic Centre**, constructed in 1937, exemplifies the transplantation to rural Queensland of streamlined architectural style popular in the United States and Europe in the 1930s. The building is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of this style, including the sleek exterior façades, the landmark clock tower designed to impress and the finely detailed auditorium with stunning lead lights and decorative mouldings.

- **a construction technique or particular use of materials** that has made a conspicuous or early contribution to the evolution of Queensland's built environment.

Examples of classes of cultural places demonstrating particular construction techniques include pisé¹⁹ and antbed²⁰ buildings, stone homesteads, dry-stone construction, timber slab buildings, single-skin timber construction, prefabricated buildings, reinforced concrete buildings and structures, brick-on-edge construction, and early cement/cinder block construction.



Bustard Head Lighthouse (1868) was the first lighthouse built by the Queensland colonial government. It remains highly intact and is important in illustrating a construction technique using bolted prefabricated segments of cast iron imported from England. It is one of only two prefabricated cast iron lighthouses erected in Queensland, the other being the Sandy Cape Lighthouse, constructed in 1870.



The **Kuranda Railway Station** in far North Queensland, erected 1913-1914, is an early example in Queensland of pre-cast concrete construction utilising a system of reinforced concrete planks slotted horizontally into a concrete frame supported on in-situ concrete dwarf walls. It is one of the earliest railway stations to be built in Australia using standard pre-cast concrete units and the oldest remaining example of its type in Queensland.



Torbreck Home Units in Highgate Hill, Brisbane, was erected in 1958-1960 in two sections: an eight-storey garden block to Chermiside Street and a fourteen-storey tower fronting Dornoch Terrace. The eight-storeyed garden block was constructed using the lift-slab technique: the roof and floors were prefabricated in concrete on the ground, then hoisted into position by jacks mounted on the vertical wall supports. This was the first use of this construction technique in Queensland.

¹⁹ Rammed earth

²⁰ Earth from termite mounds

Threshold indicators

Implied in the discussion of significance indicators is the notion of thresholds, or levels and degrees of significance. Threshold indicators are applied when assessing whether the architectural, typological or technological significance of a place is of local, state, national or world significance.

The state significance of a place that is important in illustrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places may be identified through the application of one or more threshold indicators, including the degree of intactness/integrity, earliness, rarity or uncommonness, sustained use, exceptionality or some other quality of the place.

Intactness/integrity

A place that satisfies criterion (d) should be able to demonstrate cultural heritage significance in its fabric and be representative of its type or class of cultural places. The degree of intactness of a place therefore is an important threshold indicator of this criterion. Usually, to be of state heritage significance, a high level of intactness must be demonstrated for a place to be important in illustrating the principal characteristics of its type.



For example, **Eton Vale Homestead Ruins** (c1850s) on the Darling Downs has historical significance and satisfies criterion (a). However, the place comprises ruins only and is no longer significant in illustrating the principal characteristics of a single-storeyed brick homestead. It does not satisfy criterion (d).



On the other hand, **Kilcoy Homestead** (c1857) in the upper Brisbane River Valley remains highly intact and in its form, materials, planning, construction techniques, decorative detailing, finishes and fittings, illustrates the principal characteristics of the same class of cultural heritage places and satisfies criterion (d).

However, setting such a high threshold may not be applicable in all situations, especially if the class of place is now rare or uncommon.



Consider the **Peel Island Lazaret** (1907) in Moreton Bay. While many of the structures evidence a significant degree of decay, the places retains a high degree of integrity in the use of materials and layout of elements, including the segregation of patients' huts into coloured and non-coloured and male and female, illustrating a hierarchy of social status, moral concerns of the period and the nature of the administrative control of the place.

Earliness

The earliness of a place may be an important threshold indicator when considering whether a place satisfies criterion (d). This may be particularly relevant if the class of cultural places is extensive—such as detached houses.



This threshold indicator was applied in the significance assessment of **Worker's Dwelling No. 1** (1910) at Nundah in Brisbane. This was the first house constructed under the provisions of the *Workers' Dwellings Act of 1909*, which made low-interest finance available to lower income earners to help them construct their own homes. It remains a substantially intact example of its type: a small, economically constructed, vernacular working-class cottage of the period (the front verandah has been enclosed at a later date). Hundreds of similar homes were constructed throughout Queensland as a result of the Workers' Dwellings Scheme and identifying which of these are significant requires the use of threshold indicators.

Rarity/uncommonness

Sometimes the rarity or uncommonness of a place can make it important in illustrating the principal characteristics of its class of cultural place, especially where the class was once common in Queensland.



Erected c1868 as a local initiative and managed by a voluntary committee, the **Springsure Hospital** (former) is one of only ten buildings known to survive of more than 90 public hospitals erected in Queensland in the 19th century. Within this group, the former Springsure Hospital complex is the only example of a small cottage type hospital that combined a small pavilion ward with other facilities in the one main building. It is also Queensland's oldest surviving hospital designed on the pavilion plan. While an extensive number of pavilion plan hospitals were constructed, few have survived development in the 20th and 21st centuries.

Alternatively, the rarity or uncommonness may derive from the fact that the class of cultural heritage places was always uncommon.



Consider the **King's Beach Bathing Pavilion** (1937) at Caloundra, one of a small group of 1930s seaside structures combining public changing/dressing rooms and toilet facilities, which demonstrate a particular form, stylistic idiom and function that has always been uncommon. Designed in the Spanish mission style of architecture popular in the interwar period and often associated with places of recreation, it was one of a small number of bathing pavilions erected at Queensland's interwar coastal resorts. Other surviving pavilions are found at Redcliffe and the Gold Coast.

Exceptionality

A place that is exceptional in illustrating the particular characteristics of its class of cultural places meets the threshold for state heritage significance in terms of criterion (d). This exceptionality may take the form of:

- the outstanding quality of the original design or workmanship or materials or construction technique
- an outstanding degree of present intactness and/or integrity
- sustained use of the place for its original purpose
- some other characteristic of the place.

The continued use of a place for the function or activity for which it was established can be a useful indicator of exceptionality, particularly where the class of cultural places is extensive. Sustaining the original use of a place is a measure of its integrity that goes beyond fabric. For example, a place such as a school, church or courthouse that sustains its original use, demonstrates better its intended function than a similar place that has been converted into another use, such as offices or a residence. However, demonstrating exceptionality, including sustained use, should not be considered a prerequisite for satisfying criterion (d).



Mellor's Drapery and Haberdashery (1921) at Gayndah survives remarkably intact and is an exceptional example of a medium-sized provincial store, outstanding in terms of the intactness of the fabric and its sustained use. The preservation of the physical fabric – the mass concrete construction, characteristic shop front, elegant interior with original fittings such as shelves, display cabinets and counters housing a traditional range of merchandise organised into departments, flying fox cash dispenser and skylight – is exceptional. Its sustained original function is enhanced by a comparatively unchanged style of management and service.

Associated vocabulary

- fine illustration of
- good/excellent/fine example of
- important in illustrating the principal characteristics of its type/class of cultural place
- period of significance

Defining criterion (e)

A place satisfies criterion (e) if it is **important because of its aesthetic significance**.

The following definition of aesthetic significance is provided in the Schedule accompanying the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*:

aesthetic significance, of a place or artefact, includes its visual merit or interest.



Thursday Island Cemetery (established c1887), a place of strong aesthetic appeal.

To assist in assessing cultural heritage significance under the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, criterion (e) is interpreted as follows:

A place is important because of its aesthetic significance if that place exhibits sensual qualities that can be judged against various ideals including beauty, picturesqueness, evocativeness, expressiveness, landmark presence, streetscape contribution, symbolism or some other quality of nature or human endeavour, to be of significance.

Criterion (e) is most closely associated with aesthetic or architectural significance. Refer also to the discussions of aesthetic and architectural significance in Part B of this guide.

Satisfying criterion (e)

Determining whether a place satisfies criterion (e) is the process of identifying the significant aesthetic attributes of a place and determining the importance of these. This is achieved by applying significance and threshold indicators.

The following lists of significance and state threshold indicators for criterion (e) are neither exhaustive nor exclusive.

Significance indicators

To evaluate whether a place has aesthetic significance the application of one or more of the following indicators is recommended. A place may be significant if it has:

- **beautiful attributes**

These might emanate from the formal qualities of closure, cohesion, legibility, completion, symmetry, or a degree of unity of scale, form, materials, texture and relationships between components, or from the juxtaposition of components.



For example the former **Rockhampton Customs House** (1899) displays formal qualities of beauty, being a well composed, substantial sandstone building with a semi-circular projecting porch and classical detailing.

- **natural beauty or other natural aesthetic quality**

A place that can be demonstrated to have been valued for its natural beauty or other natural aesthetic quality by a community over a period of time, may be of aesthetic significance.



For example, **Binna Burra Cultural Landscape** is part of the world heritage listed Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves of Australia and contains the internationally famous Binna Burra Mountain Lodge (established 1933), which takes advantage of spectacular panoramic views of the surrounding countryside. Aesthetic responses to this place capture its distinctive physical features and natural aesthetic values. Artistic works created in response to this aesthetic beauty over at least six decades have included paintings, watercolours, orchestral work, poetry, photography and descriptive writing, evoking feelings of being deep within the rainforest amidst waterfalls, or looking out from mountain to mountain.

- **picturesque attributes**

Picturesque attributes emanate from experiential contact with a place, unfold from a number of viewpoints and rely on the composition, silhouette or texture to provoke a strong emotional response. Having picturesque qualities implies that a place holds a sense of mystery, intrigue or complexity.



The garden at **El Arish**, Stanthorpe (c1920) has picturesque qualities, being designed to be appreciated from a multiplicity of positions as the viewer moves through the various and ever-changing compartments of the garden, including formal plantings, themed flowering displays and rustic stroll pathways.



Gothic revival style, used increasingly from the 1850s in ecclesiastical architecture, often displays picturesque qualities. The ecclesiastical precinct of **St John's Cathedral** (established early 1900s), Brisbane, is a good example of a picturesque place.



Buildings designed within the popular arts and crafts idiom of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, such as the **Maryborough Customs House and Residence** (1899), manifest the complexity of composition and texture associated with the picturesque.

Homesteads that have developed over a long period, are often described as illustrating a picturesque system of values, largely because of the patina of age and *ad hoc* composition of elements, including materials and forms.



The Archer family established **Gracemere Homestead** on the outskirts of Rockhampton in the 1850s. The station buildings, in particular the house and its garden, occupy a picturesque setting on a promontory on the eastern shore of a large perennial lagoon. The beauty and interest of the site has been enhanced over 150 years of working life and is of immense aesthetic significance. The house and garden display this quality in particular because of the high degree of design and workmanship with which they were conceived and constructed.

- **evocative qualities**

Evocative qualities are those that inspire an emotional response such as awe, wonder, astonishment, reverence, pleasure, tranquillity, peacefulness, seclusion or remoteness, or a particular type of recognised emotive aesthetic response such as the 'romance of ruins'. It is well accepted that some places simply by virtue of their age have aesthetic value, generated in manifestations of age.



Churches are often deliberately designed to evoke feelings of awe and reverence. For example **St Brigid's Church** (1912-1924), Red Hill, is an imposing building sited prominently on a hill top position dominating vistas to the west of Brisbane city.

Often access to a place will heighten evocativeness, especially if seclusion and remoteness are evoked through a long or arduous journey.



An example of this is **Booby Island Lightstation** (1890), off the tip of Cape York in the Torres Strait. Visible from sea and air approaches, the lightstation is significant as a well-known landmark and has aesthetic value engendered by the dramatic visual statement in the natural landscape made by the white tower, capped by a bright red dome and its evocative attributes of isolation and remoteness.



Mining sites often possess evocative qualities contributing to aesthetic significance. Consider the **Aspasia Mine and Battery** (established 1916) west of Georgetown on the former Etheridge Gold and Mineral Field. The place possesses evocative qualities generated by the strong visual impact inherent in the juxtaposition of remnant mine objects, machinery and workings within an arid, isolated natural environment.

The sound, smell and feel of a place may also contribute to its evocativeness.

- **expressive attributes**

These include symbolism, metaphor or associations that reinforce the character of the place and are often associated with particular styles and classes of cultural places.

In Queensland's history there has been fairly wide acceptance that particular styles of architecture suggest or elevate the character of buildings. Examples of this are the use of gothic style for churches and schools, classical or renaissance styles for banks and insurance offices and government buildings; and Romanesque style for gaols. These styles evoke particular aesthetic responses. Places that demonstrate a high degree of expertise in generating this aesthetic response are likely to possess aesthetic significance.



For example the former **Queensland National Bank** (1923) at Mackay is designed in a classical style often associated with banks and insurance offices. The sense of balance in the stylistic qualities of this building excites a strong aesthetic response and reinforces the concept of financial stability that financial institutions and other commercial enterprises of this era sought to convey in their buildings. The Queensland National Bank at Mackay is important in illustrating this aesthetic use and response.



Similarly, many of Queensland's most substantial religious buildings, such as **St Joseph's Cathedral** (1893-1899) in Rockhampton, employed gothic architecture to emphasise the elevation of mind and spirit and the creation of a feeling (aesthetic response) of awe.



- **landmark quality**

This refers to the presence of a place in a vista or townscape inspiring an emotional response, usually created by the combination of particular evocative qualities with recognition. The juxtaposition of various aesthetic codes may also contribute to the distinctiveness or landmark quality of the place.



For example, **Castle Hill** at Townsville, is a landmark in the townscape, visible from most surrounding areas including from at sea. This natural landform looms above the sprawling city, a juxtaposition of aesthetic codes inspiring a sense of awe combined with recognition, experienced by residents and visitors alike.



The **Gympie Court House** (1900-1902), designed by architect John S Murdoch, is a significant landmark in the town of Gympie. Situated on one of the hills of Gympie, the clock tower in particular forms a dominant and well known landmark, designed to impress and to reinforce the notion that the establishment of law and order was the hallmark of a civilised society. The place is of considerable aesthetic significance due to its landmark qualities and for its high quality of design and workmanship.

- **streetscape contribution**

Places that contribute to a streetscape can have strong aesthetic significance. They do this by contributing an important component to the streetscape through consistency of form, scale and materials. They may contribute to a hierarchy of structures or as a response to topography. They may contribute to the range of uses; range of eras, forms and styles; or range of socio-economic factors shown in the streetscape.

The Macquarie Dictionary 2003 defined 'streetscape' as:

streetscape *Noun* 1. an image of a street, as in a painting, photograph, camera shot, etc. 2. an environment of streets: the urban streetscape. [STREET + SCAPE]



The former **Australian Joint Stock Bank/Gympie Stock Exchange Offices and Club** (former) in Gympie has aesthetic significance for its streetscape value through its form, scale and design. These qualities complement other surviving 19th century buildings in the street. The important and substantially intact gold-era precinct, of which this building is a valuable part, comprises a harmonious streetscape of late Victorian commercial buildings dating from the 1880s and 1890s.

- **symbolic meaning.**

Places having a strong symbolic meaning usually inspire a particular emotive response. War memorials are obvious examples of places that have a symbolic quality, representing great human sacrifice, and inspire emotive responses such as awe or reverence.



The **Weeping Mother's Memorial** at Gatton, unveiled on 25 April 1922, was erected by public subscription to honour local men who had made the supreme sacrifice during the Great War (1914-1918). The memorial survives as evidence of an era of widespread Australian patriotism and nationalism and the impact of a major historical event. It has aesthetic value and remains the focal point for annual remembrance ceremonies.

Having symbolic quality may not mean the same as being 'a symbol of'. The Story Bridge in Brisbane, for example, is a well-known symbol of that city, which is an expression of its historical and social significance rather than its aesthetic significance.

This distinction may be generated by the intention behind the place. For example, war memorials are intended to be symbolic and churches make use of stained glassed windows, spires and altars as symbolic of religious ideology or faith.



Altar and sanctuary window in **St Patrick's Church**, Fortitude Valley (Brisbane).

Threshold indicators

Implied in the discussion of significance indicators is the notion of thresholds, or levels and degrees of significance. Threshold indicators are applied when determining whether the aesthetic significance of a place is of local, state, national or world significance.

The state significance of a place of aesthetic significance may be identified through the application of one or more threshold indicators, including the degree of intactness, integrity, or deterioration of the place, or by its setting and location context, or by demonstrated representation, or by some other quality of the place.

Intactness

One of the issues particularly affecting the assessment of aesthetic significance will be the degree to which the place is intact, bearing in mind that intrusions to the place (i.e. additions and alterations) may be of aesthetic interest themselves. Also the degree to which intrusions are temporary may have a bearing on their impact on aesthetic significance.

Generally, places that have aesthetic significance because they are beautiful would need to exhibit a high degree of intactness. The qualities that contribute to that beauty, such as cohesion, legibility, completion and the degree of unity of scale, form, materials, texture and relationships between components, should be clearly evident in the fabric of the place.



For example, the former **Queensland National Bank (QNB) Building** (1891) at Cooktown, a substantial, two-storeyed, rendered brick building, is one of the most intact of the remaining grand QNB offices. It has aesthetic significance engendered by the beauty of its highly intact exterior classical detailing and fine interior decorative elements, including the original carved timber counters and screens.

Integrity

Cultural landscapes and places of natural aesthetic beauty generally require a high degree of integrity to satisfy criterion (e).



The **Glasshouse Mountains** on the Sunshine Coast exhibit a natural aesthetic beauty and landmark quality historically valued by the community. Their integrity remains high in terms of form, indigenous vegetation and lack of built intrusions. Had the aesthetic values of the place been severely compromised, the loss of integrity would have prohibited the place from satisfying criterion (e).

Degree of deterioration

In places that exhibit strong picturesque or evocative qualities, the level of deterioration or ruin may determine the level of aesthetic significance. Places that are little more than archaeological deposits no longer possess sufficient 'romance of the ruinous' to satisfy criterion (e), but places in a ruinous condition have the ability to reveal some characteristics of their former structure and may engender an emotive response that does satisfy criterion (e).



The **Old Dagworth Homestead Site** (c1870s), near Kynuna, comprises little more than a bottle dump, grave site, and rubble scatter in the middle of a stock route. The site is not 'picturesque' and no longer evokes a strong emotive response. The deterioration and removal of fabric is too great for the place to retain any aesthetic value or to provoke a strongly emotive aesthetic response.



Conversely, the remains of the **World War II Fortifications** on Bribie Island retain sufficient fabric to evoke a strong emotional aesthetic response. The remains are scattered over a wide and isolated area, exhibiting a range of aesthetic qualities including a 'sense of place' and 'sense of discovery' enhanced by the isolation, landscape, the form, scale and materials of the fabric and the siting and landmark quality of a number of the elements.

Setting and location context

Often we include views both in and out of a place as part of its cultural heritage significance, particularly its aesthetic significance. Although not part of the fabric of the immediate place, the context of the location or the juxtaposition of natural and built elements may determine the degree of aesthetic significance.



For example, at **Kenilworth Homestead** (c1865) on the Sunshine Coast hinterland, much of the aesthetic value of the homestead is derived from the picturesqueness of its setting. Without the setting provided by the garden, adjacent undulating green hills and partially concealed river views, the homestead's picturesqueness would be diminished.



Grassy Hill Lighthouse (1886), Cooktown, is an example of the views to and from a place contributing significantly to its aesthetic significance. The lighthouse sits high on a hill overlooking the Great Barrier Reef. Although modest in scale, the structure is a landmark, visible from air and sea. The setting evokes a strong sense of isolation, contributing to the overall aesthetic appeal of the place. In addition, the stunningly beautiful views from the lighthouse have been appreciated by visitors since its construction.



Demonstrated representation

Places, which can be demonstrated through representations in art, literature, or photography or by inclusion in tour guides and brochures or by some other means, to be highly valued for their aesthetic quality, are likely to satisfy criterion (e).



Consider the parkland known as **Picnic Point**, on the escarpment at Toowoomba. The exceptional and expansive views available from Picnic Point encompass a 180-degree view from north to south along the escarpment and foothills of the Great Dividing Range, including views to the world heritage area of The Scenic Rim to the south and east. The aesthetic significance of this outlook has been attested to over time as a tourist destination, and exemplified in recognised literary and artistic accolades and in vigorous expressions of public sentiment.

Associated vocabulary

- abstract qualities
- architectural qualities
- artistic qualities
- chaos
- cognitive qualities (sense of place or time)
- complexity
- compositional qualities
- context
- contrast
- distinctive aesthetic qualities (size, setting, form, composition or condition)
- dramatic effect
- hierarchy
- landmark qualities
- order
- particularly vivid, distinguished, uncommon or rare features or combinations of features
- period of significance
- position/distance
- relationship between the parts, including the setting, reinforce the beauty of the entire thing
- scenic qualities
- seclusion, remoteness
- simplicity
- streetscape contribution
- surprise
- visual merit or interest

Defining criterion (f)

A place satisfies criterion (f) if it is **important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.**

No further definition or interpretation of this criterion is made in the provisions of the Act, or in the Schedule or Regulation accompanying the Act.

To assist in assessing cultural heritage significance under the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, criterion (f) is interpreted as follows:

A place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period if that place illustrates artistic or technical excellence, innovation, accomplishment, extension or creative adaptation in a variety of fields of human endeavour including but not exclusive to art, engineering, architecture, industrial or scientific design, landscape design, construction, manufacture, and craftsmanship or some other technical field.

Criterion (f) is concerned with places that illustrate aspects of human endeavour that are seminal, 'firsts', innovations, breakthroughs, advances, original or inventive. These achievements must be demonstrated in the fabric of the place. However such achievements can only be judged by comparison with contemporary and subsequent developments in the same fields. The comparisons can be made using either physical or documentary evidence.



Goldicott (1885) at Toowong, for example, was the first poured concrete house in Brisbane and likely in Queensland. Its construction was innovative and remarkable for its time. This was well documented in the contemporary local press.

Criterion (f) is concerned with places that illuminate a specific point of human endeavour and consequently will be few in number and exclusive.

To satisfy criterion (f) a place must meet two tests: it must be important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement. This 'importance' should be interpreted in the broad sense of making a notable contribution to our understanding of the particular achievement at a specific period. The *Macquarie Dictionary 2003* (online edition) defines important as:

important adjective 1. of much significance or consequence: an important event. 2. Of more than ordinary title to consideration or notice: an important example. 3. prominent: an important part. 4. of considerable influence or authority, as a person, position, etc. 5. of social consequence or distinction, as a person, family, etc.

To be able to demonstrate a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period, the place must exhibit creative and technical qualities that are excellent, outstanding, superior, important or of a high standard or measure.

Criterion (f) requires proof (strong evidence) of a high degree of creative or technical achievement and should be used sparingly. Claims that a place satisfies this criterion should be supported by documentary evidence and/or comparative study. It should not be used without documentary evidence from the period when the place was created, from a contextual study or from expert knowledge. If a place receives high praise from its contemporaries, such as coverage in a professional journal, this would be proof of its merit.

Criterion (f) is most closely associated with aesthetic, architectural and other significance such as technological.

Refer also to the discussions of aesthetic, architectural and other significance in Part B of this guide.

Satisfying criterion (f)

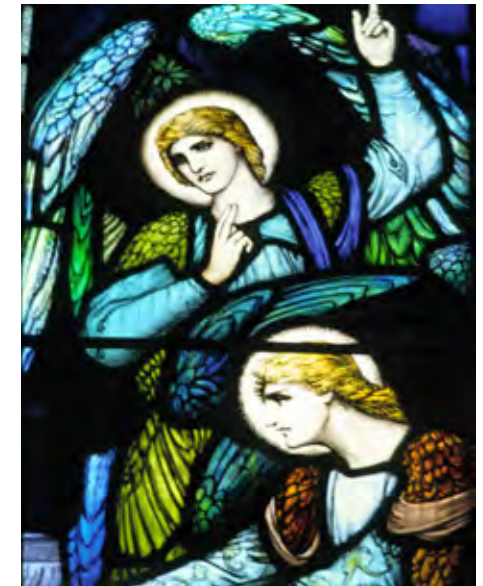
Determining whether a place satisfies criterion (f) is the process of identifying the artistic merit or excellence, technical value or excellence, conceptual breakthrough or innovation of a place and how this place makes a notable contribution to fields of human endeavour such as art, engineering, architecture, industrial design, scientific design, landscape design, construction, manufacture and craftsmanship. This is achieved by applying significance and threshold indicators.

The following lists of significance and state threshold indicators for criterion (f) are neither exhaustive nor exclusive.

Significance indicators

To evaluate whether a place *has aesthetic, architectural or technological significance* the application of one or more of the following indicators is recommended. A place may be significant if it:

- displays artistic value



For example, many of the stained glass windows in **St Mark's Church** (1868, 1874, 1938-1939) at Warwick are of considerable artistic value. They are very finely worked depictions of biblical stories, which make a strong contribution to the significance of the place. They are valued in their own right for their creative artistic achievement.

- displays architectural excellence



St Andrew's Church (1961) at Innisfail is an outstandingly innovative building and a highly intact example of the work of creative far North Queensland architect Eddie H Oribin. It is an outstanding and distinctive example of the use of local timbers and craftsmanship in a design reflecting the world-wide influence of the work of American architect Frank Lloyd Wright's ideas on organic architecture.

- is innovative or develops new technology



The **William Jolly Bridge** (1928-1932), Brisbane, demonstrates a high degree of technical achievement in its design, its use of Gunite (sprayed dry-mix concrete) and in the development of the sand-island method of construction for the river piers, invented by Manuel Hornibrook (1893-1970). An artificial island was constructed by placing sand within a closed ring of sheet piles driven into the bed of the river. Two islands were constructed for each pier (one for each of the cylindrical caissons) with the caissons being 28ft (8.5m) in diameter at the base. The pier on the sloping mud bank also used this method with rectangular caissons. Hornibrook is quoted as stating...*as far as I am concerned the idea is an original one...*

- represents a breakthrough in design or construction technique



In the 1860s architect Richard George Suter developed and popularised in Queensland a system of single-skin, external-framed timber construction – an ingenious modification of traditional English half-timbered construction. This system of construction enabled rapid, less costly but still decorative construction in a frontier economy. **St Augustine's Church** (1871) at Leyburn is one of the few surviving examples of Suter's work, but the legacy of this innovative construction technique is found throughout Queensland.

- is a particularly appropriate solution to a technical problem that extends the limits of existing technology



The **WWII Igloo Complex** (1943-1944) at Archerfield comprises a highly intact group of timber truss igloos, important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of this type of structure. They illustrate a significant advancement in timber technology and construction achieved during WWII that enabled long-span lightweight structures using hand-nailed timber in small sectional chord sizes to be erected quickly and at low cost. The Archerfield igloos still rank among the longest clear span buildings in Australia.



- adapts technology in a creative manner.



Brisbane City Council's **Wickham Terrace Carpark** (1959-1960), for example, displays a high level of architectural excellence combined with a creative use of technology. Designed by the City Architect, James Birrell, the structure is an important example of late 1950s interpretation of functionalist style in Queensland and through its dramatic sculptural forms and textured surfaces, the aesthetic and creative possibilities of off-form concrete construction were introduced to Brisbane. The main structure, which has gently sloping floors, is a ramp that facilitates movement by cars upwards through the building. Dominating the eastern end of the building is a dramatic semicircular ramp used by cars exiting the building. The combination of sloping and circular ramps in a parking station was innovative for its time.

Threshold indicators

Implied in the discussion of significance indicators is the notion of thresholds, or levels and degrees of significance. Threshold indicators are applied when determining whether the creative or technological significance of a place is of local, state, national or world significance.

The state significance of a place that demonstrates a high degree of creative or technical achievement may be identified through the application of one or more threshold indicators, including its intactness, integrity, whether it has received peer recognition or award or some other quality of the place.

Intactness/integrity

Criterion (f) is concerned with demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement of a particular period, in the fabric of the place. Usually, the greater the level of intactness the greater the integrity and the higher the degree to which the place illustrates creative or technical achievement.



Centenary Pool (1959) at Spring Hill in Brisbane was constructed as Brisbane City Council's principal contribution to the 1959 celebrations marking the centenaries of both Brisbane and Queensland. Designed by Brisbane City Architect James Birrell, the pool complex is sophisticated in its design conception, and inventive in its sculptural and decorative detailing. Despite recent additions to the site, the place maintains a high degree of both intactness and integrity and remains important in demonstrating the details, materials, and construction methods of a sculptural variant of post-WWII international modern style.

Peer recognition/award

A strong indication that a place meets the state threshold for satisfying criterion (f) is if it received peer recognition for its innovative or creative qualities – perhaps awarded in building or design or acknowledged in journals and magazines as a prototype or influential model.



The **Masel Residence** (1937-1938), Stanthorpe, is a substantial two-storeyed brick residence and consulting rooms, erected to a design by influential Queensland architect Charles Fulton. The building was strongly influenced by European modernist architecture. One of the first examples of this style of architecture in Queensland, it was the joint winner of Queensland's inaugural awards for meritorious architecture in 1938.

Associated vocabulary

- awarded
- acknowledged by
- breakthrough
- demonstrates a high degree of creative or technical achievement
- first
- innovation/innovative
- inventive
- original
- period of significance
- represents an advancement
- seminal

Defining criterion (g)

A place satisfies criterion (g) if it **has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.**

No further definition or interpretation of this criterion is made in the provisions of the Act, or in the Schedule or Regulation accompanying the Act.

To assist in assessing cultural heritage significance under the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, criterion (g) is interpreted as follows:

A place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons if that place has a perceived meaning or symbolic, spiritual or moral value that is important to a particular community or cultural group and which generates a strong sense of attachment.

Criterion (g) deals with places that are in the public domain and for which the community exhibits strong or special feelings or attachment. They can be places that are in public ownership (such as halls and schools), or places in private ownership that the community has been encouraged to identify with and to use, such as department stores and picture theatres. They can be places where people gather for spiritual reasons (such as churches) or places of recreation and resort (such as sports fields and swimming pools). They can be places associated with community commemoration, such as war memorials, or a physical landmark.

To fulfil criterion (g) under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* a place must have a strong or special attachment for a particular community or cultural group. This attachment is usually enduring and contains a deeply felt sense of ownership.

The Macquarie Dictionary 2003 (online edition) defines particular and community as:

particular *adjective* 1. relating to some one person, thing, group, class, occasion, etc., rather than to others or all; special, not general: one's particular interests. 2. Being a definite one, individual, or single, or considered separately: each particular item. 3. distinguished or different from others or from the ordinary; noteworthy; marked; unusual.

community *noun* (plural communities)
1. A social group of any size whose members reside in a specific locality, share government, and have a cultural and historical heritage.²¹

'Community' should be defined in the broadest possible sense, as a group of persons who share a common interest. The interest may be self-defined, but the community and its interest should be able to be recognised by the broader community of Queenslanders.²²

The 'Queensland community' includes many communities, often overlapping in terms of interests and loyalties, but sometimes at odds. The consequences of this may be that not all the 'community' may feel the same attachment to a place. This does not diminish the social value of a place if the place has a strong or special association for a readily defined group within that community.

Criterion (g) is most closely associated with social significance. Refer to the discussion of social significance in Part of Brisbane of this guide.

Satisfying criterion (g)

Determining whether a place satisfies criterion (g) is the process of identifying the strong or special association that a particular community or cultural group has with a place for cultural or spiritual reasons and assessing the significance of that attachment. This is achieved by applying significance and threshold indicators.

The following lists of significance and state threshold indicators for criterion (g) are neither exhaustive nor exclusive.

²¹ Macquarie Dictionary 2003 (online edition)

²² Johnston 1992: 19-20

Significance indicators

A strong or special association should be measurable by various means including long-term use, celebratory use, commemorative use, spiritual use, symbolic use and community action. This attachment can be dynamic with communities rediscovering attachments held by community groups in the past.

To evaluate whether a place is of social significance the application of one or more of the following indicators is recommended.²³ A place may be significant if it is:

- **important to the community as a landmark, marker or signature**

Places that are a landmark, marker or signature in a locality can have strong social significance. Landmarks may be natural features such as rocky outcrops or distinctive trees, or elements of the built environment such as buildings, structures and landscaping.



The **Story Bridge** (1935-1940) in Brisbane is important for its landmark quality and aesthetic contribution to the Brisbane townscape and has social value to the Queensland community as a symbol of Brisbane.

²³ Drawn largely from Australian Heritage Commission Criteria for the Register of the National Estate Application Guidelines January 1990 and Johnston 1992



Customs Houses often have landmark presence in a townscape, especially from the waterfront. For example, the former **Townsville Customs House** (1901-1902) has strong landmark qualities. Prominently situated at the corner of The Strand and Wickham Street, the building with its distinctive entrance portico and domed roof makes an outstanding contribution to an historic and aesthetic streetscape that includes Anzac Park, the former Queen's Hotel, the State Government Offices, Tattersall's Hotel and the former Bank of New South Wales.

- **a place that offers a valued customary experience**

A community or cultural group may form a strong attachment to a place that is readily accessible and regularly used and that provides a particular and valued experience of place that contributes to the community or group's sense of identity. This attachment is stronger if access to and use of the place is sustained and popular. Public places such as main streets, work places, schools, halls, showgrounds and recreational venues may generate fond feelings for the experiences they provide or have provided in the past.



The **North Ipswich Railway Workshops**, established in 1864, have a strong association for the people of Ipswich with the development of their community. For most of its 130 years, the North Ipswich Railway Workshops employed more than 1500 people at any one time, with a maximum of more than 3000 just after WWII. As one of the largest places of employment in Ipswich the workshops had a continuing and major impact on the lifestyles of thousands of families who resided in the city. As a result of its inner city location the daily routine of workshops life was noticeable to people in other walks of life. Ipswich people took pride in the achievements of the workshops, as evidenced by numerous newspaper articles and features in commemorative magazines over a very long period of time. In particular the workshops have a strong association for former employees. The workshops also created a community within itself, together with its own workplace culture. Workmen took pride in their workplace and created their own gardens and outdoor lunch areas, personalising their industrial environment.

Alternatively, places in private ownership, such as department stores and picture theatres with which the public is encouraged to identify and to use as part of community identity, can be places of strong social attachment for the customary experience of place they generate.



The **Queen's Theatre** (1939) at Wallumbilla was established during a period when picture theatres enjoyed widespread popularity in Australia, especially in rural areas. The place has important associations for the town and the surrounding area, as a venue for social interaction and popular entertainment and as a focus for memories of the experience of 'going to the pictures'.

- **a popular meeting or gathering place**

The wide range of types of places that might be valued by a community as popular meeting and gathering places range from hotels to community halls to shady trees.



Hotel Corones (1924-1929) at Charleville, for example, has become a byword for hospitality in western Queensland and as such possesses strong social significance.



Through much of the first half of the 20th century the **Big Fig at Miriam Vale** near the railway station was a popular meeting place for farmers. While waiting for the cream cans to be loaded on the train to the Port Curtis Co-operative Dairy Association Ltd factory in Gladstone, farmers gathered beneath the Big Fig and discussed the latest news and farm concerns of the day. A Gladstone vet turned up one day a week to conduct consultations beneath the Big Fig. The district community has a strong attachment to the place as a gathering place for several generations.

- **associated with events having a profound effect on a particular community or cultural group**

War memorials are clear examples of this significance indicator. Places associated with natural disasters or tragedies may also be places of social significance. Frontier conflict sites may be places of social significance.



The **Quetta Memorial Church** on Thursday Island also exemplifies this significance indicator. The church was constructed in 1893 (with additions in the early 1900s and 1960s), as a memorial to the lives lost and saved in the wreck of the Quetta in the Torres Strait on the night of 28 February 1890. One hundred and thirty-three lives were lost, and it remains one of Queensland's and Australia's worst maritime disasters. The ship was en route to Britain, and carried nearly 300 passengers, many of them from prominent Queensland families. Most of the Europeans on board were drowned, and the loss was felt deeply throughout colonial Queensland.

- **a place of ritual or ceremony**

Many communities, groups, organizations and institutions value places they identify with ritual or ceremony. These include religious places, masonic temples and lodge halls, that are associated with formal religious and spiritual ceremony or ritual. Places such as community and town halls where rites of passage – such as marriages, births, anniversaries and deaths – are celebrated or commemorated might also be included. The place does not have to be associated with formal social ceremony or ritual.



The **St Georges' Masonic Centre** (1887) at Warwick has been in continuous use as a masonic centre since its construction and the configuration of furniture and fittings in the upper hall has a strong association with masonic ceremonies and the masonic community.

Sometimes the attachment to a place of ritual or ceremony is not limited to the group that most uses the place. Some places associated with ritual or ceremony, such as memorials, have acquired a wider community attachment because they are a visible and sometimes landmark presence in the local landscape.



For example, the **Temple of Peace** (1924) in Toowong Cemetery in Brisbane is a private memorial erected by Richard Ramo. The temple was more than just a personal memorial; it was an expression of revulsion of war, containing many pacifist and anti-war inscriptions. Several thousand people, including many socialists and pacifists, attended the dedication ceremony, held on 6 December 1924. The memorial has become a public expression of private grief and exhortation to peace, and a powerful evocation of the impact of war on the Queensland community.

- **symbolically representing the past in the present**

Places that take on a symbolic representation of the past for a present community or cultural group may be in either private or public ownership. They should symbolise some aspect of the past that a community or cultural group feels contributes to its present identity.



Deebing Creek Mission Site south of Ipswich has a strong association with the Indigenous community as evidence of the impact of a major historical event. Now an archaeological site, the place is of great social significance to the traditional Aboriginal people of that area and to historical people descended from the families who were sent to live at the mission from 1892-1915.

- **a place of essential community function leading to special attachment.**

Government buildings, hospitals and cemeteries are examples of places that provide essential community functions. Through sustained use and accessibility a particular community or cultural group may form a strong or special attachment to such a place.



School buildings in particular generate strong social significance. Consider the **Maryborough Central State School**, which comprises a group of brick and timber buildings erected between 1875-1876 and 1923-1924. The 1881-1882 infants' school is a particularly fine example of timber school design of this period in Queensland. From its lengthy association with Maryborough and its prominent position on one of the major arterial roads in that city, the Central State School has acquired social and landmark status in the community.

'Hidden' public places such as gaols and psychiatric institutions also generate their own culture and community attachments.



For example, the **Wolston Park Hospital Complex**, (established 1865), at Wacol was the longest-operating mental health facility in Queensland. A distinct culture developed around the institution. The place has a strong and special association for the Queensland mental health community including past staff, patients, families, friends and advocates. The complex also has social significance for the Queensland community in general, being synonymous with the treatment of mental illness in the state.

Threshold indicators

Implied in the discussion of significance indicators is the notion of thresholds, or levels and degrees of significance. Threshold indicators are applied when determining whether the social significance of a place is of local, state, national or world significance.

The state significance of a place that has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons may be identified through the application of one or more threshold indicators, including the length of association for a community, the degree or extent of the association or attachment, a significant former association for a community or some other quality of the place.

Length of association

Some places acquire instant and widespread social significance (such as the Australian Stockman's Hall of Fame in Longreach, opened in 1988), but often the enduring nature of a community association with or attachment to a place is an important threshold indicator.



For example, the former **Rockhampton School of Arts** (1894) is important for its contribution to the cultural and social development of Rockhampton. The building replaced an earlier school of arts erected on the site in 1865. For the community of Rockhampton and district the place has a strong and special association with educational, cultural and social activities since the mid-19th century. The 1894 building is an important component of the Rockhampton civic centre and symbolises the community's former grand vision of Rockhampton as a future northern capital.

Demonstrated extent and degree of community association

Places that can demonstrate a strong sense of community association and attachment are likely to satisfy criterion (g), particularly if the extent of the association is more than local. For example, neighbours petitioning against the removal of a character house from their street would not constitute sufficient demonstration of community attachment for state-level heritage significance. Wider community demonstration, however, may be a strong indication. This might take the form of petitions, identification in tourist information, representation in the arts or support from or ownership by historical and heritage groups (such as the National Trust of Queensland). The extent and level of commitment of the community attachment together demonstrate a strong or special association.



Bellevue Hotel c1900 Collection: John Oxley Library, State Library of Queensland 79173

Widespread community support for retention of the **Bellevue Hotel** in Brisbane in the late 1970s illustrates the 'extent and degree' threshold indicator. Public petitions and a protest rally against planned demolition, vigil watches, support from the National Trust of Queensland and extensive media coverage, were all clear indicators of widespread community attachment with the place. The 'midnight demolition' of the Bellevue Hotel lives long in the memory of the Queensland community and contributed significantly to the introduction of historical heritage legislation in Queensland in the early 1990s.

Significant former association

Some places may meet the threshold for state-level significance under criterion (g) if there is a former strong community association with the place, even if this is no longer sustained. Community buildings that have acquired a private function are often good examples of this.



For example the former **Foresters' Hall** at Paddington in Brisbane, erected in 1888 as the headquarters for the Court Foresters' Hope of the Ancient Order of Foresters' Friendly Society, had continuous use as a friendly society meeting place until 1996. It provided a range of social services for over 100 years and has social value for what the place meant to past generations.

Associated vocabulary

- demonstrated attachment
- period of significance
- strong and special association for/with
- widespread community support/association with

Defining criterion (h)

A place satisfies criterion (h) if it **has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland's history.**

No further definition or interpretation of this criterion is made in the provisions of the Act, or in the Schedule or Regulation accompanying the Act.



Fairymead House (1890), Bundaberg, significant for its association with the Young family of Fairymead Sugar Plantation, who numbered amongst Queensland's most successful sugar growers, millers and refiners.

To assist in assessing cultural heritage significance under the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, criterion (h) is interpreted as follows:

A place has special associational value if it is associated with a person, organisation or group of people who or which has made an important or notable contribution to the evolution and development of our society and of our physical environment. In this context, special association may relate not only to the 'great' and well known, but also to the influential, the exemplary, the innovative and the expeditious.

Criterion (h) is most closely associated with historical significance. Refer to the discussion of historical significance in Part B of this guide.

As in criterion (a), places that satisfy criterion (h) are places of historical significance. However in criterion (h) the historical significance is particularized to a person, group or organisation and is associational.

Criterion (h) does not necessarily require the 'special association' to be demonstrated in the fabric of the place.

Places satisfying this criterion may include shrines or memorials to people.

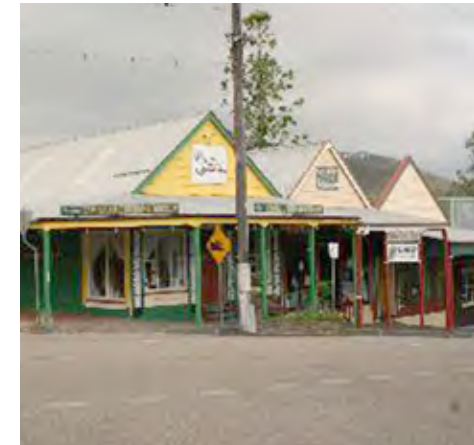


For example, the **FDA Carstens Memorial** (c1907) at Port Douglas was erected in memory of Friederich Detleip Andreas Carstens, a Port Douglas publican and former Chairman of the Port Douglas Divisional Board. It has a special association with the life and work of a man who contributed substantially to the advancement of the Port Douglas and Mossman region between 1886 and 1906, including his role in promoting the construction of both the Mossman Central Mill and the Port Douglas and Mossman tramway. The memorial was commissioned and paid for by his widow and presented to Douglas Shire Council as a public memorial.

The nature of the special association needs to be explicitly identified and thoroughly evaluated. Accidental or transitory association with a person, organisation or group of people who or which has been important in shaping the evolution and development of our society or our physical environment rarely confers historical significance or satisfies criterion (h). For example, the place where an important or influential person resided for a short period may not be significant.

Further, under the Act, places that satisfy criterion (h) must have a special association with people, groups or organisations *of importance in Queensland's history*. The phrase 'of importance' is equated with contributions, influences, impacts or events that have shaped significantly the evolution and development of our society and our physical environment. It should not be narrowly confined to the great, momentous and well known.

To be significant under criterion (h) it is necessary for a place to fulfil two tests. There must be a demonstrable nexus between the special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation and the reason for that person's, group's or organisation's importance in Queensland's history.



Consider the **Jack and Newell General Store** (former) at Herberton, erected in two stages c1882 and by 1895. The place has a strong association with William Jack and John Newell and their substantial contribution to the foundation of Herberton and the Herberton tin mining industry, and to the development of commerce on the Atherton Tableland in the late 19th century. The Herberton Store was the first in a chain of 26 Jack and Newell stores established in North Queensland as new mineral fields were discovered. These stores were often the financial mainstay of early mining settlements. The company issued its own paper currency, recognised by banks and firms throughout North Queensland, and by the late 1890s was the largest merchant house north of Townsville.



Platypus House, erected 1958

Established in 1952 by world-renowned naturalist Dr David Fleay, the **David Fleay Wildlife Park** at Burleigh Heads has a long tradition as a sanctuary for the breeding and display of native Australian animals, drawing community attention to the need to conserve Australian wildlife. The place is significant for its association with Dr Fleay and his family, who lived and worked at the sanctuary for over three decades. The esteem in which Dr Fleay was held by his professional colleagues and by the community is illustrated in awards and honours bestowed upon him during his lifetime.



Fleay's House, erected c1910

Satisfying criterion (h)

Determining whether a place satisfies criterion (h) is the process of identifying its special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland's history and assessing the significance of association. This is achieved by applying significance and threshold indicators.

The following lists of significance and state threshold indicators for criterion (h) are neither exhaustive nor exclusive.

Significance indicators

To evaluate whether a place has historical associational significance the application of one or more of the following indicators is recommended. A place may be significant if it:

- **has a special association with a person** who has made an important or notable contribution to the evolution or development of our society or of our physical environment

Such places are often considered important because they are/were intimately connected with the life and/or work of a person of importance in Queensland's history, or have a symbolic connection with that person.



An example of a place that has a symbolic connection with a person who has contributed significantly to the development of our society is the **Memorial to Dr EA Koch** (1903) in Cairns, honouring the doctor's early recognition of the role played by mosquitoes in transmitting malaria and his pioneering work in the treatment of the disease. Dr Koch's work played a significant role in controlling endemic malaria in far North Queensland in the late 19th century and first half of the 20th century.

Other places are important because they exemplify the ideas of a person's work. The design of a building or artwork that illustrates the work of an architect, artist or builder who has helped to shape our physical environment, may be an example of this. However the place must be intimately associated with the designer and the ideas influential in shaping our physical environment.

Buildings that are good examples of an architect's work are more appropriately addressed under criterion (d). However some buildings, in particular architects' own homes, may be seminal in the development of the built environment and have a close association with the life and work of the architect.



Consider architect **Charles Fulton's residence** at Taringa, which he designed as his own home in 1940. Fulton is an important figure in the development of architecture in Queensland, both as an educator and as a practitioner. He taught at the Brisbane Central Technical College for more than 30 years and was one of the key architects responsible for introducing international modern style to Queensland. His own home, in which his family lived for nearly 60 years, illustrates how Fulton translated European architectural ideas and modified them to local conditions.

- **has a special association with a group of people** that has made an important or notable contribution to the evolution or development of our society or of our physical environment

Such places are often considered important because they were intimately connected with groups of people and events of importance in Queensland's history, or have a symbolic connection with the group.



The **Shearers' Strike Camp Site** at Barcaldine, for example, is significant as the principal strike camp of the 1891 Shearers' Strikes, which proved a watershed in Queensland political history, leading to the election of the first Labor politician to parliament and instigating the modern union movement. The site has a special symbolic association with thousands of shearers who, in striking in 1891, contributed to the birth of the union movement and of the Labor party in Queensland and in Australia.

- **has a special association with an organisation** that has made an important or notable contribution to the evolution or development of our society or of our physical environment.

Such places are significant because they are/were intimately connected with an organisation of importance in Queensland's history, or have a symbolic connection with that organisation.



Consider **All Hallows' School** (established 1863) in Fortitude Valley, Brisbane, which has a special association with the work of the Sisters of Mercy in expanding access to primary and secondary education in Queensland. In addition to their work in providing female secondary education (the school remains Queensland's premier Catholic secondary school for girls), from All Hallows' the Sisters of Mercy established convents and schools throughout Queensland, enabling the order to implement a variety of educational and social programs.



Further exemplifying this significance indicator is the former **Burns, Philp & Co. Ltd Building** erected at Townsville in 1895, with early 20th century additions. The firm was founded in Townsville in 1872 as a small general retail business. By the late 1880s it had expanded into general merchandise importation and wholesaling and general shipping and insurance, with branches in London, Sydney (head office), Brisbane, Cairns, Thursday Island, Normanton, Charters Towers, Cooktown and New Guinea. The firm pioneered trade, communications and exploration throughout North Queensland, New Guinea and the South Pacific and had interests in North Queensland sugar, gold and pastoralism. By 1895 Burns Philp dominated trade in Townsville and was one of the most influential trading, shipping and investment companies in North Queensland. The 1895 Townsville building has a special association with this important firm, its origins in Townsville and its substantial contribution to the development of North Queensland.



Consider also the former **Port Curtis Co-operative Dairy Association Ltd (PCD) Factory** at Gladstone, established in 1906 as the first in a chain of PCD factories and functioning as the co-operative's headquarters until c1980. The place is significant for its association with the work of the PCD in encouraging the expansion of dairying as a commercial activity in central Queensland during the first half of the 20th century. The PCD was one of the largest dairying co-operatives in Queensland, was highly successful in stimulating the expansion of dairying in central Queensland, and was a major exporter of Australian butter—most of this via the Gladstone factory.



Ozanam House at Ipswich is a highly decorative 1880s timber residence, which since 1960 has been associated with the community and charity work of the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul at Ipswich. A lay organisation within the Catholic Church, the Society was founded in Italy by Frederic Ozanam in 1833 and established in Queensland in 1894. It is recognised as one of the most important charitable organisations in Australia. Many places are associated with the work of this group. What makes the association with Ozanam House significant is both the nature of the association as a centre for Society meetings and conferences and the length of the association (more than four decades).

Threshold indicators

Implied in the discussion of significance indicators is the notion of thresholds, or levels and degrees of significance. Threshold indicators are applied when determining whether the historical associational significance of a place is of local, state, national or world significance.

The state significance of a place that has a special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons may be identified through the application of one or more threshold indicators, including the importance of the person, group or organization in Queensland's history; the degree or extent of the association; the length of association; the influence of the association; or some other quality of the place.

Importance of the person, group or organisation in Queensland's history

The importance of the contribution of the person, group or organisation to the evolution or development of our society and physical environment needs to be established. Importance is a relative term, determined by factors such as history, locality and community perception.



An example of a place associated with an organisation of considerable importance in Queensland's history is the **Royal Hotel** (c1883) at Birdsville, which functioned from 1923 to 1937 as the Birdsville Nursing Home. The first in a string of hostels in central Australia established by the Presbyterian Australian Inland Mission (AIM), the Birdsville Nursing Home was associated closely with the work of the AIM in pioneering professional medical assistance in the Australian interior.

Degree or extent of the association

The association of a place with a person, group or organisation can be manifested in a number of ways. Some places contain fabric that is a direct result of that person's life or a group's or an organisation's work. Others may possess a special association with a person, group or organisation because of the retention of furniture, fittings, paintings, implements, household goods, personal items and other ephemera. The extent of demonstration of the association in the fabric or artefacts must be substantial.



Consider **Greenmount Homestead** (1915-1918) at Walkerston near Mackay, which has a special association with the Cook family and their contribution to the development of the Mackay region and to the growth of the sugar and cattle breeding industries in Queensland. This association is demonstrated by the remarkable degree of intactness of the main house, associated outbuildings, structures and formal garden, and the furniture and personal effects that remain in the house.

Use of this threshold indicator depends on the historical context. A place may be significant for its association with people, groups or organisations that have been influential in shaping our history even if that place no longer illustrates this in its fabric or never has done so.

Sometimes the style, form or materials of a building may reveal as much about a person, group or organisation as the associated objects.



For example, **Toorak House** (c1865 and c1880s), a grand, two-storeyed stone residence on Hamilton Hill in Brisbane, reveals as much about its early conservative politician owner, former Queensland Premier JR Dickson, as **Xavier Herbert's cottage**—a humble worker's home at Redlynch near Cairns—reveals about this internationally respected author.



Length of association

In general the association between a person, group or organisation and a place needs to be either of considerable duration or particularly significant in the person, group or organisation's productive life. The association between individuals and their residences, for example, are generally more pronounced the longer the duration of that association.



Consider the **Charters Towers Masonic Centre** (1887), which has been in continuous use as a masonic centre since its construction. Erected in two stages in 1887 and 1896-97, the two-storeyed building contains a large meeting hall on each level. It is typical of masonic centre plan forms and the configuration of furniture and fittings has a strong association with Masonic ceremonies. The building is a prominent structure within the townscape, and is significant for its long-term and continued association with freemasonry within the regional community.

Length of association is only one indicator and there are places that may qualify under criterion (h) where the length of the association is brief.



The **Burke and Wills Dig Tree** at Cooper's Creek, for example, is associated closely and significantly with the ill-fated attempt by Robert O'Hara Burke and William Wills to cross the Australian continent from north to south in 1860-1861. A depot (Camp 65) was established at the Dig Tree, where most of the exploring party remained while a small group led by Burke and Wills continued north hoping to reach the Gulf. After more than four months, believing that Burke and Wills had perished, the group at Camp 65 left on the morning of 21 April 1861 to return south. As fate would have it, Burke and Wills returned to the depot in the evening of the same day, only to find it abandoned. Both men perished before a relief party found them. The association of the exploring party with the site was a matter of months, and with Burke and Wills themselves only days, but the association with Australian legend is enduring.

Influence of the association

The association between a person, group or organisation and a place, may have influenced significantly the evolution and development of our society or our physical environment.



For example, architect RP Cummings' House at Alderley, designed by and built for Cummings in 1935, strongly influenced the style of domestic architecture in 20th century Queensland, and has a special association with Cummings' life and work. It is a two-storeyed timber dwelling with tiled hipped roof, the continuous overhangs of which provide shade for the timber walls. This style of building became very popular and the type developed into a post-war timber vernacular, with many similar houses built throughout the state.

Associated vocabulary

- alliance
- associated with the work of
- association
- connection
- involvement
- period of significance
- relationship
- strong association

Part D

Qualifying the Criteria

- Places with similar characteristics



Langenbaker House, Ilfracombe

Places with similar characteristics

Criteria (a) – (h) are qualified by the following section of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*:

A place is not to be excluded from the Queensland Heritage Register on the ground that places with similar characteristics have already been entered in the register.

This clause recognises that the Queensland Heritage Register is a broad and inclusive list of places illustrating Queensland's history and heritage.

Thus, the Act acknowledges the importance of including places of regional significance in the Queensland Heritage Register.



Woolshed at **Nindooninbah Homestead**.



Woolshed at **Jondaryan Homestead**.

For example, entering one mid-19th century, South East Queensland woolshed in the Queensland Heritage Register would not adequately illustrate the expansive nature of the sheep industry in Queensland through much of the 19th century. A group of woolsheds drawn from all areas of Queensland in which sheep-raising was a significant activity, from various eras and important in demonstrating variety and/or evolution in form and materials, would more clearly illustrate the history of this pastoral activity in Queensland.

It is important that the vastness of the state and its varied patterns of regional settlement and development are acknowledged in the register. This is made explicit in Act, which states that a place satisfied this criterion if it is *important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history*.

Ensuring that the heritage register adequately reflects this pattern of settlement and development may mean duplicating the types of places entered in the register because they may be in different areas of the state and have different histories and significances.

The register is not just about creating a list of 'one-of-a-type' places. Places may be significant for a range of heritage values, only one of which may be its typological value.

There may be more than one example of a place type in the same region, which are significant for the different aspects of Queensland history. For instance, the South Burnett Co-operative Dairy Association Factory (former) in Murgon, operating between 1913 and 1995 is a complex of buildings and their extensions important in demonstrating the growth and evolution of Queensland's dairy industry during the twentieth century.



South Burnett Co-operative Dairy Association Factory (former) (1913-1995), 2008.

In contrast is the Kingaroy Butter Factory, built in 1926, which illustrates the evolution of Queensland's dairy industry during the interwar period, when most butter factories were remodelled or rebuilt in response to a rapid expansion of cream production and the need to adopt modern manufacturing processes.



Kingaroy Butter Factory (1926), 2008.

Although it may be a useful research tool to compare places proposed for entry in the Queensland Heritage Register with similar places already entered in the register, this comparison should never be used to raise the threshold for entry.

The cultural heritage significance of a place should be assessed using the methodology outlined in Part A of this guide, and the significance and threshold indicators established in Part C.

Part E

The statement of significance

- Writing a statement of cultural heritage significance
- Example of an entry in the Queensland Heritage Register



Dawson Valley Colliery

Writing a statement of cultural heritage significance under the provisions of the Queensland Heritage Act 1992

For the purposes of the Act, a brief 'entry' is prepared for each place entered in the Queensland Heritage Register. Each 'entry' includes a statement of cultural heritage significance.



Dawson Valley Colliery

An entry in the Queensland Heritage Register for a place or area must include:

- enough information to identify the location and heritage boundaries; and
- information about the history; and
- a description; and
- for a State Heritage Place, a statement about the cultural heritage significance of the place related to the cultural heritage criteria.

The statement of cultural heritage significance should:

- address the criteria specified in the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*

For each of the eight criteria, ask the question: *Does this place meet the significance and threshold indicators for satisfying this criterion?* (Refer to Part C of this guide for a discussion of significance and threshold indicators relative to each criterion.)

The assessment of a place nominated to the Queensland Heritage Register should never be approached with the question: *How many criteria can this place demonstrate?* A place need only satisfy *one* criterion, to be eligible for entry in the register as a State heritage place.

Where possible, use wording similar to that of the criteria in the Act. For example, to indicate that the former Dawson Valley Colliery near Baralaba in Central Queensland satisfies criterion (d), the following wording is employed:

The former colliery is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the above ground layout and structures of a typical underground coal mine of the mid twentieth century. ...

- be succinct

The statement of significance should not repeat or summarise the history and description, other than to provide a date of construction or establishment, type of place and main materials used.

Language should be precise, clear and relevant. The entry in the heritage register is a legal document and the heritage significance of the place must be stated simply and adequately. Ambiguity and emotive language should be avoided.

- be supported by the history and description

Do not include as a point of significance anything not supported by the history and description that form part of the entry.

Example of an entry in the Queensland Heritage Register written under the provisions of the Queensland Heritage Act 1992.

Place	Dawson Valley Colliery (former)
Former/other name	Baralaba Coal Mine
Location	Morgan Street and The Esplanade, Baralaba
RPD	L1/AP16150, L507-509/MPH14357, road reserve
Local government	Banana Shire Council
Heritage boundary	See attached map
Register number	602723

Heritage significance

Dawson Valley Colliery (former) is a place that satisfies one or more of the criteria specified in section 35(1) of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* as evidenced by, but not exclusive to, the following statement of cultural heritage significance, based on criteria (a), (b), (c), (d) and (h).

Criterion (a)

The Dawson Valley Colliery (former) (1921-1969) is important in demonstrating the evolution of Queensland's coal mining history. As the first successful underground coal mine in the Dawson River Valley and one of the first in the Bowen Basin, it provides important evidence of early commercial coal mining in these areas. The Bowen Basin is Queensland's largest and most productive coal field.

The mine is also important in demonstrating the development of coal mining techniques in Queensland. It is typical, in scale and type, of mines prior to the late 1950s. Underground mines like the Dawson Valley Colliery became less common during the 1960s following the introduction of large-scale open cut methods

Criterion (b)

The former colliery is one of only two relatively intact former mines known to be extant from the underground phase of coal mining in the Bowen Basin. It is also uncommon in Queensland for its relatively high level of intactness.

Criterion (c)

The former colliery is significant for the potential the site has in providing information on underground coal mining and its working conditions and about the use of evolving technology in the coal mining industry in Queensland. As an extensive industrial landscape produced by the shafts, abandoned machinery and structures, the colliery is important as an archaeological site with the potential to yield further information about the layout and use of the mine site.

Criterion (d)

The former colliery is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the above ground layout and structures of a typical underground coal mine of the mid twentieth century. Most above ground structures associated with the mine are extant, many of them relatively intact and containing equipment. Structures include: surface crib room; fan house; winder and compressor house; transformer yard; block making plant; electrical and drill store; workshop; fuel, pipe and electrical detonator sheds; change-house; toilet block; explosives magazine; and detonator magazine. The head frame is extant, but partially collapsed. Also extant on the site are a range of artefacts associated with the mine consisting mainly of underground locomotives, coal skips and coal cars. The mine is an excellent example of the mining process and living conditions associated with underground mines of the period.

Criterion (h)

The former colliery is important for its association with Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company Limited and Mount Morgan Limited. The Baralaba mine was initially developed to provide fuel for the boilers and smelters at Mount Morgan Mine (Queensland Heritage Register 600751), and later produced coal for export. It provides evidence of the scale of operations at Mount Morgan, once Australia's most productive gold and copper mine and it contributes to our knowledge of the company's interests beyond the Mount Morgan mine.

History

The Dawson Valley Colliery (former) (established 1921) is located in the Dawson River basin close to the township of Baralaba in Central Queensland. The Dawson River basin forms part of the Bowen Basin coal fields.

The Bowen Basin covers an area about 600km long and 250km wide extending from Collinsville in the north to south of Moura in Central Queensland. It contains about 70% of Queensland's coal. These are deposits of the Permian age and are the most important commercial deposits in the State, producing almost 100% of the State's coking coal and 60% of its thermal coal. In 2006-7, the State's top ten collieries for production were located in the Bowen Basin.

Coal was first discovered in the Bowen Basin by Ludwig Leichhardt who in 1845 observed coal in the bed of the Mackenzie River. After non-Indigenous settlement of the area in the 1860s coal was found at Blair Athol, in the north of the Basin, and near the present town of Blackwater. A colliery opened at Bluff in 1905, but struggled to remain viable. Successful commercial exploitation in the Bowen Basin did not begin until the 1920s.

The search for coal in the Dawson River basin began when Benjamin Dunstan, Assistant Government Geologist, was commissioned to search west of the Rannes Range. In 1899 he reported on a coal seam found in the bed of the Dawson on Nulalbin Station and hoped to prove anthracite coal which was favoured for the ships of the Royal Navy. As news of his discovery spread, there was a scramble for licences and by 1901, 63 leases were registered. However, coal samples tested by the Royal Navy were disappointing.

The Queensland Government developed the first coal mine at Baralaba. Development of the mine was dependent on construction of a railway line, which began into the valley in 1910 and was approaching the river in 1917. The State Coal Mine opened in 1916, supplying coal to the Railway Department of a quality that was increasingly criticised. The flood of 1928 inundated the mine which then closed down.

Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company Limited successfully applied for mining leases at the present mine site. By 1921, under the management of Alexander Campbell, the company was mining the Dunstan Seam and sending coal to the boilers at Mount Morgan mine from three tunnels at the rate of 150 tons a day, with over 90 men employed. The mine temporarily closed in 1929 due to the liquidation of the old Mount Morgan Company, but was re-opened in 1932 by local independent miners working as the Dawson Valley Coal Company on tribute to the new company, Mount Morgan Limited.

Mount Morgan resumed control of operations in 1936, improving ventilation and modernising machinery. The Mine had opened four tunnels into the Dunstan Seam and another, unsuccessfully, into the Dawson Seam. Production from these amounted to 357,838 tons. This phase of the operation continued until 1944 when working became difficult. Mount Morgan Limited (later its subsidiary Morgan Mining and Industrial Company Pty Ltd) then closed operations in tunnels two, three and four and moved to the new number seven tunnel, continuing operations until 1969.

The extant shaft and many of the surface structures on the site date from the second phase of operations that commenced in 1944 at tunnel seven. The headframe and coal bin were constructed in c1944 of local timber, with the exception of the four main timber legs. The main legs were 78ft (about 24m) long turpentine poles from Fraser Island. A large part of the headframe collapsed in 1993. The workshop, electrical and drill store, and winder house were probably built about the same time as the headframe. The compressor house was added to the winding house probably in c1956. The extant screening and crushing plant remains date to the early 1960s.

In addition to mining plant, buildings on the site originally included a manager's residence, electrician's residence, three 3-bedroom cottages, single men's quarters and another dwelling. None of these buildings remain extant.

After c1946, when the mine was mechanised, mining changed from the bord and pillar system to the breast method. A diesel locomotive and skips transported the coal from the chutes to an underground pocket from where it was hoisted to the surface. In 1968 54 men were employed.

Trial export shipments to Japan and Holland occurred in 1961 and 1962, and production peaked in 1965 at 42,465 tons (38,523 tonnes), 40% of which was exported. Small amounts were also sent to Malaysia and Thailand. Exports of 20 000 tons (18,143 tonnes) per annum through the port of Gladstone continued till 1968.

Work ceased at the mine in 1969, with the conversion of the Mount Morgan reverberatory furnace to oil firing, and the development of better situated export coal mines. By June 1968 the three areas worked in the Baralaba district had produced 1,240,440 tons of coal. Mount Morgan Limited was acquired by Peko Wallsend Ltd in 1968, which closed the colliery on 9 March 1969.

Description

The Dawson Valley Colliery (former) is located in the southern Bowen Basin, 160km south-west of Rockhampton and 180km west of Gladstone. It is situated on the right bank of the Dawson River within the Baralaba town limits. Harcourt and Morgan Streets run into the site.

There are about 14 structures on the site, many relatively intact and others in a ruined state. There are also a number of moveable items associated with the former mine such as underground locomotives. Timber and corrugated iron are the main building materials. Floors are of concrete, timber and earth. The main extant structures are: the headframe; crushing and screening plant; surface crib room; fan house; winder and compressor house; transformer yard; block making plant; electrical and drill store; workshop; fuel, pipe and electrical detonator sheds; change-house; toilet block; explosives magazine; and detonator magazine.

Headframe and shaft

This structure comprises a quite intact coal bin with inclined tramway to a shaft covered with mesh. The headframe and the conveyor to the crushing plant and loaders are in ruins to the east of the coal bin.

The coal bin is a large box-like structure with an open top raised on stumps about three metres above the ground. It has exposed studs and bracing with wooden board infill and flooring. Extending from the west of the bin on an incline from the top of the bin to the ground is a tramway supported on a wooden frame. The tramway consists of three steel rails: two are laid quite close together with respect to the third. Towards the top of the tramway, running alongside the rails are the remains of a ladder.

The wreckage of the headframe contains the remains of the tippler mechanism and the rails on which the coal skips ran. These remain relatively intact. At the bottom of the headframe is a long steel 'I' beam with sliding winch block used to move coal skips onto and off the underground tramway.

Crushing and screening plant

This plant consists of three main parts: a separating and crushing plant; and two screening plants with free standing coal bins.

The separating and crushing plant is located immediately to the north of the headframe. A collapsed conveyor is located between the headframe and this plant. A crusher, made of steel, is mounted in a two level wooden frame with a flat corrugated iron roof. It sits above a hopper constructed of wooden planks. A steel chute at the top of the crusher funnels the coal into two layers of angled vibrating wire screens powered via a belt and an electric motor. From here, oversized coal slides across the top screen into a crushing mechanism and onto a conveyor. The screening and crushing mechanism is intact. An operator's platform and electrical switchgear is intact at the south of the plant.

A damaged conveyor supported on a steel frame made of angle iron starts at the bottom of the crushing plant and slopes upward to end in mid-air above the remains of a screening plant. The belt of the conveyor is missing except for a portion at the upper end. This is draped over a wide pulley wheel at the very end of the conveyor. The pulley wheel is powered via a chain (still extant) and an electric motor mounted on a frame above it.

The first screening plant, which is mostly ruined, comprises a screening mechanism resting on the ground surrounded by, and partly covered with collapsed wooden beams. The screening mechanism consists of a steel bin with a mesh floor, sitting on a base of steel girders. The bin is attached to the base by pivots and coiled steel springs. This enables the bin to be rocked backwards and forwards on its base. A partly collapsed steel framed conveyor leads from this plant to the top of a second screening plant and bin.

The second screening plant consists of a large bin constructed of heavy wooden planks, with a wide, open top tapering to a long, narrow chute at the bottom with two discharge trapdoors. This is supported on a wooden frame. There is a platform on the east side covered by a corrugated iron skillion roof. Steel drive shafts extend from the platform to the trapdoors at the bottom of the chute. A ladder with wooden runners and steel rungs is fixed to the side of the structure reaching to the top. Panels of steel mesh lie on the ground underneath the bin.

Surface Crib Room

The surface crib room and stores are located next to the headframe and shaft. It consists of a small, three roomed building, rectangular in plan view, with a wooden frame clad with corrugated iron and rough concrete floors. It has a skillion roof. A space of approximately 0.5m between the north wall and the roof is in-filled with mesh.

Two doors at the south elevation provide access to the two rooms comprising the core of the building; the doors are ledge and brace. Window openings at the south, east and west elevations are covered with hinged corrugated iron flaps. There is a veranda at the north elevation; a portion of this has been enclosed to form a third, small room. A door, clad with corrugated iron, opens through the north wall of this room.

Wooden benches at about waist height line most of the walls of the larger room. Long, low wooden seats are fixed to these. The smaller of the other two rooms has a wooden floor. There are no fixed furnishings in these rooms. An electric copper converted from a 44 gallon drum is located in an open veranda at the north western corner of the building.

Fan house

The fan house is located south of the headframe. It mostly consists of a large cylindrical, steel fan housing mounted on concrete plinths. The eastern end of the housing is flared and open; a large multi-bladed fan is visible inside. A smaller, hollow plinth supports this end of the housing; a smaller fan is visible inside. The west end of the housing becomes square in cross-section and tapers to a wedge shape. A larger concrete plinth supports this end of the housing. A small, open ended corrugated iron structure mounted on top of the housing contains an electric motor.

Attached to the south side of the plinth is a small, wood framed shed with a gabled roof; it is clad with corrugated iron. This contains a concrete footing, switchboard, control panel switchboard, and a vacuum gauge.

Winder and compressor house

The winder and compression house is located approximately 56m to the east of the headframe. Overall dimensions are about 16.5m by 8m. It consists of two joined, gable roofed sheds of equal size. They have wooden frames and are clad with corrugated iron and asbestos sheeting. The roof lines of both sheds run north to south.

The main entrances into the building are via the north elevation. Two large ledge and brace wooden doors open into the east shed which houses the compressor equipment. A tall rectangular window opens above each of these. To the right of the doors a smaller opening provides access to the west shed which houses the winding equipment. There is a small skillion roofed room, clad with corrugated iron and asbestos sheeting, projecting from the front of the building to the right of this door. Access into this room is via a door at the west end.

A long narrow opening runs the full length of the east elevation. This is covered with steel mesh and shaded by a sloping corrugated iron awning. An air receiver (a long cylinder for holding pressurised gas) is located beside the building next to this elevation. It is about 6m long.

There are two windows opening into the south elevation. Both are covered with corrugated iron. A rusted corrugated iron water tank elevated on a wooden stand is located close to the wall of the west half of the elevation.

The west elevation has a large rectangular opening through which the drums of the winders are visible. Some corrugated iron sheeting to the left of this opening is missing. To the right, there is a narrow skillion roofed, corrugated iron extension.

The interior of the shed housing the winding gear contains the double drum winding engine with cable extant on the drums, a platform and controls for the driver, a large electric motor and electrical switch gear including the main circuit breaker for underground. These are all intact. The floor is concrete except where the cable spools are located; here the floor is dirt.

A small annex to this shed contains the air supply for the braking mechanism on the winding engine. It contains an air receiver tank and electric motor.

The compressor shed contains a single cylinder, dual acting compressor powered by an electric motor, a three cylinder compressor, a large main switchboard and separate switchboards for the main fan and one of the compressors. All are intact. The floor is concrete.

Transformer yard

Immediately to the south of the winding and compressor house is an enclosed electrical supply yard. The yard is fenced with wooden posts and chain wire mesh with strands of barbed wire near the top. Entry into the yard is via double, steel framed gates with chain wire mesh infill. A small white coloured metal sign on the gate bears the words 'Danger 22,000 Volts' in red lettering.

Just inside the gates is a pair of tall wooden posts joined at the top by a steel beam. Beyond this and running down the centre of the yard is a row of four tall wooden posts joined at the top and at mid height by wooden beams. The two end posts are taller than the rest and have short wooden cross-arms near the top. A single transformer is located at the north east corner of the yard. There are wooden posts around it; these are joined at the top and at mid height by wooden beams. Electrical insulators are mounted on the uppermost beams.

Block making plant

This is located just to the east of the winder and compressor house. It is a small skillion roofed, timber framed structure, about 5m by 7m, partially clad with corrugated iron.

The west two thirds of the structure are open sided. The roof is supported by wooden posts; wooden rails attached with fencing wire to the posts at about quarter height and at half height surround the open area with the exception of a section in the middle of the west side. A small cantilevered skillion extends from half of the west end of the roof. Beneath the skillion is a concrete footing supporting a steel frame made of angle iron; a small electric motor is located next to the east side of the footing under the main roof.

The east third of the structure is enclosed with corrugated iron to form two rooms. The larger west room has wooden shelving on two sides and a concrete floor. It is accessed via a door in the east elevation. The south room, accessed through a door in the south elevation has a concrete floor and is empty. The top third of the west wall of the enclosure, under the skillion roof, is open and in-filled with chain wire mesh.

Electrical and drill store

This building is located about 40m north west of the winder and compressor house. Its overall dimensions are approximately 13m by 6.5m. It is a large shed with a wooden frame, gable roof and corrugated iron cladding; the roof line runs east-west. There are door openings at the east and west elevations and window openings along the long, north and south elevations. All window and door openings are shaded by narrow strips of sheet metal, the windows have wooden sills. Many are covered with sheets of corrugated iron. Some are metal framed sash windows; others have no window frames or glazing. Remnants of wooden boards run along the tops of the north and south elevations. The west elevation has an unpainted wooden barge board. There is no guttering on the roof.

Internally the building is divided into three: the electrical store, a central room and the drill and hardware store. The floor is concrete.

The electrical store is located at the western end of the building. It contains only one set of wooden shelves, located at the eastern wall. There is an assortment of electrical parts and equipment scattered on the floor and against the walls.

The larger room at the western end is the drill and hardware store. There are 6 sets of 'pigeon box' shelves fixed to the west, north and east walls. A short wooden wall at right angles to the south wall creates a bay where drill bits and legs for air drills are stored. Some of the shelves are labelled with chalk to indicate the names and sizes of items. Many parts and items of equipment remain extant in this area.

Workshop

The workshop is located immediately to the north of the electrical and drill store. It is a long wood framed building measuring about 13.5m by 9m with corrugated iron cladding. The roof has a very low pitch consisting of two skillion roofs that overlap at the apex. There are three door openings along the north elevation and a single door opening at the east elevation. Some sections of sheeting are missing along this side; in some places the gap has been in-filled with steel mesh. Window openings along the south elevation have been covered with sheets of corrugated iron.

The interior encloses a large open space and four small rooms. It contains three workbenches, a drill stand, a shelf with nuts, bolts and spare parts, a lathe bed and an air receiver (about 2.2m by 0.5m). A largely intact, Jenbach JW15 underground locomotive and spare locomotive engine are also located in the workshop.

There are four small rooms in the workshop. The plumber's store contains shelves holding assorted plumbing fittings. The hose store contains a few coils of air hose sitting on pallets. The miscellaneous store contains an electric motor, pump impellers and machinery bearing blocks. The fourth room contains rock dust or cement in some 24 bags, a large galvanised iron funnel, bag hooks and unused railway car couplings. This room has an elevated loading platform with a wood board floor.

Fuel, pipe and electrical detonator sheds.

These three sheds are joined to form a single composite structure. All have skillion roofs. They consist of the fuel shed, a wooden framed, corrugated iron shed; the pipe rack storage cage, an open sided structure with a corrugated iron roof; and the detonator store, a small weatherboard shed elevated on short stumps.

The fuel shed is raised on short stumps and has a wooden floor. Access into the shed is via ledge and brace doors in the west elevation. Windows open into the north and south elevations. These are covered with corrugated iron sheeting.

Benches are located against two walls in the interior. There is shelving beneath three benches containing various machine parts. Parts are also lying on the floor. Chalk marks on the walls indicate oil types.

The west wall of the pipe rack storage cage is common with the fuel shed. Approximately 30cm of the upper section of this wall is not clad and is in-filled with steel mesh. The other three sides have no cladding and are enclosed with steel mesh. Horizontal boards at approximately one third and two third height are attached to all sides outside the mesh. A steel framed mesh gate provides access through the south elevation. Internally, much of the space is occupied by a steel rack comprising three vertical posts, each with several projecting, flat horizontal prongs.

The detonator store is about 1.8m square and 2.4m high. The door into the shed is located in the south elevation. The interior is lined with sheeting.

Change house

This building is a long wooden framed gabled roof structure clad in corrugated asbestos sheeting. The walls on all sides are painted in the traditional Mount Morgan tri-colour, light green/pale yellow, a black band and ochre.

Entry into the building is gained through two ledge and brace doors towards the eastern end of the north elevation and a single ledge and brace door at the western end of the south elevation. There are two windows in each elevation. They are wooden framed sash windows with four glazed panels. The windows on the north and south elevation have curved, galvanised iron hoods.

The interior of the building is divided into four rooms, roughly equal in size: lamp room, drying room, shower room and change room. All have concrete floors.

The interior of the lamp room is unlined. It has benches around most of the walls; there are shelves beneath two of these. There is hinged counter that pivots up to close an opening in the wall beneath sash windows.

The interior of the drying room is unlined. A low bench is fitted to the walls and a three sided standing frame with seats and clothes hanging pegs is arranged around a centrally located Metters Jumbo fire heater. All seats have boot racks beneath them. Clothes hanging pegs are fitted to the walls.

The shower room is divided into three parts consisting of a central corridor with communal shower areas on each side. The corridor is separated from the shower areas by elevated partition walls. Five shower heads are extant in each of the shower areas and two hand basins in the corridor.

The change room has a concrete floor and is fully lined with Masonite. There is a low hardwood bench around the interior walls and three evenly spaced standing frames with back to back seats and eight clothes hanging pegs on each side. Five shower heads are extant in each of the shower areas and two hand basins in the corridor. All seats have boot racks below them. The walls also have clothes hanging pegs.

There are two water tanks on high stands at the eastern elevation. One is raised higher than the other. Another water tank at the west elevation is set on a low stand. A boiler stands some distance from the north of the building. It is connected to the change house by a long length of water pipe, raised more than two metres above the ground.

Toilet block

The toilet block is located immediately to the east of the change house. It is a small wooden building with a corrugated iron, gabled roof. It consists of two sections: about one third of the eastern part of the building comprises a single room; the rest of the building consists of the lavatory. The building is clad with weatherboard.

There are three entrances into the building. Ledge and brace doors open into the west and east elevations. At the south elevation, there is an opening into a small porch. Two four paned sash windows open into the south and north elevations at the east end. Rows of small, high, frosted glass windows open into the south and north elevations at the lavatory end.

The small porch provides access to a corridor from which access is gained to a room containing a urinal and wash basin and two lavatory cubicles. The doors into the cubicles are ledge and brace. Urinal, pedestals and wash basin are extant. This end of the building is lined with vertical wooden boards.

The small room at the other end of the building is unlined. The room contains a wooden bench, some shelving and a wooden locker. A charging station for the cap light battery packs is lying on its side in a corner at the western end of the room together with broken cap lights and battery packs.

The explosives magazine

This is located at the northern extremity of the site, about 100m north of the main group of colliery buildings. It consists of a small inner weatherboard building with a corrugated iron, gabled roof within a wooden framed outer shed clad with corrugated iron. The outer structure also has a gabled roof. Both structures are elevated on short stumps.

The door into the outer structure is located at one of the end elevations. The word 'Explosives' is marked with red letters above the door. The walls at the side elevations and the other end elevation do not reach the roof, leaving a gap of approximately 30cm. The inner building is lined with vertical wooden boards. It has a ledge and brace door and small square windows into each gable.

The detonator magazine

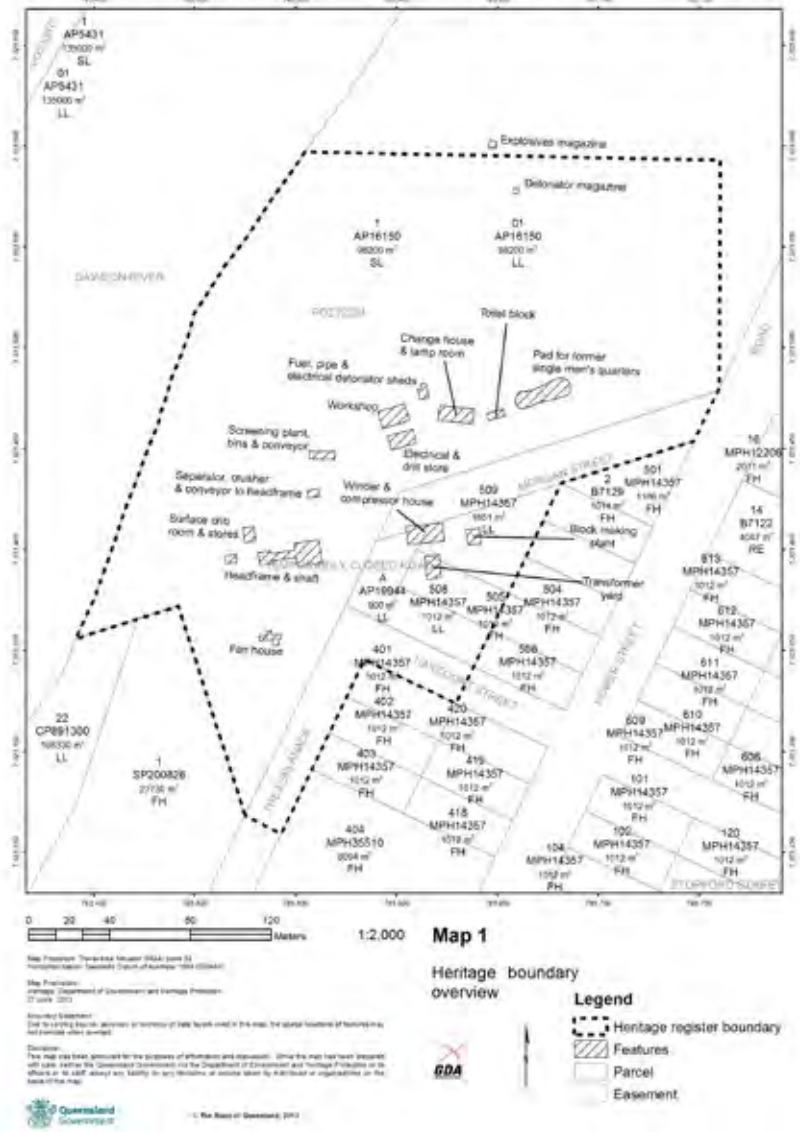
This is located a short distance south of the magazine. It is a small wooden framed structure in a ruined state. It is approximately one metre high and one metre on each side. Partly clad with corrugated iron, it had a skillion roof which is no longer extant. A low concrete curb surrounds the structure. A small, partly ruined ledge and brace door is located at the west elevation.

Mine related artefacts extant on the site include two coal skips, a timber skip, two underground locomotives (including the one in the workshop), ore cars, transformer, jinker, air winch, and air receiver. An assortment of tools and parts are located in the electrical and drill store including: drill bits, a jack hammer, block and tackle and various electrical parts and equipment.

The structures and artefacts are in a large site, set in open woodland. Shrubs and small trees are interspersed among the structures. Residences of the Baralaba Township are located close to the east boundary of the site.

Heritage Boundary

Dawson Valley Colliery (former) 602723

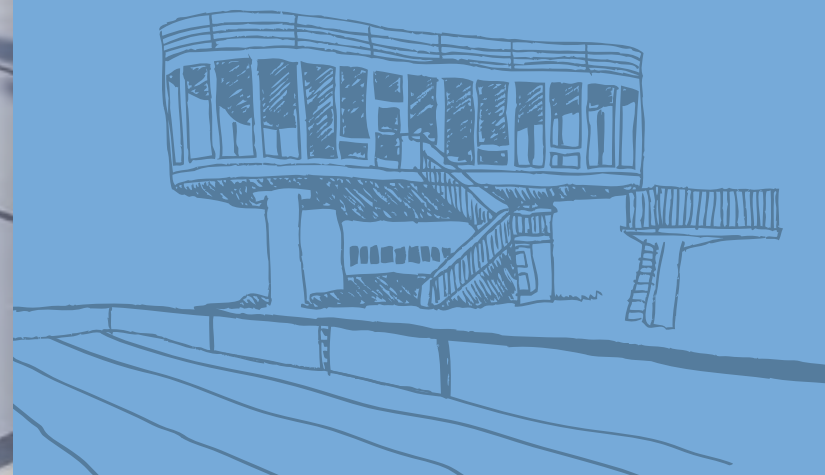




Centenary Pool, Spring Hill

Appendices

- Definitions
- References



Relevant definitions in the schedule to the Queensland Heritage Act 1992

aesthetic significance, of a place or artefact, includes its visual merit or interest.

building includes furniture, fittings and other artefacts:

- (a) associated with the building; and
- (b) that contribute to the building's cultural heritage significance

cultural heritage significance, of a place or feature of a place, means its aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social or other significance, to the present generation or past or future generations.

feature, in relation to a place, includes the following -

- (a) a building or structure, or part of a building or structure;
- (b) an artefact, including an archaeological artefact;
- (c) a precinct;
- (d) a natural or landscape feature

place -

1. Place means a defined or readily identifiable area of land, whether or not held under 2 or more titles or owners.
2. Place includes -
 - (a) any feature on land mentioned in item 1; and
 - (b) any part of the immediate surrounds of a feature mentioned in paragraph (a) that may be required for its conservation.

State heritage place means a place entered in the Queensland Heritage Register as a state heritage place under part 4.

Burra Charter definitions

fabric - all the physical material of the place.

place - site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works together with associated contents and surrounds.

Dictionary definitions

The principal reference used in this guide is the *Macquarie Dictionary* 2003 (online edition). For comparison, definitions from the *Australian Concise Oxford Dictionary* 2004 (4th edition) are cited also.

Where more than one interpretation of a word is offered in a dictionary definition, only the interpretation/s most relevant to cultural heritage significance have been quoted here.

Macquarie Dictionary 2003 (online edition)

achieve *verb* (achieved; achieving) -*verb* (t)
1. to bring to a successful end; carry through; accomplish: *But *INEXPERIENCE* cannot possibly achieve any intended artistic effect. --MILES FRANKLIN, 1946. 2. to bring about, as by effort; gain or obtain: *Those who continually criticize the achievement of others must achieve something of their own or become ridiculous. --SHIRLEY HAZZARD, 1980. -*verb* (i) 3. to accomplish some enterprise; bring about a result intended: a good teacher inspires students to achieve.

achievement *noun* 1. something accomplished, especially by valour, boldness, or superior ability;... 2. the act of achieving; accomplishment: *men of substance and opinion, of ambition and achievement, immigrants too who had come with merely a suitcase -SERGE LIBERMAN, 1985.

aesthetic *adjective* 1. relating to the sense of the beautiful or the science of aesthetics. 2. having a sense of the beautiful; characterised by a love of beauty.

aesthetics *noun* 1. *Philosophy* the science which deduces from nature and taste the rules and principles of art; the theory of the fine arts; the science of the beautiful, or that branch of philosophy which deals with its principles or effects; the doctrines of taste.

architectural *adjective* 1. of or relating to architecture. 2. conforming to the basic principles of architecture. 3. having the qualities of architecture.

architecture *noun* 1. the art or science of building, including plan, design, construction, and decorative treatment. 2. the style of building. 3. the action or process of building; construction. 4. a building. 5. buildings collectively. 6. structure or design...

community *noun* (*plural* communities) 1. a social group of any size whose members reside in a specific locality, share government, and have a cultural and historical heritage...

conservation *noun* 1. the preservation of areas which are significant, culturally or scientifically, in their natural state. 2. the management of the natural environment to ensure that it is not destroyed in the process of development. 3. the preservation or conserving of natural resources, as water, coal, etc...

class *noun* 1. a number of persons, things, animals, etc., regarded as forming one group through the possession of similar qualities; a kind; sort...

create *verb* (t) 1. to bring into being; cause to exist; produce. 2. to evolve from one's own thought or imagination. 3. to be the first to represent (a part or role)... 5. to be the cause or occasion of; give rise to... -*verb* (i) 7. to be engaged, often ostentatiously, in creating something, as a work of art: the painter was creating while we stood by...

creation *noun* 1. the act of creating. 2. the fact of being created. 3. that which is created... 6. a product of inventive ingenuity; an original work, especially of the imaginative faculty...

creative *adjective* 1. having the quality or power of creating. 2. resulting from originality of thought or expression.

cultural *adjective* 1. of or relating to culture or cultivation...

culture *noun* 1. *Sociology* the sum total of ways of living built up by a group of human beings, which is transmitted from one generation to another. 2. a particular state or stage of civilisation, as in the case of a certain nation or period: *Greek culture*...

custom *noun* 1. a habitual practice; the usual way of acting in given circumstances. 2. habits or usages collectively; convention... 5. *Sociology* a group pattern of habitual activity usually transmitted from one generation to another...

demonstrate *verb* (demonstrated; demonstrating) *verb* (t) 1. to make evident by arguments or reasoning; prove. 2. to describe and explain with the help of specimens or by experiment. 3. to manifest or exhibit...

emotive *adjective* 1. characterised by or relating to emotion. 2. exciting emotion.

endanger *verb* (t) to expose to danger; imperil.

evolution *noun* 1. any process of formation or growth; development: *the evolution of drama; the evolution of the aeroplane*... 3. something evolved; a product.

function *noun* 1. the kind of action or activity proper to a person, thing, or institution... -*verb* (i) 6. to perform a function; act; serve; operate. 7. to carry out normal work, activity, or processes...

generation *noun* 1. the whole body of individuals born about the same time: *the rising generation*. 2. the age or average lifetime of a generation; term of years (commonly thirty) accepted as the average difference of age between one generation of a family and the next...

heritage *noun* 1. that which comes or belongs to one by reason of birth; an inherited lot or portion. 2. the culture, traditions and national assets preserved from one generation to another: *if you have not done these things, you have not entered into your heritage as a true Australian. --PADDY PALLIN, 1959; *To destroy a precious heritage to turn it into Japanese paper packages is verging on the wanton. --CHARLES BIRCH, 1976. 3. something reserved for one: the heritage of the righteous... --*adjective* 6. (also *capital*) of or relating to classification under a heritage act: a heritage assessment; a heritage building.

historic *adjective* 1. well-known or important in history: *historic scenes*. 2. likely to be recorded in history: a *historic event*. Also, historical.

historical *adjective* 1. relating to or concerned with the study of history or past events: *historical methodology*. 2. dealing with history or past events: *historical documents*. 3. based on fact as opposed to legend or fiction: *the historical King Arthur*. 4. narrated or mentioned in history; belonging to the past: a *historical event*. 5. historic.

history *noun* (*plural* histories) 1. the branch of knowledge dealing with past events. 2. the record of past events, especially in connection with the human race. 3. a continuous, systematic written narrative, in order of time, of past events as relating to a particular people, country, period, person, etc. 4. the aggregate of past events...

importance *noun* 1. the quality or fact of being important. 2. important position or standing; personal or social consequence. 3. consequential air or manner.

important *adjective* 1. of much significance or consequence: an *important event*. 2. of more than ordinary title to consideration or notice: an *important example*. 3. prominent: an *important part*. 4. of considerable influence or authority, as a person, position, etc. 5. of social consequence or distinction, as a person, family, etc. 6. pompous.

interest *noun* 1. the feeling of one whose attention or curiosity is particularly engaged by something: to have *great interest in a subject*. 2. a particular feeling of this kind: a *woman of varied intellectual interests*. 3. the power of exciting such feeling; interesting quality: *questions of great interest*. 4. concernment, importance, or moment: a *matter of primary interest*.

merit *noun* 1. claim to commendation; excellence; worth. 2. something that entitles to reward or commendation; a commendable quality, act, etc.: *the merits of a book; the merits of a play*. 3. (*plural*) the substantial right and wrong of a matter unobscured by technicalities: *the merits of a case*. 4. the state or fact of deserving well; *good desert*. 5. that which is deserved, whether good or bad. 6. (*sometimes plural*) the state or fact of deserving, or desert: to treat a person according to their merits. --*verb* (t) 7. to be worthy of; deserve.

methodology *noun* (*plural* methodologies) the science of method, especially: 1. a branch of logic dealing with the logical principles underlying the organisation of the various special sciences, and the conduct of scientific inquiry. 2. *Education* a branch of pedagogics concerned with analysis and evaluation of subject matter and methods of teaching. *Methodological adjective*.

particular *adjective* 1. relating to some one person, thing, group, class, occasion, etc., rather than to others or all; special, not general: *one's particular interests*. 2. being a definite one, individual, or single, or considered separately: *each particular item*. 3. distinguished or different from others or from the ordinary; noteworthy; marked; unusual. 4. exceptional or especial: *to take particular pains*. 5. being such in an exceptional degree: a *particular friend of mine*.

precinct *noun* 1. a place or space of definite or understood limits. 2. (*often plural*) an enclosing boundary or limit. 3. (*often plural*) a walled or otherwise bounded or limited space within which a building or place is situated: *Just before it was dusk and he had to leave the precincts of King's, some verses slowly formed in his mind. --MARTIN BOYD, 1946. 4. (*plural*) the parts or regions immediately about any place; the environs: *the precincts of a town*. 5. the ground immediately surrounding a church, temple, or the like...

process *noun* 1. a systematic series of actions directed to some end: *the process of making butter*. 2. a continuous action, operation, or series of changes taking place in a definite manner: *the process of decay*... --*verb* (t) 11. to treat or prepare by some particular process, as in manufacturing. 12. to convert (an agricultural commodity) into marketable form by some special process... --*adjective* 16. prepared or modified by an artificial process...

rare *adjective* (*rarer; rarest*) 1. coming or occurring far apart in space or time; unusual; uncommon: *rare occasions; a rare smile; a rare disease*. 2. few in number. 3. thinly distributed over an area, or few and widely separated: *rare lighthouses*. 4. having the component parts not closely compacted; of low density or pressure: *rare mountain air*. 5. remarkable or unusual, especially in excellence or greatness: *rare tact; a rare find; sympathetic to a rare degree*.

science *noun* 1. a. the systematic study of humans and their environment based on the deductions and inferences which can be made, and the general laws which can be formulated, from reproducible observations and measurements of events and parameters within the universe. b. the knowledge so obtained. 2. systematised knowledge in general. 3. a particular branch of knowledge. 4. skill; proficiency.

scientific *adjective* 1. of or relating to science or the sciences: *scientific studies*. 2. occupied or concerned with science: *scientific researchers*. 3. regulated by or conforming to the principles of exact science: a *scientific method*. 4. systematic or accurate.

significance *noun* 1. importance; consequence. 2. meaning; import. 3. the quality of being significant or having a meaning.

significant *adjective* 1. important; of consequence. 2. expressing a meaning; indicative. 3. having a special or covert meaning; suggestive.

social *adjective* 1. relating to, devoted to, or characterised by friendly companionship or relations: a *social club*. 2. friendly or sociable, as persons or the disposition, spirit, etc. 3. relating to, connected with, or suited to polite or fashionable society: a *social function*. 4. living, or disposed to live, in companionship with others or in a community, rather than in isolation. 5. of or relating to human society, especially as a body divided into classes according to worldly status: *social rank*.

technical *adjective* 1. belonging or relating to an art, science, or the like: *technical skill*. 2. peculiar to or characteristic of a particular art, science, profession, trade, etc.: *technical details*. 3. using terms or treating a subject in a manner peculiar to a particular field, as a writer or a book. 4. skilled in, or familiar in a practical way with, a particular art, trade, etc., as a person. 5. relating to or connected with the mechanical or industrial arts and the applied sciences: a *technical school*. 6. so considered from a strictly legal point of view or a rigid interpretation of the rules: a *military engagement ending in a technical defeat*.

technique *noun* 1. method of performance; way of accomplishing. 2. technical skill, especially in artistic work.

technology *noun* 1. the branch of knowledge that deals with science and engineering, or its practice, as applied to industry; applied science. 2. the terminology of an art, science, etc.; technical nomenclature.

technological *adjective* of or relating to technology; relating to science and industry
transition *noun* 1. passage from one position, state, stage, etc., to another. 2. a passage or change of this kind... 5. *Architecture* the period of change from one architectural style to another.

type *noun* 1. a kind, class, or group as distinguished by a particular characteristic. 2. a person or thing embodying the characteristic qualities of a kind, class, or group; a representative specimen. 3. the general form, style, or character distinguishing a particular kind, class or group...

typology *noun* (*plural* typologies) 1. the doctrine or study of types or symbols, especially those of Scripture. 2. the study of types and classes, especially as in systematic classification. 3. *Archaeology* the study of the shape of artefacts for purposes of classification and comparison. 4. an analysis of a diverse range of objects or phenomena into distinct classes or types: **a familiar Jewish American typology: warm-hearted old duffer and a young dill -- locked in an embrace which is hopeless and holy, neurotic and wise.* --HERALD, 1988. *typological adjective*

uncommon *adjective* 1. not common; unusual or rare. 2. unusual in amount or degree; above the ordinary. 3. exceptional. --*adverb* 4. very; remarkably

Australian Concise Oxford Dictionary 2004 (4th edition)

achieve *v.tr.* 1a reach or attain by effort (*achieved victory*) b acquire, gain, earn (*achieved notoriety*) 2 accomplish or carry out (a feat or task) 3 *absol* be successful; attain a desired level of performance

achievement *n.* 1 something achieved 2a the act of achieving b an instance of this...

aesthetic *adj.* 1 concerned with beauty or the appreciation of beauty. 2 having such appreciation; sensitive to beauty. 3 in accordance with the principles of good taste. *n.* 1 (*in pl.*) the philosophy of the beautiful, esp. in art. 2 a set of principles of good taste and the appreciation of beauty.

architecture *n.* 1 the art or science of designing and constructing buildings. 2 the style of a building as regards design and construction. 3 buildings or other structures collectively... *architectural adj.*

class *n.* 1 any set of persons or things grouped together, or graded or differentiated from others esp. by quality (*first class; economy class*)...

community *n.* (*pl.* -ies) 1 a all the people living in a specific locality. b a specific locality, including its inhabitants. c (*attrib.*) of, for, or relating to a community (*community service*). 2 a body of people having a religion, a profession, etc in common (*Melbourne's large Greek community*). 3 fellowship of interests etc; similarity (*community of intellect*)... 6 (*prec. by the*) the public...

conservation *n.* 1 preservation of the natural environment. 2 preservation of works of art, documents, etc. conservation area an area containing a noteworthy environment and specially protected by law against undesirable changes...

create *v.* 1 *tr.* a (of natural or historical forces) bring into existence; cause (*poverty creates resentment*)...

creation *n.* 1 a the act of creating. b an instance of this... 3 a product of human intelligence, esp. of imaginative thought or artistic ability...

creative *adj.* 1 inventive and imaginative 2 creating or able to create.

cultural *adj.* of or relating to the cultivation of the mind or manners, esp. through artistic or intellectual activity...

culture *n.* ...2 the customs, civilisation, and achievements of a particular time or people (*studied Chinese culture*)...

custom *n.* 1 a the usual way of behaving or acting (*a slave to custom*). b a particular established way of behaving

demonstrate *v.* 1 *tr.* show evidence of (feelings etc.) 2 *tr.* describe and explain (a scientific proposition, machine, etc) by experiment, practical use, etc. 3 *tr.* a logically prove the truth of. b be proof of the existence of...

emotive *adj.* 1 of or characterised by emotion. 2 tending to excite emotion. 3 arousing feeling; not purely descriptive.

Usage: Although the senses of *emotive* and *emotional* overlap, eg both *an emotive issue* and *an emotional issue* are common, *emotive* should not be used of people to mean 'emotional'. It is wrong to say *He is an emotive person* unless what is meant is that he arouses emotions in others, and it is similarly incorrect to say *They reacted emotively*.

endanger *v.tr.* place in danger, endangered species, a species in danger of extinction...

evolution *n.* 1 gradual development, esp. from a simple to a more complex form...

function *n.* 1 a an activity proper to a person or institution. b a mode of action or activity by which a thing fulfils its purpose. c an official or professional duty; an employment, profession, or calling...

generation *n.* 1 all the people born at a particular time, regarded collectively (*my generation; the rising generation*);...

heritage *n.* 1 anything that is or may be inherited. 2 inherited circumstances, benefits, etc. (*a heritage of confusion*) 3 a nation's historic buildings, monuments, countryside, etc., esp. when regarded as worthy of preservation (also *attrib.:* *heritage site, heritage trail*)...

historic *adj.* 1 famous or important in history or potentially so (*a historic moment*)...

Usage: Note the relatively limited scope of usage of *historic* as compared with *historical*. Apart from the specialist use in grammatical terminology, *historic* is confined to meaning 'famous or important with regard to history', as in a *historic* event.

historical *adj.* 1 of or concerning history (*historical evidence*). 2 belonging to history, not to prehistory or legend. 3 (of study of a subject) based on an analysis of its development over a period. 4 belonging to the past, not of the present. 5 (of a novel, a film, etc) dealing or professing to deal with historical events. 6 in connection with history, from the historian's point of view (*of purely historical interest*). *historically adv.*

history *n.* 1 a continuous, usu. chronological, record of important or public events. 2 a the study of past events, esp. human affairs. b the total accumulation of past events, esp. relating to human affairs or to the accumulation of developments connected with a particular nation, person, thing, etc. (*our island history; the history of astronomy*) eventful past career (this knife has a history). 3 an eventful past (*this house has a history*). 4 a a systematic or critical account of or research into a past event or events etc. b a similar record or account of natural phenomena...

interest *n.* 1... b a quality which excites curiosity or holds the attention (*this book lacks interest*)... *v. tr.* 1 excite the curiosity or attention of (*your story interests me greatly*)...

importance *n.* 1 the state of being important. 2 weight, significance. 3 personal consequence; dignity.

important *adj.* 1 (often foll. by *to*) of great effect or consequence; momentous. 2 (of a person) having high rank or status, or great authority.

merit *n.* 1 the quality of deserving well. 2 excellence, worth. 3 (*usu. in pl.*) a thing that entitles one to reward or gratitude...

methodology *n.* 1 the science of method. 2 a body of methods used in a particular branch of activity. *methodological adj.*

particular *adj.* 1 relating to or considered as one thing or person as distinct from others; individual (*in this particular instance*)...

precinct *n.* 1 an enclosed or clearly defined area, eg around a cathedral site... 3 (*in pl.*) a the surrounding area or environs. b the boundaries...

process *n.* 1 a course of action or proceeding, esp. a series of stages in manufacture, computing, etc...

rare *adj.* 1 seldom done or found or occurring, uncommon, unusual, few and far between...

science *n.* 1 the intellectual and practical activity encompassing the systematic study of the structure and behaviour of the physical and the natural world through observation and experiment. 2 a systematic and formulated knowledge, esp. of a specified type or on a specified subject (*political science*). b the pursuit or principles of this. 3 an organised body of knowledge on a subject (*the science of philology*)...

scientific *adj.* 1 a (of an investigation etc.) according to rules and laid down in exact science for performing observations and testing the soundness of conclusions. b systematic, accurate. 2 used in, engaged in, or relating to (esp. natural science) (*scientific discoveries; scientific terminology*). 3 assisted by expert knowledge.

significance *n.* 1 importance; noteworthiness (*his opinion is of no significance*). 2 a concealed or real meaning (*what is the significance of his statement?*). 3 the state of being significant...

significant *adj.* 1 having a meaning; indicative. 2 having an unstated or secret meaning; suggestive (*refused it with a significant gesture*). 3 noteworthy; important; consequential (*a significant figure in history*)...

social *adj.* 1 of or relating to society or its organisation. 2 concerned with the mutual relations of human beings or of classes of human beings. 3 living in organised communities; unfitted for a solitary life (*man is a social animal*)...

technical *adj.* 1 of or involving or concerned with the mechanical arts and applied sciences (*technical college; a technical education*). 2 of or relating to a particular subject or craft etc. or its techniques...

technique *n.* 1 mechanical skill in an art... 3 a manner of performance. b a manner of esp. artistic execution in relation to formal details.

technological *adj.* of or using technology

technology *n.* 1 the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes, esp. in industry. 2 machinery and equipment developed from such scientific knowledge.

transition *n.* 1 a passing or change from one place, state, condition, etc. to another (*an age of transition; a transition from plain to hills*)... 3 Art a change from one style to another, esp. *Arch.* From Norman to Early English.

type *n.* 1 a a class of things or persons having common characteristics... 2 a person, thing, or event serving as an illustration, symbol, or characteristic specimen of another, or of a class...

typology *n.* the study and interpretation of (esp. biblical) types. *typological adj.*

uncommon *adj.* 1 not common; unusual; remarkable.

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Workers' Dwelling No.1 at Nundah, Brisbane

Further information

The department encourages you to discuss your plans with one of its heritage officers before making an application. Call 13 74 68 (13QGOV) and ask to speak to a heritage officer.

The Queensland Heritage Register and EHP heritage publications are located at www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/heritage



