

OCTOBER 2011

NON-INDIGENOUS CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT



SOUTH GALILEE COAL PROJECT ALPHA, QLD

PREPARED FOR AMCI (ALPHA) PTY LTD



Report Reference:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following report presents the results of an assessment of non-Indigenous cultural heritage undertaken in preparation for the proposed South Galilee Coal Project (the 'Project'). This assessment has been undertaken to support an Environmental Impact Statement ('EIS') being prepared for the Project. The Study Area for this assessment comprises the Mining Lease Application 70453 ('MLA') and the proposed infrastructure corridor (Figure 1).

Prior to inspecting the Study Area, a desk based analysis was conducted in order to identify potentially significant cultural heritage within the Study Area and create a predictive model of potentially significant cultural heritage within the Study Area. This included searches of the applicable heritage registers, review of current and historic aerial photography, historic research and a review of past cultural heritage assessments in the region.

A survey of the Study Area was undertaken between 21 June 2011 and 25 June 2011 by qualified archaeologists Dr Richard Robins and Tim Robins. The survey was primarily by vehicle, with areas of interest surveyed on foot. Access to most parts of the Study Area was available during the survey. However, due to heavy rains during the first half of the year, some portions of the Study Area were inaccessible. Landholders were able to confirm that there were no items of potential non-Indigenous cultural heritage within these areas.

Results

Nine non-Indigenous heritage features were identified within or adjacent to the MLA or infrastructure corridor. Five features were located within the MLA boundary, with the other four being located adjacent to either the MLA or the infrastructure corridor. The location of these features is shown in Figure 12. They include:

- Feature 1: Bore Site 1 (Section 6.3.2);
- Feature 2: Bore Site 2 (Section 6.3.3);
- Feature 3: Outstation Complex (Section 6.3.4);
- Feature 4: Sapling Creek Overshot (Section 6.4.2);
- Feature 5: Chesalon Yard Complex (Section 6.5.2);
- Feature A: Old Betanga Homestead Site (Section 6.2.1);
- Feature B: Creek Farm Overshots (Section 6.3.5);
- Feature C: Oakleigh Yard Complex (Section 7.2.2); and
- Feature D: Oakleigh Historic Fence (Section 7.2.3).

Mitigation and Management Recommendations

Further historical studies are not considered necessary prior to implementation of the Project.

It is recommended that the terms in the Non-Indigenous Heritage Management Plan provided in Appendix G of this report are adopted into the Environmental Management Plan for the Project. The management practices should include, as a minimum:

- the general principles of non-Indigenous cultural heritage management;
- general mitigation and management measures (including responsibilities and channels of communication);
- mitigation and management measures for known non-Indigenous cultural heritage features;
- a find strategy for items of potentially significant cultural heritage;
- periodic review requirements; and
- monitoring program.



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1. INTRODUCTION

Everick Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd has been commissioned by MET Serve, on behalf of AMCI (Alpha) Pty Ltd, to conduct an assessment of known and potential non-Indigenous cultural heritage values of the proposed South Galilee Coal Project (the Project). For the purposes of this assessment, the Project is comprised of Mining Lease Application 70453 ('MLA') and the associated infrastructure corridor (Figure 1).

1.1 Project Overview

It is expected that the Project will produce up to approximately 17 million tonne per annum (Mtpa) of thermal coal. The Project involves the establishment of a new coal mine within the MLA near Alpha in the Galilee Basin. Mining processes for extraction of the coal resource will include both open-cut and underground methods.

The Project is located immediately south-west of the township of Alpha, which is approximately 170 km west of Emerald and 450 km west of Rockhampton, Queensland. Major topographical features of the region include the Drummond Range approximately 60 km to the east of the Project and the Great Dividing Range approximately 10 km to the west of the Project. Figure 2 provides a conceptual plan of the proposed Project site layout, including the extent of conceptual open-cut and underground mining.

The key elements of the Project would include:

- coal mining operations, including:
 - open cut and underground mining within the MLA, producing up to 19 Mtpa of run-of-mine coal and 17 Mtpa of product coal for the export market;
 - placement of waste rock and rejects in out-of-pit waste rock emplacements;
 - progressive backfilling of the open pits with waste rock and rejects as mining develops;
- development of a mine water management system including clean water diversions, mine affected runoff collection, sediment dams, pit water management process and on-site water reuse procedures and a permanent diversion of Sapling Creek;
- underground services area;
- Mine Industrial Area (containing administration, bath house, storage, vehicle parking, workshops, washdown, refuelling, controls and communication infrastructure);
- Coal Handling and Preparation Plant;
- coal handling infrastructure (including conveyor systems, raw coal and product coal stockpiles);
- development of a Mine Access Road and on-site haul roads and light vehicle roads;
- construction of an on-site rail component (including loading loop, breakdown and fuel sidings);
- construction of a SGCP rail spur component to connect to the common user rail component;
- on-site accommodation village;
- fuel, oil and explosives storage facilities;
- soil stockpiles, laydown areas and a gravel borrow pit;
- raw water supply infrastructure (e.g. pipeline, groundwater bores and Raw Water Dam);
- sewage and waste water treatment infrastructure;
- on-site landfill facility;
- electrical and telecommunications infrastructure;
- ongoing monitoring and rehabilitation;
- ongoing exploration activities within existing exploration tenements; and
- other associated minor infrastructure, plant, equipment and activities.

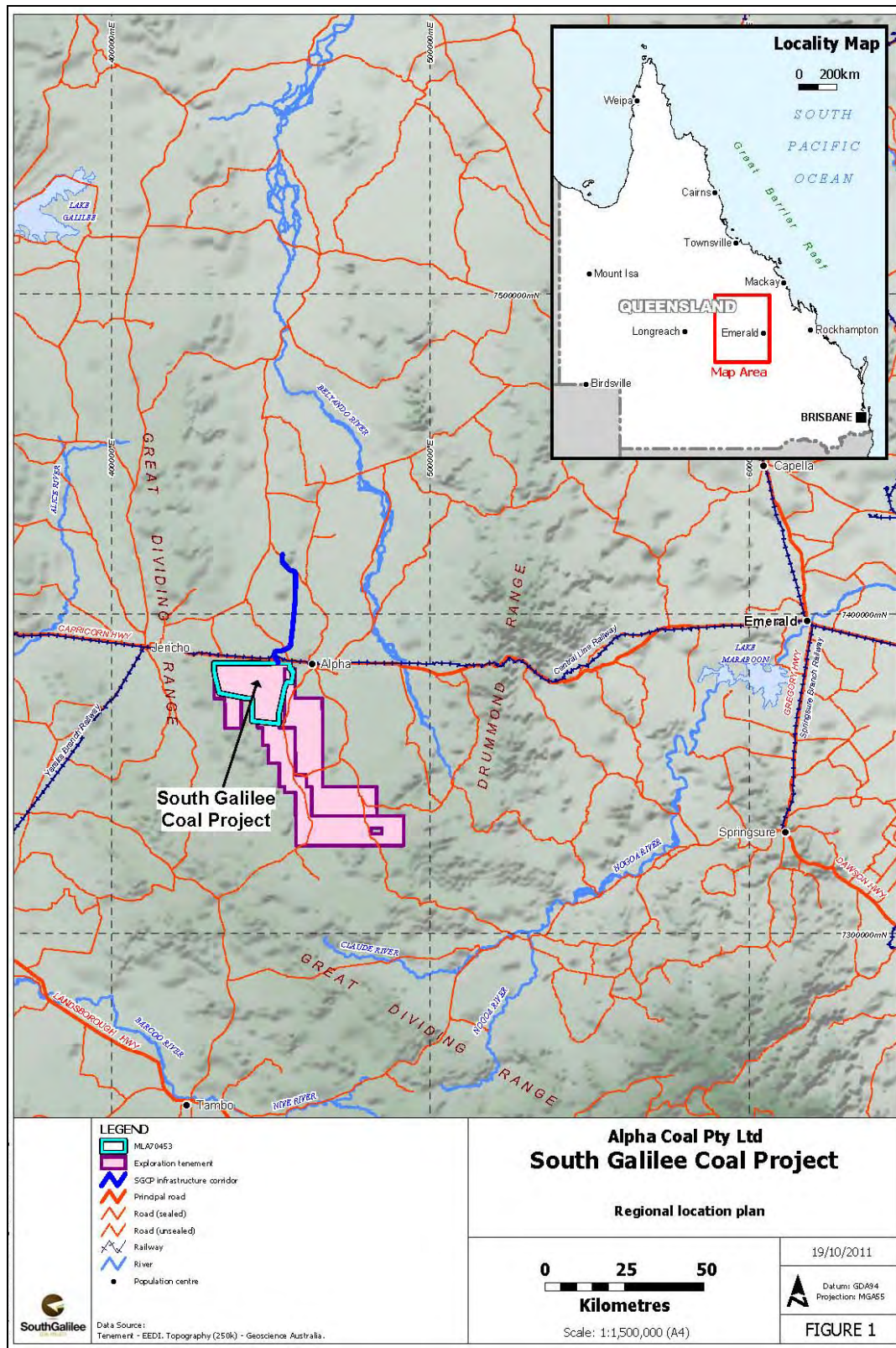


Figure 1: Regional Location

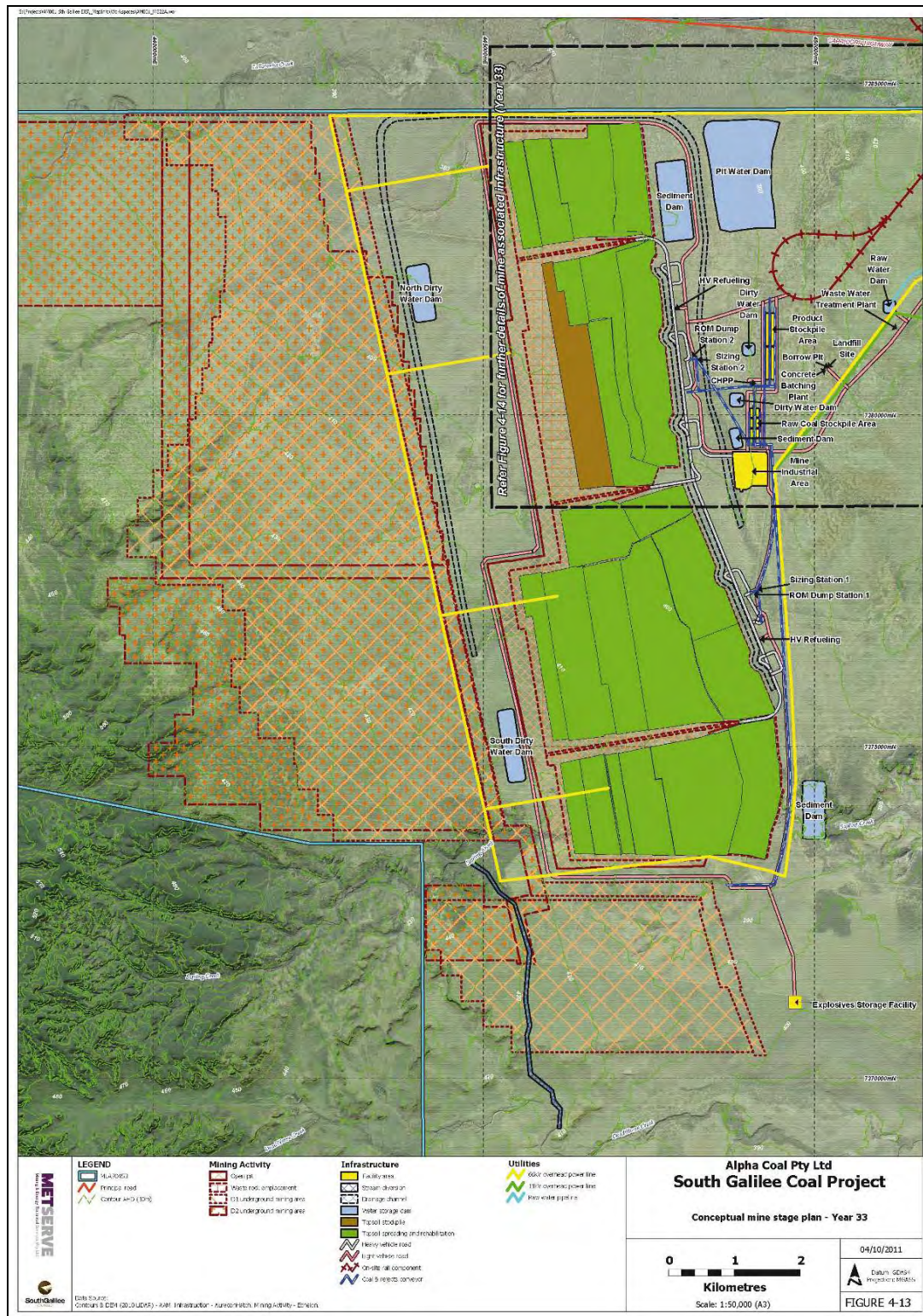


Figure 2: Conceptual Mine Stage Plan (Year 33) (MET Serve 2011)

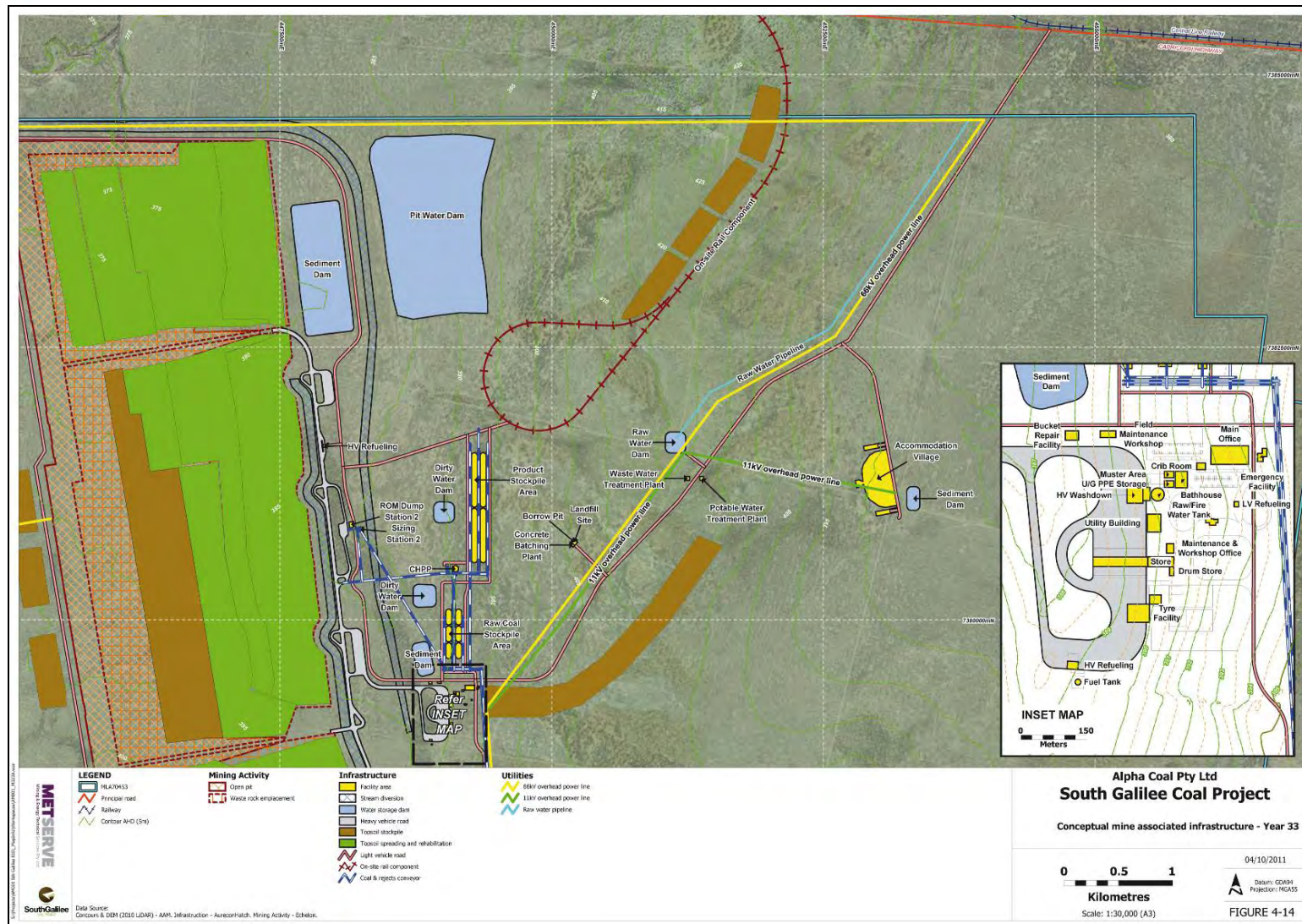


Figure 3: Conceptual Mine Associated Infrastructure (Year 33) (MET Serve 2011)

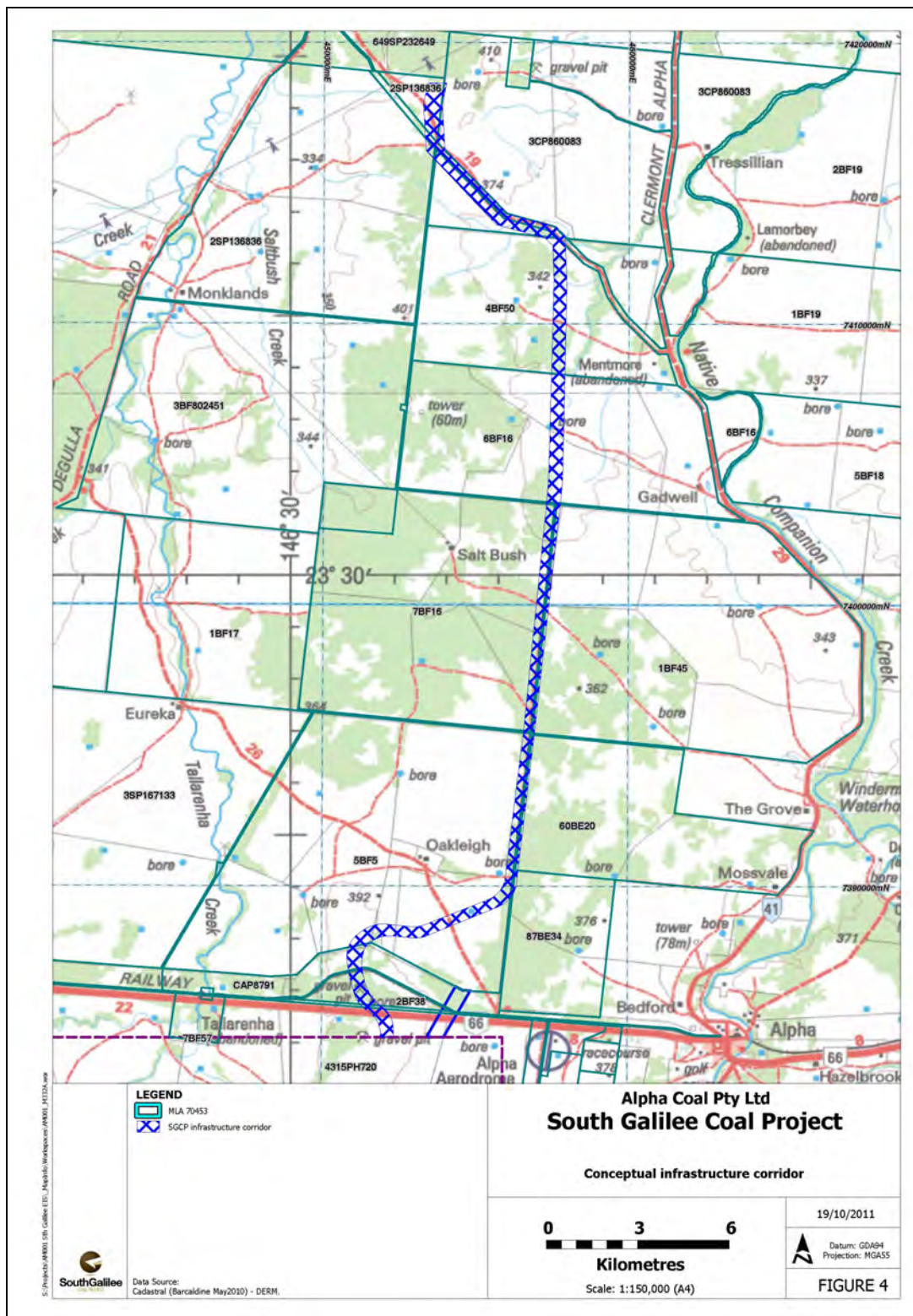


Figure 4: Conceptual Infrastructure Corridor (MET Serve 2011)



1.2 Study Area

For the purposes of this investigation the Study Area is the area which could potentially be subject to disturbance, as indicated in Figures 1 and 3.

The MLA contains six properties, which include:

- Lot 31 on Plan BF11 ('Betanga');
- Lot 4315 on Plan PH720 ('Creek Farm');
- Lot 3 on Plan BF53 ('Sapling Creek');
- Lot 1 on Plan DM3 ('Chesalon');
- Lot 7 on Plan BF57 ('Tallarenha'); and
- Lot 1160 on Plan PH286 ('Armagh').

The infrastructure corridor traverses nine properties, which include:

- Lot 5 on Plan BF5 ('Oakleigh');
- Lot 2 on Plan SP136836 ('Monklands');
- Lot 3 on Plan CP860083 ('Tresilian');
- Lot 4 on Plan BF50 ('Mentmore');
- Lot 6 on Plan BF16 ('Gadwell');
- Lot 7 on Plan BF16 ('Saltbush');
- Lot 2 on Plan BF38 (Leased Reserve);
- Lot 301 on Plan SP108315 (Queensland Rail); and
- Lot 4315 on Plan PH720 ('Creek Farm').

The MLA is located on a gently undulating landscape with large sections of the proposed mine area cleared of vegetation for the purposes of low intensity cattle grazing (Matrixplus 2010:31). There are a number of watercourses within or adjacent to the Study Area that are tributaries of the Belyando River, including Alpha Creek, Sapling Creek, Tallarenha Creek and Dead Horse Creek. The site is irregularly shaped with a north-south length of 1.8 km and an east-west width of 950 m. To the north it is bounded by the Capricorn Highway, to the east by Alpha-Tambo Road, to the west by the Great Dividing Range and to the south by pastoral grazing lands. The infrastructure corridor is approximately 40 km long and 100m wide extending northwards from the MLA.

1.3 Report Authorship

The site survey was undertaken by archaeologists Dr Richard Robins and Tim Robins. The desktop study was undertaken by Helene Tomkins (archaeologist). This report was written by Dr Richard Robins, Helene Tomkins and Tim Robins.

2. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

2.1 Approval Process

The Coordinator-General has declared the Project to be a 'significant project' requiring an environmental impact statement ('EIS') under section 26(1)(a) of the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*. This report has been commissioned as part of the statutory EIS



required for the Project. The Coordinator-General has issued a final Terms of Reference ('the TOR'). The methods outlined in Section 3 below have been followed in order to meet the non-Indigenous cultural heritage requirements of the TOR. While the TOR provides guidance on the scope of the EIS studies, they should not be seen as exhaustive or limiting. Accordingly, Everick has undertaken research beyond the strict terms of the TOR, conducting a thorough literature review, which has been used to contextualise the site inspection.

2.2 Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)

In relation to cultural heritage, the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) is the principle legislation concerning heritage places of national or world significance. Actions that are likely to significantly impact on those matters are prohibited, without approval from the Federal Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (SEWPaC) under the EPBC Act. The objectives of the EPBC Act relevant to cultural heritage are to:

- provide for the protection of the environment, especially Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES);
- conserve Australian biodiversity;
- provide a streamlined national environmental assessment and approval process;
- enhance the protection and management of important natural and cultural places; and
- promote environmentally sustainable development through the conservation and ecologically sustainable use of natural resources.

Under the EPBC Act, certain actions — projects, development, undertakings, activities or a series of activities, or an alteration to any of these — require assessment and an approval from the Federal Minister for SEWPAC. This includes actions which may have an impact on World Heritage Properties or National Heritage Places and may include both non-Indigenous and Indigenous cultural heritage items. It is not anticipated that the Project will have any impact on such places.

On 16 June 2010 the delegate of the Commonwealth Minister for Environment, Heritage and the Arts determined that the project was a 'controlled action' under the EPBC Act due to the likely potential impacts on MNES (listed threatened species and communities and listed migratory species). The EIS will be developed pursuant to a bilateral agreement between the federal and state governments for the purposes of the Commonwealth Government's assessment under Part 8 of the EPBC Act, which will enable the EIS to meet impact assessment requirement under both federal and state legislation.

2.3 Queensland Heritage Act 1992 (Qld)

The *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* (Qld) (the 'QHA') is the principle piece of legislation controlling actions on items or places of state heritage significance. The primary protection for such places is provided through nomination and registration for entry onto the Queensland Heritage Register. Once entered onto the register, the statutory body formed under the Queensland Heritage Council ('QHC'), have a range of decision making powers over subsequent development applications. The Cultural Heritage Body of the Queensland DERM is also given responsibilities over the management of cultural heritage in Queensland.

The QHA provides a set of criteria for measuring the significance of a site or place for entry onto the Queensland Heritage Register. These criteria are listed in Section 7 of this report, providing the basis for the significance assessment.

Following amendments to the QHA in 2007, should any potentially significant archaeological artifacts or archaeological places be identified during this assessment or subsequently during the



course of undertaking the Project, AMCI must comply with Part 9 of the QHA. Section 89(1) requires any person who discovers a thing the person knows or ought reasonably to know is an archaeological artifact that is an important source of information about an aspect of Queensland's history to notify the DERM.

2.4 ICOMOS Burra Charter

Australia ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites), the peak body of professionals working in heritage conservation, has adopted the *Burra Charter* as a guide to acceptable standards with regard to the assessment and management of items of cultural heritage significance in Australia. The *Burra Charter* has no effect on Queensland or Commonwealth Law. However, it has been adopted by the Queensland Heritage Council as a best practice guide to assessing and managing heritage places, and as such has been followed in this assessment. A set of standard heritage management definitions, adopted from the *Burra Charter*, is provided in Appendix A of this report.

Under the *Burra Charter*, *cultural significance* means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations (Marquis-Kyle and Walker 1992). The central principle of the *Burra Charter* is that assessment of the significance of any potential heritage items must come before any management decisions are made (Article 6). In assessing a given place or objects significance, it requires not just an assessment of the item itself, but the item's setting (Article 8), location (Article 9) and an understanding of how it may be linked to any related items (Article 11). This should all be documented in a written statement on the item's significance. Once the significance of an item has been established, the *Burra Charter* process provides for acceptable standards on the conservation, preservation, maintenance, change, restoration, reconstruction and/or alteration of an item based on this significance. Importantly, those to whom the item is significant should be involved in the decision making process. A flow chart outlining the *Burra Charter* process is contained in Appendix B of this report.

2.5 Local Legislation

Local planning schemes and the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* provide legislative cover for managing local heritage places. The Study Area falls within the Barcaldine Regional Council Local Government Area (LGA) which is comprised of an amalgamation (2008) of the former Jericho, Aramac and Barcaldine Shire Council LGAs. The former Jericho Shire planning scheme still remains in effect and Schedule 2 contains criteria to ensure the protection and maintenance of places and items of cultural heritage. A minimum separation distance of 50 metres is provided to cemeteries and burial sites as identified in Schedule 2, Division 6 of the scheme.

3. METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

The preparation of this assessment was undertaken in two parts. The first was a desktop review, involving:

- (a) searches of applicable heritage registers;
- (b) a review of local, regional and thematic histories;
- (c) interviews with local landholders and relevant government experts;
- (d) a review of relevant heritage assessments from the region;
- (e) review of historic aerial photography; and
- (f) a search of the Queensland State Archives for information relating to the Study Area.



This information was used to identify the heritage themes of the region and to create a predictive model of potential locations of items of cultural heritage significance. This model was then used to guide the archaeological site survey which made up the second part of the assessment.

4. DESKTOP STUDY: HISTORICAL CONTEXT

4.1 Historical Themes

The Australian Heritage Commission has produced a set of Historical Themes relevant to Australia that provide a historical context within which the heritage values of a place can be examined (Australian Heritage Commission 2001). These themes can be used as a way of predicting the types of heritage places not currently heritage listed that may exist in the Study Area (Table 1).

Table 1: Historical Themes of the Study Area

<i>National Theme Groups</i>	<i>National and State Sub Themes</i>	<i>Local Themes /Application</i>
2. Peopling Australia	2.1 Living as Australia's earliest inhabitants 2.1.1 The first inhabitants	The first inhabitants: Aboriginal occupation
	2.6 Encounters between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples 2.6.1 Resisting the advent of Europeans and their animals	Encounters and conflict
3. Developing local, regional and national economies	3.3 Surveying the continent 3.3.4 Looking for land with agricultural potential 3.3.5 Laying out boundaries	Exploration and settlement: Pastoral activities: Alpha Station European blazed trees
	3.4 Utilising natural resources 3.4.3 Mining 3.4.4 Making forests a saleable resource	Utilising natural resources: Mining Timber felling and sawmilling
	3.5 Developing primary production 3.5.1 Grazing stock 3.5.3 Developing agricultural industries	Remnants of grazing farms and agricultural industries: (e.g. cattle yards & dips; fences & gates; equipment)
	3.8 Moving goods and people 3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways 3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads	Transport: coach and rail Railway lines, roads, tracks
	3.11 Altering the environment	Clearing forests and scrub. European scar trees, timber



	3.11.4 Clearing vegetation	camps
4. Building Settlements, Towns and Cities	4.1 Planning urban settlements 4.1.1 Selecting township sites	Establishing settlements: Alpha and Jericho
	4.3 Making settlements to serve rural Australia	Land tenure: Alpha Station Consolidated Run – Kings Lynn, Cloisters, Good Hope, Good Hope 1, Sedgford, Alpha 4 Land tenure: Grazing Farms – ‘Creek Farm’ ‘Monk’s Creek’, ‘Sapling Creek’, ‘Betanga’

4.2 Regional History

What is known of the region’s history comes from accounts in journals of early explorers and settlers in the region (e.g. Mitchell 1848); historical Crown Lands documents retained at the Queensland State Archives (QSA) and the Museum of Lands: Mapping & Surveying Unit; historical works relevant to this area (e.g. Cooper 2005; Hoch 1984); and oral historical accounts provided by local landholders.

4.2.1 Aboriginal Occupation

The nature of Aboriginal occupation of the region provides some context for early European settlement patterns. The journal entries of early explorers record encounters with Aboriginal people and provide evidence that Aboriginal people were occupying the area before European settlement. Unfortunately, the complex nature of the Aboriginal societies’ cultural organisation was not adequately portrayed in descriptions by Mitchell and other nineteenth century European visitors to the region. Aboriginal social organisation would have been based on named countries owned by Clans with their own distinctive rights and responsibilities. Aboriginal people used and moved within these lands in customary ways according to complex systems of law and spiritual associations, following hunter-gatherer/fisher economies which entailed seasonal cycles of economic, social and ceremonial activities. Local groups of the Belyando include the Jagalingu and Iningai people (Curr 1887). The groups were territorial and trespassers on their country would often be treated with hostility. Mitchell describes one confrontation with the Aboriginals thus: There were seventeen of them carrying clubs, ‘hostile and strong, several upwards of six feet...and headed by an old man, a gigantic sort of bully who would not keep his hands off the carts...They said by signs that the whole country belonged to them and beckoned the party that we should...leave that place’ (Mitchell August 9, 1846).

4.2.2 Exploration and Settlement

Sir Thomas Mitchell and his party passed over the Drummond Range in 1846 and camped near Mt. Mudge (Hoch 1984:4). While in the locality, Mitchell named Mt. Beaufort in honour of a friend who devised the Beaufort scale for measuring wind velocity (Mitchell 1848). His party spent forty days exploring the Belyando River and Mitchell commented in his diary that the thick scrub (brigalow) was a hindrance, however for the most part his report indicated that good open well



grassed flats were to be found at the foot of the Drummond Range, and along the Belyando River catchment (Mitchell 1848).

Other early explorers in the area included William Landsborough (1859) and Frederick Walker (1861), who conceived the Native Police Force (Hoch 1984:7). Hoch described the country at this time as 'small black soil plains, open iron bark, box and gum ridges and gullies, all intersected with thick belts of brigalow, pine, sandalwood and dead finish' (Hoch 1984:9). Within the next few years, squatters moved with haste to appropriate the surrounding countryside for grazing land.

Under the *Unoccupied Crown Lands Occupation Act 1860* and the *Pastoral Leases Act 1869*, graziers were able to legally take up the wastelands of the Crown in the unsettled Districts. Graziers established pastoral runs around the Belyando River and catchment creeks that offered permanent to semi-permanent water for grazing sheep and beef cattle. A run was a large area of land rented for a fixed period of time from the Crown for pastoral purposes. Settlers were granted fourteen-year leases as long as they stocked the land to a quarter of carrying capacity within the first year.

4.2.3 Encounters and Conflict

As the European control of land expanded there was conflict with Aboriginal people over ownership and use of the land. Aboriginal people began to take stock for food as their traditional sources had been chased away by the pastoralists (Hoch 1984:8). During the 1860s there were numerous clashes between Aborigines and settlers and the Native Mounted Police in the area. Aborigines raided a station at Cullin-la-ringo near Springsure in 1861 and killed nineteen people (Stringer 1986). The brutal retaliations by Native Police saw several hundred Aborigines massacred and by 1863 a Native Police Barracks was established on the Belyando River (O'Donnell 1989:9). The continued atrocities carried out by Native Police on the Aborigines drew public condemnation and the troopers were gradually phased out after the late 1870s, to be replaced by regular police who serviced the townships.

4.2.4 Pastoral Activities

Much of knowledge of early pastoralist's occupation of the land comes from the Crown Lands records of the granted leases and licences. In the South Kennedy district, graziers took up 750 sq. miles of land. Early pastoralists in the Alpha area included Sydney Bevan Davis, who tendered for 46 sq. miles in December 1861 (Qld Govt Gazette 1861:142). Arthur Hunter Palmer (later to become Sir Arthur the Premier of Queensland 1870-74) applied for licences to occupy 15 runs totalling 600 sq. miles along the upper Belyando River, from North Creek to Myers Creek and west along where the railway line was later built to Alpha Creek (Qld Govt Gazette 1863:529-30). Another new arrival, Henry Lowe applied for 100 sq. miles of land, which stretched along the eastern bank of Alpha Creek (Cooper 2005:1).

The Study Area occupies land that was at one time incorporated into Alpha Station (from 1863), which was leased by Kilgour and Mackay, and Surbiton Station (1883), which was leased by William Kilgour. Other major run accumulations in the area included Beaufort Holding and Mexico (west of the Dividing Range) (Records of the Lands Department, QSA Series ID18228). By 1884 nearly all available country had been applied for and the new *Crown Lands Act 1884* enabled pastoralists to consolidate their adjoining runs into registered stations (Cooper 2005:10). Under the terms of the *Crown Lands Act 1884* all accumulations of runs were to be surveyed by Thomas Palmer, the Land Commissioner (Cooper 2005:14). Implementation of the Act in the South Kennedy district was slow due to drought, flood and distance and surveys were eventually carried out during August to December 1890 (Hoch 1984:12). When Alpha Station was recognised as a Consolidated Holding in July 1891 it incorporated 1622 sq. miles in area. The cattle carrying capacity was 18 head per sq. mile, which could be allowed to free range. Records list 25,435 cattle and over 1,000 horses in 1896 (Records of the Lands Department, QSA Item ID27553). The consolidated holding of Surbiton Station encompassed 19 pastoral runs totalling 989.5 sq. miles,



which included Cumberland 1 (50 sq. miles) and Cumberland 2 (24.5 sq. miles) (Records of the Lands Department, QSA Item ID 27646).

Harriet Jane Neville-Rolfe lived at Alpha Station from 1883 to 1885, when her brother managed the property. Her paintings (held at the Queensland Art Gallery) provide a valuable pictorial account of working life at the station, the landscape, the people and buildings of the time (Hoch 1984:10) (see Figure 4). The Alpha Historical Society holds records for the district that indicate the home station complex on Alpha Station included three houses, kitchens, men's huts, a store, a smith's shop, stables, mustering yards, 3-wire or rail fences and gardens (Cooper 2005:17). Hoch provides the following description of the grand homestead built on the neighbouring Beaufort Holding during the 1870s from pit-sawn cypress pine: 'Huge corner posts, slotted to take slabs of pine, were set directly into the ground. Inside rooms were lined with calico; verandahs were ceiled with sheets of box bark...The outside walls of the main house had gun slots, fortress style, but there is no record of Aboriginal attack' (Hoch 1984:10-11).

The cattle tick became a serious problem from the mid 1890s and although the tick never reached Alpha, the strict quarantine restrictions prevented cattlemen from moving their stock to markets at Lakes Creek causing overstocking (Hoch 1984:35). A severe drought got rid of the cattle tick but also crippled cattle herds. By 1908 Alpha Station stock was listed as 1,433 cattle and 197 horses, a far cry from the 1896 figures (Records of the Lands Department, QSA Item ID27553). The new Crown Lands legislation further contributed to reducing station sizes by resuming substantial portions of the big properties for re-distribution to new selectors. Kings Lynn, Alpha 4, Sedgeford, Cloisters, Good Hope and Good Hope No. 1 were some of the runs reclaimed at this time from Alpha Station, which was reduced to only 412 sq miles remaining in the consolidation (Records of the Lands Department, QSA Item ID27553). In time Alpha Station owners, Mackay and Maxwell, (ownership transferred to Mackay and Maxwell in 1895) reacquired more of their lost land by trading under several different names. Most of Alpha Station remained in the hands of descendants of Eric Mackay until the 1950s.



Figure 5: Alpha Station Homestead 1876 (Neville-Rolfe, print at John Oxley Library)

4.2.5 Transport: Coach and Rail

Alpha Station had a road to Tambo, however for the most part regional roads were nothing more than tracks and stock trails (Hoch 1984:12). The Central Railway that was under construction from



Rockhampton reached Comet by 1878 and Cobb & Co. Coach began weekly services that passed through Alpha and Beaufort Stations (The Morning Bulletin, 28 November 1950). The Belyando Divisional Board, created in 1879, made it a priority to develop transport infrastructure and the government commenced building of direct roads to connect Native Companion Creek to Tambo and Alpha Station to the railway siding at Alpha (Cooper 2005:9; The Peak Downs Telegram, 16 November 1883). Although Pine Hill was initially mooted to become the district station, the government eventually settled on Alpha for the new terminus that opened on 22 September 1884 (Hoch 1984:19). In February 1885 when the railway line had reached Beta, Cobb & Co. Coach was able to make the run to Blackall in one day (Hoch 1984:21). A bad flood in 1887 irreparably damaged many roads in the district and the Minister for Lands closed the Pine Hill to Blackall Road and the old stock route from Pine Hill in 1889 (Hoch 1984:28). Consequently a number of business owners from Pine Hill moved to Alpha. Mr Abrahamson opened a hotel and Mr Savage commenced a trading store and butcher's shop. Others waited until Jericho was established and set up there a year later (Hoch 1984:19). The route from Longreach to Rockhampton became the Capricorn Highway on 1st July 1963 under the Queensland Main Roads' *Road Plan of Queensland* and was gradually sealed with bitumen (Ozroads 2011).

4.2.6 Establishing Settlements – Alpha and Jericho

Surveyor, V. Desgrand, laid out townships at Alpha in November 1884 and at Jericho in December 1884. Alpha's town plan incorporated nine blocks and reserves for a school, police station and railway (Hoch 1984:20). Jericho was situated on Jordon Creek and initially included fifteen blocks with reserves for a police station, a park and administration buildings (Hoch 1984:21). The town allotments were offered for sale from May 1885 (Register of Crown Land Sales, QSA Series ID18227). The Minister for Education sanctioned the Alpha Provisional School in 1886 (Alpha School Administration File, QSA Item ID13654). In 1887 Alpha became the main railway station on the line between Emerald and Barcaldine and the same year the police station building at Pine Hill was removed to Alpha (Hoch 1984:29). Australian Bureau of Statistics Census figures in 1901 recorded the population of Alpha at 469 and Jericho at 258. In February 1914, 180 voters hailed in the new council when the Jericho Progress Association moved toward instigating a new shire, which incorporated the Jericho, Alpha and Pine Hill areas (Hoch 1984:54). During the 1920s new post offices and churches were built at Alpha and Jericho (Hoch 1984:62).

4.2.7 Agricultural Activities

The *Crown Lands Act 1884* provisions allowed for lands to be resumed from pastoral leases, which were then released for freehold settlement on agricultural farms. The announcement was made in the Queensland Government Gazette on 27 February 1892 (Department of Public Lands, Queensland Government Gazette 1892:936). At Alpha, 25 blocks up to 640 acres in size were selected over the ensuing years (Cooper 2005:21). Agricultural farm blocks were turned into vineyards, orchards, dairies, small farms and even a racing stable. Selectors paid 2/6 an acre for these agricultural holdings and while some were unconditional, others required codicils to be met (Hoch 1984:34). One condition might be that the selectors or their agents (managers) were required to reside on the property (Cooper 2005:26). Cooper notes that the typical home at this time was...

'...built of cypress pine with a galvanized iron roof and detached kitchen. Many were surrounded with one or two verandahs and occasionally the houses were raised on two or three-foot blocks. The houses had from two to four rooms, averaging 10 feet by 10 feet. Skillion rooms with steeply pitched rooves creating a lean-to appearance were common. When inspected to gain a certificate of fulfilment of conditions, the houses were valued from 23 to 190 pounds. In fewer cases bark huts valued at 12 pounds were built' (Cooper 2005:26).



4.2.8 Grazing Selections

In October 1898 four blocks south of the railway line between Alpha and Beta were offered up as prime grazing land (Queensland Govt Gazette 1898:385). Each block, measuring approximately 20,000 acres, was offered on a fourteen year lease. Four more large blocks opened up on the north side of the railway line in July 1901. The blocks were highly sought after, particularly by selectors who already had connections to the pastoral industry in the district. Although the leaseholders who already had large stations were technically exempt from taking up these new leases, a loophole enabled their wives to apply for selections (Cooper 2005:27). Agnes Donaldson (wife of Robert Donaldson who managed Alpha Station from the 1890s) and Jessie Mackay (wife of Eric Mackay, leaseholder of Alpha Station) both selected one each of the four blocks south of the line. Agnes Donaldson's lease eventually passed to Clara Miller (daughter of Eric Mackay). The Department of Lands became concerned about potential breaches of the Crown Lands Act after investigations revealed that the stock on these two selections had the Alpha branding. Although never prosecuted, Clara Miller and Jessie Mackay still forfeited their landholdings to the Crown (Register of Grazing Farms, QSA Item ID325463). Duncan Black (G.F.482) and Charles Dohring (G.F.481) were successful early applicants north of the line (Register of Grazing Farms, QSA Item ID325463).

The majority of these new leases accommodated cattle and prices were high in 1918 at the end of the war, with bullocks fetching £18 and offers of around £13 for breeders (Hoch 1984:57). The cattle were taken by rail from Alpha to Lakes Creek in Rockhampton or Cannon Hill in Brisbane until the price of beef slumped in 1922 to £4 a beast (Hoch 1984:57). Around this time wool became profitable again and sheep were reintroduced to the district. New infrastructure had to be erected, such as sheep yards, a woolshed, and wells. One of the best water supplies in the area came from a well south of the Beta siding that had been originally dug by Alpha Station workers (Hoch 1984:68). Local shearing contractors were kept busy and wool from the district was railed to the wool scour in Barcaldine (Cooper 2005:30). The 1950 floods turned the fortunes of sheep graziers, who lost their stock in the floodwater and had dingo fences destroyed (Cooper 2005:34).

4.2.9 Utilising Natural Resources: Timber Industry

Another important industry in the district was sawmilling. Most of the sleepers and bridges of the Central Railway came from Alpha/Jericho timbers, such as iron bark and spotted gum. Cypress pine was resistant to white ants and was utilised in buildings. Timber cutters initially employed pit-sawing methods, which were eventually replaced with steam engine saws (Hoch 1984:35). On farms, the patches of thick brigalow, box and blackbutt were cleared by ringbarking in the early years, although the ironbark and coolibah were reported to grow back twice as thickly. At the end of the 1950s a new system of clearing was introduced where two tractors towing a chain would pull the scrub and then the area would be burnt (Hoch 1984:67).

4.2.10 Utilising Natural Resources: Mining Industry

The potential for the Galilee Basin to contain valuable resources had been known for some time. In 1978 Lang Hancock obtained a lease approximately 40 km northwest of Alpha and resource investigations commenced (Hancock 2011). At that time coal mining operations were not economical due to the lack of rail and port facilities required for such ventures. More recently, the global demand for coal has encouraged the development of infrastructure to support coal mining and processing plants. The Galilee Basin has been found to contain considerable deposits of export quality thermal coal. In addition to the South Galilee Coal Project, there are a number of other proposed mining operations in the basin including:

- Galilee Coal (Northern Export Facility);
- Alpha Coal Mine;
- Kevin's Corner; and



- Carmichael Coal Mine and Rail Project.

4.3 Study Area History

A review of the available literature found no direct evidence that significant non-Indigenous heritage sites are located within the Study Area, although some non-Indigenous items may be found in the surrounding vicinity. Physical evidence which might be encountered in the Study Area is expected to be limited to pastoral and agricultural activities and might include residences and associated structures, fences, camps, dams, yards and tracks.

4.3.1 *Alpha Station and Surbiton Station Pastoral Runs*

In 1863, Henry Lowe of Rainsworth applied for two blocks called Alpha 1 and Alpha 2 (south of the Study Area), which were later leased by William Kilgour in 1872 (Records of the Lands Department, QSA Item ID27553). Kilgour, in partnership with Eric Mackay, acquired a huge accumulation of land which became known as Alpha Station. Together they leased runs located within the Study Area including **Alpha 4, Sedgeford, Kings Lynn and Cloisters**. They had previously applied for Cloisters No. 1, 2 and 3 in 1884 but parts of these runs coincided with **Good Hope** and **Good Hope 1** and 2 which had already been licensed by John Wilson in 1882 in the Mitchell District. In 1885, Kilgour and Mackay included thirty runs in their application to consolidate Alpha Station under the *Crown Lands Act 1884* (Records of the Lands Department, QSA Item ID27553).



Figure 6: 1885 Map of Pastoral holdings in South Kennedy District (QSA Item ID629206)

A description of each of the Alpha Station runs can be found in the Survey Report undertaken by Commissioner Palmer in 1890 (Records of the Lands Department, QSA Item ID27553). Excerpts from this document that relate to runs in the Study Area are provided below:

Alpha 4: Described as containing 50 sq. miles of Crown Lands consisting of good open sandy flats and ridges along Alpha Creek and watercourses. Belts of Pine, Brigalow and Dead Finish. Majority of the block is well grassed. Capable of stocking 20 cattle to sq. mile of available country (i.e. 900 cattle to the block). Improvements were listed as –

- Out Station House, Kitchen, Huts and Out Building £176;
- Garden and Stock Yards £65;
- Horse Paddock about 23 miles of 3 wire fence @ £22 per mile; and
- Mustering yards £10.



Kings Lynn: Described as containing 70 ½ sq. miles consisting of fairly well grassed open ironbark, box, pine, sandalwood and brigalow flat country with patches of spinifex. All country deemed available. Watered by small holes in brigalow gilgays with facilities for conserving water not good, but stock can reach Alpha and Monk's Creek from any part of the block. The property was capable of stocking 20 cattle to the sq. mile and rent was determined to be twenty shillings per sq. mile. There were no improvements listed.

Sedgeford: Described as containing 66 sq. miles of Crown Lands consisting of good open, well grassed Box Flats and Ironbark Spurs along Alpha Creek extending back from half to one mile. Bendee, Lancewood, Pine, Wattle, and Sandalwood with dense and open belts. Watered by Alpha and Middle Creeks. The only improvements listed included mustering yards on Middle Creek (£5).

Cloisters: Described as containing 40 ¾ sq. miles of Crown Lands consisting of good open Box, Ironbark, Pine and Sandalwood. Sandy country thickly grassed with good grasses and some patches of spinifex distributed throughout and also belts of Brigalow and Wattle. All available country and capable of stocking 20 cattle to the sq. mile. Watered by holes in Monk's Creek that last four to six months. No improvements were listed.

Good Hope: Described as containing 74 ½ sq. miles of Crown Lands consisting of coarse spinifex, stoney ridges intersected with small Flats, Gullies and Spurs. Fairly well grassed on the north part; dense belts of Wattle, Pine and Dead Finish on the south part. Although no Poison bush was observed, it was considered a possible occurrence and a large part of the block had been recently burned. Capabilities are for 12 cattle to the sq. mile of available country (24.5 sq. miles are unavailable). No improvements were listed.

Good Hope No. 1: Described as containing 20 sq. miles of Crown Lands consisting of good open flat sandy soil country. Well grassed intersected with belts of Pine, Sandalwood, Dead Finish, Wattle and Brigalow with patches of spinifex. All country is available and watered by small holes. No improvements were listed.

The new Crown Lands legislation contributed to reduced station sizes by resuming substantial portions of the large properties for re-appropriation. In October 1898 four blocks south of the railway line between Alpha and Beta were offered up as prime grazing land. Each block, measuring approximately 20,000 acres, was offered on a fourteen year lease. These four blocks now comprise the majority of the Study Area and are discussed below.



Figure 7: 1904 Queensland Land Tenure Mapsheet showing the grazing farms once occupying Project Area south and north of Central Railway between Alpha and Jericho (QSA Item ID27553)

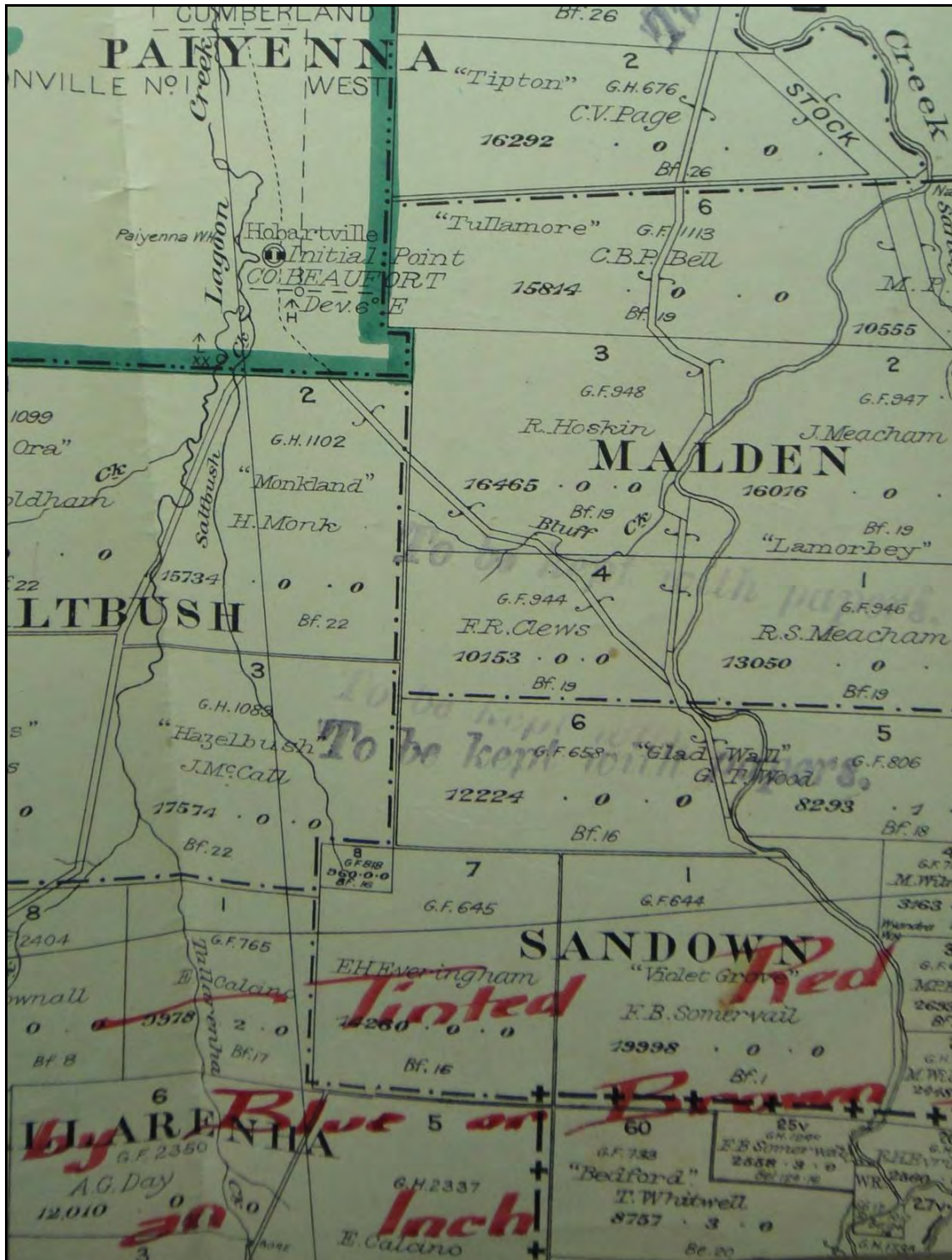


Figure 8: Dept of Lands Plan of G.H.1102, G.F.948, G.F.944, G.F.658, G.F.645 and G.H.2337 in the Study Area (QSA Item ID70625)



4.3.2 Grazing Selection – Portion 28v Beta (G.F.343)

Richard Clews applied for a grazing farm in 1898 and was given an area of 19,991 acres. He grazed sheep on the property, which he named 'Creek Farm'. Sheep shearing was very innovative for these parts and townspeople visited the shearing shed in February 1905, as it was the only place in the district that shearing took place (Cooper 2005:30). Frank and Nellie May Clews inherited 'Creek Farm' from their parents in 1923. Over the next few years they added six more selections to the landholding, which comprised almost 70,000 acres in the parishes of Alpha, Beta, Sedgford and Cheshire. Bad years saw the aggregation repossessed by their mortgagee and sold off (Register of Grazing Farms, QSA Item ID41059). In January 1937 RK & E Dobbie set up Monk's Creek Pty Ltd and traded as a Pastoral Holding. The holding comprised Portion 89 Alpha and portions 3, 5, 28v and 29v Beta (former Grazing Selections 2975, 2929, 2645, 2682 and 2679). The lease expired at the end of December 1966 and converted to Lot 4315 on plan PH720 from 1/7/1970 (Springsure Land Agent's District Dead Farm Files QSA Item IDs 70609, 74943, 70611). Monk's Creek continued to operate until 1994.

4.3.3 Grazing Selection – Portion 29v Beta (G.F.275)

In 1898, 19,677 acres and a waterhole were selected by Agnes A Donaldson, the wife of Robert Donaldson, who managed Alpha Station. Eventually Clara Miller, the daughter of Eric Mackay gained control of the property. However, in 1922 it was surrendered to the bailiff (Register of Grazing Farms, QSA Item ID41059). In 1925, tenure was lawfully granted to Clara Miller (daughter of Eric Mackay), which she retained until 1937 (Springsure Land Agent's District Dead Farm Files QSA Item ID70610). Selections held in Beta Parish by Jessie Mackay, widow of Eric Mackay and their daughter Clara Miller were forfeited or surrendered when questions arose about the stocking of horses or cattle with the Alpha Station brand. In 1937 this selection was combined with neighbouring properties held by RK & E Dobbie, who set up Monk's Creek Pty Ltd. When the lease expired in 1966 this property was divided to become Lot 4315 on PH720 ('Creek Farm' and Lot 3 on BF53 'Sapling').

4.3.4 Grazing Selection – Portion 30v Beta (G.F.282)

James Dunlop Tom applied for this grazing farm in 1898 and was granted 19,737 acres. He only held the property until 1903 and then the selection passed to Jessie Mackay, wife of Eric Mackay (Register of Selections of Grazing and Agricultural Farms, QSA Item ID41059). Jessie Mackay held legal tenure until her death in 1928 when the property passed to her daughter Clara Miller (Springsure Land Agent's District Dead Farm Files QSA Item ID74943). In 1937 this selection was combined with the neighbouring properties held by RK & E Dobbie (Refer notes for Portion 28v). Currently it is a part of Lot 4315 on PH720 'Creek Farm'.

4.3.5 Grazing Selection – Portion 31v Beta (G.F.359)

Alice Peut was granted 19,678 acres (GF359) in 1900. In 1911 the lease was transferred to Henrietta White and was held by her siblings until 1914 when it passed to John M Hutton (Register of Grazing Farms, QSA Item ID41059). Hutton was able to retain the property when it was offered as a Grazing Homestead (G.H.2643) in 1924 and he held the lease for the allocated 14 years until 1935, when it transferred to Mary Campion (Springsure Land Agent's District Dead Farm Files QSA Item ID187603). Upon Mary Campion's death her Executor, E.E. Crutchett, secured tenure when the lease expired again in 1952. Correspondence from Crutchett to the Lands Commissioner advises the property (now G.H.3178) was called 'Betanga'. After Joseph Campion (Mary Campion's widower and beneficiary) received the property he transferred it to Mordaunt Herbert Royes in 1962 (QSA Item ID187603). Royes held the lease until 1976 when it is passed to HS and



PJ Walker. The property was converted to a Grazing Homestead Perpetual Lease in 1979. The current lease has been held by the Hall Family since 1991 (QSA Item ID187603).

4.3.6 Grazing Selection – Portion 5 Tallarenha (G.F.482)

Duncan Black applied for this grazing farm in 1901 and was granted 19,998 acres. He held the property for a short time until it passed into the hands of a registered agent in 1905 (Register of Selections of Grazing and Agricultural Farms, QSA Item ID41059). The selection changed hands a couple more times before an application was lodged by Eliza Calcino for a Grazing Homestead under the *Land Act* of 1910. The selection became G.H.2337 in 1916. Walter Daniels offered £1800 consideration for the property in 1919 and later transferred the lease to his sons for the sum of £3815 in 1925. A valuation report by the Land Ranger dated 15/2/1928 indicated the selector predominantly ran sheep but cattle roam half of property known as Oakleigh (Springsure Land Agent's District Dead Farm Files QSA Item ID325463 and ID74939). The lease was surrendered under Section 3 of *Land Act Amendment Act 1927* to become G.H.2947. Selector Joseph James Ross applied for grazing homestead Lease and a term of 28 years was granted from 1/10/1930 subject to maintenance of the existing marsupial proof fencing. On 13/11/1944 the lease transferred to William Suttor Shannon. On 2/9/1952 the lease transferred to Gordon Reginald Thomas. In 1956 the lease was surrendered under section 109B Land Acts 1910-1955 and registered as G.H.3347 from 1/7/1956. The current tenure is Lot 5 on Plan BF5 'Tallarenha'.

4.3.7 Grazing Selection – Portion 7 Sandown (G.F.645)

On 7th May 1907 14,000 acres were granted to Ernest Hubert Everingham. He later added Portion 8, an area of 960 acres, to his selection. Everingham stocked the property with sheep and cattle. A report by the Crown Lands Ranger in November 1910 noted that the selector's residence was on a nearby property and that the land was used for grazing purposes stocked with sheep. At the time the property was entirely enclosed with a 6 wire fence and the only improvements included a hut and a well (Springsure Land Agent's District Dead Farm Files QSA Item ID74910). The lease was surrendered under Section 3 of *Land Act Amendment Act 1927* to become G.H.2916. Selector Ernest Hubert Everingham applied for a grazing farm lease and a term of 28 years was granted from 1/10/1929 subject to maintenance of the existing marsupial-proof fence. In 1942 the lease interest was transferred to Everingham's son and daughter-in-law as executors of his will. They transferred the lease to Claude Everingham and Clarence Hubert Everingham on 17/8/1942. In 1956 the lease was surrendered under section 109B Land Acts 1910-1955 and registered as G.F.3469 from 1/10/1958. The current tenure is Lot 7 on Plan BF16 ('Malden').

4.3.8 Grazing Selection – Portion 6 Sandown (G.F.658)

Francis Hamilton Murray selected G.F.658 on 7th May 1907. A report by the Crown Lands Ranger in April 1910 noted that the property of 12,224 acres had substantial five and six wire boundary fencing. Other improvements included a horse paddock and small hut. The property was stocked with sheep owned by GT Wood (selector's Agent). In December 1910 the leases for Portion 5 and Portion 6 were transferred to George Thomas Wood for consideration of £1,000/- (Springsure Land Agent's District Dead Farm Files QSA Item ID74910). In 1920 the leases were transferred to Charles Cecil Stodart for consideration of £2,728/10/-. Stodart passed the properties to his wife Beris Stodart on 31 March 1922 for the sum of £10/-. An inspection was conducted on 19/1/1923 by the Crown Lands Ranger, at which time the property was stocked with cattle only. It once ran sheep however dingos drove them out. Beris Stodart transferred the properties to Rhona Murray on 3/9/1923 for £1460/- made up of £500/- for lease, nil for stock and £960/- for improvements. The lease was surrendered under Section 3 of *Land Act Amendment Act 1927* to become G.H.2842 'Glad Well' (Springsure Land Agent's District Dead Farm Files QSA Item ID74910). Selector



Claude Everingham and Clarence Hubert Everingham applied for grazing farm Lease and a term of 28 years was granted from 1/10/1928. The property was worked in conjunction with their other leases G.F.2844 and G.F.3108. In 1956 the lease was surrendered under section 109B Land Acts 1910-1955 and registered as G.F.3372 from 1/1/1957. The current tenure is Lot 6 on Plan BF16 'Malden'.

4.3.9 Grazing Selection – Portion 4 Malden (G.F.944)

Harry Clews selected G.F. 658 (10,153 acres) on 28/6/1910. A 1911 report of Crown Lands Ranger on the selection notes that the property stocked with 3000 sheep, some horse and small milking herd. The lease transferred three times over the next ten years: 27/10/1913 transferred to Fred Richard Clews for £2260; 7/10/1919 transferred to Clare Leslie Randal Foot for £1700; 23/5/1923 transferred to Samuel John Sowden for £1700. The lease was surrendered under Section 3 of *Land Act Amendment Act 1927* to become G.H.2842 'Glad Well' (Springsure Land Agent's District Dead Farm Files QSA Item ID74919). Selector Samuel Sowden applied for grazing farm Lease and a term of 28 years was granted from 1/10/1928 for period of 28 years. On 19/12/1938 the lease transferred to Stephen Emanuel Moore and later on 5/1/1951 the lease transferred to Allen Victor Wieting. On 25/2/1954 the lease transferred to Ada Mary McLaughlin. In 1956 the lease was surrendered under section 109B *Land Acts 1910-1955* and registered as G.F.3380 from 1/1/1957. The current tenure is Lot 4 on Plan BF50 (Malden).

4.3.10 Grazing Selection – Portion 3 Malden (G.F.948)

Richard Hoskin, a saddler, selected G.F. 948 (16,465 acres) on 9/7/1909. After an inspection in February 1911, the Crown Lands Ranger reported the property as being stocked with four horses and goats. A hand drawn map showed the location of improvements. On 27 April 1925, a valuation for rent purposes noted that the property's carrying capacity was 1 sheep to 6 acres (1049 sheep in total). The lease was surrendered under Section 3 of *Land Act Amendment Act 1927* to become G.H.2802 'Tressillian' (Springsure Land Agent's District Dead Farm Files QSA Item ID74919). Selector Isabella Sparrow, wife of Roy William Sparrow applied for grazing farm Lease and a term of 28 years was granted from 1/10/1928. In 1956 the lease was surrendered under section 109B Land Acts 1910-1955 and registered as G.F.3374 from 1/10/1956. The current tenure is Lot 3 on Plan BF50 'Malden'.

4.3.11 Grazing Selection – Portion 2 Saltbush (G.H.1102)

G.H.1102 (15,734 acres) was selected on 8/6/1910 by Henry Monk. The Crown Lands Ranger reported that three quarters of the property had good fencing, and the property was stocked with about 5000 sheep and a few head of working horses. The only improvements included a hut and a horse paddock. In 1929 Henry Monk passed away and the property was transferred to his sons and daughters in October 1932. They later transferred the lease in November 1932 for consideration paid by John Shepherd of £750/- made up of £50/- for lease, £165/- for stock, £200/- for plant and £335/- for improvements (Springsure Land Agent's District Dead Farm QSA Item ID74923). The lease was surrendered under Section 3 of *Land Act Amendment Act 1927*, as from 1/7/1938 to become G.H.3100. Selector John Shepherd applied for a Development Grazing Lease and a term of 28 years was granted from 1/4/1939 on the condition that the lessee ring-bark an area of 1,000 acres of the holding during the first five years of the term. The rental period was further extended until 1972 subject to maintenance of the existing rabbit-proof and marsupial-proof fence. In 1972, the lease was surrendered under part VI *Land Act 1962-71* and registered as G.F.3697 from 1/4/1972. The current tenure is Lot 2 on Plan SP136836 (Saltbush).

A summary table of historic land use tenures for the Study Area is provided in Appendix C. A selection of the Crown Lands documents, accessed at the Queensland State Archives, can be



found in Appendix D. Correspondence received from Kaye Nardella, Senior Curator at the Museum of Lands, relates to the grazing selections records and is provided in Appendix E.

5. DESKTOP STUDY: PHYSICAL CONTEXT

5.1 Previous Archaeological/ Cultural Heritage Assessments

Any archaeological or cultural heritage information for the region would generally result from studies that have been undertaken for EIS assessments relating to the development of mines and associated infrastructure (e.g. railway lines, roads, powerlines, water and gas pipelines).

The remote location of the Galilee Basin has previously precluded large-scale mining industry and related infrastructure in the region, consequently there have been limited archaeological studies undertaken in the locality. There are no known studies that specifically address the cultural heritage of the Project Area. To date there has been only one EIS submitted in the region, for the Alpha Coal Project, located north of the Project Area. The cultural heritage assessments prepared for the Alpha Coal Project and associated rail corridor were reviewed for this assessment and the findings are briefly summarised below.

Converge Heritage and Community 2010a Desktop Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Report – (Phase One) Alpha Coal Project, Alpha to Bowen Rail Corridor. Unpublished report prepared for Hancock Prospecting Pty Ltd.

Converge (2010a) conducted a desktop review of the history of the Alpha Coal Project rail corridor from the mine to the port at Bowen. It was noted that although the direct impact of the rail corridor was likely to be much smaller in width (30 metres), there was potential for impact on sites and places to extend beyond the immediate rail corridor, particularly during the construction phase. The methodology involved developing a predictive model for the types and places of non-Indigenous significance with the potential to be present in the Study Area, and formed part of a purposive (as opposed to probabilistic) sampling strategy for the field survey to be undertaken in the supplementary EIS phase. Three items of non-Indigenous places of cultural heritage significance were identified within the rail corridor study area during the phase one desktop survey. These included:

- Strathmore Homestead (listed on the Queensland Heritage Register);
- Old Bowen Downs Road (listed on the Register of the National Estate and Queensland National Trust register); and
- Suttor Creek Aboriginal Camp (identified within the study area as a potential heritage site).

Recommendations for the management of the heritage values of identified sites and places included: avoidance of the sites; field survey; having an archaeologist on call during the construction phase; and bi-annual monitoring of heritage items. Converge (2010a) noted that a number of places were considered likely to exist within the study area that were not currently listed on a statutory or non-statutory heritage register. As the rail corridor crossed a number of former pastoral stations and mining leases, it was likely that associated sites (e.g. homestead complexes and related infrastructure) would be present and may require further assessment under the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

Converge Heritage and Community 2010b Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Survey Report: Alpha Coal Project. Unpublished report prepared for Hancock Prospecting Pty Ltd.

Converge (2010b) prepared a non-Indigenous cultural heritage assessment to meet the Alpha Coal Project Terms of Reference for the EIS. Their assessment presents the results of the Stage One desktop analysis and Stage Two field survey. Eleven non-Indigenous cultural heritage sites



were identified across the study area. The sites were assessed in terms of their apparent association with nineteenth century coach routes, stock routes or twentieth century pastoral activity. Five sites were assessed as having direct association with the late 19th century coach route network including a travellers' inn site, a bottle dump, a gravesite, an old paddock fenceline and *in-situ* cart ruts. A bush camp was assessed as being likely a stop along the stock route network frequented by stockmen. The Wendouree and Hobartville homesteads, yards, dams, and a marsupial fence are evidence of early twentieth century pastoral activity and improvements. Although 'Tressilian' and 'Monklands' were part of the study area, these were not surveyed on foot. Landowners interviewed by Converge (2010b) indicated that these areas were 'non-productive poison country and had no heritage remains'. The coach route network and portions of the study area were found to demonstrate the values of several criteria of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* and were therefore considered of historic importance at local and potentially State level.

5.2 Search of the Heritage Registers

A search of the following heritage registers was undertaken:

- (a) Queensland Heritage Register;
- (b) Queensland National Trust Register;
- (c) Australian Heritage Places Inventory which includes entries from the National Heritage List, Commonwealth Heritage List and Register of the National Estate;
- (d) World Heritage List; and
- (e) Barcaldine Regional Council Heritage Register, including the previous planning schemes for Jericho Shire Council.

No items of historic cultural heritage were identified within or adjacent to the Study Area.

5.3 Liaison with Community Groups/Organisations

Landholder consultation included identification of places of non-Indigenous cultural heritage as well as the general discussions regarding the perceived significance of such places. All land holders or their representative, excluding Armagh Station, were contacted prior to the field inspection.

Significance assessments in this report were also informed by consultation with the Alpha Historic Society and the Jericho Historic Society. This included consultation over the history of overshot dams in the region (see 6.3.5 and 6.4.2).

5.4 Historic Aerial Photography

Aerial photographs from 1951 and 1969 were reviewed in order to identify the following:

- (a) past land use practises (e.g. evidence of grazing or farming);
- (b) potentially significant environmental features (creeks, waterholes, ridgelines etc.) that may have since been altered farming, grazing or mining practises; and
- (c) the presence of any large-scale post-European structures (eg. roads, homesteads, dams and stockyards).

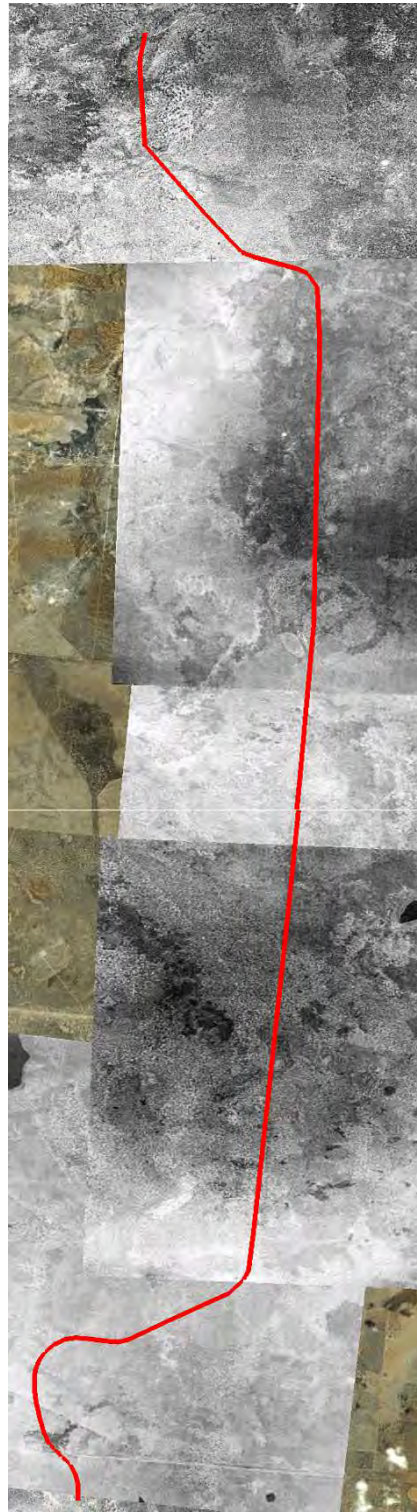


Figure 9: 1951 aerial photo-composite of the infrastructure corridor (red outline) (see Appendix F for individual photographs)

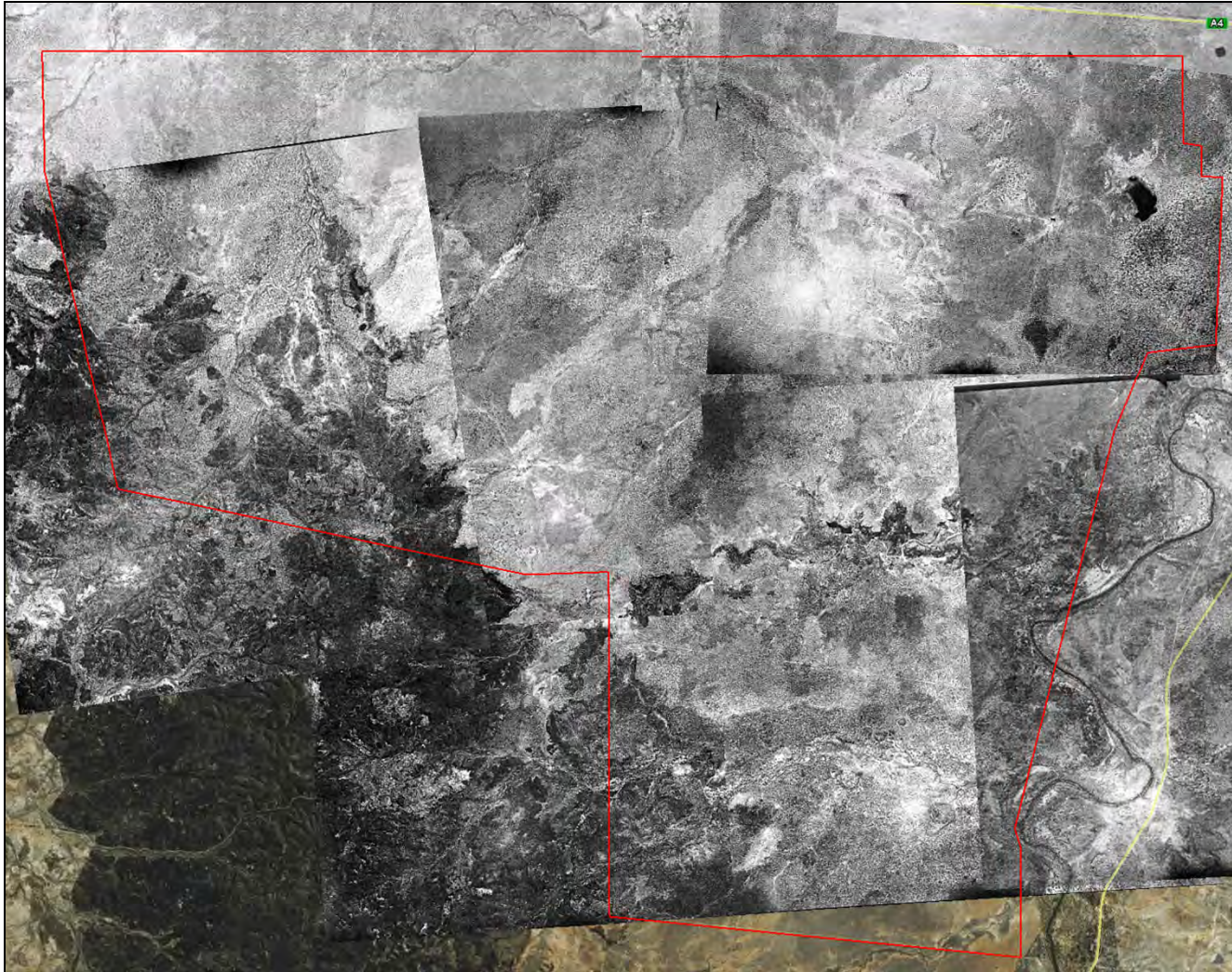
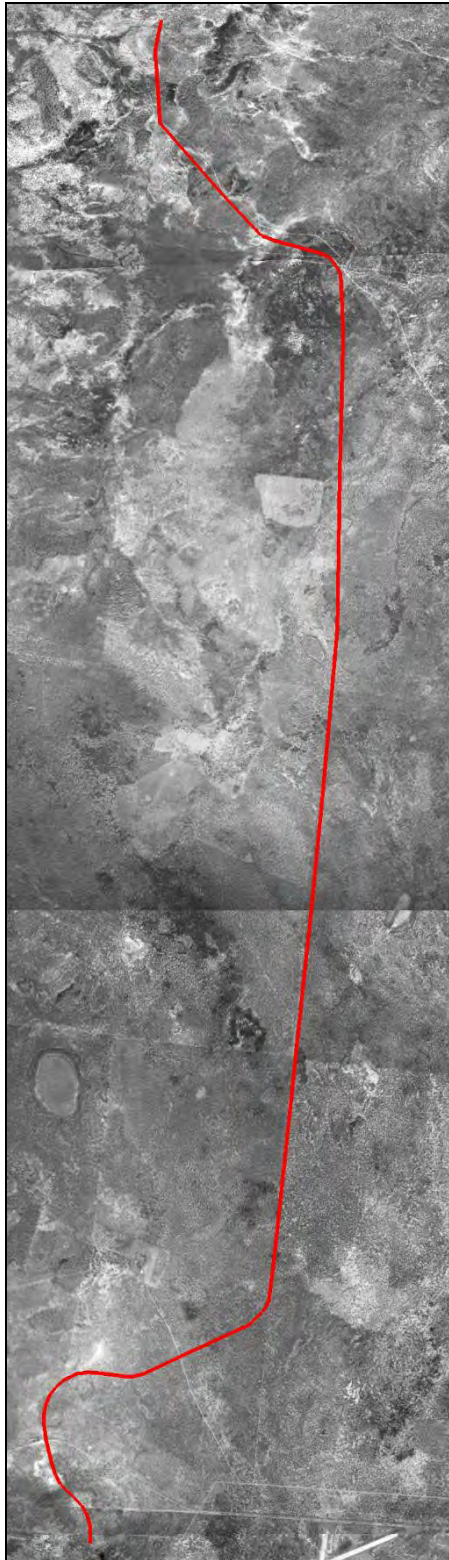


Figure 10: 1951 aerial photo-composite of the MLA (see Appendix F for individual photographs)



**Figure 11: 1969 aerial photo-composite of the infrastructure corridor
(see Appendix F for individual photographs)**

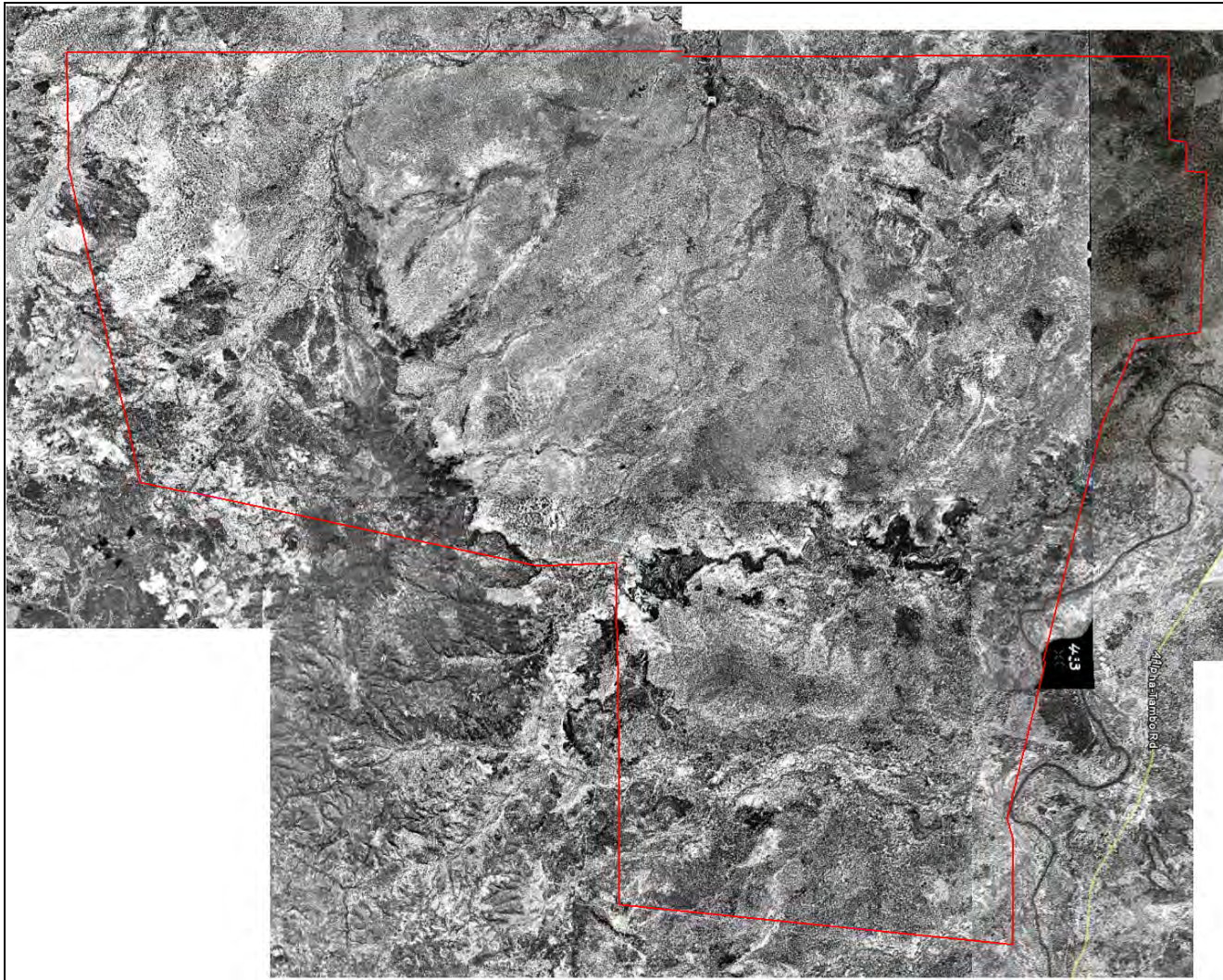


Figure 12: 1969 aerial photo-composite of the MLA (see Appendix F for individual photographs)



Low resolution copies of the historical aerial photographs used in this assessment are provided in Appendix F. The 1951 aerial photographs (earliest available) exhibit evidence of man-made structures such as dams and fences sparsely scattered across the Project Area (Figures 8 and 9). Early roads and tracks, including the old stock routes, are clearly visible. Property boundaries are generally delineated by tracks and fence-lines. No homesteads or associated structures can be seen in the 1951 photographs. Portions of the Study Area are still quite heavily forested and appear to have been subjected to fewer human-induced impacts on the environment.

The 1969 photographs are at a better scale for viewing any prominent man-made features (Figures 10 and 11). A number of locations have been flagged as potentially containing cultural heritage. The photographs are also provided in Appendix F. Previous experience suggests that homestead complexes and stockyard outposts are generally located in close proximity to water-bodies. No homesteads or associated structures can be seen in the path of the infrastructure corridor.

6. MLA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

6.1 Survey Methods

The non-Indigenous heritage survey was undertaken between 21 June 2011 and 25 June 2011 by archaeologists Dr Richard Robins and Tim Robins. Prior to the survey being undertaken on each property, the relevant landholder or property representative was interviewed for additional information on the history of the property. In some instances, landholders were able to identify historic yards, wells bores or homesteads that had been destroyed. This was then generally confirmed with a site inspection.

The survey was primarily undertaken by vehicle, with areas of interest surveyed on foot.

Access to most parts of the MLA was available during the survey. However, due to heavy rains during the first half of the year, some portions of the MLA were inaccessible. In these instances, landholders were able to confirm the presence of potential non-Indigenous heritage within these areas.

Seven non-Indigenous heritage features were identified during the survey of the MLA. Five of these sites were located within the MLA boundary (sites labelled 1 to 5) and two were located outside the MLA but in close proximity (sites labelled A and B). The location of these features is shown in Figure 12.

Sections 6.2 to 6.6 describe the survey results for each property within the MLA.

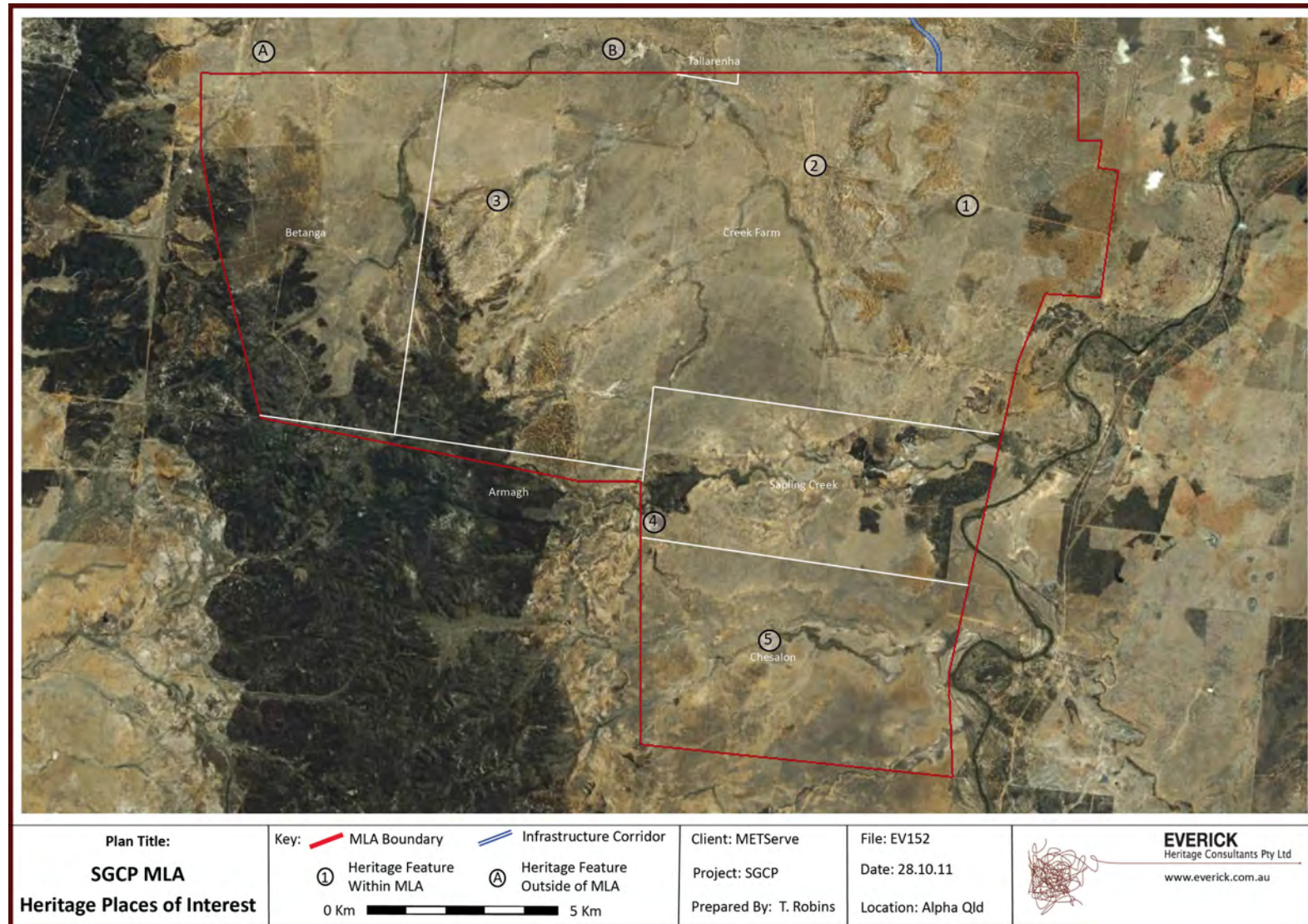


Figure 13: Places of heritage interest with the MLA



6.2 'Betanga'

6.2.1 *Interview with Landholder*

Prior to commencing the survey of 'Betanga', Everick had a discussion with the landholder, Anonymous 1 (21 June 2011). Anonymous 1 advised that he had been working the station for 15 years. He was unaware of any items of potential non-Indigenous heritage significance within his property. He noted that the site of the old Betanga homestead (Feature A) was situated approximately 150 m south east of the present homestead. He indicated that the old homestead had been moved to Barcaldine prior to him purchasing the property and is now part of a historic tourist attraction. The Old Betanga Homestead site is located outside of the MLA and is discussed further in Section 6.2.2.

There were no items of potential non-Indigenous heritage significance identified within the MLA on 'Betanga', either during the literature review or during the field inspection.

6.2.2 *Feature A: Old Betanga Homestead Site*

The site of the Old Betanga Homestead is approximately 1700 m north of the MLA. It is marked by a fig tree thought to have been planted at the time of the homestead's construction. Fig trees are commonly associated with homestead sites in rural Australia. The historic record shows that the Betanga Homestead was constructed by Maxwell Hutton between 1914 and 1924.

Ground surface visibility was generally poor around the homestead site, due to the surrounding buffel grass. Two small bricks and several fallen fence posts were identified as relating to the old homestead. No other items could be identified.

It is likely that a dump for the original homestead would be located within relatively close proximity to the fig tree. This may contain domestic items such as porcelain, crockery, glass, nails etc. These items have the potential to add to the story to life on a property in the Barcaldine region.

The only remaining evidence of the old Betanga homestead site is the large fig tree that is found on the site. The tree is connected to the history of the property however the lack of associated physical evidence purports the Old Betanga Homestead does not reach the threshold for being considered of local non-Indigenous heritage significance.

6.3 'Creek Farm'

6.3.1 *Interview with landowners*

Everick interviewed landholder Anonymous 2 on 23 June 2011. Anonymous 2 was unaware of any items of potential non-Indigenous heritage significance within his property. Prior to undertaking the survey on 24 June 2011, Everick also met with landholder Anonymous 3. Plans of the property were inspected during the meeting and access conditions were discussed. Anonymous 3 was not aware of any places of potential non-Indigenous cultural heritage significance on 'Creek Farm', other than those discussed below.

During the interview, Everick was advised that the property improvements were in particularly poor state when the Anonymous 3 purchased 'Creek Farm'. Consequently, almost all places of heritage interest had been bulldozed as part of general property maintenance conducted by the Anonymous 3. Anonymous 3 was able to identify the location of each place of interest, including the location of the two overshoots described as Feature B in this report.



6.3.2 Feature 1: Bore Site 1

Feature 1 relates to the site of a bore dating from prior to 1926. The original bore site has been filled (S. Taylor pers. comm. 24.06.11). Upon inspection, the site was dominated by two large open water tanks, fed by an adjacent windmill. Although the tanks had fallen into disuse, they were round, measuring 7.8 m in diameter and 1.8 m in depth. They were constructed of concrete, with a riveted corrugated iron external casing. Mounded earth has been compressed along the sides of the tanks for support. Surrounding the tanks are a series of wooden stakes that stand to height of 3 m which support a wire mesh. The mesh extended 1.2 m above the tanks, which was intended to prevent stock from accessing the tanks. The two tanks were linked by a 3 m long, 100 mm diameter steel pipe. Visible remains from use of the bore site included a small steel water tanks, concrete watering troughs and a small tin shed.

Bore Site 1 is in extremely poor condition and little remains of the original bore.

6.3.3 Feature 2: Bore Site 2

Feature 2 relates to the site of a bore and windmill constructed prior to 1926. Inspection indicated that the windmill is in fair condition, however original bore site is no longer in use. Adjacent to the original bore location is a sunken well which is no longer in use. No items relating to the original bore were identified during the inspection.

6.3.4 Feature 3: Creek Farm Outstation Complex

Feature 3 relates to an outstation complex that was first recorded on the public record in 1927. Located near the head of Tallarenha Creek (historically known as Monk's Creek), the site once consisted of a well, bore and windmill, a series of tanks, a small hut, a horse paddock and a series of stock fences. The site has fallen into disuse over the last 15 years.

The windmill associated with Feature 3 is in fair but non-working condition (Figure 14), as many of the blades are missing. The windmill was disconnected approximately 20 years ago. The previous landholder had attempted to repair the bore with sand and sandstone but was unsuccessful and the bore has become irreparably clogged. The current landowners have attempted at considerable expense to reopen the bore, but have been unsuccessful (Franklin pers. comm. 24.06.11). Surrounding the bore are a number of modern road signs, disused 44 gallon drums, bore casings, a trailer axle, glass predating the 1950's, sawn timber slabs and an old bullet shell.

Two large tanks were situated approximately 25 m north-west of the windmill (Figure 15). The tanks were constructed in an identical fashion to those at Feature 1 detailed above. The tanks contained evidence of repairs and 'modern' polyurethane piping, indicating sustained use for a considerable period. The tanks fed three, 2.5 m long concrete troughs, situated approximately 30 m to the south west.

The remains of a hut dating back to the 1920s were identified on the east bank of Monk's Creek (Figure 16). The remains appeared to have been pushed by heavy machinery as part of the landholders' property maintenance. The site would have been subject to repeated flooding. The remains included eight sheets of flat iron (walls), five sheets of corrugated iron (roof) and two sheets of heavy iron (cooking/fire place) and were spread over an area of approximately 100 m². Other items (e.g. three old bottles, a 10 gallon drum, a small rectangular tin with bullet holes and barbed wire) were found in close proximity and are believed to be contemporaneous with the hut. Ground surface visibility at the site was poor. No wooden footings or floor materials were identified, which may be an indication of fire or recycling. A remnant post and wire fence could be seen heading in a southerly direction from the hut for 30 m, then heading west towards the old well site.



The site of the original well had been filled in and the concrete casing had been smashed and pushed into a mound. The casing was 50 to 70 mm thick, and contained the imprint from the wire mesh that had surrounded it when it was poured, and likely extended above it. Also pushed into the pile were a number of small sandstone blocks, large concrete blocks, wooden posts, polyurethane piping and 100 mm diameter iron pipe.

The Creek Farm Outstation Complex is in very poor condition, with only remnants of the original hut, well, bore and fencing remaining.



Figure 14: View south showing the windmill at the Creek Farm Outstation Complex



Figure 15: View west showing twin water tanks of the Creek Farm Outstation Complex



Figure 16: View east showing the remains of the former Creek Farm Outstation Complex hut



6.3.5 Feature B: Creek Farm Overshots

Feature B consists of two overshoot dams located north of the MLA at the head of a small creek. The creek is situated in a shallow gully consisting of eroded conglomerate mudstone. The overshoots were situated in a cleared, former poplar box open forest.

Both overshoots were in excellent, original condition. The largest overshoot was located east of the smaller overshoot. It measured 40 m running across the creek (Figures 17 and 18). The overshoot is 650 mm wide, and 1600 mm at its deepest point. The overshoot was constructed in four stages. The first stage consisted of laying a concrete base across the rough terrain. The concrete mortar included locally sourced rocks approximately 100 mm in diameter. The base was approximately 200 to 300 mm thick underneath the overshoot, and tapered out to up to 1000 mm in either side of the wall. The second stage of construction was the main portion of the wall. The concrete was poured into a concrete box, leaving the formwork patterning evident in some places. The concrete had steel reinforcing, and the mortar included a small component of locally sourced stones (approximately 10mm in diameter). The third stage was the construction of three buttresses, situated downstream of the over-shot at 13.5m, 19.5 m and 25.5 m from the northern edge. The final stage of construction was a thin (20 mm) render over the top of the wall, and parts of the face. The pond formed by the overshoot was heavily silted, indicating a lack of maintenance and use by the current landholders. The overshoot had an inscription written into the concrete render which read "R. T. Mills & Co. 7 / 11/ 48."

The second, smaller overshoot was located approximately 150 m west of the large overshoot (Figure 19). This overshoot measured 32 m running across the creek. It was 440 mm wide and 540 mm high at its deepest point. This over-shot demonstrated similar construction techniques as the large overshoot, except for the lack of a smooth render and no buttresses. This overshoot was also signed "R. T. Mills". The date on this overshoot was illegible, although it was likely that it was made in 1949, immediately following the completion of the adjacent, larger overshoot.



Figure 17: View south showing the largest Creek Farm Overshoot wall and buttresses



Figure 18: View west showing the largest Creek Farm Overshoot in its setting



Figure 19: View north-west showing smaller Creek Farm Overshoot



6.4 'Sapling Creek'

6.4.1 *Interview with Landholder*

A survey of 'Sapling Creek' was undertaken on 23 June 2011. The landholder, Anonymous 4 was interviewed on 22 and 23 June 2011. Anonymous 4 advised of two places of non-Indigenous heritage interest within his property. The first of these places was the remnants of a well and yard dating to 1929. An inspection indicated that these yards were outside the MLA, and were therefore not within the scope of this assessment. The second feature was an old overshoot located in the far south western corner of 'Sapling Creek'. Anonymous 4 advised that this was a significant water source in times of drought having only gone dry once (in 2002) in the 40 years that he had held the station.

6.4.2 *Feature 4: Sapling Creek Overshoot*

The Sapling Creek Overshoot was constructed by the same persons who constructed the Creek Farm overshoots (R. T. Mills & Co). The Sapling Creek overshoot had an inscription dating its presumed completion on 5 March 1949 (Figure 20).

The overshoot was situated in a small, steeply sloped gully, commencing near the head of Sapling Creek (Figure 21). The overshoot measured 12.1 m along its top from one side to the other. The length of the overshoot included approximately one metre on either side that had been cut into the original gully face for support. The overshoot was uniformly 600 mm in thickness, and at its deepest point measured 3.5 m

The overshoot was constructed using formed concrete, with the formwork allowing poured concrete sections approximately 2250 mm long and 180 mm high (Figure 22). The concrete mortar had inclusions of small locally sourced pebbles and sand. Near the top 400 mm of the dam, the makers appeared to have run low on concrete, and began filling the wall with locally sourced stone. Steps had been cut into the rock face on the northern side of the wall, presumably to assist during construction.

A steel pipe measuring approximately 80 mm thick, protruded from the base of the overshoot for 1200 mm. A valve was installed at the end of the pipe, which could be opened to release the water by pushing a long branch that had been attached to the valve to provide leverage. The pipe extended towards a steel trough that was used to water livestock. The trough was made of a single sheet of steel bent to form a half pipe, with two pieces welded to the ends to form a vessel. The trough was constructed after the overshoot by the Anonymous 4 family (Anonymous 4 pers comm. 23.6.10). The lack of any trough prior to this may indicate that the overshoot was never used, or that it was only used by flooding water into the creek.

A barbed wire fence surrounded the overshoot and small pond approximately 20 m in all directions.



Figure 20: View of inscription of 'R. T. Mills Co 5 / 3 / 49' on dam wall capping



Figure 21: View north-east showing the top of the overshoot dam



Figure 22: View south showing the dam face, with valve and trough at its base

6.5 'Chesalon'

6.5.1 *Interview with Landholder*

Prior to commencing the survey of 'Chesalon' on 25 June 2011, Everick conducted an interview with landholder Anonymous 5. Anonymous 5 indicated that he was not aware of many enduring heritage features of interest as most had been removed during maintenance of the property. Features which had been historically removed included an old well site dating to the early 1900's which had been identified by Everick during the initial literature review. Anonymous 5 identified one area of potential non-Indigenous cultural heritage interest (i.e. the site of some original yards located in the centre of the property) (Section 6.5.2).

Everick was advised that there was nothing in the western portion of 'Chesalon' of non-Indigenous cultural heritage interest. Anonymous 5 was aware of an old well in this area, but this been filled in. Everick was advised that access to the western portion of the site was not possible due to the poor condition of the access tracks following the recent heavy rains.

Anonymous 5 identified the old coach track between Alpha and Springsure that was located on the eastern side of Alpha Creek, outside of the MLA. Evidence of the track was largely restricted to cuttings into the sides of hills. Anonymous 5 advised that the site of the old coach station / hut located in the far south-eastern corner of 'Sapling Creek' had since been used by the nearby bluestone quarry for crushing the stone. It was thought that the original hut footings had been destroyed previously in a fire. Anonymous 5 advised that the remains of the original well that serviced the coach house were within the quarry site, outside of the MLA.



6.5.2 Feature 5: Chesalon Yard Complex

Feature 5 was situated in the centre of 'Chesalon', and was likely the Station's original primary yard and well site (Figure 23). It was situated on a relatively flat floodplain, approximately 130 m north of Dead Horse Creek. The site comprised the remains of an old yard and well complex dating to the early 1900's. Upon inspection, very little of the original yard remained. Some posts and rails had been stacked into a pile (Figure 24). The rails were uniform in appearance and appeared to have been milled, likely dating them to the 1950s or later. The yards had been replaced entirely by a modern steel yard.

Approximately 100 m to the west of the original yards was a small well and bore complex. The site included:

- (a) a Southern Cross windmill (made in Toowoomba) in poor to fair, non-working condition (Figure 23);
- (b) a bore pump made by Monopump (Aust) (made in Mordialloc, Victoria), situated beneath the windmill and assumed to post date it; and
- (c) a series of modern tanks and troughs thought to be contemporary with a nearby solar powered bore.



Figure 23: Chesalon Yard Complex windmill and bore



Figure 24: Remains of the original Chesalon Yards

6.6 'Tallarenha' and 'Armagh'

The literature review identified no items of potential non-Indigenous cultural heritage significance in either of the 'Tallarenha' or 'Armagh' properties. An interview with Anonymous 6 of 'Tallarenha' on 25 June 2011 confirmed that there were no items of potential non-Indigenous cultural heritage significance within the MLA on her property. Anonymous 6 advised that the property was formerly part of 'Creek Farm'. There were no major water sources within the property.

The portion of 'Armagh' that is situated within the MLA is in what is referred to locally as 'jump-up country'. This country is relatively inaccessible, and as there is very little likelihood of any non-Indigenous heritage being located in the area, a survey of this area was not conducted.

7. INFRASTRUCTURE CORRIDOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

7.1 Survey Methods

A non-Indigenous cultural heritage survey of the infrastructure corridor was undertaken between 21 and 22 June 2011 by archaeologists Dr Richard Robins and Tim Robins. Prior to commencing a survey of each property, the relevant landholder was interviewed for additional information on the history of the property.



Figure 25: Infrastructure Corridor



The survey was conducted primarily by vehicle, with areas of interest surveyed on foot. Two non-Indigenous cultural heritage features were identified as part of the literature review and heritage survey (i.e. site C and D). Neither feature was situated within the proposed infrastructure corridor. The location of these features is shown in Figure 25.

There were no non-Indigenous cultural heritage features identified north of 'Oakleigh'. Parts of the northern section of the infrastructure corridor were also assessed by Converge Heritage (2010a), although places of non-Indigenous cultural heritage interest were found.

7.2 'Oakleigh'

7.2.1 *Interview with Landholder*

Everick interviewed landholder Anonymous 7 on 20 June 2011. Anonymous 7 was unaware of any items of non-Indigenous cultural heritage interest within the proposed infrastructure corridor.

A description of the sites identified by the survey is provided in Sections 7.2.2 and 7.2.3.

7.2.2 *Feature C: Oakleigh Yard Complex*

Feature C was situated approximately 200 m north of the Capricorn Highway and 800 m east of the infrastructure corridor. It comprised a series of yards, a windmill / bore, and a small shed.

The original yards were in a very poor state of repair, and showed evidence of numerous repairs and upgrades over time. The original yards appeared to date to around the 1940's. They consisted of four pens, with total external dimensions of 15 m x 40 m. The yards were a post and four rail construction. The posts were approximately 1600 mm high, with a diameter of 200 mm – 300 mm. They stood an average of 2 m to 3 m apart. Some of the posts were notched for the rails, whilst other rails were held in place by wire only. The wire used to fix the rails was either a BWG 8G (4.191 mm) and SWG 8G (4.064 mm), both widely used in Australian fencing (Pickard 2009:64).

The rails of for the fence were made of locally sourced timbers, approximately 100 mm in diameter. The highest stood at 1500 mm from the ground. The only evidence of milled timbers was the construction of two gates, made from uniform planks 250 mm wide and 20 mm thick. The yards included a loading ramp, which dates them to the times when trucks were available to transport cattle to market.

The yard complex included a series of five larger yards, with a less substantial post and wire construction. The posts stood 1200 mm high and were spaced 1000 – 1500 mm apart. Repairs had been made with 1.5 mm chicken wire.

Feature C included a windmill in fair, working condition, although it was missing 10 blades. Adjacent to the windmill was a modern water tank.

7.2.3 *Feature D: Oakleigh Historic Fence*

Part of a historic fence relating to the early agricultural activities at 'Oakleigh' was identified approximately 30 m east of the infrastructure corridor (Figure 24). The fence consisted of a single line of fence posts spanning a distance of approximately 30 m. Each of the posts stood approximately 1600 mm above the ground. The post had been notched for rails, however none of the rails were attached to the posts at the time of the inspection. The fence line was generally in extremely poor condition.



8. SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

8.1 General Principles of this Assessment

The heritage significance of an item should always be assessed independently of any practical management considerations. Any significance assessment should be guided by the *Burra Charter* and the criteria for entry onto the Queensland Heritage Register Section 35 (1) of the QH Act list. As has been noted in Section 2, items of local heritage significance can be of high heritage value, and should also be carefully considered as part of the EIS. For this reason, the criteria used in this assessment are an expanded version of those in the QHA, being:

- (a) the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's (or local) history;
- (b) the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland's (or local) cultural heritage;
- (c) the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's (or local) 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; and
- (h) the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland's (or local) history.

A place or item need only be significant in one of these criteria to be considered of heritage significance. In addition, a place may be entered in the Queensland Heritage Register as an archaeological place if the place—

- (a) is not a State heritage place; and
- (b) has potential to contain an archaeological artefact that is an important source of information about Queensland's history.

It should be noted that this assessment does not adopt terms such as 'low', 'moderate' or 'high' as an indicator of the level of significance of a place. Rather, the historic research has provided the basis for the use of threshold indicators, as advocated by the Queensland Heritage Council (2006:8). Each place has been assessed as either reaching the threshold for local, regional or State heritage significance or it has not.

8.2 Summary of Significance

The following table presents a summary of the non-Indigenous cultural heritage significance of each feature identified as part of this assessment.



Table 2: Summary of Heritage Significance

Feature	Site Type	Location	Condition	Significance ¹
MLA²				
1	Bore Site 1	Within the MLA	Poor – largely destroyed	Nil
2	Bore Site 2	Within the MLA	Poor	Nil
3	Creek Farm Outstation Complex	Within the MLA	Poor	Nil
4	Sapling Creek Overshot	Within the MLA	Excellent – fully intact with minor modification	Local
5	Chesalon Yard Complex	Within the MLA	Poor – largely destroyed	Nil
A	Old Betanga Homestead Site	Outside the MLA (approximately 1700m to the north of MLA)	Poor – largely removed	Nil
B	Creek Farm Overshot	Outside the MLA (approximately 775 m north of the MLA)	Excellent – fully intact in near original condition.	Local
Infrastructure Corridor³				
C	Oakleigh Yard Complex	Outside the infrastructure corridor (approximately 800m to the east)	Fair – largely intact yard complex showing considerable modification over time.	Nil
D	Oakleigh Fence	Outside of the infrastructure corridor (approximately 30m to the east)	Poor – largely destroyed	Nil

¹ Significance is defined as reaching the threshold for local significance (denoted by “local”) or not reaching this threshold (denoted by “nil”).

² Includes known cultural heritage features located within and adjacent to the MLA.

³ Includes known cultural heritage features located within and adjacent to the Infrastructure Corridor.

Two features have been given a cautionary assessment as being of local heritage significance (i.e. features 4 and B). These features are related, being a series of overshot dams built by R. T. Mills and Company between 1948 and 1949. Archival research and consultation with the Alpha Historic Society, Jericho Historic Society and local landholders has been unable to establish the history of R. T. Mills and Company. Although the dams were known to local graziers (Hansen pers. comm. 25.06.11), and are thought to be more common around Jericho, an inventory of this type of dam in the region has not been undertaken.

The overshot dams demonstrate the evolution of local rural grazing practises (Criteria A: Section 8.1). They are a tangible reminder of the hardships of working the land during times of drought, and the ingenuity that this inspired.



Notably, these dams were not integral to the operation of their respective stations as they provided supplementary water supplies only. They were constructed to assist daily station operations (Feature B) or as a means of maintaining stock numbers during periods of drought (Feature 4). Each dam represented a substantial construction for the period.

9. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Section 1 of this report describes the proposed mining operations associated with the Project. The Project will be a mixture of underground and open cut mining, and will result in ground surface disturbance over much of the MLA and infrastructure corridor. The categorisation of the heritage features identified in this assessment using either numerals or letters indicates whether the features lie within (numerals) or outside (letters) of the areas to be directly impacted by the Project.

Features 1 to 5 are situated within the MLA. Under the proposed mine plans (Figures 2 to 4), Features 1 through 4 may be subject to indirect disturbance (e.g. through subsidence, dust, vibration etc.). As described in Section 8.2, Feature 4 is of potential local heritage significance. Given the preservation of the nearby similar Creek Farm Overshots (Feature B) and the indirect nature of the impact, it is considered reasonable that the proposed impacts proceed.

Heritage features A and B will not be directly impacted by the Project. They have been included in this assessment as they are situated within close proximity to the Project, and planning should ensure they are not impacted. In particular, the overshot dams in Feature B should be preserved, as they are related to the Feature 4 Overshot. Heritage features C and D may experience some indirect impacts associated with the infrastructure corridor (e.g. vibration, air quality impacts, etc.).

No items or places of State, National or World heritage significance will be impacted by the Project.

Table 3: Predicted Impact of the Project on Known Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Features

Feature	Site Type	Coordinates (WSG84)	Impact Summary	Significance ¹
MLA²				
1	Bore Site 1	23°40'49.36"S 146°32'25.06"E	Indirectly impacted	Nil
2	Bore Site 2	23°40'19.63"S 146°29'49.07"E	Indirectly impacted	Nil
3	Creek Farm Outstation Complex	23°40'58.07"S 146°24'59.00"E	Indirectly impacted	Nil
4	Sapling Creek Overshot	23°45'23.62"S 146°27'8.22"E	Indirectly impacted	Local
5	Chesalon Yard Complex	23°47'4.50"S 146°29'14.47"E	Not impacted	Nil
A	Old Betanga Homestead Site	23°37'59.45"S 146°20'44.11"E	Not impacted	Nil
B	Creek Farm Overshot	23°38'30.27"S 146°27'21.56"E	Not impacted	Local



Infrastructure Corridor ³				
C	Oakleigh Yard Complex	23°38'16.63"S 146°32'12.29"E	Indirectly impacted	Nil
D	Oakleigh Fence	23°35'52.16"S 146°34'16.86"E	Indirectly impacted	Nil

¹ Significance is defined as reaching the threshold for local significance (denoted by "local") or not reaching this threshold (denoted by "nil").

² Includes known cultural heritage features located within and adjacent to the MLA.

³ Includes known cultural heritage features located within and adjacent to the infrastructure corridor.

The possibility that significant heritage items may exist within the Project area, which have not been identified as part of this assessment is considered low. Notwithstanding, cautionary mitigation measures are outlined in Section 10 of this report that allow for the identification and protection of such items.

Mitigation and management measures to address the potential impacts are detailed in Section 10.

10. MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Further historical studies are not considered necessary prior to implementation of the Project.

It is recommended that the terms in the Non-Indigenous Heritage Management Plan provided in Appendix G of this report are adopted into the Environmental Management Plan for the Project. The management practices should include, as a minimum:

- the general principles of non-Indigenous cultural heritage management;
- general mitigation and management measures (including responsibilities and channels of communication);
- mitigation and management measures for known non-Indigenous cultural heritage features;
- a find strategy for items of potentially significant cultural heritage;
- periodic review requirements; and
- monitoring program.



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APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS USED IN THE REPORT (BURRA CHARTER (1992))

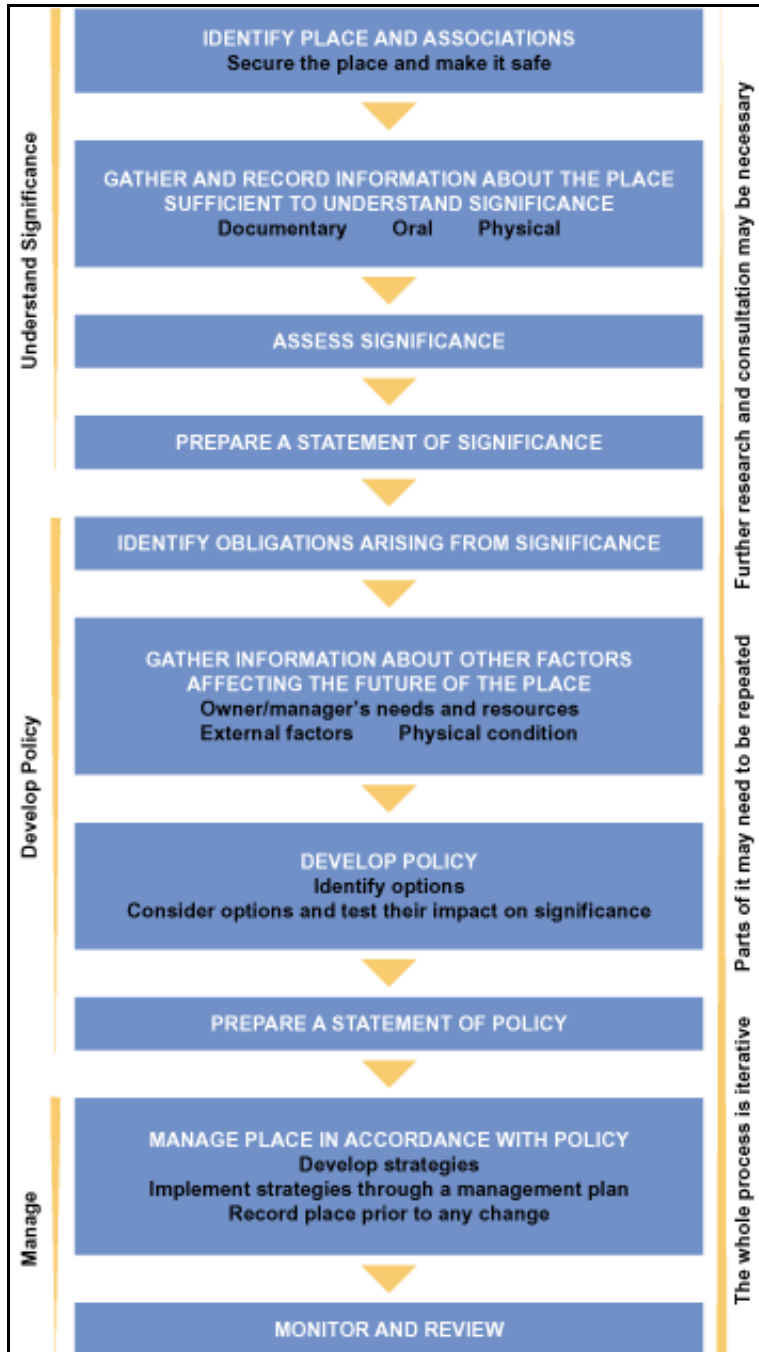
- 1.1** *Place* means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.
- The concept of place should be broadly interpreted. The elements described in Article 1.1 may include memorials, trees, gardens, parks, places of historical events, urban areas, towns, industrial places, archaeological sites and spiritual and religious places.
- 1.2** *Cultural significance* means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations.
- The term cultural significance is synonymous with heritage significance and cultural heritage value.
- Cultural significance is embodied in the [*place*](#) itself, its [*fabric*](#), *setting*, *use*, *associations*, *meanings*, records, *related places* and *related objects*.
- Cultural significance may change as a result of the continuing history of the place.
- Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.
- Understanding of cultural significance may change as a result of new information.
- 1.3** *Fabric* means all the physical material of the *place* including components, fixtures, contents, and objects.
- Fabric includes building interiors and sub-surface remains, as well as excavated material.
- Fabric may define spaces and these may be important elements of the significance of the place.
- 1.4** *Conservation* means all the processes of looking after a *place* so as to retain its *cultural significance*.
- 1.5** *Maintenance* means the continuous protective care of the *fabric* and *setting* of a *place*, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves *restoration* or *reconstruction*.
- The distinctions referred to, for example in relation to roof gutters, are
- maintenance – regular inspection and cleaning of gutters;
 - repair involving restoration – returning of dislodged gutters;
 - repair involving reconstruction – replacing decayed gutters.



- 1.6** *Preservation* means maintaining the *fabric* of a *place* in its existing state and retarding deterioration. It is recognised that all places and their components change over time at varying rates.
- 1.7** *Restoration* means returning the existing *fabric* of a *place* to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.
- 1.8** *Reconstruction* means returning a *place* to a known earlier state and is distinguished from *restoration* by the introduction of new material into the *fabric*. New material may include recycled material salvaged from other places. This should not be to the detriment of any place of cultural significance.
- 1.9** *Adaptation* means modifying a *place* to suit the existing *use* or a proposed use.
- 1.10** *Use* means the functions of a place, as well as the activities and practices that may occur at the place.
- 1.11** *Compatible use* means a *use* which respects the *cultural significance* of a *place*. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.
- 1.12** *Setting* means the area around a *place*, which may include the visual catchment.
- 1.13** *Related place* means a *place* that contributes to the *cultural significance* of another place.
- 1.14** *Related object* means an object that contributes to the *cultural significance* of a *place* but is not at the place.
- 1.15** *Associations* mean the special connections that exist between people and a *place*. Associations may include social or spiritual values and cultural responsibilities for a place.
- 1.16** *Meanings* denote what a *place* signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses. Meanings generally relate to intangible aspects such as symbolic qualities and memories.
- 1.17** *Interpretation* means all the ways of presenting the *cultural significance* of a *place*.



APPENDIX B: THE *BURRA CHARTER* ASSESSMENT PROCESS





APPENDIX C: SUMMARY OF LAND TENURE AND USE FOR STUDY AREA

LAND TENURE	DATE	DETAILS OF OWNERSHIP AND LAND USE	POTENTIAL HISTORICAL HERITAGE ISSUES/VALUES	REFERENCE
Alpha Station & Surbiton Station Consolidated Holdings	1860s to 1883	The following Runs/Stations were part of the Study Area following enactment of the <i>Unoccupied Crown Lands Occupation Act 1860</i> and <i>Pastoral Leases Act 1869</i> : Kings Lynn Cloisters Alpha 4 Good Hope Sedgeford Good Hope 1 Cumberland 1 Cumberland 2 Cumberland 1 West (withheld - <i>Pastoral Leases Act 1869</i>)	No items of historical value recorded within Study Area from this time.	See Appendix D: Figures 34 , 37 to 42 QSA Item ID27553 QSA Item ID27646
	1885	Application by Messrs Kilgour & Mackay to consolidate their Runs as one Station under ' <i>The Crown Lands Act 1884</i> ' as the Alpha Consolidated Pastoral Holding. Application by Mr Kilgour to consolidate his Runs as the Surbiton Station.		See Appendix D: Figures 35 and 36 QSA Item ID27553 QSA Item ID27646
	1891	Division of Alpha Consolidated Pastoral Holding. 488¾ sq. miles resumed lands thrown open to general selection. Division of Surbiton Station. 234¾ sq. miles resumed lands thrown open to general selection.	No items of historical value recorded within Study Area from this time.	See Appendix D: Figures 43 and 44 QSA Item ID27553 QSA Item ID27646
	1898 to 1903	Lands resumed from Alpha Consolidated Pastoral Holding and Surbiton Station for purpose of creating Grazing Selections. The following blocks were in the Study Area: Portions 28v, 29v, 30v, 31v Beta and Portion 5 Tallarenha (came from Kings Lynn, Alpha 4, Cloisters, Good Hope, Good Hope 1 and Sedgeford) Portions 3 & 4 Malden and Portions 6 & 7 Sandown (came from Cumberland 1 and Cumberland 2) Portion 2 Saltbush (came from Cumberland 1 West)		See Appendix D: Figures QSA Item ID27553 QSA Item ID27646

Summary of Land Tenure and Use for Study Area (cont.)				
LAND TENURE	DATE	DETAILS OF OWNERSHIP AND LAND USE	POTENTIAL HISTORICAL HERITAGE ISSUES/VALUES	REFERENCES
Portion 28v Beta (GF343 – GF2975 – GF2929, GF2645, GF2682, GF2679 – Lot 4315 on PH7230)	1898	Portion 28v Beta G.F.343 (19,991 acres)		See Appendix D: Figure 45
	1923	Applied for 9/3/1898 granted on 23/1/1900 to Richard Clews who called the property 'Creek Farm'. Siblings Frank and Nellie May Clews inherited the property in 1923 when their mother died. Held until 1926 when repossessed by mortgagee.	1925 Valuation of improvements for GH2646 listed at £605 including fencing, bores, pumps and mills.	Springsure Land Agent's District. Register of Selections of Grazing and Agricultural Farms QSA Item ID41059
		Department of Public Lands offered the property as a pastoral lease on 23 January 1930 with priority issued to the Bank of NSW.	1926 Nature and value of improvements notes that Grazing Farm GH2646, GH2645 and GH1067 are held by Frank & Nellie Clews.	Springsure Land Agent's District Dead Farm Files QSA Item ID70609 QSA Item ID74943 QSA Item ID70611
	1937	On 1 January 1937 RK & E Dobbie set up Monk's Creek P/L and traded as a Pastoral Holding. The holding comprised portion 89 Alpha and portions 3, 5, 28v and 29v Beta (former Grazing selections 2975, 2929, 2645, 2682 and 2679). The lease was subject to a number of conditions including requirements to: ringbark 5,000 acres of the holding and maintain area free from undergrowth; provide two additional water improvements; and enclose the holding with a marsupial proof fence.	1931 A three chain road passes through the property.	
	1966	The lease expired 31/12/1966 and became OL816, which converted to Lot 4315 on plan PH720 from 1/7/1970.	1936 plan notes there is a Bore, homestead and yards ("Creek Farm") on GH2975 and a dud bore on GH2645.	Also see Appendix E Correspondence from Museum of Lands
	1984	The lease transferred on 17/2/1984 to Thomas Alexander McLaughlin and Alice May McLaughlin who continued Monk's Creek Pty Ltd. Monk's Creek continued until at least 1994. Currently it is Lot 4315 on PH720 "Creek Farm" owned by Jason & Sherri Taylor		

Summary of Land Tenure and Use for Study Area (cont.)				
LAND TENURE	DATE	DETAILS OF OWNERSHIP AND LAND USE	POTENTIAL HISTORICAL HERITAGE ISSUES/VALUES	REFERENCES
Portion 29v Beta (G.F.275 – G.F.2679 – Lot 4315 on PH720)	1898	Portion 29v Beta G.F.275 (19,677 acres) Selected by Agnes A Donaldson (wife of Robert Donaldson, Manager of Alpha Station) on 21 st Dec 1898 The property was held until 1910 then passed to Eric Mackay and later his daughter Clara Miller in December 1922. A report for appraisal of rent noted that the property was naturally watered by Alpha Creek and Sapling Gully which last 6 months and 6 weeks respectively and also watered artificially by a well 110ft deep. The present supply is sufficient for grazing capacity. During government enquiries concerning unethical occupation the property was surrendered to bailiff shortly after and became OL492.	1928 This selection together with GH2633 Is enclosed with a substantial stock proof fence. Particulars can be found in report tendered 1928 as to Nature of Improvements. Perimeter fencing variety of plain wires and barb wires with posts and drops at varying distances apart. Value approx £165 Noted that there are no other improvements.	See Appendix D: Figure 46 Springsure Land Agent's District. Register of Selections of Grazing and Agricultural Farms QSA Item ID41059 Springsure Land Agent's District Dead Farm Files QSA Item ID70610
	1922			
	1925	On 14 August 1925 the department of Public Lands offered the property for selection as grazing homestead (G.F.2679) Clara Miller applied for and was lawfully granted the tenure which she retained until 1937.	1929 Additional improvements include House, Well and Windmill, Yards and Horse Paddock. No values given. 1931 value for fencing £489 and other improvements are:	
	1937	In 1937 this selection combined with neighbouring selections held by RK & E Dobbie to become Monk's Creek Pastoral Holding under the conditions of a pastoral development lease. (Refer notes for Portion 28v) Currently it is Lot 4315 on PH720 "Creek Farm" owned by Jason & Sherri Taylor Some of it is now Lot 3 on BF53 GF3693 'Sapling' owned by Warren Gleeson – previously CB & CT Gleeson	No.1 Well 100ft deep 18ft Comet windmill 15k gal tank & trough £325 No 2 Well 120ft deep, 18 ft Comet windmill 15k gal tank & trough £350 Hut £50 1936 plan notes that well fallen in on Alpha Creek near shady hut.	Also see Appendix E Correspondence from Museum of Lands

Summary of Land Tenure and Use for Study Area (cont.)				
LAND TENURE	DATE	DETAILS OF OWNERSHIP AND LAND USE	POTENTIAL HISTORICAL HERITAGE ISSUES/VALUES	REFERENCES
Portion 30v Beta (G.F.282 – G.F.2678 – Lot 4315 on PH720))	1898	Portion 30v Beta G.F. 282 (19,737 acres) Selection was granted to James Dunlop Tom on 15 June 1899. He occupied the grazing farm until 1903 when Jessie Mackay (widow of Eric Mackay) paid consideration of £50.	1927 This Grazing Farm is now enclosed with a good and substantial fence. Particulars can be found in report tendered 1927 as to Nature of Improvements. Perimeter fencing variety of plain wires and barb wires with posts and drops at varying distances apart. Value approx £130 Also about 1.5 miles of horse paddock six wire fencing value £30	See Appendix D: Figure 47 Springsure Land Agent's District. Register of Selections of Grazing and Agricultural Farms QSA Item ID41059 Springsure Land Agent's District Dead Farm Files QSA Item ID74943
	1923	In 1923 a report for appraisalment of rent noted that the property was naturally watered by Tallarenha Creek which lasted 2 to 3 months and supplemented by a 128 ft deep well, providing sufficient water for grazing.		
	1925	This was opened for selection as a grazing homestead by the Department of Public Lands on 14 August 1925 at which time Jessie Mackay reapplied for G.F. 2678 and was lawfully entitled to occupy the property. She maintained possession until 1928 when she passed and her daughter Clara Ainslie Miller was granted the property.	1929 Fencing as per above plus Hut and Well and Windmill near horse paddock Well or bore also noted on boundary with Portion 29v	Also see Appendix E Correspondence from Museum of Lands
	1937	In 1937 the selection was combined with neighbouring selections held by RK & E Dobbie to become Monk's Creek Pastoral Holding. (Refer notes for Portion 28v)	1936 plan notes that well & windmill called Monks Creek Well.	
		Currently it is Lot 4315 on PH720 "Creek Farm" owned by Jason & Sherri Taylor		

Summary of Land Tenure and Use for Study Area (cont.)				
LAND TENURE	DATE	DETAILS OF OWNERSHIP AND LAND USE	POTENTIAL HISTORICAL HERITAGE ISSUES/VALUES	REFERENCES
Portion 31v Beta (G.F.359 – G.F.2643 – G.H.3178 – Lot 31 on BF11)	1900	Portion 31v Beta G.F. 359 (19,678 acres) Selected on 20/3/1900 by Alice Peut who held the grazing farm until 22/9/1911. Peut was paid consideration of £950 by Henrietta White a spinster from Longreach. The property then passed to her sister Susan Matilda White in 1912 and then Ivy White in 1913.	1924 Boundary fencing: 20 miles of 6 wire fencing; 5.5 miles of 3 wire fencing; 6 miles of subdivision fence 5 wires. Other improvements: Bore 614 ft; engine tank and troughing; small dam. Iron? House 6 rooms Total £1235	See Appendix D: Figure 48 Springsure Land Agent's District. Register of Selections of Grazing and Agricultural Farms QSA Item ID41059
	1914	On 12/10/1914 John Maxwell Hutton paid £4307 for the property. In January 1923 the property was inspected for appraisalment of rent. Water supply was noted as being insufficient for the grazing capacity with the only natural water in Tallarenha Creek lasting a week and artificial water coming from a small dam and bore. Portion 31v was offered for selection on 24/5/1924 as a grazing homestead (G.F.2643), and was selected by John Hutton.	1931 Boundary fencing: Lessees interest in approx 22 miles boundary fence £198, Southern fence needs repairs and Division fencing needs repairs £80. Water Improvements: Bore about 614 ft deep equipped with engine tank and troughing £750	
	1924			Springsure Land Agent's District Dead Farm Files QSA Item ID187603
	1935	Mary Campion, wife of Joseph Campion, was transferred the lease in 1935. Mary Campion passed away in 1953 and the holding was controlled by Ernest Edward Crutchett, the sole executor of the will. The property passed to Joseph Campion in February 1961, then Mordaunt Herbert Royes February 1962.	1938 Water Improvements: Top dam 2,441 c. yards @ 1/- £122/1/80 Bottom dam 3,059 c.yards @ 1/- £152/19/150 Horsepaddock dam 800 yards @ 1/- £40/-/30 Fencing Boundary fencing £180 internal fencing £35. Salt bore, and line of posts for netting not valued.	
	1962			Also see Appendix E Correspondence from Museum of Lands
	1979	In 1979 the tenure was converted to a Grazing Homestead Perpetual Lease (G.H.3178) 'Betanga' and the property became Lot 31 on plan BF11.		
	1991	Betanga leased by Hall family since 14 March 1991 when Charles Edward Hall was transferred lessee's interest. Today it is owned by Russell and Cathy Hall.		

Summary of Land Tenure and Use for Study Area (cont.)				
LAND TENURE	DATE	DETAILS OF OWNERSHIP AND LAND USE	POTENTIAL HISTORICAL HERITAGE ISSUES/VALUES	REFERENCES
Portion 5 Tallarenha (GF482 – GH2337 – GH2947-Lot 5 on BF5)	1901	Portion 5 Tallarenha G.F. 482 (19,998 acres) Selected on 19/7/1901 by Duncan Black who held the grazing farm until 1905. Transferred in 1905 to registered agent Ramsay McCulloch Black and then on to Helena Wright in 1910. Changed hands a number of times before passing to registered agent Albert Morven.		See Appendix D: Figure 49 Springsure Land Agent's District Register of Selections of Grazing and Agricultural Farms QSA Item ID41059
	1916	On 10/10/1916 an Application to select a Grazing Homestead was lodged under the Land Act of 1910 by Eliza Calcino for the block which became G.H.2337.		
	1917	A report of the Crown Lands Ranger states the property was stocked with cattle and improvements were limited for grazing purposes.	1917 Boundary fencing surrounded the property and was generally 3/12 ½ galv wire fencing. Bore 1 was 140ft deep no supply and Bore 2 was 420ft deep good supply. A three chain road runs the length of the western boundary. Other improvements included 2 wells and a horse paddock. No value given.	Springsure Land Agent's District Dead Farm Files QSA Item ID325463 QSA Item ID74939
	1919	Walter Daniels paid £1800 for the property on 24/3/1919. He later transferred the lease to his sons for the sum of £3815 in 1925. A valuation report by the Land Ranger dated 15/2/1928 indicates the selector now runs predominantly sheep but cattle roam half of property known as Oakleigh.		Also see Appendix E Correspondence from Museum of Lands
	1930 - 1956	Surrendered under Section 3 of Land Act Amendment Act 1927 to become G.H.2947. Selector Joseph James Ross applied for grazing homestead Lease and a term of 28 years was granted from 1/10/1930 subject to maintenance of existing marsupial proof fencing. 13/11/1944 lease transferred to William Suttor Shannon 2/9/1952 lease transferred to Gordon Reginald Thomas In 1956 the lease was surrendered under section 109B Land Acts 1910-1955 and registered as G.H.3347 from 1/7/1956. The current tenure is Lot 5 on Plan BF5 (Tallarenha).		

Summary of Land Tenure and Use for Study Area (cont.)				
LAND TENURE	DATE	DETAILS OF OWNERSHIP AND LAND USE	POTENTIAL HISTORICAL HERITAGE ISSUES/VALUES	REFERENCES
Portion 7 Sandown (G.F.645 – G.F.2916 – Lot 7 on BF16)	1907	Portion 7 Sandown G.F. 645 (14,000 acres) Selected on 7/5/1907 by Ernest Hubert Everingham. He later added Portion 8, an area of 960 acres) to his selection.		See Appendix D: Figures
	1910	A report by the Crown Lands Ranger in November 1910 noted that the selector's residence was on a nearby property and that the land was used for grazing purposes stocked with sheep. At the time the property was entirely enclosed with a 6 wire fence and the only improvements included a hut and a well.	1910 Boundary fencing: Substantial 6 wire fencing; Other improvements: Well and small Hut. No value given.	Springsure Land Agent's District Dead Farm Files QSA Item ID74910
	1927	A later inspection on 14/4/1927 was also reported. No details of improvements were provided. The report noted that the property was now stocked with partly sheep and partly cattle, and the area was classed as cattle country.		Also see Appendix E Correspondence from Museum of Lands
	1929 - 1958	Surrendered under Section 3 of Land Act Amendment Act 1927 to become G.H.2916. Selector Ernest Hubert Everingham applied for grazing farm Lease and a term of 28 years was granted from 1/10/1929 subject to maintenance of existing marsupial-proof fence. In 1942 the lease interest was transferred to Everingham's son and daughter in law as executors of his will. They transferred the lease to Claude Everingham and Clarence Hubert Everingham on 17/8/1942. In 1956 the lease was surrendered under section 109B Land Acts 1910-1955 and registered as G.F.3469 from 1/10/1958. The current tenure is Lot 7 on Plan BF16 (Malden).		

Summary of Land Tenure and Use for Study Area (cont.)				
LAND TENURE	DATE	DETAILS OF OWNERSHIP AND LAND USE	POTENTIAL HISTORICAL HERITAGE ISSUES/VALUES	REFERENCES
Portion 6 Sandown (G.F.658 – G.F.2842 Lot 6 on BF16)	1907	Portion 6 Sandown G.F. 658 (12,224 acres) Selected on 7/5/1907 by Francis Hamilton Murray.		See Appendix D: Figures
	1910	A report by the Crown Lands Ranger in April 1910 noted that the property had good substantial boundary fencing. The property was stocked with sheep owned by GT Wood (selector's Agent). The only improvements included a hut and a horse paddock. In December 1910 the leases for Portion 5 and Portion 6 were transferred to George Thomas Wood for consideration of £1,000/-	1910 Boundary fencing: Substantial 5 and 6 wire fencing; Other improvements: horse paddock and small Hut. No value given.	Springsure Land Agent's District Dead Farm Files QSA Item ID74910
	1912	In 1912 permission was given to ringbark an area in the southeast corner of the property around the house and well.	1912 Boundary fencing, house, well, horse paddock	Also see Appendix E Correspondence from Museum of Lands
	1920	In 1920 the leases were transferred to Charles Cecil Stodart for consideration of £2,728/10/- Stodart passed the properties to his wife Beris Stodart on 31 March 1922 for the sum of £10/-		
	1923	An inspection conducted on 19/1/1923 was reported by the Crown Lands Ranger. The property was stocked with cattle only with carrying capacity of 35 beasts to an acre. It once ran sheep however dingos drove them out. No details of improvements were provided. Beris Stodart transferred the properties to Rhona Murray on 3/9/1923 for consideration of £1460/- made up of £500/- for lease, nil for stock and £960/- for improvements.	1923 Improvements valued at £960	
	1927 - 1957	Surrendered under Section 3 of Land Act Amendment Act 1927 to become G.H.2842 'Glad Well'. Selector Claude Everingham and Clarence Hubert Everingham applied for grazing farm Lease and a term of 28 years was granted from 1/10/1928. The property was worked in conjunction with their other leases G.F.2844 and G.F.3108 In 1956 the lease was surrendered under section 109B Land Acts 1910-1955 and registered as G.F.3372 from 1/1/1957. The current tenure is Lot 6 on Plan BF16 (Malden).		

Summary of Land Tenure and Use for Study Area (cont.)				
LAND TENURE	DATE	DETAILS OF OWNERSHIP AND LAND USE	POTENTIAL HISTORICAL HERITAGE ISSUES/VALUES	REFERENCES
Portion 4 Malden (G.F.944 – G.F.2801 Lot 4 on BF50)	1900	Portion 4 Malden G.F. 658 (10,153 acres) Selected on 28/6/1910 by Harry Clews	1911 Entirely enclosed with a substantial sheep proof fence. South side was partly 6/12 and 6/10 galv plain wires posts 36ft apart cyclone droppers. Other boundary fences were 6/12 galv plain wires, with posts 30ft apart and 2 new droppers. Other improvements included Hut with ironroof and slabbed walls, horse paddock in course of construction and a dry well. No value given.	See Appendix D: Figures Springsure Land Agent's District Dead Farm Files QSA Item ID74919 Also see Appendix E Correspondence from Museum of Lands
	1911	Report of Crown Lands Ranger on the selection from an inspection undertaken 21 December 1911. Notes that the property stocked with 3000 sheep, some horse and small milking herd.		
	1912	January 1912 Certificate of Performance of Conditions on Selection notes that the Shire Council's permission was obtained to enclose the roads passing through the selection (from southeast corner one three chain road across to northwest boundary to Hobartville, and one road along eastern boundary to Surbiton. 1912 Permission to ringbark given for 1280 acres in northwest corner and also 640 acres around the homestead in southeast corner. Timber described as open forest B.L. Ironbark, Gum, Bloodwood, M.B. Ash, Sandalwood.		
	1913 – 1923	Lease transferred three times over the next ten years. 27/10/1913 transferred to Fred Richard Clews for £2260 7/10/1919 transferred to Clare Leslie Randal Foot for £1700 23/5/1923 transferred to Samuel John Sowden for £1700		
	1927 - 1956	Surrendered under Section 3 of Land Act Amendment Act 1927 to become G.H.2801 "Mentmore". Selector Samuel Sowden applied for grazing farm Lease and a term of 28 years was granted from 1/10/1928 for period of 28 years. 19/12/1938 Lease transferred to Stephen Emanuel Moore 5/1/1951 Lease transferred to Allen Victor Wieting 25/2/1954 Lease transferred to Adan Mary McLaughlin In 1956 the lease was surrendered under section 109B Land Acts 1910-1955 and registered as G.F.3380 from 1/1/1957. The current tenure is Lot 4 on Plan BF50 (Malden).		

Summary of Land Tenure and Use for Study Area (cont.)				
LAND TENURE	DATE	DETAILS OF OWNERSHIP AND LAND USE	POTENTIAL HISTORICAL HERITAGE ISSUES/VALUES	REFERENCES
Portion 3 Malden (G.F.948 – G.F.2802 Lot 3 on CP860063)	1909	Portion 3 Malden G.F. 948 (16,465 acres) Selected on 9/7/1909 by Richard Hoskin (saddler).	1911 Boundary fencing entirely enclosed with 6 wire fence. All boundaries 6/12 Neptune steel galv. plain wires, dropper to each panel: posts 33 ft apart of split and round pine or lancewood. Other improvements: house, sheds, garden, small night paddock, goat yards and new shed in course of erection. No value provided.	See Appendix D: Figures Springsure Land Agent's District Dead Farm Files QSA Item ID74919 Also see Appendix E Correspondence from Museum of Lands
	1911	Inspection carried out by Crown Lands Ranger in February 1911 who reported the property stocked with four horses and goats. Hand drawn map showing location of improvements		
	1925	27 April 1925 Valuation for rent purposes notes carrying capacity of 1 sheep to 6 acres (1049 sheep in total) Surrendered under Section 3 of Land Act Amendment Act 1927 to become G.H.2802 "Tressillian". Selector Isabella Sparrow, wife of Roy William Sparrow applied for grazing farm Lease and a term of 28 years was granted from 1/10/1928. In 1956 the lease was surrendered under section 109B Land Acts 1910-1955 and registered as G.F.3374 from 1/10/1956. The current tenure is Lot 3 on Plan BF50 (Malden).		

Summary of Land Tenure and Use for Study Area (cont.)				
LAND TENURE	DATE	DETAILS OF OWNERSHIP AND LAND USE	POTENTIAL HISTORICAL HERITAGE ISSUES/VALUES	REFERENCES
Portion 2 Saltbush (G.H.1102- G.H.3100 - Lot 2 on SP136836)	1910	Portion 2 G.H.1102 (15,734 acres) Selected on 8/6/1910 by Henry Monk.	1911 Boundary fencing: west side partly 1/8, 5/10 galvd plain wires, posts 33 ft apart with 2 new idea droppers. Partly 6/12 galvd plain wires, posts 30 ft apart. North side on boundary 1/8, 5/10 galvd. Plain wires, posts 33ft apart, 2 new idea droppers between. East side part 6/12 galvd. Plain wires, posts 34ft apart with 2 new idea droppers between. Partly 6/10 galvd. Plain wires, posts 30 ft apart. Partly 2 cyclone partly no droppers. South side partly 6/10 plk. plain wires, posts 34 ft apart, partly 1/8, 5/10 galvd. Plain wires, posts 33ft apart with 1 new idea dropper between.	See Appendix D: Figures Springsure Land Agent's District Dead Farm Files QSA Item ID74923 Also see Appendix E Correspondence from Museum of Lands
	1911	The Crown Lands Ranger report: property had good fencing to ¾ of the property, stocked with about 5000 sheep and a few head of working horses. The only improvements included a hut and a horse paddock.		
	1912	Permission was given to ringbark an area of about 1000 acres around the homestead and lagoon in the southwest corner of the property.		
	1918	A report by the Lands Ranger in 1918 noted that the property was well improved with heavy expenses to obtain a supply of water. Stocked with approx 5100 sheep over 5 yrs. A request for reduced rent due to property being assessed on a cattle basis however the selector has been running sheep, not very successfully, for the benefit of the State.		
	1928	In 1929 Henry Monk passed away and the property was transferred to his sons and daughters in October 1932. They later transferred the lease in November 1932 for consideration paid by John Shepherd of £750/- made up of £50/- for lease, £165/- for stock, £200/- for plant and £335/- for improvements.		
	1932	Surrendered under Section 3 of Land Act Amendment Act 1927 as from 1/7/1938 to become G.H.3100 "Monklands". Selector John Shepherd applied for Development Grazing Lease and a term of 28 years was granted from 1/4/1939 on the condition that the lessee ringbark an area of 1,000		
	1938	Rental period extended until 1972 subject to maintenance of the existing rabbit-proof and marsupial proof fence. In 1972 the lease was surrendered under part VI Land Act 1962-71 and registered as G.F.3697 from 1/4/1972. The current tenure is Lot 2 on Plan SP136836 (Saltbush).		
	1972			

APPENDIX D: SAMPLE OF RESOURCES CONSULTED IN THIS ASSESSMENT



Figure 26: 1885 Map of Pastoral holdings in South Kennedy District (QSA Item ID629206)



Figure 27: 1885 Mortgage document for Messrs Kilgour & Mackay listing runs comprising Alpha Station (QSA Item ID27553)



or (5000) of grass
 Accum for the Block will
 be a fair Rent
 Alpha N^o 4 - Contains 50 Square Miles
 of Crown Lands Consisting
 of good open Sandy Flats and
 Pridges along Alpha Creek and
 water courses and extending
 back from half a mile to two
 miles beyond that to the West
 Pine Land Hills open Bay
 Don Bark Gum and apple
 free Pridges and gullies
 Intersected with stunted
 belts of Pine, Bangalow, Dead
 Timbuck and small scrub
 dense scrubby Pridges in South
 West

West Corner. the majority of
 the Block is well grassed
 with mixed grasses. I consider
 there are 5 Square Miles of
 unavailable Country on the Block
 Watered - through average seasons by
 Alpha Creek and Billabongs
 Improvements - out Station House
 Hutches Huts and out Building
 £175. Garden and stock yards
 £65 Horse Paddock about
 3 Miles of 3 wire fence @ £22 per
 Mile. Mastering yards £10
 Capabilities - 20 Cattle to Square Mile of
 available Country
 or 900 Cattle to the Block
 Rent - I consider 25/ Twenty five
 Shillings per Square Mile for the
 available Country
 or £55. 5/ Fifty six pounds
 five Shillings per Accum for
 the Block will be a fair Rent

Figure 29: 1890 Description of Alpha 4 Run – page 4/5 from Survey Report by Commissioner Palmer (QSA Item ID27553)

(14)

Facilities for conserving water
by Dams

Improvements - none

Capabilities - 15 Cattle to Square Mile of
Available Country
or 600 Cattle to the Block

Rent - I consider 15/ Fifteen Shillings
per Square Mile for the Available
Country
or £130 Thirty Pounds per Annum
for the Block will be a fair Rent

Kings Lynn - Contains 70½ Square Miles consisting
of fairly well grassed open Down Barked
Box. Pine. Lardal wood. and
Brigalow flat country. with
patches of Spinifex distributed
through. all available.

Watered - By small holes in Brigalow
Gullies. the Facilities for
conserving water are not good
Stock can reach Alpha and
Bront's Creek from any part
of this Block

Improvements - none

Capabilities - 20 Cattle to the Square
Mile - or 1410 Cattle to the
Block

Rent - I consider 20/ Twenty Shillings
per Square Mile
or £70.10 Seventy Pounds
ten Shillings per Annum will
be a fair Rent for the Block

Silke John

Figure 30: 1890 Description of Kings Lynn Run - page 14 from Survey Report by
Commissioner Palmer (QSA Item ID27553)



ten Shillings per Acre for the
Block will be a fair Rent

Cloisters - Contain $40\frac{3}{4}$ Square Miles
of Crown Lands. Country
of good open Past. Iron Bark
Gum Pine and Sandalwood
Sandy Loam Country. thickly
grazed with good mixed
grasses. patches of Spinifex
distributed through also belts
of Bracken and Wattle, all available
Watered

(16)

Watered - Big holes in Moults Creek
that last four to six months
fairly good facilities for
conserving water by Dams
Improvements - None
Capacities - 20 Cattle to the square
mile of available Country
or 975 Cattle to the Block
Rent - I consider 20 Twenty
Shillings per Square Mile
or £400. 15 Forty-eight Pounds
fifteen Shillings per Acre for
the Block will be a fair Rent

Figure 31: 1890 Description of Cloisters Run cont. - page 15/16 from Survey Report by
Commissioner Palmer (QSA Item ID27553)

Good Hope - Contains $7\frac{1}{2}$ Square Miles of
 Crown Lands consisting of
 Coars Spinney Stony Bridges
 Intersected with Small Flats
 Gullies and Spurs. fairly well
 grassed on the North Part.
 dense belts of Bendee Lances
 Wood Wattle Pine and Dead
 Timbri. on the South Part
 there is said to be Prison
 Bush on this Block. I did
 not see any. but think it
 probable. as there are indications
 of it

(20)
 of it. a large Part of the
 Block had been recently
 turned. I consider there are
 $24\frac{1}{2}$ Square Miles unavailable
 on the Block
 Watered - By Small holes that last one
 to two months. fairly good
 facilities for conserving water
 by Dams
 Improvements - None
 Capabilities - 12 Cattle to Square Mile
 of available Country
 or 600 Cattle to the Block
 Rent - I consider 10 Ten Shillings per
 Square Mile for the available
 Country. or £25 Twenty five
 Pounds per Annm for the
 Block will be a fair Rent

Figure 32: 1890 Description of Good Hope Run – page 19/20 from Survey Report by
 Commissioner Palmer (QSA Item ID27553)



Block will be a fair rent
Good Hope N^o 1 - Contains 20 Square Miles
of Crown Lands consisting of
good open flat sandy soil
Country. Well grassed with mixed
grasses. Intersected with thick
belts of Pine. Sandal wood.
Dead Finish. Kattle. and Bugaboo
patches of Spinifex. all available
Watered - By small holes in the heads
of ~~Mount~~ Creek that last
about 4 months
Improvements - None
Capacities - 20 Cattle to Square Mile of
available country
or 560 Cattle to the Block
Rent - I consider 20 Twenty Shillings
per Square

Figure 33: 1890 Description of Good Hope 1 Run – page 20 from Survey Report by Commissioner Palmer (QSA Item ID27553)

Pounds per Acre for the Block
 will be a fair Rent

Sedgeford Contains 66 Square Miles of
 Crown Lands Comprising of good
 open well grassed Bay Flats and
 Brown Bark Swamp along Alpha
 Creek

(22)

Creek and extending back from
 a half to one mile. Open Bridges
 and Inland Lands back from
 the Creek. intersected with belts
 of Bendee Lance wood. Pine.
 Wattle, and Sandal wood.
 with dense and open belts
 the majority of the Block is well
 grassed. I consider there are
 16 Square Miles unavailable
 in the Block

Watered - By Alpha and Middle Creeks

Improvements - Mustering yards on
 Middle Creek &c

Capabilities - 20 Cattle to Square Mile of
 available Country
 or 1000 Cattle to the Block

Rent - I consider 25/ Twenty five
 Shillings per Square Mile for
 the available Country
 or £62.10 Fifty two Pounds
 ten Shillings per Acre for
 the Block will be a fair Rent

This Consolidated Plan
 is of very mixed Character

Figure 34: 1890 Description of Sedgeford Run page 21/22 from Survey Report by
 Commissioner Palmer (QSA Item ID27553)

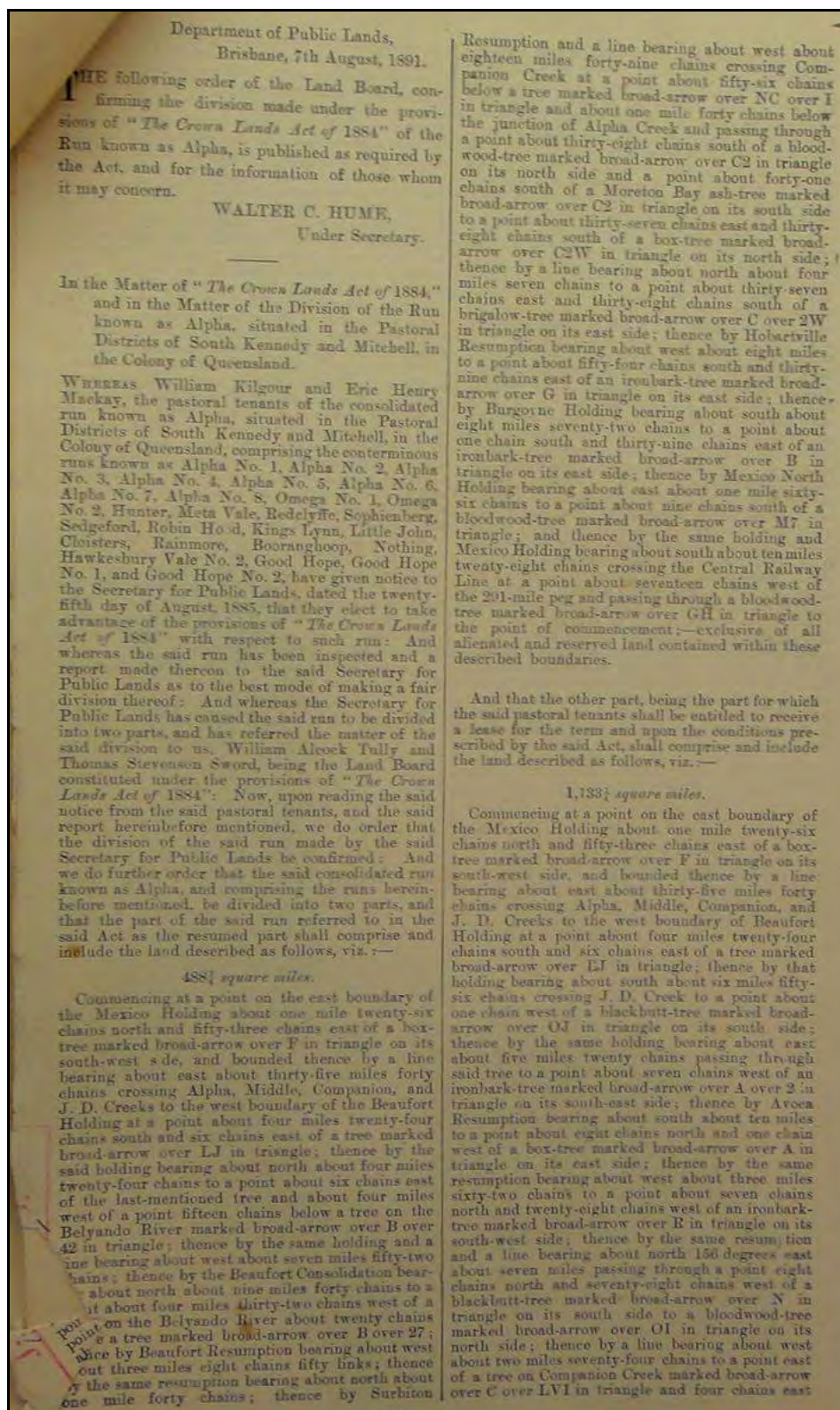


Figure 35: 1891 Department of Public Lands Notice reporting division of Alpha Station (Queensland Government Gazette 7th August 1891)

343.

REGISTER OF GRAZING FARMS (30 years), *10 years + 10 years extension*

DATE OF DECLARATION	DATE OF APPLICATION	NAME OF APPLICANT	AGENT AND FIDELITY	NO. OF PASTURES	AGE	CONFIRMED BY LAND BOARD	DATE OF CUMULATIVE RENT OF TERM OF LEASE	LEASED INTEREST	CONFIRMED BY LAND BOARD FOR TERM OF LEASE	DATE OF NEXT RENEWAL OF TERM OF LEASE	LEASE
9 th March 1898	23 rd January 1900	Richard Clews	Beaufort Belmont Bella Beltham	28	19.991	46.3.00	24.5.00				

Richard Clews
John & Frank Miller May
Clews (Annuity in Commutation)
5 @ 23

RENTS AS DETERMINED BY THE LAND BOARD.

TERM OF LEASE	YEARLY RENTAL	TERM OF LEASE	YEARLY RENTAL	TERM OF LEASE	YEARLY RENTAL	TERM OF LEASE	YEARLY RENTAL	TERM OF LEASE	YEARLY RENTAL
First 10 years		10th to 15th year		15th to 20th year		20th to 25th year		25th to 30th year	

PAYMENTS MADE.

TERM OF LEASE	RENT	DATE OF RENT IN JOURNAL	TERM OF LEASE	RENT	DATE OF RENT IN JOURNAL	TERM OF LEASE	RENT	DATE OF RENT IN JOURNAL
1st year 1900	62 9 5	10th year 1910	62 9 6	21st year 1920	93 14 3	31st year 1930	93 14 3	41st year 1940
2nd year 1901	31 4 12	11th year 1911	62 9 6	22nd year 1921	93 14 3	32nd year 1931	93 14 3	42nd year 1941
3rd year 1902	62 9 6	12th year 1912	62 9 6	23rd year 1922	93 14 3	33rd year 1932	93 14 3	43rd year 1942
4th year 1903	62 9 6	13th year 1913	62 9 6	24th year 1923	93 14 3	34th year 1933	93 14 3	44th year 1943
5th year 1904	62 9 6	14th year 1914	62 9 6	25th year 1924	93 14 3	35th year 1934	93 14 3	45th year 1944
6th year 1905	62 9 6	15th year 1915	62 9 6	26th year 1925	93 14 3	36th year 1935	93 14 3	46th year 1945
7th year 1906	62 9 6	16th year 1916	62 9 6	27th year 1926	93 14 3	37th year 1936	93 14 3	47th year 1946
8th year 1907	62 9 6	17th year 1917	62 9 6	28th year 1927	93 14 3	38th year 1937	93 14 3	48th year 1947
9th year 1908	62 9 6	18th year 1918	62 9 6	29th year 1928	93 14 3	39th year 1938	93 14 3	49th year 1948
10th year 1909	62 9 6	19th year 1919	62 9 6	30th year 1929	93 14 3	40th year 1939	93 14 3	50th year 1949

REMARKS.

This 5 % has been extended under Section 44 of the Land Act 1900 for a period of ten years from 23/1/00 to 23/1/10. Rent for 2nd Period of Lease has been determined by Land Court at 1/63 9/6 from 1/1/10 to 1/1/15. Rent for 3rd Period of Lease has been determined by Land Court at 1/63 9/6 from 1/1/15 to 1/1/20.

Figure 37: 1898 Register of Grazing Farms entry for G.F.343 granted to Richard Clews (QSA Item ID325463)



110 277. ²⁷⁵

REGISTER OF GRAZING FARMS (30 years).

DATE OF PROCLAMATION.	DATE OF APPLICATION.	NAME OF APPLICANT.	COUNTY AND PARISH.	NO. OF PORTION.	AREA.	CONFIRMED BY LAND BOARD.	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF TERM OF LICENSE.	LICENSE NUMBER.	CONFIRMED BY LAND BOARD FOR ISSUE OF LEASE.	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF TERM OF LEASE.
25 th Nov 1898	1 Dec 1898	Agnes Adelaide Donaldson	Atterton Co. - Ridgely - 19,679	29 V	19,679 - -	10.3.99	12.4.99	12.4.99		

RENTS AS DETERMINED BY THE LAND BOARD.

YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE.	YEARLY RENTAL.	YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE.	YEARLY RENTAL.	YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE.	YEARLY RENTAL.	YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE.	YEARLY RENTAL.	YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE.	YEARLY RENTAL.
First 10 years		2nd period		10th to 20th year		20th to 30th year			
		61 9 10							

PAYMENTS MADE.

YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE.	RENT.	DATE OF RENT IN JOURNAL.	YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE.	RENT.	DATE OF RENT IN JOURNAL.	YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE.	RENT.	DATE OF RENT IN JOURNAL.
1st year	61 9 9 3/4	3rd Oct 1901	11th year	40 19 11	31.10.1921	21st year	61 9 10	31/10/31
2nd year	61 12 9 10	11.10.1902	12th "	40 19 11	31.10.1922	22nd "	61 9 10	31/10/32
3rd "	61 12 9 10	11.10.1903	13th "	40 19 11	31.10.1923	23rd "	61 9 10	31/10/33
4th "	61 12 9 10	11.10.1904	14th "	40 19 11	31.10.1924	24th "	61 9 10	31/10/34
5th "	61 12 9 10	11.10.1905	15th "	40 19 11	31.10.1925	25th "	61 9 10	31/10/35
6th "	61 12 9 10	11.10.1906	16th "	40 19 11	31.10.1926	26th "	61 9 10	31/10/36
7th "	61 12 9 10	11.10.1907	17th "	40 19 11	31.10.1927	27th "	61 9 10	31/10/37
8th "	61 12 9 10	11.10.1908	18th "	40 19 11	31.10.1928	28th "	61 9 10	31/10/38
9th "	61 12 9 10	11.10.1909	19th "	40 19 11	31.10.1929	29th "	61 9 10	31/10/39
10th "	61 12 9 10	11.10.1910	20th "	40 19 11	31.10.1930	30th "	61 9 10	31/10/40

REMARKS.

This 3 & has been extended under section 41 of the Land Act 1902 for a period of ten years from 31/10/31 to 31/10/41. Rent for the second period of the term of the lease determined by Land Board at 61 9 10 per acre. Transfer to Rent for Third Period determined 50 3/4 per acre Ann. Rent £61 9 10 from 1-7-13.

Figure 38: 1898 Register of Grazing Farms entry for G.F.275 granted to Agnes Donaldson (QSA Item ID325463)

no 282

REGISTER OF GRAZING FARMS (30 years).

DATE OF PROCLAMATION	DATE OF ATTACHMENT	NAME OF APPLICANT	COUNTY AND PARISH	NO OF COWS	AREAS	CONTAINED BY LAND BOARD	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF TERM OF LEASE	DATE OF EXPIRATION OF TERM OF LEASE	DATE OF COMPLETION OF TERM OF LEASE	DATE OF COMPLETION OF TERM OF LEASE
29 Oct 1875	27 Jan 1877	James Dunlop Tom	Beaufort	30	14,953 2	15,649 6,700				

RENTS AS DETERMINED BY THE LAND BOARD.

YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE	YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE	YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE	YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE	YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE	YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE	YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE	YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE	YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE	YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE
First 10 years	2nd period 11th to 20th year	11 2 5	11th to 20th year	11 2 5	11th to 20th year	11 2 5	11th to 20th year	11 2 5	11th to 20th year

PAYMENTS MADE.

YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE	DATE OF RENT IN JOURNAL	YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE	DATE OF RENT IN JOURNAL	YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE	DATE OF RENT IN JOURNAL	YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE	DATE OF RENT IN JOURNAL	YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE	DATE OF RENT IN JOURNAL
1st year	6/2 7/2	11th year 1910	4/ 2 5	21st year 1921	6/ 13 8	31st year 1931	6/ 13 8	41st year 1941	6/ 13 8
2nd year	6/2 7/2	12th " 1912	11 2 5	22nd " 1922	6/ 13 8	32nd " 1932	6/ 13 8	42nd " 1942	6/ 13 8
3rd " 1901	6/2 7/2	13th " 1913	9 15 10	23rd " 1923	30 11 10	33rd " 1933	30 11 10	43rd " 1943	30 11 10
4th " 1902	6/2 7/2	14th " 1914	6/ 13 8	24th " 1924	30 11 10	34th " 1934	30 11 10	44th " 1944	30 11 10
5th " 1903	6/2 7/2	15th " 1915	6/ 13 8	25th " 1925	30 11 10	35th " 1935	30 11 10	45th " 1945	30 11 10
6th " 1904	6/2 7/2	16th " 1916	6/ 13 8	26th " 1926	30 11 10	36th " 1936	30 11 10	46th " 1946	30 11 10
7th " 1905	6/2 7/2	17th " 1917	6/ 13 8	27th " 1927	30 11 10	37th " 1937	30 11 10	47th " 1947	30 11 10
8th " 1906	6/2 7/2	18th " 1918	6/ 13 8	28th " 1928	30 11 10	38th " 1938	30 11 10	48th " 1948	30 11 10
9th " 1907	6/2 7/2	19th " 1919	6/ 13 8	29th " 1929	30 11 10	39th " 1939	30 11 10	49th " 1949	30 11 10
10th " 1908	6/2 7/2	20th " 1920	6/ 13 8	30th " 1930	30 11 10	40th " 1940	30 11 10	50th " 1950	30 11 10

REMARKS.

Extension of time to 30th Sept 1902, granted to pay Rent without penalty. A
 Lease handed to Mr J. L. S. McFellin as agent 3-9-1902
 and 3/4 has been extended under section 14 of the Land Act 1902 for a period of 10 years from 1/1/02
 Rent for the second period of the term of the lease determined by Law Board at 6/ 13 8
 3/4 from 1/1/02 to 30/9/12

Figure 39: 1898 Register of Grazing Farms entry for G.F.282 granted to James Dunlop Tom (QSA Item ID325463)

10 + 10 - 24 years

359.

REGISTER OF GRAZING FARMS (30 years),

DATE OF PROCLAMATION	DATE OF APPLICATION	NAME OF APPLICANT	COUNTY AND PARISH	NO. OF PORTION	AREA	CONTINUED BY LAND BOARD	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF TERM OF LEASE	DATE OF EXPIRATION OF TERM OF LEASE	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF TERM OF LEASE
25 th October 1898	20 th March 1900	Alice Peut	Beaufort	31	198441	5 th July 1900	28 th July 1900		

RENTS AS DETERMINED BY THE LAND BOARD.

YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE	YEARLY RENTAL	YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE	YEARLY RENTAL	YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE	YEARLY RENTAL	YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE	YEARLY RENTAL	YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE	YEARLY RENTAL
First 10 years		11th to 15th year		16th to 20th year		21st to 25th year	41	26th to 30th year	

PAYMENTS MADE.

YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE	RENT	DATE OF FOLIO IN JOURNAL	YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE	RENT	DATE OF FOLIO IN JOURNAL	YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE	RENT	DATE OF FOLIO IN JOURNAL
1st year 1900	62 2 2	11th year 1910	61 10	21st year 1920	41 14 11			
2nd year 1901	35 0 4	12th " 1911	61 10	22nd " 1921	41 14 11			
3rd " 1902	61 10	13th " 1912	61 10	23rd " 1922	41 14 11			
4th " 1903	61 10	14th " 1913	61 10	24th " 1923	41 14 11			
5th " 1904	61 10	15th " 1914	61 10	25th " 1924	20 10			
6th " 1905	61 10	16th " 1915	41 14 11	26th " 1925				
7th " 1906	61 10	17th " 1916	41 14 11	27th " 1926				
8th " 1907	61 10	18th " 1917	41 14 11	28th " 1927				
9th " 1908	61 10	19th " 1918	41 14 11	29th " 1928				
10th " 1909	61 10	20th " 1919	41 14 11	30th " 1929				

REMARKS.

Term for payment of Rent without penalty extended to 31st September 1902, or until usual Royalty to 31st December 1912. Letter from L.C. Phipps 20.6.1902.

The monthly payment of rent has been granted. Letter, 15th Feb, 1902.

Certificate for lease granted at General Land Board Court 24th Dec 1902.

Lease handed to A. J. Peut 14th Dec 1903.

This lease has been extended under section 14 of the Land Act 1902 for a period of ten years from 27th Feb 1913.

John Ryan appointed agent 6-3-03.

Rent for 2nd period of lease has been determined by Land Court as 2nd Annual rent £61 10 from 1-7-07 (£8 10 0).

Charles Pope registered agent 19-1-10.

Rent for 2nd period of lease has been determined by Land Court as 2nd Annual rent £41 14 11 from 1-7-14.

£41 14 11 annual rent, received from 1-7-14 to 1-7-15.

Figure 40: 1898 Register of Grazing Farms entry for G.F.359 granted to Alice Peut (QSA Item ID325463)



482.

REGISTER OF GRAZING FARMS (30 years),

DATE OF PROCLAMATION.	DATE OF ALLOCATION.	NAME OF APPLICANT.	COUNTY AND PARISH.	NO. OF PORTION.	AREA.	CERTIFIED BY LAND BOARD.	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF TERM OF LICENSE.	LICENSE ISSUED.	CONTINUED BY LAND BOARD FOR TERM OF LEASE.	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF TERM OF LEASE.
17 th July 1901	23 rd August 1901	Duncan Black.	Parish of Tallaroma	5	19998 - 20,000	17/2/1902	1.1.1902	7.3.1902		
Notice of approval 1 st March 1902.										
RENTS AS DETERMINED BY THE LAND BOARD.										
YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE.	YEARLY RENTAL.	YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE.	YEARLY RENTAL.	YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE.	YEARLY RENTAL.	YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE.	YEARLY RENTAL.	YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE.	YEARLY RENTAL.	YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE.
First 10 years 1 st	83 6 8	11th to 15th year		16th to 20th year		21st to 25th year		26th to 30th year		
S. Fee £60:0:0.										
PAYMENTS MADE.										
YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE.	RENT.	DATE OR FOLIO IN JOURNAL.	YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE.	RENT.	DATE OR FOLIO IN JOURNAL.	YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE.	RENT.	DATE OR FOLIO IN JOURNAL.	YEARS OF TERM OF LEASE.	RENT.
1st year 1901	83 6 8	1907/4 9	11th year 1911	83 6 8	31-3-11. 11/6	21st year				
Survey Fee.	12	23.9.1901	12th "	1912	104 2 8	22nd "				
2nd year			13th "	1913	104 2 8	23rd "				
3rd " 1903	83 6 8	Bundamba	14th "	1914	104 2 8	24th "				
S. Fee	12	April, 1903	15th "	1915	104 2 8	25th "				
4th " 1904	83 6 8	Bundamba	16th "			26th "				
S. F.	12	10-3-04	17th "			27th "				
5th " 1905	83 6 8	Bundamba	18th "			28th "				
S. F.	12	April 11, 1905	19th "			29th "				
6th " 1906	83 6 8	Bundamba	20th "			30th "				
S. F.	12	23-2-06								
7th " 1907	83 6 8	Bundamba								
8th " 1908	83 6 8	Bundamba								
9th " 1909	83 6 8	Bundamba								
10th " 1910	83 6 8	Bundamba								

REMARKS.

Gussey Langston has been appointed Probate or manager of this estate. Stamped copy filed with papers in this office 19.12.1903.

Rent to be charged for First Period of Lease after 1.1.03 has been determined by the Land Court @ 1/- per acre per annum. The Annual Rent for the 2nd period of term of lease has been determined by the Land Court at 16d per acre per annum. The Annual rent for the said period will be £106 2-8 dating from 1-1-09 (vide Letter 7/6/09).

Figure 41: 1901 Register of Grazing Farms entry for G.F.482 granted to Duncan Black (QSA Item ID325463)



Figure 42: 1920 Queensland Land Tenure Mapsheet showing Grazing Selections once occupying Project Area south of Central Railway between Alpha and Jericho (QSA Item ID536125)

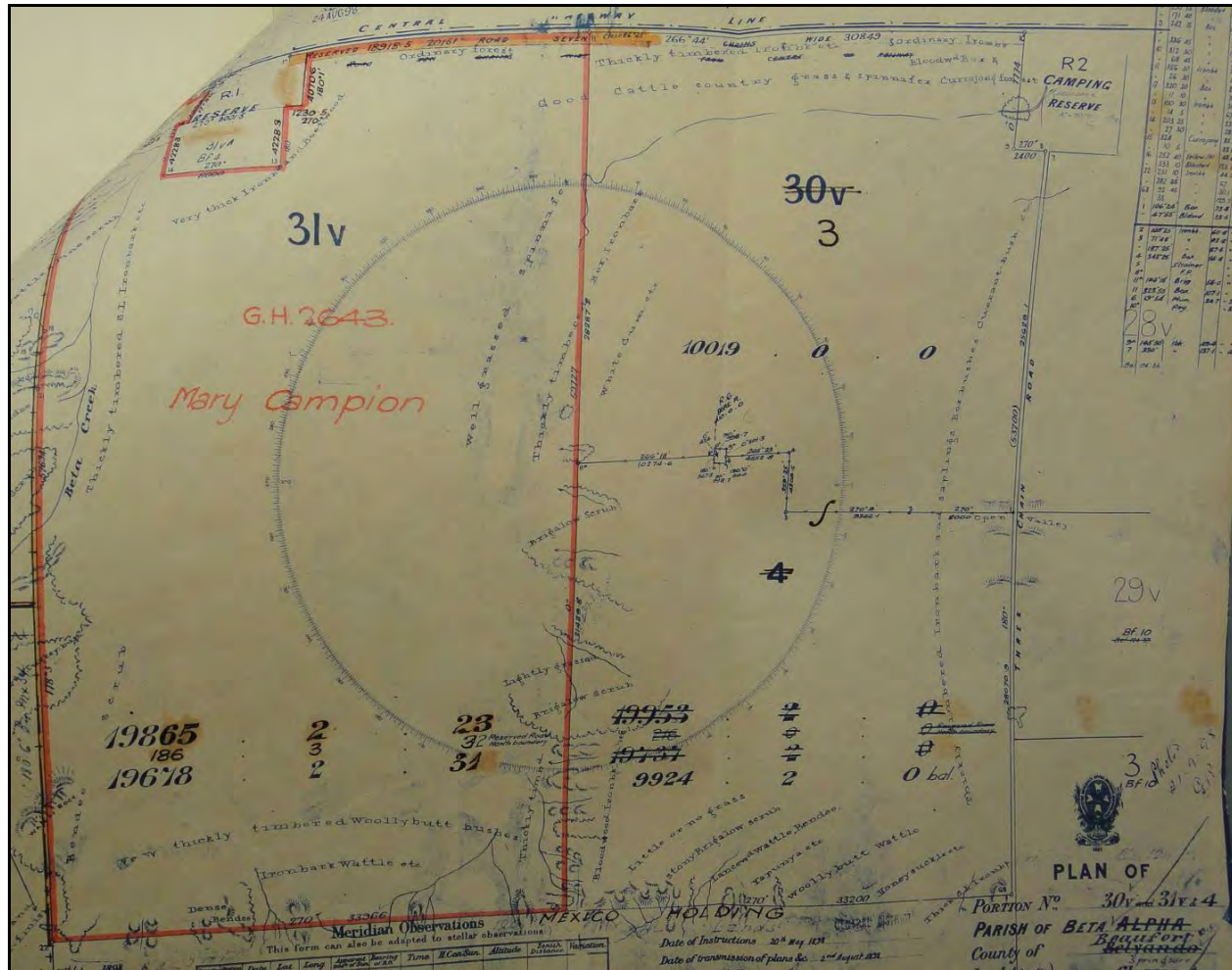


Figure 43: Survey Plan for Portion 31v (G.H.2643) (QSA Item ID187603)

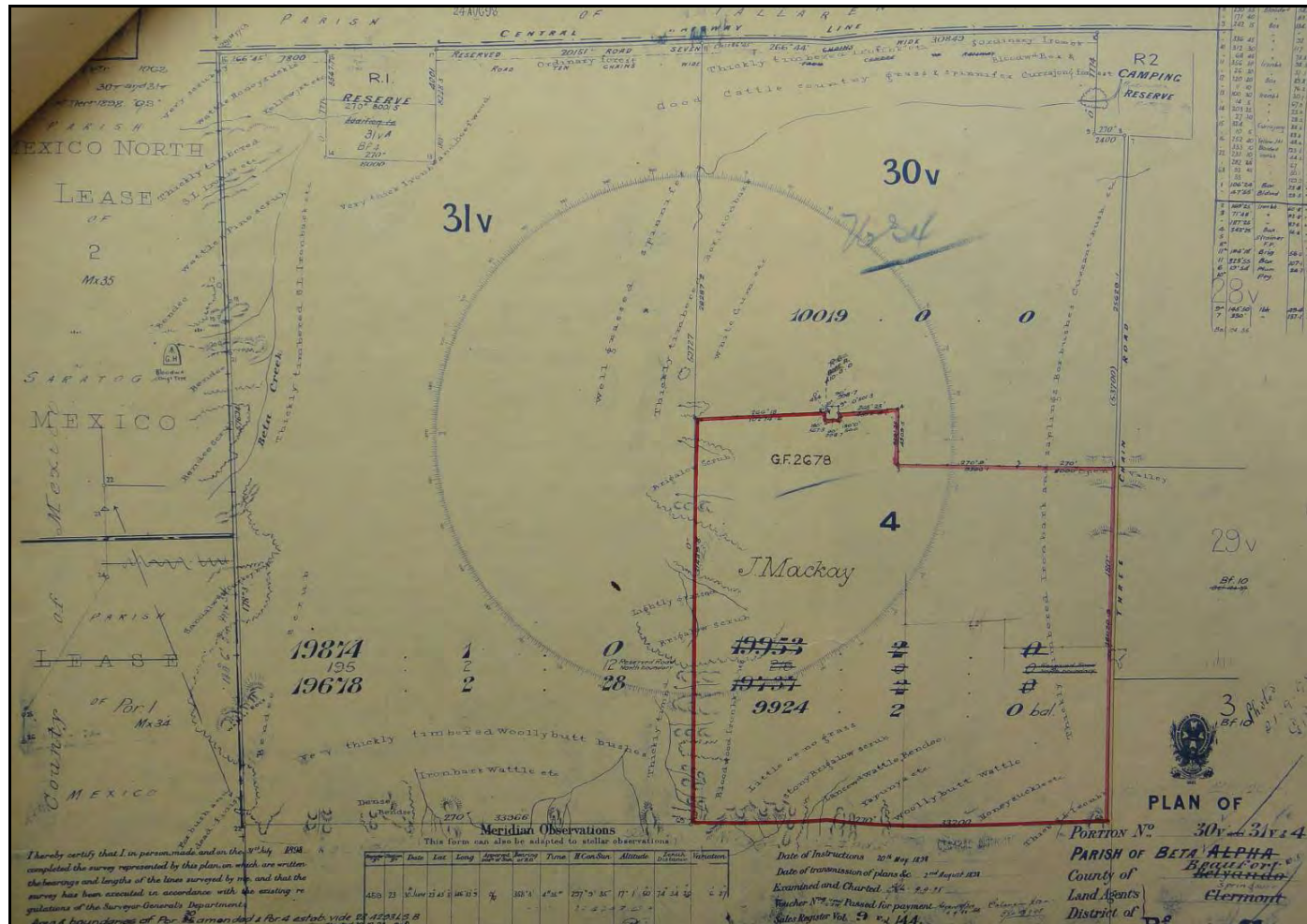


Figure 44: Survey Plan for Portion 30v and Portion 4 (G.F.2678) (QSA Item ID74943)

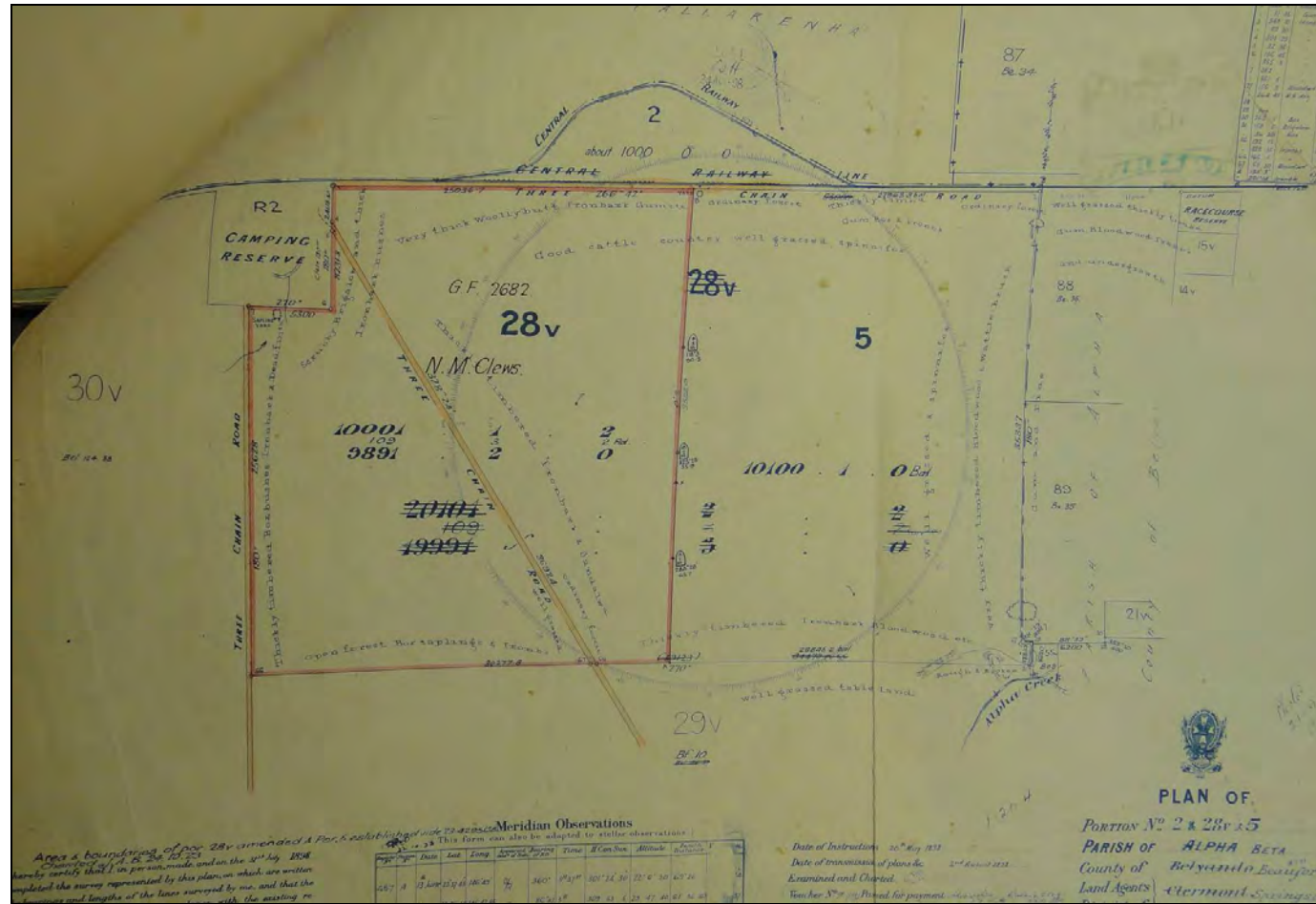


Figure 45: Survey Plan for Portion 5 and Portion 28v (G.H.2682) (QSA Item ID74943)

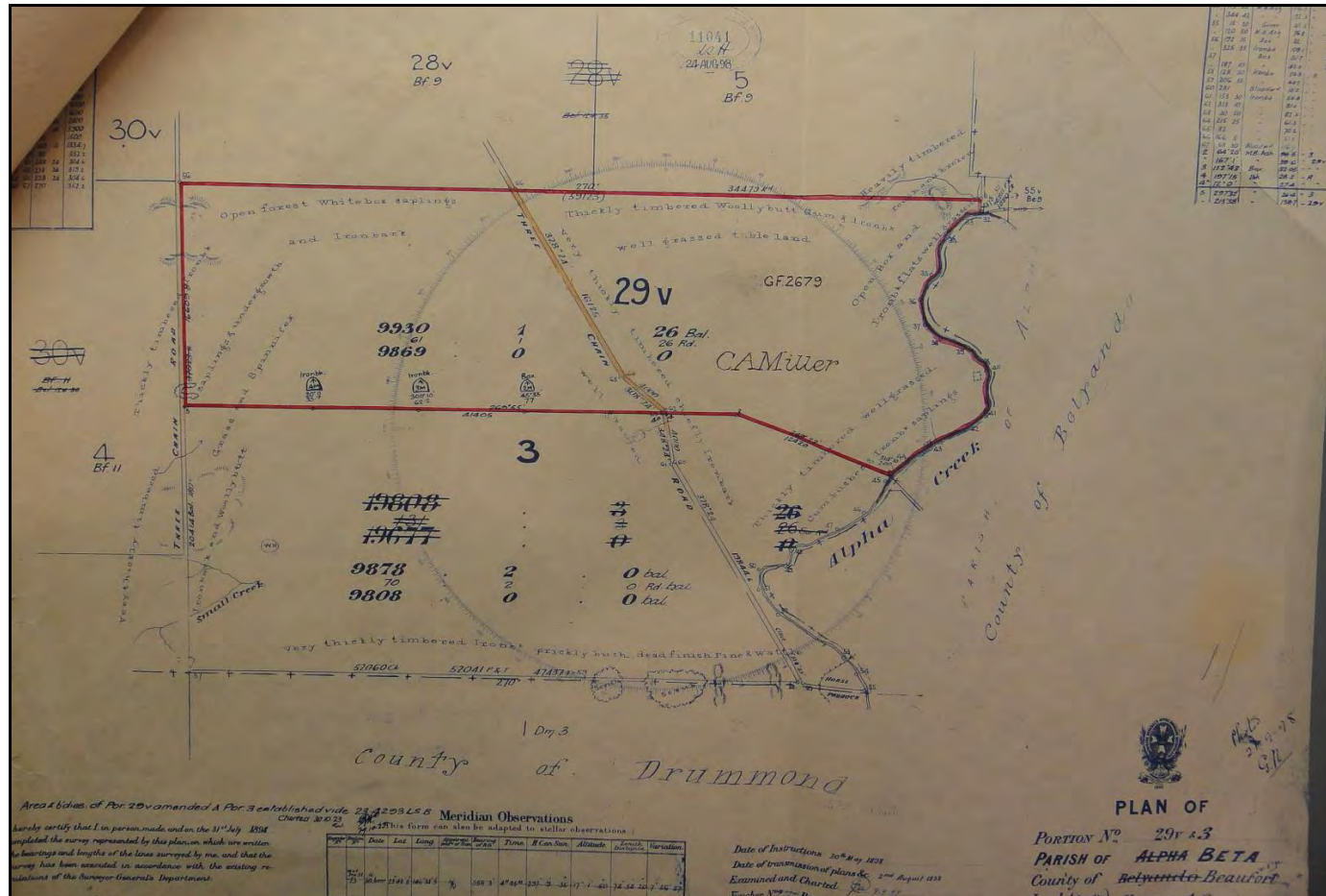


Figure 46: Survey Plan for Portion 3 and Portion 29v (G.F.2679) (QSA Item ID74943)

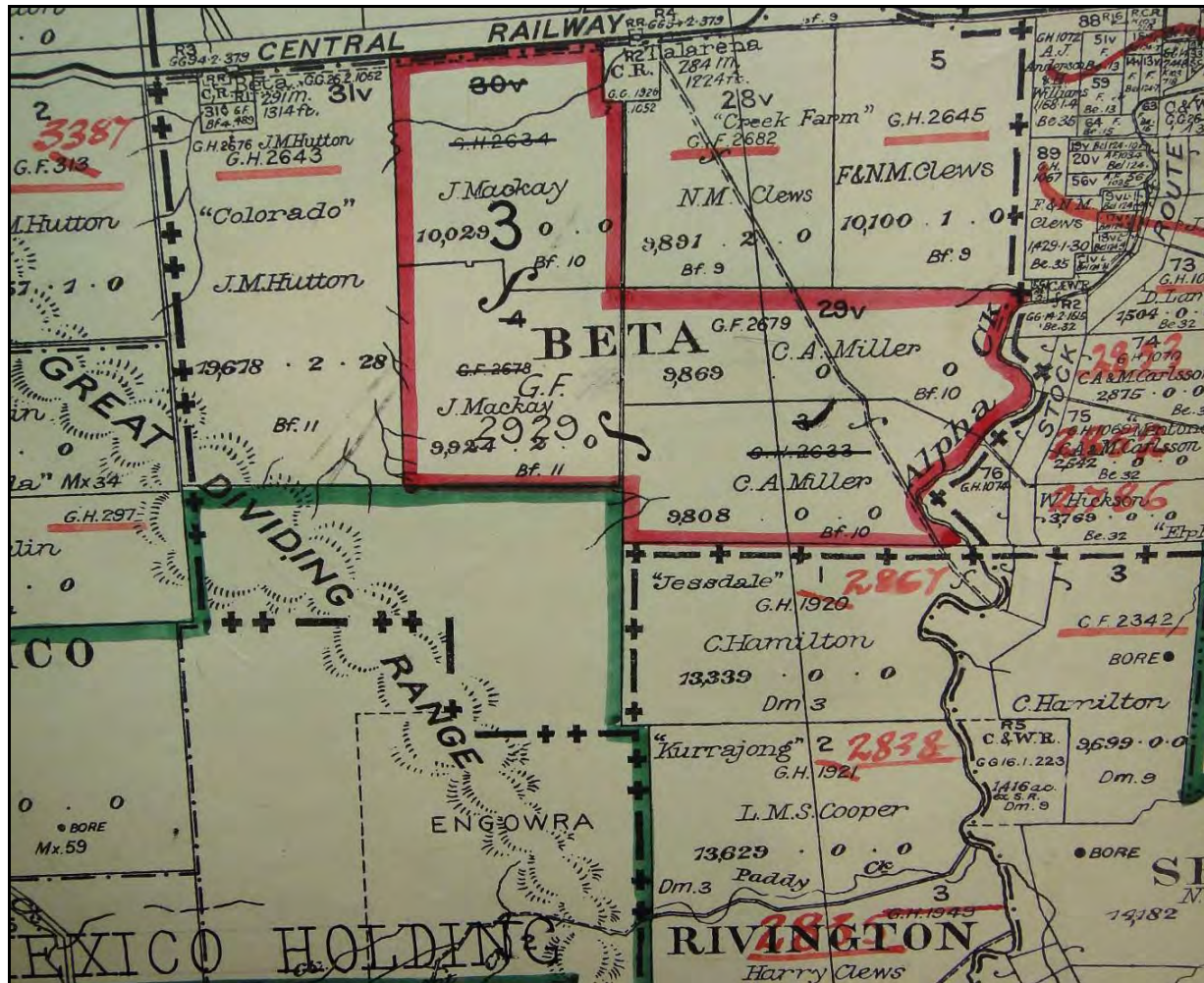


Figure 47: Dept of Lands Plan of (Portion 3) G.F.2929 and G.F.2679 held by Clara Miller (QSA Item ID70625)



Figure 48: 1962 Queensland Land Tenure Mapsheet showing Grazing Selections (including Monk's Creek) once occupying Project Area south of Central Railway between Alpha and Jericho (QSA Item ID536127)



APPENDIX E: CORRESPONDENCE FROM MUSEUM OF LANDS, SURVEYING AND MAPPING AND SAMPLE OF DOCUMENTS

Helene Tomkins

From: Nardella Kaye [Kaye.Nardella@derm.qld.gov.au]
Sent: Tuesday, 21 December 2010 1:43 PM
To: Helene Tomkins
Subject: RE: Confirmation / Information regarding Alpha properties

Hi Helen

I have found additional information for you and I have posted it to your address below. All are Lands Agent District of Springsure

Portion 28v and Portion 5
GF 343
Additional file at QSA you could view GF 2682 QSA Item ID 70611; GF 2645 QSA Item Id 70609; GF 2646 QSA Item Id 74943

Portion 29v and Portion 3
GF 275
GF 2679
Additional file at QSA you could view GF 2929 QSA Item ID 70625
Couldn't locate GH 2633

Portion 30v and portion 4
GF 282
GF 2678
Couldn't locate GH 2634

Portion 31v and portion 3
GF 359
GF 2643
GF 3178
Additional file at QSA you could view GF 2929 QSA item id 70625

Monk's Creek Holding

Regards

Kaye

Kaye Nardella
Senior Curator, Museum of Lands, Mapping and Surveying
Telephone: 07 3896 3000 Facsimile: 07 3406 2928
Email: kaye.nardella@derm.qld.gov.au
www.derm.qld.gov.au

Department of Environment and Resource Management
Landcentre Cnr Main & Vulture Streets, Woolloongabba Q 4102
GPO Box 2454 Brisbane QLD 4001

Figure 49: Email received from Kaye Nardella, Museum of Lands, Surveying and Mapping

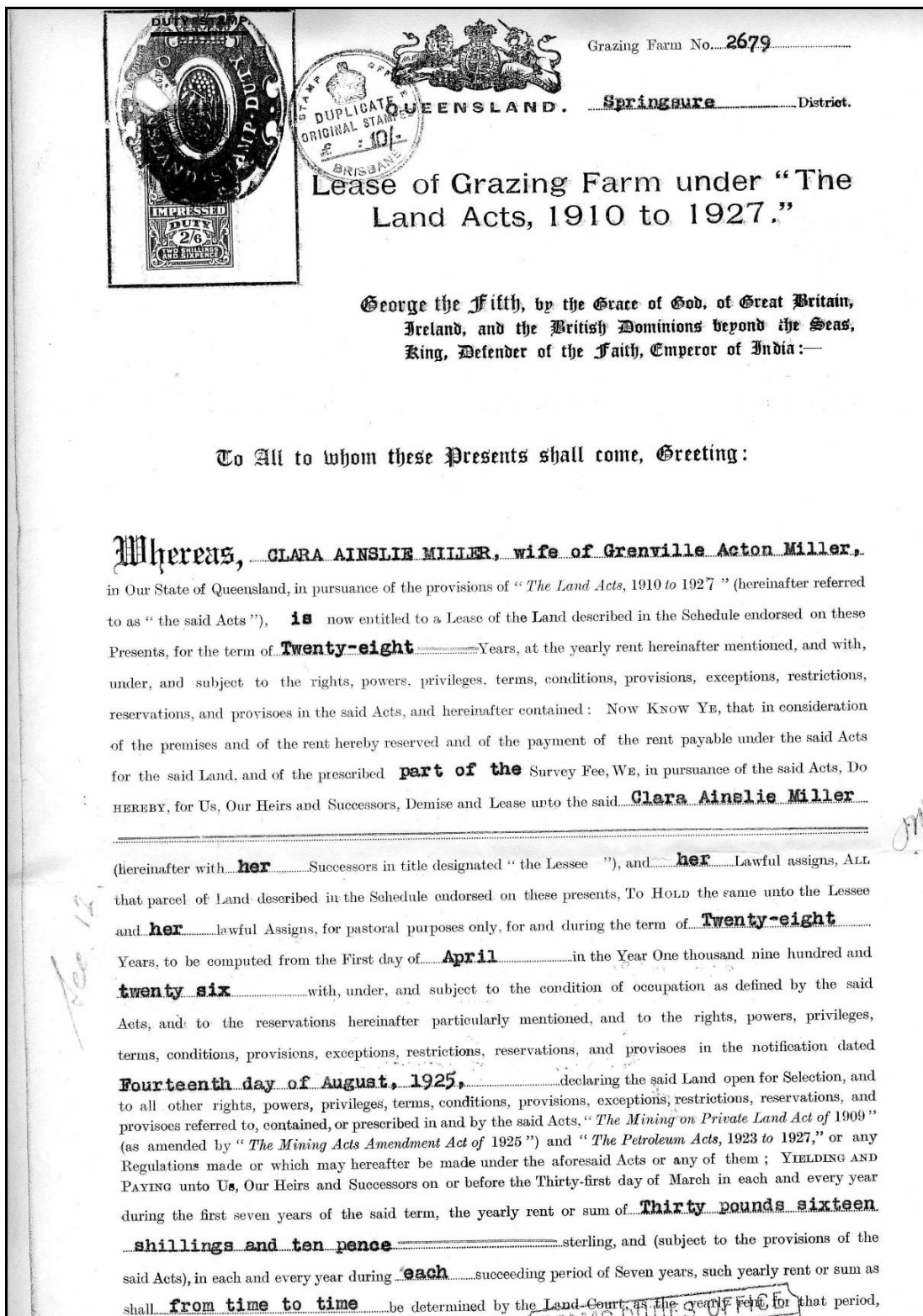



Figure 50: Lease granted for G.F.2679 to Clara Miller in 1925 (Museum of Lands file 2679)

TRANSFER OF LEASE OF A SELECT

TAMPED UNDER DECLARATION



Cammer Peterson
257

No. 8289
Received in the Department of Public
Lands, Brisbane, this 22nd day of
Sept 1911 at 257 o'clock.

I, Alice Peut wife of Henry Jacob Peut
of Kulston, being the Lessee of the holding herein
described, but subject to such Mortgages, Underleases, Charges, or other
encumbrances as are notified by Memorandum hereon:—

Land Agent's District: Springvale
Register No. of Selection 359 and 489
County: Beaufort
Parish: Bela
ELECTION BRANCH, 31V. and 31V^A
Portion 5
Area 19678a 2r 25p. and 321a. 1r 7p

Regn. Fee Paid. 22 SEP. 1911
County: Beaufort
Parish: Bela
ELECTION BRANCH, 31V. and 31V^A
Portion 5
Area 19678a 2r 25p. and 321a. 1r 7p

And now held by me as Graying Farms, in consideration
of £ 950-0-0 this day paid to me by Henrietta White
of Longreach, Minister
the receipt of which sum I do hereby acknowledge, hereby transfer and assign
to* Henrietta White, of Longreach
the said holding, together with all the rights and privileges of occupation which
may belong or accrue to me as the holder of the said lease under the Laws and
Regulations in force for the time being.

DATED at Kulston this twenty ninth day of December 1909
(Signature of Transferor) Alice Peut

Witness: James Maccham J.P.
*State Christian Name and Surname in full. † "An Agricultural Farm," or as the case may be.

Memorandum of Mortgages, Underleases, Charges, or other Encumbrances.




Figure 51: Transfer of lease G.F.359 Alice Peut to H. White (Museum of Lands file 359)

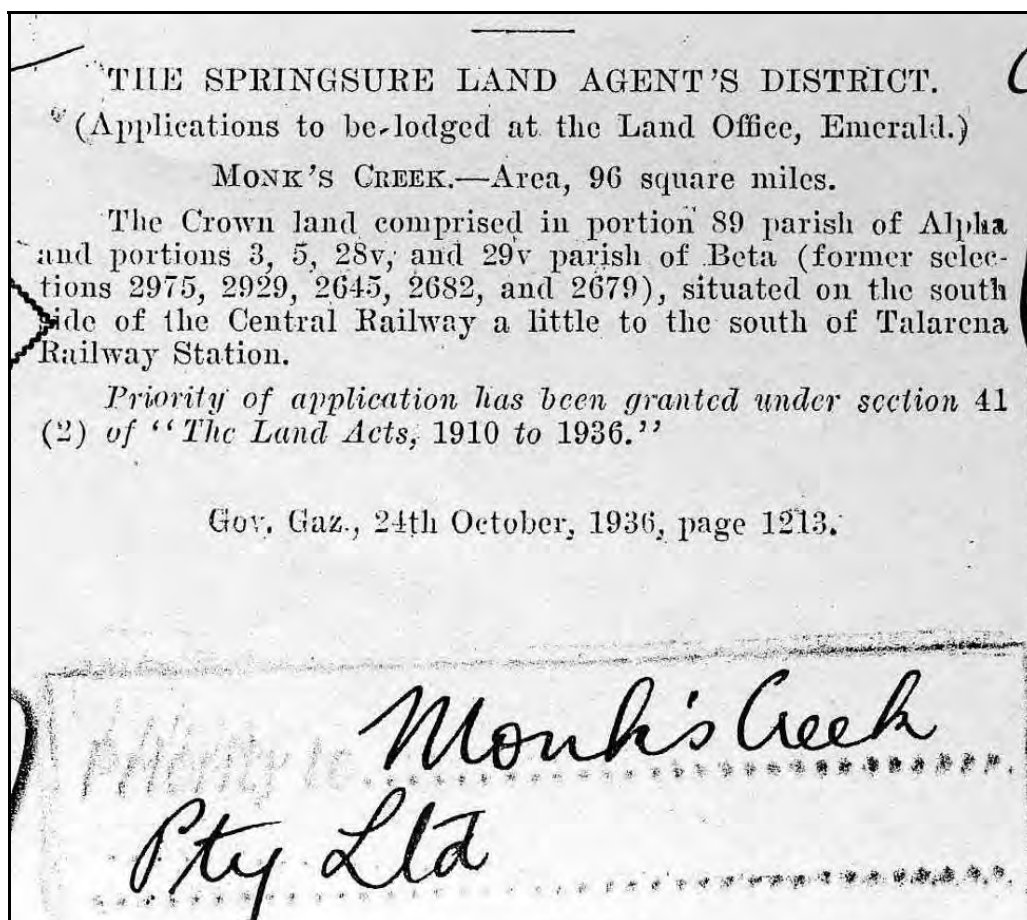


Figure 52: Govt. Gazette Notice for Monk's Creek application for portions 3, 5, 28v and 29v parish of Beta (Gov. Gazette 24 Oct 1936)



**Report for Appraisement of Rent of Grazing Farm No.275
for the fourth period of the Term of the Lease.**
R.O.V.
22 FEB 1923

1. Name of holding, or number of Selection } **G.F.No.275.**

2. District **.. Springsure.**
No. of Portion **.. 29V.**
Parish **.. Beta.**

3. Area **.. 19,677 acres.** Resumption
(In case of G.S.)

4. Name of Lessee (with address to which notices are to be sent) } **W.H.Mackay,Alpha Station,Alpha, Central Line.**

5. Date of Inspection **.. 28th January 1923.**

6. Average Rainfall for the past years. (From Station Records if possible) } **Alpha,official records,no period stated.
23 inches.**

7. Distance from nearest Railway Station } **3 miles South of Alpha.**

8. Rates of carriage per ton to and from nearest Railway Station } **3/- a ton.**
Droving charge per head to nearest trucking yards } **2/- a head.**

9. Water Supply.—Giving both natural and artificial and the nature of each; whether supply is sufficient for grazing capacity of country, and whether other country is watered thereby; whether special facilities exist for obtaining water where supply not sufficient. } **Is naturally watered by Alpha Creek and Sapling Gully,which last 6 months and 6 weeks respectively. Also watered artificially by a well 110 ft. deep.
Present supply is sufficient for the grazing capacity.**

Figure 53: Report for Appraisement of Rent for G.F.275 from 1923 (Museum of Lands file 275)

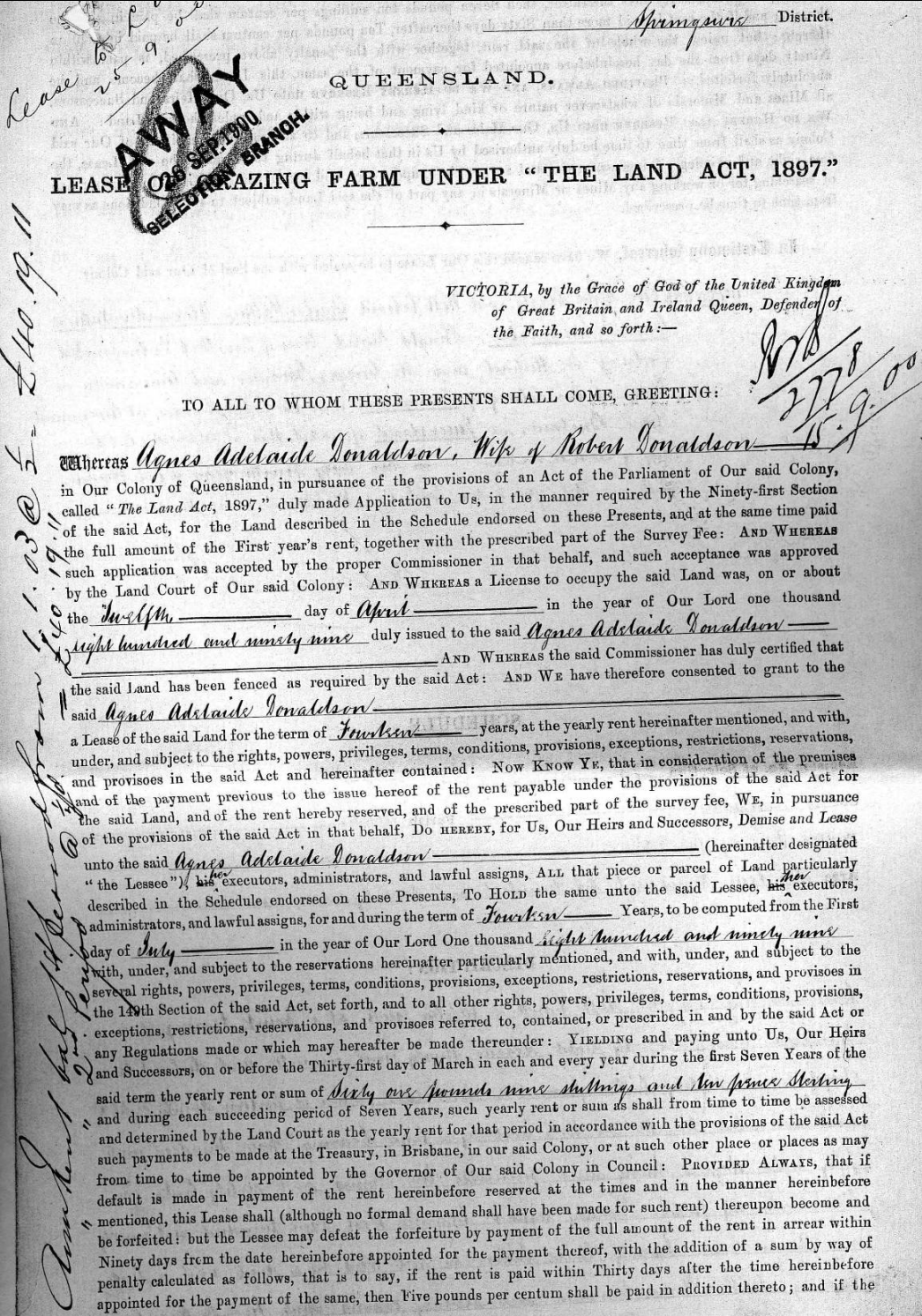


Figure 54: Lease of G.F. issued to Agnes Donaldson 1900 (Museum of Lands file 275)

"THE LAND ACT, 1897."

— o —

LICENSE TO OCCUPY A GRAZING FARM.

— o —

W^HEREAS *James Dunlop Tom*
made application to select as a Grazing Farm the land in the District of
Springure, surveyed as Portion *31^v*, Parish
of *Alpha*, County of *Belgando*
comprising *19,953 ac + 2 rods.*

And whereas the said application was accepted by me, *Charles*
Alfred Starcke the Land Commissioner for the said District,
on *22nd February 1899* and was approved by the Land Court
on *15th June 1899*

Now I, the Commissioner aforesaid, do hereby license the said *James*
Dunlop Tom to occupy the said land (which will
also be known as Grazing Farm No. *282*, *Springure* District),
subject to the performance of the conditions prescribed by "The Land Act, 1897,"
in respect of Grazing Farms.

This License is not transferable except by operation of law, or capable of
being mortgaged, but may be transmitted in the event of the death of the Licensee.

GIVEN under my hand at *Rockhampton* this *sixth*

Figure 55: License to occupy a grazing farm issued to James Dunlop Tom for Portion 31v in 1899 (Museum of Lands file 282)

DEVELOPMENT PASTORAL HOLDING

Name of Holding: Monk's Creek No. 4315. Lessee: Monk's Creek Pty. Ltd. Ad

District: SOUTH KENNEDY

Land Agent's District: Springsure

Term: 30 years, commencing 1.1.1937 expiring 31.12.1966

G.

AREA.	RENT.			AREA.	Fro
	From.	Rate.	Annual Rent.		
S.M. 96	(1st 20 years) 1.1.37	S.M. 40/-	£. s. d 192. 0. 0	98 1/4	1.1.57
3	added area	58/-	8. 14. 0		Dec. Curr
99	1.1.41	98 1/2 s.m. @ 40/-	200. 14. 0		
1984	1.4.50	3. @ 58/-	192. 10. 0		

(under)

NOTINGS:
The holding comprises portion 89, parish of Alpha and portions 3, 5, 28v and 29v, parish of Beta (former Grazing Selections 2975, 2929, 2645, 2682 and 2679).
The provisions of section 146 of "The Land Acts, 1910 to 1936", shall be modified with respect to the holding so that no resumption under that section shall be made from the holding during the whole term of the lease.

DEALINGS:
MORTGAGE
Public Land
this term
Advances Act
Registered 1
702

Conditions:
1. The lessee shall, within five years from the commencement of the term of the lease, ringbark an area of not less than 5,000 acres of the holding in equal proportions during each year of the said period, and shall thereafter maintain such area free from suckers and undergrowth.
2. The lessee shall, within five years from the commencement of the term of the lease, provide two additional water improvements on the holding.
3. The lessee shall, within five years from the commencement of the term of the lease, enclose the holding with a marsupial-proof fence, and shall thereafter maintain such fence marsupial-proof.

MORTGAGE
Monk's Pty. Ltd.
Public Land
forth in terms of
Advances Act
Registered 1
702

E. J. M.
Name O.

Figure 56: Conditions for Development Pastoral Holding issued to Monk's Creek Pty Ltd in 1937 (Museum of Lands file 4315)



APPENDIX F: HISTORIC AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

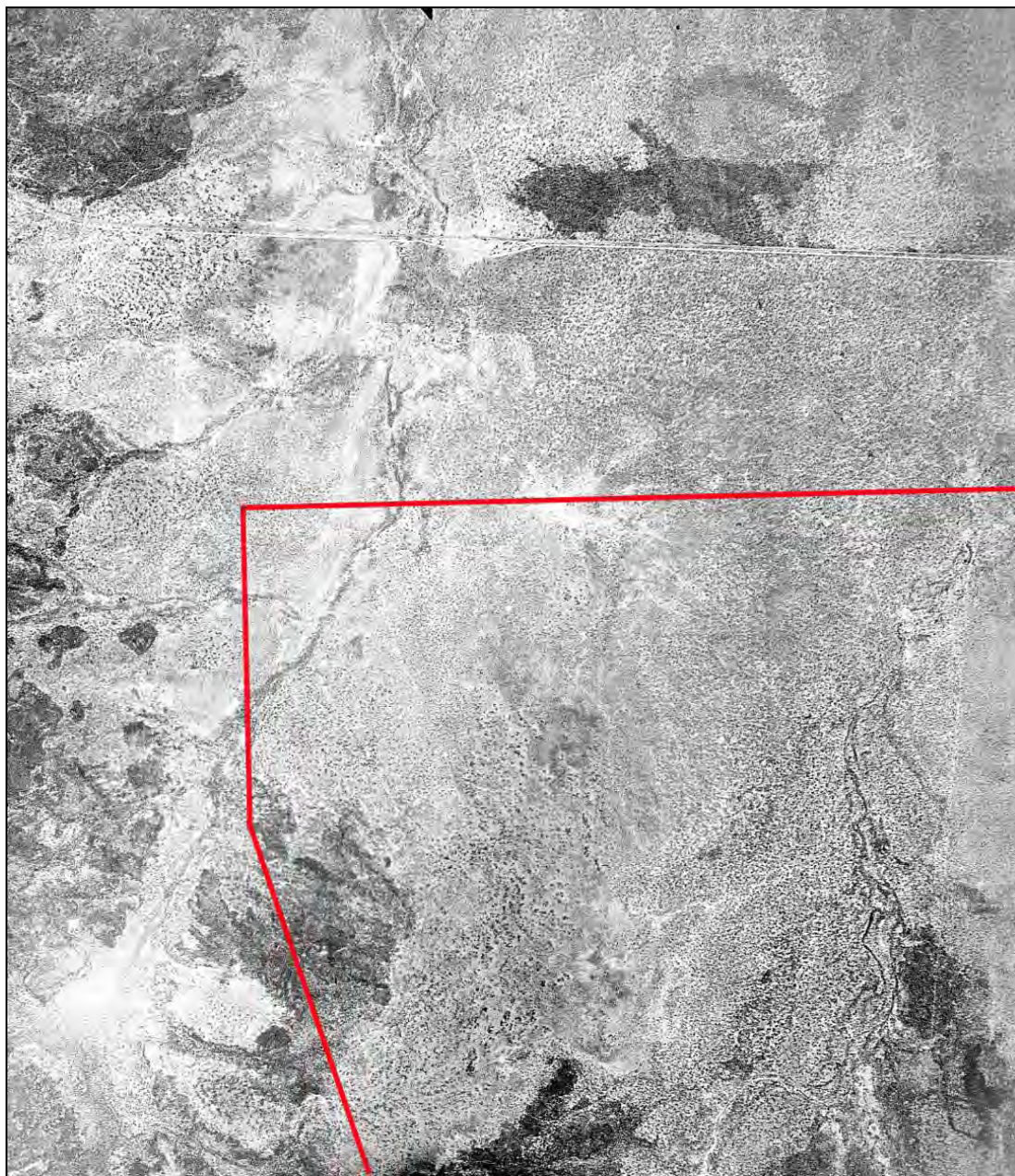


Figure 57: 1951 Aerial Photograph MLA north-west corner (DERM Landcentre 25,000ft)

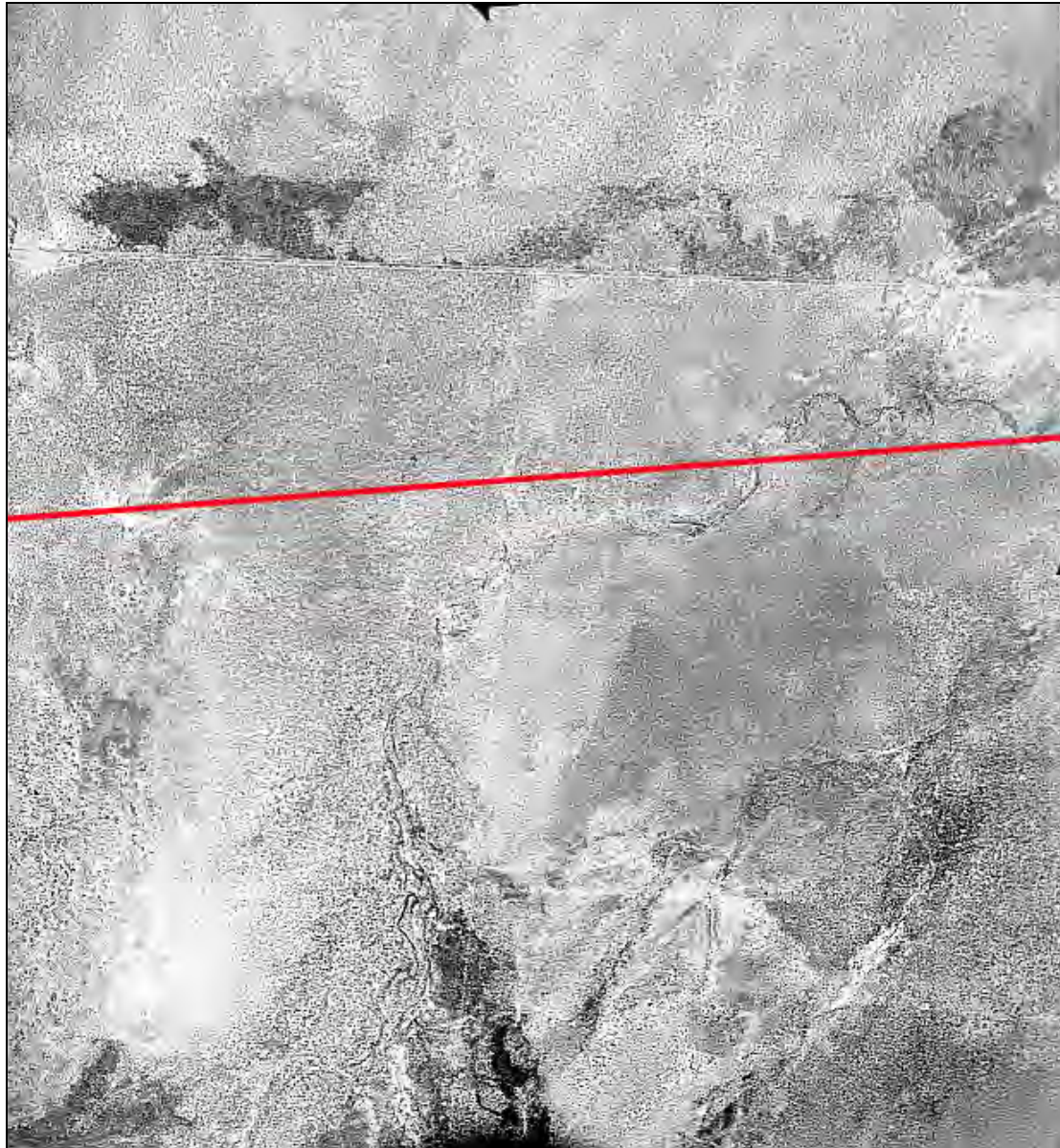


Figure 58: 1951 Aerial Photograph MLA central-north section (DERM Landcentre 25,000ft)

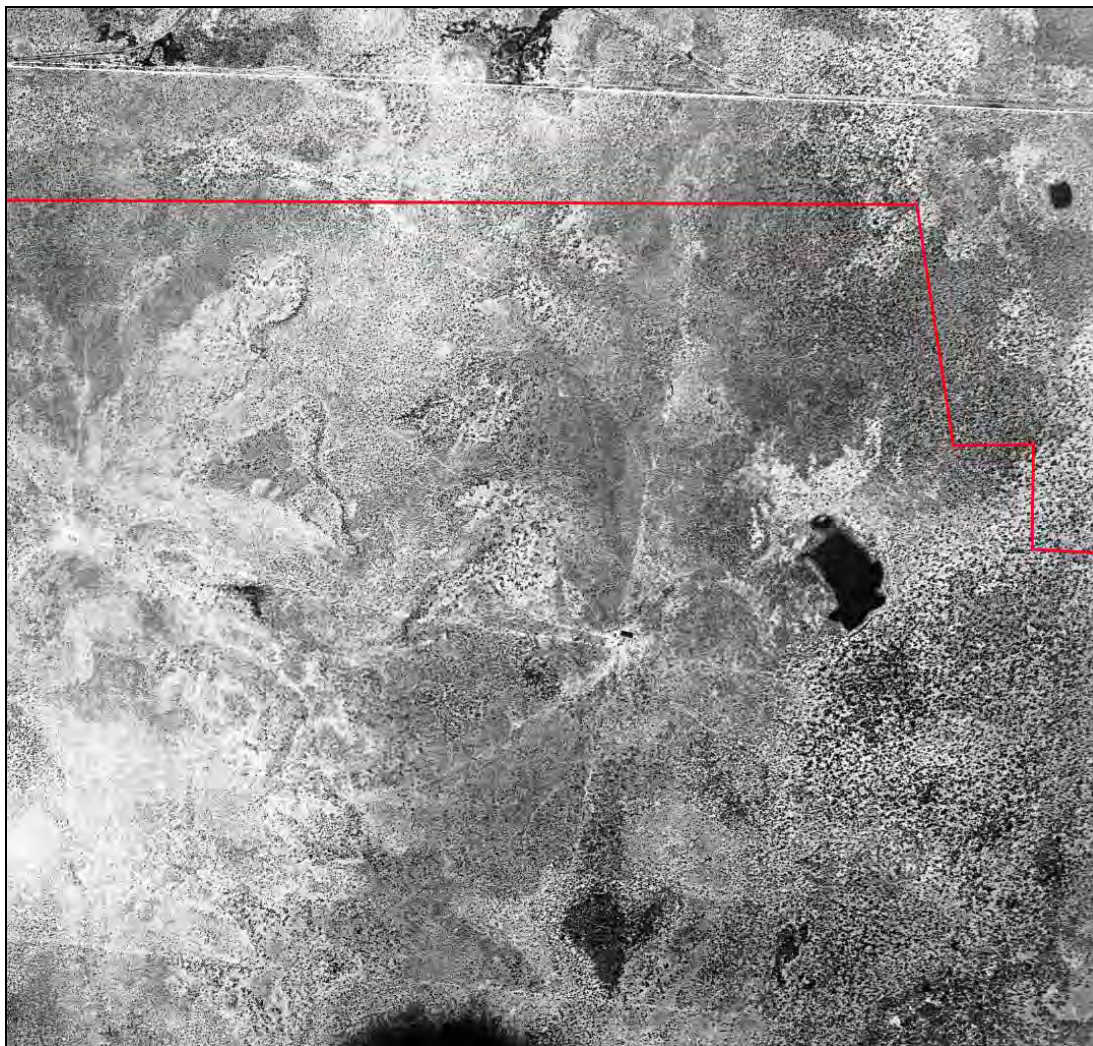


Figure 59: 1951 Aerial Photograph MLA north-east corner (DERM Landcentre 25,000ft)

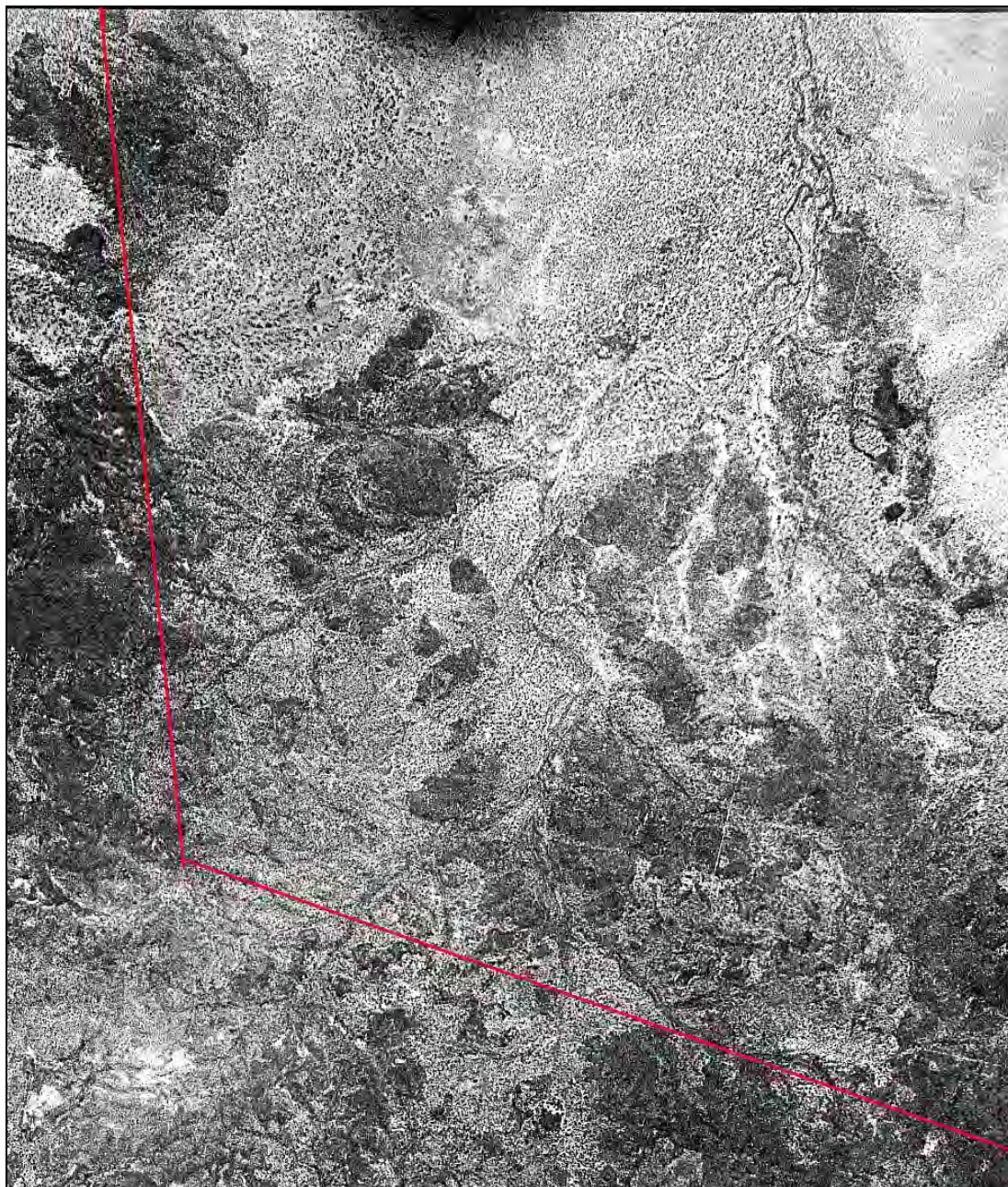


Figure 60: 1951 Aerial Photograph MLA central-west corner (DERM Landcentre 25,000ft)

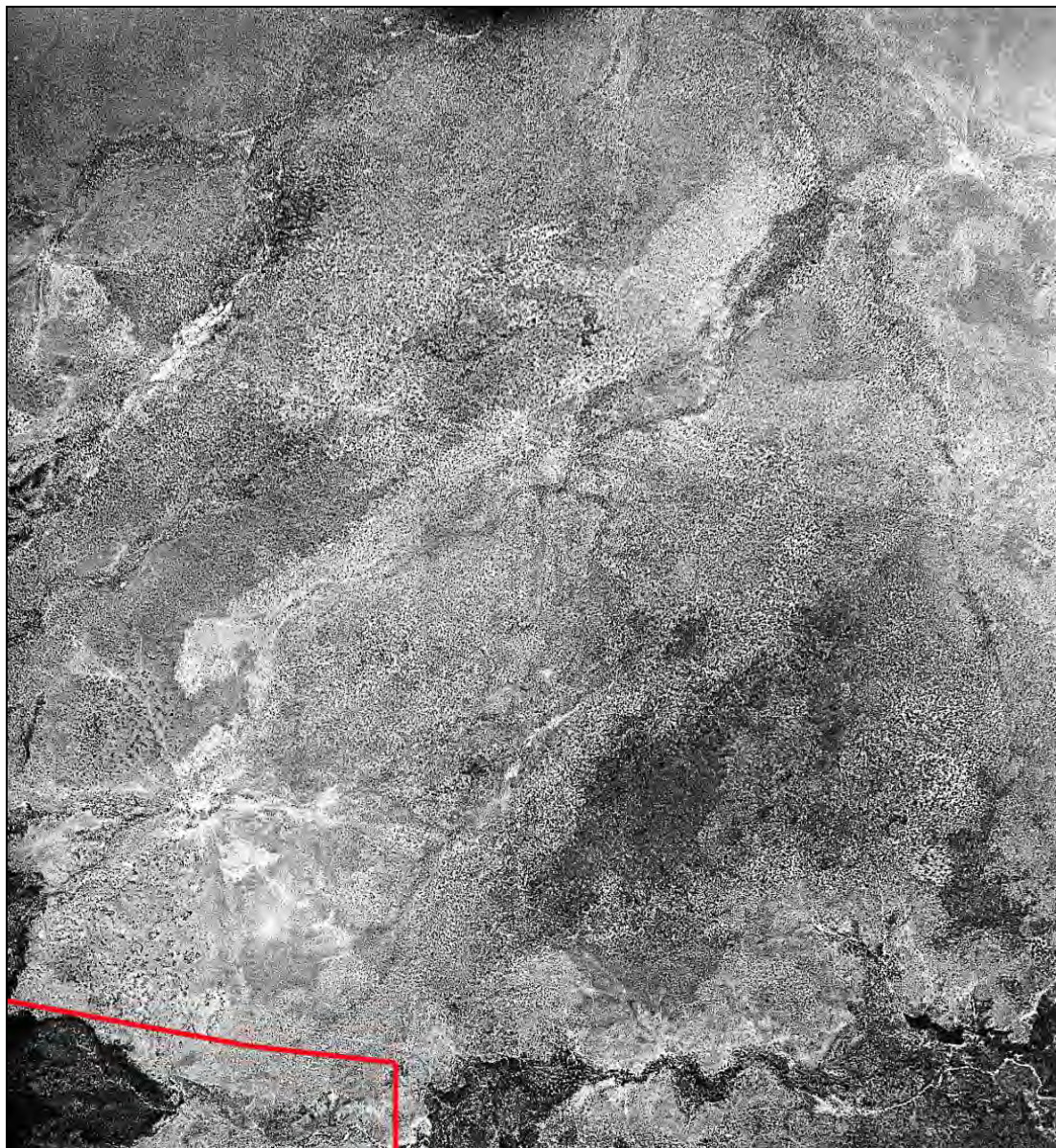


Figure 61: 1951 Aerial Photograph MLA central section (DERM Landcentre 25,000ft)

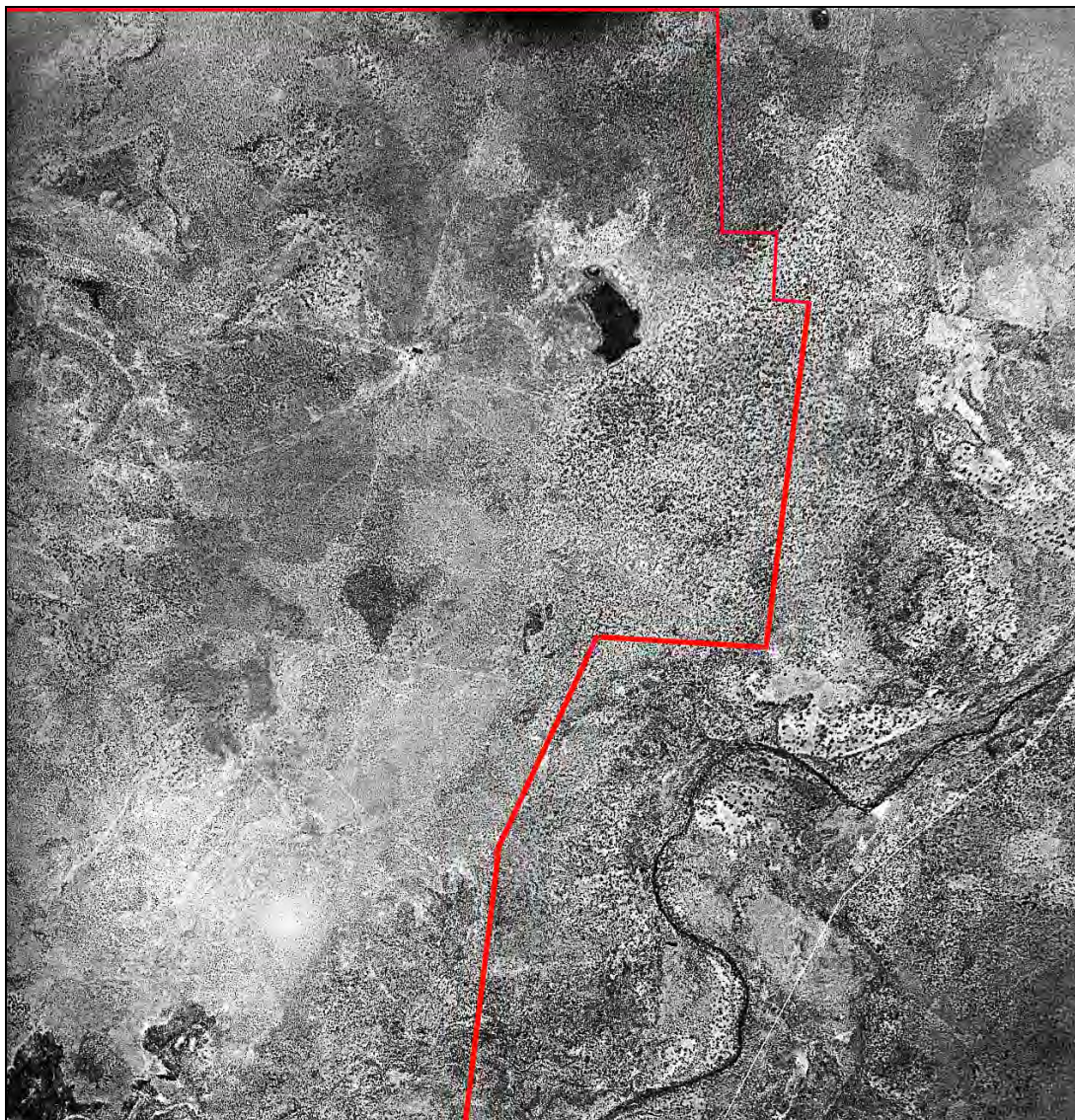


Figure 62: 1951 Aerial Photograph central-east section (DERM Landcentre 25,000ft)

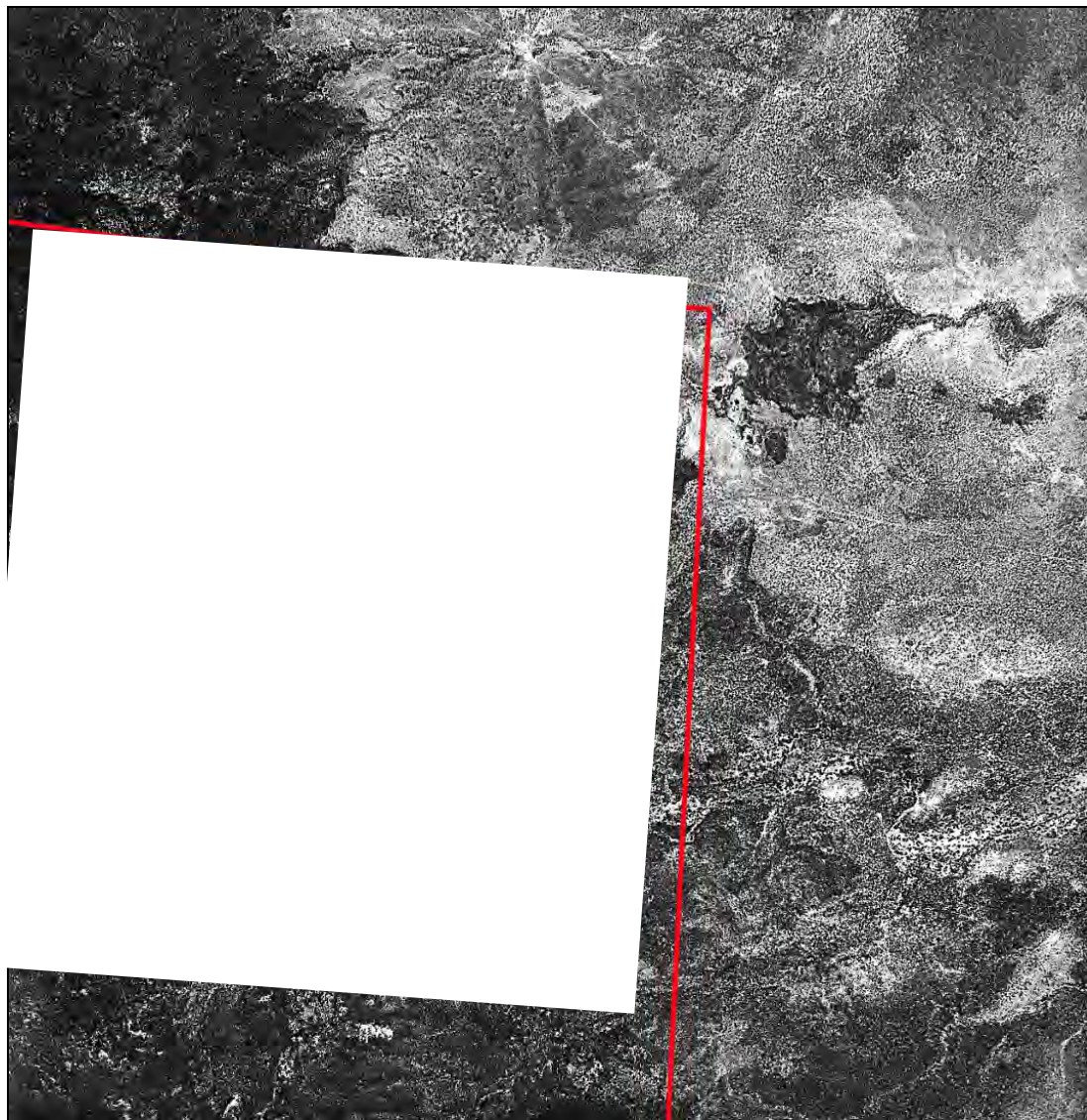


Figure 63: 1951 Aerial Photograph MLA south-west corner (DERM Landcentre 25,000ft)

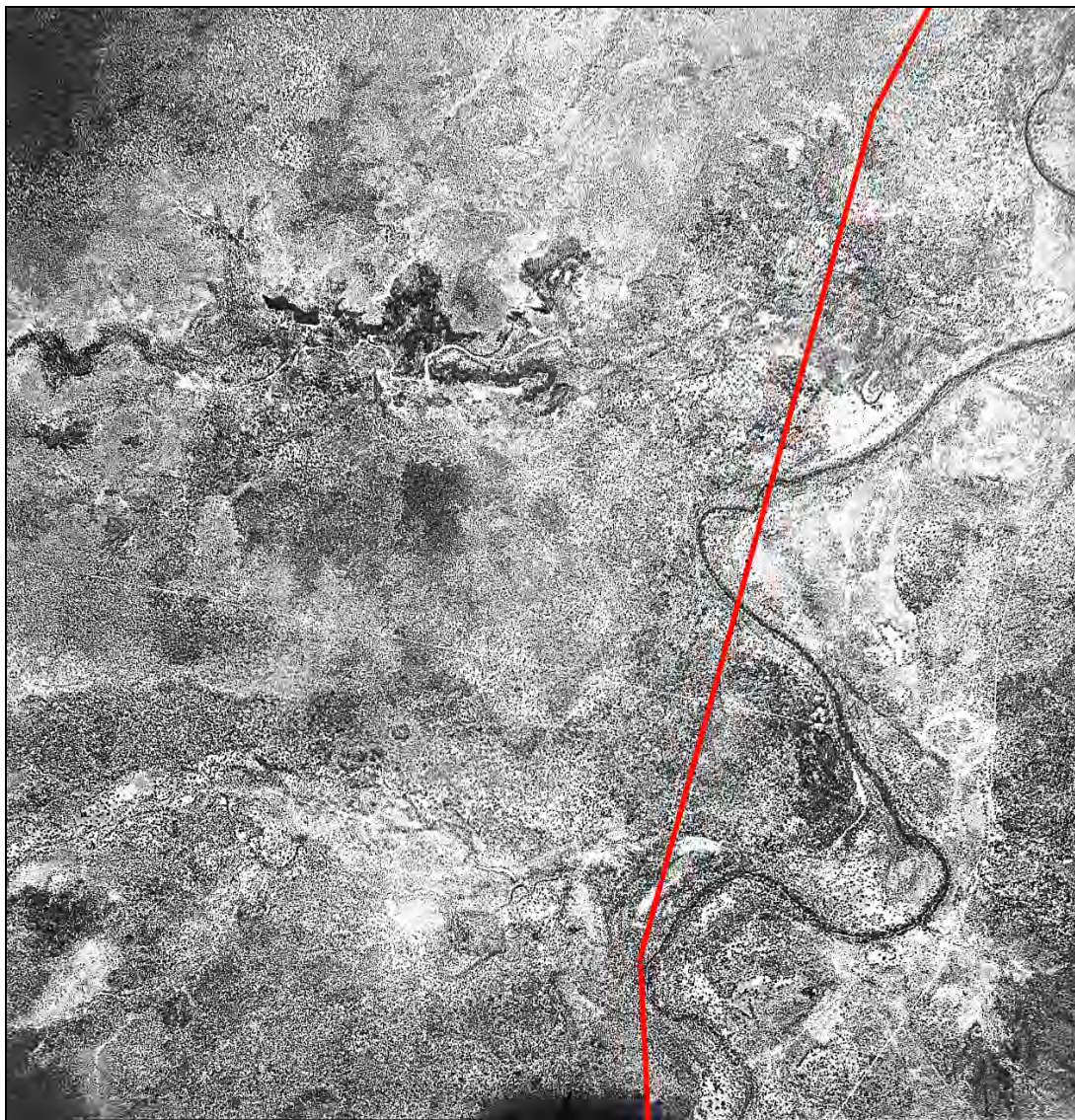


Figure 64: 1951 Aerial Photograph central-south section (DERM Landcentre 25,000ft)

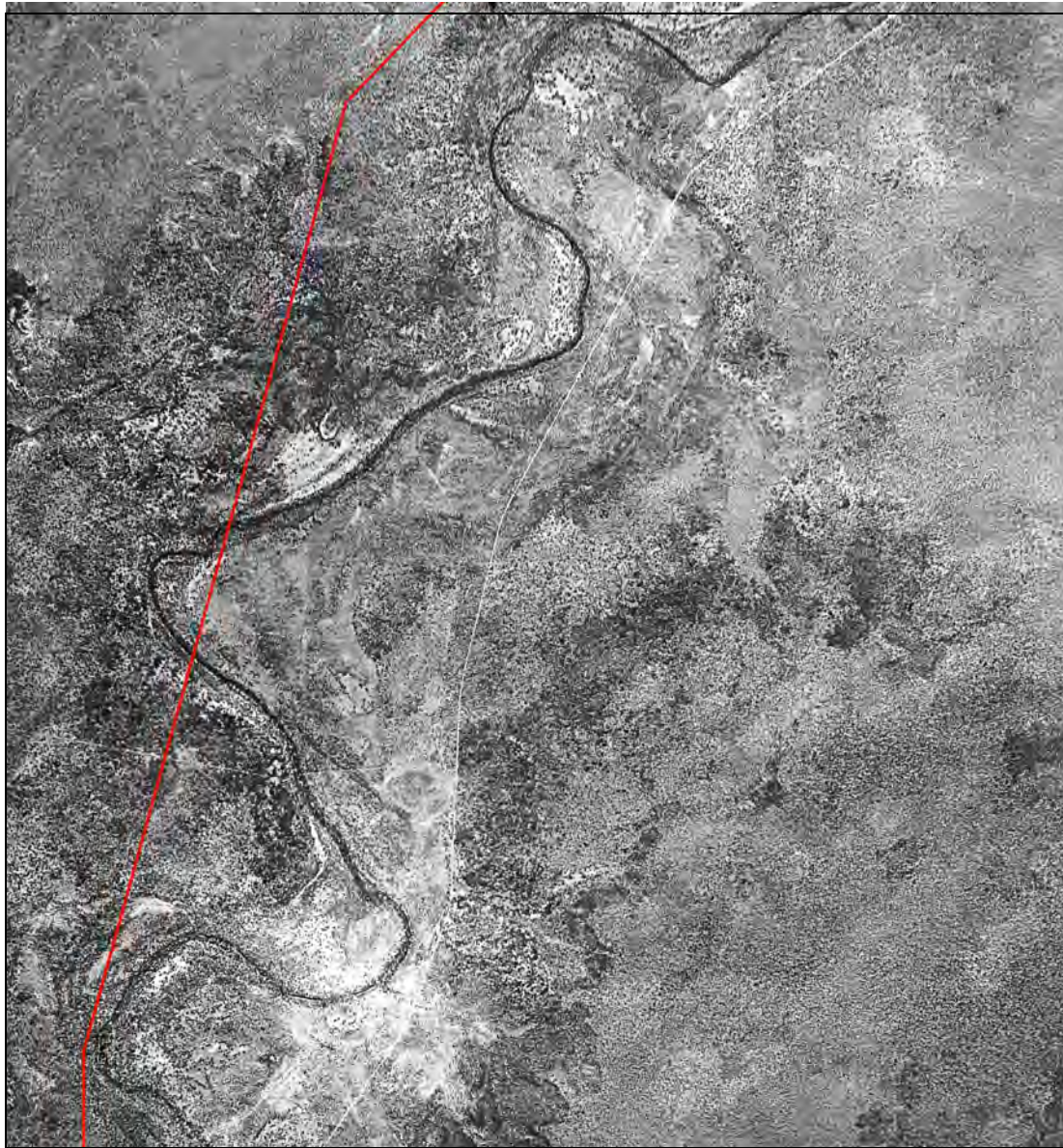


Figure 65: 1951 Aerial Photograph MLA south-east corner (DERM Landcentre 25,000ft)

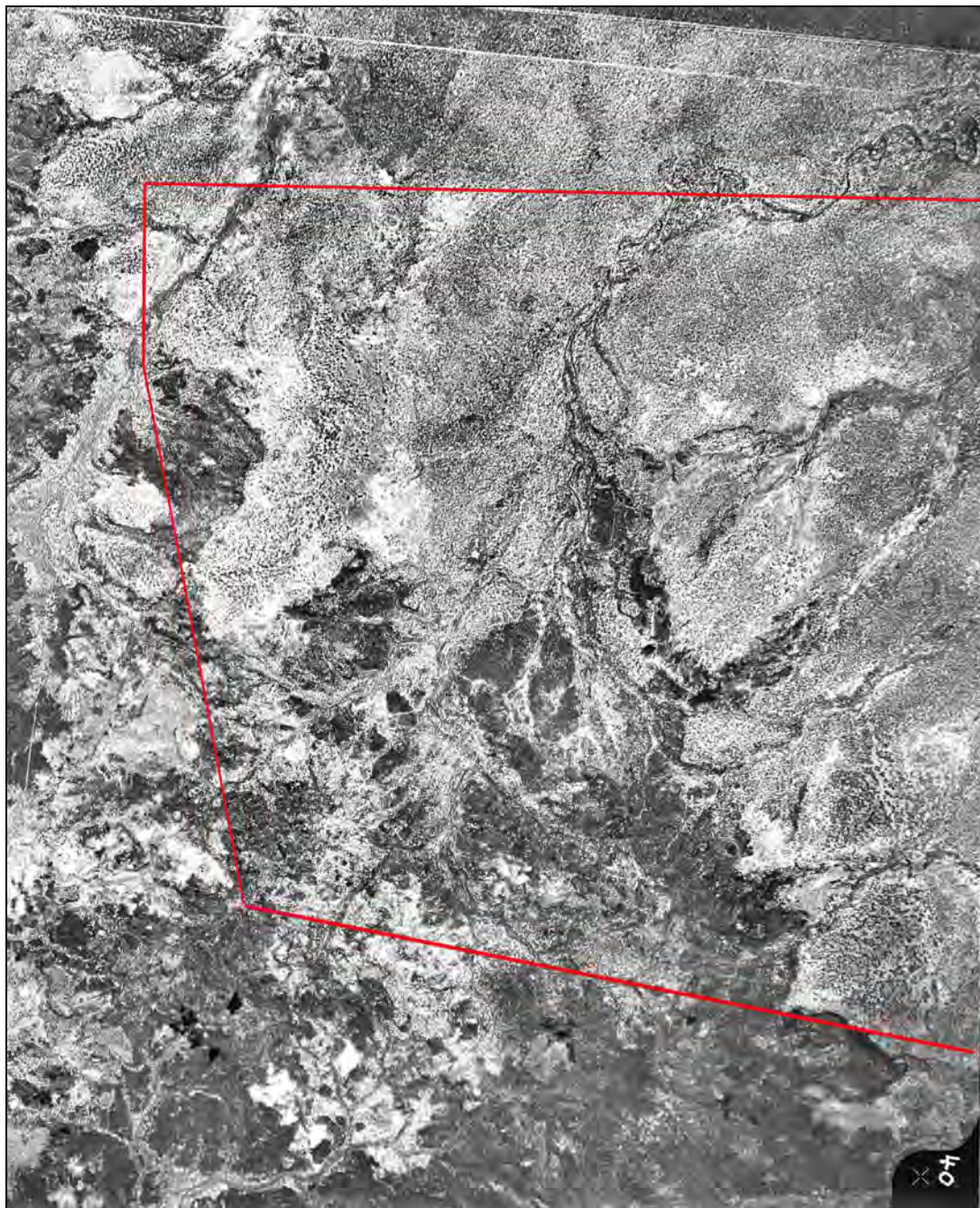


Figure 66: 1969 Aerial Photograph western section (DERM Landcentre 25,000ft)

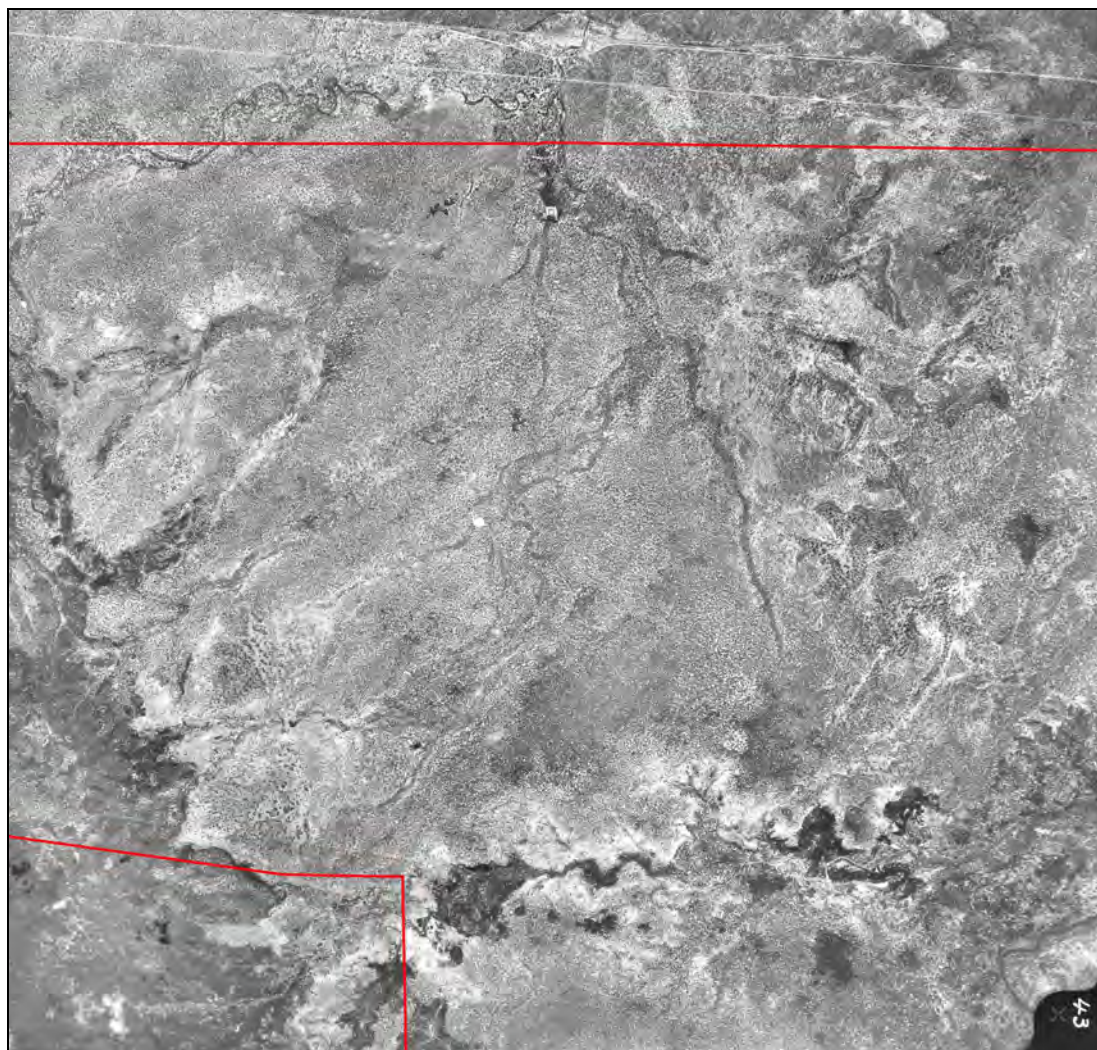


Figure 67: 1969 Aerial Photograph MLA central section (DERM Landcentre 25,000ft)

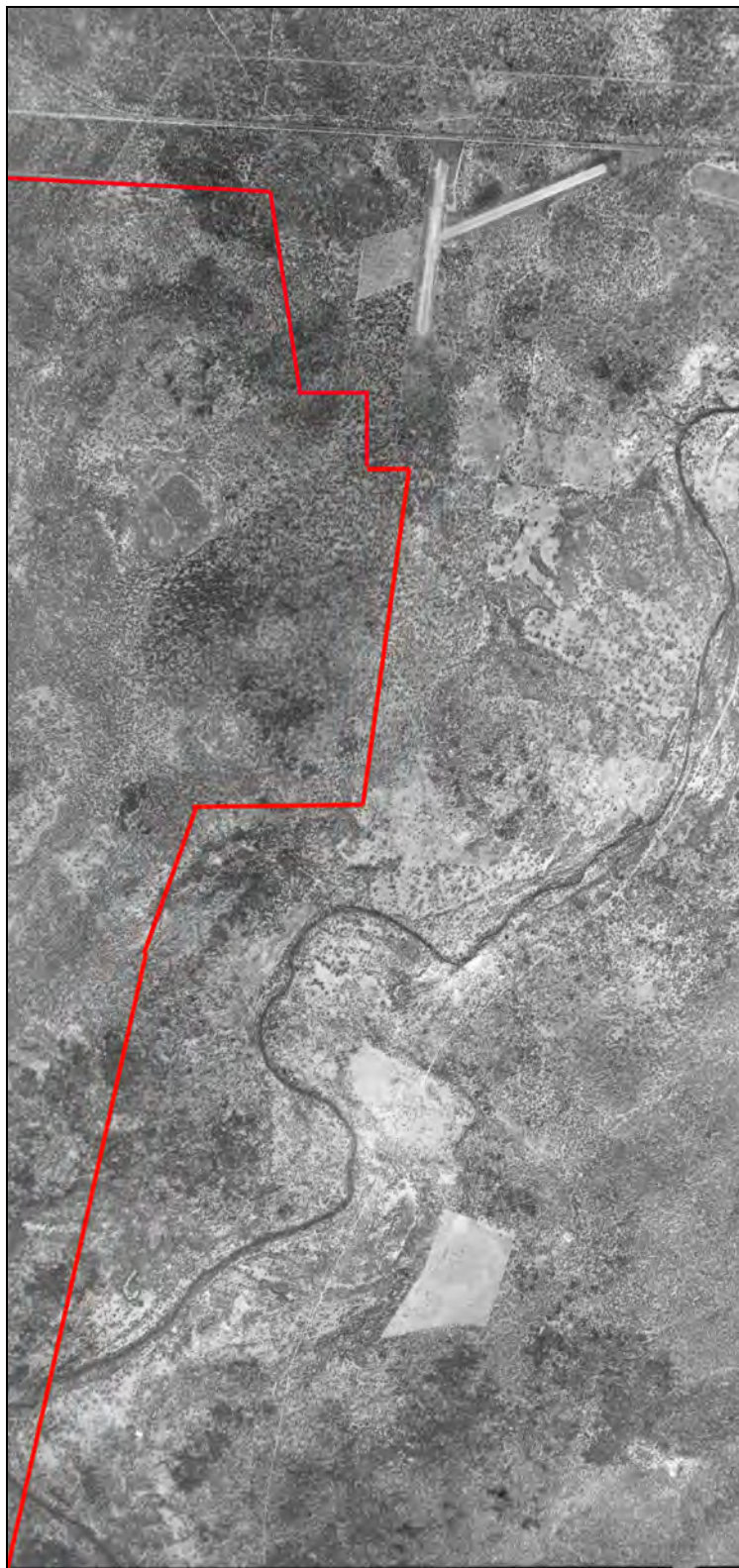


Figure 68: 1969 Aerial Photograph eastern MLA section (DERM Landcentre 25,000ft)

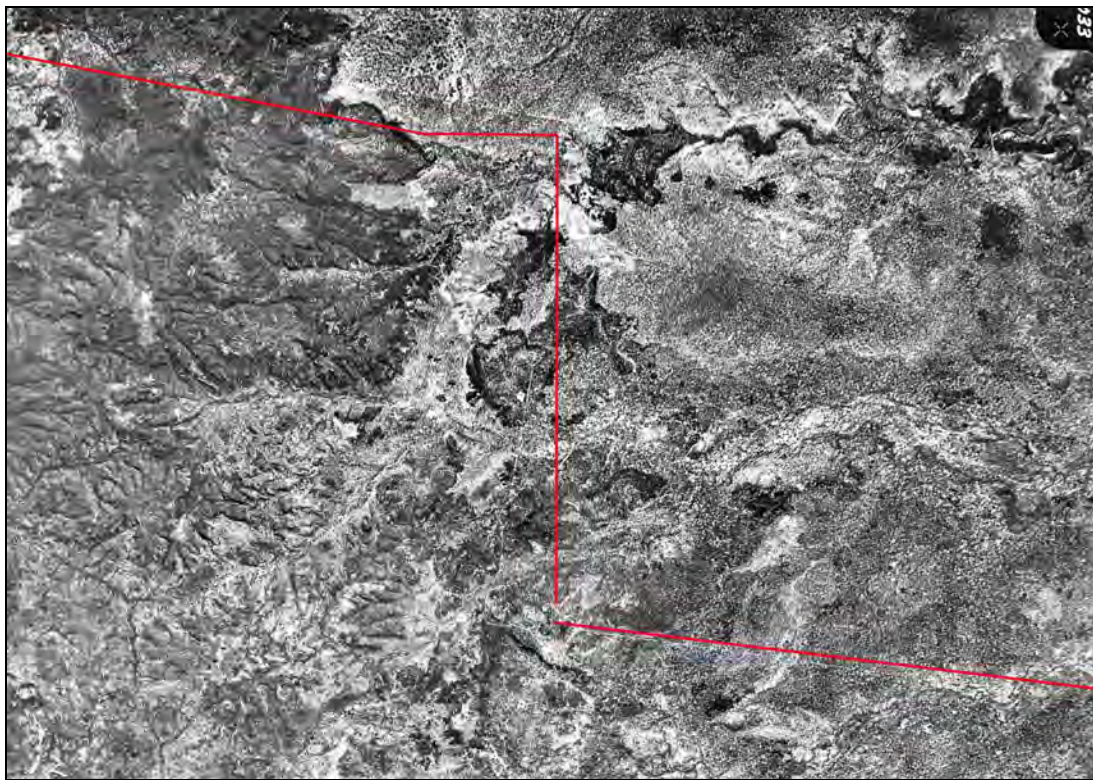


Figure 69: 1969 Aerial Photograph MLA south-west corner (DERM Landcentre 25,000ft)



Figure 70: 1969 Aerial Photograph MLA south-east corner (DERM Landcentre 25,000ft)

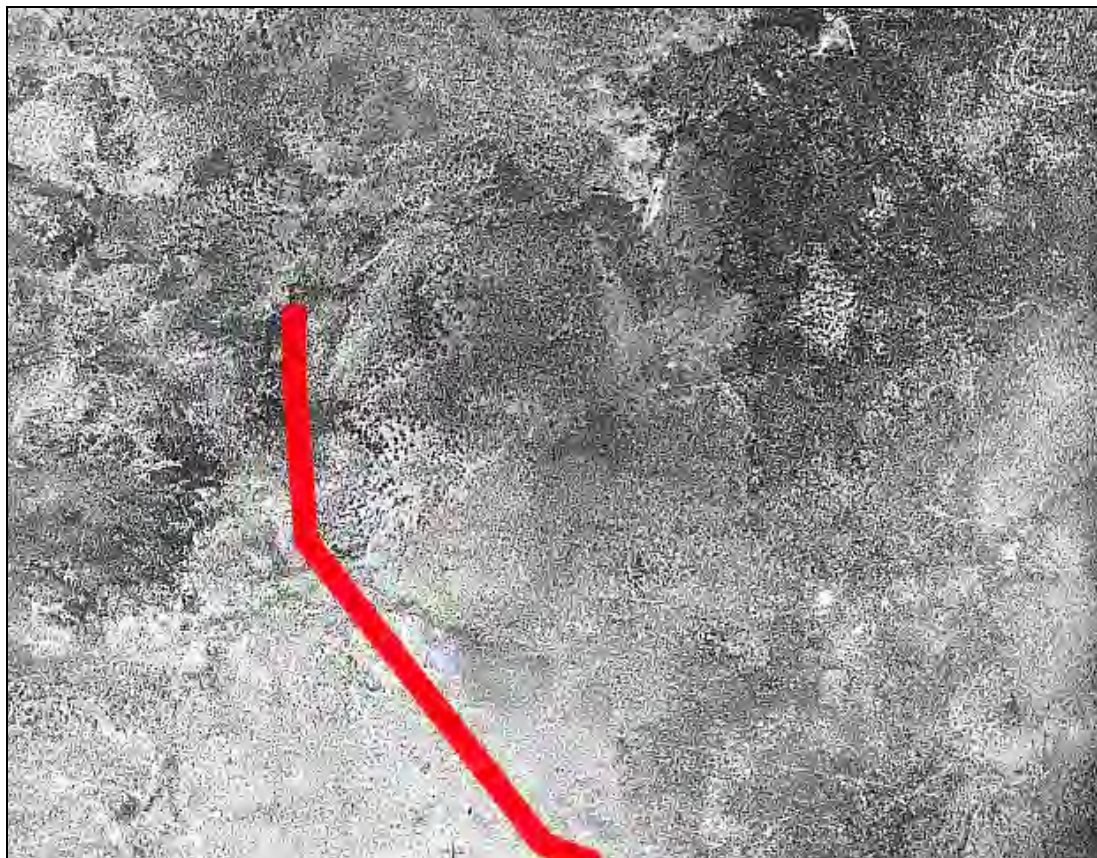


Figure 71: 1951 Aerial Photograph of RC northern section (DERM Landcentre 25,000ft)

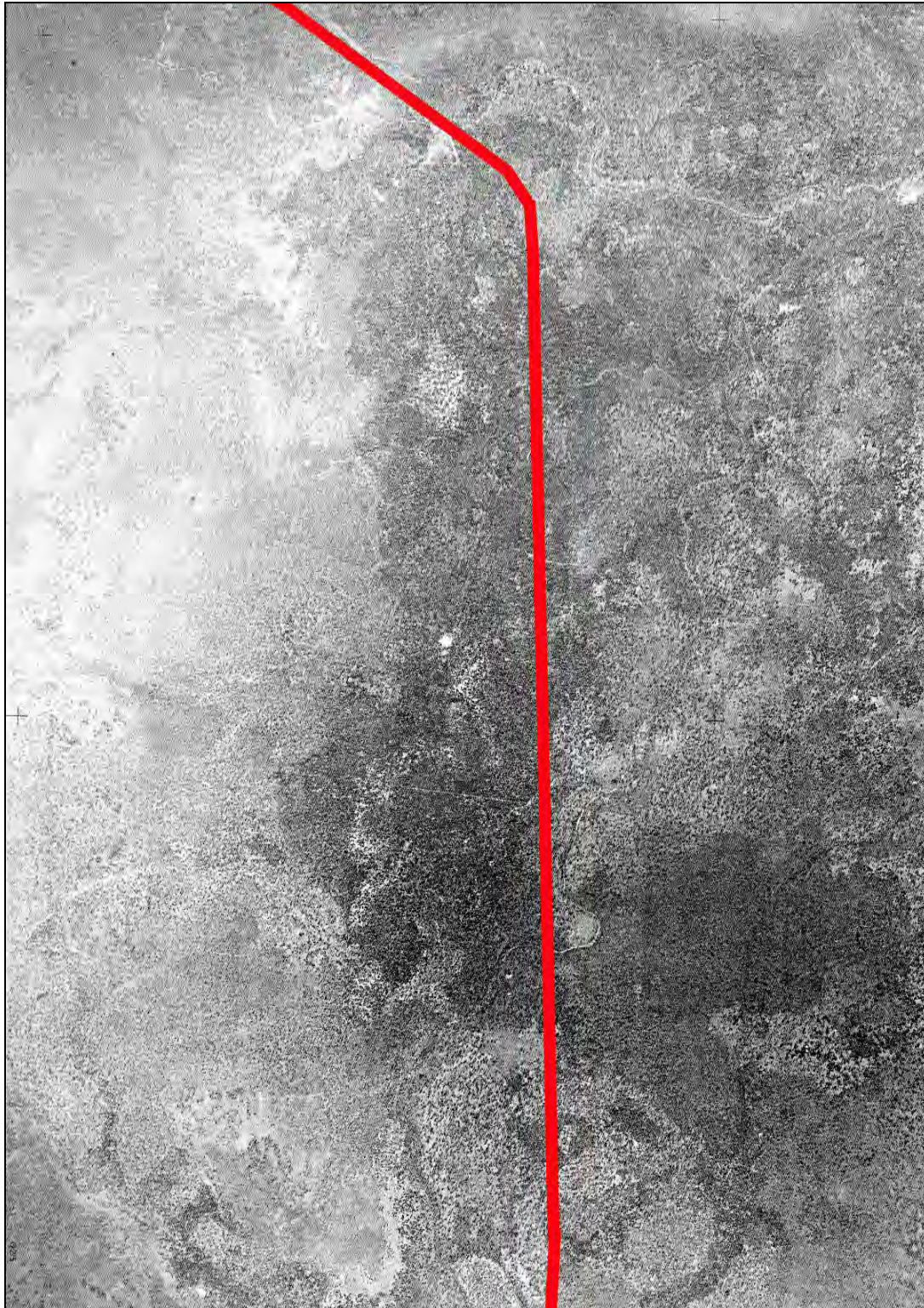


Figure 72: 1951 Aerial Photograph of RC central-north section (DERM Landcentre 25,000ft)

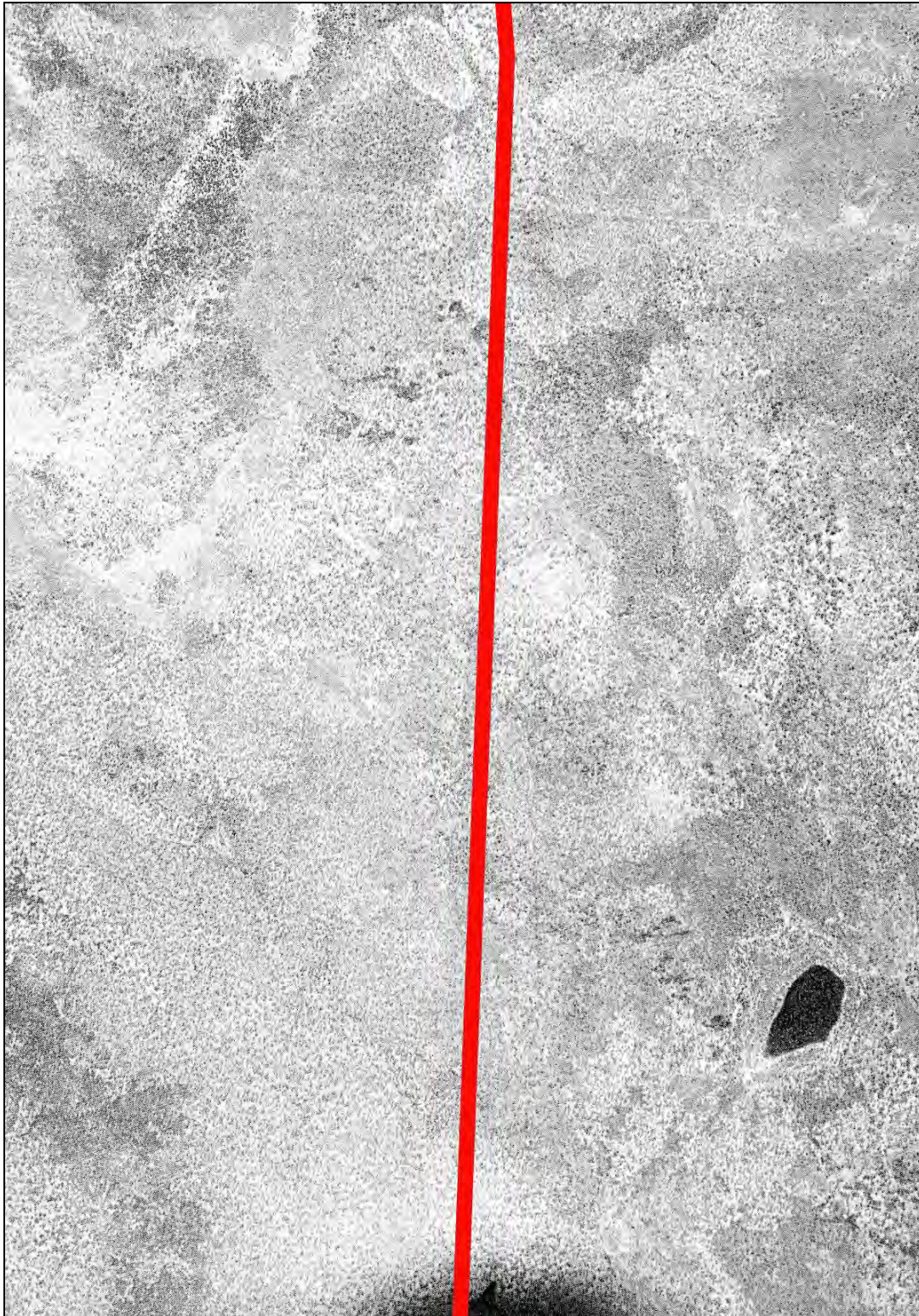


Figure 73: 1951 Aerial Photograph of RC central section (DERM Landcentre 25,000ft)

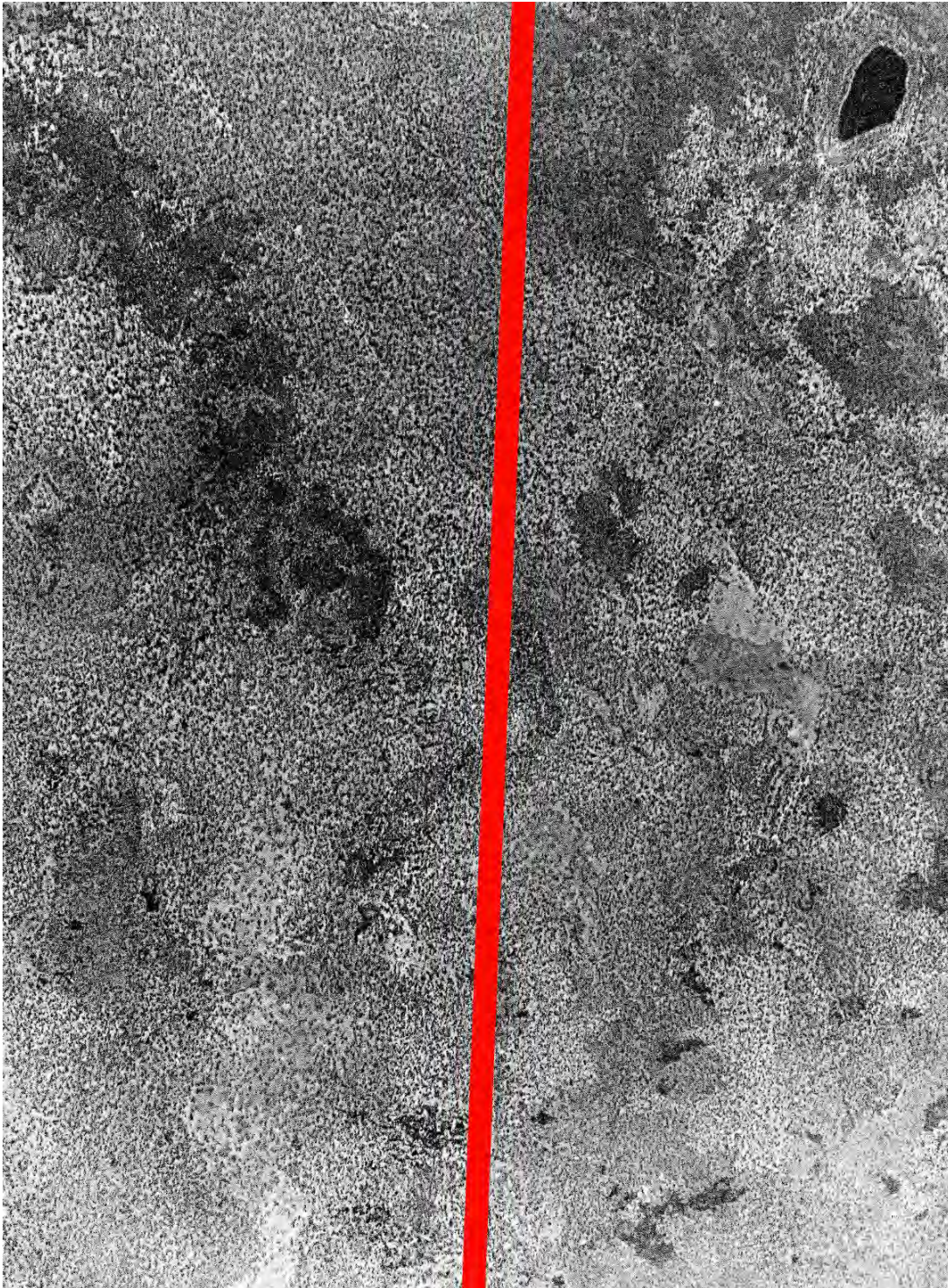


Figure 74: 1951 Aerial Photograph of RC central-south section (DERM Landcentre 25,000ft)

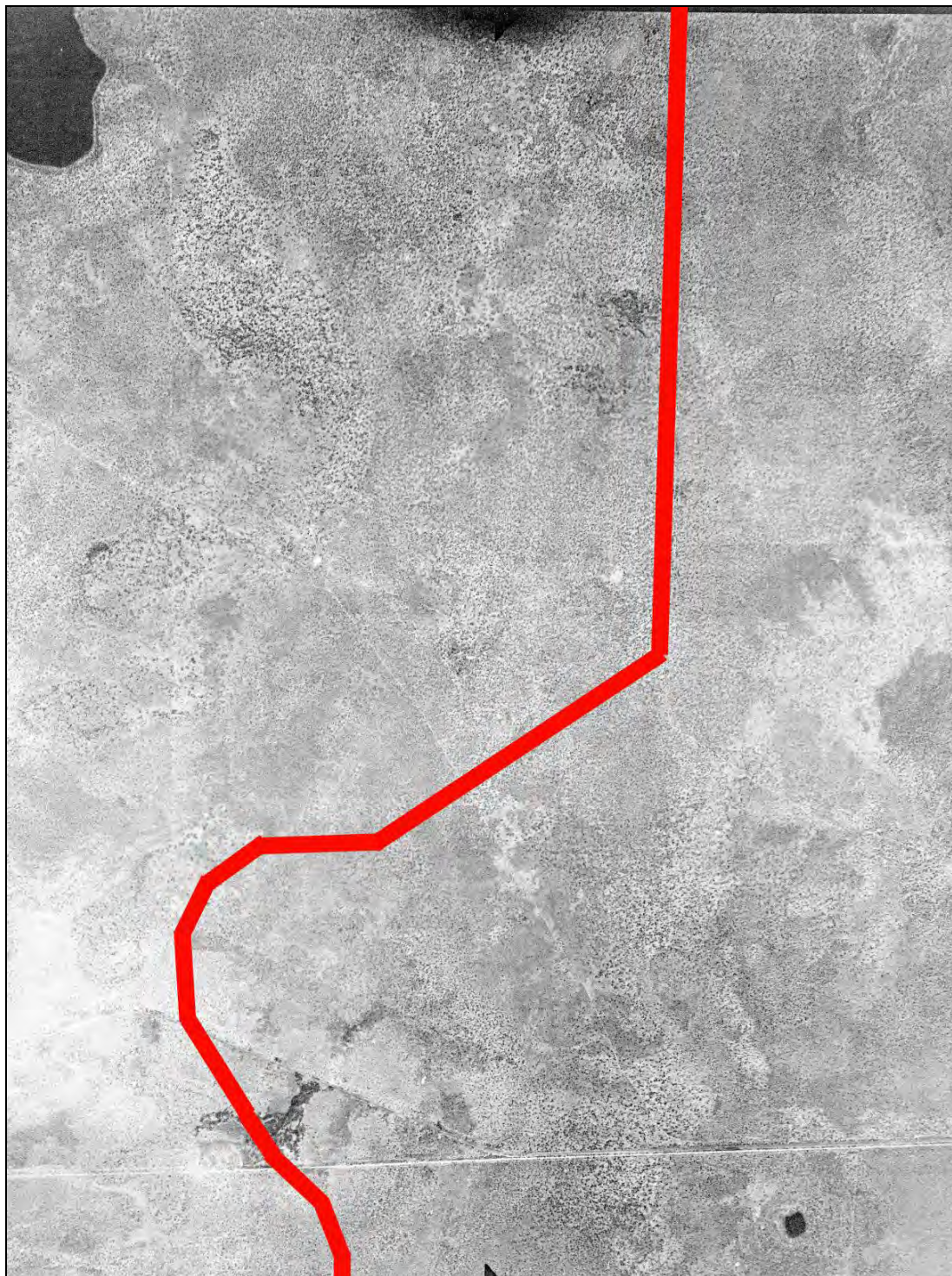


Figure 75: 1951 Aerial Photograph of RC southern section (DERM Landcentre 25,000ft)

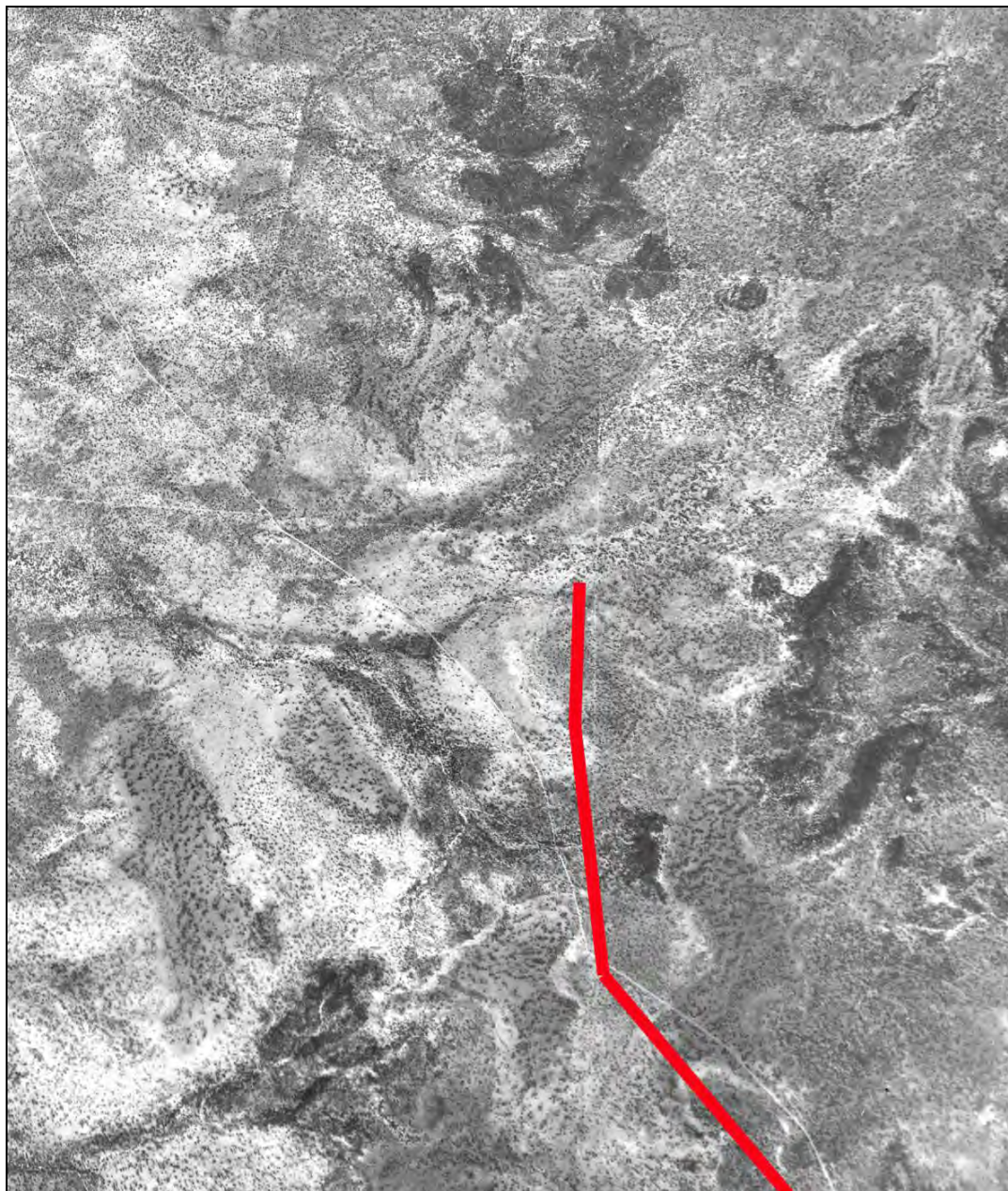


Figure 76:1969 Aerial Photograph of RC northern section (DERM Landcentre 25,000ft)

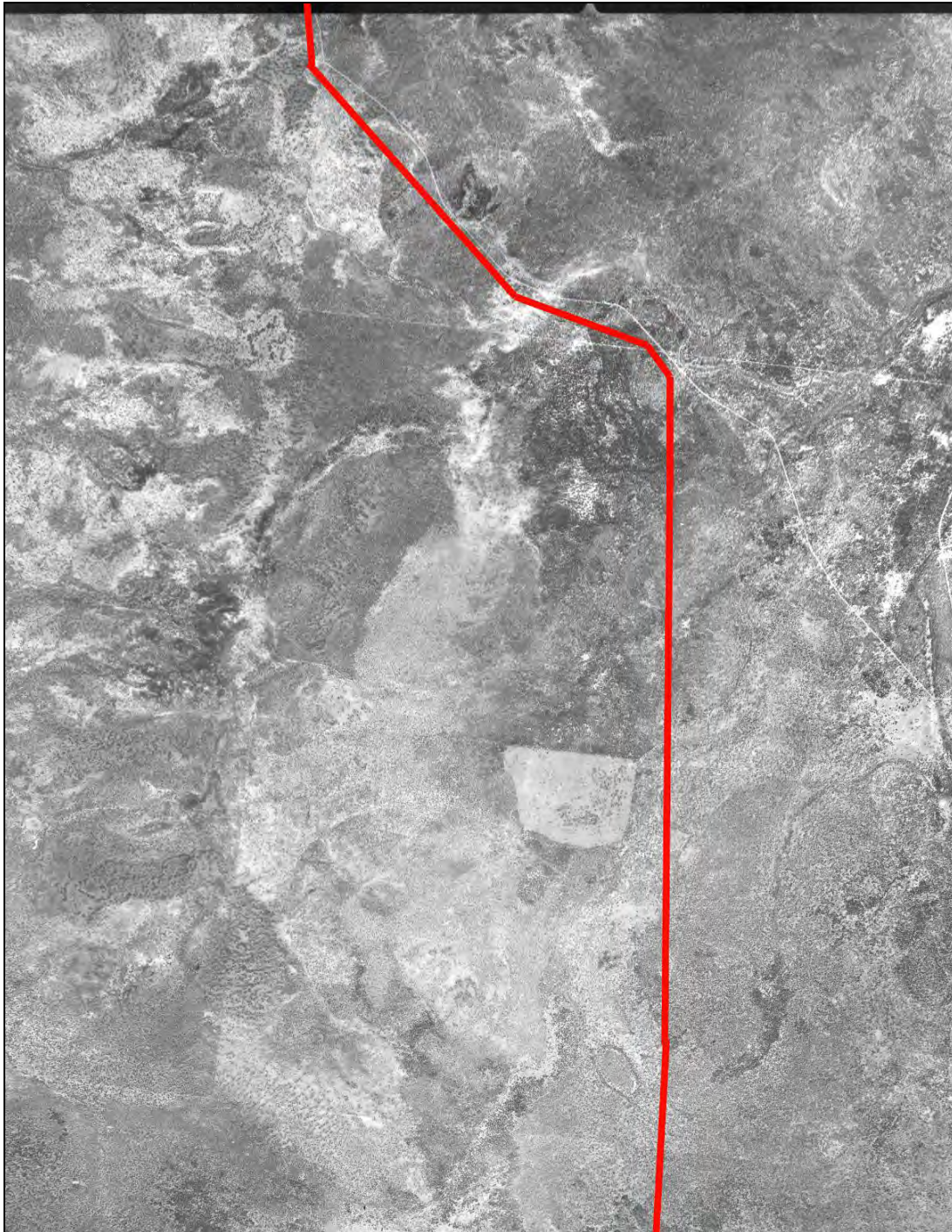


Figure 77: 1969 Aerial Photograph of RC central-north section (DERM Landcentre 25,000ft)

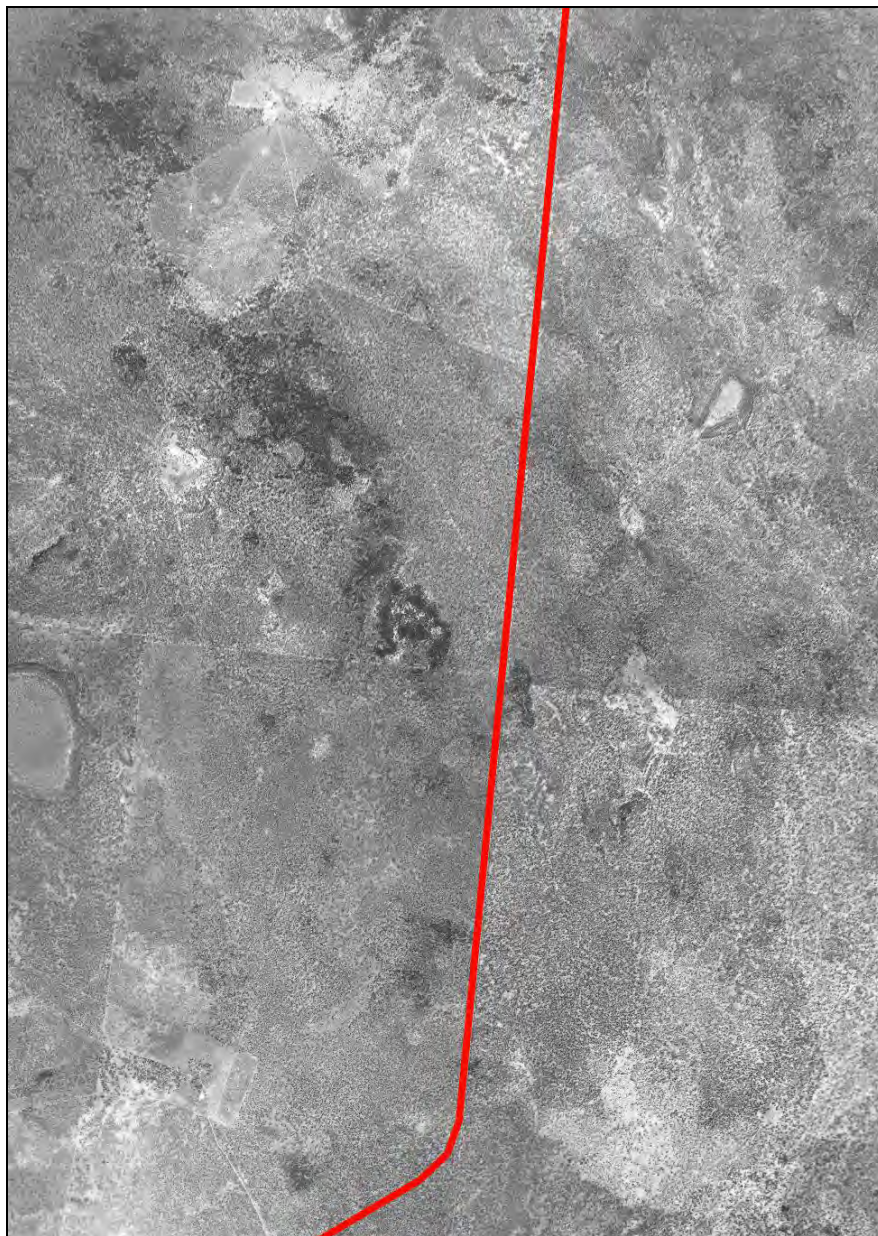


Figure 78: 1969 Aerial Photograph of RC central-south section (DERM Landcentre 25,000ft)

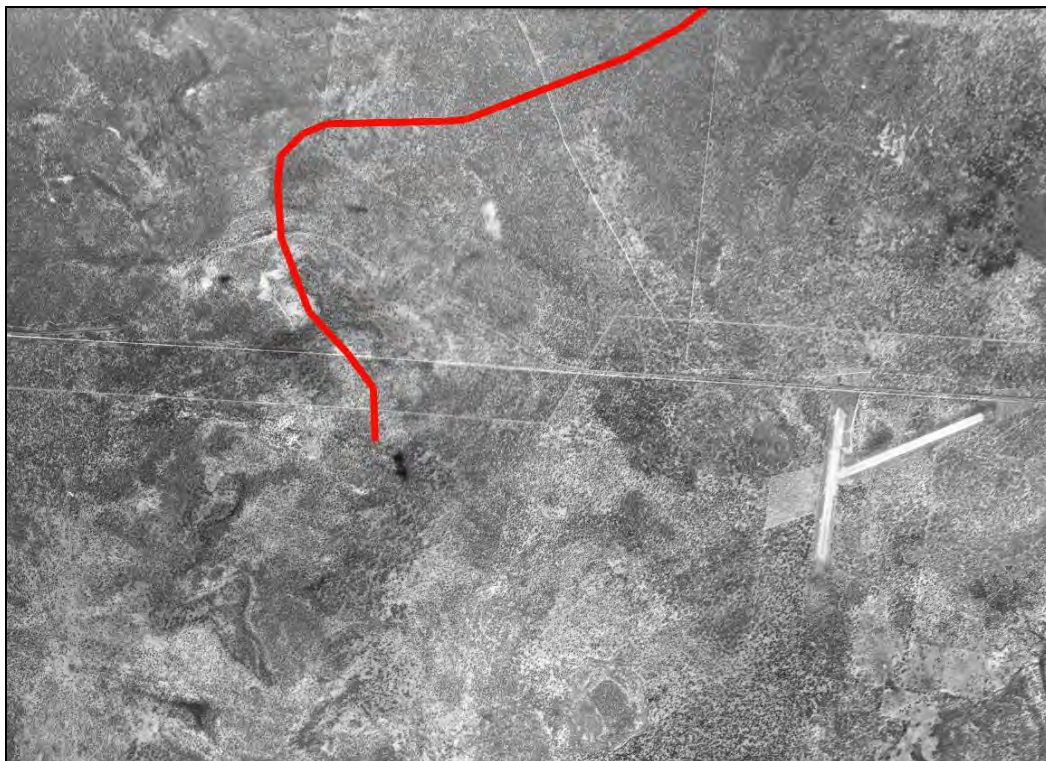


Figure 79: 1969 Aerial Photograph of RC southern section (DERM Landcentre 25,000ft)



APPENDIX G: NON-INDIGENOUS HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

A Non-Indigenous Heritage Management Plan should be incorporated into the Environmental Management Plan for the Project. It is recommended that the management principles and procedures in this Appendix G form the basis of the management plan.

1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

The general principles of non-Indigenous cultural heritage management are to:

- mitigate adverse impacts on identified cultural heritage values;
- enhance positive impacts on identified cultural heritage values; and
- establish cautionary measures to mitigate and/or manage any impacts on any unidentified cultural heritage values.

2. DEFINITIONS

AMCI means AMCI (Alpha) Pty Ltd and employees, contractors or subcontractors duly authorised to act on their behalf.

Archaeological Investigation or **Archaeological Excavation** means a physical investigation of a place carried out by an appropriately qualified person for the purpose of investigating, recording and/or conserving archaeological artefacts on the place.

Archaeological Monitoring means the monitoring of initial ground surface and subsurface disturbance in accordance with the principles and procedures detailed in Section 6 of this CHMP.

Conservation means protection, maintenance, preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation; see *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, Schedule, Dictionary and Section 4.

Cultural Heritage Advisor means Everick Heritage Consultants or such other consultancy as nominated by AMCI from time to time to provide expert non-Indigenous cultural heritage and archaeological advice for the Project.

Cultural Significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects.

DERM means the Cultural Heritage Unit of the Queensland Department of Environment and Resource Management.

EMP means the Environmental Management Plan for the Project.

Find means an archaeological find of cultural significance.

Find Procedure means the Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Find Procedure detailed in Section 5 of this CHMP.



Induction means the induction on cultural heritage in accordance with Section 4 of this CHMP.

Interpreting means all ways of presenting the cultural significance of a place.

Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage means an item, object, artefact and/or place of cultural significance, but does not include a thing that is Aboriginal cultural heritage under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (Qld).

Project or SGCP means the South Galilee Coal Project.

Project Area means the MLA 70453 and infrastructure corridor.

Site(s) means any defined or readily identifiable area within which important archaeological artefacts are found, or have a reasonable likelihood to be found based on an assessment by an archaeologist.

3. POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON NON-INDIGENOUS CULTURAL HERITAGE

Of the non-Indigenous cultural heritage sites identified, two features have been assessed as having local heritage significance. One of these features (Feature 4 – Sapling Creek Overshot) is located within the MLA and the other is located outside the MLA (Feature B Creek Farm Overshots). It is considered likely that the Project will indirectly impact on Feature 4 (Sapling Creek Overshot). Feature B is not anticipated to be impacted by the Project.

Other identified non-Indigenous cultural heritage features may be directly and/or indirectly impacted by the Project. These features are not considered to have local, regional, State or national significance.

It is considered unlikely that the Project will impact on unidentified places or items of cultural significance. Although unlikely, it is acknowledged that there remains the potential for culturally significant items to exist within the Project area, primarily being limited to archaeologically (located below the ground surface) significant items. The purpose of this Plan is to provide a cautionary approach to ensuring there is the opportunity to identify record, assess, excavate or collect culturally significant items or places, and to conserve, manage and interpret these items or places.

4. MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 General Mitigation and Management Measures

4.1.1 *Recognition/Recording of Known Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Features*

A non-Indigenous cultural heritage survey of the Study Area was undertaken by Everick Heritage Consultants in 2011. All identified sites were documented and photographed and a description of each is provided in the report entitled *SGCP Alpha, Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Assessment* (Everick Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd 2011).

The procedure for recording non-Indigenous cultural heritage finds is detailed in Section 4.3.



4.1.2 Appointment of a Cultural Heritage Advisor

AMCI is to nominate an independent Cultural Heritage Advisor for the Project. The contact details of the Cultural Heritage Advisor should be included in the EMP. The role of the Cultural Heritage Advisor will be to:

- provide expert advice on the suitability/design of mitigation and/or management measures;
- provide expert advice on the significance of any archaeological Finds;
- assist in implementation of the Archaeological Monitoring Procedure, Archaeological Excavation Procedure and any conservation or interpretative works (if required) (Section 4.3.1 to Section 4.3.3).

4.1.3 Induction Training

Prior to any person undertaking surface disturbance activities within the Project area, he/she will undergo a general site induction.

The general site induction should:

- describe the identified non-Indigenous cultural heritage identified within and adjacent to the Project area;
- indicate the potential for discovery of previously unrecorded non-Indigenous cultural heritage within the Project area;
- describe the procedure to be followed in the event of a non-Indigenous cultural heritage find (Section 4.3);
- describe the relevant legislative requirements and employees'/contractors' obligations under Section 89 of the QH Act to report to the Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM) any archaeological items that may constitute an important source of information about an aspect of Queensland's history; and
- provide a plain English manual for future reference which summarises the training provided as part of the general site induction.

4.2 Mitigation and Management Measures for Known Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Values

Specific mitigation and management measures are not proposed for known non-Indigenous cultural heritage features which are located outside of the Study Area or which are located within the Study Area but do not meet the threshold for local heritage significance.

As described in Section 3, only one known non-Indigenous cultural heritage feature (i.e. Feature 4 – Sapling Creek Overshot) is located within the Study Area and has been assessed as having local heritage significance. Feature 4 is expected to be indirectly impacted by the Project.

In order of preference, the objectives of mitigation and management measures are:

- avoidance (where practicable);
- temporary change; and
- recording / documentation.



Due to its proximity to the underground mining area, Feature 4 may be subject to subsidence. The method and materials used to construct this feature (e.g. masonry) may increase its susceptibility to minor subsidence impacts (e.g. cracking).

As Feature 4 does not contain moveable heritage, it is recommended that the archival photographic record of this feature (developed by Everick [2011]) be deposited with the State Library of Queensland and the local Alpha library.

Prior to the commencement of ground disturbance activities, Feature 4 would be demarcated and signed (e.g. with fencing or flagging tape) to avoid accidental damage associated with Project activities (e.g. monitoring, exploration etc.).

4.3 Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Find Procedure

It is considered unlikely that the Project will impact on unidentified places or items of cultural significance. Although unlikely, it is acknowledged that there remains the potential for culturally significant items to exist within the Project area, primarily being limited to archaeologically (located below the ground surface) significant items. The purpose of this Plan is to provide a cautionary approach to ensuring there is the opportunity to identify record, assess, excavate or collect culturally significant items or places, and to conserve, manage and interpret these items or places.

In the event that any staff or contractors suspect that they have identified a previously unrecorded culturally significant object or place, the following measures should apply:

- All work at the location must cease immediately and reasonable efforts to secure the site should be made. Note that the material should not be removed or disturbed but barriers or temporary fences can be erected. A buffer zone of 20 metres in all directions should be marked around the Find (with the exception of suspected cemeteries or burial sites which require a buffer zone of 50 metres as stipulated in the Jericho Shire Planning Scheme).
- Appropriate AMCI managers should be notified and if they are in doubt as to the nature of the Find then the Cultural Heritage Advisor should be engaged to inspect the site.
- Work should not resume until a Cultural Heritage Advisor has confirmed the significance of the Find.
- Should the Find not be culturally significant, work can recommence within the buffer zone immediately.
- Should the Find be culturally significant, DERM should be notified as required by the QH Act and appropriate mitigation measures should be developed in consultation with DERM officers, which may include the following:
 - Archaeological Monitoring Principles and Procedures;
 - Archaeological Excavation Principles and Procedures; and
 - Conservation and Interpretation Principles and Procedures.

4.3.1 Archaeological Monitoring Procedure

In the event of a suspected Find, archaeological monitoring may be an appropriate strategy for identifying, recovering, protecting and/or documenting significant archaeological artefacts, features and deposits. DERM should be consulted prior to implementing archaeological monitoring to ascertain if the proposed methods are appropriate.

Archaeological monitoring must only be undertaken by an appropriately qualified archaeologist. The purpose of monitoring will be to:



- allow the presence of archaeological deposits to be adequately established in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works;
- provide an opportunity to record and possibly collect, before destruction or damage, archaeological artefacts; and
- provide opportunities to initiate other mitigation strategies, if appropriate and agreeable between all affected parties.

A monitoring report will be prepared for all monitoring activities. Monitoring is described in further detail in Section 6.

4.3.2 Archaeological Excavation Procedure

An archaeological excavation is a program of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives to examine, record and interpret archaeological artefacts, features and deposits, and as appropriate, retrieve material within a specified area, place or site. In the event of a Find, archaeological excavations may be an appropriate strategy for identifying, recovering and/or documenting culturally significant archaeological artefacts, features or deposits.

Prior to undertaking any archaeological excavation, an excavation plan must be prepared and provided to DERM. The excavation plan must, as a minimum:

- provide a theoretical justification for undertaking the excavations;
- detail the methods proposed and relate them back to the justification;
- include details of any arrangements for storage and curation of the artefacts collected; and
- outline any contingency arrangements in the event of an unexpected find.

DERM must be consulted prior to implementing archaeological excavations to ascertain if the methods proposed are appropriate. Any discoveries of culturally significant archaeological Finds must also be reported to DERM.

All archaeological excavation activities should be accompanied by an excavation report. The report should detail, as a minimum:

- the scope of the project;
- the dates of the excavation;
- results of previous assessments relevant to the excavation;
- aims of the excavation;
- excavation methodology, including justification of the methods employed;
- the excavation plan, including actual methods used, and justifications for any changes made to the agreed excavation plan;
- excavation results, including:
 - detailed descriptions of all discoveries made, including locations;
 - descriptions of stratigraphy/soil profiles encountered;
 - photographs of excavation in progress and discoveries made; and
 - deposition location of artefacts collected.
- analysis of the results, including how the excavations contributed to an understanding of the:
 - place;
 - identified potential of the place; and
 - importance of the place in Queensland's history.
- a description of the final destination of archaeological artefacts collected during the course of the excavation program;
- an analysis of the success of methods used; and
- recommendations for any proposed follow-up work, including the update of this Plan.



A copy of the excavation report should be provided to DERM as soon as practicable.

4.3.3 Conservation and Interpretation Procedure

In the event that a previously unrecorded Find of State or National cultural heritage significance is identified, consideration will be given to conservation and/or interpretation.

Conservation is the retention of important archaeological artefacts, features or deposits in place, and all the processes of looking after these items to retain their importance and/or potential. It is recognised that for open cut mining operations such as the Project, *in-situ* conservation is generally considered inappropriate. Nevertheless, this option will be considered and assessed.

If considered appropriate, conservation projects are to be guided by Articles of *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (1999). Conservation techniques would be carefully researched before being selected and implemented.

Interpretation reveals the meaning and relationships of objects and places through the use of original objects, by reporting first-hand experience, and by use of illustrative media. Interpretation aims to educate rather than simply communicate factual information. If considered appropriate, interpretive works would be established off-site, due to the operational health and safety requirements of the Project.

Conservation and interpretative works should only be undertaken under the guidance of the Cultural Heritage Advisor, and with the approval of DERM.

5. REVIEW OF THIS PLAN

AMCI should conduct an internal review of this Plan at regular intervals applicable to the operations and potential risk of the Project encountering items or areas of cultural significance. If, in AMCI's opinion, any aspects of this Plan become unworkable due to operational concerns, the Cultural Heritage Advisor and DERM should be consulted in order to find an acceptable, alternative solution.

AMCI should review the status of relevant guidelines at regular intervals applicable to the operations and potential risk of the Project encountering items or areas of cultural significance. At such time as official guidelines under Section 173(1)(d) of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* (Qld) come into force, the management strategies detailed in this CHMP should be reviewed to ensure compliance. Where inconsistencies are identified, the methods and procedures of the official guideline should apply.

Should a revised Non-Indigenous Heritage Management Plan be required, a copy of the updated version should be forwarded to DERM.