

Planning Scheme Policy – Places of significance

1. Purpose of the planning scheme policy

- (1) The purpose of this planning scheme policy is to provide guidance on preparing a statement of significance, impact assessment report, archaeological management plan, conservation management plan and an archival report. The planning scheme policy also contains the statements of cultural significance for each of the places of local significance which must be considered when assessing development applications of the place.

2. Interpretation

- (1) Terms used within this planning scheme policy are defined within Schedule 1 of the CairnsPlan 2016 planning scheme. Where a term is not defined in Schedule 1, section 1.3 Interpretation of the CairnsPlan 2016 planning scheme applies.

3. Information Council may request

3.1. Guidelines for preparing a Statement of significance

- (1) An appropriately qualified heritage consultant is to prepare the statement of significance.
- (2) A statement of cultural significance is to be prepared in accordance with the ICOMOS Burra Charter, 1999 and associated guidelines and the Queensland Government publication, using the criteria – a methodology.
- (3) The statement of cultural significance describes the importance of a place and the values that make it important.
- (4) A statement of cultural significance is to include the following:
 - (a) Place details including place name, if the place is known by any other alternative; names and details if it listed on any other heritage registers;
 - (b) Location details including the physical address, lot and plan details, coordinates and the specific heritage boundary details;
 - (c) Statement/s of the cultural significance with specific reference to the cultural significance criteria;
 - (d) A description of the thematic history and context of the place demonstrating an understanding of the history, key themes and fabric of the place within the context of its class;
 - (e) A description of the place addressing the architectural description, locational description and the integrity and condition of the place;
 - (f) Images and plans of the place both current and historical if available;
 - (g) Details of the author/s, including qualifications and the date of the report.
 - (h) Format of the statement of cultural significance is to follow the template in Table 3.1.a.

Table 3.1.a – Statement of cultural significance template

Place Details	
Place Name	
Alternative Name	
Listings Qld Place ID	*Only for State Heritage Places
Place Location	
Address	

Place Details	
Lot/Plan	
Coordinates	
Heritage Boundary	
Cultural Significance	
Criterion	
Criterion	
Archaeological Potential	
History	
Historical Context	
Description	
Physical Description	
Images	

3.2. Guidelines for preparing an impact assessment report

- (1) An appropriately qualified heritage consultant is to prepare the impact assessment report.
- (2) The impact assessment report is to take into account existing documentation regarding the place.
- (3) An impact assessment report is to be prepared in accordance with the ICOMOS Burra Charter, 1999 and associated guidelines and the Queensland Government Guideline: Preparing a Heritage Impact Statement.
- (4) The impact assessment report provides information on how a proposed development will affect the values of a place and what measures are included in the development proposal to conserve the place. The amount of information required will depend on the scale and extent of the proposed development.
- (5) An impact assessment report is to include the following:
 - (a) An analysis of the history and the physical fabric of the place within the context of its class;
 - (b) An assessment of cultural significance of the place;
 - (c) A description of the proposed development providing sufficient information to clearly distinguish the existing fabric, including photographs and plans of the existing site or area together with plans of the proposed development;
 - (d) An assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the place including:
 - (i) a description of how the development proposal will impact on the specific aspects of the significance of the place,
 - (ii) how the fabric of the place would be impacted on and conserved;
 - (iii) what works will be undertaken to adequately compensate for any loss of significant fabric or aspects of significance of the place.
 - (e) List the changes required to the place as a consequence of the development and provide the following information about each change:
 - (i) elements or aspects of the place affected by the change;
 - (ii) the work required to effect the change;

- (iii) analysis of the impact of the change on the cultural significance of the place;
 - (iv) assessment of potential for detrimental impact on the cultural significance;
 - (v) if the work will directly affect a heritage element of the place, provide details of work methods;
 - (vi) where the proposed change is assessed as having potential for detrimental impact, provide information about why the change is required, alternative solutions that were investigated, and what measures are included in the development to reduce detrimental impact that may result from the change.
- (f) Any other additional information that may assist in adequately assessing the significance of the site or area, including information drawn from a range of verifiable sources such as newspapers, government records, letters, books, photographs, maps or oral information which may help to establish the history of the site. Consideration of the historical context of the site or area shall be included to ascertain how its history contributes to an understanding of the site or area within broader historical events;
- (g) Photographs of the place;
 - (h) Plans or some form of documentation that illustrates the development;
 - (i) Details of the author/s, including qualifications and the date of the report;
 - (j) References such as conservation policies, conservation management plan, condition report, and specialist consultants' reports.

3.3. Guidelines for preparing an archaeological management plan

- (1) An appropriately qualified heritage consultant is to prepare the archaeological management plan.
- (2) The archaeological management plan should take into account existing documentation regarding the place.
- (3) An archaeological management plan is to be prepared in accordance with the ICOMOS Burra Charter, 1999 and associated guidelines and the Queensland Government Guideline: Preparing Archaeological Management Plans in Queensland.
- (4) An archaeological management plan details how the archaeological issues will be managed.
- (5) An archaeological management plan is to include the following:
 - (a) An archaeological research strategy, identifying the important research questions about the region's history that need to be explored;
 - (b) Methods, processes and procedures for future archaeological investigations that achieve the goals of the archaeological research strategy;
 - (c) A strategy for handling archaeological discoveries made throughout the development project that are unrelated to those anticipated in the archaeological research strategy;
 - (d) Induction training on archaeology which is to be provided to all project personnel;
 - (e) All post-excavation activities such as artefact analysis, storage, curation and/or display;
 - (f) A plan for the public dissemination of information including possible interpretation opportunities.

3.4. Guidelines for preparing a conservation management plan

- (1) An appropriately qualified heritage consultant is to prepare the conservation management plan.
- (2) The conservation management plan should take into account existing documentation regarding the place.
- (3) A conservation management plan is to be prepared in accordance with ICOMOS Burra Charter, 1999 and associated guidelines.

- (4) A conservation management plan addresses the adverse impacts identified by an impact assessment report and develops conservation policies.
- (5) A conservation management plan is to include the following:
 - (a) A description of the place;
 - (b) A description of the heritage values;
 - (c) An assessment of the condition of the place;
 - (d) A description of the conservation obligations and future needs, requirements, opportunities and constraints to conserve the place;
 - (e) Specific management policies, specifying what needs to be done to maintain the significance of the place and respond to identified issues;
 - (f) An action plan identifying priorities, resources and timing;
 - (g) An implementation plan and monitoring plan;
 - (h) Details of the author/s, including qualifications and the date of the management plan.

3.5. Guidelines for preparing an archival report

- (1) An appropriately qualified heritage consultant is to prepare the archival report.
- (2) The archival report should take into account existing documentation regarding the place.
- (3) An archival report is to be prepared in accordance with the ICOMOS Burra Charter, 1999 and associated guidelines and the Queensland Government Guideline: Archival Recording of Heritage Places.
- (4) An archival report is required if there is a likelihood of loss of significant fabric or other historical evidence as a result of full or partial demolition.
- (5) An archival report is to include the following:
 - (a) Background
This should consist of a title page, outline of why the report has been made, when it was prepared, details of the study team, methodology used in the preparation and details that will enable the site to be accurately located and identified.
 - (b) Statement of Significance
Where a statement has been prepared this should be included.
 - (c) Written history
Brief history of the place using a thematic approach.
 - (d) Photographic report
A photographic report provides general information related to the photographic survey. It should include:
 - (i) photographic index sheet;
 - (ii) key plans;
 - (iii) the name, contents, location and status of supplementary sources (if known) concerning the subject, including both published and unpublished materials (these could include other historic images, artefacts or reports associated with the place);
 - (iv) a statement of any limitations of the photographic record and, if appropriate, recommendations for future work.
 - (e) Images should include:
 - (i) views to and from the site (possibly from four compass points);
 - (ii) views showing relationships to other relevant structures, landscape features and movable items;

- (iii) views of all external and internal spaces (e.g. courtyards, rooms, roof spaces etc.);
 - (iv) views and details of external and internal colour schemes as appropriate;
 - (v) external views should aim to show context and overall coverage — oblique shots are useful for general reference;
 - (vi) details of all key elements including windows, doors, eaves, cornices and decorative elements;
 - (vii) structures shown in use, where use highlights their function;
 - (viii) an overall photograph for large-scale places or landscape elements (consider aerial views that may be a better way of recording site conditions and relationships);
 - (ix) significant elements of the building during demolition or ‘opening up’ of structure/machinery, if possible;
 - (x) if available, GPS (global positioning system) information in the metadata for any digital images.
- (f) **Photographic index sheet**
 An index sheet is a numbered list of all photographs contained within the archival record. It should include:
- (i) the number of each photograph or file name (for digital images);
 - (ii) description of the subject matter of each photograph— including distinguishing features or components;
 - (iii) place name and site location/address;
 - (iv) time and date of images taken;
 - (v) the photographer’s name.
- (g) **Key plans**
 A key plan provides a reference for all photographs taken and indicates the camera position and direction in which each photograph was taken. Key plans should:
- (i) be drawn to scale and include the position from which all photographs were taken, with an arrow indicating in which direction they were taken. Each position should be numbered and cross referenced to the photograph and index sheet;
 - (ii) include room numbers and/or building numbers, if used;
 - (iii) include a title block on the plan recording.
- (h) **Specific photographic requirements**
 Images may be captured using digital photography, black and white film photography, colour slides or a combination of these.
- (i) **Digital photography**
- (i) use a high-quality digital SLR (dSLR) camera;
 - (ii) capture images as raw files;
 - (iii) save master archive images in uncompressed TIFF format;
 - (iv) enter correct metadata for each image;
 - (v) include GPS (global positioning system) information with images, if available;
 - (vi) ensure prints, submitted in addition to CD/DVD images, are highly durable for archival storage;
 - (vii) cross-reference prints with the index sheet by numbering on the back of prints with a 6B pencil;
 - (viii) Securely store one copy of the CD/DVD disc in an archival album with the prints.
- (j) **Black and white film photography**
 Black and white photographs have proven longevity and stability when created to archival standards.
- (i) use a medium format camera or larger for professional quality photographs;

- (ii) choose high quality film, speed-rated suitably for the light conditions;
- (iii) develop prints and negatives to archival standards;
- (iv) use archival quality fibre-based photographic paper. Resin-coated paper is not acceptable;
- (v) submit a proof sheet and the negatives;
- (vi) label and cross-reference proof sheets to the index sheet;
- (vii) prints are to be no smaller than 100x150 mm, maximum size A3.

(k) Measured drawings

Measured drawings provide an accurate record of buildings, structures, objects and places. They also depict the physical features that contribute to their cultural heritage significance.

While computer-aided design (CAD) is a common method for producing architectural drawings, hand drafting is also an effective way to document historic features, particularly where building elements have moved over time. Hand sketches are useful for recording features not able to be captured in measured drawing alone and may be needed to supplement measured drawing sets. The choice of method should ensure accuracy in recording existing conditions.

(l) Measured drawings should be:

- (i) produced from accurately recorded measurements taken in the field. If existing architectural drawings or other site plans are used, measurements on drawings should be checked and verified on site;
- (ii) cross-referenced - all drawings should be clearly titled, show scale, orientation, and include bar scales relevant to drawings on each page;
- (iii) a true reflection of existing conditions. Drawings should not include interpretation of what may have existed previously (ie., missing elements should not be included and elements that are not plumb should be recorded as such);
- (iv) annotated where appropriate, or hatched to differentiate between dates of construction, materials and finishes to reveal more about the significance of the place;
- (v) produced to fit standard metric sheet sizes - A1, A2, A3 and A4.

(m) Measured drawings should include:

- (i) Site plan
 - (A) show existing site conditions, site boundaries, transport systems such as road alignments and footpaths, significant site structures including roof outlines if roofs extend beyond walls, services and, if appropriate, influential geography such as rivers or valleys, topography and significant botanical features;
 - (B) the site plan should locate all important elements in relation to each other. A site section or profile may also be necessary to show relative positioning of important elements in relation to each other and important topographical features.
- (ii) Elevations

Show all sides of the building.
- (iii) Sections

Sections are required to fully describe the arrangement/ relationship between spaces, both interior and exterior spaces, and/or the relationship of equipment or processes on different floor levels. Depending on the characteristics, sections can

also be used to provide information on building form and relationship to site features.

- (iv) **Bibliography**
A list of all sources examined during the preparation of the archival record should be provided. Any existing conservation reports or assessments should be examined and referenced in the bibliography.
- (v) **Elements to include if available and/or relevant**
As well as the above-mentioned minimum requirements, other elements which might form part of a site record include:
 - (A) photogrammetric drawings and negatives;
 - (B) samples, details of furnishings, finishes or materials;
 - (C) ancillary machinery and service equipment details;
 - (D) archaeological zoning plan;
 - (E) video of film records;
 - (F) oral history;
 - (G) aerial photography/satellite imagery/ photomosaic;
 - (H) topographical mapping.
- (vi) **Storing the archival report**
Three copies of the archival record including the photographic record will be provided to Cairns Regional Council. One copy will be kept with Council, one copy provided to the Cairns City Library for its reference section and one copy provided to the Cairns Historical Society, in accordance with Article 28 of the Burra Charter.
- (vii) **Interpretative material**
If a site is to be demolished or partially demolished interpretive material may be required. It is recommended that the proponent should consult with Council prior to preparing the interpretive material to ensure the material is suitable.

3.6. Statements of cultural significance

- (1) Any assessment of whether development would satisfy assessment criteria in the planning scheme will be undertaken in consideration of the statements of significance relevant to the place.
- (2) Development that is undertaken consistent with the retention of the significance of the place is likely to satisfy the assessment criteria in the planning scheme.

3.6.1. Aloomba

Table 3.6.1.a – Statement of cultural significance – Aloomba General Store

Site Details	
Site Name	Aloomba General Store
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	11 Fixter Road, Aloomba
Lot/Plan	Lot 6 on RP706023
Coordinates	Easting 375856.4 Northing 8107709.1
Heritage Boundary	The original store building.


Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The general store is of local significance as the last (and now closed) traditional store front in this small town. As such it is an indication of the scale of the township and where its centre once lay.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The building appears to have been constructed in the 1910s or 1920s.</p> <p>Two storekeepers were referred to in Aloomba in Pugh's Almanac of 1910 - James Davies and Sun Sing Loong. In 1916, there was only one company under storekeepers in Aloomba and this was Davis and Stropp. In 1921, BE Hayes and Con. J Verrenkamp were Aloomba storekeepers and in 1926, there was once again only one storekeeper – A C Templeton.</p> <p>It is unknown which of these storekeepers may have occupied the subject building, but it does indicate that Aloomba, which maintained a population of approximately 150 people between 1910 and 1926, was a small town with only one or two shops.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>Original timber store of symmetrical appearance with left hand side extension and awning over footpath. Set to the street alignment of Fixter Road with a concrete footpath as an apron to the shop frontage.</p> <p>A single storey timber-framed shop clad with imitation weatherboard cladding and featuring display windows. The gabled roof is clad with corrugated iron and is partly concealed by an upstand sign.</p> <p>The building is low set with steps within the central ingo which lead to a pair of two-panel timber doors with bolection mouldings. Four timber posts on concrete blocks support the skillion verandah. There is a side (south) extension under a skillion roof. Windows to the other side (north) elevation have been altered and now comprise Colorbond aluminium sliding sashes.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.1.b – Statement of cultural significance – Aloomba Hotel

Site Details	
Site Name	Aloomba Hotel
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	27-29 Fixter Road, Aloomba
Lot/Plan	Lot 1 on RP715349
Coordinates	Easting 375832.8 Northing 8107900.7
Heritage Boundary	All of the hotel building and title land.

Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The hotel is of local historical importance to the former township of Aloomba. The hotel is the third on the site, the first two being burnt down in 1929 and again in 1948. The Mulgrave Council were concerned that the loss of the hotel in 1948 would mean an end to Aloomba township and they requested the licensing commission find a way to approve a new hotel at the site. The Northern Australian Breweries designed this small scale building which was erected in 1954 and now serves as a hotel and post office.
History	
Historical Context	<p>An Aloomba Hotel was referred to in Pugh's Almanac of 1904 and the publican was identified as W T Carr. It was also referred to in the 1910 and 1921 publications of Pugh's Almanac, when the publican was Mrs B O'Regan. However, in 1916, the hotelkeeper was J. Ross and in 1926 the Aloomba Hotelkeeper was D J Cronin.</p> <p>Between 1910 and 1926, Aloomba maintained a population of approximately 150 people and never had more than one hotel.</p> <p>In December 1929, the Aloomba Hotel, which had been occupied by C. Salter and owned by P J Doyle Ltd, Cairns, was destroyed by a fire. A newspaper report from the time stated that the building had been constructed of timber and that a favourable wind had saved H. Morton's shop next door.</p> <p>A second fire destroyed the hotel on 6 October 1948. The hotel was insured and owned by P J Doyle Pty Ltd. In 1953 a 40,000 pound proposal for the rebuilding was considered too costly to go ahead. The hotel was then rebuilt after July 1954 when the Licensing Commission approved the proposal put forward by Northern Australian Breweries. The tender for the works was advertised in June 1954.</p> <p>Hotels such as this in small farming communities survive as the only local meeting place but the economics of running them are resulting in more closures, and these remote hotels are slowly closing and those which survive are becoming rarities.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>On the intersection of Fixter Road and Anderson Street, angled into the intersection and set back approximately 10m from the road.</p> <p>The building was completed in 1954 to a simple design by Northern Australian Breweries. It is a single storey symmetrical timber framed building now on a slab with a concrete verandah along the frontage. The building has undergone renovations in the past and has been fitted with a stepped parapet in something of a modern - deco appearance and the name: 'ALOOMBA HOTEL'. The parapeted section and the verandah roof is supported on a series of brick piers with render base section and simplistic capital. The brick piers are constructed with bullnosed special bricks and a balustrading of expanded metal mesh is fitted between the piers (despite being built on ground).</p> <p>Alterations have added a series of somewhat unsympathetic sliding aluminium windows. Otherwise the façade contains French doors with multipane lights and triple pane fanlights above. The roof is a transverse hip in corrugated iron with gablets in the ends of the transverse ridge.</p> <p>There is no fence between the road and hotel. At the left-hand side is the current Post Office, as the Aloomba General Store has now closed. The bar room is just inside the verandah although it is not particularly obvious from the road way. There is a left-hand side extension and a rear section with a hipped roof.</p>

Images



3.6.2. Babinda

Table 3.6.2.a – Statement of cultural significance – Babinda Court House – Police Station and Residence

Site Details	
Site Name	Babinda Court House - Police Station and Residence
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	8 Munro Street, Babinda
Lot/Plan	Lot 1 on NR814119
Heritage Boundary	All of the court house building and the police residence.
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The complex of former court house and police residences is of local significance as a group of buildings from the early history of Babinda. The evolution of the site portrays the developing need for not only a police presence but a place of carrying out the judicial function of the state. Although not now used as a Court, the building is legible for its scale relationship to the small town of Babinda. All buildings for the police and courts were developed by the Public Works Department and as a group of timber buildings, they are near intact apart from the Police Office subsequently moved to the opposite side of the road.
History	
Historical Context	<p>Originally constructed in November 1924, the Court building had a small public area closest to the street, the Court itself and to the rear a Constables Room and an adjacent room for the Crown Prosecutor and Magistrate. To the rear of this was a verandah.</p> <p>In 1934 extensions drawn up by the Public Works Department were approved and these included new verandah's on the east and west side of the Court House (to join with the front verandah) and extensions to the Constables Room and Magistrates Room which almost doubled their size. The verandah at the rear was taken down and re-erected on the new northern wall of the Court building. The roof was also required to be readjusted to suit the new room sizes and verandahs.</p> <p>The building was later more fully utilised as the police station after the court stopped sitting in Babinda.</p> <p>The police station was originally a one room office in front of the sergeant's residence to the east. This building was constructed in c.1915 and extended by the inclusion of a side verandah on the east and enclosing the front verandah in 1937-38. At the same time the new two room office was constructed between the residence and court house (and moved in 1995 to a site opposite as the Babinda Information Centre). Once the new office was constructed the original office in the residence was discontinued.</p> <p>In 1917 a single constables quarters had been designed and constructed by the Public Works Department and placed on site accessible from the Main Road (now Bruce Highway). In 1932 the quarters were reworked to become a married man's quarters.</p> <p>Other buildings shown on the site but not found in public records are the lock up and shelters to the rear of the site.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>Single storey weatherboard building set back from Munro Street behind a 1970s cyclone wire fence and surrounded by garden.</p> <p>A low set, timber-framed building on concrete stumps and clad with weatherboards. The symmetrical building has a half gabled roof clad with corrugated iron and featuring a timber louvered vent within the central gable to the front. A verandah wraps around the front and sides, and the symmetry of the building is emphasized by central timber stairs</p>


	up to the verandah. The timber balustrade to the verandah appears to be a later modification. Windows at the front of the building are timber-framed and double-hung, while the rear section features casement windows.
Images	

Table 3.6.2.b – Statement of cultural significance – Babinda Fire Station

Site Details	
Site Name	Babinda Fire Station
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	44 Eastwood Street, Babinda
Lot/Plan	Lot 712 on NR7475
Coordinates	Easting 385402.5 Northing 8081981.9
Heritage Boundary	The whole of the station building without reference to other structures on the site
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The fire station is significant for representing an important service provided to the local community over half a century since its construction in 1954-55.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The building was opened on 19 June 1955 by W Moore the Minister for Health and Home Affairs. It had been in construction throughout 1954 to the plans prepared by Barnes and Oribin architects in 1953. Prior to the fire brigade being established buildings just burned down and in 1927 seven shops east of the State Hotel were destroyed by fire and were subsequently rebuilt in concrete. The hotel was saved by its intervening gardens.</p> <p>A George Jago photograph of 1980 shows the large garage door open and a fire truck inside. Otherwise the building looked much as it does now apart from the removal of the garage doors and it's infilling with a rendered wall.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A double-storey, brick and concrete structure with a hipped corrugated iron roof in a residential mode with the fire station below on Eastwood Street and the residential component entered from the School Street side.</p> <p>The brick is deep struck in a horizontal manner for architectural effect. Sets of timber-framed, casement windows have concrete lintels and sills, and horizontal concrete hoods over the ground floor windows. The vehicle opening to Eastwood Street (south) has recently been blocked-up and rendered and a single flush door inserted. An external concrete and steel stair leads up to the residential entrance on the School Street (west) elevation, unusually located half way between ground and first floor level. A further concrete and steel stair provides access to the first floor on the east elevation.</p>



Table 3.6.2.c – Statement of cultural significance – Babinda Hospital (excluding Nurses Quarters)

Site Details	
Site Name	Babinda Hospital (excluding Nurses Quarters)
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	128-130 Munro Street, Babinda
Lot/Plan	Lot 2 on SP201308
Coordinates	Easting 385132.7 Northing 8082203.0
Heritage Boundary	The former Maternity Hospital (currently Administration and Outpatients), the Ward Block, the original Morgue, the Laundry and former Matron's Residence.
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	Important at the local level as a district hospital incorporating a series of buildings constructed over a period including a Morgue (1926), a second generation morgue, a Maternity Hospital (1948), a Nurses Home (1951) now closed, the Matron of Nursing's House, a Ward Block (1969) along Munro St and its 1982 extension at the east end, new nurses quarters, and a new (2009) ambulance centre on Knowles and Munro St.
Criterion G	Important at the local level as a district hospital serving the health needs, from birth to death, of the local community of Babinda and surrounds.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The first Babinda Hospital was a timber and iron building built in 1923, followed by a Maternity Unit in 1925 and Nurses' Quarters and a Morgue in 1926. The Morgue is the only extant building from the 1920s. A photograph of the original Nursing Quarters (no longer extant) shows it as a single-storey timber and iron building with verandahs.</p> <p>A plaque on the front of the second Maternity Hospital (now Administration and Outpatients) states that it was opened in 1948. It was opened by the Minister for Public Instruction Mr. H A Bruce on 28 August 1948. The architect for this wing has not been identified and the work may have been undertaken through the Public Works Department.</p> <p>Maternity hospitals and wards were set up under the Qld Maternity Act of 1922, inspired by the falling birth-rate among white Australians over the early 20th century and eugenic concerns for racial hygiene which inspired 'scientific motherhood'. The Act also covered baby clinics. This Act helped to put out of business the older maternity and convalescent hospitals run by midwives and nurses.</p> <p>The Residence of the Director of Nursing (or Matron's House) was originally the Domestic's Quarters and built c.1950. The second Nurses Quarters were completed in 1951-52.</p>

	<p>The Ward Block at the Babinda Hospital was opened in 1969. It provided accommodation for 23 patients - 12 in public wards, 5 in children's wards and 6 in private and intermediate rooms. A solarium was also included for convalescing patients and overflow. The architect was Mr. P. Edwards. The builders were Scott and Co. and the building cost approximately \$240,000.</p> <p>An extension to the Ward Block was opened in 1982 and cost just under \$1million. It provided a nursery, delivery room and operating theatre. The former Maternity Block was then to be used for administration, outpatients and X-ray.</p> <p>The timber laundry was completed in 1961 (identified in the Annual Report Cairns Hospital Board).</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>A number of buildings along the Munro Street frontage with the ambulance centre on the corner of Knowles St and new nursing staff accommodation on Knowles Street along with the older Nurses home.</p> <p>The Babinda Hospital Complex comprises: Former Maternity Hospital (currently Administration and Outpatients) (1948) Ward Block (1969) and Ward Block Extension (1982). Original Morgue (1926) and a recent morgue (1983) Laundry (c.1960s?) Former Matron's Residence (Director of Nursing) (c.1950) Ambulance Centre (c.2009)</p> <p>The Former Babinda Maternity Hospital (currently the Babinda Hospital - Administration and Outpatients) is a high-set, brown brick building on brick piers. The long, single-storey building has a central entrance bay, which projects forward from the rest of the building and is accessed via bifurcated concrete and brick stairs. A large hipped roof with gables to the side elevations and clad with corrugated steel extends over most of the building, while a half-timbered gable emphasizes the central entrance bay. The spaces between the brick piers are in-filled with timber lattice. Most of the windows comprise sets of three timber-framed, double-hung windows; however, the half-glazed double entrance doors are flanked by louvered windows.</p> <p>The small timber Morgue is almost square in plan and has a hipped corrugated iron roof, weatherboards, timber casement windows and timber boarded paired doors on the east. This sits adjacent to the newer morgue (of little architectural interest), and a timber framed and sided laundry under a low skillion roof.</p> <p>The Matron's House sits in the back portion (north) of the site and is a brick, low-set house with a hipped corrugated metal roof (recently renewed as colorbond) with timber-framed, multi-paned casement windows.</p> <p>The Ward Block along Munro Street is a long concrete framed structure (acting as a frame) with brick feature wall at the west end. Brick is used on the rear north wall and the basement walling where louvers are used as ventilation windows. Above the concrete frame is a wide, cantilevered verandah (now enclosed by aluminium louvers). The original appearance included steel framed casement windows, and a central door to each unit flanked by metal spandrels below the windows. The Ward Block is covered by a low pitched gable-ended roof stretched out over the verandah section.</p>



Table 3.6.2.d – Statement of cultural significance – Babinda Information Centre (former Police Station)

Site Details	
Site Name	Babinda Information Centre (former Police Station)
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	5-11 Munro Street, Babinda
Lot/Plan	Lot 802 on RP814118
Coordinates	Easting 385720.1 Northing 8081987.7
Heritage Boundary	All of the building
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	<p>A small (virtually two room) police station in timber, the place demonstrates the early history of housing a government function in minimal accommodation suitable for a country location.</p> <p>Until the roadway widening of the Bruce Highway, the building was in its original location on the police reserve sited on Munro St between the courthouse and the police residence. The building was approached by stairs to an open lobby under the lower side skillion (in a similar manner as at present).</p>
History	
Historical Context	<p>The present building was drawn up by the Public Works Department in 1937 as a 2 room office to be set between the police residence to the east and the courthouse to the west (State Archives of Qld). It was moved to its present site in 1995 as a result of the widening of the Bruce Highway and converted to the Babinda Visitor Information Centre.</p> <p>A 1980 photo by George Jago shows the building in its original location between the Police Station/Court House and the Police Residence, before widening of the Bruce highway. Note that at this time the entrance verandah had not been enclosed and the building had a different timber stair. On the other side of the building was a landing and stair which were demolished as part of the relocation.</p>

	Original drawings can be found in the Queensland State Archives.
Description	
Physical Description	<p>Set on a section of land removed from its original context and now between the civic shops area and the Bruce Highway on what would have been Highway Reserve land.</p> <p>Not set to a grid or obvious allotment alignment.</p> <p>A small, single storey, timber-framed building, clad with weatherboards. The gabled transverse roof is clad with corrugated iron, as is the skillion roof over the now enclosed entrance lobby on the western side of the building. The timber-framed, casement windows have timber-framed, corrugated iron hoods. The building is set on stumps to approximately the same height as the original. Concrete and steel stairs and a disabled ramp provide access up to the entrance. The small rear porch is no longer evident but the location of the rear doors can still be ascertained.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.2.e – Statement of cultural significance – Babinda Library (former Mulgrave Shire Offices)

Site Details	
Site Name	Babinda Library (former Mulgrave Shire Offices)
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	22-24 Munro Street, Babinda
Lot/Plan	Lot 104 on NR7472
Coordinates	Easting 385668.4 Northing 8082075.7
Heritage Boundary	All of the building
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The building is significant for its contribution to the historic streetscape of Munro Street since its early settlement. The historic streetscape consists of buildings erected prior to the 1950s with many of these being architect designed concrete structures. The exception being the group of timber Police buildings and the large timber State Hotel.
Criterion G	The building is significant for its role in the cultural, social and educational development of Babinda since its early settlement - initially as a School of Arts, then becoming the headquarters of the Returned Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen Imperial League of Australia, and to the present as the local library since the 1950s.


History	
Historical Context	<p>A Deed of Grant No.N107754 Vol 178 Folio 5 was issued as from 12/7/1916 in the name of the Trustees of the Babinda School of Arts, for Allotment 4 of section 1 Portion 129 Parish of Bellenden Ker, at an annual rental of one peppercorn.</p> <p>A School of Arts building was constructed on the land and was run by Joseph Greetham Eastwood until his death in 1943. The School of Arts building then became the headquarters of the Returned Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen Imperial League of Australia (RSSAILA). The RSSAILA moved into Memorial Hall in School Street in 1956 and it was at this time that the Mulgrave Shire Council took back the site and opened an office in the building, in addition to the library.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>Single storey building set slightly back from the Munro St alignment with side setbacks.</p> <p>A low-set, timber-framed, single-storey building in two parts, comprising a simple rectangular building and an annexe to the eastern side. The main part of the building projects forward of the annexe and has a simple gable, now in-filled with vertically ribbed metal sheet. The front entrance is centrally located within this front bay and comprises a recent aluminium-framed and glass door. Timber-framed, casement windows flank this entrance and one continuous metal hood shades the windows and door. Similar casement windows and a continuous metal hood extend across the front of the adjoining annexe, while the side and rear elevations have a combination of double-hung and casement windows. The walls have been re-clad with imitation weatherboards, while the gabled roofs are clad with corrugated iron.</p> <p>1980 Gorge Jago photo shows a sign over the entrance reading 'MULGRAVE SHIRE COUNCIL, BABINDA OFFICE, MUNICIPAL LIBRARY'. Note that this photo also shows two pairs of half-glazed timber doors (no longer extant) and no metal hoods, only a timber-framed awning over the front bay.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.2.f – Statement of cultural significance – Babinda Meat Mart

Site Details	
Site Name	Babinda Meat Mart
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	66-68 Munro Street, Babinda
Lot/Plan	Lot 2 on RP715107
Coordinates	Easting 385515.2 Northing 8082095.7
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and title land


Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The building is significant for its contribution to the historic streetscape of Munro Street since its early settlement. The historic streetscape consists of buildings erected prior to the 1950s with many of these being architect designed concrete structures. The exception being the group of timber Police buildings and the large timber State Hotel.
History	
Historical Context	The building appears to have been constructed in the 1950s. George Jago's 1980 photo shows it as 'V and A NUCIFORA - Supreme Meats.'
Description	
Physical Description	A single-storey concrete building with an Art Deco-styled keystone motif centrally located near the top of the parapet. The shopfront has been re-tiled in recent years and the windows and doors are now aluminium-framed, but the form of the original openings appears to have been retained, along with early (or original) chrome metal surrounds and leadlight glazing above the main windows. The skillion verandah with timber posts on concrete post blocks may be original; however, the verandah fascia has recent cladding.
Images	

Table 3.6.2.g – Statement of cultural significance – Babinda Munro Theatre

Site Details	
Site Name	Babinda Munro Theatre
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	97-101 Munro Street, Babinda
Lot/Plan	Lot 710 on NR7392
Coordinates	Easting 385408.5 Northing 8082028.0
Heritage Boundary	The whole of the theatre building and title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The theatre is significant as an important venue in the social life of the local community. A picture theatre has existed on this site since 1926 and it is the only surviving theatre in Babinda.
Criterion B	The theatre is significant as a surviving operating country cinema, something which is a rarity outside the major provincial cities. With the advent of television the industry went into decline and many of the smaller town cinemas closed even to the point where the provincial cities had just a small number of operating theatres. Cairns itself has only three operating cinema complexes.


<p>Criterion G</p>	<p>The theatre is significant as a social venue for the people of Babinda and the surrounding district. Given that there are few other secular or non-institutional venues in Babinda (there is no prestigious town hall as such), the cinema is a focal point for cultural activities.</p>
<p>History</p>	
<p>Historical Context</p>	<p>The first pictures shown in Babinda are believed to have been shown in Maroney's Hall, built adjacent to the Babinda Creek Hotel in c.1914. The building was also apparently used as the town's first school in 1914 and as the venue for dances. However, it was destroyed by the 1918 cyclone.</p> <p>A new theatre was built on the corner of Munro and School Street in 1926 and seated 400 people. It was known as 'Beattie's'. The building was owned or leased by Mrs H Beattie between 1926 and 1939. This building is visible, on the site of the current Munro Theatre, in a photograph of the town dated c.1940. Far Northern Theatres leased the theatre from Mrs Beattie between 1939 and 1942, when it was destroyed by a fire.</p> <p>Another theatre in Babinda was 'Slapes' built in 1918 and renamed the 'Lyric' in 1942. This building was destroyed by a cyclone in 1956.</p> <p>Far Northern Theatres rebuilt a theatre on the site of the former Beattie's Theatre in 1956 and named it the Munro Theatre. Far Northern Theatres operated the theatre until 1969. The lease or ownership of the building has changed a number of times since that date, but it has continued to function as a cinema. The building was substantially damaged by Cyclone Larry in 2006.</p> <p>Up to 1,000 people signed a petition to restore and reopen the theatre. Fred Lizzio, who has owned the theatre since 1981, received financial assistance to repair the building from the Australian Government, the Bendigo Bank and the Foundation for Rural and Regional Renewal. Repairs to the theatre included replacement of the roof, cladding, renewal of plumbing and electric works, installation of facilities for the elderly and disabled, and the installation of sound and entertainment equipment.</p> <p>A George Jago 1980 photo shows the triangular fin (possibly concrete) extending above the parapet, with a sign (possibly illuminated) reading 'MUNRO' projecting across it. This is the dominant design element of the building in this photo, but is no longer fully extant. The photo also shows 5 joined, half-glazed doors across the third bay, which are now only partially extant.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>Set to the Munro St boundary and almost the entire length of the School St portion of the allotment.</p> <p>The site is in two parts: the frontage in concrete to a depth of approximately 5m, followed by the large barn of a theatre. This latter section is in corrugated metal and compressed cement weatherboard sheets (although probably weatherboards) above timber ventilator grilles. The front portion is a concrete box with a featurist fin (removed above the parapet). The entry features a ticket window, original entry doors and a Peters ice-cream refrigerated display case.</p>
<p>Images</p>	

Table 3.6.2.h – Statement of cultural significance – Babinda Nurses Quarters (former)

Site Details	
Site Name	Babinda Nurses Quarters (former)
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	Knowles Street, Babinda
Lot/Plan	Lot 7 on SP201308
Coordinates	Easting 385186.5 Northing 8082219.5
Heritage Boundary	The whole of the building including the title land and the rockery gardens
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The building is significant in demonstrating an aspect of post-war health care. On-site accommodation for nursing staff was considered to improve hospital efficiency and the standard of nursing. It also represents the continuation of nineteenth century attitudes, when it was considered necessary to keep young women under the eye and discipline of chaperones when they were not living with their families.
Criterion E	The building successfully integrates innovative Modernist elements, particularly the massing of the building's form, the semi-circular Matron's flat and the distinctive verandahs. The quality of the building's detailing is also exceptional, and can be seen in the internal staircases and the verandah balustrades. Despite being a large and imposing building, the form and siting of the building against a steep slope, surrounded by tropical gardens, enhances its aesthetic values.
Criterion F	The building is significant as one of the most innovative examples of 1950s modern architecture in North Queensland. The design is considered superior to other nurses quarters built during the same period at Rockhampton and Innisfail. It is also the most important building designed by the architect SG Barnes. (Refer to Queensland Health Heritage Survey PN05/4).
History	
Historical Context	<p>The Babinda Hospital was established in 1923 and Nurses' Quarters were added to the small complex of buildings in 1925. The first Nurses' Quarters was a single-storey weatherboard and corrugated iron building with verandahs. In 1949, the Babinda Hospital planned to increase its teaching function and more accommodation was subsequently required for the increased number of nurses.</p> <p>The current building was designed by S. G. Barnes as a substantial addition to the original Nurses' Quarters and constructed between 1952 and 1953. The building cost £60,000 to build and the contractors were Messrs Kynaston and Andrews. The first Nurses' Quarters are no longer extant, but their location is evident in the indent to the north-western corner of the existing building. The new building provided each nurse with their own private room. It accommodated one matron, 23 nurses and four night nurses. Other facilities included a recreation room, lounge and studies.</p> <p>The architect Sidney George Barnes was born in New Zealand in 1899 and trained at the Seddon Memorial Technical College. He worked in various Auckland architects' offices before moving to Australia in 1929. He initially worked in Moree, NSW, but was working as an architect in Cairns by 1931. Barnes also designed the Gordonvale Nurses' Quarters (c.1947) and the Edmonton Ambulance Station (1951). From 1953 he was in partnership with E. H. Oribin.</p> <p>Barnes remained in Cairns until his death in 1959.</p> <p>The Babinda Nurses' Quarters were used for emergency accommodation following Cyclone Larry in 2006, but have been vacant since 2008.</p>

Description	
Physical Description	<p>Set high on sloping land falling to the road reserve at Knowles Street, the building has a minor dominance over the surrounding residential areas and allows views to the town, mill and mountain range. The building itself is set back from Knowles St with a landscape of terraces and cycads. The northern boundary is tropical regrowth, the south boundary is a new re-subdivision of the original title land.</p> <p>The Nurses Quarters is a substantial red brick and concrete building extending over a steeply sloping site. As a result, the building has a three-storey elevation addressing Knowles Street to the east and a single-storey elevation to the rear (west), all under the same roof. The hipped roof is clad with corrugated iron. It should be ascertained whether the roof was originally tiled.</p> <p>While the building is essentially L-shaped in plan, the design is elaborated by a semi-circular bay projecting from the south west corner of the building (which contains a self-contained matron's flat), and a double-storey verandah wrapping around the south east corner.</p> <p>The matron's flat is differentiated by a tall red brick parapet to the semi-circular bay and a flat concrete awning projecting above the windows. The double-storey verandah comprises balustrades and piers built of concrete and red brick and concrete floors. The concrete balustrade panels feature distinctive horizontal louvers and metal pipes form handrails extending between the piers. At the upper level, the piers divide into pairs of short columns built with rounded red bricks.</p> <p>Windows are predominantly timber-framed casements, with concrete sills and lintels; however, glass bricks light the stairwell on the south elevation.</p> <p>The building has three separate entrances. Concrete steps lead up to a round-arched entrance to a porch at the first level (basement) addressing Knowles Street. A similar arrangement of stairs and round-arched entrance porch is located at the rear of the building and provides access to the matron's flat on the top level of the building (first floor).</p> <p>The third entrance is located mid-way along the south elevation and provides access from the ground floor verandah to the main entrance lobby. This entrance lobby is distinguished by its decorative terrazzo floor, and adjacent stairwell with Moderne-styled metal balustrade. Timber floors extend over the majority of the interiors.</p> <p>Adjacent to the main entrance lobby is the largest space within the building; a dining room at the south-eastern corner of the building. This space features a coffered ceiling with Art Deco cornices and French doors providing direct access to the verandah. The rest of the building comprises bedrooms, shared bathrooms, a kitchen and laundry accessed from central corridors.</p> <p>Two walls at the rear, north-west corner of the building are clad with metal siding, which contrast with the red brick used elsewhere, and illustrate where the building initially adjoined the first Nurses' Quarters of 1926. The 1951- 52 building has only undergone minor alterations, dating from fairly recent years, including the provision of some additional toilets and showers within former bedrooms and the enclosure of part of the basement to provide a recreational space.</p>



Table 3.6.2.i – Statement of cultural significance – Babinda Police Residence

Site Details	
Site Name	Babinda Police Residence
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	8 Munro Street, Babinda
Lot/Plan	Lot 1 on NR814119
Coordinates	Easting 385725.7 Northing 8082094.7
Heritage Boundary	Residence and remaining timber buildings
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion D	The complex of police and justice buildings, all designed by the Public Works Department, have occupied this site since the earliest settlement of Babinda and have evolved (albeit in a limited manner) with the township. Their appearance is similar to other complexes and comparable to that developed for the township of Gordonvale.
Criterion A	The building is significant for its contribution to the historic streetscape of Munro Street since its early settlement. The historic streetscape consists of buildings erected prior to the 1950s with many of these being architect designed concrete structures. The exception being the group of timber Police buildings and the large timber State Hotel.
History	
Historical Context	<p>A police station was built in Babinda in c.1915 and this is likely to be the current police residence at No 8 which was approved for construction by the Public Works Department in 1913. The building now at No 8 was a residence with the police office at the front entered by a stairway on the side. This stair was removed when the house was moved west in 1995 as part of the Bruce Highway widening. In 1924 a timber building was added to the site as a constables' dormitory and this was later altered to married men's quarters.</p> <p>The residence had modifications to it drawn up in 1937 at the same time as the construction of the new two room police office to the west. These modifications included an enclosed side verandah on the east, the enclosing of the front verandah and works to</p>

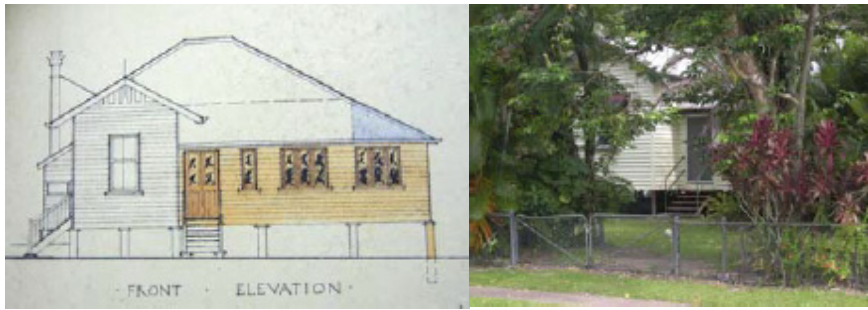
	<p>the rear. The former office at the front of the house became a bedroom with the construction of the two room police office adjacent to the west.</p> <p>Reserve File R1096 indicates that the land taken for the road widening was reserved for the north coast railway with the Bruce Highway having originally been on the east side of the rail-line.</p> <p>The police had been using allotments 1, 2 and 6 since the settlement of Babinda but the land was not officially reserved until 1958. This included land on the north side of Weinert's Creek. Following a report by the Public Works District Architect the land on the north side of the creek was excised from the reserve for Government sale in 1968 and the Reserve redefined as being all of the land on the south side of the creek.</p> <p>In a subsequent move the Council sought to have a corridor of Police land surrendered in the 1972-73 period (and for some time subsequently) to create a linear park along the Creek but this was passively resisted by the Government.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A low set, single-storey weatherboard residence, with a corrugated iron roof. There is a forward gable on the west side over the original police office, while the rest of the building has a steep hipped roof. Windows are a combination of original timber-framed casements, and later timber-framed hopper windows, covered by corrugated iron hoods.</p> <p>Alterations in 1937 included the additional east side verandah, the covering in of verandah's and the conversion of the original office to a bedroom. The building was moved west in 1995 to accommodate the Bruce Highway widening.</p>
Images	 <p>The image block contains two side-by-side visual elements. On the left is a hand-drawn architectural elevation of a single-story building, labeled 'FRONT ELEVATION'. It shows a gabled roof on the left side and a hipped roof on the right, with a verandah along the front. On the right is a color photograph of the actual building, showing its weatherboard exterior, corrugated iron roof, and a verandah, situated in a green, wooded area.</p>

Table 3.6.2.j – Statement of cultural significance – Babinda Post Office and Residence

Site Details	
Site Name	Babinda Post Office and Residence
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	94-96 Munro Street, Babinda
Lot/Plan	Lot 11 on SP121912
Coordinates	Easting 385416.5 Northing 8082095.6
Heritage Boundary	The whole of the post office building and its land and the whole of the residence and its land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The buildings contribute to the historic streetscape of Munro Street. The buildings also represent the long term provision of postal services, which have contributed to the development of the town.


Criterion D	The post office buildings are significant in their own right as well designed civic structures and part of a state wide programme of post office construction.
Criterion E	The post office building has aesthetic significance as a good and relatively intact example of the type of post office designed by the Queensland Branch of the Commonwealth Department of Works and Railways in the 1920s and 1930s.
History	
Historical Context	<p>Local historian George Jago claims that the first Babinda Post Office was built on the west side of the Court House in 1916-17 and destroyed by fire in 1933. The Cairns Post of 7 June 1916 indicate that Harvey Draper was the architect and he accepted a tender of Bell and McKenzie to erect the building which was likely to have been completed by the end of the year. Photographs of the site show a timber building with a squat clock tower carrying the town's only civic timepiece. After the current post office was established in 1924 the building was used as a store.</p> <p>According to the National Estate Study of 'Historic Post Offices in Queensland' (University of Queensland, Department of Architecture, 1983), the current Babinda Post Office was built in 1924 and was a 'T 21' type (Twin Porch and Gable). This design was applied to approximately 25 post offices across Queensland between 1923 and 1939. The post office building retains a domestic scale, but was separate and detached from the post master's quarters. During this period (1921-1945), the Queensland Branch of the Commonwealth Department of Works and Railways was responsible for designing post offices.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>The building on the property (the Post Office) is set on the north east corner of School and Munro Street and set to the street alignments. The residence is adjacent on School Street.</p> <p>Post Office: A single storey timber building low set to the ground on wide concrete stumps, the style is possibly Arts and Crafts? Featuring half timbered gables, wide eaves, corner verandah's etc leading to the timbered interior of the office. The verandah's have been used for post box wall sets.</p> <p>Residence: A single storey timber building low set to the ground on wide concrete stumps with a broad hipped roof and wide verandah's on three sides.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.2.k – Statement of cultural significance – Babinda Railway Station

Site Details	
Site Name	Babinda Railway Station
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	Howard Kennedy Drive, Babinda
Lot/Plan	Lot 214 on SP108330

Coordinates	Easting 385887.1 Northing 8082494.1
Heritage Boundary	All railway structures including the points levers
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The Railway Station is significant in demonstrating the development of the railways in North Queensland and is related to the development of the North Coast railway after the take over of the Cairns Mulgrave Tramway by the Queensland Government in 1911 and this saw a significant upgrading of rail line facilities and services.
Criterion F	The station building is a substantially intact and comparatively enriched example of a small country railway station. Although altered by the later introduction of the platform canopy, the building is highly legible as to its architectural intent and period details.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The Cairns Railway was opened between Cairns and Babinda in July 1911. The Babinda Station building was constructed by this time. It is a B4 (Northern) type building, with a subsequent addition at the south end.</p> <p>By 1962, the complex of structures at the Babinda Railway Station comprised the station building, lamp room/closet, loading bank, goods shed and crane, water tower, gangers' cottage, fettlers' quarters, inspectors' quarters, signal master's house and an assistant signal master's house. Sidings provided direct links with the adjacent Babinda Central Sugar Mill. The barrel-vaulted shelter over the station platform was added in the latter half of the twentieth century. The realignment of the Bruce Highway in 1995 resulted in the severance of the sidings and the demolition of all the houses described above. The water tower was removed in 1970. The loading bank and crane have also been removed. The Goods Shed, which was located near the General Store, has been demolished in recent years.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>An all timber railway station with corrugated iron roof.</p> <p>The long, narrow station building has a gabled end to the south and a vented gablet in a hipped end to the north. The platform has a shallow, barrel-vaulted roof cantilevered on the trackside from a line of timber posts centred in the platform.</p> <p>The building has features such as timber-framed, double-hung windows, timber hopper shutters in the waiting area and a timber waiting bench with shaped timber supports. The building has a ticket office, ticket window (south portion) and a station masters office (north portion).</p> <p>A concrete block toilet building has been constructed to the rear south end. Further along the track approximately 20 metres south is a lever set for point changing.</p>



Table 3.6.2.1 – Statement of cultural significance – Bartle Frere Lodge

Site Details	
Site Name	Bartle Frere Lodge
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	142 Munro Street, Babinda
Lot/Plan	Lot 31 on NR157585
Coordinates	Easting 385041.4 Northing 8082166.5
Heritage Boundary	To the extent of the building and land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The development of Masonic halls throughout the country is part of the pattern of self-help and fellowship organisations in order to obtain prosperity against adversity during the frontier period of development of country towns and cities. Such societies acted as the centre of the towns business network and was often attended by Catholics despite the Church's disapproval. The Bartle Frere Lodge demonstrates such an early meeting place developed in the same decade as the establishment of the sugar mill and the town created to support it.
Criterion H	The place is locally significant as a long serving social institution in Babinda developed with the aim of assisting the business community via the Masonic Order's membership many of whom were unknown to the broader community.
History	
Historical Context	<p>A sign fixed to the front gable reads 'Consecrated 1917'.</p> <p>The lodge (the people) was consecrated on 5 June 1917 and met in the Presbyterian Church hall on School and Church Streets. This was subsequently destroyed in a cyclone. A metal building was donated to the Lodge by Mr. B Parry.</p> <p>The building (of circa 1910) had originally belonged to WHJ and GR Meyers of Cairns where it served as a small warehouse.</p>

	<p>The building (after erection on its current site) was subsequently named the Horace Russell Mayers Memorial Hall after the son of GR Mayers who had tragically been killed in action during World War One. Mayers was a director of Mulgrave Mill and a well known merchant of Cairns. An extension was made to the building in the late 1950s.</p> <p>The roots of Freemasonry reach back to Europe in the Middle Ages, where the higher class of stonemasons (who worked with freestone, and/or whom were 'free' of onerous regulations that applied to lesser craftsmen) formed groups to maintain their higher status. The term Freemason began to develop a second meaning in the 17th century in connection with societies of Free and Accepted Masons. Stonemasons had formed these societies, but also accepted persons with knowledge in architecture and antiquarian studies as honorary members (the 'Accepted Masons'). It is from these societies that Freemasonry took on its present meaning and nature: a secret or tacit brotherhood joined by initiation, the members of which recognise each other by secret signs or handgrips. The members belong to a lodge. A lodge is the group of members, a meeting held by the members and the building in which they hold these meetings (the building is also often known as the 'temple').</p> <p>Masonic tradition traces the beginnings of the mason's skills and the roots of their secret society back to Egypt, where the Israelites were supposed to have learned the fundamentals of stonemasonry. The view that Egypt was the source of all wisdom and skill was manifested after the mid-18th century in the form of Egyptian-style elements and decoration in some Continental European Masonic temples. Ancient rites involving the mysteries of Isis and Osiris, which were described in Greco-Roman texts, are considered the probable models for Masonic ceremonies. These ritual dramas are used to teach the moral and spiritual precepts of Freemasonry, and use stonemasons' customs and tools as allegorical guides. The Biblical Temple of Solomon – believed to be a perfect building constructed under divine guidance – was considered the first model for Masonic lodge buildings. Masonic lodges represent both the world and Solomon's Temple. The lodge room, where ceremonies are held, should have an east-west orientation. The lodge room holds the 'Ark', which is where the warrants (officially chartering a new lodge) and other precious items are stored.</p> <p>Referring to the tools of the ordinary stonemason (the 'operative mason') in a symbolic manner, Freemasonry (or 'speculative Masonry') constructed a moral code and guidance for members to improve themselves spiritually. This knowledge is gained gradually, in three degrees, and candidates learn further lessons and can view increasingly secret images (Tracing-Boards) and implements (Jewels – the Square, Level and Plumb) with each new degree. Freemasonry offers some of the ceremony and ritual absent from Protestant churches, filling the gap left by the relative demise of the Catholic Church in countries such as Scotland. It undoubtedly still plays this role for many Freemasons today.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>A single-storey hall, low set on timber stumps, with a longitudinal, gabled, corrugated iron roof over the main building and a hipped roof over the front verandah (now enclosed). The original hall section is clad in standard gauge vertically laid corrugated iron while the side extensions are clad in vertical ripple iron. The west side extension along Wilkie Street appears to be of more recent origin and houses a toilet section.</p> <p>Original windows to the hall are high set timber framed hoppers. Later windows to the side and frontages are louvers. The more recent changes appear to be the asbestos cement cladding at the frontages enclosing a verandah area and creating a lobby area, and the steel and timber stairs at each end of this enclosed verandah. The layout of the building usually consists of a secured Temple area and circulating public spaces. Some temples also have an attached public hall area often used by community groups.</p>



Table 3.6.2.m – Statement of cultural significance – Babinda General Store

Site Details	
Site Name	General Store
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	177 Howard Kennedy Drive, Babinda
Lot/Plan	Lot 1 on SP208305
Coordinates	Easting 386128.7 Northing 8082764.6
Heritage Boundary	To the extent of the timber building at the front of the site
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion B	The survival of simple shops of timber construction from the early twentieth century is relatively uncommon and this building has not been substantially altered.
History	
Historical Context	The building appears to have been built as a store in the early half of the twentieth century possibly in the 1915 to 1925 period.
Description	
Physical Description	<p>Single storey timber shop set to the footpath alignment with an awning over it. Petrol pumps are set at the kerbside.</p> <p>A chamfer-boarded timber building with gabled corrugated iron roof. The south wall has evidence of previous openings.</p> <p>The interior has a panel cladding, the ceiling is timber beaded boarding presumably Baltic Pine a common cladding material imported into Australia.</p> <p>The front façade has evidence of two original shop display windows and a central timber panelled set of doors with mouldings (2 panels per door). The doors are in-situ although a glass door has replaced their operation.</p> <p>The floor is timber.</p> <p>An awning is stretched over the footpath and covers a petrol bowser (Gilbarco electric dual pump). This is supported on (featurist) pipe supports in a 1950s style.</p> <p>To the north side is a concrete block flat roofed house which is joined to the shop toward the rear.</p>

Site Details

Images



Table 3.6.2.n – Statement of cultural significance – 200-252 Boulders Road Babinda


Site Details	
Site Name	House
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	200-252 Boulders Road, Babinda
Lot/Plan	Lot 2 on RP749253
Coordinates	Easting 384179.8 Northing 8082084.4
Heritage Boundary	All of the building
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The house and farm was one of the earliest in the district and demonstrates the early European settlement of the area.
History	
Historical Context	The house is one of the oldest in the district and was built prior to 1920. One local story suggests the building was relocated from the goldfields by the Abbott family. The house was occupied by the Gee Kee family between 1924 and 1978. The Gee Kee's had a sugar plantation and tropical fruit orchard on the property.
Description	
Physical Description	<p>Single storey timber residence set well back from the road with a more recent house to the west. A circuit driveway around the building enclosing a grassed area and some low vegetation.</p> <p>A single-storey symmetrical house on low stumps with a steeply pitched corrugated metal roof and a gabled entrance porch. It has open verandah's on three sides with a three-rail dowel balustrade. The timber-framed construction is left exposed externally.</p> <p>The house has been altered over the years. Some of the changes include aluminium cladding over three sides of the building and sliding windows and security screens have replaced original structures. The house is raised on steel piping, not timber posts.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.2.o – Statement of cultural significance – House and Air Raid Shelter – 27 Church Street, Babinda

Site Details	
Site Name	House and Air Raid Shelter
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	27 Church Street, Babinda
Lot/Plan	Lot 315 on B6638
Coordinates	Easting 385364.8 Northing 8082165.9
Heritage Boundary	The air raid shelter only and title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion B	The survival of a backyard air raid shelter, is rare at the local level and provides physical evidence of individual responses to the threat of Japanese bombing during the Second World War.
History	
Historical Context	<p>In 1942 following John Curtin's election as Prime Minister, the defence of Australia was ramped up. The new urgency was caused by the Japanese capture of Singapore and then shortly after Rabaul in New Guinea. Bombing of the Australian coastline had occurred since February 1942 and had involved the area from Exmouth in the West to Townsville in the East, although much of this was centred on Darwin. The Australian Government kept secret both the devastation wrought on Darwin and the extent of Japanese bombing to Australian towns.</p> <p>Civil defence measures were the province of the States and they set up Air Raid Wardens Posts and air raid precautions centres. The population were encouraged to construct their own shelters and to take notice of air raid warning signals. Voluntary civil defence was also encouraged with the formation of the Voluntary Defence Force (a 'Dad's Army') which included spotting work for enemy aircraft and shipping and work in the air raid precautions system.</p> <p>The regular army and the Women's Australian Army Service carried out air defence measures.</p> <p>This bomb shelter is made from concrete sewer pipe in the form of the publicised ARMCO steel bomb shelter with a blast wall at the open ends.</p> <p>The pipe is likely to have come from ROCLA a Brisbane company which was involved in providing the water supply and sewer system to Babinda at the time for the Babinda Water Authority. The likely date of construction is early 1942. By May 1942 the Battle of the Coral Sea saw a large scale deployment of American Troops in the area.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>Concrete air raid shelter at rear of private house. Set on rear boundary of property.</p> <p>A simple yard shelter constructed of a large pipe section of concrete with a concrete blast walls at either end. The structure has been disused since the war.</p>

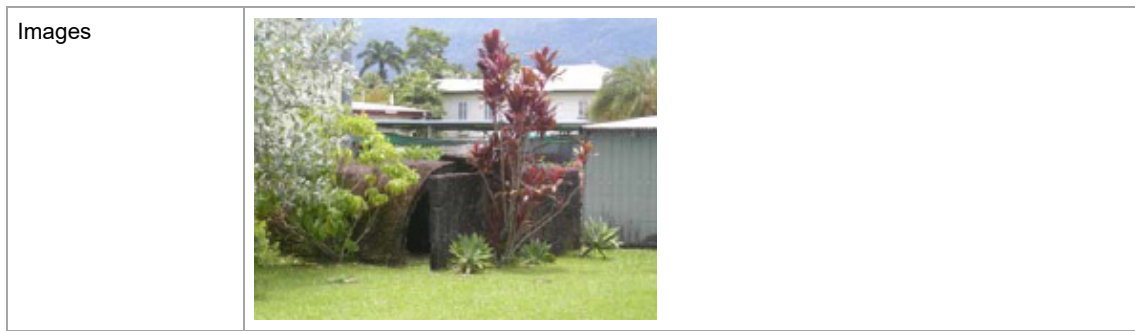


Table 3.6.2.p – Statement of cultural significance – National Australia Bank – 56-60 Munro Street, Babinda

Site Details	
Site Name	National Australia Bank
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	56-60 Munro Street, Babinda
Lot/Plan	Lot 204 on NR7472
Coordinates	Easting 385537.8 Northing 8082092.8
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The place is significant as the site of Babinda's local bank since the early twentieth century, and was rebuilt at least twice. The present building, constructed in 1932, contributes to the historic streetscape of Munro Street. It is one of the few surviving early bank buildings in the region. Many of the purpose designed bank buildings of North Queensland constructed prior to the 1950s have been demolished or destroyed.
History	
Historical Context	<p>A receiving office, built in c.1915, was located opposite the railway yard on the eastern side of the Bruce Highway.</p> <p>A second smaller building, which was also a receiving office, was located on the present site of the National Australia Bank. This building was a small squarish timber box with a hipped corrugated iron clad roof and had little more than an entry door from Munro St. A photograph dated 1921 identifies this building as the 'Q.N.B. Babinda Branch, previously Receiving Office from Cairns'. In c.1922 it was replaced by a domestic-styled single storey timber building, built for the Queensland National Bank, designed in something of a Federation form with 1920s detailing. This bank building was destroyed by fire in 1931.</p> <p>In 1932, the present two-storey concrete building was constructed in a Neo-Georgian style. In c.1955, a two storey concrete addition was made to the east side frontage. The Queensland National Bank was absorbed by the National Bank of Australasia in 1948, and was renamed the National Australia Bank in 1981. The first of a series of footpath awnings in Babinda was built in front of the bank in 1992. The Branch was closed in c.1999 and the building is now residential.</p> <p>Architects for the building were Hill and Taylor.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	Set to the Munro Street alignment with some yardage either side of the main facade. Corrugated covered walkway constructed across frontage


	<p>A 1932 two storey bank building in concrete in a domestic Georgian Style with a banking chamber on the ground floor and a residence on the upper level entered from the east side.</p> <p>Original windows are multi-pane timber casements but on the upper level there were small highlight hoppers on the west and arch headed windows on the east. The east side extension of 1955 altered the perception of the building by remodelling the form and adding further multi-pane casements on the upper level where arch headed windows had been covered over.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.2.q – Statement of cultural significance – St Rita’s Convent

Site Details	
Site Name	St Rita’s Convent
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	9-17 Church Street, Babinda
Lot/Plan	Lot 213 on SP236929
Coordinates	Easting 385484.4 Northing 8082150.4
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and original concrete and metal rail fence
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The Convent is significant within the townscape for its representation of the educational services and spiritual guidance provided to the local community by the Sisters of Mercy since 1926. The building is also an architect designed composition by Richard Hill, the most prolific of Cairns architects.
Criterion E	The Convent building has aesthetic significance as a good example of a substantial religious building designed in the Old English (Tudor) style.
History	
Historical Context	<p>It had been a policy of the Catholic Church to provide for Catholic education where-ever possible despite the withdrawal of state aid to denominational schools in 1880. As a result there were Catholic Schools in most North Queensland towns with a demography to support it. Five nuns from the order of the Sisters of Mercy arrived in Babinda in 1926 to establish a convent. St Rita's School opened in the same year. The former convent has many similarities with St Michael's Convent, Gordonvale, established in 1923, indicating that it may have been designed by the same architect.</p> <p>In 1945, a foundation stone was laid for the new school adjacent to the convent and it was completed in 1946.</p> <p>The Cairns Post of September 1924 identified that Richard Hill architect of Cairns was inviting tenders for the convent at Babinda on behalf of the Babinda Catholic Building Committee. Hill did subsequently complete the convent in Gordonvale.</p>


	<p>The school was dedicated to St Rita of Casia in 1926 by the Augustinian Fathers who pioneered the Faith in the Babinda area.</p> <p>The Sisters of Mercy withdrew completely from the school in 1988 and staffing of the school was handed over to the lay staff. The convent building is currently used by the school.</p> <p>George Jago's 1980 photo shows a Celtic cross mounted at the apex of the gable over the entrance. This is no longer there and may have been removed when the sisters moved out.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>The building is set back from the street alignment by approximately 10 metres with an original concrete fence along the footpath and is approached along a concrete path from a central gateway.</p> <p>The overall form is two storey, symmetrical and covered by hipped roofs and a transverse roof which includes gablet ventilators at each end.</p> <p>Designed in an Old English (Tudor) style the two storey concrete building includes a number of Tudor references including the Tudor arch and drip mould above it at the entry portico, the (jettied) balcony above, the faux half timbering in the gable and on the verandah valances and panels.</p> <p>The windows are timber framed tall casements and the entry door is surrounded by multi-pane lights.</p> <p>The Verandah floors appear to be polished concrete.</p> <p>The fence is likely to be contemporary with the building and is in concrete posts with pipe rail infill and a gate (set in an ingo) containing a decorative sunray motif in wrought metal.</p>
<p>Images</p>	

Table 3.6.2.r – Statement of cultural significance – The Boulders

Site Details	
Site Name	The Boulders
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	Boulders Road, Babinda
Lot/Plan	Lot 187 on NR800965
Coordinates	Easting 379772.4 Northing 8082433.7
Heritage Boundary	All of the land in Lot Plan 187NR800965/8445 but excluding all built structures
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The place is significant for its recreational and tourism uses since the early European settlement of the district. The continuing use of the site as a picnic and swimming area gives it historic importance.
Criterion G	The place is significant to the indigenous community as a meeting place and one which holds spiritual meaning.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The Babinda Boulders is of significance to Aboriginal people. In 2005, Annie Wonga, a Yidinji Elder, retold the legend of the Babinda Boulders for the television program 'Message Stick':</p> <p>'There was a tribe that lived here. In this tribe was an elder, and his name was called Waroonoo and Waroonoo was promised to a girl called Oolana. When they got married, they had a big dance. As they were dancing a wandering tribe passed through and they welcomed them. In this tribe was a handsome young warrior and his name was Dyga. Oolana fell in love with him, and he fell in love with Oolana. While they were dancing, they decided to run further up the creek and camp there overnight. And at the morning, the wandering tribe and our tribe saw that they were missing. So they went in search of them and they said to Oolana, "You've got to come with us." And his tribe took him away. And when she saw that, she just came and she threw herself into the creek. She loved him that much. And there was a mighty upheaval, and rocks were strewn everywhere and where she lay is now called the Devil's Pool. And every now and again she might call a wandering man to her thinking that it's Dyga.'</p> <p>The Babinda Boulders has been a scenic attraction and popular swimming hole since European settlement. A tourist guidebook from 1933 included the following description:</p> <p>'A not-to-be-forgotten excursion spot that must be visited by the tourist in Babinda is The Boulders. It is the "show place," as it were, and during past years has been visited by thousands of people. At this present moment, however, the road has been allowed to become overgrown by lantana and cane. It is to be re-opened so that visitors may find it as easily as the native people do. The Boulders is about three miles out of town and may be reached within half a mile by car. In form it is a remarkable accumulation of gigantic granite boulders, washed free of all covering earth and left bare and smooth and black to weather the years. A beautiful water-fall adds music and visual glory to the place and the water, shaded by the vegetation, swirls and gushes and eddies around the rocks and boulders.</p> <p>A mighty vulcan force in the aeons ago has torn and distorted this crust of earth for the sport of demons; but it has left for present-day al fresco parties a picnic spot of surpassing grandeur and extreme loveliness.'</p> <p>A tourist booklet dating from the early 1960s refers to the facilities at the Boulders at that time: 'changing-sheds, tables and fireplaces all helping to make this one of the areas most popular picnic spots'.</p>


	<p>In 1979, the Mulgrave Shire Council apparently upgraded these facilities by established a system of walking tracks, lookouts and safety fences along parts of the gorge.</p> <p>In 1990, the Australian Army built a suspension bridge over the creek, but this was washed away and has not been rebuilt.</p> <p>The Boulders remains one of the best-known tourist attractions of the Babinda district. However, 17 drowning deaths have been recorded at the site since 1959. All but one of the victims have been male and this fact is occasionally linked with the Aboriginal legend – suggesting the men have been lured or cursed by the spirit of Oolana.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>At the western termination of Boulders Road and including car parking, camping and picnic areas.</p> <p>The Boulders is a gorge area of the Babinda Creek, approximately 7km west of the town of Babinda and located within the rainforests of the Wooroonooran National Park.</p> <p>The fast flowing tropical creek, which has created the narrow gorge, is strewn with large water-worn granite boulders forming numerous complex channels, sink holes and larger pools suitable for swimming. Visitor car parking and a cleared, grassed area have been created on the eastern side of the creek. A number of structures have been built within the cleared area, including an open-sided picnic shelter with hipped metal roof, a concrete toilet block and a more recent timber-framed composting toilet block. The area has also been provided with paved walkways and paths, barbeques, lights and picnic tables. A memorial to people drowned at the site is also placed within the cleared area.</p> <p>The swimming area is directly adjacent to these amenities. A walkway has been constructed from this area, following the creek southwards. This leads to a viewing platform over the Devils Pool, where swimming is strictly forbidden due to dangerous currents and under-tow.</p> <p>A small camping area has been created around a further concrete toilet block and concrete barbeque, located on the eastern side of the main cleared area.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.2.s – Statement of cultural significance – W. Ryan’s Bicycles and Repairs

Site Details	
Site Name	W Ryan’s Bicycles and Repairs
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	25-27 Munro Street, Babinda
Lot/Plan	Lot 1 on RP711653
Location	
Coordinates	Easting 385662.2 Northing 8081995.3



Heritage Boundary	All of the shop-building and awning but not the building to the rear and all the title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion B	The place is rare in demonstrating a small scale country town shop and shopfront constructed in simple materials (timber framed with corrugated metal cladding) which has barely been altered since the first half of the twentieth century. While the building may have been relocated from elsewhere, it has for some considerable time operated from this location.
History	
Historical Context	<p>This land is shown as a vacant cleared open area in panoramas of the town following the 1918 cyclone. The building may have been moved from elsewhere. Stylistically, it is likely to date from the early inter-war period.</p> <p>Alma and Bill Trevor bought the shop and bicycle and repair business in 1958 from W. Ryan. In 2001, Alma Trevor was still operating the bicycle and repair business, and living in the cottage at the rear, at the age of 93. She also sold vegetables from the shop.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>Set to the Munro Street frontage with an awning over the street and to the rear a detached residential building.</p> <p>Stylistically the building is probably of the interwar period and may have been moved here. It is a small, timber-framed shop building, with a gabled roof and deep skillion verandah. A splayed timber ingo, housing a timber-panelled door, is located to one side of the fixed, timber-framed shop window with vertical timber panelling below. Weatherboards clad the front of the building, while ripple iron clads the side and rear elevations. The verandah has square, timber posts, set on tapering concrete post blocks, and a corrugated iron roof, like the main roof. The side and rear elevations include louvred windows with metal hoods. A separate residence of less significance is located at the rear of the property.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.2.t – Statement of cultural significance – Warren Jensen Hall (former school building)

Site Details	
Site Name	Warren Jensen Hall (former school building)
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	17 King Street, Babinda
Lot/Plan	Lot 132 on NR1489
Coordinates	Easting 384866.5 Northing 8081801.2
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and a 10m buffer around the building
Cultural Heritage Significance	

Criterion A	The building is of local significance as a surviving element of Babinda's first public school. The original school site and its structures are no longer extant, although this building survives despite relocation and alterations which do not make its origins obvious.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The Babinda State School opened in 1914 and was initially accommodated within Maroney's Hall, a building located adjacent to the Babinda Creek Hotel, which was also the venue for silent films and dances. The building which was later relocated to become the Warren Jensen Hall was not the first school building built in 1916 on the Church Street site, but is likely to have been one of the later classrooms added in 1921, 1933 or 1934. The school was relocated to the Boulders Rd site between 1964 and 1969 and the Babinda Swimming Pool was built on the old school site.</p> <p>The classroom which was converted to become the Warren Jensen Hall was relocated to the sports ground in c.1970. Warren Jensen was, according to George Jago, a member of the Babinda Football Club who was killed in an accident.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>Located in the south west area of the sports oval entered from Knowles Street. Adjacent to the southern end of the grandstand.</p> <p>A double class room school building in timber but now overclad and substantially changed in appearance since its removal to this location. Even in 1980 the building still appeared as a school building.</p> <p>At that time the upper clerestory lights appeared to be painted glass, the exterior was all timber and much of the verandah was open.</p> <p>The original external wall (external framing visible) can be seen inside the current cladding and features include tall sets of windows (vertical sashes surmounted by hoppers) At the building ends are multi window sets. The building has a gabled ended corrugated iron roof.</p> <p>On the verandah are dowelled bag racks.</p> <p>The building is now high set on concrete stumps with toilets under.</p>
Images	

3.6.3. Barron

Table 3.6.3.a – Statement of cultural significance – Former Freshwater Post Office

Site Details	
Site Name	Former Freshwater Post Office
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	Lower Freshwater Road, Barron
Lot/Plan	Lot 304 on NR2543
Coordinates	Easting 362533.1 Northing 8133237.2
Heritage Boundary	To the extent of the building only
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The place has local historical significance as a railway structure dating from the early operation of the railway line before it became a tourist operation. It also has historical significance for the long term provision of postal services.
Criterion B	The structure is rare at the local level as a simple timber structure built for the railways and dating from the early twentieth century. While these buildings were originally quite common, few have survived into the twenty first century.
History	
Historical Context	<p>According to a plaque on the structure, the Freshwater Post Office opened in the Freshwater Railway Station in 1886. However, a Queensland Railways Plan of 1890-95 shows that the only structures near the railway line at Freshwater at this time were two cottages and two sheds. This structure, which was a multi-function station, office, post office and storage area, was most likely constructed between 1910-20.</p> <p>Minnie Le Grande, was Freshwater's Railway and Post Mistress from 1915-55. From 1956-81 the Freshwater Post Office operated from 11 Valley Street with the Post-Mistress living at Number 13. The building was relocated from the other side of the railway line in 1984 and refurbished by the Freshwater Pony Club.</p> <p>Queensland Rail had the contract for the mails to be delivered where there was a rail-line and most mail would have been deposited at the rail stations until a more permanent Post Office was constructed for the Post Master Generals Department in the adjacent town.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>Located on southern boundary of the Pony Club which is to the north side of the Freshwater Railway Station. Currently used as shelter shed "B".</p> <p>A small railway shelter-storage building transferred from the railway station opposite. The building is low set to the ground, and made from simple timber weatherboards and frame with a corrugated iron roof. The roof is a skillion with a secondary skillion roof (to cover the platform) jettied out on curved brackets. Joinery is all timber. The building plan is divided into a near equal areas of waiting room and lockable office store. The waiting area has a battened area around its base but this may have replaced the weatherboarding.</p>



Table 3.6.3.b – Statement of cultural significance – Old Smithfield Cemetery

Site Details	
Site Name	Old Smithfield Cemetery
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	Kamerunga Road, Barron
Lot/Plan	Lot 46 on NR2060
Coordinates	Easting 360824.5 Northing 8134944.9
Heritage Boundary	All of the Cemetery Reserve site, the trees and the lone grave
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The Old Smithfield Cemetery is of historic importance at the local level, set aside as an early cemetery reserve to serve the proposed township of Smithfield, it came to have only one burial (person unknown) as the township failed and the population moved into Cairns proper where there was more supporting infrastructure. The Cemetery reserve has not been revoked and it remains an open landscape with mature trees and containing just the one grave.
Archaeological Potential	Although only one burial is known there may be others and so the archaeological potential is high even if no additional sites are found.
History	
Historical Context	<p>Land for a cemetery reserve was noted as gazetted in 1848 (GG1848.1.905) on the reserve plans and the reserve was numbered R76 and comprised 5 acres. This reserve is shown on Government survey plan Nr2060. This date is at odds with the settlement of the town and may be an error transferred onto the plans. The most likely date is 1878 not 1848.</p> <p>The cemetery was established to serve the needs of the nearby Smithfield township which had established on the banks of the Barron River. The 1876 township plans show some 6 streets laid out by the Government surveyor.</p> <p>The old Smithfield area was eventually abandoned after severe flooding and resettlement occurred in Cairns itself.</p> <p>The land is shown on a plan of 1882 showing the adjacent Camping Reserve GG1882.2.1586 but this camping reserve was cancelled 4 years later by notice in GG1886.1.157. The cemetery was not cancelled and this may have been in part due to the lone grave annotated on one of the many plans drawn of the area (e.g. township Plan K.353, drawn up for the Kamerunga township). The other possibility is that it may have been thought the cemetery would have also served the new Kamerunga township although it was on the wrong side of the Barron and a serviceable connection was not made until 1911.</p>


Description	
Physical Description	<p>Set in an open field off Stewarts Road (off the Smithfield to Kamerunga Road), the site is marked by a timber fence and a number of trees within the site boundaries.</p> <p>The site is simply a rectangle of ground of 5 Acres covered in grass with a paling front fence. The land is 10 chains x 5 chains (201m x 100m) and has a number of established palm and Poinciana trees.</p> <p>A lone grave is surrounded by a wrought metal low grave surround and has a flat metal plate "headstone" . The surround and metal plate are of the type produced elsewhere in Australia during the 1870s- 1900s but the paint on name has long since vanished.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.3.c – Statement of cultural significance – Old Smithfield Town Site

Site Details	
Site Name	Old Smithfield Town Site
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	Redford Road, Barron
Lot/Plan	Multiple lots
Coordinates	Easting 361571.3 Northing 8135425.1
Heritage Boundary	To the extent of the former town reserve and a surrounding 10m buffer
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion C	The former Smithfield township site is of cultural significance at the local level. As the site of one of the earliest settlements in the Cairns area, it subsequently failed and was abandoned. As such it has the ability to reveal in an archaeological manner, information about life in a very short period of the late 1870s. Although this area was later turned over to cane farming, it is still possible to recover archaeological evidence of settlement although this may have been partly destroyed by agricultural activities.



Archaeological Potential	Possible High archaeological potential but this needs to have some exploratory efforts to determine what values may still be attributable to the site. It may be that agricultural activities have destroyed evidence of the site but some further study and opening up would be required to determine what evidence remains.
History	
Historical Context	<p>In the late 1870s, a former Cooktown publican, Bill Smith, set up business on the banks of the Barron River, north of Cairns. A number of traders, packers, carriers and prospectors left the Cairns area to join him and the settlement became known as Smithfield. The climate of the riverside township may have been more attractive than Cairns during the wet season. While the settlement rivalled Cairns in date, it was no match for the Governments intentions to create a port at Trinity Inlet. Cairns had some 40 Sections of the township surveyed allowing a potential for 800 house allotments while the survey for Smithfield in 1876 (of just two sections) had the potential for just 40 house sites of 32perch. At the end of 1877, Bill Smith murdered a Cairns businessman and then committed suicide. These circumstance, in addition to cyclones and flooding, lead to its abandonment.</p> <p>Plans of the area dated 1876 show the township headed by Hill Street with Smithfield Esplanade on the river and Macdonald, Seymour and Logan Streets as intermediate streets. The township reserves were cancelled in 1941 (GG1941.2.998) years after the site had been well and truly abandoned.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A rectangle of land now covered by cane fields at the end of Redford Road, Smithfield. The land is difficult to distinguish from the surrounding lands and requires a survey to identify its location.</p> <p>Little evidence of either the buildings or the street layout remains. Much of the area was turned into sugarcane growing fields after the site was abandoned.</p> <p>The two main land blocks of 1000 links x 450 links were subdivided down into 32perch allotments of 100 links x 225 links each.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.3.d – Statement of cultural significance – Smarts/Shorts Farm

Site Details	
Site Name	Smarts/Shorts Farm
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	Captain Cook Highway, Barron
Lot/Plan	Lot 4 on RP748713
Coordinates	Easting 364629.0 Northing 8134940.1
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and a 5m buffer around it


Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion B	The barracks are significant as a now rare form of accommodation in a period in which labour for working in the sugar industry was provided by a number of nationalities and wages and conditions were basic. Accommodation was placed close to the cane fields and was often very basic in terms of a kitchen and a bath area which often led to a L shaped arrangement to the building which often contained only a small number of labourers. These building have long been abandoned for accommodation and often used for other purposes (storage, spare accommodation, horse stalls and so on).
History	
Historical Context	<p>In 1878, the Queensland government began selling Far North Queensland land along the Bloomfield, Daintree, Mossman, Barron, Mulgrave and Johnstone Rivers. Land had originally been reserved under regulations in the 1863 Agricultural Reserves Act for coffee and sugar plantations within 10 miles of navigable rivers and the coastline. Land was secured by small farmers and larger companies, and by 1884 the sugar industry had been established in the region. This early industry was based on the plantation model of cane farming, which relied upon the use of indentured labourers. Most of the first field labourers were Melanesian (or Kanakas / South Sea Islanders), Chinese, Javanese or Malaysian as it was believed that Europeans were not capable of working in the tropics. Cane cutting as well as associated work such as planting, hoeing and trashing was very physically demanding and these men were paid less than Europeans. Plantation owners were not legislatively obliged to provide workers with accommodation or facilities. The labourers generally built and lived in humpies or huts made from grasses and cane tops, which were susceptible to fire.</p> <p>In 1884, a fall in world sugar prices and concern about the presence of Melanesian labourers in the colony triggered a drive to regulate and Europeanise the sugar industry. A petition to the Queensland Parliament in 1885 outlined the difficulties cane farmers had in being confined to the mills of plantation owners and an interest in changing the sugar industry from one dominated by Melanesian labourers to a white industry and centralized mills. Two subsequent pieces of legislation were instrumental in beginning this transformation. The 'Pacific Island Act 1885' stipulated that importation of Pacific Islander labour was to cease in 1890 and the 'Sugar Works Guarantee Act 1893' secured the development of the central milling system.</p> <p>In 1901, two additional pieces of legislation had a significant impact on Far North Queensland's sugar industry and labour force – the 'Immigration Restriction Act' and the 'Pacific Islanders Labourers Act.' The first excluded people from immigrating on the basis of a literacy test and the second prohibited the recruitment of Melanesians to Australia after 1904. Italian, Greek, Spanish and Croatian immigrants gradually replaced the Melanesian workers and organised themselves into teams or gangs to harvest the cane. A small number of Australian and British descent labourers continued in the industry, earning money to eventually set up their own small-holdings.</p> <p>European workers demanded better working conditions than the indentured Melanesians, Chinese and Japanese labourers. In response, the Queensland government introduced the 'Sugar and Shearers' Accommodation Act 1905', which prescribed minimum standards of food and accommodation for those employed in both the mills and cane fields. This required mill owners and cane growers to build substantial accommodation for their workers. Many of these early barracks provided for large groups of between 24-50 men.</p> <p>Specifications for farm workers accommodation (barracks) were expanded upon in the 'Workers Accommodation Act 1915' and subsequently the 'Workers Accommodation Act 1952'. The requirements for accommodation and sanitation included: the number of beds in rooms; spacing in bedrooms, ventilation, lighting, provision of vessels for cooking, eating and drinking, sanitary conditions and storage. Instead of providing a standard barrack design, the Act stipulated that regional inspectors would annually check for compliance with the Acts. As a result, many different types of barracks were built throughout Far North Queensland.</p> <p>The simplest structure was the 'single barracks', comprising a kitchen, four bedrooms and a verandah. The intention was to accommodate a single cane cutting gang of four to twelve men. Most barracks were timber-framed and were clad with corrugated iron or asbestos cement. Later barracks, built in the late 1940s and 1950s, were built of concrete.</p>

	<p>Four major barracks styles have been identified: a linear style, an L-shaped style, a cottage style and double barracks. The legislation also stipulated that the barracks had to be located a certain distance from mills and they were often situated near a tramway or other farm buildings.</p> <p>The use of seasonal labourers in the cane industry continued until the development of mechanical harvesting in the 1960s, although manual harvesting was not totally phased out until 1976. Cane barracks have not been required since this time, and as a result many have been demolished, adapted for other uses or fallen into disrepair.</p> <p>The history of these barracks is unknown.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>Located off the west side of the Captain Cook Highway immediately west of the Machans Beach Road junction.</p> <p>The double cane barracks are clad with corrugated iron and includes round timber verandah posts. Sections of lattice are also employed. The building is legible as a barracks building by way of its shape and a continuation of the traditional materials although some openings have been made through the structure and its use has changed. The nearby house is a two storey timber Queenslander with corrugated iron roof and casement windows.</p>
<p>Images</p>	

3.6.4. Bartle Frere

Table 3.6.4.a – Statement of cultural significance – R A Mayers and C M Mayers Barracks

Site Details	
Site Name	R A Mayers and C M Mayers Barracks
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	Menzies Road, Bartle Frere
Lot/Plan	Lot 2 on RP745892
Coordinates	Easting 381376.2 Northing 8070364.4
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and a 5m buffer around it
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion B	The barracks are significant as a now rare form of accommodation in a period in which labour for working in the sugar industry was provided by a number of nationalities and wages and conditions were basic. Accommodation was placed close to the cane fields and was often very basic in terms of a kitchen and a bath area which often led to a L shaped arrangement to the building which often contained only a small number of labourers. These building have long been abandoned for accommodation and often used for other purposes (storage, spare accommodation, horse stalls and so on).
History	
Historical Context	<p>In 1878, the Queensland government began selling Far North Queensland land along the Bloomfield, Daintree, Mossman, Barron, Mulgrave and Johnstone Rivers. Land had originally been reserved under regulations in the 1863 Agricultural Reserves Act for coffee and sugar plantations within 10 miles of navigable rivers and the coastline. Land was secured by small farmers and larger companies, and by 1884 the sugar industry had been established in the region. This early industry was based on the plantation model of cane farming, which relied upon the use of indentured labourers. Most of the first field labourers were Melanesian (or Kanakas / South Sea Islanders), Chinese, Javanese or Malaysian as it was believed that Europeans were not capable of working in the tropics. Cane cutting as well as associated work such as planting, hoeing and trashing was very physically demanding and these men were paid less than Europeans. Plantation owners were not legislatively obliged to provide workers with accommodation or facilities. The labourers generally built and lived in humpies or huts made from grasses and cane tops, which were susceptible to fire.</p> <p>In 1884, a fall in world sugar prices and concern about the presence of Melanesian labourers in the colony triggered a drive to regulate and Europeanise the sugar industry. A petition to the Queensland Parliament in 1885 outlined the difficulties cane farmers had in being confined to the mills of plantation owners and an interest in changing the sugar industry from one dominated by Melanesian labourers to a white industry and centralized mills. Two subsequent pieces of legislation were instrumental in beginning this transformation. The 'Pacific Island Act 1885' stipulated that importation of Pacific Islander labour was to cease in 1890 and the 'Sugar Works Guarantee Act 1893' secured the development of the central milling system.</p> <p>In 1901, two additional pieces of legislation had a significant impact on Far North Queensland's sugar industry and labour force – the 'Immigration Restriction Act' and the 'Pacific Islanders Labourers Act.' The first excluded people from immigrating on the basis of a literacy test and the second prohibited the recruitment of Melanesians to Australia after 1904. Italian, Greek, Spanish and Croatian immigrants gradually replaced the Melanesian workers and organised themselves into teams or gangs to harvest the cane. A small number of Australian and British descent labourers continued in the industry, earning money to eventually set up their own small-holdings. European workers demanded better working conditions than the indentured Melanesians, Chinese and Japanese labourers. In response, the Queensland government introduced the 'Sugar and Shearers' Accommodation Act 1905', which prescribed minimum standards of food and accommodation for those employed in both</p>

	<p>the mills and cane fields. This required mill owners and cane growers to build substantial accommodation for their workers. Many of these early barracks provided for large groups of between 24-50 men.</p> <p>Specifications for farm workers accommodation (barracks) were expanded upon in the 'Workers Accommodation Act 1915' and subsequently the 'Workers Accommodation Act 1952'. The requirements for accommodation and sanitation included: the number of beds in rooms; spacing in bedrooms, ventilation, lighting, provision of vessels for cooking, eating and drinking, sanitary conditions and storage. Instead of providing a standard barrack design, the Act stipulated that regional inspectors would annually check for compliance with the Acts. As a result, many different types of barracks were built throughout Far North Queensland.</p> <p>The simplest structure was the 'single barracks', comprising a kitchen, four bedrooms and a verandah. The intention was to accommodate a single cane cutting gang of four to twelve men. Most barracks were timber-framed and were clad with corrugated iron or asbestos cement. Later barracks, built in the late 1940s and 1950s, were built of concrete. Four major barracks styles have been identified: a linear style, an L-shaped style, a cottage style and double barracks. The legislation also stipulated that the barracks had to be located a certain distance from mills and they were often situated near a tramway or other farm buildings.</p> <p>The use of seasonal labourers in the cane industry continued until the development of mechanical harvesting in the 1960s, although manual harvesting was not totally phased out until 1976. Cane barracks have not been required since this time, and as a result many have been demolished, adapted for other uses or fallen into disrepair.</p> <p>The history of these barracks is unknown.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>The barracks are located close to the road at the base of a rise, and were once opposite other barracks (now destroyed).</p> <p>An L-shaped, 3 bedroom barracks building. It is timber-framed and clad with corrugated iron. The support posts are all timber. The overall shape and purpose is highly recognisable.</p>
Images	

3.6.5. Bentley Park

Table 3.6.5.a – Statement of cultural significance – T J Fantin and A S Wilesmith

Site Details	
Site Name	T J Fantin and A S Wilesmith
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	57-87 Bi-Centennial Road, Bentley Park
Lot/Plan	Lot 3 on NR2999
Coordinates	Easting 365275.3 Northing 8119410.3


Heritage Boundary	All of the building and a 5m buffer around it
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion B	The barracks are significant as a now rare form of accommodation in a period in which labour for working in the sugar industry was provided by a number of nationalities and wages and conditions were basic. Accommodation was placed close to the cane fields and was often very basic in terms of a kitchen and a bath area which often led to a L shaped arrangement to the building which often contained only a small number of labourers. These building have long been abandoned for accommodation and often used for other purposes (storage, spare accommodation, horse stalls and so on).
History	
Historical Context	<p>In 1878, the Queensland government began selling Far North Queensland land along the Bloomfield, Daintree, Mossman, Barron, Mulgrave and Johnstone Rivers. Land had originally been reserved under regulations in the 1863 Agricultural Reserves Act for coffee and sugar plantations within 10 miles of navigable rivers and the coastline. Land was secured by small farmers and larger companies, and by 1884 the sugar industry had been established in the region. This early industry was based on the plantation model of cane farming, which relied upon the use of indentured labourers. Most of the first field labourers were Melanesian (or Kanakas / South Sea Islanders), Chinese, Javanese or Malaysian as it was believed that Europeans were not capable of working in the tropics. Cane cutting as well as associated work such as planting, hoeing and trashing was very physically demanding and these men were paid less than Europeans. Plantation owners were not legislatively obliged to provide workers with accommodation or facilities. The labourers generally built and lived in humpies or huts made from grasses and cane tops, which were susceptible to fire.</p> <p>In 1884, a fall in world sugar prices and concern about the presence of Melanesian labourers in the colony triggered a drive to regulate and Europeanise the sugar industry. A petition to the Queensland Parliament in 1885 outlined the difficulties cane farmers had in being confined to the mills of plantation owners and an interest in changing the sugar industry from one dominated by Melanesian labourers to a white industry and centralized mills. Two subsequent pieces of legislation were instrumental in beginning this transformation. The 'Pacific Island Act 1885' stipulated that importation of Pacific Islander labour was to cease in 1890 and the 'Sugar Works Guarantee Act 1893' secured the development of the central milling system.</p> <p>In 1901, two additional pieces of legislation had a significant impact on Far North Queensland's sugar industry and labour force – the 'Immigration Restriction Act' and the 'Pacific Islanders Labourers Act.' The first excluded people from immigrating on the basis of a literacy test and the second prohibited the recruitment of Melanesians to Australia after 1904. Italian, Greek, Spanish and Croatian immigrants gradually replaced the Melanesian workers and organised themselves into teams or gangs to harvest the cane. A small number of Australian and British descent labourers continued in the industry, earning money to eventually set up their own small-holdings.</p> <p>European workers demanded better working conditions than the indentured Melanesians, Chinese and Japanese labourers. In response, the Queensland government introduced the 'Sugar and Shearers' Accommodation Act 1905', which prescribed minimum standards of food and accommodation for those employed in both the mills and cane fields. This required mill owners and cane growers to build substantial accommodation for their workers. Many of these early barracks provided for large groups of between 24-50 men.</p> <p>Specifications for farm workers accommodation (barracks) were expanded upon in the 'Workers Accommodation Act 1915' and subsequently the 'Workers Accommodation Act 1952'. The requirements for accommodation and sanitation included: the number of beds in rooms; spacing in bedrooms, ventilation, lighting, provision of vessels for cooking, eating and drinking, sanitary conditions and storage. Instead of providing a standard barrack design, the Act stipulated that regional inspectors would annually check for compliance with the Acts. As a result, many different types of barracks were built throughout Far North Queensland.</p> <p>The simplest structure was the 'single barracks', comprising a kitchen, four bedrooms and a verandah. The intention was to accommodate a single cane cutting gang of four to twelve men. Most barracks were timber-framed and were clad with corrugated iron or</p>

	<p>asbestos cement. Later barracks, built in the late 1940s and 1950s, were built of concrete. Four major barracks styles have been identified: a linear style, an L-shaped style, a cottage style and double barracks. The legislation also stipulated that the barracks had to be located a certain distance from mills and they were often situated near a tramway or other farm buildings.</p> <p>The use of seasonal labourers in the cane industry continued until the development of mechanical harvesting in the 1960s, although manual harvesting was not totally phased out until 1976. Cane barracks have not been required since this time, and as a result many have been demolished, adapted for other uses or fallen into disrepair.</p> <p>The history of these barracks is unknown.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>Set back some distance (possibly up to 100m) from Bi-Centennial Road behind the contemporary house facing the road.</p> <p>These barracks were originally clad with corrugated iron, but have been extensively modified to convert the structure to horse stables. It has also been re-roofed.</p>
<p>Images</p>	

3.6.6. Bungalow

Table 3.6.6.a – Statement of cultural significance – Former Post Office and Residence

Site Details	
Site Name	Former Post Office and Residence
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	210 Spence Street, Bungalow
Lot/Plan	Lot 4 on RP710605
Coordinates	Easting 368264.8 Northing 8127258.8
Heritage Boundary	The building and its title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The place has historical significance at the local level for the provision of postal services during the development of Bungalow as a suburb of Cairns from the 1940s to the 1990s.
Criterion B	<p>The structure is uncommon at the local level as an identifiable but non-official Post Office, which was not designed, paid for or constructed by the Commonwealth government but was sanctioned by them. Oddly the plans and specification for the works were advertised as being available at the local (and adjacent) Quinn's Store. The designer remains unknown and the works may have been simply the conversion of an existing building.</p> <p>As a typology, the building is unusual for its design with an associated upper level residence.</p>
History	
Historical Context	<p>The Post Office was completed for the Commonwealth Department of Works on behalf of the Post Master Generals Department.</p> <p>The architecture is similar in detail to that of Cairns architect S. G. Barnes although nothing identifies him as the architect. Files held by the National Archives indicate this was a 'non official post office" with the files dating from 1946 - 1947 (possibly construction date) and later, possibly at the time of closure (1990-91).</p> <p>At the time of construction, Bungalow was just a small suburb accessible along Hap Wah Road (Mulgrave Rd) and along Spence St which had a parallel railway line and Station stop at Bungalow, the first stop from Cairns central. The rail ran in the current open reserve which runs along the street, the next stop being at Cannon Park racecourse.</p> <p>The structure comprised the non-official post office at ground floor level and a residence above. Articles contained in the Cairns Post indicate that there was public concern to have a post office since 1944 and by 1946 there was pressure mounting on the PMG to have one built.</p> <p>The PMG did not favour the name Bungalow Post Office and there was suggestions made by the public for alternative names. By late 1946 plans and specifications were released with tenders closing on 7 November. Work must have commenced immediately as a post office had started to operate by January 1947 although this may have been a temporary arrangement until the new building was completed. The works may have simply been an alteration or an upper extension to an existing building at the site rather than a whole new construction.</p> <p>By August 1947 arrangements had been made for banking to take place at the post office.</p>

Description	
Physical Description	<p>A two storey brick residence and post office with a hipped pyramidal roof finished with Marseilles terracotta tiles. The date stamped on the original tiles indicates the tiles were made on 19/10/1947. The roof has a wide flat eaves overhang. The brick is hard pressed in red varieties. The ground floor is marked by a colonnade of red brick piers styled like Doric columns. A render band above the piers proclaims Bungalow Post Office in three dimensional lettering. Original windows were timber casements with horizontal glazing bars but many on the street façade have been replaced with aluminium framed sliding sash windows. A (recent) metal screen closes off the left-hand side of the façade. The entry door is marked by an architrave of bullnosed bricks.</p>
Images	

3.6.7. Cairns City

Table 3.6.7.a – Statement of cultural significance – Adelfia Greek Taverna


Site Details	
Site Name	Adelfia Greek Taverna
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	16-20 Aplin Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 1 on RP720833
Coordinates	Easting 369322.3 Northing 8128757.4
Heritage Boundary	The whole of building and land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The building is of historic significance at the local level as a substantial corner building dating from c.1920 which contributes to the historic townscape of Cairns.
History	
Historical Context	The history of this building is unknown and no historic photographs have been identified. In March 1926 the architect Richard Hill called tenders for a concrete shop at the corner of Aplin & Sachs Street. This may be that shop and it has the appearance of being an architect designed building and it is not unlike other buildings by Hill in its robust appearance.
Description	
Physical Description	A two storey concrete building with a timber-framed, double-storey verandah, splayed at the corner and wrapping around the two street frontages. The building's parapet features an interesting profile with stepped and curvilinear sections, capped by a moulded cornice. The verandah has paired square posts and a deep valance for signage at ground floor level. At first floor level, the verandah has a solid balustrade (either A/C sheet or timber), with vertical timber battens. Above the balustrade, the verandah has been enclosed with fixed windows. At ground floor level, the building has been modified with large areas of fixed glazing and a metal roller door covering the central door.
Images	

Table 3.6.7.b – Statement of cultural significance – Adventure Travel (formerly Lannoy House and Trocadero)

Site Details	
Site Name	Adventure Travel (former Lannoy House and Trocadero)
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	90-92 Lake Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 1 on RP714917
Coordinates	Easting 369673.0 Northing 8128654.7
Heritage Boundary	The whole of the building
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	Built in 1928, the building is relatively intact and contributes to the historic streetscape.
Criterion G	The Trocadero dance hall was one of Cairns's most popular social venues for the local community between the 1920s and 1940s. During WWII it played an important recreational role for visiting service men and women.
History	
Historical Context	<p>Lannoy House was designed by Hill and Taylor Architects and built by T. B. O'Meara and Sons in 1928 for 12,000 pounds. The owner of the building was Octave Lannoy. Lannoy was the proprietor of the 'Cairns Argus' newspaper in the first decade of the 1900s, but later moved to Sydney. Mazlin's Limited, a company of drapers, originally leased the ground floor of the building. Mazlin's had started on the Atherton Tableland and moved to Cairns in 1922, originally operating from a shop in Abbott Street. The original shopfront windows were described as being particularly fine with grey granite tiling, a leadlight frieze and octagonal showcases at the corner entrance. The shop fittings were made from solid timber, mostly oak, and a 'flying fox' cash railway, constructed to carry sales dockets and cash from the various department counters to the elevated office, was a feature of the shop for many years.</p> <p>The upper floor of Lannoy House was used as a dance hall known as the 'Trocadero'. The dance hall included a raised dais for the orchestra and a railed off dance floor set on rubber blocks at the centre of the hall. Around the outside of the dance floor were tables and walls panelled with polished timber and mirrors. The fibro cement ceiling was decorated with latticed panels. Other features included one of the earliest electric refrigerators in Cairns, large electric fans, variable coloured lighting and a balcony for patrons on the side of the building adjoining the Palace Theatre to Lake Street. The Trocadero was leased to Jack Sheehy and was a popular dance venue until after World War Two when the directors of Mazlin's took over the lease and used the space for storage.</p> <p>Mazlin's Ltd leased the building until 1955 and then purchased it. In 1958 the business, but not the building, was sold to Woolworths (Qld) Limited. Lannoy House was sold to the Russo family in 1972. The partners were Salvatore and Giovanna Russo and John and Mary Russo. The ground floor and parts of the first floor were leased back to Woolworths who continue to trade from the building as Rockmans.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A double-storey concrete building, with a splayed corner and two principle facades addressing Shields and Lake Streets. The building comprises two shops addressing Shields Street, one large corner shop, and a staircase within the southern end of the Lake St façade, providing access to the first floor. At ground floor level, the shopfronts have been substantially modified and are mainly fixed glass. A boxed awning is suspended above these shopfronts. At first floor level, wide pilasters divide the elevations into bays with a pair of arched windows within each bay. A moulded cornice extends across the building below the parapet. The raised rendered letters 'MAZLINS' are visible on the Shields Street parapet, but further lettering</p>

	on the parapet has been concealed by recent signage. The gabled roof of the dance hall, clad with corrugated sheeting, is just visible behind the parapet.
Images	

Table 3.6.7.c – Statement of cultural significance – Army Disposals (Pro Dive)

Site Details	
Site Name	Army Disposals (Pro Dive)
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	46-50A Shields Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 2 on RP719928
Coordinates	Easting 369477.0 Northing 8128571.5
Heritage Boundary	The whole building including verandahs
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The building has local significance for its contribution to the historic streetscape of Shields Street.
History	
Historical Context	The building appears to have been built as two shops in the c.1920s. They were built by George Blessa and were known as Blessa's Shops. In the 1921 edition of Pugh's Almanac, G. Blessa's was listed under 'Confectioners, Fruiterers, Refreshment Rooms etc.' in Cairns. The building was owned by the Blessa family for many years. The site is shown vacant in c.1920 and c.1924 photographs of Shields Street, which show that the neighbouring shops at 52-62 Shields Street existed at this time and therefore predate Blessa's shops.
Description	
Physical Description	A single storey masonry building comprising one large corner shop and an adjacent shop, both addressing Shields Street. The building features an original timber-framed verandah wrapping around both street frontages and a splayed corner to both the verandah and building. The verandah has a skillion roof clad with corrugated iron and decorative timber brackets. The building also features a prominent rendered parapet with expressed panels, string courses and piers, although further details may have been removed from the top of this parapet. The shopfronts have been altered and now comprise glazed doors and fixed windows framed with aluminium.



Table 3.6.7.d – Statement of cultural significance – Cairns Post Building

Site Details	
Site Name	Cairns Post Building
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	22-24 Abbott Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 503-504 on C1981
Coordinates	Easting 369877.2 Northing 8128646.5
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The 'Cairns Post' is a long-running newspaper which was first established in 1881 and has been continuously published as the 'Cairns Post' since 1908. It has also been located at this site since 1908. The newspaper has had a great social impact on the lives and attitudes of Cairns residents and those throughout the region. The building was one of the earliest buildings in the town designed in a classical style and demonstrated the local community's confidence in the growth of Cairns as an important regional centre during the pre-war and interwar periods.
Criterion E	The design of the first phase of the building was an accomplished composition in the Classical style by the architect Harvey Draper. The substantial extensions of 1924 by the architect Richard Hill continued the original architectural treatment, but diminished the quality of the original design which had been in an almost strict adherence to an academic classical approach to the appearance of the building. This gave the composition a vertical appearance as opposed to the horizontal composition of the later Hill & Taylor design.

History

Historical Context

The first 'Cairns Post' was published on 10 May 1883 and founded by Frederick Thomas Wimble (1846-1936). The newspaper was initially run from a simple weatherboard building in Lake Street. The newspaper was in competition with a number of other newspapers based in the Cairns region in the nineteenth century including the 'The Argus', 'Cairns Telegraph', 'Cairns Advertiser', 'Cairns Chronicle', 'Daily Times', 'Trinity Times' and 'Smithfield Observer'. The 'Cairns Post' was initially published weekly until 1888 then bi-weekly for the next five years. In 1893, Frederick Wimble lost all his money in a bank crash. The 'Cairns Post' was subsequently closed and absorbed by 'The Argus'.

In 1895, the newspaper was revived by Edwin (Hoppy) Draper, initially as the 'Cairns Morning Post'. Hoppy Draper had previously been the editor of the 'Cairns Chronicle', but had bankrupted this newspaper with a series of libel cases for his colourful descriptions of local dignitaries. Hoppy Draper died in 1901 and left the paper to his elder brother Alexander J Draper (1863-1928). A. J. Draper has been described as "the most important political figure in the early history of Cairns". He held the position of Mayor for several terms between 1892 and 1927 and was a successful local businessman. His business included accountants, tax consultants, auctioneers, valuers and home furnishings. He was also involved in the export of bananas, the sugar industry and mining.

The paper was officially renamed the 'Cairns Post' in 1908 when it moved into its current building. In 1910, 'The Trinity Times' closed and this left the 'Cairns Post' as the only newspaper in the region, ending the era of competitive newspapers in Far North Queensland. The newspaper was owned and controlled by the Draper family until 1965, when Queensland Press Ltd bought the company.

The historian Dorothy Jones described the 'Cairns Post' as "self-appointed guardian of the public conscience... The newspaper was a vigilant watchdog over local government effort, grumbled against drunkenness, gambling and brawling, but waxed with most indignation against the local bordellos."

The architect Harvey Draper (1869-1921), another younger brother of A. J. Draper, was an architect and designed the first stage of the Cairns Post building, built in 1908. Harvey Draper was born in Victoria and worked as an architect in Melbourne before he sought out better opportunities in the goldfields of Western Australia in 1892. He worked as an architect in Kalgoorlie and for some of that time was in partnership with HL Brookman. Draper relocated to Cairns in 1908. He was listed as an architect, with offices in the School of Arts Building, Cairns, in Pugh's Almanac of 1909. In 1910, he placed an advertisement in Pugh's Almanac stating that he was a 'FWAIA' (Fellow of the Western Australian Institute of Architects). By at least 1916, he was a Fellow of the Queensland Institute of Architects. He died in Cairns in 1921. Other buildings designed by Draper include Hannan's Club (Kalgoorlie, 1896), the Adelaide Steamship Company's Offices (Cairns, 1910), the Jack and Newell Store (Cairns, 1911), the Palace Theatre (Cairns, 1913), the Howard Smith Building (Cairns, 1914), St Saviour's Church (Kuranda, 1915) and the Cairns Ambulance Station (1921).

The Cairns Post building initially comprised three bays to the Abbott Street, but five further bays substantially extended the façade in 1924. The extension, designed by the architect Richard Hill, repeated the original design of giant order Ionic columns and aedicule openings, but the original pediment above the entablature was replaced by a balustraded parapet. The builder was T. B. O'Meara.

Richard Hill was born in Greymouth, New Zealand in c.1884 and began practicing as an architect in Cairns in 1919. He went into partnership with Arthur John Henry Taylor (1902 - 1955) in 1927. Buildings designed by the practice of Hill and Taylor include the Cairns City Council Chambers (1930), Johnstone Shire Council Chambers, Innisfail (1938), Proserpine Hospital (1939-40) and the Barron Valley Hotel, Atherton (1940).

Queensland, like anywhere else in the Commonwealth had a history of building civic structures in the Classical style until the end of World War Two. Many of the finest structures were completed in the major cities and towns such as Brisbane, Maryborough, Rockhampton and Townsville. Cairns was no different, it had constructed classical styled buildings in timber and masonry since settlement. Amongst those of interest was the classically styled timber building housing the second Cairns Post Office, built in the 1890s but demolished by the 1930s, and the Cairns City Council Chambers of 1929 in masonry which followed carefully the principles of Classicism as far as the frontage was


	<p>concerned. The same Cairns architects (Hill and Taylor), who designed the Cairns Council building had also extended the frontage to The Cairns Post building, so its style and adherence to an Academic classicism is unsurprising. Other important civic buildings of this time, most of which were designed with classical detailing intended to re-affirm the power and presence of government in the community, included the former Court House [600376], former Public Offices (present Art Gallery) [600376], former Customs House [600377] and the Cairns State High School.</p> <p>The construction of these buildings reflected the State Government and the local community's confidence in the growth of Cairns as an important regional centre during the interwar period.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A double storey masonry building built to the street alignment.</p> <p>A loggia of nine half-fluted Ionic columns is the central focus of the Classical façade to this masonry building. The columns support a deep entablature with denticulate cornice and the raised rendered letters; 'THE CAIRNS POST PTY. LTD.' Above the cornice is a balustrade parapet with a central panel with the raised rendered letter; 'ESTAB 1882'. Behind the parapet, a steeply pitched roof clad with corrugated steel extends well above the balusters. Within the loggia is a symmetrical arrangement of window and door openings comprising two entrances and six windows. The doors are double panelled doors, while the windows are timber-framed and double-hung. Each window and door is surmounted by a top light and framed by pilasters and a pediment in a classical arrangement.</p> <p>The building as complete was designed by Hill and Taylor architects and completed by T. B. O'Meara. The 1908 section to the left hand side was designed by Harvey Draper. While the front façade only features openings at ground floor level, the side elevation features ground and first floor windows, which have been replaced in recent years. The regular concrete frame of the two storey building is also evident from the side.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.7.e – Statement of cultural significance – Cairns Presbyterian Church

Site Details	
Site Name	Cairns Presbyterian Church
Alternative Name	Former St Andrews Presbyterian Church
Location	
Address	85-87 Sheridan Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 1 on RP701217 and Lot 114 on C1983
Coordinates	Easting 369174.1 Northing: 8128691.4
Heritage Boundary	The building and its title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion E	The building is of local significance as a well-defined historically based architectural composition. For the period in which it was built it is unusually "historicist" particularly


	given the styling being developed for other churches in Cairns at the same period. It is never the less well tutored in its detailing.
Criterion G	The land has contained a Presbyterian church in this location since 1905 and this site is the main centre of Presbyterianism in Cairns. It is of local significance for this singular continuous occupation of the land by one religious community group.
History	
Historical Context	<p>In 1901, the Reverend James Pattison conducted Cairns' first Presbyterian church service in the Oddfellows Hall. The first Presbyterian Church, St Andrews, was built in 1905. It was a timber-framed building and was damaged by three cyclones but survived until 1953.</p> <p>A new St Andrews Church (or Kirk) was built on the site in the 1950s. It was designed by the architect Thomas Jamieson Roy (1915 - 1982).</p> <p>The Church is now used by New Life Ministries, a Presbyterian based fellowship.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>Set back approximately 4m from the western side of Sheridan Street, Cairns.</p> <p>A stripped Lombardic style church finished with simple detailing and oddly regressive in style for a 1950s building. During this period many 'modern' churches were being built or designed in a more experimental manner as architects sought a new truth in architecture.</p> <p>The brick is a variegated red-orange appearance with soldier coursing over openings. The windows are paired elongated timber framed casements in the east façade while on the north and south elevations the clerestory lights are timber framed casements in groups of five.</p>
Images	 <p>The images show the exterior of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. The top left photo shows a side elevation of the brick building with a prominent circular window. The top right photo shows the entrance with a large wooden door and a covered walkway. The bottom photo is a close-up of a stone plaque mounted on a brick wall, which contains the following text:</p> <p>ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH To the Glory of God THIS STONE WAS LAID BY THE REVEREND RICHARD SANDOZ MODERATOR GENERAL OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AUSTRALIA ON THE 16TH AUGUST, 1902 BY G. B. WHEATLEY, MINISTER. "WORSHIP THE LORD IN THE BEAUTY OF HOLINESS"</p>

Table 3.6.7.f – Statement of cultural significance – Cairns RSL

Site Details	
Site Name	Cairns RSL
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	115 Esplanade, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 2 on SP211756
Coordinates	Easting 369532.6 Northing: 8129141.2
Heritage Boundary	All of the one building including the 1937 portion, the 1961 reworking and more recent northern additions and the title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The place is of historic significance at the local level as a site purchased in 1916 by the Cairns Welcome Home Committee as a rest home for returning soldiers and has been associated with returned soldiers since that time. A succession of buildings have been constructed on the site by the Returned Soldiers and Sailors Imperial League of Australia, forerunners of the Returned and Services League of Australia (RSL).
History	
Historical Context	<p>The site of the Cairns RSL was initially purchased in 1916 by the Cairns Welcome Home Committee as a rest home for returning soldiers. At the end of First World War, the Returned Soldiers and Sailors Imperial League of Australia (known as the Returned and Services League of Australia (abbreviated to RSL) since 1990) acquired the building. In 1937, the original house was moved to the rear of the site and a new building constructed to provide a meeting place for war veterans.</p> <p>In the 31 August 1938 edition of the Cairns Post the following notice appeared: V. M. Brown, architect, Lake and Gatton streets. Cairns, invites tenders for the erection of new club rooms in reinforced concrete or brick on the Esplanade, Cairns, for the RSSILA.</p> <p>Throughout the Second World War, the club welcomed all serving members of the armed forces.</p> <p>In 1952, it was discovered that the land did not officially belong to the Cairns RSL Sub Branch. This led to the drafting of a special Parliamentary Act, the Cairns Welcome Home Transfer Act, vesting the property to the Sub Branch.</p> <p>In 1955 the RSL was granted a club license, but in 1963, a fire destroyed everything but the front portion of the building (dating from 1937). Within two years, a new building was constructed behind the original façade. Between 1991 and 1996, a \$2 million renovation and refurbishment project adapted the building for poker machine use and other modern expectations.</p> <p>Historic photographs of the earlier buildings are referred to in 'References.'</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A two storey masonry building combining several phases of construction although no one period is dominant in this eclectic and somewhat architecturally rambling building. On the left-hand side is the work from the 1965 rebuild, in the left of middle is the remnant of the 1938 VM Brown designed building and on the right-hand side at Florence St corner is the extensions of 1991 and later.</p> <p>The whole is two storey masonry (rendered brick, exposed brick and lightweight rendered cladding) with the entry in the middle right of the original 1937 entrance. This 1937 portion of building appears as if now just a façade.</p>



Table 3.6.7.g – Statement of cultural significance – Chapter One Restaurant

Site Details	
Site Name	Chapter One Restaurant
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	92 Abbott Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	On SP127912
Coordinates	Easting 369535.7 Northing: 8129075.9
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and its title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The building is of historical significance at the local level as a residence from the early twentieth century which has been adapted for new uses as the character of this section of Abbott Street has changed from residential to commercial, demonstrating the growth and development of Cairns.
History	
Historical Context	The building was most likely built in the 1920s as a residence. In 1936, 'La Femme Elegante' School of Dressmaking, was run by Ruth Dunning at 92 Abbott Street. In 1954, Mrs E Mellick resided at 92 Abbott Street.
Description	
Physical Description	A two storey timber building which appears to have been extended rearward with originally a residential component above a shop area. The frontage appears as if there were once two shops symmetrically arranged but now altered. The remaining shop has a traditional appearance being in glass and timber mouldings with a right hand side ingo. The removed shop exposes a stairway to the (original) residential area above. Such a stairway would have been originally at the rear area.
Images	

Table 3.6.7.h – Statement of cultural significance – Cherry Blossoms

Site Details	
Site Name	Cherry Blossoms
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	21 Spence Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 1 on RP706479
Coordinates	Easting 369826.0 Northing: 8128461.3
Heritage Boundary	All the building and title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The building has historic significance at the local level as the purpose-built Cairns branch of the Bank of Australasia, designed by the notable Cairns architect Richard Hill and constructed in 1926.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The building was constructed in 1926 as the National Bank of Australasia Limited, six years after the bank expanded to Queensland. The following article in the Cairns Post described the building:</p> <p>“The new premises of the National Bank of Australasia at the corner of Lake and Spence Streets, were occupied last Saturday by the tenants. The whole of the ground floor, with the exception of one shop or office facing Spence Street, is occupied by the National Bank of Australasia. On the first floor the whole of the Spence Street frontage is occupied by Messrs. Murray and McLaughlin, solicitors. The end office on the Lake Street frontage is occupied by the Cairns Carrying Company and the rest of the offices, numbering four, are yet to be let.</p> <p>“A feature of the building is its eminent suitability to tropical conditions; the arched verandahs on the sunny sides of the building not only give it an air of distinction, but keep the sun from the walls of the building. Lighting arrangements have been well carried out, large airy windows on the street facades and steel frame windows of ample dimensions on the side and rear walls of the building, throwing good natural light throughout the offices. At the back of the shop is a large window 12 feet x 8 feet, and a similar one is at the back of Murray and McLutigin's office above. A skylight gives light to the public stairway and the lobby.</p> <p>The premises are fitted with an up-to-date septic tank installation throughout. The fittings of the bank offices which were made on the spot by the contractors Lanham, Deacon and Watkins, are of silky oak with polished maple counters, while the tellers' compartments are of bronze lattice. There are two strong rooms in the building, one for the bank and another for Murray and McLaughlin, both having very thick walls and strong reinforcing. Two officers will sleep on the bank premises and they are provided with a bedroom and bathroom. The architect for the building is Mr. Richard Hill, in conjunction with Mr. Lange Powell, of Brisbane.” It is likely in this joint arrangement that Powell designed the building in accordance with the Bank's standards and Hill arranged the tendering and contract inspections.</p> <p>The National Bank of Australasia was established in Victoria in 1858. The bank was originally based in the urban and rural areas of Victoria and South Australia. Expansion to other Australian states followed, with branches opening in Tasmania (1859), Western Australia (1866), New South Wales (1885) and finally Queensland (1920). Gradually over the years, it expanded and absorbed a number of other banking institutions in Australia, including the Bank of Queensland in 1922 and the Queensland National Bank (est. 1872) in 1948. The Bank of Queensland was itself the result of the merger in 1917 of the Royal Bank of Queensland (est. 1886) and the Bank of North Queensland (est. 1888). In 1981, the National Bank of Australasia Limited merged with The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Limited to form the National Commercial Banking Corporation of Australia Limited and subsequently changed its name to National Australia Bank Limited (NAB).</p>


	By 1977, the building was known as 'Earl Court Offices' and in 1994 it was also referred to as 'Earl Court'.
Description	
Physical Description	A two storey commercial palazzo building which once had an open arcade on two sides facing Spence and Lake Streets. Completed in a stripped classical style, the building has since had the arcading infilled and curved polymer (Danpalon) awnings added on the two streets disguising its original architecture.
Images	

Table 3.6.7.i – Statement of cultural significance – City Liquor Store

Site Details	
Site Name	City Liquor Store
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	28-30 Abbott Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 2 on RP715691
Coordinates	Easting 369857.7 Northing: 8128669.9
Heritage Boundary	The building at the allotment frontage (the shop), the brick building at the rear and its title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The shop and stable building at the rear, built in c.1905, are of historic local historic significance for their contribution to the historic streetscape of Abbot Street. Such small scale shops have only survived because of their masonry construction resisting fires and cyclones. Only a small number of these early buildings survive in the city area and are of importance for their streetscape contribution and the scale of building which portrays conditions of building in the early 20th century.
Criterion B	The survival of the red brick stable building at the rear is rare at the local level.


History	
Historical Context	The building was originally constructed for retail use in 1906 and includes a red brick stable building at the rear, built in 1905. The name 'Ben Mellick' is painted on one of the shopfronts. This was a business name combining the names Bennett and Mellick. In the mid 1950s the building was used as offices by Queensland Trustees and J Bennett and Mellick Solicitors.
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A single storey shop built to the footpath alignment and a single storey brick building in the rear of the property.</p> <p>A red brick building, laid in English bond pattern, which is divided into two shopfronts. It includes an original rendered plinth and mouldings, but the framing and glazing is recent. Recent metal cladding conceals a parapet and the box awning is also clad with metal. The northern side elevation features two four-panel doors with top lights and high level timber-framed hopper windows. The roof comprises two saw tooth roofs clad with corrugated iron. An older timber addition with exposed studs and a skillion roof is attached to the rear of the shop. At the rear of the site is a separate brick stable building with gabled and parapeted ends. A decorative pipe and wrought iron gate is fixed to the side of the main building.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.7.j – Statement of cultural significance – Crown Hotel

Site Details	
Site Name	Crown Hotel
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	107 Grafton Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 40 on RP748723
Coordinates	Easting 369499.2 Northing: 8128508.2
Heritage Boundary	All of the building including in verandah and title land


Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The place has local historical significance as a long-term hotel site and for its role in the commercial development of Cairns. A hotel named the 'Crown Hotel' has stood on this site since the 1890s. The current building was constructed in 1929.
Criterion D	The building is a relatively intact example of a substantial Queensland hotel built in the 1920s.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The present Crown Hotel replaced an earlier hotel of the same name in 1929. The original building was two storeys and featured a double-storey verandah similar to the present building. It was built in the c.1890s, but destroyed by a fire in 1928. At the time of the fire, the hotel's owner was the estate of P.J. Doyle and the licensee was William Sperring. In the 1920s it was known as Hanneysee's Crown Hotel. In November 1928, the architect SS Oxenham invited tenders for the reconstruction of the hotel.</p> <p>There are stories in the local newspapers about 'George Boy', a white cockatoo owned by the hotel's licensee Joan Sperring, who ran the pub for 26 years. The cockatoo had free rein of the hotel and performed tricks on the bar.</p> <p>The hotel was renovated and adapted in 2006, partly as a result of new tobacco prohibition laws, which prevented people from smoking inside the building. The renovations included the beer garden, where smoking was permitted.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A two-storey concrete building with a double-storey verandah wrapping around the two principal elevations to Shields and Grafton Streets. The hipped roof is clad with corrugated iron, but this is largely concealed by a prominent parapet with 1920s-style squat piers at the corners and the painted name 'CROWN HOTEL' to both facades. At ground floor level, some of the windows and doors have been replaced with aluminium-framed windows and timber-framed doors, but elsewhere, original timber-framed casement windows and French doors with highlights have been retained. Decorative metal hoods have been retained over some of the windows on the side (south) elevation at first floor level.</p> <p>The verandah is timber-framed with a corrugated iron skillion roof. The verandah features some recent lacework comprising balustrade panels at first floor level and valances at ground floor level, but some earlier balustrades, which comprise simple timber panels, have been retained at the southern end of the Grafton Street verandah (which has been enclosed with aluminium-framed windows above the balustrade) and to a rear balcony on the west elevation.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.7.k – Statement of cultural significance – Evert House

Site Details	
Site Name	Evert House
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	26 Abbott Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 502 on C1981
Coordinates	Easting 369864.2 Northing: 8128662.1
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The building has historic significance at the local level for its contribution to the historic streetscape of Abbott Street. It was initially established as a single-storey solicitor's office in 1905, and extended by the architect Richard Hill in 1925 to its current form.
History	
Historical Context	<p>Adam MacDonnell, a solicitor, purchased the land for 300 pounds in 1905 and initially constructed a single-storey office. In 1924, the architect Richard Hill invited tenders for extensions to Messrs. MacDonnell & Harris Offices, Abbott Street. This comprised the upper floor of the building. A laneway on the southern side of the building is named MacDonnell Lane after Adam MacDonnell. Adam MacDonnell bought the legal practice from Ernest Milford in 1889. MacDonnell died in 1927, but his brother Henry MacDonnell remained a senior partner in the firm until his retirement in 1966. MacDonnell's Solicitors has grown to become the fourth largest independent law firm in Queensland and the fifth oldest firm still in practice.</p> <p>A photograph dated c.1930 shows the southern third of the building and an enclosed first floor verandah along the southern side of the building. Signage on the verandah reads 'Country Women's Association'. Painted signage on the visible portion of the building reads 'AUSTRALIAN'. This may be a portion of a larger sign for the English, Scottish and Australian Bank (ESA), which was known to have a branch in the ground floor of the building in the 1950s. In 1974, MacDonnell's relocated to new premises at 33 Spence Street and sold the Abbott Street building to the adjacent Cairns Post newspaper. The building was sold again in 1984.</p> <p>Applied signage within the pediment of the building currently reads 'EST 1962'. This date refers to the establishment of the company 'Evert Opals' which currently occupies the building, and does not refer to the date of construction.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	A two-storey masonry building with a shop at ground level. The original design (dating from 1925) is evident above the shop awning and comprises three bays, defined by a slight forward projection of the central bay and piers within the parapet of the facade. Each bay contains a window at first floor level shaded by a decorative metal hood. A rendered moulding extends across the building, above the windows, and forms a segmented pediment within the central bay. A similar moulding caps the parapet. At ground floor level, the shopfront has been covered by a brick veneer and includes recent doors and fixed windows with metal frames. The box awning is clad with metal and the fascia has been decorated with a moulding and segmental arch which mirrors the original mouldings on the façade. The side elevations extend upwards to a form a gable, and the northern side elevation has been covered by metal cladding. The roof is concealed by the parapets.

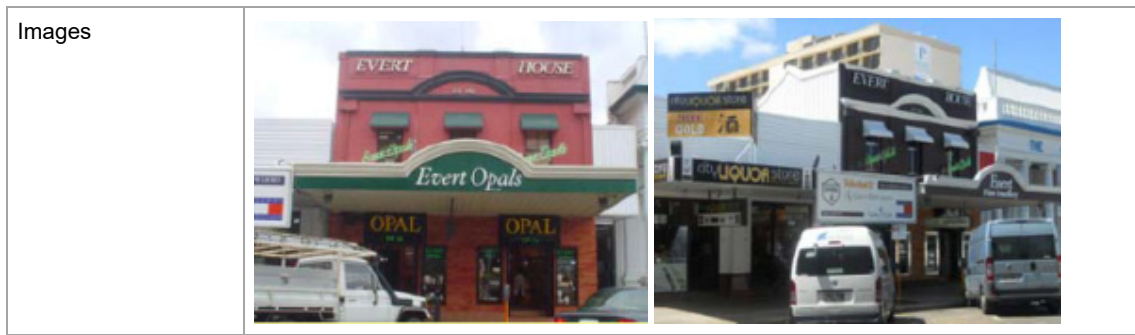


Table 3.6.7.I – Statement of cultural significance – Farrellys Lawyers

Site Details	
Site Name	Farrellys Lawyers
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	12 Aplin Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 10 on NR7744
Coordinates	Easting 369389.4 Northing: 8128826.1
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The building was most likely built in c.1930 as commercial premises and it contributes to the historic townscape of Cairns.
Criterion E	The building is of aesthetic interest as a classical-styled building. Between 1908 and 1939 a number of buildings were constructed in Cairns in the classical style including the Cairns Post building of 1908, the Cairns City Council Chambers of 1929 and the Cairns High School of 1939.
History	
Historical Context	<p>In 1932, it was advertised that 'modern Electrical Health Rooms' were located at 12 Aplin Street, where Mr HC and Nurse E Ullman, qualified through the Physio Therapy Institute, provided medical treatments. In 1944, Mrs Nichols, dressmaker, commenced business at 12 Aplin Street. In 1953, Dunlop Rubber Australia Ltd, who sold floor tiles, were located at 12 Aplin Street.</p> <p>The building was most likely built in c.1930. And it has similarities with other buildings in Cairns designed in a classical style between 1908 and 1939. These classical buildings include the Cairns Post building of 1908, the Cairns City Council Chambers of 1929 and the Cairns High School of 1939.</p> <p>The building is currently the offices of the law firm Farrellys. The firm was established by Laurie Farrelly in December 1962. The firm expanded to a partnership in 1983 when Laurie Farrelly took in three of his employed solicitors, Clem Taft, Terry Newman and Peter Nilsson as partners. Laurie Farrelly continued his association with the firm as a Consultant and by continuing to perform his duties as a Notary Public regularly until his death in 1996.</p>


Description	
Physical Description	A single-storey masonry building featuring a dominant pediment in a stripped classical appearance extending above the full frontage of the façade. Behind this pediment is a roof lantern, with corrugated iron cladding the roof and gable end. The building features a glazed double door flanked by large fixed windows. A horizontal awning extends across the building and is supported by tie rods fixed to the parapet, as well as square timber verandah posts which appear to be a later historicist make-over . The design of the pediment with its frieze featuring triglyphs appears to be loosely based on the Doric order of architecture.
Images	

Table 3.6.7.m – Statement of cultural significance – Fearnley Street Drain

Site Details	
Site Name	Fearnley Street Drain
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	Manunda
Coordinates	Easting 367092.1 Northing 8129110.3
Heritage Boundary	The whole of the drain from Wilkinson St to its outlet at the Cairns Estuary without reference to any structures relating to bridge crossings or gates.
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The Fearnley Street drain is of historical importance as a successful attempt to control the breeding of the "Anopheles" malarial carrying mosquito using military resources in the closing days of World War Two. This drain (which was just one part of a larger system progressively created by the Council), created a lowering of malarial and dengue cases and allowed the opening up of land for settlement west of Lily Creek.
Criterion B	The Fearnley Street drain is of importance as an uncommon aspect of Queensland's cultural heritage. The extent of the system and the long effort involved in draining Cairns' low lying but swampy farming lands is of historic importance. Filling of land to create parklands and industrial space involved the continuous piping and dumping of dredged material from Cairns Harbour. The steam dredger "Trinity Bay" was near continuously engaged in clearing the inlet and the berthing channel as shipping widths and draughts increased. The most important action was the filling of land around Alligator Creek at the end of the Showgrounds thereby creating a new sporting park which eventually opened as Barlow Park in the 1980s. The size of the drains also increased over time after reappraisal of weather patterns and land development increases created more run-off from land made less permeable.
History	
Historical Context	The tropics are beset by a number of biological and natural hazards not the least being the presence of predatory marine creatures and reptiles such as the Irukandji stinger jellyfish and the crocodile. Heavy rainfalls and a lack of efficient sanitation also create breeding grounds for insects particularly mosquitoes which carry dengue and malarial

fevers and these fevers proved to weigh heavily on the mind of Dr Koch the medical director of the Cairns Hospital in the latter part of the 19th century. Dengue ranges between rural and urban areas while malaria is mostly prevalent in rural zones and thus parts of Cairns to the west of the city were a breeding ground for the Anopheles mosquito which is the prime carrier of malaria.

Dr Edward Koch was a pioneer of tropical medicine in Australia. Medical director of the Cairns Hospital in the late 1880s, Dr Koch established effective local medical services and strong humanitarian ethics in the fledgling township. Dr Koch is remembered for his ground-breaking work in malaria research. Before the connection was fully understood, he recognised a causal link between the Anopheles mosquito and malaria. He was tireless in his efforts to have local swampland cleared and filled and was often seen doing the rounds of work gangs in the late afternoon (when mossies become fierce) exhorting workers to don long sleeves to avoid being bitten. It was the blend of the independent thinker, researcher, and the hands-on medico and family physician who waived fees for the needy that made Edward Koch revered locally. On his death in 1901, a devoted public paid respect at a grand funeral, and with a publicly-funded monument erected in his honour which stood at the intersection of Spence and Abbott Street until removed to a corner of the gardens close by in the 1972 to allow a traffic light controlled intersection.

Most sanitation in Cairns was by earth closet which was not the most appropriate approach in an area of tropical rainfalls and existing swamp lands. The Chinese areas of town were said to have not even had earth closets. The existing swamp lands were also a limitation on the growth of Cairns which had for some 70 years been confined to development along the coastal strip, south west along Mulgrave Road and some higher areas on the southern slopes below Mt Whitfield and a string of small townships around the northern base of the Mt Whitfield range.

At the start of the Second World War the Cairns population would have been below 14,000 (estimated from available statistics), mainly confined to the coastal area above the Cairns to Herberton rail-line and in a small number of nearby localities. Directly after the war the population was 16,444 (1947) and no doubt this represented a return by its inhabitants many of whom had left to avoid being in the frontline of the war being fought in Australia's defence.

By the 1970s Cairns occupied some 50 sq km of land, 22 sq km being sand dune and silt swamp, 17 sq km was sloping foot hills and 11sq km was steep mountain range. Almost all stormwater discharged to Trinity Bay and Trinity Inlet. At this time the population was in the vicinity of 33,000 persons and the city was rapidly expanding west and south due to the drainage system.

The Fearnley Street drain is the most eastern part of a larger system of drains established toward the end of the Second World War in a move to drain the swampy low lying farming areas of Cairns, most of which lay to the west of Lily Creek and thus reduce the prospect of malaria from waterborne insects particularly the Anopheles mosquito.

Many US troops were stationed in Cairns during the War and their involvement was primarily as manpower in digging a series of shallow trenches almost all in a north west to south east direction toward Trinity Inlet. Some of the trenches were very shallow and narrow in the upper regions (at Gatton Street the Fearnley Street trench was 4 feet wide and just 2 feet deep) but served the purpose in draining off torrential rainwater particularly during the summer months.

A set of plans held by the Queensland State Archives and dated 1945 show that the system was not simply a matter of expediency but a comprehensive system had been put into action by the Cairns City Council as part of a broader scheme of land drainage running from just below the Cairns- Herberton rail-line where a natural system (Lily Creek) drained water from North Cairns toward Alligator Creek which was headed by a swamp in the locality of the lower end of the Cairns Showgrounds.

The proposed drainage system ran southward down as far as Dillon Street where a drain would connect with Chinaman Creek along with a transverse interceptor which ran down Spence Street. Sea gates were to be applied at Alligator Creek and at Saltwater Creek on the coastline below the airport and these timber structures were to reduce tidal back flow although the consequence of this was that the saline tidal water was not able to keep down the grasses which subsequently fouled the outlets.

	<p>Graeme Haussmann's map of swamps in the Cairns area shows that between Spence St and Trinity inlet there were large tracts of brackish saltwater and between Spence Street and the Mt Whitfield Range's lower slopes there were strings of freshwater swamp created by the undulations of the sand dunes. These dunes were to be eventually flattened out as development proceeded but it was the Council's task to drain these areas by a strategic plan involving a series of parallel drains totalling in all some 26 miles (42km). The City Engineer Mr F. P. Morris assisted by a report by a Mr (?) Lowe was responsible for the overall design of the system and a series of technical / topographical plans with the drainage alignments were completed in 1945. (QSA item 205151). A subsequent report was completed by an engineer named Robinson in 1952 and some remedial works put in action between then and November 1972 when a report by engineers Gutteridge Haskins and Davey on the drain sizes and maximum outflows was completed.</p> <p>The Fearnley Street drain ran from about Gatton Street to an area of swampland (now reclaimed) on the seaward side of the Showgrounds and this swamp was a basin of water backing up Alligator Creek which meandered through the landscape just below the sweep in the rail line as it left the city and wound its way southward.</p> <p>Eventually (during the 1960s) this land was filled by the Cairns City Council in a large reclamation action and Fearnley St drain was directed in a straight line toward Trinity Inlet where it was to widen to approximately 10 feet with a depth of 8 feet at Cook Street.</p> <p>These depths were reassessed in a 1972 report by Gutteridge, Haskins & Davey Engineers who concluded that the drain should be substantially widened to 35 feet (10.7m) at Cook Street before it entered the inlet.</p> <p>Similarly drains which had been cut for many of the other streets including Dillon Street also needed to be substantially widened, the latter from its 25 foot wide bed to 87 feet wide (26.5m) where it passed under Mulgrave Road.</p> <p>This program ran hand in hand with land reclamation conducted by the Council over a long period using the silts scooped up by the steam dredger the "Trinity Bay" which for many years cleared the shipping channel as ship sizes and draughts increased. The silts were used to fill a large area along the Trinity inlet and the land then used for industrial and recreational purposes.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>A drain running the length of the City (NW TO SE) on its west side and entering the Cairns' Estuary below the CSR terminal.</p> <p>A swamp clearance drain approximately 3-4m wide and 2m deep in the upper reaches around Wilkinson St. In the lower reaches near the Cairns Estuary the drain is up to 10m wide and 4m deep. For its full length it has earth sides and runs in a straight line with no deviation. It is crossed by a number of pedestrian and road bridges some simply of covered pipe. At Spence Street there is an underground perpendicular interceptor drain that runs approximately southward towards Chinaman's Creek At this point there are also tidal gates which have replaced earlier timber tidal gates (along with the earlier bridge). During tropical downpours, excess water in the low lying areas can still be seen actively flowing into the drainage system.</p> <p>The general length of the drain is in the order of 3 km.</p>



Table 3.6.7.n – Statement of cultural significance – Former Cairns Ambulance Station (Jewel Hair Boutique)

Site Details	
Site Name	Former Cairns Ambulance Station (Jewel Hair Boutique)
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	135 Grafton Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 2 on RP903270
Coordinates	Easting 369360.8 Northing: 8128708.6
Heritage Boundary	The Building and its title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The building has local historical significance for its provision of ambulance services to the local community for 68 years. The Cairns Ambulance Service was founded in 1904, within the initial phase of establishing ambulance services across the regional centres of Queensland. This more substantial building was purpose built as an ambulance centre and completed in 1927. It functioned as an ambulance centre until 1995.
Criterion E	The building has aesthetic significance as a substantial and largely intact building in the Queen Anne style designed by the notable Cairns architect Harvey Draper.


History	
Historical Context	<p>The City Ambulance Transport Brigade (CATB) was formed at a meeting of concerned citizens in Brisbane in September 1892, following the unsatisfactory management of an accident at a horse racing meeting. It was established that the principal object of the Brigade was to render first aid to the wounded and transport the sick and injured to hospital. Public use of the ambulance service steadily increased and voluntary subscriptions proved insufficient to meet associated outlays. In 1895, the CATB secured supplementary funding from the Queensland State Government. The first purpose-built ambulance building for Queensland was constructed in 1897 in Wharf Street, Brisbane.</p> <p>During the late 1890s and early 1900s the ambulance service expanded establishing a number of centres throughout Queensland including Charters Towers (1900), Townsville (1900), Rockhampton (1901), Warwick (1901), Ipswich (1901), Toowoomba (1902) and Mackay (1903). The Cairns Ambulance Service was founded in 1904, initially operating from rented facilities in Lake Street, before relocating to their own double-storey weatherboard building on the corner of Spence and Sheridan Streets in 1907.</p> <p>The subject building on Grafton Street was designed by the architect Harvey Draper, who died before the building was completed. The foundation stone was laid in 1921, but the building was not completed until 1927. The building was extended in 1962. The building closed as an ambulance centre in 1995 and was sold when the Cairns Ambulance Station was transferred to 42-50 Anderson Street. The old building was refurbished for retail and café use on the ground floor shortly after its sale. This included a covered structure with brick piers on the northern side for alfresco dining.</p> <p>Harvey Draper (1869-1921), younger brother of Mayor A. J. Draper, was born in Victoria and worked as an architect in Melbourne before he sought out better opportunities in the goldfields of Western Australia in 1892. He worked as an architect in Kalgoorlie up until c.1908, and for some of that time was in partnership with HL Brookman. Draper relocated to Cairns in c.1908. He was listed as an architect, with offices in the School of Arts Building, Cairns, in Pugh's Almanac of 1909. In 1910, he placed an advertisement in Pugh's Almanac stating that he was a 'FWAIA' (Fellow of the Western Australian Institute of Architects). He died in Cairns in 1921. Other buildings designed by Draper include Hannan's Club (Kalgoorlie, 1896), first stage of the Cairns Post building (1908), the Palace Theatre (Cairns, 1913), the Adelaide Steamship Company's Offices (Cairns, 1910) and the Jack and Newell Store (Cairns, 1911).</p> <p>The design of the symmetrical, double-storey façade, featuring two central ambulance openings, flanked by projecting bays with gable ends, is very similar to the design of the Innisfail QATB, but differs in its stylistic treatment. The Cairns building shows Queen Anne influences with its use of red brick and half-timbered gables, whereas the Innisfail building</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A two-storey red brick building with projecting gabled bays flanking the original ambulance bays. The gabled roof is clad with corrugated iron and originally featured a central ventilating fleche, which has been modified. The gables are half-timbered and stuccoed. The side elevations feature decorative rendered dressings, including awnings with classical brackets, while the windows to the front elevation have simpler rendered lintels and sills. The rendered letters 'AMBULANCE' and 'BRIGADE' project from the lintels over the original openings to the ambulance bays.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.7.o – Statement of cultural significance – Former Cairns Post Office

Site Details	
Site Name	Former Cairns Post Office
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	14-16 Abbott Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 7 on RP885828
Coordinates	Easting 369890.0 Northing: 8128610.8
Heritage Boundary	All of the building
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The place has local historical significance for the provision of postal services from a series of buildings built on this site from 1876. The present building, constructed in 1938, was the third post office built on this site. These postal services contributed to the development of the town. Cairns postal services were provided from another building and site from 1988.
Criterion D	The building, built to the Post Office M6 design developed by the Commonwealth Department of Works, was part of a state-wide program of post office construction.
Criterion E	The building has aesthetic significance at the local level as a substantial building in the Art Deco style, designed by the architect Harold Barker for the Commonwealth Department of Works.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The current building was the fourth Cairns Post Office, and the third post office built on this site. The first Cairns Post Office was established in 1876.</p> <p>A photograph dated 1896, shows the second post office as a single-storey timber building addressing Abbott Street. Adjacent to this building, on the corner of Spence and Abbot Streets (the current site of the building), was a simpler single-storey building with a pyramidal roof and distinct verandahs wrapping around it. This corner building is believed to have been the first post office dating from c.1876. A new Post Office and Telegraph Office was constructed on the corner site in 1907-08. The earlier building on the site was either demolished or relocated a few metres further east along Spence Street to become the Postmaster’s Residence (refer to caption of 1909 photo).</p> <p>The third Cairns Post Office and Telegraph Office, built in 1907-08, was a substantial single-storey masonry building in the Federation Free-style, with rustication, a large arched window, prominent eaves and a picturesque fleche. The second post office building on Abbott Street, which had a central pedimented porch, was still extant and adjacent to the new building at this time, and was described as the ‘Manual Exchange’.</p> <p>In 1928, a new double-storey Telegraph Office was built on the Spence Street portion of the site. The building was designed under the direction of the Commonwealth Chief Architect J.S. Murdoch. The third Post Office was demolished in 1938 and the current building was built. It was built to the Post Office M6 design, developed by the architect Harold Barker for the Commonwealth Department of Works.</p> <p>The 1920s and 1930s were a major phase in the development of Cairns. Unprecedented building activity was stimulated by the Cairns Hinterland Soldier Settlement Schemes of the 1920s, the completion of the rail link to Brisbane in 1924, the opening of the Gilles Highway and the Captain Cook Highway, the continued success of the local sugar industry and the expansion of wharf facilities. Further re-building was also necessitated by cyclone damage.</p> <p>In addition to the Post Office and Telegraph Office, other civic buildings constructed during the 1920s and 1930s included the Cairns City Council Chambers, the former Court House, former Public Offices (currently the Art Gallery), former Customs House and the</p>


	<p>Cairns State High School. These building were mainly designed in a classical style, which emphasized the importance of the government in the community.</p> <p>The building was last used as a post office in 1988, when these functions were relocated to a new post office building on Grafton Street. The former Cairns Post Office was then substantially altered for its new retail use, although the façade is still recognisable. The adjacent Cairns Telegraph Office is still extant, but has been internally altered to provide retail / exhibition space.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>The former Cairns Post Office is a two storey rendered masonry building. The main entrance of the corner building is located within a central projecting bay addressing Abbot Street. Similar parapeted bays are located at the three principal corners of the building. The parapets at the central entrance bay and corners extend above the hipped roof clad with terracotta tiles which covers the rest of the building. The render has been indented with ashlar lines and Art-Deco styled ornamentation has been added to the parapets and around the openings. This includes fluted pilasters flanking the main entrance on Abbott Street. Raised rendered letters reading 'CAIRNS POST OFFICE' extend above the main entrance.</p>
<p>Images</p>	

Table 3.6.7.p – Statement of cultural significance – Former Severin Building

Site Details	
Site Name	Former Louis Severin Building
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	43-49 Abbott Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 5 on RP850177
Coordinates	Easting 369907.4 Northing: 8128469.8
Heritage Boundary	The building façade and verandah
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The Consolidated Fertilisers building is of local significance as a place associated with one of the pioneers of Cairns (Louis Severin) and as a building surviving from the late 19th century and one of the few built in masonry at that time. Louis Severin was a contractor and hardware importer and was the supplier of much of the fixtures and fittings required to build the developing region as well as a major contractor of the period who completed structures such as the early wharves of the Cairns' waterfront.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The building was constructed prior to 1890 by Louis Severin. Louis Severin was born in France in 1848. He worked in various roles and established a number of businesses in Cooktown, Cairns and Port Douglas. He worked as a timber merchant, established a saw mill, sold and manufactured hardware and plumbing, worked as a builder and operated brickworks. He advertised in Pugh's Almanac of 1887 as both an architect and builder/contractor in Cairns. The 1901 edition of Pugh's Almanac carried a large advertisement for L. Severin, which described the business as 'Furnishing and General Ironmonger. Engineer's Stores, Glassware, Furniture, Ship Chandler, Manufacturer Saddler and Harness maker. Abbots Street. Brickyard at Red Bank, Cairns Inlet. Buildings of all classes erected. Plans, Specifications and Estimates prepared.'</p> <p>Severin was also heavily involved in local government and was Mayor of the Cairns Municipal Council from 1886-88, 1891 and in 1903. He died in 1904.</p> <p>A photograph dated c.1896 shows prominent signage along the fascia of the verandah which reads: 'L. Severin - Engineers Stores - General Ironmonger & Ship Chandler - Manufacturing Saddler.'</p> <p>The building underwent extensive reconstruction in the 1990s when the adjoining building was added in a similar style. Much of the original detail has been lost and the mode of "restoration" has actually meant a loss of heritage significance.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A two storey building with a double-storey verandah to the front façade. The decorative parapet features a central pediment framed by rendered mouldings, balusters extending between piers and surmounted by ball finials and an acroterion. The ground floor of the verandah comprises 3 bays divided by square timber posts with a cast iron frieze. At first floor level, similar timber posts with cast iron frieze divide the verandah into four bays. The balustrade is formed by panels of decorative cast iron and a timber handrail. The skillion roof of the verandah is clad with corrugated iron. At ground floor level, the shopfronts are glazed with metal framing. Part of the first floor verandah has been enclosed with glass.</p> <p>A new building has been constructed on the northern side of the building, effectively doubling the size of the original building. It repeats the same details to the verandah and features a pediment within the parapet, which is similar to the original. A new metal-clad roof now extends over the original building and the new adjacent building.</p>



Table 3.6.7.q – Statement of cultural significance – Former Commercial Hotel

Site Details	
Site Name	Former Commercial Hotel
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	56-60 Spence Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 10 on SP196733
Coordinates	Easting 369566.6 Northing: 8128347.1
Heritage Boundary	The Hotel building and its title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The Commercial Hotel is of local significance. It was constructed during a period in which a number of new licenses were granted by the Cairns Licensing Board while almost concurrently the Cairns Building by-laws were coming into force. This caused city hotels to be constructed in concrete and in doing so they were completed to a much larger footprint. The Commercial Hotel was one of a number of these surviving city hotels which are an expression of a new building form and of a boom in city construction and mostly in concrete.
History	
Historical Context	<p>In early 1925 the Cairns Post revealed that the Cairns Licensing Court had allowed a number of new hotel licences in the Cairns area and as a consequence a number of new buildings were commissioned. In the central Cairns area these were all concrete. In the period around August 1925 tenders were being called for a number of these, many by Richard Hill architect.</p> <p>A Cairns Post article of 2 September 1925 reveals a new concrete hotel at Sheridan and Spence St would be built for Mrs E M Lyons, and the architects were Lawrence & Lordan. The building was completed in 1926. The article described it as two stories, 66ft to Spence St and 118ft to Sheridan St and would have three shops to be leased on Sheridan. Attention was being paid to ventilation of the accommodation which would also have access to the balconies on the upper levels. In March 1926, 'a six year lease, together with furniture, of the newly erected Commercial Hotel' was advertised. In 1940 the architect S. G. Barnes invited tenders for alterations and additions to the hotel. Humphrey Williams was the publican of the Commercial Hotel from 1929 until his death in 1951.</p> <p>The hotel was known between the 1970s and 1990s as 'Rusty's Pub', when it was managed by local businessman Emrys 'Rusty' Rees, better known as establishing the nearby Rusty's Markets in 1975. In 1995, it was renamed the 'Underdog' and was known as 'Shenannigans' from 2004 until the 2011 name change to the 'Union Jack Hotel'.</p>


Description	
Physical Description	<p>A large two storey concrete corner hotel building set to the footpath alignment, built in an L shape to Spence and Sheridan Streets.</p> <p>It has an upper verandah over the footpath on both streets and a parapet with bracketed cornice rising above. On Sheridan Street there remains evidence of the lease shops which were built as part of the hotels façade. The valance to the verandah at the lower level is punched metal and the upper verandah has palings as balustrades. Early illustrations show the verandah with all timber detailing.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.7.r – Statement of cultural significance – Former Fred Jones Building

Site Details	
Site Name	Former Fred Jones Building
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	68-72 Shields Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 1 – 2 on RP701364
Coordinates	Easting 369366.5 Northing: 8128491.0
Heritage Boundary	All of the buildings and the title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The building is of local heritage significance as one of the most substantial commercial buildings built in Shields Street in the 1920s. The railway line between Cairns and Brisbane was completed in 1924 and provided the stimulus for the redevelopment of Shields Street between the railway station in McLeod Street and Grafton Street.
History	
Historical Context	<p>In 1924, the railway line between Cairns and Brisbane was completed and provided the stimulus for the redevelopment of Shields Street between the railway station in McLeod Street and Grafton Street. The Fred Jones Building, built in the same year, was one of the most substantial buildings constructed at this time along Shields Street.</p> <p>The building was constructed for Dr Nye of Atherton and Claude Roach. It originally comprised three shops and the corner shop was occupied by Fred Jones who sold men's and boys' wear. In the 1930s another two shops were built on the Sheridan Street side of the building. The first tenant in the Sheridan Street shop was International Harvesters and then Marsh's. A variety of organisations rented the other shops. During the Second World War one of the shops was occupied by the US Army and used as a supply store.</p> <p>In the early 1950s Fred Jones purchased Claude Roach's share of the building. In 1964 he purchased the remaining share from Dr Nye. Fred Jones died in 1984 and the building and business were sold to Harris Brothers. The original verandah was replaced in the late 1980s. Harris Brothers occupied the building until around 2000 when the business relocated to Mulgrave Road. The original shop front windows were replaced with</p>

	<p>contemporary glass windows when the building was refurbished as a restaurant by Fasta Pasta.</p> <p>An historic photo (see References) shows that the original verandah design was similar to that which currently exists, but more detailed.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>A single storey masonry building comprising a large corner restaurant, two shopfronts to Shields Street and one shopfront to Sheridan Street. The building features a prominent parapet, featuring brick panels framed by rendered dressings, and an awning wrapping round the two principle facades. The awning features paired steel columns and a skillion corrugated iron roof. Some original horizontal sections of leadlight have been retained above the door heads and extend across the two elevations. Elsewhere, the shopfronts have been altered and now comprise fixed timber framed glazing and timber-framed glazed doors.</p>
<p>Images</p>	

Table 3.6.7.s – Statement of cultural significance – Former Cairns telegraph Office

Site Details	
Site Name	Former Cairns Telegraph Office
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	4 Spence Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 8 on RP885828
Coordinates	Easting 369908.2 Northing: 8128627.7
Heritage Boundary	All of the building
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	<p>The place has local historical significance for the provision of postal services from this site, the first building dating from 1876. The present building was built specifically for the provision of telegraph services in 1928.</p> <p>These postal and telegraph services contributed to the development of the town. Cairns postal services were provided from another building and site from 1988.</p>
Criterion E	<p>The building has aesthetic significance at the local level as a substantial building in the Art Deco style, designed under the direction of the Commonwealth Chief Architect J. S. Murdoch.</p>
History	
Historical Context	<p>In Queensland, the first electric telegraph, or telegram, was sent between Brisbane and Ipswich in 1861. The telegraph system reached Cairns in 1879, three years after the Cairns Post Office was established.</p> <p>A photograph dated 1896, shows the post office as a single-storey building addressing Abbott Street with a central pedimented porch and verandahs wrapping around the building. Adjacent to this building, on the corner of Spence and Abbot Streets, was a simpler single-storey building with a hipped roof and distinct verandahs. This corner building may have been the first post office dating from c.1876. A new Post Office and Telegraph Office was constructed on the corner site in 1907-08. The earlier building on the site was either demolished or relocated a few metres further east along Spence Street to become the Postmaster’s Residence (refer to caption of 1909 photo).</p> <p>The 1907- 08 Post Office and Telegraph Office was a substantial single-storey masonry building in the Federation Freestyle, with rustication, a large arched window, prominent eaves and a picturesque fleche. The other post office building on Abbott Street with the central pedimented porch was still extant and adjacent to the new building at this time, and was described as the ‘Manual Exchange’.</p> <p>In 1928, a new double-storey Telegraph Office was built on the Spence Street portion of the site. The building was designed under the direction of the Commonwealth Chief Architect J. S. Murdoch. John Smith Murdoch (1862 – 1945) was born and trained as an architect in Scotland before migrating to Australia in 1884. Between 1919-29, he held the position of Chief Architect of the Department of Works and Railways for the Commonwealth Government. Murdoch designed several significant Commonwealth buildings across Australia, including the Provisional Parliament House (Canberra), the General Post Office (Perth), the Spencer Street Mail Exchange (Melbourne) and the High Court of Australia (Melbourne).</p> <p>The 1907 – 08 Post Office was demolished and rebuilt in 1938. It was built to the Post Office M6 design, developed by the architect Harold Barker for the Commonwealth Department of Works.</p> <p>The 1920s and 1930s were a major phase in the development of Cairns. Unprecedented building activity was stimulated by the Cairns Hinterland Soldier Settlement Schemes of the 1920s, the completion of the rail link to Brisbane in 1924, the opening of the Gilles</p>

	<p>Highway and the Captain Cook Highway, the continued success of the local sugar industry and the expansion of wharf facilities. Further re-building was also necessitated by cyclone damage.</p> <p>In addition to the Post Office and Telegraph Office, other civic buildings constructed during the 1920s and 1930s included the Cairns City Council Chambers, the former Court House, former Public Offices (currently the Art Gallery), former Customs House and the Cairns State High School. These building were mainly designed in a classical style, possibly to emphasize the importance of the government in the community.</p> <p>In recent years, the Cairns Post Office has been substantially redeveloped as the Galleria shopping complex. The Cairns Telegraph Office is still extant, but has been internally altered to provide retail / exhibition space for the artist Ken Done.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>The former Cairns Telegraph Office is a two storey rendered masonry building with Egyptian Revival motifs built to the street alignment. The central entrance bay is framed by pilasters with stylised Egyptian capitals flanked by bundles of reeds. Raised rendered letters reading 'TELEGRAPH OFFICE' extend above the central first floor window. Further mouldings and a vulture or falcon with wings open in the Egyptian style have been applied above the window and decorate the parapet. This central parapet extends above the hipped roof clad with terracotta tiles which covers the rest of the building. The steeply pitched roof also features deep eaves lined with timber battens.</p> <p>The remainder of the building is relatively plain and features symmetrical multi-paned timber-framed, double-hung windows at first floor level. The ground floor windows and entrance have been modified, but a painted brick plinth has been retained and wraps around the side elevations.</p> <p>The original interior has been gutted to form open plan display/retail space.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.7.t – Statement of cultural significance – Former HS Williams Estate Building

Site Details	
Site Name	Former 'HS Williams Estate' Building
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	41 Shields Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 3 on RP701307
Coordinates	Easting 369462.0 Northing: 8128474.5
Heritage Boundary	All of the building
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The building is of local historical significance as a group of small scale shops which were later unified and used by the car dealership the HS Williams Estate. The William's were


	<p>also butchers who had occupied the corner shop (on Sheridan St). The Williams were one of the few larger scale motor garages of the area and also opened an architect designed Lubritorium and Workshop adjacent in Sheridan Street.</p>
<p>History</p>	
<p>Historical Context</p>	<p>The building is shown under construction in a c.1924 photograph. The corner shop and two bays to Shields Street had been completed at the time the photograph was taken and signage along the Sheridan Street parapet reads 'WILLIAMS & GIFFIN MODERN BUTCHERS'.</p> <p>The Estate of H. S. Williams ran a number of businesses, including butchers and motor dealerships. The earliest known reference to the motor dealership of Estate H.S. Williams being in Shields Street was an advertisement for 'Gray' cars being sold by the dealership at this address in 1924.</p> <p>A photograph from the c.1930s shows the building with a painted sign for 'ESTATE H.S. WILLIAMS' across the parapets, along with the cars they sold - Dodge-De Soto, Standard, Willys Overland - and the repairs they undertook to vehicles. It also shows two petrol pumps in front of the building and signs advertising 'Shell' petrol. H.S. Williams were not listed in Pugh's Almanac under Motor Car Proprietors in 1921, but H.S. Williams (Estate) were listed as 'Motor Agents Garages' in Cairns by the time it was published in 1926. It was one of Cairns' largest motor dealers and was managed by Sir Sydney Williams after World War Two.</p> <p>The company had its origins with Henry Sydney Williams who arrived in Australia in the 1860s and worked in a number of occupations before taking up land at Scrubby Creek on the Tablelands. After losing his dairy cattle to tick in 1895, Williams established a store and butchery at Scrubby Creek and the Carriers Arms Hotel at Carrington. He then acquired land at Allumbah (renamed Yungaburra) and established a store. He was killed in an accident in 1905, but his sons, under the name of 'Estate H.S. Williams', continued the family business. Sir Sydney Williams OBE (1920-2003) was one of the founders of the Far North Queensland Amateur Turf Club, also known as the Cairns Amateurs, and was very active in the Cairns Business Community.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>The single storey building was built as one large building divided into 10 bays along Shields Street, a splayed corner and 2 bays along Sheridan Street.</p> <p>This part of the building comprises the 5 central bays on Shields Street.</p>
<p>Images</p>	

Table 3.6.7.u – Statement of cultural significance – Former Williams Estate Workshop (Siam Lotus)

Site Details

Site Name	Former Williams Estate Workshop (Siam Lotus)
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	76 Sheridan Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 21 on RP745666
Coordinates	Easting 369487.2 Northing: 8128455.9
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	<p>The former car garage and lubritorium is an industrial building of a now rare type associated with motor car use.</p> <p>Motor car workshops and garages of the period prior to the 1970s are rare features of the Queensland landscape and this architect designed building of 1947 is uncommon for its original purpose and survival albeit somewhat altered at the frontage.</p>
History	
Historical Context	<p>Tenders closed 'for the erection of a workshop in concrete in Sheridan St, Cairns, for Estate H.S. Williams Pty Ltd' in June 1947. The architect for the project was S.G. Barnes.</p> <p>The building was completed in June 1948 as an extension to the motor dealers Estate H.S. Williams, which had been established in Shields Street in c.1924. The opening of the building involved something of a ceremony, presided over by Mayor Collins. The Cairns Post reported 'The workshop is fitted with the most modern equipment in Australia. The whole structure is in the most modern lines in accordance with the latest trends in the motor world. The plan was laid out as a result of the experience of the leading motor houses in Australia and America and all requirements of the motoring public have been studied.'</p> <p>The Estate of H.S. Williams ran a number of businesses, including the motor dealership. They sold various makes of cars in the 1920s and 1930s including Dodge-De Soto, Standard and Willys Overland. They also undertook repairs to vehicles and sold petrol. It was one of Cairns' largest motor dealers and was managed by Sir Sydney Williams after World War Two. In the 1940s, the company was associated with Austral Motors Pty Ltd, Chrysler and Dodge. The company had its origins with Henry Sydney Williams who arrived in Australia in the 1860s and worked in a number of occupations before taking up land at Scrubby Creek on the Tablelands. After losing his dairy cattle to tick in 1895, Williams established a store and butchery at Scrubby Creek and the Carriers Arms Hotel at Carrington. He then acquired land at Allumbah (renamed Yungaburra) and established a store. He was killed in an accident in 1905, but his sons, under the name of 'Estate H.S. Williams', continued the family business. Sir Sydney Williams OBE (1920-2003) was one of the founders of the Far North Queensland Amateur Turf Club, also known as the Cairns Amateurs, and was very active in the Cairns Business Community.</p> <p>The architect Sidney George Barnes was born in New Zealand in 1899 and trained at the Seddon Memorial Technical College. He worked in various Auckland architects offices before moving to Australia in 1929. He initially worked in Moree, NSW, but was working as an architect in Cairns by 1931. Other buildings designed by Barnes include the Gordonvale Nurses Quarters (c.1947), the Edmonton Ambulance Station (1951), the Babinda Nurses Quarters (1952- 53) and the Atherton Ambulance Station (1955). From 1953 he was in partnership with the architect Eddie Oribin.</p> <p>Barnes remained in Cairns until his death in 1959.</p>

Description	
Physical Description	A single storey masonry building comprising three saw-tooth roofs with east-facing lights. It appears to have been built as a workshop and the two wide shopfronts to Sheridan Street have been added at a later date. The Sheridan Street façade features three Art

	<p>Deco-styled rendered elements extending from the box awning and projecting above the parapet. The shopfronts have been substantially modified and the awning is not original. Therefore these three Art Deco elements would have originally extended from ground level and formed part of the building's striking design. The central Art Deco pylon is larger than the two flanking fins and its construction incorporates glass bricks. This element would have run down to the footpath as a prominent feature of the building possibly dividing the building into "In" and "Out" sections.</p>
<p>Images</p>	

Table 3.6.7.v – Statement of cultural significance – Galleria (former Howard Smith Building)

Site Details	
Site Name	Galleria (former Howard Smith Building)
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	18-20 Abbott Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 505 on C1981
Coordinates	Easting 369883.6 Northing: 8128638.8
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	<p>Although the front of the building has been substantially re-built, the original building, constructed in 1914 and designed by the notable Cairns architect Harvey Draper, is still discernible and contributes to the historic streetscape of Abbott Street.</p>
History	
Historical Context	<p>The building was constructed in 1914 for the Howard Smith Company Ltd., who were shipping agents. It was designed by the architect Harvey Draper and built by Bell & McKenzie. A historic photo (refer to references) shows the two storey building with an elaborate double-storey verandah with paired posts and a denticulated cornice surmounted by a curvilinear parapet. A painted sign across the valance of the ground floor verandah reads 'AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIPS PTY LTD'. Howard Smith had a long association with Cairns and built the first wharf in the town in 1884. The offices were constructed towards the end of a buoyant economic period when the principal Australian shipping companies – the Adelaide Steamship Company Ltd, the Australian United Steam Navigation Co. Ltd [Burns, Philp & Company Ltd] and the Howard Smith Company Ltd - vied for the lucrative Queensland coastal trade in passengers and cargo.</p> <p>The building's original parapet and verandah are just visible in the background of a photograph of the post office in 1940, but by 1995, the parapet had been altered and the verandah removed. The lettering 'MARITIME HOUSE' extended across the front of the building at this time. The facade has been further altered in recent years, including the removal of a box awning, for the development of the Galleria retail outlets.</p> <p>The architect Harvey Draper (1869-1921) was born in Victoria and worked as an architect in Melbourne before he sought out better opportunities in the goldfields of Western Australia in 1892. He worked as an architect in Kalgoorlie and for some of that time was</p>


	<p>in partnership with HL Brookman. Draper relocated to Cairns in 1908. He was listed as an architect, with offices in the School of Arts Building, Cairns, in Pugh's Almanac of 1909. In 1910, he placed an advertisement in Pugh's Almanac stating that he was a 'FWAIA' (Fellow of the Western Australian Institute of Architects). By at least 1916, he was a Fellow of the Queensland Institute of Architects. He died in Cairns in 1921.</p> <p>Other buildings designed by Draper include Hannan's Club (Kalgoorlie, 1896), the first phase of the Cairns Post Building (1908), the Adelaide Steamship Company's Offices (Cairns, 1910), the Jack and Newell Store (Cairns, 1911), the Palace Theatre (Cairns, 1913), St Saviour's Church (Kuranda, 1915) and the Cairns Ambulance Station (1921).</p>
Description	
Physical Description	A double-storey concrete building with multi-paned, timber-framed, double-hung windows at first floor level on the side elevations. The recent façade conceals the roof. This parapeted façade is treated very plainly with central doors flanked by fixed, single-pane windows at ground floor level only. A steel and glass canopy is suspended over the double doors and canvas-type awnings over the two windows.
Images	

Table 3.6.7.w – Statement of cultural significance – Global Gossip

Site Details	
Site Name	Global Gossip
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	125 Abbott Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 717 on C1981
Coordinates	Easting 369665.6 Northing: 8128759.4
Heritage Boundary	The building façade and verandah
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The building was constructed in 1937, most likely as commercial premises and residence, and is of local historical significance for its contribution to the historic townscape of Cairns.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The building was constructed around 1927 when Moynahan the chemist moves from Lake St to Abbott Street. Moynahan operated from this address for a number of years and appears to have had the monopoly on Kodak photographic products and gave lantern slide shows using his shop window to demonstrate photographic products.</p> <p>The building appears to have been specially constructed for Moynahan.</p>


	In the 1950s the building was occupied by Ling and Tovey Chemists. Signage in a photograph taken in 1986 shows that Arthur Tovey was still a resident chemist within the building at that time.
Description	
Physical Description	A two-storey concrete building with a double-storey, timber-framed verandah along the street frontage. The rendered parapet has a central finial, raised panel and a tiled diamond at each end. A photograph from the 1970s shows that the letters 'CHEMIST' were previously painted along the raised panel. At first floor level, the verandah has square balusters with lattice above and an arched valance which extends all the way down to the balustrade. At ground floor level, the verandah has simple square timber posts, a high fascia supporting signage and ripple iron lining to the underside of the floor above. The shopfront is glazed and has aluminium framing. The building has an alleyway along the northern side, with a floor above. At the rear, the corrugated iron roof and original timber-framed casement windows are evident. A single-storey extension to the rear is constructed from concrete block.
Images	

Table 3.6.7.x – Statement of cultural significance – Greenwood Solicitors

Site Details	
Site Name	Greenwood Solicitors
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	72 Shields Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 2 on RP701364
Coordinates	Easting 369359.0 Northing: 8128484.3
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The building is of local heritage significance as one of the most substantial commercial buildings built in Shields Street in the 1920s. The railway line between Cairns and Brisbane was completed in 1924 and provided the stimulus for the redevelopment of Shields Street between the railway station in McLeod Street and Grafton Street.
History	
Historical Context	In 1924, the railway line between Cairns and Brisbane was completed and provided the stimulus for the redevelopment of Shields Street between the railway station in McLeod Street and Grafton Street. The Fred Jones Building, built in the same year, was one of the most substantial buildings constructed at this time along Shields Street. The building was constructed for Dr Nye of Atherton and Claude Roach. It originally comprised three shops and the corner shop was occupied by Fred Jones who sold men's and boys' wear. In the 1930s another two shops were built on the Sheridan Street side of the building. The first tenant in the Sheridan Street shop was International Harvesters

	<p>and then Marsh's. A variety of organisations rented the other shops. During the Second World War one of the shops was occupied by the US Army and used as a supply store.</p> <p>In the early 1950s Fred Jones purchased Claude Roach's share of the building. In 1964 he purchased the remaining share from Dr Nye. Fred Jones died in 1984 and the building and business were sold to Harris Brothers. The original verandah was replaced in the late 1980s. Harris Brothers occupied the building until around 2000 when the business relocated to Mulgrave Road. The original shop front windows were replaced with contemporary glass windows when the building was refurbished as a restaurant by Fasta Pasta.</p> <p>An historic photo (see References) shows that the original verandah design was similar to that which currently exists, but more detailed. This photograph also shows a modest single-storey shop, belonging to Tong Sing Pty Ltd (a company established in 1927 to transport fresh produce) on the site of the current 'Montezuma's' on Sheridan Street.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	A single storey masonry building comprising a large corner restaurant, two shopfront to Shields Street and one shopfront to Sheridan Street. The building features a prominent parapet, featuring brick panels framed by rendered dressings, and a verandah wrapping round the two principle facades. The verandah features paired steel columns and a skillion corrugated iron roof. Original horizontal sections of leadlight have been retained above the door heads and extend across the two elevations. Elsewhere, the shopfronts have been altered and now comprise fixed timber-framed glazing and timber-framed glazed doors.

Table 3.6.7.y – Statement of cultural significance – Hides Hotel Carpark

1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1. Site Details	
Site Name	Hides Hotel Carpark
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	87-91 Lake Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	BUP104946
Coordinates	Easting 369605.5 Northing: 8128581.5
Heritage Boundary	All of the building including the carpark & motel building to the extent of: the total facades, the ground level exterior on Lake Street, the carpark interior and the shops on Grafton Street and the awnings on Lake and Grafton Street but excluding the motel interiors.
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	Hides Hotel, Cairns, constructed 1928-c1936, is important in demonstrating the evolution of Queensland's history, being associated with the third phase of Cairns' development: its growth as the principal city of far North Queensland in the interwar years.
Criterion D	It is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a substantial, first-class, three-storeyed, interwar masonry hotel in Cairns, which retains a high degree of intactness and has functioned as a hotel for over seven decades.
Criterion G	It has a special association for the Cairns community, with Hides' Hotel being part of the social fabric of Cairns since 1885.
Criterion E	The place exhibits a range of aesthetic characteristics valued by the Cairns community, in particular: the contribution of the building, through its siting, scale, form and material, to the streetscapes of Lake and Shields streets and to the Cairns townscape; the quality of surviving original interior finishes, including plaster work; and the wide timber verandah's. The later elevations to the car park, designed by Eddie Oribin are also of aesthetic significance.

History

Historical Context

Hides and McColl's Hotel was established by George Hides and Duncan McColl. George Hides was a storekeeper who left England in 1852 for the Victorian goldfields. He also spent some time in New Zealand before returning to Australia and the Palmer and Hodgkinson diggings in Far North Queensland, where he opened a general store in the 1870s.

In 1884, tenders were called for the construction of the hotel. Hides and McColl's Hotel was built by the Townsville builders Messrs Hinton Co. and completed in August 1885 at a cost of £1,480. At this time it was a two-storey timber building and 'the long, wide, ornate balcony which swept around the hotel became a landmark in the then growing town and the hotel quickly became the most sought-after venue in Cairns, not only for hardy drinkers and weary travellers, but for those who wanted to socialise in a more up-market manner.' The hotel included an observation tower and 20 bedrooms. It was located in Lake Street, adjacent to the site of the present Hides' Hotel, on land owned by Dr A.E.

Koch, and let to Hides and McColl on a building lease. It was erected during the second wave of building activity in Cairns (the first being the 1876-77 establishment of the settlement), following Cairns' designation in 1885 as the destination of the rail link to the interior goldfields, and its proclamation as a municipality in the same year. The hotel was renovated c1891, and by 1899 a substantial, two-storeyed timber wing had been constructed at the rear, and the accommodation had been extended to 32 bedrooms.

The hotel established Lake Street as a commercial address and also played a significant role in the early commercial and social life of Cairns, catering for commercial travellers as well as local trade. Meetings to establish a Cairns School of Arts and a Masonic Lodge were held at the hotel in November 1885, and the Cairns Chamber of Commerce held its inaugural meeting there on 13 May 1886.

McColl held the first license for the Cairns Hotel, but this was transferred in mid-1888 to Hides. Duncan McColl died in 1889. Following Hides' death in 1895, his widow, Elizabeth Moir Hides, retained the Cairns Hotel license for many years, and purchased the hotel site from Dr Koch in 1899. In 1900-01 she also acquired the adjoining allotment on the corner of Lake and Shields Streets, on which the present Hides' Hotel stands. A single-storied timber shop on this site was demolished and replaced by the hotel garden. In 1925, both sites were transferred to O'Hara Limited.

A third period of intensive building activity in Cairns took place in the 1920s, associated with the expansion of the town as the port servicing the new soldier settlements inland; the upgrading to City status in 1923; the establishment of Cairns in 1924 as the terminus of the coastal railway from Brisbane; and the reconstruction following extensive cyclone damage to the central business district in the early and mid-1920s.

The foundation stone of the new Hides' Cairns Hotel was laid by Denis O'Hara Jnr on 16 May 1928. The building, estimated to cost approximately £30,000, was designed by Cairns architect Sydenham Stanley Oxenham, and was erected by Toowoomba and Cairns contractor MT Garvey. Local North Queensland timbers were used throughout. At the time of construction, it was one of the largest buildings in Cairns, and was one of only two three-storied structures in the city, the other being Boland's store at the corner of Lake and Spence Streets. The original scheme was for a frontage of 120 feet to Shields Street, but the 1928 building extended only 87 feet along Shields Street. By c1936, the original concept was completed, with the addition of two shops at ground level and two levels of bedrooms above, along Shields Street. In the 1930s, the new Hides' Cairns Hotel was pre-eminent amongst Cairns hotels, catering largely to visitors and Cairns 'society'.

The O'Hara family retained the property until 1946, when it was transferred to Burns Philp & Company Ltd, who held the title until 1976. In 1966, the original hotel, which had stood adjacent to the building constructed by the O'Hara's in c.1928-36, was demolished. The site was redeveloped, but most of the c.1928-36 building was retained and it continued to trade as Hides Cairns Hotel.

A further addition was proposed to the building just after the mid 1960s when designs were completed for additional accommodation in the form of motel accommodation. The alterations and additions, which were designed by the Cairns architect Eddie Oribin, extended the building along Lake street and right through to Grafton Street. The new work was for two levels above a carpark with the facades completed in a precast concrete

	<p>screen of squint arches. The façade drawings are dated "Jan 1967" and the work was to be completed by early 1969. The precast concrete panels were devised by Australian Reinforced Concrete P/L (ARC) of Geebung Brisbane. The works were to be carried out as a "fast-track" project where the construction was only slightly in advance of the ongoing design work with Oribin virtually acting as the clerk of works at an on-site office. The builder was T.J. Watkins P/L the only large builder in the area capable of this form of work. The cost was \$1.26 million.</p> <p>Further alterations were undertaken in 1976, when the two shops facing Shields Street were converted into a bar.</p> <p>In 1993, the property was bought by the Doherty Group and underwent a \$2.5million upgrade. The complex includes a retail centre, hotel, 103-room motel and carpark.</p> <p>Edwin Henry (Eddie) Oribin was born in Cairns in 1927. He went into partnership with S.G. Barnes in 1953, the same year that he registered. Barnes died in 1959 and Oribin carried on in private practice until he closed his office in 1973.</p> <p>Oribin was particularly influenced by the work of Frank Lloyd Wright. Some of his early buildings, such as his own house and studio in Cairns (1958 and 1960), have been described as 'remarkably mature essays somewhat in the Wrightian manner where his mastery of form and detail in 'organic' materials (wood, stone, copper, water) is evident, together with a sensitive relation to the tropical landscape'. Oribin undertook a wide range of work in North Queensland, and is particularly known for the houses and churches he designed, including St Paul's Anglican Church, Proserpine (1958) and St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Innisfail (1961). In 2000, his architectural contribution was recognized in the Australian Institute of Architects' establishment of the E.H. Oribin Award for Far North Queensland's Building of the Year, which has since become an annual award.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>Hides Hotel is set on the south west corner of Shields and Lake St. Its carpark and accommodation building is adjacent on Lake Street but it runs rearward to Grafton St with a façade and carpark exit on that street.</p> <p>The most prominent portion of the hotel, dating from 1928-36, comprises a three-storey building on the southern corner of the intersection of Lake and Shield Streets. Double-storey timber verandahs wrap around these two elevations on the corner of Shield and Lake Streets. It is a rendered reinforced concrete structure with a U-shaped hipped corrugated iron roof concealed behind a parapet wall. The roof surrounds a central lightshaft to the two upper floors, which does not extend to the ground floor, and has a raised lift motor room at the eastern end. A single-storeyed kitchen is attached at the rear.</p> <p>The wide first floor timber verandah has a simple timber balustrade, hardboard panelled ceiling and a corrugated iron skillion roof. The ground floor facade has been altered, with a roughcast rendered finish to the walls and non-original windows and doors, some of which are in the original openings. The first floor has timber framed, multi-paned doors with fanlights, most of which have air conditioning units inserted, opening onto the verandah.</p> <p>The second floor has aluminium framed hopper windows in original arched openings which are framed by rendered mouldings and pilasters. The Lake Street elevation has the words HIDES CAIRNS HOTEL along the parapet, and a slightly recessed central bay with a balcony, rendered balustrade and a central flagpole on a rendered scrolled base at the parapet. The Shields Street elevation is less symmetrical, with two slightly recessed bays, the eastern one having a balcony with a rendered balustrade and a flagpole on a rendered scrolled base at the parapet. All windows have rounded pressed metal hoods with square bases.</p> <p>Internally, the building retains the original lift and a timber staircase with cross-braced balustrade. The original office and reception area, Public Bar and toilets on the ground floor have been altered, and the Shields Street shops have been converted into a bar area, but many of the original plastered ceilings and a section of herringbone parquet flooring in the dining room remain intact. Air conditioning ducting has been inserted throughout. The first floor lounge has plastered columns with a coffered plastered ceiling, but the timber skirtings have been removed. Some bedrooms have been converted into ensuite bathrooms.</p>


	<p>Commercial premises and a covered carpark, dating from 1967-69, adjoin the south-eastern end of the Lake Street elevation and extend right through to Grafton Street. Shops, an entrance to the hotel and the entrance to the carpark are located on the ground floor, while the upper two floors are taken up by offices. The ground floor shopfronts feature box awnings with rectangular coffered linings, which extend dramatically into the carpark and hotel entrances. This treatment is reminiscent of designs by Frank Lloyd Wright. Each of the elevations are divided vertically into six bays.</p> <p>Above the awnings, each bay is infilled with a gridded concrete screen which is made up of squinted arches created as pair halves. These screens have similarities with Islamic architecture.</p>
<p>Images</p>	 <p>The image block contains three photographs. The top-left photo shows a street-level view of a multi-story building with a ground-floor shopfront and a covered carpark entrance. The top-right photo shows the interior of the covered carpark, featuring a series of white columns and a gridded ceiling structure. The bottom photo shows a street view of the building's corner, highlighting its architectural details and the surrounding urban environment.</p>

Table 3.6.7.z – Statement of cultural significance – Hogs Breath Cafe


Site Details	
Site Name	Hogs Breath Café
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	64 Spence Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 7 on RP701340
Coordinates	Easting 369505.7 Northing: 8128291.8
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The building is of local significance as a small but architecturally well mannered store building of the early 20th century, a now increasingly rare period represented in the building stock of Cairns.
History	
Historical Context	The history of this building is unknown; however, it appears to have been built in c.1910s. In 1946, DE Good, wholesale fruit, vegetable and produce merchants and licensed growers' agents occupied the building.
Description	
Physical Description	A single-storey red brick building with a stepped parapet concealing the roof and a timber-framed skillion verandah. The rear of the building was concealed, but the side elevations are also constructed of red brick. The parapet features a moulded cornice and central rendered panel for signage. The symmetrical façade comprises a central door flanked by windows with simple rendered dressings and splayed sills; however the right hand window is currently concealed by a mural. The verandah has square timber posts on concrete bases with a steel I-beam above and earlier timber sides. Internally, original skylights with timber lining boards to the sides are visible.
Images	

Table 3.6.7.aa – Statement of cultural significance – JJ Opals

Site Details	
Site Name	JJ Opals
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	32-34 Abbott Street, Cairns City


Lot/Plan	Lot 1 on RP715691
Coordinates	Easting 369851.4 Northing: 8128677.5
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The place is of local significance as a brick shop of the early 20th century. Such small scale shops have only survived because of their masonry construction resisting fires and cyclones. Only a small number of these early buildings survive in the city area and are of importance for their streetscape contribution and the scale of building which portrays conditions of building in the early 20th century.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The building appears to have been built in c.1910.</p> <p>EM Boden & Co., real estate, forwarding and general agents, occupied the building around the 1930s and placed an advertisement in a tourist guide book in 1933. The building was photographed in 1953 and the photograph shows the original verandah and shopfronts. At the time, the accountants W. Smith & Co. occupied the northern shop and a sign for 'City Mutual' projected above the southern shop. In later years, the building housed a popular tourist attraction known as the 'House of 10,000 Shells'.</p> <p>The building currently accommodates a jewellery shop.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	A single-storey concrete shop building with a decorative parapet featuring a raised central pediment and numerous mouldings. Below this parapet, the façade has been altered and is now almost entirely glazed. A recent box awning projects above the shopfront. The concrete frame is evident along the side elevations and is in-filled with rough cast render to some panels, while other panels have been covered over with sheets of corrugated iron, possibly covering windows. The roof is concealed by parapets.
Images	

Table 3.6.7.ab – Statement of cultural significance – Keebles Building

Site Details	
Site Name	Keebles Building
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	75-77 Abbott Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 1 on RP701522
Coordinates	Easting 369807.2 Northing: 8128589.2
Heritage Boundary	The building and its title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	


Criterion E	The building (although altered on the upper level) is a two storey and somewhat bijoux commercial palazzo with stripped classical detailing. It was one of a small number of such buildings built in the Interwar period but most have now been demolished. The place is of significance at the local level as an interwar expression of commerce, a building type which is now disappearing from the Cairns streetscape.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The building was constructed in 1926 by builders Lanham, Deacon & Watkins and to the design of Richard Hill architect. Hill advertised tenders in the Cairns Post closing on 22nd August 1925 for a concrete building for Mr W Keeble. A drawing of the building was published in the Jubilee Issue of the Cairns Post in November 1926.</p> <p>The Keeble family were pioneer farmers of the Freshwater district from the 1880s. Mr A. Keeble established a dairy in West Cairns in 1893 and was a member of the Barron Shire Council in 1907. Tommy McDonald, who was a Cairns jeweller and a pioneer aviator in the 1930s, had premises in the building.</p> <p>Hill completed another building in the same style (the Munro Building) which has since been demolished and this was a more accomplished expression of the Commercial Palazzo at three stories high.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	A two storey building of concrete with the appearance of an upper Piano Nobile (a grand floor) and a lower shop floor (for one large shop) with entrance to the upper level on the left of the elevation. The details are all of stripped classical form with pilasters and at the cornice a series of patera disks. The bracketed hood over the ground floor entry is of a classical arrangement. The shop front at ground is not original. The overall composition is of a small palazzo building with stripped classical features.
Images	

Table 3.6.7.ac – Statement of cultural significance – Lennon’s Residence

Site Details	
Site Name	Lennon’s Resience
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	163-165 Lake Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 0 on SP134291
Coordinates	Easting 369219.5 Northing 8129078.0
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and title land.
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The pair of houses are of local heritage significance for demonstrating the types of homes built for successful Cairns residents in the early twentieth century.


<p>Criterion B</p>	<p>The houses are of local significance as the residences of William Lennon and Michael Boland, both successful local merchants. Lennon was very active in Queensland State politics, ultimately becoming Lieutenant Governor of Queensland; while Boland established one of the largest retail enterprises in North Queensland.</p>
<p>History</p>	
<p>Historical Context</p>	<p>The houses appear in good condition, but the original designs are obscured by infilling and the recent entrances. No. 163 is more architecturally interesting.</p> <p>A pair of timber-framed, high-set houses with hipped corrugated iron roofs. Both houses have recently-constructed timber lych gates and covered stairs which lead up to a central entrance. The undercrofts of the houses have been infilled with timber-framed glazed doors and windows and masonry in recent years. At first floor level, recent timber louvres enclose most of the front of the houses. Some of the original timber-framed casement windows and timber chamfer boards have been retained on the side elevations, along with some later c.1950s timber-framed hopper windows. There is a higher roof over the central section of no. 163 and on the side elevation this is enhanced by tall casement windows with highlights and a timber awning. The highlights feature dimpled glass. No. 165 possibly had an exposed timber frame to the side elevation, but this is now clad with A/C sheet.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>163 Lake St was built for the Lennon family, while the adjacent 165 Lake St was built for the family of Michael Boland. Both men were prominent merchants. In the 1896 edition of Pugh's Almanac, both Lennon and M. Boland were separately listed under the headings of 'drapers', 'grocers', 'produce merchants' and 'storekeeper and merchants' in Cairns. These listings were repeated in subsequent editions, but by 1902, Lennon had changed to William Lennon & Co.</p> <p>In October 1911, the architect Mr EG Waters, architect, invited tenders 'for painting the residence of Mr W Lennon in Lake St.' In January 1913, Mr Waters again invited tenders 'for painting the residence of M Boland Esq. in Lake St.' In 1912, Edward Gregory Waters, also designed the Boland Centre in Cairns for Michael Boland. It is therefore assumed that Waters designed both Lake Street houses.</p> <p>Between 1901 and 1910, before building his own residence, William Lennon (1864-1946) was the tenant of the house on the corner of Abbott and Florence Street in Cairns, which was later relocated and is now known as Cominos House. In addition to his merchant's business, Lennon had a successful career in Queensland state politics. He was the Member for Herbert (ALP) between 1907 and 1920. During this period, he held a number of roles including Secretary for Agriculture and Stock and Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. Between 1920 and 1922 he was President of the Legislative Council and for three terms between 1920 and 1929 he was Lieutenant Governor of Queensland. William's son James Lennon (1893-1945) was also a well known Cairns merchant.</p> <p>Michael Boland (1863- 1923) was an Irish immigrant who migrated to Australia, arriving in Cairns in 1882. In 1890 he established a modest grocery shop in a leased timber building in Abbott Street. He gradually built up an extensive business empire, which included investments in mining, and his firm became one of the biggest importers and retailers in Far North Queensland. Boland was elected to the Cairns Municipal Council in 1896 and was instrumental in establishing and developing the Cairns Harbour Board. For many years his store, known as the Bolands Centre, was the tallest structure in the city. After his death, control of the department store passed to his three sons: Thomas, William and James.</p>
<p>Images</p>	

Table 3.6.7.ad – Statement of cultural significance – Munro Martin Park

Site Details	
Site Name	Munro Martin Park
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	147D Grafton Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 1 on C198264
Coordinates	Easting 369079.5 Northing: 8128981.5
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	<p>Munro Martin Park is of historical significance in the development of the City of Cairns.</p> <p>Initially set aside as Cairns' first recreation reserve in 1882, the land was progressively cleared, flattened and fenced by the Cairns Divisional Board and this allowed sporting groups to carry out the construction of various sporting facilities albeit somewhat minimal in scale including a cricket pitch, tennis courts and a running and subsequently cycling track. The land was subsequently expanded across Florence Street to incorporate an extended area to the running and cycling track.</p> <p>During the 1920s the active recreation purpose of the Park was to be transferred to Parramatta Park to the west of the town and as a result the Park went into something of a decline although it continued to host activities such as cycling. During World War Two various military facilities were erected in the park including accommodation huts, a radio mast and an air raid precautions shelter. After the War much of this infrastructure was sold off, the alignment of Florence Street reinstated and the land progressively returned to passive recreation. In the 1950s the estate of Margie Hart Martin was used to beautify and formalise the grounds and the name changed to Munro Martin Park after her two aunts who assisted many charitable institutions in Cairns. A memorial erected to the Munro Martin cousins in the centre of the park was designed by the architects Barnes and Oribin. In 1963 the Lands Administration in Brisbane formally accepted the name change to the park and the previously annexed land at the southern end was permanently transferred to the Cairns Council to construct a civic centre.</p> <p>The air-raid precautions shelter on the corner of Florence and Grafton Streets is of historical importance at the state level and is a rare surviving (civilian use) World War Two structure in North Queensland.</p>
Criterion G	<p>Munro Martin Park is of social significance to the people of Cairns and the region surrounding it.</p> <p>After the flattening of the grounds for sports and recreation purposes, a broad spectrum of users emerged including cricket, tennis, cycling, hockey, soccer, rugby and athletic clubs. A circus used the grounds in 1891, sports were organised as diarised events (sometimes to raise funds) and concerts held. Memorial services, band competitions and charitable events such as the Commercial Travellers Association "Hospital Carnival" were staged.</p> <p>The grounds were to be available to the populace for non-organised events on Sunday afternoon with organised events allowed on Saturdays.</p> <p>Despite the erection of military huts during the Second World War, parts of the grounds continued to be used for tennis and cricket. This sports use declined by the 1950s and eventually the ground became a passive recreation area which is its use today.</p> <p>Munro Martin Park was for some 70 years the town's primary centre of sporting, social and entertainment activities.</p>
History	
Historical Context	The settlement of Cairns is officially considered to have occurred in November 1876 when a township reserve had been established through the efforts of Lands Surveyor Mr Sharkey who had commenced the town survey in early October.

The reserve extended from the Inlet on the south to Grove St in the north and bounded by Lily Creek on the west. In early October 1876 The Queenslander newspaper reported the population of the area to be in the vicinity of 500 persons.

Land Sections in the original township reserve were distinguished in Tom Behan's layout plan by the use of Roman numerals and in the subsequent township additions to the north and west by the use of Arabic numerals. This land in Section XVII was never sold at the first land sales and subsequently was marked as land to be with-held from future sale.

In 1882 this land became a "Reserve for Public Recreation", set aside under the control of the Cairns Divisional Board. This block was then in what was a back area of the fledgling town although in reality the park was at the heart of the 40 blocks of land (each a Section of 5 acres) constituting the township reserve.

This public reserve was all of Section XVII bounded by Grafton (then known as Sachs), Florence, Sheridan and Minnie Streets (GG1882.2.1187). The reserve was named Norman Park in mid-1890 after Sir Henry Wylie Norman, Governor of the Colony of Queensland who had visited Cairns in April 1890.

This land (like much of Cairns) was vegetated sand dunes which required clearing, flattening and filling to produce a flat sports and recreation ground to serve primarily sports activities. In the area surrounding the reserve, single dwellings and boarding houses were being erected. At the end of 1887 tenders were called by the Council for clearing and flattening and by late 1888 tenders were called for fencing to enclose the reserve which contained a pitch erected by the Cairns Cricket Club. By June 1889 permission was sought to construct a running track and shortly after permission was being sought to erect tennis courts.

Around 1892 a number of trees were planted for shade purposes but some of these were later removed (in 1920) because their sap was found to be a strong skin irritant. The remaining trees (mangoes) grew rather slowly and due to vandalism were of little use for shade. By 1909 there were letters in the Cairns Post proclaiming some despondency at how slowly the trees were evolving.

In 1889 the reserve was enlarged by the closing of Florence St and the addition of approximately half of Section XII to the south. This land had long been held from sale as a 'reserve' but with no specified purpose. This provided for an elongated tract of land which became more fully developed and used as a circuit track for running and cycling. Florence Street was also realigned to skirt around the southern end when the original Florence St was closed off.

In 1900 the new "reserve for recreation" was gazetted to its increased size of 8 acres and trustees were appointed to manage the land. In 1912 a set of Park Ordinances were approved and this allowed the organising of paid events including the first such (ticketed) sports day where the proceeds were to go to the Ambulance Brigade.

It appears from a number of newspaper reports and letters to the editor of the Cairns Post that Norman Park was very much in decline during the 1920s with the grounds being overgrown, trees having fallen (but not removed) and fencing in decay. There were suggestions that the Council owned horses could be grazed there to reduce the grass. In the mid-1920s there was also a suggestion that some of the land might be suitable for workers housing under the Worker's Housing Act of 1919-22 but the Land Ranger Mr M Down in a letter to the Land Commissioner cautioned against this..."R279 is the chief resort used for recreation and sport by the Citizens of Cairns"...and.. " I would consider it a grave injustice for it to be resumed for the purpose of the Workers Housing Act..". He noted the improvements to be £1500 for a picket fence, 2 cricket pitches, cycling track, bandstand, a G.I. shed, and '50 approximate' ornamental trees. He also noted that the council had spent £680 on the filling of this swampy ground.

The Land Ranger also noted that the Reserve would be used for recreation only when Reserve R365 was ready for use. Reserve R365 was a reserve for sports being prepared nearby and this was later to become the Showgrounds. R365 only slowly progressed toward completion and sports groups who transferred there found themselves back at the Norman Park grounds during the war when the military took over the showgrounds for their own encampment and recreation purposes.

A Council meeting of April 1927 considered planting more shade trees in Norman Park from their Edge Hill nursery. This must have proceeded as it was noted by the Land Ranger and a satirical cartoon appeared in a 1930 edition of the Cairns Post showing the trees as only about a meter high and near to pointless for shade purposes. They may have been removed shortly after as an aerial view of the park of 1933 shows only the mature Mango Trees mainly along the east and west boundaries of the upper park.

In late 1941 when the Japanese Imperial Forces came closer to Australia, civil defence was put in the hands of State Governments which were required to pass legislation and put in train the setting up of civil defence organisations, the construction of public shelters for the public and the training of civil defence workers. Queensland provided the required Orders in Council on 23rd December 1941 and civil defence work commenced immediately. Cairns and Far North Queensland were at the frontline of Australia's defence system so it is not surprising that civil works were being undertaken along with a large regional military presence.

The above ground shelter at Munro Martin Park is an Air Raid Precautions (ARP) centre which acted as a central listening and control post during air raids. Civil defence spotters (primarily the Volunteer Defence Corps) and air raid wardens reported their observations to this central point which would co-ordinate the response to any likely raids. A work order issued by the Cairns Council to the Councils Supervisor of works of 3 March 1942, required an immediate start to the construction of the shelter. In more recent years the Scouts Association took out a lease over the shelter to use it as The Scout Shop. The fibreglass hut was erected on its top as part of this conversion. The shop closed around the mid-2000s although they hold a special lease until 2023.

ARP centres were built through-out Queensland and were usually built with some other use in mind when the war ended. In small towns they were often associated with the Police Station where they were intended for conversion to a garage or storage use after the war. In larger centres such as Brisbane there were numerous ARP centres with the city central one below the (now demolished) Roma Street Police Station. Some centres which had large defence infrastructure (such as Maribyrnong in Melbourne) built substantial ARP centres for the training of Air Raid Wardens. This ARP shelter is possibly the largest surviving civilian shelter in Far North Queensland and due to its rarity and historical associations is included on the Queensland Heritage Register.

In 1944 land in the Cairns area was assessed for the purpose of an airfield locator beacon (a "Radio Range") to guide aircraft toward the Cairns landing strip. Norman Park was deemed by the Civil Aviation Department as the most suitable location for a transmitter aerial. Eventually a site was agreed at the lower end of the park (in the area of Section XII) and a timber tower, transmitter hut and a surrounding wire fence was erected with a £12 annual lease to the Commonwealth for 20 years. In something of an official spat, the Queensland Government insisted that the appropriate protocol was for the Prime Minister to write to the Queensland Premier to seek a lease of the land before the agreed site was handed over.

Following the end of the war (1945) a land survey map was drawn up to show the reinstatement of Florence Street and once it was gazetted in 1946, Florence St was reopened to traffic on its original alignment and the lower portion of the park (part of land Section XII) parted with the recreation ground proper.

The park had also become something of a patch of bare earth as it had been occupied during the war by more than 40 military buildings around its periphery. This was the accommodation base for a number of small military units and C Company 15th Garrison Battalion which protected infrastructure.

This arrangement of buildings left a cricket pitch in the centre and tennis courts at the northern end for active sports use.

Once the war time buildings were sold off, the active use of the site declined and in the 1950s a lease was granted to the Cairns Table Tennis club for a pocket of land and their recreation hut (a former military building) in Section XII facing onto Sheridan St. By then the locator beacon and hut were still in existence but eventually this form of transmitter was relocated to the north end of the airport.

In 1967 there was a move to formalise the passive use of the reserve as well as to (officially) rename it Munro Martin Memorial Park. The Land Ranger for Cairns had written to the Commissioner of Lands in Brisbane noting that some "thousands of pounds had been donated to Council to commence the project.." and that "...approval be given to change the name to Munro Martin Park".

	<p>Land in the lower Section XII was, at about the same time, to be subject to a Deed of Grant to the Cairns Council to allow permanent occupancy and the construction of a Civic Centre - primarily an auditorium, something that Cairns had never really had. This proposal had been in train since at least 1963 with some simplistic block sketch drawings of a Civic Centre being submitted to the Land Commissioner in order to have the land released for use by the Council. A civic centre was eventually erected in 1974.</p> <p>By Gazettal notice of 1967.2.1031, Norman Park was renamed and the land registered as a recreation reserve R1295 with an area of 4 acre 3 rood 31 perch under the control of the Cairns City Council.</p> <p>Munro and Martin are the surnames of two long-time residents of Cairns, the Misses Janet Taylor Munro (d. 1945) and Margaret Martin (d. 1948) who had come from Victoria and had for a long time been generous sources of monetary gifts to various associations, public bodies and the people of Cairns. Margie Hart Martin (d. 1953), niece of Margaret Martin left her estate to beautify the northern portion of the park and to erect lighting which was carried out at a later time. In 1956 the Mayor (Alderman Fulton) performed a ceremony in the park which dedicated the central Obelisk monument to the Munro Martin women. The 10m high Obelisk was designed by architects S. Barnes and E. Oribin, cost £2200 and was erected by local contractor Mr A. la Cava.</p> <p>The land in Section XVII was formalised by the planting of more trees (palms) to augment the existing trees, a "Union Jack" concrete pathway system was constructed in the upper (north) end of the park and there was an unrealised proposal for a performance sound shell and tiered earth seating in the lower middle area toward Florence St. The park thereupon became locally referred to as Munro Martin Park although it was a decade before it was officially recognised by the Lands Department.</p> <p>This arrangement of trees, pathways and the land of the undeveloped sound shell is the one which can be seen today. Two excisions were made in the upper north east corner; one for an electricity substation which is a small reserve made in favour of the Far North Queensland Electricity Board (FNQEB) and the other a section of land informally used by the Council as a plant nursery depot.</p> <p>Munro Martin Park is no longer the focus of outdoor recreational activities in Cairns although there has been a continuation of public activities and parades to and from the park (such as May Day) and Fun in the Shade Indigenous Dance festival. Sports which were once the main activity in the Park, are now catered for at purpose made ovals on the south side of town. Much of the passive recreational function has now shifted to new parkland on reclaimed land along the Cairns Esplanade. This new linear park has multi-purpose recreational spaces and a large open swimming pool which draws hundreds of tourists daily. This parkland was rearranged and upgraded with the swimming area in 2003.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>A rectangular park bordered by Florence, Sheridan, Grafton & Minnie Streets Cairns and containing a concrete air raid precautions shelter at corner of Grafton and Florence Streets. The ARP shelter is on the Queensland Heritage Register.</p> <p>Munro Martin Park is a flat grassed piece of land of approximately 2 hectare bounded by Florence, Grafton, Minnie and Sheridan Streets. The park has approximately 20 large mature trees (many are Mango Trees) spread around the periphery of the site as well as Palm Trees within the northern area. The mangoes were probably planted in the late 19th century as original shade trees.</p> <p>In the upper portion of the site are two areas excised from Park use being the council's plant nursery and the electricity substation which is adjacent to a toilet block on the corner of the reserve. None of these items are of heritage significance.</p> <p>In the middle of the park's upper half is something of a Union Jack layout of concrete paths (albeit incomplete). These merge at a central 10m high marble obelisk dedicated to the Munro Martin cousins and lead toward the lower half of the park where there are the beginnings of an unrealised proposal for a soundshell and tiered landscaping.</p>

	In the south east corner at Florence and Grafton Streets is the former ARP concrete octagonal shelter later made more visible by the inclusion of the fibreglass scout hat on its top and its conversion to a Scout Shop.
Images	<p>The images consist of four photographs. The top-left photo shows a wide view of a grassy field with trees in the background under a blue sky with clouds. The top-right photo shows a similar view from a slightly different angle, with more trees in the foreground. The bottom-left photo shows a large tree in the foreground with a building visible in the background. The bottom-right photo is a close-up of the Scout Shop building, which is a small, octagonal, light-colored structure with a fibreglass scout hat on its roof. The words 'SCOUT SHOP' are visible on the building's facade.</p>

Table 3.6.7.ae – Statement of cultural significance – Night Owl

Site Details	
Site Name	Night Owl
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	29A-29B Shields Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 1 on RP721277
Coordinates	Easting 369578.8 Northing: 8128577.8
Heritage Boundary	All of the building
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The building was constructed in c.1920s, most likely as commercial premises, and is of local historical significance for its contribution to the historic streetscape of Shields Street.
History	
Historical Context	<p>29 Shields Street is listed as the address for Murray Mirob between at least 1929 and 1946.</p> <p>In March 1933 a notice in the Cairns Post by Hill & Taylor architects extended the deadline for the receipt of tenders for a two storey shop on Shields St for Mr J. Mirob. A notice had previously been taken out by Mirob identifying the building as being in concrete and the upper level could be arranged to suit an on site tenant and the upper level room arrangement could be discussed with the architects Hill & Taylor.</p> <p>The building's parapet and verandah are visible in the background of photographs taken of Hides Hotel in the 1960s. At this time the verandah had a hipped roof and solid balustrade at first floor level, probably clad with horizontal weatherboards.</p>
Description	

<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>A two storey reinforced concrete building with a gabled and parapeted frontage and a two storey verandah supported on timber posts and with some upper level timber detailing.</p> <p>The building has appeared in photographs with an all timber two storey verandah and the present one is likely to be a modification of that structure as there are features of the structure appear to be original (e.g. the underside cladding appears to be original). The lower level shopfront has been altered but the remainder of the body of the building (with steel framed wired windows on the side boundaries) appears to be as built.</p>
<p>Images</p>	

Table 3.6.7.af– Statement of cultural significance – Ochre Restaurant (part HS Williams Estate Building)

Site Details	
Site Name	Ochre Restaurant (part HS Williams Estate Building)
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	43 Shields Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 2 on RP714657
Coordinates	Easting 369452.2 Northing: 8128466.4
Heritage Boundary	Whole of building, title land and verandah
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The Ochre Restaurant occupies part of a larger building which is of local significance as an early shop group which was subsequently occupied by the H.S. Williams Estate which for a long period ran a motor car showroom and service division from the building. This company came to be well known in the region for the sales and services it provided in the motor industry.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The building is shown under construction in a c.1924 photograph. The corner shop and two bays to Shields Street had been completed at the time the photograph was taken and signage along the Sheridan Street parapet reads 'WILLIAMS & GIFFIN MODERN BUTCHERS'.</p> <p>The Estate of H.S. Williams ran a number of businesses, including butchers and motor dealerships. The earliest known reference to the motor dealership of Estate H.S. Williams being in Shields Street was an advertisement for 'Gray' cars being sold by the dealership at this address in 1924.</p> <p>A photograph from the c.1930s shows the building with a painted sign for 'ESTATE H.S. WILLIAMS' across the parapets, along with the cars they sold - Dodge-De Soto, Standard, Willys Overland - and the repairs they undertook to vehicles. It also shows two petrol pumps in front of the building and signs advertising 'Shell' petrol. H.S. Williams were not listed in Pugh's Almanac under Motor Car Proprietors in 1921, but H.S. Williams (Estate) were listed as 'Motor Agents Garages' in Cairns by the time it was published in 1926. It was one of Cairns' largest motor dealers and was managed by Sir Sydney Williams after World War Two.</p> <p>The company had its origins with Henry Sydney Williams who arrived in Australia in the 1860s and worked in a number of occupations before taking up land at Scrubby Creek on the Tablelands. After losing his dairy cattle to tick in 1895, Williams established a store and butchery at Scrubby Creek and the Carriers Arms Hotel at Carrington. He then acquired land at Allumbah (renamed Yungaburra) and established a store. He was killed in an accident in 1905, but his sons, under the name of 'Estate H.S. Williams', continued the family business. Sir Sydney Williams OBE (1920-2003) was one of the founders of the Far North Queensland Amateur Turf Club, also known as the Cairns Amateurs, and was very active in the Cairns Business Community.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>The single storey building was built as one large building divided into 10 bays along Shields Street, a splayed corner and 2 bays along Sheridan Street. This part of the building comprises the 2 western bays on Shields Street, the 2 bays to Sheridan Street and a later extension to the south (rear).</p> <p>A 1924 photograph shows the building as an interesting circa 1920s building with a distinct parapet and a unifying verandah. Some of the verandah is now lost and windows have been put through the upper parapet.</p>



Table 3.6.7.ag– Statement of cultural significance – Qantas Travel (former Collins Building)

Site Details	
Site Name	Qantas Travel (former Collins Building)
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	26-28 Shields Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 1 on RP701162
Coordinates	Easting 369627.7 Northing: 8128695.0
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The building has historic significance at the local level as premises built for a chemist in 1924 which contribute to the historic streetscape of Shields Street.
Criterion H	The building is significant for its association with WA Collins, an important civic leader and Cairns' longest serving mayor.
History	
Historical Context	<p>In March 1923, the architect C.D. Lynch invited tenders for the construction of business premises for WA Collins in Shields Street. WA Collins was a chemist and long-serving mayor of Cairns. The building was constructed in 1924. A name plate in the splayed parapet of the building appears to read 'COLLINS BUILDING'. Collins began operating in a building on Lake Street in 1911. In 1926, the Collins Building was the first Cairns business to install an electric flashing light, installed by FA Blucher and comprising 85 watt lamps.</p> <p>William Aloysius Collins was born in Herberton in 1886 and was the mayor of Cairns between 1927 and 1949, the longest serving mayor to date. He was Chairman of the Barron Falls Hydro Electric Board and the patron or executive of many community groups. During the Second World War the Australian Army had offices on the first floor of the Collins Building. Collins died in 1959.</p> <p>The architect Charles Lynch was born in Rockhampton in c.1871. He was in partnership with Walter Hunt between 1911 and 1921 and they undertook work in Cairns, Townsville, Atherton, Charters Towers and Rockhampton. Lynch was working on his own and based in Cairns when this building was designed.</p> <p>A photograph dated c.1955 shows the building in a similar form to how it is today, including the awnings over the first floor windows. However, these must have been reconstructed as a photograph dated c.1984, taken when the building was occupied by TAA (Trans Australia Airlines) shows the upper façade concealed by cladding and no awnings. The cladding was removed in 1985.</p>


Description	
Physical Description	<p>A double-storied rendered building, with a timber-framed verandah at ground floor level and a steeply pitched timberframed awning over the first floor windows. The building has two principle elevations addressing Shields and Lake street and a splayed corner. A parapet with recessed rectangular panels, located above a string course with brackets, conceals the roof. A name plate of raised rendered letters is located within the splayed corner panel of the parapet.</p> <p>Some of the letters have been removed, but it reads ' _ _ _ LI _ S BUILDING' - the first word was most probably 'COLLINS'. At ground floor level, the two facades are entirely infilled with aluminium-framed windows and glazed doors.</p> <p>At first floor level, the building facades have been divided into bays - four bays to Lake Street, two to Shields Street and one at the splayed corner. These bays are defined by round-arched recesses, which each frame a window. These windows are further emphasised by rendered dressings comprising sills and architraves. The first floor windows are not original, but imitate multi-paned, double-hung, timber-framed windows.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.7.ah– Statement of cultural significance – Shops and Offices

Site Details	
Site Name	Shops and Offices
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	45-47 Spence Street, Cairns
Lot/Plan	Lot 2 on RP736455
Coordinates	Easting 0.0 Northing: 0.0
Heritage Boundary	All of the two storey building and the land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The two storey shops and offices are of local significance as an architect designed concrete building decorated to appear as if a traditional render building for the Cairns draper and entrepreneur Mr. J. Mirob. Mirob owned other architect buildings in the area and this prominent structure makes an aesthetic contribution to the street and to the greater collection of concrete buildings in the city designed after the introduction of the Cairns building by-laws of 1926.
History	
Historical Context	<p>A notice was taken out in the Cairns Post in February 1934 by Cairns architect Richard Hill for the erection of a two storey building for shops and offices or possibly upstairs flats for Mr. J. Mirob. Tenders were to close on 12 March 1934.</p> <p>On October 13th 1934, the Arcadia Private Hotel officially opened and an article appeared in the newspaper identifying the building as owned by Mirob with the contractor being Mr.</p>


	<p>M. Rooney. A separate newspaper article in the Cairns Post noted the building as being one of a number of new edifices which were leading the modernisation of Cairns' streets.</p> <p>By November 1934, Microbe was advertising for tenants of the shop portion at 4 pounds per week and tenants for his upstairs boarding house of 20 rooms known as the Arcadia Private Hotel.</p> <p>This Private Hotel was said to have rooms with verandah's front and back but such an arrangement appears to have since been modified and this may have been the portion of the building along Grafton Street as there is no evidence of verandah's on the most detailed portion of the facade at the street intersection.</p> <p>It would appear that some years later the Arcadia Private Hotel had shifted diagonally across the intersection to the former Federal Hotel site as a photograph of the 1950s shows a sign on the verandah of that building indicating that the upper level was occupied by "Arcadia Residential".</p> <p>A photograph of the 1930s in which the building can be seen, shows it as a large two structure block of a structure, larger than its surrounding single storey buildings and with a large block structure at the rear which is probably the Arcadia Private Hotel portion of the building.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>A two storey concrete building with corrugated iron roofing arranged in two long sections parallel to Grafton Street. Parapets at the frontages hide part of the roof arrangement. The building is rendered and painted and has a long side parallel to Grafton Street although much of this length appears to be a later extension (possibly during the 1940s-50s). The historical account in newspapers mentions a number of rooms with verandah's when the building opened as a private hotel and this secondary section of the building may have since been modified from that earlier arrangement.</p> <p>The building's interesting architectural features are really related to the detailing at the corner of Grafton and Spence Streets which includes render work pilasters in a Roman Doric style and small heraldic shields on the upper façade. The original section of the building includes decorative architraves in render around the upper level windows (5 along each façade). The upper level has a wide cornice and parapet above. The corner portion appears to be missing a decorative element from on top of the parapet.</p> <p>Other features just above the awning are a deeply moulded stringcourse and plinth blocks under the paired pilasters. There is a wrap around cantilevered awning along Spence Street and Grafton Street which appears to be original.</p> <p>Further along Grafton Street the verandah changes to a post supported skillion roof the whole of which appears to be a recent construction although it may replace an earlier similar structure.</p> <p>One the ground level a number of openings have been made along the Spence Street façade which are out of character with the building in scale and detail.</p>
<p>Images</p>	

Table 3.6.7.ai– Statement of cultural significance – Sovereign House (Shields Street Cellars)

Site Details	
Site Name	Sovereign House (Shields Street Cellars)
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	107 Grafton Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 40 on RP748723
Coordinates	Easting 0.0 Northing: 0.0
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The place has local historical significance as a long-term hotel site and for its role in the commercial development of Cairns. A hotel named the 'Crown Hotel' has stood on this site since the 1890s. The current building was constructed in 1929.
Criterion D	The building is a relatively intact example of a substantial Queensland hotel built in the 1920s.
History	
Historical Context	<p>A c.1925 photograph of Shields Street clearly shows the façade and roof lantern of the building and it appears as though the building may have been under construction at this time. A c.1930s photograph shows a painted sign across the building reading 'Morrow's' in a cursive font. Below this is another painted sign reading 'SOVEREIGN HOUSE'. From at least 1932, Morrow's marketed a brand of biscuits and confectionery known as 'Sovereign'. A central roundel which still exists on the façade of the building includes a relief impression of St George and the dragon and the date '1875'. This design is the same as that imprinted on sovereign coins. This indicates that the building was most likely purpose built as a shop and warehouse for Morrows Ltd.</p> <p>Morrows Ltd were biscuit manufacturers established by Thomas Morrow (1841-1920) in 1900. Morrow's biscuit factory was in Brisbane (it later became an Arnott's biscuit factory). In 1956, Morrow's merged with Arnott's and a number of other biscuit companies including Metteram and Menz, Mills & Ware and Brockhoff to form the Australian Biscuit Company. In 1970, this company went public on the Australian Stock Exchange as Arnott's Ltd.</p> <p>In June 1923, Richard Hill architect, tendered the construction in conjunction with T.B.M. Wightman architect of Brisbane. Plans held by the Cairns Historical Society are said to be dated 1926 and it may be that construction was delayed until a better price was negotiated.</p> <p>The building is currently used as a retail liquor store.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	The single-storey masonry building features a gabled parapet and a corrugated iron roof with a central roof lantern. A timber-framed skillion verandah, clad with corrugated iron and featuring paired square posts, extends in front of the building. Above the central timber double door is a rectangular panel featuring a sovereign roundel (refer to History for explanation). Flanking this door are powder-coated fixed windows.



Table 3.6.7.aj– Statement of cultural significance – St John’s Anglican Church

Site Details	
Site Name	St John’s Anglican Church
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	177 Lake Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 27 on C1983
Coordinates	Easting 369111.0 Northing: 8129209.2
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The place has historic significance for its associations with Cairns’ first Anglican church. The first St John’s Church of England was built in 1884 on the site of the current Cairns City Library in Abbott Street. The timber church building was destroyed by a cyclone in 1920. The current St John’s Church was built to replace it between 1926 and 1927.
Criterion E	The place has local aesthetic significance as a building designed in the Romanesque style by the notable Cairns architect Richard Hill.
Criterion G	The place has local significance as place of worship since 1927.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The Anglican Diocese of North Queensland was formed in 1878. From 1880, the Reverend AC Mosley, who had based himself at Port Douglas, would regularly visit Cairns and hold services in the Old Bond. Cairns’ first resident Anglican priest was the Reverend GRF Nobbs, who arrived in 1884 and held services in the Court House. The first St John’s Church of England was built in 1884 on the site of the current Cairns City Library in Abbott Street. The timber church building was destroyed by a cyclone in 1920.</p> <p>A new site was chosen for a more substantial church at the corner of Minnie and Lakes Streets. While funds were being raised for a new church, a Sydney firm of architects (Spain and Cosh) prepared a design, but these were abandoned in favour of a design prepared by the local architect Richard Hill. In September 1924 the Spain and Cosh design was tendered through Hill’s office. The design was revisited and the new scheme subsequently re-tendered. Hill went into partnership with A.J.H Taylor while the church was being built by the local builder Mr McKenzie. The foundation stone was laid by the Bishop of North Queensland on 27 June 1926 and the completed building dedicated on 23 January 1927. The new church originally had a timber picket fence later replaced by a concrete low height fence.</p> <p>The architectural partnership of Hill and Taylor began practicing in Cairns in 1927. Richard Hill was born in Greymouth, New Zealand in c.1884 and began practicing as an architect in Cairns in 1919. Arthur John Henry Taylor (1902 - 1955) was born in Sydney and was initially employed by the Queensland WDB (Workers’ Dwellings Board) as a draftsman in 1918 before completing a Dip. Arch (Qld) in 1924. Richard Hill designed major extensions to the Cairns Post building in 1924, before the partnership was</p>

	<p>established. Buildings designed by the practice of Hill and Taylor include the Cairns City Council Chambers (1930), Johnstone Shire Council Chambers, Innisfail (1938), Proserpine Hospital (1939-40) and the Barron Valley Hotel, Atherton (1940). In 1931, Hill and Taylor took over the practice of Major Charles Veuden Rees in Townsville and continued to practice in both towns until approximately 1940.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>Located on a corner of Lake & Minnie Streets and set back to the alignments for each street.</p> <p>A compact Romanesque style church entered via the porch at the Minnie Street, Lake Street corner with a high nave running east - west and on the exterior a cloister style verandah running east west along the Minnie Street façade with round headed arcading on short columns. Windows high up on the nave are also round headed paired windows with vent louvre's rather than glazing. At the cloister verandah the doors are timber framed and fully glazed.</p> <p>At the east end of the nave in the gable apex is a round (quatrefoil) window above a series of long thin round headed windows allowing light into the tall nave space complete with a timbered ceiling above hammerhead support beams. The body of the building is concrete with engaged pilasters which pick up the roof beam supports on the church interior.</p> <p>The roof cladding is Marseilles terracotta tiles.</p> <p>On the interior the reredos (timber screen behind the altar) is dedicated to the dead of the two World Wars.</p> <p>On the north side of the body of the church but external to it, is vestry space and other rooms.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.7.ak– Statement of cultural significance – Sushi Zipang

Site Details	
Site Name	Sushi Zipang
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	39 Shields Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 2 on RP701307
Coordinates	Easting 369473.5 Northing: 8128484.0
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The Sushi Zipang restaurant occupies part of a larger building which is of local significance as an early shop group which was subsequently occupied by the H.S.

	<p>Williams Estate which for a long period ran a motor car showroom and service division from the building. This company came to be well known in the region for the sales and services it provided in the motor industry.</p>
<p>History</p>	
<p>Historical Context</p>	<p>The building is shown under construction in a c.1924 photograph. The corner shop and two bays to Shields Street had been completed at the time the photograph was taken and signage along the Sheridan Street parapet reads 'WILLIAMS & GIFFIN MODERN BUTCHERS'.</p> <p>The Estate of H.S. Williams ran a number of businesses, including butchers and motor dealerships. The earliest known reference to the motor dealership of Estate H.S. Williams being in Shields Street was an advertisement for 'Gray' cars being sold by the dealership at this address in 1924.</p> <p>A photograph from the c.1930s shows the building with a painted sign for 'ESTATE H.S. WILLIAMS' across the parapets, along with the cars they sold - Dodge-De Soto, Standard, Willys Overland - and the repairs they undertook to vehicles. It also shows two petrol pumps in front of the building and signs advertising 'Shell' petrol. H.S. Williams were not listed in Pugh's Almanac under Motor Car Proprietors in 1921, but H.S. Williams (Estate) were listed as 'Motor Agents Garages' in Cairns by the time it was published in 1926. It was one of Cairns' largest motor dealers and was managed by Sir Sydney Williams after World War Two.</p> <p>The company had its origins with Henry Sydney Williams who arrived in Australia in the 1860s and worked in a number of occupations before taking up land at Scrubby Creek on the Tablelands.</p> <p>After losing his dairy cattle to tick in 1895, Williams established a store and butchery at Scrubby Creek and the Carriers Arms Hotel at Carrington. He then acquired land at Allumbah (renamed Yungaburra) and established a store. He was killed in an accident in 1905, but his sons, under the name of 'Estate H.S. Williams', continued the family business. Sir Sydney Williams OBE (1920-2003) was one of the founders of the Far North Queensland Amateur Turf Club, also known as the Cairns Amateurs, and was very active in the Cairns Business Community.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>The single storey building was built as one large building divided into 10 bays along Shields Street, a splayed corner and 2 bays along Sheridan Street. This part of the building comprises the 3 eastern bays on Shields Street. The building is part of the Williams Estate strip of buildings.</p>
<p>Images</p>	

Table 3.6.7.ai – Statement of cultural significance – Taka Dive


Site Details	
Site Name	Taka Dive
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	131 Lake Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	BUP106438
Coordinates	Easting 369466.7 Northing: 8128806.0
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The building has local significance for its contribution to the historic townscape of Cairns.
Criterion E	The building has aesthetic significance at the local level as a building designed in the Mediterranean style by local Cairns architects Richard Hill and Taylor in c.1930. There are few buildings in this style in the Cairns Region and although not intact at ground level the upper level if of interest for its style detailing.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The building was designed by Richard Hill & Taylor for Jack Hunter's family some time between 1927 and 1935. The building appears as though it was most likely designed to include two shops at ground floor level addressing Lake Street with residential apartments above.</p> <p>In 1935, Jack Hunter ran an advertisement in the Cairns Post announcing that his shop 'Hunter's Casket Agency' on the corner of Lake and Aplin Street was now an authorised Golden Casket (lottery) agent. In more recent years the ground floor shop fronts have been removed and an unsympathetic shop front added. The verandah awning however appears substantially unchanged as does the appearance of the main façade of the upper level.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A double-storey concrete building with distinct elevations to Aplin and Lake Streets and a box awning wrapping around both these frontage. The eaves to the hipped, corrugated iron roof are supported by pairs of decorative timber brackets, while square piers with rendered mouldings and a cornice extend above the roof at the building's corners. At ground floor level, the two shopfronts have been substantially modified, but the original design appears intact at first floor level.</p> <p>The elevation to Aplin Street at first floor level comprises pairs of timber-framed, multi-paned casement windows with dimpled glass and decorative rendered sills. The Lake Street elevation features first floor balconies recessed behind pairs of round arches separated by a column and partially in-filled with a decorative metal balustrade. Multi-paned French doors provide access to these balconies.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.7.am– Statement of cultural significance – The Grand Hotel

Site Details	
Site Name	The Grand Hotel
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	34 McLeod Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 1 on RP720044
Coordinates	Easting 369352.0 Northing: 8128376.8
Heritage Boundary	The building and its title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion D	The building is a good example of a 1920s Queensland hotel which has not been substantially altered.
Criterion A	The building is important for demonstrating the growth of Cairns commercial activities, which developed between the railway station and the established businesses further to the east, following the completion of the railway line between Cairns and Brisbane in 1924.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The railway line between Cairns and Brisbane was completed in 1924 and provided the stimulus for the redevelopment of Shields Street between the railway station in McLeod Street and Grafton Street. The Grand Hotel, which was directly opposite the original Cairns Railway Station (demolished in 1996) was built in 1926 for Mrs Collins. The builders were Messrs. Wilson & Baillie. A tender notice in the Cairns Post identified the architect as Richard Hill, the tender closing date as 25 August 1925 and the material as reinforced concrete.</p> <p>In 1930, the architect T.W.M. Lordan invited tenders for the painting of the interior of the Grand Hotel for Mr J.T. Conroy.</p> <p>In February 1943, the Grand Hotel changed its name to Talbot House when it became a hostel for servicemen in Cairns, organised by Toc H in cooperation with the army authorities. The hostel acted as a transit and leave hostel for all Allied servicemen, including the Merchant Navy, who were on leave or passing through the city to and from battle stations. Toc H conducted similar ventures in Australian capital cities, but this was the first in Far North Queensland.</p> <p>The hostel provided accommodation and three meals a day for 75 servicemen.</p> <p>Toc H is an international movement instigated by the Queensland born Army Chaplain, the Reverend P.B. (Tubby) Clayton during the First World War. He opened a Soldiers Club in a building called Talbot House in the small Belgian town of Poperinghe just 11 kilometres west of Ypres. It was a sort of rest house where those returning from the front line could find some relief from the traumas of war and over 50,000 young men visited between 1915 and 1918. Clayton did not want it to be a traditional church club and instead set it up as an 'Everyman's House'.</p> <p>After the First World War, the Toc H Movement was established to perpetuate the Fellowship developed in Talbot House. Toc H members seek to ease the burdens of others through acts of service and the movement has been responsible for starting or collaborating in some of the most innovative forms of social service. Toc H was the Army signallers code word for Talbot House. At the start of the Second World War, many of Toc H's members were called to fight, but those who were left turned their attentions to helping the war effort by starting Service Clubs for men and women. The Grand Hotel's temporary renaming as 'Talbot House' during the Second World War commemorated the origins of the movement near Ypres, and is possibly unique within the movement.</p> <p>In 1968, the hotel was sold to the Carlton United Brewery. In 1986, a new undercover drive-in section was added to the hotel.</p>


Description	
Physical Description	<p>A two-storey concrete building with a double-storey verandah wrapping around the two principal elevations to Shields and McLeod Streets. The hipped roof is clad with corrugated iron, but this is largely concealed by a prominent parapet. The splayed corner of the building is emphasised by a round arched head to the parapet, flanked by piers and containing a central decorative motif of a stylised flower. This architectural treatment is repeated above the central bays of the verandah on both principal elevations. Elsewhere the parapet is simply squared off and contains the rendered letters 'GRAND HOTEL'.</p> <p>At the splayed corner and the two central bays, the timber-framed verandah with a skillion roof features paired posts, an arched valance and a decorative central panel to the balustrade at first floor level. Elsewhere, the verandah has a simple balustrade of vertical timber balusters and single verandah posts. Aluminium lacework has been recently added to the verandah at ground floor level.</p> <p>From the rear of the building it becomes evident that the building has a U-shaped plan and a similar double-storey, timber-framed verandah lines the service courtyard. At ground floor level, the principal facades have retained some multi-paned, timber-framed casement windows, which appear original. The windows to the side (east) elevation appear to have originally been timber-framed, double-hung windows. At first floor level, French doors with highlights open on to the verandahs.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.7.an– Statement of cultural significance – The Railway Hotel

Site Details	
Site Name	The Railway Hotel
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	36-38 McLeod Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 1 on RP709475
Coordinates	Easting 369301.4 Northing: 8128439.5
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	<p>The place has local historical significance as a long-term hotel site and for its role in the commercial development of Cairns. A hotel named the 'Railway Hotel' has stood on this site since 1886. The current building was constructed in 1937.</p> <p>The building contributes to the streetscape of Cairns by its size and form and like a number of other hotels in Cairns, takes up a prominent corner of the city grid.</p> <p>There is a great commonality between these central hotels being as they are all concrete, designed by just a small number of architects, and all of much the same scale and form.</p>

	<p>By their commonality they come to define the hotel architecture of North Queensland and the Cairns region in particular.</p>
<p>History</p>	
<p>Historical Context</p>	<p>In 1886, the following notice was placed in the Cairns Post:</p> <p>"I, William Brake, residing at the corner of Shields Street and McLeod Street, Cairns, storekeeper, hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the next Quarterly Meeting of the Licensing Authority for a Licensed Victualler's License for the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors in the house and appurtenances there to belonging, situated at the corner of Shields Street and McLeod Street, Cairns, to be called "The Railway Hotel," containing six bedrooms and three sittingrooms (exclusive of those required by myself and family), one bar, and four-stalled stable, which premises I rent from Thomas Richard Seppings Hook, commission agent, Cairns, and are occupied by me as his tenant, which premises are not licensed, nor has any provisional certificate been granted for them, and which I intend to keep as an Inn or Public House."</p> <p>The license was granted in July 1886 and by August the Railway Hotel was advertised as providing "First class accommodation for travellers, best wines and spirits, good stabling and secure paddocks."</p> <p>A c.1887 photograph of the Railway Hotel shows it as a two-storey timber building, with exposed studs and a double storey verandah wrapping around the two street frontages.</p> <p>In 1896, a Railway Hotel was identified in Cairns in Pugh's Almanac and the publican was G. Bardon. By 1904, the publican was M. Tyrell and in 1910 the publican was identified as L Blundell; however a photograph dated 1916 identified the building as 'Tyrell's Railway Hotel'. By 1917 M Brown was publican of the Railway Hotel and in 1921 and 1926, the publican was identified as Mrs Kate Brown. From the early 1920s to the mid 1930s, the hotel was known as Brown's Railway Hotel and Kate Brown ran a boarding house for workers on the Cairns / Mulgrave Tramway.</p> <p>The hotel was rebuilt on its original site in 1937. The existing foundation stone states the following:</p> <p>'This stone was laid on behalf of P.J. Doyle Pty Ltd by Mrs A Maesmore-Morris on 27 October 1937. Builders T.B. O'Meara and Sons. Architect: E.R. Orchard Esq.'</p> <p>Orchard was an established Sydney North Shore architect who is credited with designing the earliest Californian Bungalow-influenced houses in New South Wales between 1913 and 1915. He relocated to Mareeba during the Depression and was involved in the tobacco industry until 1933, when he established an architectural practice in Cairns.</p> <p>He registered with the Queensland Chapter of the Royal Society of Architects in 1936. Orchard's other projects in the Cairns region included St David's Anglican Church at Mossman, motor showrooms and a hotel in Atherton, the Tinaroo Dam lookout shelter, the Great Northern Hotel at Mareeba, the remodelling of the Courthouse Hotel, Cairns, the Railway Hotel, Cairns and the Australian Hotel in Mackay. Much of his north Queensland work was influenced by the work of Dutch-born modernist architect Willem Marinus Dudok, whose use of dramatic massing, asymmetry, and overhanging eaves achieved international recognition and influence in the 1920s and 1930s. Orchard returned to live in Sydney in 1963 and died within a week aged 72.</p> <p>Between 1939 and 1950, a number of indentures for the hotel were prepared and the common party in the documents was the Northern Australian Breweries.</p> <p>The hotel became well known for establishing the 'five o'clock pot', when every customer was served a full pint of beer for sixpence.</p> <p>Sometime after 2010 the hotels appearance was transformed by the removal of the unusual upper level gablets over the verandah and the replacement of the fibro sheeting to the verandahs.</p> <p>This made the building appear somewhat similar to the other hotels in the area and in doing so has removed some of its own identity.</p>
<p>Description</p>	


Physical Description	<p>A two-storey concrete building with a double-storey verandah wrapping around both street frontages. The timber-framed verandah has square timber posts with concrete bases and a simple balustrade at first floor level comprising square vertical balusters. The building has limited ornamentation, but this includes a simple rendered parapet with raised name panels reading 'RAILWAY HOTEL' on both frontages and a rendered dado moulding extending across both facades at ground floor level.</p> <p>On the McLeod Street elevation at ground floor level, the majority of original doors and windows have been retained and comprise timber-framed casements with highlights and pairs of glazed doors all featuring decorative diamond-shaped panes and dimpled glass. The window and door openings to the Shields Street elevation at ground floor level have been modified and enlarged and include a large recess at the eastern end for an ATM. At first floor level, the building has retained original French doors with highlights opening on to the verandah. Timber-framed casement windows with hoods have also been retained on the rear elevation.</p> <p>Sometime in the recent past (post January 2010) a lot of original features have been removed from the upper level of the building including tall gablets over the verandah roof, the material of the verandah roof and what appeared to be fibro infill's on the verandah as well as paired posts and verandah brackets.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.7.ao– Statement of cultural significance – Former Federal Hotel

Site Details	
Site Name	Former Federal Hotel
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	42-44 Spence Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 8 on SP109765
Coordinates	Easting 369631.6 Northing: 8128385.7
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	<p>The former Federal Hotel is of local significance as a hotel of the 1930s in the manner of a number of new hotels erected from the mid 1920s in concrete. The building contributes to the streetscape of Cairns by its size and form and like a number of other hotels in Cairns, takes up a prominent corner in the city grid.</p> <p>There is a great commonality between these central hotels being as they are all concrete, designed by just a small number of architects, and all of much the same scale and form. By their commonality they come to define the hotel architecture of North Queensland and the Cairns region in particular.</p>


History	
Historical Context	<p>It is believed that the current building is built on the site of an earlier timber Federal Hotel. The Federal Hotel was a double-storey building on the corner of Spence and Grafton Streets, which was referred to in Pugh's Almanac of 1904.</p> <p>This timber building was partially wrecked by a cyclone in 1927 and then destroyed by a fire on 4th November 1935.</p> <p>The current concrete building was designed by architects Hill and Taylor and tenders were called on 4 February 1936 as "hotel and shops" to replace the earlier Hotel. The building was constructed for F & J Mellick. The new structure was known as O'Briens Federal Hotel. By the 1950s it was not identified on tourist maps as a hotel.</p> <p>A photograph dated 1950 shows the existing building with signage reading 'ARCADIA RESIDENTIAL' across the first floor balustrade and 'FURNITURE DEALERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS' at ground floor level. A note on the photograph says it was renamed the Heatherview Boarding House.</p> <p>In 1977, it was referred to as 'Shangri-La Shops.' A photograph of the building in 1986 showed a faded, painted sign on the first floor verandah balustrade reading 'SHANGRI-LA'. At ground floor level, the corner shop was a 'BARGAIN CENTRE' next to this on the Grafton Street frontage was a 'LAUNDROMAT' and next to this was 'SCHWARZWALD INN'.</p> <p>The majority of the building is currently occupied by an Asian style restaurant known as 'BANANA LEAF' within the corner shop, flanked by a hairdresser on the Grafton Street frontage and a recruitment agency.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A two storey concrete hotel building with wide verandahs over the footpath, with a skillion upper roof to the verandah which contained four roof gablets expressed at the verandah roof edge but which are now no longer part of the roofscape.</p> <p>The paired support posts also once had decorative bracing but by the 1980s this was also absent.</p> <p>Much of the upper level is intact as is the parapet line.</p> <p>The upper verandah panels and valance (possibly originally filled with fibro) has been redecorated with Victorian period cast panels and on the valance; with lattice work.</p> <p>The lower windows have also been transformed to large areas of glass and the footpath has been lifted outside the building although it is unclear why this was necessary.</p>
Images	




Table 3.6.7.ap– Statement of cultural significance – Tribal Backpacker

Site Details	
Site Name	Tribal Backpacker
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	20 Shields Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 2 on RP707370
Coordinates	Easting 369640.1 Northing: 8128711.7
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and the title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The building, constructed as commercial premises in c.1930, is of local historic significance for its contribution to the historic streetscape of Shields Street. The building is one of many complete in reinforced concrete as required via the building by-laws of 1926.
History	
Historical Context	<p>These commercial premises were constructed by 1934, when it was advertised that Nolan's Radio Service was located at 20 Shields Street.</p> <p>By 1946, Bruce Small Pty Ltd, who sold bicycles, had premises at this address. The same company was still in residence in 1952 when they advertised as agents for Vespa scooters.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	Two storey rendered - concrete building built to footpath alignment now in a pedestrian area.
Images	

Table 3.6.7.aq– Statement of cultural significance – Victor Mellick’s Menswear

Site Details	
Site Name	Victor Mellick’s Menswear
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	105-105A Abbott Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 5 on RP709877
Coordinates	Easting 369742.8 Northing: 8128666.7
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The building is of historic significance at the local level as a relatively intact commercial building from the mid 1920s which contributes to the historic streetscape of Abbott Street. While its art deco appearance is somewhat underplayed, it never the less is part of a small number (but never the less apparent group) of such buildings to be found in the commercial areas of inner Cairns.
Criterion H	The building is of interest for its connections with the Mellick Family, originally from Lebanon, who were prominent in the commercial development of Cairns, Innisfail and other North Queensland towns in the early to mid twentieth century.
History	
Historical Context	<p>Alec Mellick established Mellick's clothing shop (originally referred to as a mercers) in Mossman in 1924. He relocated the business to Cairns in the 1930s. Alec's son Victor took over the business, which specialises in men's clothing, in the 1960s.</p> <p>Another shop at 28-30 Abbott Street still has the painted name 'Ben Mellick' on the shopfront and appears to date from the early twentieth century. N & A Mellick, drapers, milliners and fancy goods was located on Abbott Street opposite the Cairns Post building in 1909. It is unknown if these Mellick's were related to Alec Mellick. Other prominent Mellick's in the Cairns business community include Frederick Mellick and his brother James who came to Cairns from Mt Lebanon in 1921. They began cane growing in Innisfail, then carried on the business of drapers in Mossman and Tully. The brothers then settled in Cairns and owned a number of hotels in North Queensland. There are other Mellick stores still to be found in Innisfail.</p> <p>The first building was built for Mr S Mellick and a tender notice for shops and a dwelling in reinforced concrete was taken out in the Cairns Post on 22nd January 1925 by architects Lawrence and Lordan. Subsequently the land was purchased by R. H. Kelly in the mid 1930s who set about modernising the shops and engaged architects Hill and Taylor to design a new building in mid 1937. The works were completed and the new store opened in December 1938. A newspaper article identified the store as being ventilated by passive means through the central clerestory visible on the roof today. The interior was to have 5000 square feet at ground level and 2500 sq ft at the upper level.</p> <p>In the period since, the upper floor has been closed off and two shops have been operating independently at ground level. The shop fronts have been modernised to have larger shop windows, doing away with what would have been metal framed windows with tiled stall boards. The present day shop fronts are similar but of a lesser quality than would have been found in the original shopfront.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	A two storey building in reinforced concrete with an Art Deco styling to the façade. The body of the building is simply one long rectangle of floor space enclosed by reinforced concrete walls stretching to the rear of the site. The roof is one long hipped roof arrangement with a central hipped clerestory section acting as a ventilator.

	<p>The façade has a stepped parapet with stepped pilasters and metal windows in vertical format fitted between the pilasters such that the whole composition is simple arrangement of vertical and horizontal components.</p> <p>A ground level there are two shops, each having been modernised probably in the 1970s or 1980s. Both shop fronts are identical although one has had the timber trimming painted black.</p>
<p>Images</p>	

3.6.8. Cairns North

Table 3.6.8.a– Statement of cultural significance – Castle Holiday Flats


Site Details	
Site Name	Castle Holiday Flats
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	209 Lake Street, Cairns North
Lot/Plan	Lot 55 on C1987
Coordinates	Easting 368904.2 Northing: 8129458.5
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The building is of historic significance at the local level as flats built c.late 1940 -50s, probably to take advantage of growing tourism boom in Cairns in the post war years as the population of Baby Boomer families started to put pressure on housing and tourism infrastructure.
History	
Historical Context	<p>An advertisement in the 'To Let and Wanted' column of the Cairns Post in 1936 read:</p> <p>'Exclusively furnished flat, ideal position, cool and private, 209 Lake Street.'</p> <p>The building was most likely purpose-built as flats in the 1930-40s.</p> <p>The crenellated parapets were probably added at a much later date, giving the building a castle-like appearance and an easily identifiable image for promoting the building as holiday flats.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A two storey block of 4 apartments (2 up 2 down) in something of a late appearance Art deco style. The building is symmetrical in two prominent block form fronts with a flat (concrete) roof over the frontage and a larger single form hipped roof section over the body of the building.</p> <p>The formal entries are in the area between the flanking blocks are approached by a concrete central stair which waterfalls to the street frontage.</p> <p>The flanking blocks are edged by concrete cast blocks giving the building an appearance of being quoined along the parapets of the frontage.</p> <p>(French) Doors and windows are in glazed squares.</p> <p>The interior has been broken down into a number of varied sized flats.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.8.b– Statement of cultural significance – Cracker Box Palace


Site Details	
Site Name	Cracker Box Palace
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	228 Sheridan Street, Cairns North
Lot/Plan	Lot 6 on RP701236
Coordinates	Easting 368311.3 Northing: 8129864.9
Heritage Boundary	All of the building
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion E	The building is of aesthetic significance at the local level as a stand-alone Art Deco style building built as a shop with residence above and one which is reasonably intact in its architectural intent.
History	
Historical Context	Built c. mid 1930s, originally Martyn's general store (see vertical letters on façade), with residence on the first floor. A restaurant later opened in the building (the Avocado) before it was acquired by the current owners, who sell second hand furniture/bric-a-brac and clothing etc on the ground floor and live in the residence above.
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A two storey timber frame building built to the footpath alignment with an awning over the footpath.</p> <p>Symmetrical 1930s façade, it probably had a pair of symmetrically arranged shop windows with leaded glasswork and a central entry. This has been replaced by a timber framed multi-paned glass screen with a slightly offset entry.</p> <p>The building is two storeys with a timber frame and overclad with fibro cement.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.8.c– Statement of cultural significance – House – 261-263 Esplanade, Cairns North

Site Details	
Site Name	House
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	261-263 Esplanade, Cairns North
Lot/Plan	Lot 1–3 on RP709535
Coordinates	Easting 368311.6 Northing: 8130343.9
Heritage Boundary	The house and its title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion E	The place has aesthetic significance at the local level as a competently architect-designed house employing Queensland building traditions. The house is centrally located on a particularly wide lot and the space around the building and its intact front fence contributes to its aesthetic significance.
History	
Historical Context	<p>It is has been proposed that this house was designed by the architect Eddie Orchard in the late 1930s and if it is a house by Orchard it would not be earlier than 1933. According to a monograph by Sydney architect Ian Stapleton, the house was designed for a person named Conroy although the land title carries the name of Mrs M Draper.</p> <p>Orchard was an established Sydney North Shore architect who is credited with designing the earliest Californian Bungalow-influenced houses in New South Wales between 1913 and 1915. He relocated to Mareeba during the Depression and was involved in the tobacco industry until 1933, when he established an architectural practice in Cairns. He advertised in the Cairns Post on 1933 stating over 20 years experience in Sydney and that he was a 'Specialist in Modern Flats and Homes.'</p> <p>In October 1938, tenders were invited by Orchard for 'the erection of large residence in concrete and timber on the Esplanade, Cairns.' This tender notice may have been for this house, or it could have been for the house known as 'Floriana' at 183 The Esplanade, which was designed by Orchard and built in 1939.</p> <p>Orchard registered with the Queensland Chapter of the Royal Society of Architects in 1936. Orchard's other projects in the Cairns region included St David's Anglican Church at Mossman, motor showrooms and a hotel in Atherton, the Tinaroo Dam lookout shelter, the Great Northern Hotel at Mareeba, the remodelling of the Courthouse Hotel, Cairns, the Railway Hotel, Cairns and the Australian Hotel in Mackay. Much of his north Queensland work was influenced by the work of Dutch-born modernist architect Willem Marinus Dudok, whose use of dramatic massing, asymmetry, and overhanging eaves achieved international recognition and influence in the 1920s and 1930s. Orchard returned to live in Sydney in 1963 and died within a week aged 72.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A large single-storey concrete house with a hipped roof featuring half-timbered and ventilating gables. Deep verandah's wrap around the front of the house and feature timber balustrades with Art Nouveau-style cut-outs. Timber louver's and lattice doors enclose the remainder of the verandah's. Timber-framed casement windows with horizontal hoods are located on the side elevations.</p> <p>The place includes a concrete and metal fence which appears to date from the same period as the house.</p>



Table 3.6.8.d– Statement of cultural significance – Floriana Flats – 187-189 Esplanade, Cairns North

Site Details	
Site Name	Floriana Flats
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	187-189 Esplanade, Cairns North
Lot/Plan	SP196698
Coordinates	Easting 368675.4 Northing: 8129923.9
Heritage Boundary	All of the Spanish style building and title land.
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	<p>Floriana, a two-storey purpose built set of flats in the Spanish Mission style, is of local architectural and aesthetic significance as a near intact composition by well known Cairns architect Edwin Orchard. Buildings in the Spanish style are a rarity in the surviving building stock of the region, and made more unusual by the use of concrete as a primary construction material.</p> <p>Completed around October 1934, the flats were immediately taken up by tenants. The design was praised in the Cairns Post as being part of the modernisation of the Cairns building stock and much sought after as contemporary accommodation by the Cairns public.</p>
Criterion B	<p>The construction of the Floriana Flats was undertaken as an early commission for Maltese migrant Paul Zammit and his family. The Zammit's were one of the most successful migrant families in the region and their work extended beyond their immediate business dealings which continued to be successful but also into other works which assisted their countrymen to migrate to Australia and into charitable works for the Catholic Church. This even included the establishment of a small church for the community in Bartle Frere, a locality south of Babinda. Paul was recognized for his work with the Church by an award of the Bene Merenti Medal by Pope Pius XXII in 1948, the year after the church in Bartle Frere opened.</p>

	<p>Paul Zammit died in 1959 by which time he had financed several properties and constructed several tourist hotels in Cairns as well as assisted migrants and even sponsored Father John Camilleri to study in Italy in the 1950s before he returned to Cairns to serve the church for the next forty years.</p>
<p>History</p>	
<p>Historical Context</p>	<p>Floriana Flats at 187-189 The Esplanade, Cairns was designed for and owned by Maltese migrants Paul and Paulina Zammit and their family. The two-storey concrete structure was constructed in 1934 as a set of Spanish Mission-style flats by the Cairns architect, Edwin Orchard.</p> <p>Paul Zammit migrated to Australia in 1912 ahead of his wife. He arrived in Melbourne in April and travelled on to Sydney before heading to north Queensland, where he worked in the Chillagoe mines and then cutting cane near the coast, before settling in Moolaba near Bartle Frere around 1919. Paulina Zammit had arrived in Queensland by December 1913, with the couple's first child. Over the following 20 years they had nine more children, all born in Queensland. The Post Office Directories list the Zammit's as farmers at Moolaba (later known as Pawgilly) from 1919, and nearby Bartle Frere from 1927. Once established in Queensland Zammit used his growing prosperity to support numerous migrants from Italy and Malta, either through sponsorship or provision of various forms of assistance. From 1919 to 1929 just over 3000 Maltese men immigrated to Australia.</p> <p>In the 1930s Paul Zammit had begun investing in residential property in Cairns, although the family was still resident on their Bartle Frere cane farm. In December 1932 two parcels of land at 183 and 185 The Esplanade (which included the site of the later Floriana house) were transferred to Paulina Zammit. These blocks were located on one of Cairns' premier streets, overlooking Trinity Inlet.</p> <p>In 1934 they had Floriana Flats constructed. In mid-1935 they acquired 67 The Esplanade (later the site of the Continental Hotel, which Zammit also built). They also acquired another block of flats on The Esplanade in about 1935 (later known as Hayles Flats but no longer extant). In October 1938 Orchard completed plans for a city residence for the Zammit family, which was to be built at 183 The Esplanade, adjacent to the c1934 flats. Orchard was an established Sydney North Shore architect who is credited with designing the earliest Californian Bungalow-influenced houses in New South Wales between 1913 and 1915 (three of his Sydney designs have been entered in the New South Wales Heritage Register).</p> <p>He registered with the Queensland Chapter of the Royal Society of Architects in 1936. Orchard's other projects in the Cairns region included: Tobruk Memorial Pool (in partnership with Jack McElroy), St David's Anglican Church at Mossman, motor showrooms and a hotel in Atherton, the Tinaroo Dam lookout shelter, the Great Northern Hotel at Mareeba, the remodelling of the Courthouse Hotel in Cairns, and the Australian Hotel in Mackay. Much of his north Queensland work was influenced by the work of Dutch-born modernist architect Willem Marinus Dudok, whose use of dramatic massing, asymmetry, and overhanging eaves achieved international recognition and influence in the 1920s and 1930s. Orchard returned to live in Sydney in 1963 and died within a week aged 72.</p> <p>Paul Zammit died in 1959, family sources attesting to the fact that he had achieved great success in business and engaged in much community work while being unable to write or read English and being only a tentative speaker of it. Ten years later Paulina transferred Floriana (their house) and the adjacent Spanish Mission flats to their son Salvatore and his wife Jean. She died in December 1979. Salvatore Zammit and his family lived in Floriana until 1981. In March 1982 the house and the adjacent flats passed out of the Zammit family and were converted into the Floriana Guesthouse and Hotel, offering a total of 24 guest rooms. In December 2006 an expensive and extensive renovation was completed, transforming the former Spanish Mission flats from a budget hotel to an upmarket Mediterranean-style complex with one and two bedroom villas and a pool, which were marketed as Floriana Villas. The original Floriana, known as Floriana Guesthouse, retains the early 1980s layout and currently comprises 10 ensuite rooms and self-contained bed sits.</p>


Description	
Physical Description	<p>Located on the Cairns Esplanade facing east towards parkland and ocean views stands Floriana Flats adjacent to the house known as Floriana, a large, double-storey former family house of the interwar period. Both buildings have been converted into multiple-residency holiday accommodation.</p> <p>The house is constructed in the "Spanish" style with an arcading and stepped parapet although in reality these are cursory inclusions of the Spanish style. The central and somewhat steep steps are of the period and also relevant to the style. The present roof is all metal whereas the style would normally have a tiled roof and the change may be a result of the cyclonic climates of the area.</p> <p>Without original drawings or photographs it is difficult to determine what original elements have been removed or altered. The doors on the upper balconies do not appear to be original and the lower flats with corrugated iron canopies on the front façade also appear to be changes made in more recent years.</p> <p>The front fence is of recent construction and is not considered significant.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.8.e – Statement of cultural significance – Tobruk Pool

Site Details	
Site Name	Tobruk Pool
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	358-368 Sheridan Street, Cairns North
Lot/Plan	Lot 317 on NR7749
Coordinates	Easting 367748.3 Northing: 8130839.2
Heritage Boundary	All of the original entry building and the land of the original pool complex west of the original tennis court line
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion D	The Tobruk Pool is significant at the local level as a swimming pool complex built between 1960 and 1962, commemorating the contribution of the Rats of Tobruk during WWII and recognising increasing public interest in recreational and competitive swimming following the 1956 Melbourne Olympics.
Criterion E	The Tobruk Pool is a well-resolved and attractive complex of structures designed by the architects Edwin Orchard and Jack McElroy.
History	
Historical Context	In 1956, the Rats of Tobruk Association wrote a letter to the Cairns Council advising that they wanted to assist in the construction of an Olympic-sized swimming pool to perpetuate the memory of those who fell in the siege of Tobruk.

During the World War Two, Tobruk was one of only two major ports on the African coast between Tripoli and Alexandria. The Australian 6th Division captured the Italian garrison at Tobruk in January 1941. The Australian 9th Division, who were newly arrived and only partly trained, were then instructed to defend the captured territory. German troops arrived in Libya to reinforce their Italian allies and launched an offensive on the Commonwealth forces, who began to retreat towards Egypt. The defence of Tobruk was critical to deny its port facilities to the Germans, and delay their advance on the Egyptian front. In April 1941, the Germans encircled the Libyan port, beginning "the siege of Tobruk". The 9th Division successfully repelled two major German attacks, until they were eventually relieved by British, Polish and Czechoslovakian troops in September and October 1941. The defence of Tobruk resulted in 749 Australian deaths, and another 604 became prisoners of war.

In response to the letter from the Rats of Tobruk Association, the Council formed a committee to organise a public appeal for the swimming pool and work commenced in 1960. The pool cost £85,000, with £3,000 contributed by the Rats of Tobruk Association. The pool was officially opened by Mayor Chataway on 24 March 1962. Before the opening ceremony, the St Andrews Pipe Band and the Cairns Municipal Band marched 35 veterans of the Siege of Tobruk on to the pool grounds. The foundation stone does not identify an architect, but does acknowledge the City Engineer as G.A. Haussmann.

Edwin Orchard and Jack McElroy have been identified as the architects responsible for the design of the Tobruk Pool.

Orchard was an established Sydney North Shore architect who is credited with designing the earliest Californian Bungalow-influenced houses in New South Wales between 1913 and 1915. He relocated to Mareeba during the Depression and was involved in the tobacco industry until 1933, when he established an architectural practice in Cairns.

He registered with the Queensland Chapter of the Royal Society of Architects in 1936. Orchard's other projects in the Cairns region included St David's Anglican Church at Mossman, motor showrooms and a hotel in Atherton, the Tinaroo Dam lookout shelter, the Great Northern Hotel at Mareeba, the remodelling of the Courthouse Hotel, Cairns, the Railway Hotel, Cairns and the Australian Hotel in Mackay. Much of his north Queensland work was influenced by the work of Dutch-born modernist architect Willem Marinus Dudok, whose use of dramatic massing, asymmetry, and overhanging eaves achieved international recognition and influence in the 1920s and 1930s. Orchard returned to live in Sydney in 1963 and died within a week aged 72.

The original complex of the Tobruk Pool comprised the main 50 metre pool (165 x 60 ft), a children's pool (60 x 30 ft) and a circular wading pool (30 ft diameter). The laying out of the grounds allowed a diving pool and a managers residence to be added when finances became available. The Cairns Amateur Swimming Club offered £3-4,000 for the construction of an office and seating accommodation, which were proposed for construction in 1962-63.

The construction of the swimming pool reflects the increased interest in recreational and competitive swimming following the 1956 Melbourne Olympics, and is evident in the provision of an Olympic-sized pool. The swimming pool also provided a safer venue than local rivers and the ocean, particularly when stingers and jellyfish threaten swimmers.

The swimming pool is also an example of a functional war memorial. In contrast with the purely symbolic war memorials which followed World War One, war memorials which were combined with a use, commonly public buildings, were more prevalent after the Second World War. Another Tobruk Memorial Pool was built in Townsville in 1951. The Siege of Tobruk symbolised the brave and vital role played by the Australians in North Africa during World War Two. The naming of the Tobruk Memorial Pool both remembers those who fell and pays tribute to the Australian spirit.



Description	
Physical Description	<p>The swimming pool complex comprises the entrance building, the 50m pool, a later grandstand some children's pools and a number of sheds and trees.</p> <p>The focus of the significance of the site is the entry building and while the 50m pool is of some significance as part of the original complex, it is typical of the pools erected in Australia to Olympic standards following the Melbourne 1956 Olympics.</p> <p>The entry building is an interesting composition one would expect of 1950s futurist modern architecture although erected in 1962. It features a composition of building blocks roughly equivalent to functions, completed in brickwork with face variations. A coloured concrete tower section (in vertical black and white stripes) adjacent to the entry both marks it out and acts as a clock tower albeit with a rather ordinary clock rather than a purpose made one. The whole is in a composition reminiscent of the Dutch modernists such as Dudok in the 1930s.</p> <p>To the rear is the 50m swimming pool and a grandstand with cantilever roof.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.8.f– Statement of cultural significance – Visitor Information Centre and Book Office – 100 Abbott Street, Cairns


Site Details	
Site Name	Visitor Information Centre and Booking Office
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	100 Abbott Street, Cairns City
Lot/Plan	Lot 1 on CP198158
Coordinates	Easting 369471.3 Northing: 8129116.3
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and title land.
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The building is of historical significance at the local level as a residence from the post war period which has been adapted for new uses as the character of this section of Abbott Street has changed from residential to commercial, demonstrating the growth and development of Cairns.
Criterion B	The building is of aesthetic interest as a well-resolved architect designed corner residence dated to 1951 and which features in a number of booklets from the 1950s-60s as an "up to date residence" in Cairns.
Criterion C	The building is of interest as a former residence of Fred Mellick a member of the Mellick Family, originally from Lebanon, who were prominent in the commercial development of Cairns in the early to mid twentieth century.

History	
Historical Context	<p>The tender notice for the erection of this house was in the Cairns Post of March 1951. Edwin Orchard was the architect and the advertisement identified the client as Mr. F. Mellick, the project as "a brick house" and the location as Abbott Street. In 1954, the funeral notice for Fuad Selim (Frederick) Mellick advised that he and his wife Alma had resided at 100 Abbott Street. Frederick Mellick was a well known member of the Cairns business community. He came to Cairns with his brother James from Mt Lebanon in 1921. They began cane growing in Innisfail, then carried on the business of drapers in Mossman and Tully. The brothers then settled in Cairns and owned a number of hotels in North Queensland.</p> <p>The building also appeared in a booklet of 1954 celebrating the achievements of the Shire of Mulgrave, noting it as an up to date house in Cairns. At that time the under-house area was open and not filled in as it is today. Stylistically the buildings of the 1950s not the 1930s although it incorporates some of the 1930s Mediterranean styling.</p> <p>The building is now a visitor information centre and booking office for tourist activities.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>The basement or undercroft has been infilled at a later date with aluminium-framed sliding doors and windows and brick. Canvas awnings have been added to the Abbott Street frontage in recent years, along with a low-set single-storey addition with a metal skillion roof on the east (rear) elevation.</p> <p>A high-set red brick house with a terracotta-tiled roof. The undercroft of the house has been infilled at a later date, effectively making it a two-storey building. The main entrance to the house is on the Abbott Street frontage, and is accessed via a set of brick and concrete stairs with a decorative steel balustrade up to an arched porch, recessed within the front elevation. To the right of the porch is a slightly projecting bay window with a pair of timber-framed casements and a horizontal hood. The gabled roof above features deep eaves. A central projecting bay on the Florence Street frontage has an intersecting gabled roof with similar eaves. This bay features a balcony recessed behind three round-arched openings. A steel balustrade extends in front of the arches and similar security grills infill the arches.</p> <p>Two less visible bays on the southern elevation of the house are covered with hipped roofs and the windows are generally timber-framed casements. An unusual fence, which may also date from the 1930s, extends in front of parts of the Florence and Abbott Street frontages and features round concrete piers with spherical caps. Steel pipe and mesh extends between the piers.</p>
Images	

3.6.9. Caravonica

Table 3.6.9.a– Statement of cultural significance – Marino Barracks

Site Details	
Site Name	Marino Barracks
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	Brinsmead - Kamerunga Road, Caravonica
Lot/Plan	Lot 57 on C157314
Coordinates	Easting 0.0 Northing: 0.0
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and a distance of 10m around it as a buffer zone
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion B	<p>The barracks are significant as a now rare form of accommodation in a period in which labour for working in the sugar industry was provided by a number of nationalities and wages and conditions were basic.</p> <p>Accommodation was placed close to the cane fields and was often very basic in terms of a kitchen and a bath area which often led to a L shaped arrangement to the building which often contained only a small number of labourers. These building have long been abandoned for accommodation and often used for other purposes (storage, spare accommodation, horse stalls and so on).</p>
History	
Historical Context	<p>In 1878, the Queensland government began selling Far North Queensland land along the Bloomfield, Daintree, Mossman, Barron, Mulgrave and Johnstone Rivers. Land had originally been reserved under regulations in the 1863 Agricultural Reserves Act for coffee and sugar plantations within 10 miles of navigable rivers and the coastline. Land was secured by small farmers and larger companies, and by 1884 the sugar industry had been established in the region. This early industry was based on the plantation model of cane farming, which relied upon the use of indentured labourers. Most of the first field labourers were Melanesian (or Kanakas / South Sea Islanders), Chinese, Javanese or Malaysian as it was believed that Europeans were not capable of working in the tropics. Cane cutting as well as associated work such as planting, hoeing and trashing was very physically demanding and these men were paid less than Europeans. Plantation owners were not legislatively obliged to provide workers with accommodation or facilities. The labourers generally built and lived in humpies or huts made from grasses and cane tops, which were susceptible to fire.</p> <p>In 1884, a fall in world sugar prices and concern about the presence of Melanesian labourers in the colony triggered a drive to regulate and Europeanise the sugar industry. A petition to the Queensland Parliament in 1885 outlined the difficulties cane farmers had in being confined to the mills of plantation owners and an interest in changing the sugar industry from one dominated by Melanesian labourers to a white industry and centralized mills. Two subsequent pieces of legislation were instrumental in beginning this transformation. The 'Pacific Island Act 1885' stipulated that importation of Pacific Islander labour was to cease in 1890 and the 'Sugar Works Guarantee Act 1893' secured the development of the central milling system.</p> <p>In 1901, two additional pieces of legislation had a significant impact on Far North Queensland's sugar industry and labour force – the 'Immigration Restriction Act' and the 'Pacific Islanders Labourers Act.' The first excluded people from immigrating on the basis of a literacy test and the second prohibited the recruitment of Melanesians to Australia after 1904. Italian, Greek, Spanish and Croatian immigrants gradually replaced the Melanesian workers and organised themselves into teams or gangs to harvest the cane. A small number of Australian and British descent labourers continued in the industry, earning money to eventually set up their own small-holdings.</p>

	<p>European workers demanded better working conditions than the indentured Melanesians, Chinese and Japanese labourers. In response, the Queensland government introduced the 'Sugar and Shearers' Accommodation Act 1905', which prescribed minimum standards of food and accommodation for those employed in both the mills and cane fields. This required mill owners and cane growers to build substantial accommodation for their workers. Many of these early barracks provided for large groups of between 24-50 men.</p> <p>Specifications for farm workers accommodation (barracks) were expanded upon in the 'Workers Accommodation Act 1915' and subsequently the 'Workers Accommodation Act 1952'. The requirements for accommodation and sanitation included: the number of beds in rooms; spacing in bedrooms, ventilation, lighting, provision of vessels for cooking, eating and drinking, sanitary conditions and storage. Instead of providing a standard barrack design, the Act stipulated that regional inspectors would annually check for compliance with the Acts. As a result, many different types of barracks were built throughout Far North Queensland.</p> <p>The simplest structure was the 'single barracks', comprising a kitchen, four bedrooms and a verandah. The intention was to accommodate a single cane cutting gang of four to twelve men. Most barracks were timber-framed and were clad with corrugated iron or asbestos cement. Later barracks, built in the late 1940s and 1950s, were built of concrete. Four major barracks styles have been identified: a linear style, an L-shaped style, a cottage style and double barracks. The legislation also stipulated that the barracks had to be located a certain distance from mills and they were often situated near a tramway or other farm buildings.</p> <p>The use of seasonal labourers in the cane industry continued until the development of mechanical harvesting in the 1960s, although manual harvesting was not totally phased out until 1976. Cane barracks have not been required since this time, and as a result many have been demolished, adapted for other uses or fallen into disrepair.</p> <p>The history of these barracks is unknown.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>Set back approximately 50 metres from the Cairns Western Arterial Road, near a tramline and the old Smithfield town site which is west at the end of Redford Road.</p> <p>The barracks are L-shaped and comprise five bedrooms. The building is clad with corrugated iron, including a balustrade to the verandah. A skillion addition contains a bathroom and laundry. The building also has a thin concrete slab, which was poured over the original dirt floor after the construction of the timber-framed building.</p>
<p>Images</p>	

3.6.10. Edmonton

Table 3.6.10.a– Statement of cultural significance – B Block Hambledon State School

Site Details	
Site Name	B Block, Hambledon State School
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	77-81 Stokes Street, Edmonton
Lot/Plan	Lot 230 on CP886735
Coordinates	Easting 365516.2 Northing: 8117535.0
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The buildings long history and evolution from small single room school to its present incorporation into a double storey building with two class rooms and attached office is of historical significance in relating the growing and changing needs of what was simply a locality through a period when the township started to evolve into what is now part of a larger conurbation spreading along the coast south from Cairns. The fact that the building is now an almost outmoded part of the present day school is of interest in that it portrays how the education needs of the community have evolved from a simple one room into a complex of buildings and shaded play areas.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The Hambledon State School was formerly the Blackfellow's Creek School. It was established as a provisional school on the northern side of Blackfellow's Creek in 1887 for the children of cedar cutters, gold miners and people working on the sugar plantation and at the Hambledon Sugar Mill established by Tom Swallow in 1881. In 1889, the average school attendance was 20 pupils and this included children of European, Chinese, Melanesian, Javanese and Japanese descent.</p> <p>This school building was built in 1903 by Campbell Brothers at a cost of £647. Financial assistance was provided by CSR, who had purchased the Hambledon Plantation in 1897. A residence for the school teacher was also built. The Cairns Morning Post reported in February 1903:</p> <p>"Campbell Bros. will start work as soon as the site of the new building has been decided upon. At present they are in a quandary owing to the receipt of the following brilliant letter from the Works Department: "You can proceed at once to place all your materials on the site pending the decision as to where the site will be fixed."</p> <p>The c.1902 architectural drawing for the building shows it as comprising one school room measuring 18 x 28 feet, with an 8 foot wide verandah extending along one long side. A flight of six steps provided access up to this verandah. A photograph from 1905 shows how the rear of the school room was sheltered by the gabled roof to provide a shaded external area at ground level (also referred to as a deep awning).</p> <p>In April 1909 the Department of Public Instruction informed the Cairns Shire Council that the Minister had approved the removal of the State School at Blackfellow's Creek to a site midway between Hambledon Mill and Hambledon Junction.</p> <p>The school was relocated in 1910 to land donated by CSR. The name of the school was changed to Hambledon State School at the same time.</p> <p>In 1917, an increase in population required the schoolroom, verandah and awning to be extended by 21 feet, making the total length of the building 49 feet. The front steps were shifted to the new central location at this time and a note on the Public Works drawing includes the following note:</p> <p>"Gable wall, including verandah boarding and awning spandrel to be taken down from position A and re-erected at B."</p> <p>A photograph of the building after the 1956 cyclone, showing how much of the roof sheeting had been removed, also shows that the current office addition, with a hipped</p>


	<p>roof and casement windows covered by timber-framed awnings, had been added to the original building by this time.</p> <p>In 1995, the Education Department proposed the demolition or removal of the school building from its site. The Friends of the Blackfellow's Creek School was formed to try and save the building. In January 1996, it was reported that: "An understanding has been given that the building will be handed over to the community, provided that it is moved at no cost to the Education Department and that it is relocated by the beginning of the 1996 school year."</p> <p>The Friends of the Blackfellow's Creek School successfully raised sufficient funds to relocate the school building to its present site, which is still on school grounds but separate from the current classrooms. The 1903 school building is currently used for after school care and community activities.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A high-set timber-framed building, raised on steel columns and clad with weatherboards. The main gabled roof is clad with painted corrugated iron, as is the hipped roof over an office addition and roofs over the verandah's and stairs. The verandah along the north-eastern (long) side of the building is covered by the main roof and includes later metal cladding to the balustrade, timber slats above and louvered windows at the northern end. The verandah along the south eastern (short) side of the building has a hipped roof extending from the gabled end of the main building and a timber balustrade. Two external steel-framed stairs provide access to each of these verandah's.</p> <p>The windows to the office addition are timber-framed casements with high lights and shaded by timber-framed awnings clad with corrugated iron. Louvered windows separate the classrooms from the verandah's and the windows to the rear (south-western) elevation are timber-framed with high level louvres.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.10.b – Statement of cultural significance – Bentley Park House

Site Details	
Site Name	Bentley Park House
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	Bruce Highway, Edmonton
Lot/Plan	Lot 1 on RP711173
Coordinates	Easting 366420.2 Northing: 8118733.7
Heritage Boundary	All of the house its immediate surrounds within the current chain mesh fence


Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	<p>The two storey Bentley Park house is of local significance as a long standing site associated with the development of the area. Originally owned by Isaac Hartill, the house became home to a number of well to do families and increasingly became the centre of social activities in the area of the developing township of Edmonton (nee Hambledon). The house was at one time owned by a Cairns Councillor Mr. Charles Butler and occupied during the Second World War by General Macarthur during stays in Cairns. The house as seen today is just a small portion of what was once "Bentley Park Farm".</p>
History	
Historical Context	<p>Isaac Abraham Hartill came to the Cairns region from the Hodgkinson Gold fields and eventually took up land in the Hambledon area in the later part of the 1880's. He named the property 'Bentley Park' after his family's property, 'Bentley Hall' in England. The original house has not survived. The present house was built in 1913 for Isaac Hartill's sister Mary Ann Butler.</p> <p>From 1896, when the train came through, Isaac Hartill took advantage of his location and placed a large sign in front of his house which said 'Butcher, Dairyman and Grocer'. He would greet the train dressed according to the goods he was selling - wearing a butcher's apron or displaying a large wicker basket filled with mangoes and citrus fruits or displaying a pail of milk and ladle. Hartill Street in Edmonton was named after Isaac Hartill.</p> <p>The earliest newspaper mention found of "Bentley Park Farm" is in 1918 related to the return of Mrs. C Butler's brother from the First World War. After this there are further and slightly more frequent mentions of the Farm as the site of various horse sales, social functions and meetings of committees. In the 1920s the house is mentioned in connection with Councillor Mr. Charles Butler and a number of related functions are noted in the social columns of the paper. In the 1930s the house was owned by Mr. A.L McHardie, but Mr. McHardie sells up in late May 1940 when the contents of the house are sold off by A.J. Draper auctioneer.</p> <p>During the Second World War the house was used by Gen Douglas Macarthur during his stays in Cairns.</p> <p>It is speculative but likely that the house was designed by Harvey Draper, one of the most prolific architects of the fledgling town of Cairns who travelled to Gordonvale and Babinda in pursuit of a number of commissions.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A two storey timber house with a shallow hipped roof in corrugated metal and north and east facing verandah's on each level. An extension is present to the east of the house.</p> <p>The verandah's are post supported with dowel balusters and no overt detailing.</p> <p>Note this site is difficult to view as it is seen side on from the Bruce Highway.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.10.c– Statement of cultural significance – Former Edmonton QATC Sub-Centre

Site Details	
Site Name	Former Edmonton QATB Sub-Centre
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	32 Hartill Street, Edmonton
Lot/Plan	Lot 1 on RP714021
Coordinates	Easting 365985.7 Northing: 8117851.1
Heritage Boundary	All of the building excluding the rear garage and all of the title land and low masonry fence
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The ambulance centre is one of a series of buildings showing the evolution of ambulance buildings in the Cairns Region. One of the oldest is in Cairns, two of roughly the same era can be found in Gordonvale and Edmonton while the most recent is found in Babinda. Between them they give an understanding of the evolution of these buildings architecturally and this building at Edmonton is locally significant as a well designed building and part of an evolution of buildings for the ambulance brigade. This sub-branch was controlled from Cairns.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The foundation stone states that the Edmonton QATB Sub-Centre was opened on the 8 September 1951, the builder was T.B. O'Meara & Sons, and the architect was SG Barnes.</p> <p>Sidney George Barnes was born in New Zealand in 1899 and trained at the Seddon Memorial Technical College. He worked in various Auckland architects' offices before moving to Australia in 1929. He initially worked in Moree, NSW, but was working as an architect in Cairns by 1931. Barnes also designed the Gordonvale Nurses' Quarters (c.1947) and the Babinda Nurses' Quarters (1951-52). From 1953 he was in partnership with E.H. Oribin. Barnes remained in Cairns until his death in 1959.</p> <p>The Edmonton Ambulance Sub-centre was controlled by the Cairns Ambulance centre and Hospital Board.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>The Ambulance Station is a double-storey red brick building with a hipped corrugated iron roof. The front of the building addresses Hartill Street, while the side of the building aligns with Mill Road. The building accommodates ambulance bays, administration and temporary residential accommodation for ambulance officers. Simple gardens with lawn and a low red brick fence surround the building.</p> <p>The asymmetrical front elevation comprises a parapeted gable with decorative brickwork over the section of the building which houses the vehicle openings into the ambulance bays. A painted concrete horizontal band extends across the building at first floor level (above the vehicle bays) and features raised concrete letters spelling out: 'EDMONTON SUBCENTRE.'</p> <p>A projecting vertical brick band extends above the centre of the vehicle bays and supports the raised concrete letters: 'QATB' surmounted by a Maltese cross.</p> <p>Half-glazed, timber-boarded double doors, located on the left hand side of the ambulance bays, form the main entrance into the building. These doors are flanked by narrow louvered windows. Elsewhere, windows were originally multipaned, timber-framed casements or double-hung, with painted concrete sills and lintels, but some of the windows have been modified to take window-mounted air conditioners, and later aluminium-framed sliding windows have also been added. Metal roller doors have been installed within the ambulance bay openings, probably replacing earlier timber doors.</p>



	<p>Other features of the building include horizontal concrete hoods over two first floor windows on the front elevation and a corrugated iron hood over ground floor windows and a side door on the south elevation. A small Juliette balcony with French doors and a metal balustrade is located on the north (side) elevation, while an external timber and metal stair provides access to the first floor of the building from the rear.</p>	
<p>Images</p>		
		

Table 3.6.10.d– Statement of cultural significance – Grafton Hotel

Site Details	
Site Name	Grafton Hotel
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	139-149 Bruce Highway, Edmonton
Lot/Plan	Lot 2 on RP704063
Coordinates	Easting 366310.8 Northing: 8117991.4
Heritage Boundary	The whole of the hotel and title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	<p>The hotel is an early building in what was Hambledon Junction (now Edmonton) and one of the earliest surviving hotels in the area. As such it is of local significance due to its contribution to the development of the town and for supplying accommodation for passing travellers on the road from the south in a time when travel was still by horse and buggy.</p>

History	
Historical Context	<p>The town of Edmonton was first called Hambleton Junction, because of its proximity to the Hambleton plantation and mill. The property known as Hambleton was established in 1881 by Thomas H. Swallow. It eventually expanded to a 6000 acre plantation; mainly sugarcane, but also bananas, pineapples and citrus. The town's name was changed to Edmonton in 1911.</p> <p>The Grafton Hotel was built in 1910 by the McLeod family with its opening in October 1910. The hotel was apparently referred to as the 'bottom pub', and it is possible that the nearby Hambleton Hotel across Stokes Street was the 'top pub'. The Grafton Hotel was damaged by a cyclone in 1927, but later repaired.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A double storey, timber-framed building with hipped corrugated iron roof and a double-storey verandah. The hotel still has early weatherboards and windows on the north (side elevation), but has been substantially altered elsewhere, including corrugated iron cladding to the front, ground floor façade, later metal balustrade to the first floor verandah and a new entrance feature on the south (side) elevation.</p> <p>Photographs of the building in mid 1995 show the building with more of its timber detailing including posts with decorative brackets and the upper verandah filled with a solid verandah and louvres where it was formerly an open verandah.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.10.e– Statement of cultural significance – House 44, Queen Street

Site Details	
Site Name	House, 44 Queen Street
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	44 Queen Street, Edmonton
Lot/Plan	Lot 4 on RP719221
Coordinates	Easting 0.0 Northing: 0.0
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The house is significant as one of a group of three houses which are part of the early settlement of Edmonton. A subdivision of this street was advertised as a suitable location for mill workers at the nearby Hambleton Mill. This group of three are probably the earliest houses in this street and stylistically appear to be of the early Interwar period.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The land of which this was but one parcel of a subdivision, had been sold as parcels with 66ft frontages on 8 August 1924 by A.J. Draper auctioneer.</p> <p>A parcel of land was set aside for a church and residence midway down the blocks available on Queen St.</p>


	<p>At the time of subdivision, the Cairns Post carried an advertisement proclaiming that this would be an opportunity for mill and sugar workers to purchase land that was convenient to transport and in proximity of the mill. The upset price was £20.</p> <p>There is no evidence that there were already houses on the land, but nothing precludes houses being shifted to the site.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A single storey timber house set low to the ground with a corrugated iron hipped roof and a forward gable. The verandah on the lhs of the gable section has been enclosed.</p> <p>Overall the appearance appears to be early Interwar.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.10.f – Statement of cultural significance – House, 46 Queen Street

Site Details	
Site Name	House, 46 Queen Street
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	46 Queen Street, Edmonton
Lot/Plan	Lot 3 on RP719221
Coordinates	Easting 0.0 Northing: 0.0
Heritage Boundary	All of the house and its title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The house is significant as one of a group of three houses which are part of the early settlement of Edmonton. A subdivision of this street was advertised as a suitable location for mill workers at the nearby Hambledon Mill. This group of three are probably the earliest houses in this street and stylistically appear to be of the early Interwar period.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The land of which this was but one parcel of a subdivision, had been sold as parcels with 66ft frontages on 8 August 1924 by A.J. Draper auctioneer.</p> <p>A parcel of land was set aside for a church and residence midway down the blocks available on Queen St.</p> <p>At the time of subdivision, the Cairns Post carried an advertisement proclaiming that this would be an opportunity for mill and sugar workers to purchase land that was convenient to transport and in proximity of the mill. The upset price was £20.</p> <p>There is no evidence that there were already houses on the land, but nothing precludes houses being shifted to the site.</p>


Description	
Physical Description	<p>A single storey timber house set low to the ground with a corrugated iron hipped roof and a forward gable. The verandah under the gable section has been enclosed.</p> <p>Overall the appearance appears to be early Interwar even possibly as early as 1910 but the central gable appears to be of more recent origin.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.10.g – Statement of cultural significance – House, 48 Queen Street

Site Details	
Site Name	House, 48 Queen Street
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	48 Queen Street, Edmonton
Lot/Plan	Lot 2 on RP719221
Coordinates	Easting 0.0 Northing: 0.0
Heritage Boundary	All of the house and its title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The house is significant as one of a group of three houses which are part of the early settlement of Edmonton. A subdivision of this street was advertised as a suitable location for mill workers at the nearby Hambleton Mill. This group of three are probably the earliest houses in this street and stylistically appear to be of the early Interwar period.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The land of which this was but one parcel of a subdivision, had been sold as parcels with 66ft frontages on 8 August 1924 by A.J. Draper auctioneer.</p> <p>A parcel of land was set aside for a church and residence midway down the blocks available on Queen St. At the time of subdivision, the Cairns Post carried an advertisement proclaiming that this would be an opportunity for mill and sugar workers to purchase land that was convenient to transport and in proximity of the mill. The upset price was £20.</p> <p>There is no evidence that there were already houses on the land, but nothing precludes houses being shifted to the site.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	A single storey timber house set low to the ground with a corrugated iron hipped roof and a forward gable. The verandah on the lhs of the gable section has been enclosed. Overall the appearance appears to be early Interwar.

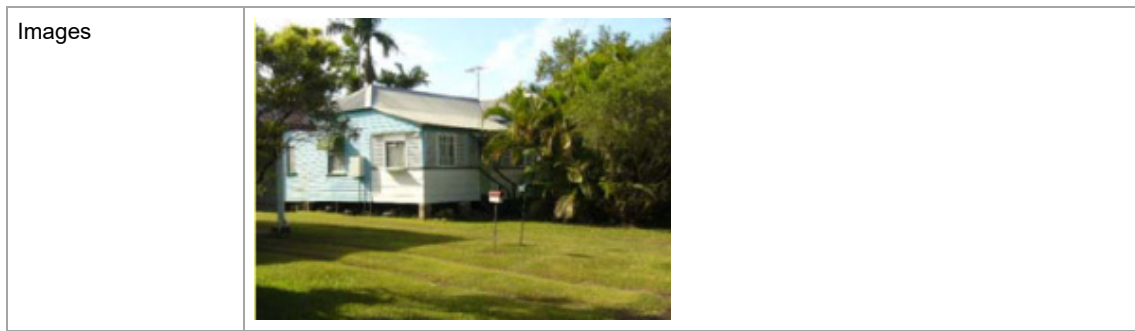


Table 3.6.10.h– Statement of cultural significance – St Francis Church, Edmonton - Former

Site Details	
Site Name	St Francis Church, Edmonton – Former
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	32 Queen Street, Edmonton
Lot/Plan	Lot 12 on RP704099
Coordinates	Easting 0.0 Northing: 0.0
Heritage Boundary	The church building (now residence) and title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The building is significant as a small parish church built for the Anglicans in the newly developing township of Edmonton which had been primarily a locality for sugar cane and the Hambledon Mill. The subdivision from which the land was purchased was one of the earliest for closer settlement and placed within easy proximity of the railway stop opposite from which the City of Cairns could easily be reached.
History	
Historical Context	<p>Built as an Anglican Church and opened for service on Christmas morning 1924.</p> <p>The land of which this was but one parcel of a subdivision, had been sold as parcels with 66ft frontages on 8 August 1924 by A.J. Draper auctioneer.</p> <p>A parcel of land was set aside for a church and residence midway down the blocks available on Queen St. The residence was the adjacent block on the south but this is now a modern house.</p> <p>At the time of subdivision, the Cairns Post carried an advertisement proclaiming that this would be an opportunity for mill and sugar workers to purchase land that was convenient to transport and in proximity of the mill. The upset price was £20.</p> <p>In September 1924 the plans for the church were tendered and were available at the Harbour Board office, Mrs C. Butler of Bentley Park, Edmonton and through the Church of England Gordonvale.</p> <p>The design is likely to have been drawn up by an employee of the Harbour Board Mr Harold Hawthorne Hawes who was also a resident of Edmonton at the time. (ref Mulgrave Historical Society).</p> <p>When it was opened it was named St Francis Anglican Church. The date of closure has not been researched.</p>



Description	
Physical Description	<p>A small timber church in the form of a nave and side aisles fronted by a simple gable (i.e. a basilican form). There is a medium height metal bell tower adjacent to the building on the RHS with no bell.</p> <p>The church was established in late 1924 after the area was subdivided alongside and to the east of what was then the Edmonton railway station. At that same time as this church was being tendered for construction, St Johns Church in Cairns was also being tendered along a similar but more substantial layout, being in concrete and with ancillary buildings.</p> <p>The street became Queen St and was a more open area than it is today due to the removal of the station and the widening of the Bruce Highway. The church was opposite the bottom end of the railway station and Townsend Street. A number of early houses were opposite the railway station but the church itself was further to the south.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.10.i– Statement of cultural significance – The Historic Hambledon Hotel

Site Details	
Site Name	The Historic Hambledon Hotel
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	127-133 Bruce Highway, Edmonton
Lot/Plan	Lot 15 on SP117280
Coordinates	Easting 366359.3 Northing: 8117849.6
Heritage Boundary	The whole of the hotel building but excluding the bottle shop and all of its title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The Hambledon Hotel is of local significance as a long standing structure in what was a fledgling locality of Hambledon Junction when it was erected in 1907. Fire in 1918 led to its repair and rebuilding in 1919. The original building predates the other hotel in this locality (the Grafton Hotel) by half a decade and is of significance as an early place of travellers accommodation on the road from the south in the days of horse and buggy travel.
History	
Historical Context	<p>Edmonton was originally established as a sugar-milling town, being close to sugar plantations and the port facilities at Cairns. The town was first called Hambledon Junction, because of its proximity to the Hambledon plantation and mill, but the Queensland Railways Department changed it to Edmonton in 1911. The property known as Hambledon, was established in 1881 by Thomas H. Swallow. It eventually expanded to a 6000 acre plantation; mainly sugarcane, but also bananas, pineapples and citrus.</p> <p>The present Hambledon Hotel was relocated from Cooktown, probably shipped down the coast on a barge. It was the 'Queens Hotel', which had been on the corner of Charlotte</p>

	<p>and Furneaux Streets (photographed between 1895 and 1900). The building was re-erected in Hambledon Junction by the Maroney family in 1907. It suffered fire damage in 1919, but was repaired or rebuilt before being demolished in 1930 and again rebuilt. The hotel was extensively renovated by the owner Lou Piccone between 1994 and 1999 to include a gaming area, improved bar area, restaurant, TAB facilities, new toilets and a children's play area.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>A double-storey, timber-framed building, clad with timber weatherboards and fibrous cement sheets. The hipped, corrugated iron roof extends over the double-storey verandah, which wraps around two sides of the building. The building has a combination of casement and double-hung, timber-framed windows. The 1956 cyclone damaged the building and the balustrade on the verandahs was not replaced and the verandah were subsequently enclosed with fibro and timber louvres. The front timber louvres were replaced by sliding glass windows in the 1970s. Further alterations have been undertaken along the Stokes Street frontage. A large proportion of the ground floor has been altered (possibly several times).</p>
<p>Images</p>	

3.6.11. Edge Hill

Table 3.6.11.a– Statement of cultural significance – Whitfield Edge Hill Progress Association

Site Details	
Site Name	Whitfield and Edge Hill Progress Association
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	406 Mayers Street, Edge Hill
Lot/Plan	Lot 5 on RP701462
Coordinates	Easting 366304.0 Northing: 8131117.5
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The community hall is one of a number of small community centres in Cairns' outlying townships and suburbs each constructed by local community groups for use by the community particularly small user groups which would not afford a larger venue.
Criterion G	The hall has been in use in this format since the 1920s. It is used by the local community for a variety of functions such as childcare and dance. It has been in constant use since construction.
History	
Historical Context	<p>A small plaque on the front of the hall indicates that the building was established in 1923. It is assumed that it was specifically built to house the Whitfield and Edge Hill Progress Association.</p> <p>Progress Associations were commonly formed to provide a united voice for local residents to voice their concerns or aspirations and launch campaigns, sometimes in opposition to the policies, actions or inaction of local councils. It is believed that Australia's first progress association was established in Ballarat in 1904.</p> <p>The building was also taken over for military use during World War Two.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	A timber-framed hall building with a high gabled roof over the main hall and hipped and skillion roofs over an enclosed verandah/additions to the front and north side. All roofs are clad with corrugated iron, while the main gable is clad with ripple iron and the additions are clad with weatherboards. A small timber plaque on the main gable reads 'EST 1923', and below this is a large metal louvred vent most probably associated with a recent air conditioning system. The main entrance into the hall is off-centre and windows are timber-framed casements.
Images	

3.6.12. Freshwater

Table 3.6.12.a– Statement of cultural significance – Catholic Church

Site Details	
Site Name	Catholic Church
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	15 Duffy Street, Freshwater
Lot/Plan	Lot 5 on RP747659
Coordinates	Easting 362557.4 Northing: 8132851.6
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	<p>The building is of local significance as a small scale community church built in an interwar but somewhat eclectic style combining stepped parapets with Romanesque style round headed windows in the façade and a timber rear section all to the design of architect V.M. Brown in 1938.</p> <p>The church through its location shows something of the aspirations of the church organisation whereby the building has been set up on the nearest hill side within reach of the town centre.</p>
Criterion E	<p>The building is of aesthetic importance as a simple but architecturally styled building with a masonry frontage and a timber clad rear hall set to advantage up a slope of a small knoll and creating a greater presence through the use of projecting masonry walled forecourts landing at the footpath alignment. Overall the massing and location give the impression of a larger scale masonry church, an impression also assisted by the ascension to the entry door by the long flight of front stairs.</p>
History	
Historical Context	<p>The church was built in 1938, largely as a result of the commitment of Reverend Father Hogan and his parish who raised the bulk of the necessary funds. Prior to this, Catholic Services had been held in private homes. The church was built by T.B. O'Meara & Sons and officially opened and blessed by the Most Reverend John Heavey, Bishop of Cairns.</p> <p>Tenders for the building were called by the Architect V.M. Brown for a 'reinforced concrete and timber church' in the Cairns Post on the 9th April 1938.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>The building gains much of its presence through the masonry frontage sitting back above two high walled forecourts with a set of stairs ascending up to the church symmetrically between the forecourts.</p> <p>The frontage is reinforced concrete but the whole body of the church is timber weatherboard on timber frame with casement windows containing diamond quarries of glass in leadwork.</p> <p>The roof is corrugated iron although the original may have been corrugated iron (or tiles). (The buildings appearance suggests that the roof should be covered in Marseilles Tile).</p> <p>The architecture of the building might be described as Mission Style (although not Spanish Mission).</p>



Table 3.6.12.b – Statement of cultural significance – Freshwater Uniting Church

Site Details	
Site Name	Freshwater Uniting Church
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	23-25 Vallely Street, Freshwater
Lot/Plan	Lot 1 on RP710076
Coordinates	Easting 362800.5 Northing: 8133107.0
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The Freshwater Uniting Church is of local significance as a small scale community church in an interwar Old English idiom translated to Queensland building traditions. Built in 1937 to serve the local Methodist community and financed by the Mason family, the building fell out of use in 1977 and is now used occasionally for weddings and special events.
History	
Historical Context	The Uniting Church was previously the Mason Memorial Methodist Church. It was built in 1937 on land donated by the Mason family. The church hall next door was built in the early 1960s. When the Methodist Church of Australasia, the Presbyterian Church of Australia and the Congregational Union of Australia merged to become the Uniting Church in 1977, services lapsed and the building was under threat of demolition. But the local community rallied and held a special service in July 1981 which packed the church. Services recommenced and continued for some years. The church is now used occasionally for wedding and special events.
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A very small church in something of an Old English style (half timbering and the arch headed windows).</p> <p>The building has a low gable roof clad in corrugated iron, the walls are in weatherboard and the windows timber framed and arch headed giving the impression of pairs of lancet windows.</p> <p>The structure sits on concrete stumps approximately 750 above ground.</p>

	The structure is also buttressed by rendered masonry buttresses at each corner of the building. These are finished in dashed render.
Images	


Table 3.6.12.c – Statement of cultural significance – Moule Cottage

Site Details	
Site Name	Moule Cottage
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	233 Kamerunga Road, Freshwater
Lot/Plan	Lot 4 on RP706805
Coordinates	Easting 362785.7 Northing: 8133216.9
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The house is of historic significance at the local level as a residence built in 1919 which demonstrates the settlement of towns which developed in the outlying areas of the Cairns region.
History	
Historical Context	The cottage was built by George Moule in 1919. The land was owned by Minnie Le Grand, who was the Freshwater Railway and Post Mistress from 1915-55. George Moule was married to Minnie Le Grand's sister Ethel. George and Ethel Moule, their eight children and Minnie Le Grand all lived in the cottage for many years.
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A timber cottage with a low gabled roof in corrugated iron. The building was set about 750 off the ground. Features included the verandah timber louvers, the timber famed windows and the bracketed rain hoods over the windows.</p> <p>The verandah appears to have been made up of vertical dowels later covered in fibro sheet at lower level and then weatherboards and now with glass infill.</p>
Images	

3.6.13. Goldsborough

Table 3.6.13.a– Statement of cultural significance – Catholic Church

Site Details	
Site Name	Remains of Pyramid Mill
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	Downing Road, Goldsborough
Lot/Plan	Lot 2 on RP726595
Coordinates	Easting 367310.6 Northing: 8104254.6
Heritage Boundary	The wooded land running approximately 450m from at the west end Pete's Bridge to north of the intersection of Downing Road and Goldsborough Road.
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion C	The site is of archaeological significance at the local level. It contains remnants (footings) of the first mill in this area of 1884-85 and one which ultimately failed. Its importance lies partly in its establishment and partly in the circumstances of its failure during the time of initial attempts to establish a sugar industry in North Queensland. The failure allowed some understanding of the level of financing and labour required to make a sugar mill a financial success. One of the outcomes of failures such as this was the establishment of cooperative mills where the start up finances were backed by the Government treasury.
Archaeological Potential	The site is a ruin of mainly heavy concrete footing much of which is now being undermined by the river course scouring the south side embankment.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The town of Gordonvale is situated at the base of the landmark Djarragun Mountain, also known simply as the Pyramid or Walsh's Pyramid.</p> <p>William Alley and his family took up the first land on the Mulgrave River in 1879 comprising 640 acres which they named 'Riverstone'. The river flats in the area were used for growing maize, bananas and sugar, while the town began to develop in the 1880s as a re-provisioning point for mule teams carrying goods over the range to the tin and gold fields of Herberton.</p> <p>One of the earliest cane farms in the area was the Pyramid Plantation, established in 1882 by Jean-Baptiste Loridan on the banks of the Mulgrave River, about 6 km upstream from Gordonvale. It was a substantial endeavour, employing up to 250 Melanesians and Chinese workers. The mill machinery for crushing the sugar cane was manufactured in Nottingham and shipped to Cairns on a barque in 1884. The tedious task of transporting the machinery from Alley's Landing at Redbank to the plantation required a bullock team and tramway rails.</p> <p>In January 1885, a fire destroyed some of the buildings associated with the sugar mill and it was reported that "it was expected to have had the mill going in time for crushing this season but unavoidable circumstances arose to prevent it, and had this accident not occurred the mill would have been complete and thoroughly prepared for starting to crush next season." By November 1885, Loridan had sold the plantation and mill and boarded a steamer for Melbourne. In the season of 1886, the Pyramid Mill produced a very disappointing yield of only 550 tons of sugar, and the new owners decided to appoint a more experienced manager - William Langdon.</p> <p>In 1888, 'The Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser' reported: "Queensland sugar is now coming to hand. Messrs. Gibbs Bright and Co have received the first shipment of this season's sugar from Cairns, from the pyramid mill, and the market from this time on is likely to receive steady supplies. We hear of the sale of a further parcel to arrive at £24." But the Pyramid Mill could not be made profitable and it had ceased by 1890.</p>

	<p>The following account of the Pyramid Mill's decline was described in 'The Queenslander' in 1892:</p> <p>"The Pyramid plantation was on a much larger scale [than the Hop Wah plantation], and the owners loss is set down at anything over £100,000 - all Melbourne money. It ceased to become profitable partly because it was badly managed; partly because the extent of good land on the plantation was not sufficiently large; but chiefly because of transit difficulties, the mill being built upon the wrong side of the Mulgrave River, and supplies and product having to be carried ten miles from and to the navigable water of Trinity Inlet. The plantation is now in the hands of the Bank of Australasia. Its area is 8840 acres, about 1200 cleared for cane, 1800 scrub more or less suitable for cane, and the remainder hilly country. The mill and machinery cost £40,000, £32,000 being paid for imported machinery and the rest for machinery and fittings obtained from Maryborough. The machinery has been taken care of, and is in excellent order, though some of the external fittings have been disposed of. It is estimated that for £12,000 the Pyramid mill could be purchased and re-erected across the river, to serve as a central mill for the Mulgrave farmers, since the bank is willing to sell at a tenth of the original cost."</p> <p>Local settlers made efforts to form a sugar mill co-operative and they held a meeting in 1890 about "forming a deputation to wait on the Premier to ask him if the Government would be in favour of finding the money for purchasing the Pyramid Sugar Mill and plant and erecting the same upon a suitable site on the north side of the Mulgrave River, providing the settlers would guarantee to grow sufficient cane to keep the mill going."</p> <p>But this idea of utilising the Pyramid Mill equipment failed and instead the Mulgrave Central Mill Company was formed in 1893. A new mill was constructed at Gordonvale and commenced crushing in 1895. The opening of the Cairns to Mulgrave tramway in 1897 assured the success of this mill.</p> <p>It took another six years for the Bank of Australasian to sell the Pyramid Mill machinery, when it was reported in 1898 that: "The Colonial Sugar Refining Company have purchased all the old Pyramid plantation mill machinery from the Bank of Australasian, and propose increasing the crushing capacity of the Hambledon mill for the coming season."</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>On the south side of the Mulgrave River via Peet's Bridge then proceed some 450m on the bitumen Road. The remains are along the wooded section of the south bank of the river and closest to the intersection of Goldsborough Road and Downing Road.</p> <p>The Archaeological remnants are described in the report by Jan Wegner dated 1992. Since that report the surrounding area has become overgrown and the remnants are difficult to locate.</p> <p>The remnants are essentially pits and concrete blocks and slabs for engines and machines and often with stand up bolts where these had been bolted in.</p> <p>The site is being identified as a 10m circle northward in the vicinity of South 17 degree 08.558, East 145 degree 45.293.</p>
<p>Images</p>	

3.6.14. Gordonvale

Table 3.6.14.a– Statement of cultural significance – All Saints Anglican Church

Site Details	
Site Name	All Saints Anglican Church
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	5-7 Church Street, Gordonvale
Lot/Plan	Lot 604 on G4782
Coordinates	Easting 370945.5 Northing: 8109550.9
Heritage Boundary	The church building only
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion E	The place is of significance at the local level as a new church developed in a post WWII style albeit following a very conservative format. A number of new Anglican churches were developed primarily in the expanding suburbs of Cairns in the post war period.
Criterion G	The place is of significance at the local level as a place of worship to the Anglican Community at Gordonvale.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The land for the church had initially been owned by A.J. Torlach. The land was subsequently obtained by the church which moved from its earlier premises on allot 6 Sect XI.</p> <p>A plaque attached to the exterior wall in the entry lobby indicates the building was consecrated on 14th June 1963 by Ian (?) of Cairns and Hugh (?) of Sydney. The church was designed by Cairns architects S.G. Barnes & Edwin Oribin (Job 06/63/01.) although it is clear that Barnes was the lead architect as it shows little of the styling that Oribin brought to his buildings. The east end of the building had two side rooms (vestry and entry) expressed on the exterior with their roofs hidden by parapets but these have since been altered with single skillion cover-all roofs installed. This has changed the appearance of the original work at the east end.</p> <p>The other major alteration has been the removal of the louvred windows of the Church's nave and their replacement with aluminium framed hoppers.</p> <p>At one time it was intended to create a porte-cochere drop off on the vacant land at the west end of the building and this involved creating new large set of paired doors in the west end of the façade but subsequently the whole idea was dropped.</p> <p>Some other internal changes were undertaken at the eastern end but none of this was of great consequence. The skillion roofs over the east end side rooms also covered over smaller windows lighting this east apsidal end.</p> <p>Apart from these changes the church has had little alteration.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A complex of buildings including the church, garages and the hall at the rear with the church parallel. The sanctuary area is at the east end of the building.</p> <p>There is no street fence. Also on the same allotment is a house to the west separated by a fence.</p> <p>A substantial modernist high volume church (with overtones of Gothic Survival Style) with the nave space running eastwest and a large scale timber framed original window at the west end. Windows on both sides of the nave which were louvres in timber frames are now aluminium framed hoppers.</p>

	<p>The entry path is marked by a tall two sided tower and bell topped by an off-centre concrete slab built as a roof and all surmounted by a cross.</p> <p>The entry is marked by a pull-out canopy built in concrete with an underside of shallow coffers (almost in the form of a waffle slab).</p> <p>The enclosed portico was shown in the original plans although it appears to have had later changes with besser block added where there had once been glass.</p> <p>The upper portions of the screen are now louvres with the intermediate timber mullions removed.</p> <p>The hall is a long low masonry building with a medium pitched gabled roof and corrugated metal roof.</p> <p>The adjacent house on the same title is setback from the streetline along which there is a weldmesh mesh fence. The house is besser block concrete, the building is set on the ground and the roof is a shallow pitched hip in corrugated metal.</p>
<p>Images</p>	

Table 3.6.14.b – Statement of cultural significance – Community Centre

Site Details	
Site Name	Community Centre
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	17-19 Cannon Street, Gordonvale
Lot/Plan	Lot 10 on G47827
Coordinates	Easting 370806.8 Northing: 8109738.9
Heritage Boundary	All of the hall and the reserve
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion G	The Community Centre is socially significant at the local level, being the primary social hall for the Gordonvale Area and having been constructed with community funds for multi-functional community activities.


History	
Historical Context	<p>The Community hall was erected on part of the School of Arts Reserve (now part occupied by the Library).</p> <p>It had originally been mooted by the Council that the "Community Chest" a subsidiary of Council be given the School of Arts Land behind the new library. The Department of Lands Administration denied this approach and required that the Community Chest lease the rear of the School of Arts Reserve.</p> <p>Subsequently the timber hall which contains a stage and auxiliary rooms, was constructed.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>Single storey timber building set in from the street alignment.</p> <p>A simple oblong box with side additions on the rear containing kitchen, toilets, storage and change areas.</p> <p>The main hall contains a stage at the west end.</p> <p>The exterior is timber chamferboard with a broad corrugated iron roof and wide overhang.</p> <p>The overhang on the street façade side acts as a weather awning enhanced by the indent in the building footprint.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.14.c– Statement of cultural significance – Gordonvale Ambulance Service

Site Details	
Site Name	Gordonvale Ambulance Station
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	1 Cannon Street, Gordonvale
Lot/Plan	Lot 4 on G47810
Coordinates	Easting 370965.7 Northing: 8109697.0
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and fences to street boundaries
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The place has local historical significance for representing an important service provided to the local community over several decades. Since 1914, the land was reserved as an ambulance centre and the current building was built in 1946
Criterion E	The building is of architectural significance at a local level and is a striking example of the architectural design work of Cairns architect Sidney Barnes.

History

Historical Context

The City Ambulance Transport Brigade (CATB) was formed at a meeting of concerned citizens in Brisbane in September 1892, following the unsatisfactory management of an accident at a horse racing meeting. It was established that the principal object of the Brigade was to render first aid to the wounded and transport the sick and injured to hospital. Public use of the ambulance service steadily increased and voluntary subscriptions proved insufficient to meet associated outlays. In 1895, the CATB secured supplementary funding from the Queensland State Government. The first purpose-built ambulance building for Queensland was constructed in 1897 in Wharf Street, Brisbane.

During the late 1890s and early 1900s the ambulance service expanded establishing a number of centres throughout Queensland including Charters Towers (1900), Townsville (1900), Rockhampton (1901), Warwick (1901), Ipswich (1901), Toowoomba (1902), Mackay (1903), Ravenswood (1904), Cairns (1904) and Bundaberg (1907). In 1902 the Brigade was restructured to better manage the rapidly expanding operations and to recognise the importance and contribution of regional ambulance centres. The reorganised entity became known as the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade (QATB). (The Queensland Ambulance Service, as it exists today, was only formed in 1991.)

In 1910, the Cairns Post advertised a "public meeting of all sympathisers and supporters of the formation of a subcentre at the Cairns Ambulance Brigade at Nelson. The brigade should be well supported at Nelson and its splendid work needs no comment."

Discussions were held in 1913 for a strip of land to house an ambulance centre and this became a reality in 1914 when land was Reserved as R461 by GG1914.1.1677.

The first ambulance centre in Gordonvale was designed by the architect Mr. Waters and built on the present site in 1914.

In 1917 further land was sought and granted on the east side and the whole of allotment 4 was granted as a reserve R926 GG 1918.1.127 on 12 January 1918.

The additional land was required for horses, a fumigation shed, benzene sheds and for the keeping of a motor vehicle. The land was originally half the current size (at 1 rood 2 perches) but doubled in size after the requests from the ambulance brigade to allow for turning of vehicles and construction of buildings which had to include a fuel store.

The current building was designed by the architect S.G. Barnes and built by T.B. O'Leary & Sons between 1945 and 1946 for £4,750. A marble foundation stone states that the building was opened on 27 October 1946. Sidney Barnes went on to design further ambulance centres at Edmonton and Atherton 1951 and 1955 respectively.

There are a number of similarities between the Gordonvale building and the Ambulance Stations at Winnow and Atherton. The Bynum Ambulance Station, listed on the Queensland Heritage Register, is the oldest of this group and appears to have set a standard. The drawings for the Bynum Ambulance Station were prepared by the Department of Public Works and the design is attributed to Leonard Tempter. Tempter was employed in the architectural office of the Department of Public Works (Queensland) from 1911 to 1946. He also designed the Childers QATB station in 1924. The Bynum Ambulance Station is a two-storied building with the superintendent's residence occupying the upper level, while the lower level houses the ambulance plant room, office, committee room, bearers' dayroom and bedroom, casualty room and bathroom.

The former Atherton Ambulance Station has been substantially altered and is currently a pet shop on Kennedy Highway.

All three ambulance stations are two-storied masonry buildings with symmetrical facades featuring a central bay projecting slightly forward from the main building, and a parapet surmounting this bay extends above the simple hipped roof. The stepped or squared parapets feature the initials 'QATB' and/or the Maltese cross. All three buildings feature two central ambulance bays. They also feature prominent round-arched window openings. The Gordonvale and Atherton also feature shallow balconies with metal balustrades. The Wynnum and Gordonvale buildings, and possibly the Atherton building, include external stairs up to the first floor residence, on the right hand side elevation.

These similarities indicate that the Gordonvale Ambulance Station was most likely based by Sidney Barnes on designs produced by the Queensland Department of Public Works.

Description	
Physical Description	<p>A brick two-storey building with a dominant hipped roof clad with corrugated iron and featuring battened and ventilated eaves. The building is essentially rectangular in plan with a central breakfront on the north elevation and single and two storey additions to the south elevation. The breakfront features a parapet extending above the eaves of the main roof and contains the ambulance waiting bays at ground floor level.</p> <p>The symmetrical Cannon Street elevation is built of brown and red bricks. The colour variation is subtle, but is used for decorative effect around the window and door openings.</p> <p>The breakfront includes two vehicle openings for the ambulances with roller doors at ground floor level and, above, a central pair of French doors with top and side lights within a round-arched opening. The French doors are flanked by round arched window openings containing timber-framed casements with top and side lights. All windows are glazed with dimpled and obscured glass. A shallow balcony with concrete floor and a metal balustrade formed by circles and vertical twisted balusters extends in front of these three openings and a simple, skillion metal awning extends over them. At the top of the parapet, two rectangular recesses have been formed in the brick wall to house the raised concrete letters 'QA' in the first recess and 'TB' in the second (Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade.) A Maltese cross in raised concrete has also been built into the central pier between the vehicle openings.</p> <p>The main building is treated in a more modern manner than the breakfront. At ground floor level, horizontal concrete hoods extend above pairs of timber-framed casement windows. A top light of louvered windows is located above each hood and surmounted by another horizontal concrete hood. At first floor level, a brick string course at sill level extends below sets of timber-framed casement windows. The first floor windows on the north and west elevations are covered by louvered metal sun screens.</p> <p>A multi-paned, half-glazed and boarded door is located slightly off-centre of the east elevation and is covered by a corrugated iron hood supported on decorative timber brackets. A timber and steel external stair extends up to a similar multi-paned, half-glazed and boarded door at first floor level, which is sheltered by a metal awning.</p> <p>The original fence comprises a low brown brick wall with two pipe sections extending between brown brick piers surmounted by pyramidal concrete caps. A metal vehicle gate featuring a diagonal, geometric design, is located at the western end of the Cannon Street frontage. A very similar design is applied to a central pedestrian gate on the Mill Street frontage.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.14.d – Statement of cultural significance – Gordonvale Boy Scout

Site Details	
Site Name	Gordonvale Boy Scouts
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	George Street, Gordonvale
Lot/Plan	Lot 164 on NR4596
Coordinates	Easting 370675.8 Northing: 8109647.8
Heritage Boundary	All of the building only
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion B	<p>The building is locally significant as a Scout Hall, few of which survive from this very early period of scouting.</p> <p>There are also few early period purpose built buildings such as this one which was financed substantially from local fund-raising.</p>
History	
Historical Context	<p>The Boy Scout movement was introduced to Australia in 1908 and spread rapidly throughout Queensland in the following two years. The 'League of Baden-Powell Scouts, Queensland Section' were formally gazetted by the Boy Scout Headquarters in London in July 1910. A formal constitution was then adopted and printed in the same year, providing regulations for the conduct of scouts, their uniforms and the qualifications of the scoutmasters. In 1912, Lord Baden Powell the founder himself visited Brisbane.</p> <p>Even in the early years a scout uniform had evolved and was worn by scouts and included a felt peaked hat, shirt with pockets, short trousers, socks, dark shoes and a bush staff of approximately 1.5m high. A standard belt was worn along with other clothing accessories which indicated which troop the scout belonged to. Much of scouting's lore was based on Baden Powell's experiences and time in the British Army defeating the Boer at Mafeking.</p> <p>The Gordonvale Scout Hall was built for this site in 1922 and was a simple rectangular building of 22 feet x 40 feet with a lean to at the back and two latticed verandah's. It was intended that the building face Church Street with an exposed stud frame which is evident today underneath the current vinyl cladding. Finances came from moneys raised by the Scouts as well as three main donors. The work commenced in early 1922 and the hall was opened on 1st June that year at 8 pm.</p> <p>The skin of the building is a chamferboard and the current cladding is a polystyrene based plastic board. By 1937 the building had at least one extension (on the south end) and this can ascertained in an aerial photograph of that date.</p>


Description	
Physical Description	<p>A single storey building in part of the recreation reserve at the corner of George and Church Streets set back a short distance from the street alignments.</p> <p>A basic oblong with a gable ended roof at the south and hipped at the north.</p> <p>Currently clad in a Styrofoam base material, the appearance was originally exposed stud frame and chamferboard.</p> <p>There are few windows and there are several extensions on the south (storage) and along the west (toilets).</p> <p>A kitchenette is located in the north east corner.</p> <p>The building is set approximately 750mm above the ground</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.14.e – Statement of cultural significance – Gordonvale Cemetery

Site Details	
Site Name	Gordonvale Cemetery
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	27-51 Highleigh Road, Gordonvale
Lot/Plan	Lot 225 on NR838281
Coordinates	Easting 370764.8 Northing: 8110793.2
Heritage Boundary	The cemetery reserve including shelter and concrete block fence
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion G	The Gordonvale cemetery is a place of local historical significance and has social and spiritual associations with the community of Gordonvale and surrounding settlement areas. The cemetery has a continuing role as a place of burial for the district.
Criterion C	The Gordonvale cemetery is a place of local historical significance which has the potential to yield information on the pioneers of the district and their descendants. Information gathered from their grave stones allows some understanding of those involved in early settlement, their place of origin and their connections to current community of Gordonvale.
History	
Historical Context	The cemetery was first surveyed as a 10 acre parcel in Feb 1897 and then reserved by Gov Gazette in April 1907 as R222. Since that date not all of the cemetery has occupied the reserve. Land along the northern edge was leased for sugar farming in the 1950s and later rescinded with a drainage reserve being put in place in 1993 along the north boundary.

Site Details	
	<p>Not all of the cemetery has been used for burial and a portion of it still remains unused.</p> <p>The cemetery contains burials from some of the areas earliest residents.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>Set aside as a reserve along Highleigh Road to the extent of the area fronted by the concrete block fence which follows the alignment of the property.</p> <p>A public cemetery with a low solid cast concrete block fence along Highleigh Rd which previously had car gates and a pedestrian turnstile. There is a recent planting of vegetation between the fence and the first row of graves.</p> <p>The car drive loop path in the cemetery processes past purposefully planted palm trees, spreading Poinciana trees and a waiting shelter constructed from timber with a ceramic and concrete pipe supports. The shelter has timber screens on the sides and valances at the ends. Its form is a gabled shed with a corrugated iron roof and timber bench seats.</p> <p>There are no denominational compartments within the cemetery and the oldest graves (substantially post 1900) are found in the south east corner of the site.</p> <p>Here the graves have cast and wrought metal grave surrounds and a number of the tomb markers are in carved marble supplied by firms such as Melrose and Fenwick of Townsville and later of Cairns. These memorials are all stock items found in monumental masons' catalogues of the time. These stock marble carvings of obelisks, flowers, angels, clasped hands, cherubs and the like were available almost off the shelf in the larger cities. Often times they may have been shipped from the major cities via rail or boat and the whole prepared and assembled by the local masons.</p> <p>More recent graves are all low set and generally in the character of the cemetery overall. The cemetery has a low number of graves in comparisons to the overall acreage of the site. An annex to the original cemetery has been established adjacent at the site's north end.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.14.f – Statement of cultural significance – Gordonvale Fire Station

Site Details	
Site Name	Gordonvale Fire Station
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	105 Norman Street, Gordonvale
Lot/Plan	Lot 5 on G47834
Coordinates	Easting 370871.7 Northing: 8109609.2
Heritage Boundary	The whole of the building and reserve land


Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion D	<p>The Gordonvale Fire Station is local significance as part of the developing infrastructure of this rural town.</p> <p>Many towns did not have brigades established for decades and suffered the ravages of fires that would take hold in one premises and burn out adjacent businesses. This was alleviated somewhat by the building bylaws requiring fire proof construction and in the centre of Gordonvale few fires occurred after many buildings were redeveloped in concrete.</p> <p>The establishment of the Brigade's permanent station in 1950 marks a point when the town was considered to be of a size to warrant such infrastructure spending.</p>
History	
Historical Context	<p>The brigade were seeking land in Gordonvale prior to 1947 and the land Ranger for the area presented a report by way of internal memo to the Lands Commissioner in Aug 1947 recommending that land at the south end of the police reserve be annexed for the purpose. The report weighed up the pros and cons of annexing adjacent railway land but decided that the police reserve was a better option and the report identified some concrete posts and sawn fences being on the land but nothing of value.</p> <p>The building was subsequently constructed in 1950 as a two storey brick structure with timber framed casements and louvres.</p> <p>The foundation stone records that the building was opened on 25 November 1950, that the architect was S.G. Barnes ARAIA and the builder was T.B. O'Meara & Sons. The original form of the roof was altered from a hipped roof with its north west and south west corners terminating behind parapets leaving a central portion of the hipped roof to overhang the brigade garage entrances.</p> <p>The reserve was first gazetted in 1949(?) as R959 of 32 perches (last gazetted GG1965.2.924 when adjustments were made to the police reserve and fire brigade reserve).</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A two storey brick building with the station on the lower floor and the residential accommodation for fire officers above.</p> <p>Oddly asymmetrical with a gable and parapets on the western portion of the elevation and a faux tower on the south west end with arch headed windows and rendered architraves the whole composition is oddly eclectic. This description comes about due to some alterations made to the roof form which had originally been designed as hipped and ending behind two small brick parapets one on the north west corner, one on the south east corner. The roof form was changed to gabled and the north west parapet removed. The central portion of the parapet below the roof on the west bears the date 1950. Windows are sets of multi-pane timber casement windows. Bricks are The fence is a low cast concrete block with a pipe rail between end piers.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.14.g – Statement of cultural significance – Gordonvale Girl Guides

Site Details	
Site Name	Gordonvale Girl Guides
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	Church Street, Gordonvale
Lot/Plan	Lot 165 on NR4596
Coordinates	Easting 370635.4 Northing: 8109645.2
Heritage Boundary	All of the hall only
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion B	The building is locally significant as a Girl Guides Hall, few of which survive anywhere in Queensland and particularly North Queensland.
Criterion G	The building is of local significance as a meeting place of Girl Guides, an organisation based along the same lines as the Boy Scouts established by Lord Baden Powell at the end of the 1910s.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The building is the former Masonic hall from Gordon St, originally located opposite the Mill. This was most likely the Gordonvale Highleigh Masonic Lodge No 343, which was constituted and consecrated in 1926.</p> <p>The building was sold after the new Swan St Masonic Hall opened in 1961 and it subsequently moved to its current site on the Racecourse and Showground Reserve of 1914 (GG1914).</p> <p>The first meeting of the Girl Guides Association of Australia Incorporated was held in Melbourne in 1926. The formation of this national body came over a decade after the first guides group was formed in Tasmania, the Girl Peace Scouts. Other states quickly followed and by the time a national body was established, all states in Australia had guides groups.</p> <p>The Association celebrated their seventy-fifth birthday in 1985 and at that time had approximately 100,000 members.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	A low-set, rectangular hall building on concrete stumps. The front (east) and side (south) elevations are clad with AC sheets, while the other side (north) elevation is clad with metal decking. Additions to the rear (west) of the building are constructed of concrete block. The building has a gabled roof over the hall and skillion roofs over an enclosed verandah to the front and the additions to the rear. All roofs are clad with corrugated iron. A central porch, comprising a metal awning, is located over steel and timber stairs leading up to double, aluminium-framed glazed doors on the front elevation. Another half-glazed and boarded timber door on the south elevation is accessed from concrete and steel steps. Two steel roller-doors are located on the rear elevation. Most of the windows are louvred, while the rear additions have aluminium-framed sliding windows. All windows and doors are protected by security screens.

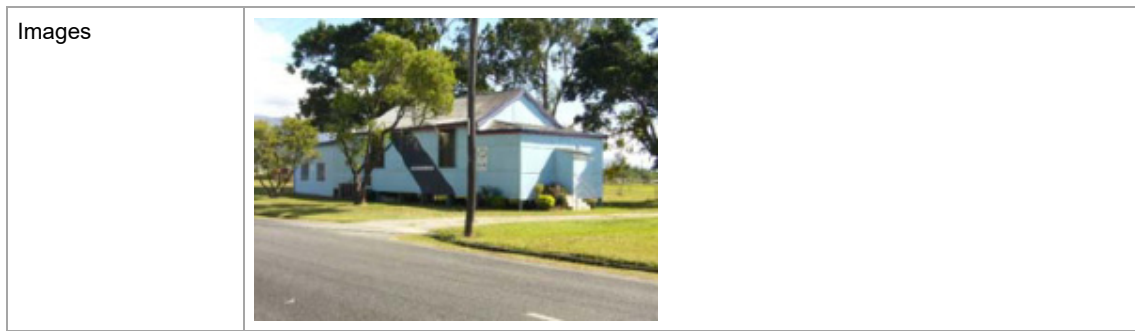


Table 3.6.14.h– Statement of cultural significance – Gordonvale Library

Site Details	
Site Name	Gordonvale Library
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	88 Norman Street, Gordonvale
Lot/Plan	Lot 4 on G47827
Coordinates	Easting 370831.8 Northing: 8109736.2
Heritage Boundary	The building and reserve land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion G	The Gordonvale Library is of local significance as a community facility developed in the 1960s and still in use for its original purpose half a century later. The building was architect designed and constructed to allow expansion front and rearward from a core area. Along with the adjacent community centre and the CWA Hall, the buildings form part of a larger group of Gordonvale's community facilities which are open to all and gathered around the south side of Norman Park.
History	
Historical Context	<p>This site was previously occupied by the School of Arts (timber) building on land set aside as a School of Arts Reserve in 1900. The Arts Reserve was 2 roods in size but some of this land was subsequently given over to other facilities – the Qld Country Women's Association on the south side and a at first a tennis court on the west. The tennis court was subsequently replaced by the Community Hall funded from the Community Chest (a subsidiary arrangement of Council). The timber Arts building predated the reserve gazettal.</p> <p>In the 1960s the School of Arts building was demolished and a new library constructed in brick with timber detailing.</p> <p>As built, the structure allowed for further expansion and as seen today the library has filled out the expansion areas and on the street façade has gone beyond the original's façade adding a new rearrangement on the street face.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A low set brick building on the corner of Canon and Norman Streets, set just in from the street alignments with small colourful planting and shrubbery in front.</p> <p>The present building is an agglomerate, being the original skeleton of a building extended both front and rearward. Some of the rearward works have filled expansion areas set aside in the original design while the forward expansion has broken through the original frontage.</p>


	The original building had more prominent timber screens in the main elevations and these have been moved to the small garage area as the library expanded forward toward Norman Street.
Images	

Table 3.6.14.i– Statement of cultural significance – Pie-fection Bakery

Site Details	
Site Name	Pie-fection Bakery
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	78-80 Norman Street, Gordonvale
Lot/Plan	Lot 2 on RP716086
Coordinates	Easting 370826.0 Northing: 8109801.3
Heritage Boundary	The building and title land.
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	A two storey building that was initially to replace the former Nelson Hall but in more recent years (possibly the 1960s) the building was converted to a series of squash courts with a residence. The building has a somewhat classically inspired appearance (albeit in a 1920s mode) but this has been changed by the insertion of the metal framed windows on the upper level.
Criterion B	In good condition although altered out of its originally intended arrangement (with the introduction of the residence and squash courts). The lower level maintains its symmetrical arrangement of shops and centre entry to what would have been the hall behind.
History	
Historical Context	The building replaced the Nelson Hall after it was burnt down in April 1929. As a result of building regulations the building (like the adjacent hotel) had to be built in reinforced concrete. The works to the hotel started in the 1930s and it was anticipated that the hall would be rebuilt not long after the hotel had been rebuilt but a newspaper article identifying its completion has not been found. The building's central entry and flanking façade shops indicate that the rebirth of the Hall may have occurred but later alterations have removed the interior for squash courts. The date of conversion to courts is unknown.
Description	
Physical Description	A two storey building that was initially to replace the former Nelson Hall but in more recent years (possibly the 1960s) the building was converted to a series of squash courts with a residence. The building has a somewhat classically inspired appearance (albeit in a

	1920s mode) but this has been changed by the insertion of the metal framed windows on the upper level.
Images	

Table 3.6.14.j– Statement of cultural significance – Gordonvale Police Station

Site Details	
Site Name	Gordonvale Police Station
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	95 Norman Street, Gordonvale
Lot/Plan	Lot 2 on G47826
Coordinates	Easting 370887.3 Northing: 8109680.0
Heritage Boundary	All of the court house building and the police residence
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The Gordonvale police station is of local historic significance as an early and permanent occupation of this reserve which was established for this use. The station comprises the Courthouse, the police residence (itself the former police station) and two police houses for married men. These are the second generation of buildings on this site, the first buildings being established very early in the settlement of Gordonvale and then being replaced by this substantial group of timber buildings which have now been on the site for approximately 100 years (in particular the residence and courthouse) and are amongst the oldest surviving public buildings in Gordonvale.
Criterion B	The site has heritage significance in containing a group of buildings which both collectively and individually contain characteristics of similar police complexes established in rural Queensland. In the Cairns Regional area, this group is comparable to those at Babinda and have a similar historical and architectural development with their layouts determined by the character of their sites. The layout of the Gordonvale Police complex is as originally planned whereas a road widening has affected the layout of the Babinda buildings.
History	
Historical Context	<p>Shown as reserved for Police Purposes R362 and recorded in the Gov Gazette 1908.2.616. The earliest buildings on the site appear to have been a verandah building and a stables on the east boundary and these were temporary until the Public Works Department drew up a substantial residence and police office for the site.</p> <p>Originally the Police reserve had been allocated to the area now known as Norman Park but a mix up was discovered when the police commenced construction on that site in 1907. A re-gazettal was undertaken in 1908 and the Police were allocated a 2 acre reserve on Norman and Cannon Streets. The earliest documented building was the police residence and office followed by the Court House and morgue (1915). Two married men's residences documented by the Public Works Department in 1932 were constructed on Norman Street in 1936-37.</p>


	<p>Also on site were a lock up building (undated) and a concrete bomb shelter designed for use as an Air Raid Precautions Centre (1942) and this was proposed to be converted to a garage after the war. The Air Raid Precautions (ARP) controlled the air raid wardens and received information from the Air Raid Warden's Posts on the bombing threat.</p> <p>The 1915 police morgue established on the grounds was moved to the Hospital site in 1926 where it remains today.</p> <p>Around 1949 some land to the south was annexed off the Police Reserve for Fire Brigade purposes. As of 1965 the police reserve site was 1 acre, 2 roods 25.5 perches.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>The land has a number of timber buildings on Cannon and Norman Streets including three police residences (1 at the corner of Norman and Cannon Streets and two on Norman Street) and Court House (now station) on Cannon Street. All buildings are weatherboard and set some distance back from the street alignment.</p> <p>A reserve containing a T shaped courthouse now used as a police station, the original police residence and office at the corner of Norman and Cannon Streets, and two residences on Norman Street.</p> <p>All buildings are in timber and all are the first generation of the buildings established on this site. All buildings have hipped corrugated iron roofs and timber joinery to windows and doors.</p> <p>The residences are set at low to medium height above the ground (i.e. circa 1500) and there are reasonable setbacks (circa 4m) between buildings and alignments and between the buildings.</p> <p>To the rear of the courthouse is a small timber building (possibly lock up).</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.14.k– Statement of cultural significance – Gordonvale Post Office

Site Details	
Site Name	Gordonvale Post Office
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	9 Cannon Street, Gordonvale
Lot/Plan	Lot 1 on RP732402
Coordinates	Easting 370933.5 Northing: 8109719.8
Heritage Boundary	The Post Office building and residence without reference to other buildings on the reserve


Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The building contributes to the historic townscape centred around Norman Park. The building also represents the long term provision of postal services, which have contributed to the development of the town.
Criterion D	The building is a good and relatively intact example of a type T17 post office designed by the State Department of Works, before this responsibility was assumed by the Queensland Branch of the Commonwealth Department of Works in 1920.
History	
Historical Context	<p>This site is shown as reserved for Post and Telegraph purposes in the name of the Commonwealth of Australia (Reference R415). The building dates from 1911 or 1912. In a typology study of Post Offices the building is identified as a Type T 17 - Twin Porch, Gable and Lantern.</p> <p>The Commonwealth Postmaster General's Department was created in 1901, but the State Department of Works continued to design and construct post offices on behalf of the Commonwealth Government until 1920, when the responsibility was assumed by the Queensland Branch of the Commonwealth Department of Works.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>Single storey timber building with its frontage on the street alignment.</p> <p>Described as a Type T 17 Post Office - Twin Porch, Gable and Lantern.</p> <p>The timber-framed building is clad with weatherboards and has a gabled roof clad with corrugated iron. The office functions are located at the front, while quarters were provided to the rear. The design features a central projecting bay with a timber gable screen and a central set of four timber-framed casement windows shaded by a timber and corrugated iron hood. Timber-framed porches, each accessed by a central flight of timber stairs, flank the central bay. A timber lantern is located above the central section of the roof.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.14.I– Statement of cultural significance – Gordonvale Railway Station

Site Details	
Site Name	Gordonvale Railway Station
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	Mill Street, Gordonvale
Lot/Plan	Lot 211 on SP109355
Coordinates	Easting 371017.1 Northing: 8109492.7
Heritage Boundary	The rail station and platform canopy
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The Railway Station is significant in demonstrating the development of the railways in North Queensland and, in particular, its relationship with the sugar industry. The site of the rail station was determined years previous by the development of the Cairns Mulgrave Tramway which assisted the establishment of the mill by bringing cane to the mill and delivering its raw sugar product to the Cairns wharves.
Criterion B	The Railway Station is one of only a few surviving timber stations built by the Queensland Government Railways as it completed the rail link between Brisbane and Cairns.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The Gordonvale Railway Station was built in c.1914 as a standard B4 (Northern) design. It was constructed by the Queensland Government Railways as part of the rail link between Brisbane and Cairns. However, an earlier station was constructed on the site in c.1897 as part of the Mulgrave Tramway from Cairns, built by the Cairns Divisional Board, which serviced the adjacent Mulgrave Central Sugar Mill. The Queensland Government Railways purchased the Mulgrave Tramway in 1911.</p> <p>By 1924, when the last section of the North Coast Railway from Townsville to Cairns was opened, a refreshment room was operating at the Gordonvale Station. In c.1936, a new 2-lever frame signal platform was installed. In 1961, the railway station complex also comprised a store, toilet, goods shed, loading bank, 10,000 gallon water tank and Station Master's house. By 1969, the water tank was sold and the goods shed removed.</p> <p>In 2003, the train platform was renovated and raised to meet disability standards.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>Single platform station on the west side of the one track line. It is in close proximity to both the Mulgrave Central Sugar Mill and Norman Park.</p> <p>The station complex comprises the Passenger Station and Store, signal platform and loading bank. The station is a low set timber-framed building with a corrugated iron, half-gabled roof and walls clad with weatherboards. The barrelvaulted shade structure over the platform, which is clad with corrugated iron, comprises 13 bays supported on timber posts and attached to the eastern end of the station. The store is also a timber building and a covered breezeway between the store and the station forms a waiting area for passengers.</p>

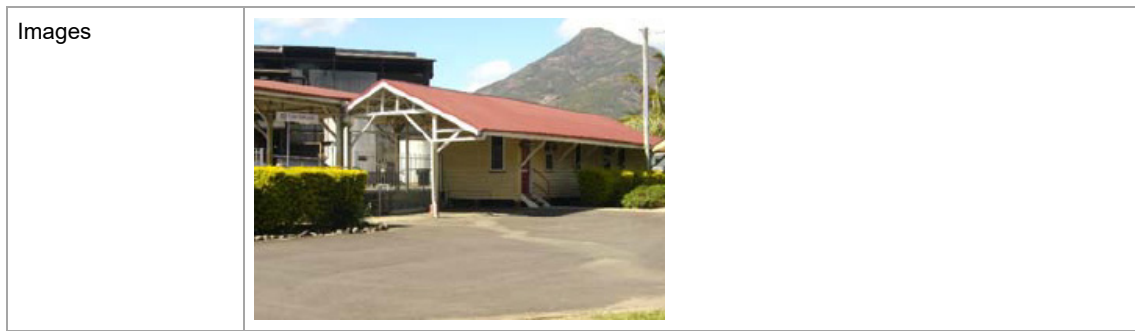


Table 3.6.14.m – Statement of cultural significance – Gordonvale Veterinary Surgery (former Beattie’s Theatre)

Site Details	
Site Name	Gordonvale Veterinary Surgery (former Beattie’s Theatre)
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	28-32 Norman Street, Gordonvale
Lot/Plan	Lot 3 on G4782
Coordinates	Easting 370850.8 Northing: 8110039.2
Heritage Boundary	All of the theatre building and title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion D	The place is locally significant as a picture theatre dating to the late 1920s, typical of country towns and one of two surviving cinema buildings in Gordonvale, this being the most recognizable architecturally. Its architectural facing in concrete block is an unusual and large composition using this patent form of construction which had been mostly used at domestic and smaller scales.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The cinema was most likely the one designed by architects Hill and Taylor and advertised for tender during April 1927. The building was a speculative venture by client A. L. Walker and Hill and Taylor also advertised for tenders for the lease of the building which was to boast two modern shops at the front, a dance hall floor and seating for approximately 350 people.</p> <p>Within a month of this tender closing the Federal Hall which was being leased by Beattie’s Pictures was burnt to the ground on 25th May 1927. Within days of this fire, the cinema being run by Sutcliffe’s Pictures Ltd in Gordon Street was partly damaged by another fire, the third in just one week. Beattie must have acted quickly in securing a lease on the proposed new cinema as he subsequently opened at this address in Norman Street and no doubt would have influenced the final building plan.</p> <p>By the time Beattie’s closed as a cinema in 1943-44 it had seating for 450 people.</p> <p>The CWA had a ‘picture benefit’ at Beattie’s Theatre, Gordonvale, in 1929.</p> <p>In 1930, the Brisbane Courier reported on boxing events taking place at the theatre. The local boxer, Bert Healy, wrote that he trained at a gym at Beattie’s Theatre between 1944 and 1946. Mrs H Beattie was recorded as the owner or lessee between 1938 and 1942. Northern Theatres bought the theatre in c.1942 and it closed shortly afterwards and appears to have become a gym.</p> <p>In the 1990s, the building was being used by Hodge’s Garage and the majority of the interior was a tractor showroom.</p>


	The building was adapted for use as a veterinary surgery sometime after 2001.
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A two storey theatre building with a central entry at street level (now aluminium framed glass doors) flanked by bay windows and these in turn are flanked by stair entries to the balcony area within the theatre. The bay windows are fixed closed as are the flanking entries to the balcony areas.</p> <p>The main construction material is solid cast concrete block manufactured to give an ashlar appearance. Some blocks have a faux reticulated facing and these are used as door, arch and window architraves.</p> <p>The footpath is protected by a post supported skillion awning. The timber support posts are paired.</p> <p>Above the awning the façade continues up past a timber framed casement window and finishes in a parapet with a central arch. Mouldings and much other detailing is in concrete.</p> <p>The roof is a long gabled corrugated iron structure with an overhang to provide protection for the ventilation area below the eaves. This area is now filled with lattice although this area was at one time timber vents.</p> <p>The rear section (i.e. the long sides) are also in cast concrete. At the rear of the building is a two storey brick extension running rearward from the location of the stage area and taking up the shape of the building . Either side of the building is vacant yardage used for car parking.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.14.n– Statement of cultural significance – Great Northern Hotel (formerly Queens Hotel)

Site Details	
Site Name	Great Northern Hotel (former Queens Hotel)
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	100-106 Gordon Street, Gordonvale
Lot/Plan	Lot 2 on RP717315
Coordinates	Easting 370901.4 Northing: 8109947.9
Heritage Boundary	The whole of the original building as modified but excluding the blockwork bottle shop extension on the east and all of the title land.
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The Great Northern hotel is locally significant as an early Gordonvale Hotel, with many of the other early hotels being destroyed by fire, and being rebuilt or decommissioned and altered for another purpose. This architect designed building has survived although


	<p>with a number of alterations made since its original construction in circa 1912. This hotel is of significance as one of the earliest buildings in the town and an almost continuous provider of accommodation for travellers and itinerant mill workers.</p>
<p>History</p>	
<p>Historical Context</p>	<p>The hotel is recognisable with its current roof form in a photograph of Gordonvale dated c.1916. This photograph shows the letters 'Q __' or 'O __' over 'H __' painted on the roof. Pugh's Almanac of 1916 listed 5 hotels in Gordonvale and Queen's Hotel was the only one starting with an O or Q. The following article was published in the Cairns Post in January 1912:</p> <p>"NELSON'S NEW HOSTELERY. In our business column today, Mrs ES Baird makes the first announcement to the public concerning the Queens Hotel, Nelson... Were it not that the town of Nelson is in the heart of a prosperous and fast growing sugar district one might fancy the building too costly for the town. The bulk of the business done since the opening, however, amply justifies the enterprise of the owners and the lessee. The building is of brick and two storied. Baths and parlours are to be found upstairs and down. The brick walls throughout are fitted with venita patent ventilators. The floors are covered with bright patterned carpet and linoleum which with the superior ventilation and a pleasing French grey tint of the walls make the place an ideal tropical resort, delightfully cool and bright. Being under the patronage of the Commercial Travellers Association, a set of generous sized and bright sample rooms are added. Cuisine and catering are quite in keeping with all the appurtenances of the place which are those of a first class modern hostelry."</p> <p>In 1913, the architect Harvey Draper called for tenders for the construction of an additional wing in brick to the Queens Hotel, Nelson, for Mrs Moller. This wing contained 10 bedrooms and additional balconies.</p> <p>The hotel continued to trade under the name of the Queens Hotel until approximately 1949, when a meeting of the Gordonvale Amateur Fishing Club and other sporting clubs advertised their meetings were to be held at the Great Northern Hotel.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>A two storey hotel partly in brick with render (at ground level) and painted brick above. Some external sections of the building have chamferboard some have exposed brickwork and this may be related to the transition from the earlier building to the structure as seen today.</p> <p>The post supported verandah has been replaced with tubular columns but 3 original timber posts remain on the upper level and they are worked in a manner reminiscent of the 1910s. The imitation timber brackets on the building are similar to the original form but lack the visual strength and size of the originals.</p> <p>Other original elements included the upper level joinery (timber) of the windows, louvre shutters and French doors to the verandah as well as timber brackets to window hoods.</p> <p>On the ground level the timber framed windows and doors have been replaced by aluminium sections.</p> <p>The roof is a large corrugated iron hip with the verandah roof a continuation of the upper hip roof.</p>
<p>Images</p>	

Table 3.6.14.o– Statement of cultural significance – Hospital and Nurses Block, Doctors House

Site Details	
Site Name	Hospital and Nurses Block, Doctors House
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	1-11 Highleigh Road, Gordonvale
Lot/Plan	Lot 85 on NR3079
Coordinates	Easting 370849.2 Northing: 8110375.8
Heritage Boundary	The Nurses quarters and 1915 Morgue only
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion B	The Morgue is significant at the local level as a rare building type, having been built on the police site in 1915 and relocated to the hospital in 1926.
Criterion E	The Nurses Block has architectural significance at the local level as a striking design in a modern style by the Cairns architect S.G. Barnes.
History	
Historical Context	<p>A committee was established in 1920 to erect a hospital in Gordonvale 'to the memory of those who gave the supreme sacrifice in the war.' The Soldiers Memorial Hospital was subsequently opened by the Governor General in 1926 with the unveiling of memorial entrance gates. The initial hospital comprised three buildings connected by covered ways – a general ward block, a maternity ward and a nurses quarters. None of these three original buildings or the memorial entrance gates are extant.</p> <p>The Morgue was formerly the Gordonvale Police Morgue built by the Department of Public Works in 1915. It was relocated to its current site at the hospital in 1926.</p> <p>New Nurses Quarters were designed by the architect S.G. Barnes and built in c.1947. Sidney George Barnes was born in New Zealand in 1899 and trained at the Seddon Memorial Technical College. He worked in various Auckland architects' offices before moving to Australia in 1929. He initially worked in Moree, NSW, but was working as an architect in Cairns by 1931. Barnes also designed the Babinda Nurses' Quarters (1951-52) and the Edmonton Ambulance Station (1951). From 1953 he was in partnership with E.H. Oribin. Barnes remained in Cairns until his death in 1959.</p> <p>The central hospital building (formerly a replacement Maternity Block) was designed by the Government Architect J.R. Wray and built in 1958. Recent additions have made its original design impossible to recognise. Further hospital extensions have been carried out in the 2008-2010 period.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>Set on a triangle of land bound by Highleigh, Blackwell and Alley Streets. Hospital block set back 10m from Highleigh Street. Nurses Block set approximately 2m behind Alley St alignment. The Morgue is closest to Blackwell Street.</p> <p>Recent works at the site have made the central maternity building of brick unrecognisable although two buildings remain in near intact condition being the two-storey brick Nurses Block and the 1915 timber Morgue.</p> <p>The central building (former maternity wing) was constructed in 1958 to the design of Government architect JR Wray and was primarily an oblong gabled brick building but the recent additions have made its architecture now impossible to recognise. Further hospital extensions have been carried out in the 2008-2010 period.</p> <p>The Nurses Block is a double-storey brown brick building with a hipped roof clad with corrugated green Colorbond. A parapeted brick porch comprising a round-arched</p>


	<p>opening with a decorative keystone brick feature, is centrally located on the front elevation. A hipped awning, also clad with green Colorbond, extends over the timber-framed casement windows at ground floor level. A single-storey, semi-circular bay extends from the east side elevation and has a first floor balcony with a solid brick balustrade above.</p> <p>A later steel-framed ramp provides access to a door on the west side elevation.</p> <p>The Morgue is a small, rectangular building of one room. It is timber-framed, clad with weatherboards and covered by a gabled corrugated iron roof.</p>
<p>Images</p>	

Table 3.6.14.p – Statement of cultural significance – House, Alley Street

Site Details	
Site Name	House, Alley Street
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	16 Alley Street, Gordonvale
Lot/Plan	Lot 27 on G47820
Coordinates	Easting 370765.2 Northing: 8110373.9
Heritage Boundary	The house and title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion B	The building is of local significance as a rare house form, being a (very) small house and possibly the smallest house in the Cairns Regional area.
Criterion C	The building has local significance as a place that has the potential to reveal information about Queensland's history particularly its use and construction as a workers cottage and the industry or site it was associated with.
History	
Historical Context	The history of this building is not known.


	<p>The building was possibly built prior to 1920 (based on its style appearance), but may have been relocated to its present location.</p> <p>Note: Around 1948 Frank Gorriss photographed a house of similar size being relocated from the south of town to the north. This house may not be the same one as it appears to be wider than the house at 16 Alley Street.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A simple low-set timber house with a transverse gabled corrugated iron roof. The sides of the house are clad with weatherboards, while the front verandah is enclosed with timber louvres, asbestos cement and corrugated iron cladding.</p> <p>The house is very small and probably only comprises one or two rooms plus sleepout. There are skillion extensions at the rear.</p> <p>Other small houses are found along Lily Creek in Cairns, with this house being comparable in scale to the smallest in that area.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.14.q – Statement of cultural significance – Living Waters ATSI Corporation

Site Details	
Site Name	Living Waters ATSI Corporation
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	76-86 Gordon Street, Gordonvale
Lot/Plan	Lot 2 on RP700342
Coordinates	Easting 370993.7 Northing: 8109943.4
Heritage Boundary	All of the shops and their title land.
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	This set of architect designed shops is of local significance as one group of buildings that were completed early in the development of the township and predating the requirement to build in fireproof materials. They are the second largest single group and possibly the oldest of any shops established in the town. The other area of shops is along Norman Street but these were redeveloped or burnt down. The Bryce group of stores were to become the largest but these were not developed for another decade.
History	
Historical Context	This row of shops is clearly evident in a c.1916 photograph of Gordonvale. In September 1915, the Cairns-based architect Harvey Draper advertised an invitation for tenders for the construction of five brick shops at Gordonvale and these shops are highly likely to be those advertised, being in brick and a row of identical shops.
Description	

Physical Description	<p>A series of six shop buildings united by a common façade parapet. The frontage of the shops appears to have been modernised at various times even as late as 2010.</p> <p>The building is identifiable in a photograph dated circa 1916, including ball finials on the parapet, a skillion verandah with simple timber posts and brick parapet to the side elevation. The verandah appears to be original and has a soffit lining and battens in a proto Art Deco layout indicating it may have been completed after the building.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.14.r – Statement of cultural significance – Norman Park

Site Details	
Site Name	Norman Park
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	67-71 Gordon Street, Gordonvale
Lot/Plan	Lot 8 on G47831
Coordinates	Easting 370938.8 Northing: 8109834.5
Heritage Boundary	All of the Park reserve, the WWI monument, the Howe Monument, Water Tower, and Trees
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	<p>Norman Park is the centre of a precinct considered to be of historical importance.</p> <p>Gordonvale was established in what was a sugar cane farming locality known as Mulgrave in the late 1880s. By the early 1890s some settlement had occurred at Swan Street just off the road from Cairns to the south. In circa 1897 a layout plan was devised by the Lands Administration Board for the new township of Nelson and at its heart was a park reserve surrounded on three sides by the civic centre of the town and on the fourth side the Mulgrave Mill and its tramway stop, later to become the railway station.</p> <p>The town layout included a Government precinct on the south side of the parkland (Police, Courthouse, Post and Telegraph Office and Ambulance Centre). On the west and north sides freehold land allowed the establishment of hotels and shops. Building regulations by the Shire Council were the cause of the commercial buildings being completed in brick and concrete after the original timber buildings were destroyed or the sites redeveloped.</p>
Criterion B	<p>Norman Park is the centre of a precinct considered to be uncommon as a cultural landscape. Norman Park, along with the surrounding commercial and government buildings face directly onto the Mulgrave Sugar Mill, the reason behind the establishment of the town. The mill is a visually and physically dominant element of the townscape and for six months of the year it is actively producing smoke and steam which drifts across the town from its high chimney stack. Added to this, the noise of the Mill’s operation makes the relationship between town and mill quite apparent. The mill is the beating heart of the districts economy and the town is orientated toward it in a manner that appears to</p>

	<p>have been the deliberate intention of the town’s designer in the 1890s. The park, the surrounding shops, the Government buildings and the railway station as well as the Mulgrave Mill are all considered to be integral parts of this (cultural landscape) precinct.</p> <p>The intentional integration of a township around a parkland in an apparent concession to the Garden City movement of the late 19th century, and incorporating the towns main industrial structure, is possibly unique in township development in Queensland.</p>
<p>History</p>	
<p>Historical Context</p>	<p>The earliest plan discovered of what is now the Gordonvale township shows the present day town site as vacant land and the police holding a horse paddock on the north side of the bend in the Cairns - Mulgrave tramway. That plan also showed a 5 acre section of land held as an un-gazetted police reserve in the present location of Norman Park. The plan is undated but post 1895 as it also shows the Mulgrave Mill. On this plan the town of Nelson (the present day Gordonvale) is shown as being just one street (Swan) just above the present day Bruce Highway. The next available plan is the (undated) Lands Department “Layout Plan” for the enlarged township of Nelson. Norman Park is shown set aside as a Municipal reserve with a Police reserve of two acres to its south at the corner of Norman Street and Cannon Street. The land forming Norman Park was subsequently set aside as a gazetted Police Reserve in 1899 (GG1899.2.626) but this inconsistency with the approved Government layout plan which had Norman Park as a Municipal Reserve was not picked up until 1907 when approval was given by the Cairns Shire Council for the construction of Police Buildings which duly proceeded. A flurry of telegrams between Cairns and Brisbane followed and the Council attempted to call a halt to the works. It is clear from these telegrams that there had been a mix up in identifying the reserves for Recreation purposes and Police purposes. The police subsequently halted the works and new Gazettal Notices were issued for the park as reserve R105 of 5 acres (GG 1908.2.616) and a new police reserve of 2 acres to the south as R362. The police buildings constructed in Norman Park were then moved to the new police reserve.</p> <p>The site was subsequently cleared and then appears in early photographs as a flat piece of ground with just a small number of periphery trees and a surrounding wire fence on regularly placed timber posts. In photographs of the site (1916 and late 1930s) there are football goal posts on the north and south ends of the park with little in the way of other structures visible (apart from the water-tower in the late 1930s).</p> <p>The most dramatic change to the site was the construction of the water tower in the south-east corner of the Park. The Cairns Council which was the then municipal authority for the town commenced planning a reticulated town water supply during 1931 with planning progressing to the stage of calling tenders for supply of steel and pipe work by mid 1933. Under the Water Authorities Act (1891) and by an Order in Council the Gordonvale Water Authority, a subsidiary committee of Council, was established to deal with supply, rates and by-laws associated with the reticulated supply and disposal of town water. The GWA commenced on 1 October 1933 and was terminated on 9th December 1942 when the authority for water supply was returned to the Municipal Council. By that date the water tower had been completed (1935) and rates imposed on the supply of water. No contractor was employed to complete the tower, rather the project used day labour during this (depression) period. According to Cummins & Campbell’s Monthly Magazine of 1936, the water tower had a capacity of 60,000 gallons (272,000 litres) and the water was raised from the Mulgrave River by an electrically driven pumping plant.</p> <p>In 1942 a reinforced concrete public air raid shelter was constructed on the centre line of the Norman Street frontage and this was later cut down to function as an interpretation structure. During World War Two, every State Government was made responsible for civil defence and following the Queensland Civil Defence Order no 1 (GG 23.12.1941) Local Authorities were required to construct public air raid shelters.</p> <p>In 1943 a further change was made to the park by the removal of a strip of land on the east to create the continuation of Mill Street (GG notice of 27 Nov 1943) thus causing a re-gazettal of the park as a smaller piece of land of 4 acres 1 rood 6.8 perch.</p> <p>Similarly a further two strips of land were to be removed from the north along Gordon Street, and along the west on Norman Street to allow angled parking. This created some public debate about the appropriateness of such a move and this would have brought the land to 3 acres 3 roods 0 perches. Prior to undertaking this reduction the District Land Ranger for Crown Lands reported on the contents of the Park in a memo of May 1948 indicating that the bomb shelter was being used as a Men’s Toilets, another building</p>

	<p>nearby was being used as a Women's Toilets, and there was a store and four tennis courts where the US Army's 503 Regiment Parachute Packing Shed had been. These sheds were tall corrugated iron structures supplied with electricity from power poles set along the middle of the park.</p> <p>The base of the Water Tower was noted as being used as a 'bandstand' in the Land Ranger's report. The rough sketch the land ranger completed indicated trees in rows toward the south west corner of the park and this appears to indicate a change of use of the park from predominantly an open playing ground to a more passive recreation site.</p> <p>In 1949 a 10 year lease was given lease to tennis club and these courts were sited on top of the concrete base of the Parachute Packing sheds. The lease was subsequently extended and continues to 2010. Similarly a lease to the Gordonvale and Districts Children's Playground allowed the creation of playground in the south west corner of the site .</p> <p>Other items found in the park include the First World War memorial which was moved from intersection of Cannon and Norman Streets in the late 1960s, and the granite obelisk monument to William Seymour Howe erected after his death in 1929.</p> <p>The last gazettal of the Park was in 1961 (GG 1961.2.260) and this shows the reduction in the park area allowing the long proposed parking on Gordon and Norman Streets thus bringing the land area to 3 acres 3 roods 35.9 perches.</p> <p>The 'Cane Toad Wall' and playground in the south-western corner of the park was opened in 2001 and followed by the 'Cane Toad Mosaic Story' in 2003 (information from plaques).</p> <p>The streets which surround the park were at first home to tents until timber buildings were constructed. Amongst the earliest were the Nelson Hotel, then the Post Office and Police Sergeants house and Court House. Others included a butcher shop on Thumm and Gordon Streets (now demolished) but the first masonry building appears to be the set of six shops along Gordon Street constructed in brick with a rendered façade. These were designed by the Cairns architect Harvey Draper in 1915.</p> <p>Other buildings in the precinct which were timber (such as the Nelson Theatre) survived until they were burnt down by fires and were replaced by concrete buildings, many being completed in the latter half of the 1920s. The largest of these being the Nelson Hotel (now Ye Olde Gordonvale of 1929), Butler's buildings and the extensive Bryce stores complex. Two early theatres (the Nelson on Norman Street and another occupied by Sutcliffe Pictures in Gordon Street) were damaged by fires with Beattie's Pictures moving from the Nelson to a new concrete building further along Norman Street. On Gordon Street a new theatre opened in 1934 (The Lyric) only to be closed during the Second World War and then reused as the Return Services League club. Newer buildings in the precinct include the Community Centre, the Gordonvale Library and a former Commonwealth Bank building on Norman Street. The predominant construction period of buildings in the precinct lies in the years between 1912 and 1940.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>The park is a Municipal Reserve bounded by Norman, Cannon, Mill and Gordon Streets and contains mature trees, statues and monuments, buildings and recreational facilities. The park is essential a squarish area of flat land surrounded by civic buildings, many of two storey concrete construction (hotels) and facing onto the Mulgrave Central Mill on the east. The landscape is essentially trees in the western half and tennis courts in the eastern half of the park. There are a number of monuments - the WWI soldiers' monument on the north and the Howe Monument on the south plus a cane-cutter sculptural monument on the west central alignment as well as an interpretive piece to the earlier settlers and a road grader on the north east corner. Symmetrically arranged on the west are the remnant third of the public bomb shelter, two toilet blocks and a longish faux Federation bandstand. The largest structure is the concrete water tower erected by the Water Board in 1935.</p> <p>Beyond the bandstand are the tennis courts and in the south east corner the dominant reinforced concrete water tower.</p> <p>There are an assortment of other objects found in the park including seating benches (some decayed), picnic tables and chairs, a recently erected notice board, tubular metal</p>


	gates, power poles, canopy poles, a Bofors gun and a ships anchor (part of the soldiers memorial) and a mounding of earth to form a berm.
Images	

Table 3.6.14.s – Statement of cultural significance – Parkview Hotel (formerly Central hotel)

Site Details	
Site Name	Parkview Hotel (former Central Hotel)
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	88-92 Gordon Street, Gordonvale
Lot/Plan	Lot 1 on RP734133
Coordinates	Easting 370957.5 Northing: 8109967.5
Heritage Boundary	The whole of the hotel building without reference to outbuildings and all of the title land.
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The Parkview Hotel is of local significance as a longstanding site of accommodation and refreshment in Gordonvale. Originally on the site of a previous hotel (The Central), the Parkview dates from around 1927 when it was rebuilt after a fire that destroyed the original. The building was used in the Second World War as a Red Cross Canteen for the US 503 Parachute Regiment.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The hotel was formerly known as the Central Hotel. The date of construction has not been confirmed, but the Central Hotel was included in Pugh's Almanac of 1910 when the publican was S. Thomas. In January 1927, when the hotel was owned by WN Thomas, the building was completely destroyed by fire. A newspaper report from that time noted that there had been no town water supply, which may have saved the building. The building had been insured for £2,400. Sometime between 1927 and 1931 the hotel was rebuilt by Susannah Thomas at a cost of £9,603. In 1936, permission was granted for alterations and additions to the building.</p> <p>In 1942, the American 503rd Parachute Regiment commandeered the Central Hotel and an American Red Cross canteen was established in the building. A photograph from this period shows the painted sign 'AMERICAN RED CROSS SERVICE CLUB' across the valance of the verandah at ground floor level. The 503rd Regiment trained in Gordonvale before parachuting into New Guinea to help repel the Japanese invasion.</p> <p>The 1940s photograph shows that the building has not changed substantially since that time, but it does show an earlier tiled dado across the ground floor façade, wider slatted balusters to the first floor verandah and casement windows with decorative toplights.</p>
Description	

Physical Description	<p>A two storey hotel with a masonry frontage and unlike other hotels only has a forward verandah and single frontage facing Gordon Street (rather than a two sided verandah like most other hotels on a street corner).</p> <p>The frontage on the lower floor has a dado of tiles and on the upper level door openings and above is a classical cornice.</p> <p>The verandah arrangement has been altered and presumably it was once all timber with timber palings, posts and bracket details. The rear body of the building is exposed as brick and this would make it one of the few brick buildings (as opposed to reinforced concrete) used as a hotel.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.14.t – Statement of cultural significance – Popular Newsagency

Site Details	
Site Name	Popular Newsagency
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	50-52 Norman Street, Gordonvale
Lot/Plan	Lot 2 on RP714481
Coordinates	Easting 370845.4 Northing: 8109912.7
Heritage Boundary	The whole of the concrete building and its title land.
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	<p>The building is local significance as one of a group of buildings completed in the town of around the mid 1920s when a number of premises were redeveloped after cyclones and fires and all in concrete. The building is a contributor and holds the corner position to a line of similar aged buildings that make up the west side of what is the civic precinct of Gordonvale.</p>
History	
Historical Context	Little is known of the construction of this building but is likely to be mid 1920s.
Description	
Physical Description	<p>Known as Carey’s Corner this single storey building is finished in concrete with a metal roof running behind the parapet which is finished in an art deco style and this supports a cantilevered verandah which is original and carries a soffit of strap work fibrous plasterboard.</p> <p>The building façade has been altered by changes to the shop-frontage and at the corner there is a section bricked in using concrete block work. On Gordon Street a number of high windows have their original joinery (finished as X shaped framework).</p>



Table 3.6.14.u – Statement of cultural significance – Presbyterian Community Church and John Gordon Memorial Hall

Site Details	
Site Name	Presbyterian Community Church and John Gordon Memorial Hall
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	9-11 Norman Street, Gordonvale
Lot/Plan	Lot 15 on G4788
Coordinates	Easting 370929.7 Northing: 8110165.0
Heritage Boundary	The church and church hall and all the title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion E	The buildings are of architectural significance at a local level as architect designed religious buildings in a simple gothic style and one of the few such styled buildings in the study area.
Criterion G	The place is of significance at the local level as a place of worship to the Presbyterian Community at Gordonvale
History	
Historical Context	<p>The concrete Presbyterian church was designed by the architect Richard Hill, who was based in Cairns, and built in 1924. Tenders were called in April 1924 and the building works would have been after this date.</p> <p>The Cairns Post in 1935 advised: "Tenders are being called for the erection of a reinforced concrete hall for the Presbyterian Church, Gordonvale. This has been made possible by a legacy from the late John Gordon. The hall when completed will be of modern design and a decided asset to the town. Tenders close with Rev. Ernest Johnson on Monday, December 16." The porch has a marble stone stating that the hall was opened on 10 June 1936.</p> <p>A photograph dated 1925 shows a gabled weatherboard building with a porch, addressing Sheppard's Street, at the rear of the present church building. The caption to the photograph states that the timber building was the 'Old Church'.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>Both the Church and adjacent Hall are single-storey, gabled concrete buildings addressing Norman Street. However, the Church is more dominant, set back approximately 4 metres from the street, while the similarly scaled Hall is set back approximately 8 metres.</p> <p>PRESBYTERIAN COMMUNITY CHURCH</p>

	<p>The church is a simple austere Gothic style building of reinforced concrete with a nave, covered by a metal roof. The walls have expressed concrete buttresses and gothic style pointed arch windows giving it the (appropriate) appearance of a church building. There is a small portico on the street façade with a gable roof and pointed arch openings a shape repeated for the timber entry doors.</p> <p>JOHN GORDON HALL A gabled and parapeted building with a central gabled and parapeted porch. A concrete cornice caps both parapets and both gables feature unusually shaped tablets at the apex, with the date (1936) inscribed within the tablet to the main building. The raised concrete letters: JOHN GORDON MEMORIAL HALL have been applied to the front elevation above the porch. The porch has a flat-arched opening on each side and a concrete floor. Pairs of timber-framed casement windows with top lights are located either side of the porch and the main double doors within the porch are framed and boarded. Windows to the side elevations are also paired, timber-framed casement windows with top lights and dimpled glass. A further boarded timber door on the side (south) elevation has a metal awning over it.</p> <p>A concrete block toilet and storage building is built at the rear of the church site and has a flat metal roof.</p>
<p>Images</p>	

Table 3.6.14.v– Statement of cultural significance – Riverstone Hotel (former Commercial Hotel)

Site Details	
Site Name	Riverstone Hotel (former Commercial Hotel)
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	64-72 Norman Street, Gordonvale
Lot/Plan	Lot 2 on RP700350
Coordinates	Easting 370830.0 Northing: 8109839.9
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	This building is of local significance as a substantial architect designed and somewhat unusual hotel and function centre and is also one of the larger buildings contributing to


	<p>the main streetscape making up the civic precinct of Gordonvale. The building possesses an usual aesthetic being somewhat a long squat building with the sheltered jettied balconies</p>
<p>History</p>	
<p>Historical Context</p>	<p>William Alley, with his wife and family, took up the first land on the Mulgrave River in 1879 comprising 640 acres which they named 'Riverstone'. In the following year, Alley built a hotel, known as the Riverstone Hotel on the pack track to Herberton. The hotel burnt down in 1907.</p> <p>The current Riverstone Hotel, which is not sited near the original Riverstone Hotel, was formerly the Commercial Hotel and is located in Butler's Building.</p> <p>The Commercial Hotel opened in 1924 in a building which was previously the City Boarding House, Gordonvale. The licence for the hotel was transferred from the old Mulgrave Hotel. At the time of its opening it was described as 'one of the most up-to-date hotels in the North.'</p> <p>The Commercial Hotel was destroyed by a fire in December 1927. This fire also destroyed the first Butler's Building and other buildings in the town, almost completely destroying the main business portion of Gordonvale.</p> <p>The Commercial Hotel and Butler's Building were rebuilt in 1929 probably to the design of Hill and Taylor who in May 1928 issued tender documents for the "erection of a new Hotel for C. Butler" in Gordonvale. In March 1930, Mr E O'Neil purchased the lease of the Commercial Hotel in Norman Street and it was described at this time as a fine building of concrete with electric lights installed throughout and a septic system.</p> <p>The name change from the Commercial Hotel to the Riverstone Hotel appears to be relatively recent.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>A two storey and long building (approximately 35m) by any standard in a country town, this building is all concrete and is developed with a symmetrical arrangement with long jettied verandah's on the upper level.</p> <p>The section of building which is the hotel contains a large amount of its original detailing including ground floor doors and dado tile work.</p> <p>On the upper level most of the former timber windows have been replaced by metal framed hopper windows.</p> <p>On the left hand half of the building the walls have been removed to ground level and metal framed full length windows have been included. This area may have always been more open with timber framed doors but original drawings or early photographs need to confirm this.</p> <p>The ground level awning has non original post support detail. It is likely that this awning was always cantilevered (i.e. had no posts).</p>
<p>Images</p>	

Table 3.6.14.w – Statement of cultural significance – RSL


Site Details	
Site Name	RSL
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	94 Gordon Street, Gordonvale
Lot/Plan	Lot 4 on RP714831
Coordinates	Easting 370943.7 Northing: 8109948.6
Heritage Boundary	The hall and its title land.
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion B	The RSL former Lyric Theatre is of local significance as rare form of country building erected specifically as a theatre and multi-function use hall for the town. The building had a dance floor and was used for a variety of purposes such as theatre, card games (on a large scale) and dance. It was subsequently used by the military during WWII as storage and then in the latter part of the war reverted to its original use as an entertainment centre holding dances and showing films.
History	
Historical Context	<p>Originally the Lyric Theatre which officially opened on 24 June 1934, the building was also used as a dance hall and community hall in general. The owners were the English family of Malanda. The theatre programme opened on 30 June with a film called "Kiss me Again" It was purchased by the RSL circa 1952 and the single bay of reworked frontage most probably built.</p> <p>The hall section consists of corrugated iron cladding with timber louvres above.</p> <p>The one reworked section is at the frontage and it consists of an upper level clad in chamferboard, a lower section in block work. The building was used during the Second World War as an entertainment centre.</p> <p>During the war the building was used for storage and there was a high jump tower at the buildings rear. Late in the war the Red Cross (occupying the near adjacent Park View Hotel), organised theatre and dances in the hall.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A gable ended former cinema and hall building of two storeys with, at the frontage, a section of chamferboard most probably added after 1952 when the RSL took over use of the site.</p> <p>The sides are however corrugated iron and an open ventilated section in the upper segment of the hall wall revealing its origins as a theatre.</p> <p>The roof is corrugated iron.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.14.x – Statement of cultural significance – Shop 54, Norman Street

Site Details	
Site Name	Shop 54, Norman Street
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	54 Norman Street, Gordonvale
Lot/Plan	Lot 2 on RP716997
Coordinates	Easting 370844.3 Northing: 8109902.2
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion E	The Bryce stores are of aesthetic importance at the local level. Built of concrete to the designs of Hill and Taylor architects, the three original buildings were symmetrically arranged around the most ornamental structure, the store and residence of two storeys which overlooked the park. Completed in 1928, the whole composition while in concrete was finished in an Art Deco appearance. The aesthetics relate no to one building but to the planned arrangement of the two storey component and the flanking two shops.
Criterion A	The Bryce stores are of historic significance at the local level. T Bryce were a major part of the retail centre of Gordonvale and occupied a central portion of the civic heart. Their three shops and a later fourth took up a long frontage and supplied a lot of the towns needs in terms of hardware, general groceries, drapery and "Manchester".
History	
Historical Context	<p>A notice in the Cairns Post of 1917 indicated that Thomas Bryce would commenced business in a premises occupied by B McCarthy (presumably Norman Street) The existing stores were Constructed in 1928 to the designs of Hill & Taylor architects of Cairns, and consisted of a drapery, hardware and general store.</p> <p>Bryce's closed in 1985.</p> <p>The buildings were most probably constructed as three symmetrically arranged buildings of 1928 with the two storey shop and residence as the central building.</p> <p>The Bryce building at No 56 Norman Street was completed at a later date.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>Part of a series of buildings built for T Bryce retailers on the footpath alignment of Norman Street.</p> <p>The structure is a series of four single storey concrete shops, one with a residence above overlooking the park. The buildings all have gabled parapets which hide the metal roofs behind and carry the words T. Bryce and Gordonvale Stores. The building at No 62 has "& Sons" added under the parapet. The residence is a formalised upstanding stripped classical style element also completed in concrete with a verandah section behind which is a timber wall.</p> <p>The concrete is finished in an Art Deco style (with a touch of stripped classicism) with a dark marble used in the decorative work on the buildings façade.</p> <p>The external wall in from the verandah features all timber joinery. A continuous cantilevered verandah runs across all shops.</p>

Table 3.6.14.y – Statement of cultural significance – Shop/Arcade, 56 Norman Street, Gordonvale

Site Details	
Site Name	Shop/Arcade, 56 Norman Street, Gordonvale
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	56 Norman Street, Gordonvale
Lot/Plan	Lot 1 on RP732715
Coordinates	Easting 370819.2 Northing: 8109903.8
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The Bryce stores are of historic significance at the local level. T Bryce were a major part of the retail centre of Gordonvale and occupied a central portion of the civic heart. Their three shops and a later fourth took up a long frontage and supplied a lot of the towns needs in terms of hardware, general groceries and drapery and manchester.
Criterion E	The Bryce stores are of aesthetic importance at the local level. Built of concrete to the designs of Hill and Taylor architects, the three original buildings were symmetrically arranged around the most ornamental structure, the store and residence of two storeys which overlooked the park. Completed in 1928, the whole composition while in concrete was finished in an Art Deco appearance. The aesthetics relate no to one building but to the planned arrangement of the two storey component and the flanking two shops.
History	
Historical Context	<p>A notice in the Cairns Post of 1917 indicated that Thomas Bryce would commenced business in a premises occupied by B McCarthy (presumably Norman Street) The existing stores were Constructed in 1928 to the designs of Hill & Taylor architects of Cairns, and consisted of a drapery, hardware and general store.</p> <p>Bryce's closed in 1985.</p> <p>The buildings were most probably constructed as three symmetrically arranged buildings of 1928 with the two storey shop and residence as the central building.</p> <p>This Bryce building at No 56 Norman Street was completed at a later date.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>Part of a series of shops for T Bryce, the building is completed to the footpath alignment with a awning over the footpath.</p> <p>The structure is a series of four single storey concrete shops, one with a residence above overlooking the park. The buildings all have gabled parapets which hide the metal roofs behind and carry the words T. Bryce and Gordonvale Stores. The building at No 62 has "& Sons" added under the parapet. The residence is a formalised upstanding stripped classical style element also completed in concrete with a verandah section behind which is a timber wall.</p> <p>The concrete is finished in an Art Deco style (with a touch of stripped classicism) with a dark marble used in the decorative work on the buildings façade.</p> <p>The external wall in from the verandah features all timber joinery.</p> <p>A continuous cantilevered verandah runs across all shops.</p>

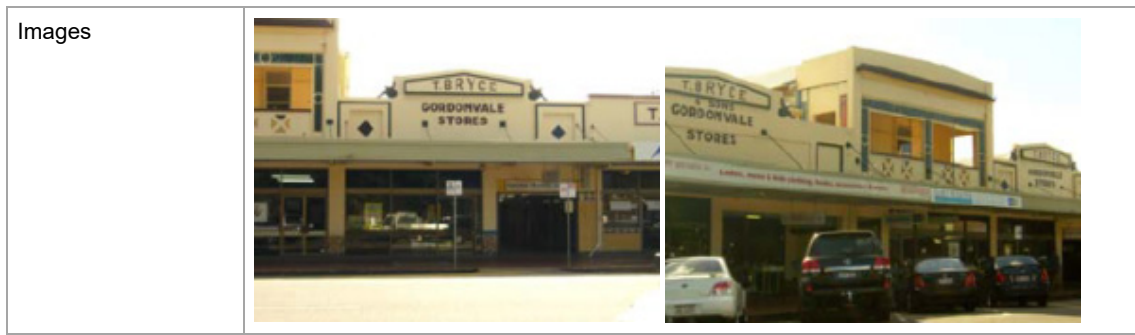


Table 3.6.14.y – Statement of cultural significance – Shop, Marino Moller Lawyers

Site Details	
Site Name	Shop, Marino Moller Lawyers
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	58-62 Norman Street, Gordonvale
Lot/Plan	Lot 3 on G4783
Coordinates	Easting 370833.4 Northing: 8109873.0
Heritage Boundary	The building and its title land.
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The Bryce stores are of historic significance at the local level. T Bryce were a major part of the retail centre of Gordonvale and occupied a central portion of the civic heart. Their three shops and a later fourth took up a long frontage and supplied a lot of the towns needs in terms of hardware, general groceries and drapery and manchester.
Criterion E	The Bryce stores are of aesthetic importance at the local level. Built of concrete to the designs of Hill and Taylor architects, the three original buildings were symmetrically arranged around the most ornamental structure, the store and residence of two storeys which overlooked the park. Completed in 1928, the whole composition while in concrete was finished in an Art Deco appearance. The aesthetics relate no to one building but to the planned arrangement of the two storey component and the flanking two shops.
History	
Historical Context	<p>A notice in the Cairns Post of 1917 indicated that Thomas Bryce would commenced business in a premises occupied by B McCarthy (presumably Norman Street) The existing stores were Constructed in 1928 to the designs of Hill & Taylor architects of Cairns, and consisted of a drapery, hardware and general store.</p> <p>Bryce's closed in 1985.</p> <p>The buildings were most probably constructed as three symmetrically arranged buildings of 1928 with the two storey shop and residence as the central building.</p> <p>The Bryce building at No 56 Norman Street was completed at a later date.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>This all concrete building (and residence above) was erected to the design of Cairns architects Hill & Taylor. Tenders were called for its erection on 4 January 1928 and it was completed by the end of the year.</p> <p>The structure is a series of four single storey concrete shops, one with a residence above overlooking the park. The buildings all have gabled parapets which hide the metal roofs behind and carry the words T. Bryce and Gordonvale Stores. The building at No 62 has</p>

	<p>"& Sons" added under the parapet. The residence is a formalised upstanding stripped classical style element also completed in concrete with a verandahed section behind which is a timber wall.</p> <p>The concrete is finished in an Art Deco style (with a touch of stripped classicism) with a dark marble used in the decorative work on the buildings façade.</p> <p>The external wall in from the verandah features all timber joinery.</p> <p>A continuous cantilevered verandah runs across all shops.</p>
<p>Images</p>	

Table 3.6.14.z – Statement of cultural significance – Shop, 76 Norman Street

Site Details	
Site Name	Shop, 76 Norman Street
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	76 Norman Street, Gordonvale
Lot/Plan	Lot 1 on RP716086
Coordinates	Easting 370827.3 Northing: 8109813.8
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and its title land.
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The building is a moderately sized two storey shop house dating to around the 1930s and is part of the evolution of the buildings along Norman Street from timber structures to reinforced concrete. Despite the alterations to the upper verandah in which it was "historicised", the building is never-the-less legible in its architectural intent.
History	
Historical Context	The date of the building is unknown but likely to be the mid 1920s due to its appearance and concrete construction this as a result of changes to the building regulations.
Description	


Physical Description	<p>A two storey shop building with residence above.</p> <p>The lower floor contains two shops and an entry to the upper residence. The shops windows have been framed with metal windows and features leaded glass in a 1920-30s arrangement. The original doors have been replaced by aluminium framed doors.</p> <p>The upper level is surmounted by a pediment, the upper verandah was once with a verandah which had timber detailing to its verandah balcony but this has been removed and cast iron lace work inserted. This is probably an aluminium lace and is not of the period of the building.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.14.aa– Statement of cultural significance – Shops (part of Butler’s Building)

Site Details	
Site Name	Shops (part of Butler’s Building)
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	74 Norman Street, Gordonvale
Lot/Plan	Lot 1 on RP700350
Coordinates	Easting 370827.9 Northing: 8109819.9
Heritage Boundary	The whole of the shop building and its title land and this is part of the larger Butlers Building.
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	This building is of local significance as a substantial architect designed and somewhat unusual hotel and function centre and is also one of the larger buildings contributing to the main streetscape making up the civic precinct of Gordonvale. The building possesses an usual aesthetic being somewhat a long squat building with the sheltered jettied balconies
History	
Historical Context	<p>William Alley, with his wife and family, took up the first land on the Mulgrave River in 1879 comprising 640 acres which they named 'Riverstone'. In the following year, Alley built a hotel, known as the Riverstone Hotel on the pack track to Herberton. The hotel burnt down in 1907.</p> <p>The current Riverstone Hotel, which is not sited near the original Riverstone Hotel, was formerly the Commercial Hotel and is located in Butler's Building.</p> <p>The Commercial Hotel opened in 1924 in a building which was previously the City Boarding House, Gordonvale. The licence for the hotel was transferred from the old Mulgrave Hotel. At the time of its opening it was described as 'one of the most up-to-date hotels in the North.'</p>

	<p>The Commercial Hotel was destroyed by a fire in December 1927. This fire also destroyed the first Butler's Building and other buildings in the town, almost completely destroying the main business portion of Gordonvale.</p> <p>The Commercial Hotel and Butler's Building were rebuilt in 1929 probably to the design of Hill and Taylor who in May 1928 issued tender documents for the "erection of a new Hotel for C. Butler" in Gordonvale. In March 1930, Mr E O'Neil purchased the lease of the Commercial Hotel in Norman Street and it was described at this time as a fine building of concrete with electric lights installed throughout and a septic system.</p> <p>The name change from the Commercial Hotel to the Riverstone Hotel appears to be relatively recent.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>Part of the Butlers building (this having separate title).</p> <p>A two storey and long building (approximately 35m) by any standard in a country town, this building is all concrete and is developed with a symmetrical arrangement with long jettied verandah's on the upper level.</p> <p>The section of building which is the hotel contains a large amount of its original detailing including ground floor doors and dado tile work.</p> <p>On the upper level most of the former timber windows have been replaced by metal framed hopper windows.</p> <p>On the left hand half of the building the walls have been removed to ground level and metal framed full length windows have been included. This area may have always been more open with timber framed doors but original drawings or early photographs need to confirm this.</p> <p>The ground level awning has non original post support detail. It is likely that this awning was always cantilevered (i.e. had no posts).</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.14.ab– Statement of cultural significance – St Michaels Catholic Church

Site Details	
Site Name	St Michaels Catholic Church
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	58-64 Mill Street, Gordonvale
Lot/Plan	Lot 601 on SP233215
Coordinates	Easting 370932.9 Northing: 8109431.1
Heritage Boundary	The church, convent school building and presbytery.
Cultural Heritage Significance	

Criterion E	The buildings are of architectural significance at the local level as a group of both architect and non architect designed concrete structures with the most dominant in an Interwar Romanesque style.
Criterion G	The place is of significance at the local level as a place of worship and school to the Catholic Community at Gordonvale. The earliest building dates from 1922 (the convent school), 1934 (the church and circa 1936 the Presbytery).
History	
Historical Context	<p>The CHURCH The foundation stone was laid by Archbishop Berardini on Sunday 15th July 1934 (CP 14 July 1934 p8). The church was built to "have an imposing appearance" and fronting the Mulgrave River. The building was built of reinforced concrete and said at the time to be "Romanesque" in style and "architecturally correct". The church might otherwise be considered as stripped classical with baroque style projecting entry arches supported by squat columns. The roof is corrugated iron.</p> <p>Provision was made for a main and two side altars. There is a front and two side porches, two large sacristies at the rear, with baptistery and choir gallery in the front. The ceiling and interior are said to have been also "carried out in the Romanesque" style although it is minimally decorated. The overall dimensions are 32m x 13m externally and 30.75 m x 12.2 internally.</p> <p>According to news reports at the time of opening the design was devised by Rev. Father Phelan and Mr. J. Garvey (a building contractor) of Cairns. At the time of commencement of construction it was expected that the work would take three months and employ local labour. It was also intended to undertake a tree planting programme after the completion of the construction phase.</p> <p>THE CONVENT SCHOOL The foundation stone was laid by Bishop Heavey on Sunday 8th October 1922. The building is two storied reinforced concrete, 15.25m wide x 13.7m to the design of Richard Hill architect of Cairns. The builder was T B O'Meara and the cost £1800. It was intended that the building be completed by the end of 1922. (Ref CP 15 Sept 1922 p4).</p> <p>The school was opened and blessed in 1923 and placed under the patronage of St Alphonsus, and it was known by this name during its early years of service. The original school was located in Muir Street and has now been converted into a Parish Hall. The present St Michael's school was opened in December 1959. The Sisters of Mercy ran the school from 1923 - 1990.</p> <p>THE PRESBYTERY The presbytery is slightly naïve in its architectural presentation particularly with its ground floor gothic style windows which are not carried through to the upper level and the arrangement of the upper level sitting on the lower section. Whether this was a smaller single storey house with a new section built on top has not been established.</p> <p>A newspaper report of 1938 indicated that Father Kendrick, the first Parish priest, planned and finished the building himself and this goes some way to understanding its unusual appearance. Kendrick had arrived in Gordonvale in 1934 so the house must date to circa 1936 (+/- 1 year) as Kendrick died just before Christmas 1938 aged 29 years. (CP 23 December 1938 p 7).</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>The precinct comprises the church, presbytery and the former convent (now a school). All three buildings address Mill Street, but the church is set further forward (approximately 10 metres from the street) and is the most prominent element.</p> <p>CHURCH The church is a Romanesque inspired building with stripped classical features but detailed porch hoods. The architecture might also be thought of as "Interwar Free Classical" The church faces onto the Mulgrave River and is set approximately 10m in from the footpath. The building is sparingly detailed (presumably because of the concrete construction). An arched porch roof projects forward over the entry steps and is supported on somewhat squat columns.</p>



	<p>The building rises above in a sheer manner. The windows are primarily lancet shaped with a circular east window above the entry portico. The frontage is broken into three panels and arranged symmetrically.</p> <p>PRESBYTERY Set in from the street corner by some 20m and addressing Mill Rd and the Mulgrave River the house is provided with space for a cottage garden in front although there is no fence against which to conclude the composition of garden and house. The house had been planned by Father Kendrick and no doubt further work may have been proposed by Kendrick for the house frontage and yard but his life was cut short after only 4 years in Gordonvale.</p> <p>The house is two storey concrete with a roof of corrugated iron which takes up a number of shapes covering various areas of the house. The main roof is a transverse gable with two sections pulled forward as gabled sections. On the upper level the windows are timber casements and on the lower level there is a pair of gothic style windows. The lower level also appears as if it once had an open verandah on the east and south side of the house but now filled in.</p> <p>FORMER CONVENT (NOW A PART OF THE SCHOOL) A double-storey concrete building in a loosely Gothic style, covered by a hipped corrugated iron roof with side gablets and ventilated, battened eaves. A gabled roof extends over a projecting central entrance bay and a concrete, Celtic style crucifix is mounted above the apex of each side gablet. A double-storey, concrete-framed verandah wraps around the front and sides of the building, but has been largely enclosed with only the front ground floor section left open. The verandah has solid concrete balustrades and, at ground floor level, an ogee and stepped concrete head to each bay.</p> <p>The building is set approximately 15m in from the footpath The entrance bay comprises a flat-arched opening at ground floor level with a raised rectangular panel featuring simplified floral motifs above the opening and with similar panels to the sides. A recent sign: 'St Michael's School' has been fixed over the top panel and a cornice moulding extends above it and across the elevation. At first floor level, a large, central pointed-arched window opening is flanked by two small pointed-arched windows. Timber-framed casements with coloured glass top lights are fitted within each window opening. A raised square panel, similar to those at ground floor level, but smaller, is located in each of the top corners and an open timbered gable extends over the entrance bay.</p> <p>A central, multi-panelled door with leadlight top and side lights provides the main entrance into the building, while ornate half-glazed double doors, with circular coloured glass panels and bolection mouldings, provide access from the entrance porch to the ground floor verandah's. Recent powder-coated windows have been fitted within the verandah openings at ground floor level of the side elevations and have replaced original windows elsewhere at ground floor level. Sets of timber-framed casement windows, glazed with obscure glass, enclose the verandah at first floor level.</p> <p>Double-storey alterations to the rear of the building provide links with the modern, adjacent school building.</p> <p>A fence around the former convent comprises a low concrete base and two rows of pipe between concrete piers with pyramidal caps. The central pedestrian entrance is a splayed ingo with missing gate.</p>
<p>Images</p>	



Table 3.6.14.ac– Statement of cultural significance – Ye Olde Gordonvale Pub (Gordonvale Hotel)

Site Details	
Site Name	Ye Olde Gordonvale Pub (Gordonvale Hotel)
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	82-84 Norman Street, Gordonvale
Lot/Plan	Lot 2 on RP718709
Coordinates	Easting 370834.2 Northing: 8109784.2
Heritage Boundary	The whole of the hotel and its title land. Adjacent components include the hotels former garage (now a rural supply store) on Cannon St at the rear and the Hotels Theatre room on Norman St adjacent at No. 78-80.
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion D	<p>The Gordonvale Hotel is of local significance as a large corner Hotel of traditional Queensland design which has been associated with the development of the town and marks the corner of the civic portion of the town.</p> <p>Built in 1929-30 after a fire, the hotel's re-establishment quickly refilled an important corner of the town.</p>
Criterion E	Gordonvale Hotel is of aesthetic importance as a large and competent design (most probably by Ed Ordhard architect) in what has come to be seen as a Queensland Style hotel of the 1920s and 1930s and featuring a wide upper level verandah on two important streets which define the middle of the town.
History	
Historical Context	Painted signage on the verandah proclaims the hotel was established in 1899, this was as the Nelson Hotel. The Nelson Hotel most likely started as a tent or temporary structure and a more permanent timber building was constructed in 1902.

	<p>The Nelson Hotel was routinely listed in Pugh's Almanac between 1910 and 1926. The publicans changed relatively frequently over this period and included Joe Cannon (1910), TH Anderson (1916), A. Ingles (1921) and Mrs LI Simpson (1926).</p> <p>A fire on 7 April 1929 destroyed the building (then named the Carlton Hotel) and the adjacent Nelson Theatre. The fire started in the Theatre and spread to the timber Carlton Hotel destroying both.</p> <p>Reconstruction of the hotel commenced in the second half of 1929 and was completed by mid April 1930. An article in the Cairns Post of 16 April 1930 identified the builder as T.B. O'Meara, the sites owner as A.L. Walker and the licensee as Jack Jones who had the building renamed The Gordonvale Hotel at the licensing court in the latter part of 1929 possibly to dissociate it with the fire. While the architect is unknown it is likely to be Hill and Taylor or (less likely) Lordan and Tills who undertook work in Gordonvale.</p> <p>The garage and showroom on Cannon St and the Theatre building on Norman Street were completed after the Hotel Building.</p> <p>The interiors of the upper rooms were furnished by Messrs A.J. Draper of Cairns.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>The hotel is a two storey concrete structure with a post supported verandah stretching over the footpath. The building is near intact with timber sash windows and doors at the street level and timber French doors on the upper level.</p> <p>The verandah mid-level fascia is in AC framed by timber sections and the verandah balcony is similarly constructed. The verandah soffit is finished with ripple iron. The timber posts on the upper verandah carry outrigger brackets which support a secondary verandah roof jettied out over the street . Above the verandah the main roof form is partially hidden by a parapet completed as large panels. The corner panel carries the date 1929.</p> <p>The bar floor is concrete.</p> <p>At street level the exterior has a light coloured tiled dado (a faux stone finish) with black finger tiles and dado moulding and this is carried up to the windows many of which are original vertical timber sashes with windows on Norman St being alterations. Doors and windows to the upper level accommodation all appear to be original.</p> <p>To the rear on Cannon St is the hotels garage now a rural supply store in brick and timber with a corrugated iron roof and large timber doors.</p> <p>On Norman St adjacent is the Hotels Theatre building now a Squash Court, Laundromat and flat. (See datasheet for No 78-80 Norman St).</p>
<p>Images</p>	

3.6.15. Kamerunga

Table 3.6.15.a– Statement of cultural significance – Cairns Water Kamerunga Treatment Plant

Site Details	
Site Name	Cairns Water Kamerunga Treatment Plant
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	1-39 Harley Street, Kamerunga
Lot/Plan	Lot 323 on SP254662
Coordinates	Easting 360234.9 Northing: 8133077.8
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion C	<p>The former State Nursery has archaeological significance as a place on which Nursery activities took place and this included the establishment of buildings. The evidence of the layout of the site and plantings and the types and sizes of the buildings is not well documented.</p> <p>The former State Nursery has scientific significance as a place where plantings of the late 19th and early 20th century were established and acclimatized. The extant plantings found on the site today have the potential to provide scientific evidence of the genetic basis of plants imported from other countries, particularly New Guinea and the Pacific basin.</p>
Criterion H	<p>The land which is a portion of the former State Nursery is of local cultural heritage significance for historical, archaeological and scientific reasons.</p> <p>The former State Nursery has historic significance as a Government Nursery established in 1889 to grow and sell plants which had been acclimatized to the conditions of tropical North Queensland. These plants were grown to provide an economic stimulus to industry in North Queensland through the provision of food plants, fibre plants and other 'economic' plant species such as India Rubber plants.</p> <p>A house was built and the first nursery man Mr. Ebenezer Cowley appointed. Upon his death in 1899 Mr. F Newport a coffee growing expert was (initially) appointed as a temporary manager of the nursery.</p> <p>The land was extended several times to cover some 720 acres but in the end the venture proved (ironically) un-economic and was closed by 1916.</p>
Archaeological Potential	High potential for archaeological investigation of the layout of the site, the location of buildings and groups of plantings.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The earliest mention of the establishment of State Nurseries occurred in September 1888 when there is a newspaper report of Mr Peter McLean, the Queensland Under Secretary of Agriculture containing a discussion on the worth of 'test stations' or experimental farms in tropical Northern Queensland.</p> <p>It was reported that he strongly advised against this notion but was favourable to the idea of State Nurseries in Mackay and one further north in a true tropical zone where there was abundant rainfall and particularly in the Cairns region. The purpose of such a nursery would be to grow a variety of economic and fibre plants. (Queenslander, Sept 29 1888) While selectors had offered land for such a purpose, McLean was of the opinion that it would be better to secure land already set aside as Crown Reserve and as such, a site at Kamerunga, 10 miles from Cairns with a rail siding on the Cairns to Herberton line offered a good location allowing plants landed at the Cairns Port to be delivered direct to the nursery. The (Crown) land within the rail reserve was covered with dense scrub and would require clearing.</p> <p>The Queensland Government approved the idea and the Courier Mail of 16 October 1888 reported the surveying of 20 acres of land around Kamerunga for a Nursery reserve</p>

(particularly at the southern end of the township). This reserve would be later added to in 1892 by Extension No 1 (R87) on land formerly under the control of the Railways on the Barron River. In 1895 a second small extension (R88) was made (bringing its size to 308 acres) and then finally a large extension was made of some 720 acres to the west of the original land reserve. This was mostly in steep land and in many ways unsuitable for the required gardens. R87 was cancelled in 1921 and R88 was cancelled in 1931. R170 (consisting of the large extension and the original nursery land) and was cancelled in 1919.

Kamerunga was a newly established town and in just the year prior (1887), the township - on the banks of the Barron River, was still having streets and allotments cleared of scrub and trees and the Lands Department in Brisbane was advertising tenders for this work during mid 1887. In late 1887 various reserves were being set aside for a Post and Telegraph office, recreation and rail line work and then land was subsequently sold for housing and commercial activities.

By mid 1888 the whole of the Cairns - Herberton railway line was ready for opening with a small branch already existing at Kamerunga being on the bottom of the steep climb up the range. In early 1889 the Department of Agriculture was inviting tenders in the Cairns papers for clearing the site for the State Nursery at which it is intended to carry on experimental plantings of useful tropical plants. It was intended that operations would be commenced as soon as the season was favourable. (Brisbane Courier Mail, 26 January 1889).

By March 1889 an area of 20 Acres 3 rood 28 perch was officially set aside as a Reserve for the Nursery near the town and bounded on three sides by Warden St (west), Hythe Street (north) and Harley St (east side). At about the same time tenders were being called by the Department of Agriculture for the erection of overseer's quarters which was a basic four room cottage of the same design as the one planned for Mackay. (Brisbane Courier Mail, 22 March 1889).

The design of the cottage contains a verandah, sitting room, two bedrooms and a kitchen. The plan is held in the State Archives. Notes also held at the archives indicate that A.J. Draper of Cairns had been contracted to clear the site and erect the cottage. This cottage was later augmented by a larger house nearby and this is partially visible in a photograph held by the State Library of Queensland.

The Courier Mail of 9 September 1889 announced the appointment of Ebenezer Cowley as the overseer of the Nursery. Mr. Cowley was active in local social events and in providing advice to the agricultural community particularly in areas of sugar cane, India rubber and coffee growing which resulted from a number of trips he made particularly to New Guinea to collect specimens. Mr Cowley's death was reported in the Brisbane Courier Mail of 9th February 1899. A month later Mr F Newport a coffee expert employed by the Department temporarily took over the running of the Nursery.

The types of Economic Plants grown in the nursery for the 1893-94 period included fruits (citrus, coconuts, bananas, mangoes, custard apple), grasses (sugar canes, millet, red grass, hemp), vegetables (okra, taros and yams), dye plants (indigo, safflower), beverages (cocoa, coffee) as well as a variety of other items such as rubber, perfume plants, sponges and so on. The first one page Departmental published list contained approximately 100 plants under cultivation and the list in subsequent years ran to several pages.

The Nursery made stock in the form of plants, cuttings and seeds available for purchase and these were to induce agricultural investment through fruit trees, stock fodder plants, silkworm plants, broom making millet seeds and many more that had proved to be successful in the tropics. In 1893 this list had twenty items and for the following year it was predicted that a further 25 economic plants would be available for purchase.

During Cowley's occupation it was found that the tropical seasons were insufficient in supplying water to the plants and it was decided that water should be drawn from the Barron River some distance below the site.

After consideration and investigation it was decided to run a supply pipe along the west of the township from the river where there was a rail reserve which could be re-allocated for agricultural use (for a pumping station).

An engineering investigation determined the size of pipe and pump plant required and tenders called from firms in Brisbane such as Smellie & Co and A. Overend & Co. both


	<p>of which supplied costs and illustrations of portable steam driven pumping plants in the latter part of 1893. The proposals were for a Cornish Direct Acting Steam Pump and for a separate " Reliable" brand boiler and fixed pump (from Overend).</p> <p>The supply was to be run along Warden Street and then to a high tank on the Nursery site where it was gravity fed to the supply taps, thus requiring the river plant to be run at set times to refill the high tank. The Nursery site was extended westward on two occasions to bring its size to a total of 308 acres before it was closed in approximately late 1915 when it was suggested that the Shire Council could take over the site and run it as a garden.</p> <p>In June 1916 there is a report in the Brisbane Courier Mail in which Mr Lennon MLA, Minister for Agriculture makes mention of Kamerunga State Nursery (by then known as Kamerunga Gardens), being a place that much money was expended on but where the returns did not warrant the investment. Subsequently water was cut off and the supply pipes removed by the Department of Agriculture (also reported in The Brisbane Courier mail 17 October 1918). This gave the council much cause for concern in running such a parkland without the necessary water supply.</p> <p>In subsequent years the Department was condemned by local residents for allowing the purpose of the site as a State Nursery to become rundown.</p> <p>In the 1940s the site was used as a Department of Agriculture and Stock's Plant Industry Division as a test station for the Horticultural Branch. Archival papers relating to the station date to as late as 1989.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>A rectangular block of land used as a Council pipe depot bounded on the east by Harley Street and backed by hilly scrubland.</p> <p>Generally an open area which is just a portion of the original reserve containing groves of trees, channels and rock walls all of which appear to be of the 20th Century.</p> <p>There is a house on a high portion of the land which appears to be of the 1970s and a large pipe depot on the lower portion of the land and this includes a large metal shed of circa 1980s.</p> <p>Most of the built structures are 20th C while the trees are likely to date from the latter part of the 19th and early 20th Century.</p>
<p>Images</p>	

Table 3.6.15.b – Statement of cultural significance – Kamerunga Lower Bridge

Site Details	
Site Name	Kamerunga Lower Bridge
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	Stoney Creek Road, Kamerunga
Lot/Plan	Lot 734 on NR7826
Coordinates	Easting 359570.9 Northing: 8133893.3
Heritage Boundary	All of the bridge and 10m buffer zone and both approach ends of the bridge
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	<p>The ferro-concrete Kamerunga lower bridge is of historical significance in the history of the Cairns regional area. Built at the end of 1910, and opened in 1911 to the design of the Cairns Harbour Board engineer Mr C. N. Boulton, the bridge was the first to allow an easier crossing from Cairns to its northern hinterlands and to townships beyond. Although it was not always available due to flooding of the Barron River, it did afford a simple dry crossing for people and carts (and then cars) until a higher crossing was completed in timber at Stratford. This second crossing was partly swept away and eventually a third bridge was completed before a modern bridge was installed east of Stratford in 1977 carrying the current line of the Captain Cook Highway.</p> <p>In 1979-80 a new high level bridge was completed from Kamerunga to Caravonica finally making obsolete the need for the Kamerunga lower bridge by those in the Redlynch, Freshwater, Kamerunga and hinterland areas. The bridge and its approaches were subsequently converted to a passive recreation area.</p>
Criterion F	<p>The Kamerunga lower bridge is of technical significance at a regional level. Although an early use of reinforced concrete (ferro-cement) in Queensland, the structure was unadventurous in form never achieving the scale or drama of other structures such as the 1890 Gairloch bridge at Ingham (longer and wider) the concrete Lamington Bridge at Maryborough of 1896 (substantially larger), or the William Jolley Bridge in Brisbane of the late 1920s being one of the larger, more dramatic and more aesthetic uses of concrete in a bridge structure.</p> <p>The creation of the bridge to withstand constant flooding through the use of concrete has proved to be a wise decision, the structure having withstood countless flooding events and all forms of loadings while this remained the only pathway to Cairns' hinterland. As a bridge of some 100 years old, its fabric is substantially intact and is still useful as a pedestrian crossing although it is no longer associated with the contemporary road network.</p>
History	
Historical Context	<p>Crossing the river from the Cairns area to towns and farms on the north-side of the Barron River was initially best avoided with traffic best placed on coastal shipping to Cooktown or the burgeoning area of Port Douglas which established in late 1877.</p> <p>Otherwise a local crossing could be effected from Cairns to Smithfield via boat or horse back via a ford on the north east edge of the town of Kamerunga, itself not established until 1887. This latter location was hazardous if the water was fast flowing or the river in flood which could often be the case after torrential rains. Even after a bridge was built here in late 1910, it was still hazardous if there was flooding over the bridge and photographs of the crossing show the difficulties encountered with horse and cart being near swept away.</p> <p>The possibility of establishing a punt had been investigated in the Stratford area during early 1910 by Councillor Mason who owned farmland in the area and discussions were had by the Council as to the traffic likely from the north side to the south via either the ford crossing at Kamerunga or Redlynch but traffic appeared to be mostly detouring via the Kamerunga ford when convenient and low river flows allowed.</p>

	<p>In mid 1910 it was decided to proceed with a bridge at Kamerunga and the Cairns Post of 26 July 1910 carried a notice of an application for Government loan funds of £850 with the plans and specification of the new bridge being available for viewing at the Cairns' Council office. This loan was eventually approved by the Queensland Government in October 1910. In September the council moved to immediately release £150 for the driving of the bridge piers prior to the wet season and Mr Boulton the engineer was to be asked to look to commencing the works as soon as practicable.</p> <p>By November 1910 it was reported that five piles had been driven and work was progressing satisfactorily and it was hoped all work would be completed before the wet season. The Post reported on 31 December the "newly completed bridge" had withstood floodwaters five feet over the deck in a satisfactory manner. At the beginning of January 1911 (the 5th) the bridge was due to be opened in an official celebration but this was delayed due to flooding. The completed width was 4m and the bridge stood approximately 1.5m above normal flow height.</p> <p>This ferro-concrete bridge was the first bridge crossing to be completed on the Barron but it still meant a long round trip to Cairns for those farming in the Smithfield area until a higher level timber bridge (known as the Farmer's Bridge) was completed at Stratford in 1921. This timber bridge required the use of the Cairns Harbour Board pile driving equipment to place the 6m piles into the riverbed. The main function of the bridge was to transport sugar cane (although it could be crossed by pedestrians and horses) and eventually a tramway was constructed on its deck.</p> <p>This bridge was partly swept away during a cyclone and the consequent flooding during 1927. It was then determined to renew the missing sections in a more substantial structure. Being timber this renewed bridge continued to suffer damage from flooding and in early 1929 the damage to the bridge required sections to be lifted out and the bridge closed. After 1929 the Cairns Shire Council decided to wait until the Main Roads Commission determined a new route to the northern townships before committing to any repairs. Although some repairs were effected a new bridge was proposed in 1932 which bolstered the local prices of real estate on the basis of "being near the proposed bridge". By August 1932 the bridge was firming as a reality and by October tenders were being invited for its construction.</p> <p>This resulted in the 1933 eighteen span bridge built on concrete piles with a timber superstructure. This brought traffic directly into the commercial heart of Stratford. This bridge lasted a considerable time until an all concrete (prestressed) bridge was completed in 1977 approximately 600m further to the east serving the realigned Cook Highway.</p> <p>A duplicate of this bridge was built alongside in 1988 to carry north bound traffic. Planning for a high level crossing at Kamerunga also commenced in the late 1970s with a tender accepted for construction in February 1979 and opening to traffic in late 1980.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>A low concrete bridge crossing the Barron River and running between Stoney Creek Road Kamerunga and Lake Placid Road, Caravonica approximately 1km north west of the Kamerunga township.</p> <p>The bridge is now part of a recreation reserve.</p> <p>A single lane all concrete bridge comprising pairs of square piers supporting a flat car deck. The bridge has upstand kerbing approximately 200mm high on both sides, but the upstream side has been worn down by constant flooding of the river. Similarly upstream piers and the concrete underside have suffered the scouring effects of flooding.</p> <p>The bridge is 4 metres wide, with a crossing length of 38 metres. The longer southern approach across a sandy and rocky deposition of river soils is 51 metres while the north end immediately meets a rising asphalt roadway in the embanked area of the river.</p> <p>The bridge concrete is coarsely manufactured and uses 'un-deformed' thick round steel bars.</p>



Table 3.6.15.c– Statement of cultural significance – McHugh Activities Centre (Kamerunga Scout Camp)

Site Details	
Site Name	McHugh Activities Centre (Kamerunga Scout Camp)
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	Stoney Creek Road, Kamerunga
Lot/Plan	Lot 406 on NR8027
Coordinates	Easting 359070.4 Northing: 8133703.9
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion G	<p>The Kamerunga Scout Camp was a facility founded and constructed by members of the Cairns and District Local Association of Boy Scouts, for use by all of the scout troupes in the Cairns area. The camp was founded in the late 1950s and used continuously until the late 1990s and although it is no longer in use by the scouts the fabric retains tangible associations with scouting in the Cairns area.</p>
History	
Historical Context	<p>The Kamerunga Scout camp site was secured by the District Local Association of Boy Scouts in August 1954. Financial assistance was provided by the Rotary Club of Cairns and the seventeen acre lease was donated by Messrs. Salathiel Bros. The design of the hall was inspired by the buildings noted by Baden Powell in Mafeking and based on a sketch created by a Scout in 1954.</p> <p>The hall was built between 1955 and 1958 by Cubs and Scouts from the numerous scouting troupes of the Cairns area, as well as parents and friends and members of the Rats of Tobruk. The hall was constructed using mass concrete poured into formwork over stones sourced from the nearby creek. These abutments, of solid construction to possibly mitigate the risk of impact from landslides emanating from the steep slope above, were rough faced concrete both inside and out.</p> <p>A description of the hall at the time of construction detailed the layout as follows: 'The hut measures 40 ft. x 30 ft., with a main room 40 ft. x 15 ft., with a partitioned portion for the use as the Lady Clubmaster's dressing room. It contains 27 bunks for Cubs, a refrigerator, septic, wash basin and shower, and on the verandah, a sink and a stove.'</p> <p>The Kamerunga Scout camp was officially opened in April 1958 by Stan Watkins and William Fulton (Mayor of Cairns). The purpose of the camp was primarily for the use of Cubs, for Pack camps and Pack holidays, secondly as a Headquarters building for Training Courses, and thirdly as a store room for camping equipment for troops.</p> <p>Other elements on the site included Akela's Stone, a large stone platform located adjacent to the hall, which was used in Cub Scout Investiture Ceremonies, and the Morris Memorial Gate constructed at the entrance to the site in 1961 in honour of Mr. Morris,</p>

	<p>who was a former city engineer and District Commissioner of the Boy Scouts. Beyond the immediate environs were also a Rovers' altar built in the early 1960s for the investiture ceremonies of the Kamerunga Rovers, and an open air non-denominational chapel with stone obelisk and timber bench seats, located within the adjacent National Park.</p> <p>Additional bunkhouses, extensions and modifications to the hall, including a toilet block extension and a garage, were built in the 1980s and 1990s. The site was no longer in use as a Scout camp from the late 1990s.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>Bushland setting on Stoney Creek Road, with the buildings set some distance from the road. The site and buildings are difficult to see.</p> <p>The main building is a low set hall with a deep verandah extending along one long side and supported on tapered concrete piers. Separate skillion roofs, raking at opposing angles, cover the main building and verandah. Later toilets have been added to the rear. The verandah has been infilled at a later date.</p> <p>The site also contains smaller buildings including a bunkhouse and garage.</p>

3.6.16. Little Mulgrave

Table 3.6.16.a – Statement of cultural significance – Anderlini (assumed to be Leoni Barracks)

Site Details	
Site Name	Anderlini (assumed to be Leoni Barracks)
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	Irvin Access, Little Mulgrave
Lot/Plan	Lot 211 on RP838265
Coordinates	Easting 361984.6 Northing: 8104979.8
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and a 5m buffer zone around it
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion B	<p>The barracks are significant as a now rare form of accommodation in a period in which labour for working in the sugar industry was provided by a number of nationalities and wages and conditions were basic.</p> <p>Accommodation was placed closed to the cane fields and was often very basic in terms of a kitchen and a bath area which often led to a L shaped arrangement to the building which often contained only a small number of labourers. These building have long been abandoned for accommodation and often used for other purposes (storage, spare accommodation, horse stalls and so on).</p>
History	
Historical Context	<p>In 1878, the Queensland government began selling Far North Queensland land along the Bloomfield, Daintree, Mossman, Barron, Mulgrave and Johnstone Rivers. Land had originally been reserved under regulations in the 1863 Agricultural Reserves Act for coffee and sugar plantations within 10 miles of navigable rivers and the coastline. Land was secured by small farmers and larger companies, and by 1884 the sugar industry had been established in the region. This early industry was based on the plantation model of cane farming, which relied upon the use of indentured labourers. Most of the first field labourers were Melanesian (or Kanakas / South Sea Islanders), Chinese, Javanese or Malaysian as it was believed that Europeans were not capable of working in the tropics. Cane cutting as well as associated work such as planting, hoeing and trashing was very physically demanding and these men were paid less than Europeans. Plantation owners were not legislatively obliged to provide workers with accommodation or facilities. The labourers generally built and lived in humpies or huts made from grasses and cane tops, which were susceptible to fire.</p> <p>In 1884, a fall in world sugar prices and concern about the presence of Melanesian labourers in the colony triggered a drive to regulate and Europeanise the sugar industry. A petition to the Queensland Parliament in 1885 outlined the difficulties cane farmers had in being confined to the mills of plantation owners and an interest in changing the sugar industry from one dominated by Melanesian labourers to a white industry and centralized mills. Two subsequent pieces of legislation were instrumental in beginning this transformation. The 'Pacific Island Act 1885' stipulated that importation of Pacific Islander labour was to cease in 1890 and the 'Sugar Works Guarantee Act 1893' secured the development of the central milling system.</p> <p>In 1901, two additional pieces of legislation had a significant impact on Far North Queensland's sugar industry and labour force – the 'Immigration Restriction Act' and the 'Pacific Islanders Labourers Act.' The first excluded people from immigrating on the basis of a literacy test and the second prohibited the recruitment of Melanesians to Australia after 1904. Italian, Greek, Spanish and Croatian immigrants gradually replaced the Melanesian workers and organised themselves into teams or gangs to harvest the cane. A small number of Australian and British descent labourers continued in the industry, earning money to eventually set up their own small-holdings.</p>


	<p>European workers demanded better working conditions than the indentured Melanesians, Chinese and Japanese labourers. In response, the Queensland government introduced the 'Sugar and Shearers' Accommodation Act 1905', which prescribed minimum standards of food and accommodation for those employed in both the mills and cane fields. This required mill owners and cane growers to build substantial accommodation for their workers. Many of these early barracks provided for large groups of between 24-50 men.</p> <p>Specifications for farm workers accommodation (barracks) were expanded upon in the 'Workers Accommodation Act 1915' and subsequently the 'Workers Accommodation Act 1952'. The requirements for accommodation and sanitation included: the number of beds in rooms; spacing in bedrooms, ventilation, lighting, provision of vessels for cooking, eating and drinking, sanitary conditions and storage. Instead of providing a standard barrack design, the Act stipulated that regional inspectors would annually check for compliance with the Acts. As a result, many different types of barracks were built throughout Far North Queensland.</p> <p>The simplest structure was the 'single barracks', comprising a kitchen, four bedrooms and a verandah. The intention was to accommodate a single cane cutting gang of four to twelve men. Most barracks were timber-framed and were clad with corrugated iron or asbestos cement. Later barracks, built in the late 1940s and 1950s, were built of concrete. Four major barracks styles have been identified: a linear style, an L-shaped style, a cottage style and double barracks. The legislation also stipulated that the barracks had to be located a certain distance from mills and they were often situated near a tramway or other farm buildings.</p> <p>The use of seasonal labourers in the cane industry continued until the development of mechanical harvesting in the 1960s, although manual harvesting was not totally phased out until 1976. Cane barracks have not been required since this time, and as a result many have been demolished, adapted for other uses or fallen into disrepair.</p> <p>The history of these barracks is unknown.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>Set within a complex of farm buildings and approximately 110m south of the access road and on a small rise above a man made cliff edge.</p> <p>A double-ended barracks building clad with corrugated iron. It comprises five rooms and has a kitchen at either end. A section under the verandah has been clad and it appears as though the verandah was previously enclosed. The building has a sawn timber frame and is set on concrete stumps with a timber floor. Most of the windows are casements, but some are glass louvres with iron hinged covers. The ablution block is separate.</p>
<p>Images</p>	

Table 3.6.16.b – Statement of cultural significance – Mountain View Hotel

Site Details	
Site Name	Mountain View Hotel
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	Gillies Highway, Little Mulgrave
Lot/Plan	Lot 2 on RP707325
Coordinates	Easting 364174.9 Northing: 8104433.1
Heritage Boundary	To the extent of the 1926 building and the title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion D	The Mountain View Hotel is of local historic significance as the first (and only) hotel to be established on the newly completed Gillies Highway from Gordonvale to the top of the Range. The hotel intended to take advantage of the one way system established for motor vehicles whereby cars and their passengers often had to wait at the bottom (or top) for their chance to ascend (or descend) the range according to the times set out for the one way system which had been established because of the narrowness of the roadway and the lack of passing points. Those arriving late could be enticed to lunch or dine at the hotel while they waited for their turn on the road. Tolls were collected on the road until 1945 whereas the one way system was still in place until the late 1950s when the road was finally widened. The building is of importance providing services to the burgeoning tourist trade when erected.
Criterion E	The Mountain View Hotel has aesthetic significance as a two storey timber hotel of the mid 1920s albeit with some removal of original features.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The construction of the Tolga-Johnstone railway (a spur of the Cairns-Atherton line) was commenced in 1907 and supported the European settlement and development of the southern Atherton and Evelyn Tableland areas. The high rainfall, steep grades, and numerous creeks and rivers which required bridging, delayed the completion of the line and it was not until 1921 that it finally reached Millaa Millaa. A rail strike in 1917 revealed the Tablelands dependence on a combination of local roads and the railway to transport produce. Tableland residents lobbied for a road connection with the coast and the Gillies Highway was subsequently surveyed and planned.</p> <p>The route of the Gillies Highway was surveyed in 1922 and the road was opened in 1926. It connected Gordonvale with the Tablelands, via Yungaburra, and also supported tourism to the area. The road initially operated on a one-way system with times specified for ascent and descent. But this system was not always honoured, and gates were subsequently built at the top and bottom in 1930 and a toll imposed. The toll lasted until 1945; but the one way system last much longer with it still being noted on Royal Automobile Club maps into the 1950s. Widening work on the road commenced in 1958, and the two-way Gillies Highway was finally opened in 1959 thereby doing away with the up-down system.</p> <p>The Gillies Highway was named after William Neal “Farmer” Gillies, Secretary for Agriculture and Stock (and briefly Premier in 1925), who was instrumental in the passing of the Main Roads Act of 1920. William Reinhold, First Supervising Engineer for the Main Roads Board in North Queensland, determined the route of the Gillies Highway between Gordonvale and Yungaburra.</p> <p>The Mountain View Hotel was built in the latter part of 1925 and completed by the beginning of 1926 and served as a stop-over for those waiting for the opening of the lower gate for up traffic. The building has a dining room, bar and accommodation rooms with more recent extensions to the side and rear. The hotel was constructed by James Patterson for owner Carl Roos and when originally constructed there was a front and east side verandah with half glazed French doors and timber casement windows. The whole</p>

	<p>building was timber with exposed studwork, metal window hoods and timber louvres to the upper verandah area. The appearance of the building is shown on two photographs held by the Cairns Historical Society and these reveal that the east side has since lost its verandah and had the dining area added.</p> <p>The architect for the building was Richard Hill who had advertised for tenders in October 1925 and then had to extend the date to 28 November 1925 with work commencing immediately.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>Set on the north side of the Highway atop a road cutting in a slight sweep of the road as it commences to climb the range.</p> <p>The two-storey timber hotel was built as a fully exposed frame building, although the frame is now exposed only on the ground floor frontage below the verandah. Elsewhere the building is clad in weatherboards and asbestos cement sheet. The roof has a transverse ridge with gable ventilators but is otherwise a hip structure covered in corrugated iron with the verandah roof formed off the main roof.</p> <p>The verandah retains its unenclosed timbered appearance with posts being simple squared timber running from the ground to the roof. The ground floor is now all concrete including the interior floors set at a step up level from the verandah concrete paving. The ground floor of the hotel is basically one large room (the bar room) with a small lobby for the stairs to first floor and a room to the south west with Dining Room written on the door's fanlight.</p> <p>The extension to the north east is a single storey concrete block structure on a squat squarish plan which contains the dining room and kitchen. The roof is a low angled gable covered with corrugated iron. Beyond the dining room to the north west is an area of decking covered by lightweight shade sails.</p>
<p>Images</p>	

3.6.17. Manoora


Table 3.6.17.a – Statement of cultural significance – Julia Macalphine Dance Studio (former West Cairns Community Hall)

Site Details	
Site Name	Julia Macalphine Dance Studio (former West Cairns Community Hall)
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	7 Reservoir Road, Manoora
Lot/Plan	Lot 119 on RP703128
Coordinates	Easting 365731.1 Northing: 8129030.6
Heritage Boundary	The hall and title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	This hall is one of a number developed by local communities in the outlying areas around Cairns for local community use. This one is an all timber construction in a domestic style.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The West Cairns Ratepayers Association was formed in 1946 by George Metcalfe, George Manning, Bill Selkirk, Bill Woods and Ed Cole. Regular meetings were held and the group raised funds to purchase land in Miles Street, which included a small hut which had been the residence of a Mr Davis or Davies. The initial fundraising activities included bingo nights. Once the land and hut were purchased, the existing building served as a meeting place, storage area and kitchen for various functions. These functions included the continuing bingo nights and carnivals, which were held outside under a flood light and fairy lights.</p> <p>The continuing fundraising activities funded the construction of the current hall, which was most likely completed in the late 1950s and was built by members of the West Cairns Ratepayers Association. It was intended that the building would function as a picture theatre, as well as a community hall. Regular dances and some wedding receptions were held in the hall when it was completed. The building also acted a child welfare clinic, a child minding centre/kindergarten, a church and polling booth. Until 2001, Miss Patsy Fry taught ballet at the hall.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A low set timber building with a high central gable end hall surrounded by verandah (now enclosed).</p> <p>The building is all timber (with weatherboard overcladding) and features timber multi-pane casement windows.</p>



Table 3.6.17.b – Statement of cultural significance – Pease Street Pensioners Cottage

Site Details	
Site Name	Pease Street Pensioners Cottage
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	Pease Street, Manoora
Lot/Plan	Lot 2 on C198239
Coordinates	Easting 365930.3 Northing: 8129221.0
Heritage Boundary	Seven original cottages addressing Little Pease Street
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The seven original cottages are significant at the local level as pensioners' housing built by the Cairns City Council, following the establishment of earlier pensioners' cottages on Grove Street. This is representative of a wider Post-War pattern in Queensland, whereby local governments began to move into the area of social welfare, in addition to their traditional commitments to roads, bridges, reserves etc.
Criterion B	The seven original cottages are rare at the Local level as group housing built specifically for pensioners in the 1950s by local government. While the State catered for low income families through the Housing Commission, there was never a specific program to exclusively house pensioners.
History	
Historical Context	<p>A 'Reserve for Local Government (Pensioners' Homes)' was gazetted on Grove Street in 1948. Eight cottages for pensioners were subsequently built on the site by the Cairns City Council between 1953 and 1954. Treasury subsidised fifty percent of the cost of building the pensioners' cottages.</p> <p>The Australian Pensioners League lobbied the Cairns City Council to build further cottages specifically for women pensioners. In January 1954, the City Engineer (Mr FR Morris) inspected an area of land in Pease Street as a possible site for a new group of pensioners cottages for women. The engineer was to prepare a sketch plan to be submitted to the Lands Administration Board.</p>

	<p>It is assumed that eight cottages were subsequently built on the site; however, the second most northerly cottage appears to have been replaced by a duplex in recent years.</p> <p>Further housing was built on the site in the late twentieth century and the complex is currently known as 'Cairns City Council Community Housing'.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>The site contains seven near-identical cottages addressing Little Pease Street. These cottages are now part of a larger complex of community housing which is bound by Pease Street, Pioneer Street, Little Pease Street and an open reserve to the south. Further buildings on the site include a later duplex within the row of original cottages and five later triplexes set within landscaped surrounds.</p> <p>The cottages appear identical in design, but the plan of the three most southern cottages is mirrored and these cottages are not quite as wide as the northern cottages. All the cottages are set apart with individualised planting around each building, but the cottages are linked by a linear bitumen path at the rear and a picket fence along the front.</p> <p>The timber-framed, single-storey cottages are small in scale and each has minimal facilities. They are set on stumps approximately 500mm above ground and are clad with chamfer boards. Each has a low gable roof clad with colorbond and deep eaves lined with timber boards. A short flight of steps with steel hand rails leads up to each of the entrances. Windows are timber-framed casements. All the cottages are finished in uniform colour schemes and appear to have identical later alterations (see below).</p>
<p>Images</p>	

3.6.18. Manunda

Table 3.6.18.a – Statement of cultural significance – Cairns War Cemetery


Site Details	
Site Name	Cairns War Cemetery
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	2-40 Anderson Street, Manunda
Lot/Plan	Lot 115 on NR800836
Coordinates	Easting 367206.8 Northing: 8130021.9
Heritage Boundary	To the extent of the War Graves plot of approximately 930sqm
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion G	The Cairns War Cemetery is a place maintained by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission and is of social and spiritual importance to the people of Cairns as the final resting place of those who died during World War One and World War Two including members of other Allied forces who were killed in local tragedies.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The Cemetery contains a small number of First World War dead with the bulk being allied airmen soldiers and sailors from the Second World War. Also buried are 1 person from the Royal Netherlands Navy and two Women from the WRANS & Army Nursing Service.</p> <p>More recent burials (1989) in a mass grave included the remains of airmen and other personnel from Australia and the Netherlands who were killed in an air crash off the coastline during the war but not recovered until 1989.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>The war cemetery is a sub-section of the main cemetery and set some 560m back from the Anderson Street frontage.</p> <p>The layout of the cemetery was completed by the Commonwealth War Graves commission and maintained by this organization. The layout is essentially an approximately 30m x 31m square of lawn surrounded by a 1m high hedge. The graves are laid out with one large group of 84 graves in what is designated as Plot A along the south and a group of 14 along the north boundary in what is known as Plot B.</p> <p>All graves in the war cemetery have marble markers which are the same worldwide for the Commonwealth Allied Forces whether they were WWI or WWII war dead. The markers are all to World War Two service men and women.</p> <p>World War One dead are in undisclosed locations and have no headstones.</p> <p>There is one group burial on the west to a group of war dead from a plane crash which was ferrying members of the Netherlands East India air force to Cairns.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.18.b – Statement of cultural significance – Cominos House

Site Details	
Site Name	Cominos House
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	27-29 Greenslopes Street, Manunda
Lot/Plan	Lot 13 on NR843558
Coordinates	Easting 367165.6 Northing: 8130596.2
Heritage Boundary	All of the building
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The building has local historic significance as a residence built c.1880, albeit moved from its original location and used for community events. The building shows construction detailing and techniques now rarely seen in the Cairns area.
Criterion G	The place has significance for the attachment demonstrated by the local community, who supported the preservation of the building and assisted with its relocation.
History	
Historical Context	<p>Cominos House was originally sited on the corner of Abbott and Florence Streets. The property deed shows that the land was granted to Annie Street in 1877, one year after she and her husband had arrived in Cairns with the first group of settlers. The house was built sometime between 1877 and 1886. Annie's husband, Alfred Street, was a builder and member of the first Cairns Council. It appears as though the Streets never lived in the house but rented it out.</p> <p>Between 1886 and 1888, the first recorded tenant, Mrs Liddle, ran it as a boarding house. Annie Street died in 1921; the block was subdivided and the house was sold to William Forbes. In 1927 the house was sold to George Cominos. The Cominos family ran a café in Abbot Street.</p> <p>The Cominos Café was established in 1906 as a small catering business and grew to a large business employing over 100 people. The café was closed in 1952, due to George Cominos' poor health. He died in 1962. George's wife Bylio continued to live in the house until her death in 1977. The house was left vacant until it was sold in 1986. The house was located on a prime site for redevelopment, one block back from the waterfront. The purchasers of the site, Girvan/Mur, offered the house to the Cairns Council for relocation. The offer was accepted and it was moved to its present site in Greenslopes Street in 1988. The Cominos Family donated \$100,000 towards the re-establishment and maintenance costs of the house, on the condition that it was for the use of community groups. Further funding for the relocation, conservation and adaptation of the building was provided by the Council, State and Federal governments. The local community also contributed time and materials.</p> <p>In 1991, the official opening of Cominos House was attended by the State Minister for Environment and Heritage. "Friends of Cominos" was firmly established as the management entity for the house at that time and it has functioned as a community Arts and Environment Centre since then.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A highset house (originally much lower set) with the understorey now built in. Originally set approximately 1.5m above the ground with the verandah's originally un-enclosed.</p> <p>The house has a high pyramidal roof with a lower curved verandah roof. The walls are exposed stud framed, doors are French style.</p>

	As seen today the house has reinstated original features (apart from the built in area under the house and the infilling of the side verandah).
Images	

3.6.19. Mirriwinni

Table 3.6.19.a – Statement of cultural significance – BN Ghidella Farming P/L

Site Details	
Site Name	BN Ghidella Farming P/L
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	Bruce Highway, Mirriwinni
Lot/Plan	Lot 1 on NR3220
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion B	<p>The barracks are significant as a now rare form of accommodation in a period in which labour for working in the sugar industry was provided by a number of nationalities and wages and conditions were basic.</p> <p>Accommodation was placed closed to the cane fields and was often very basic in terms of a kitchen and a bath area which often led to a L shaped arrangement to the building which often contained only a small number of labourers. These building have long been abandoned for accommodation and often used for other purposes (storage, spare accommodation, horse stalls and so on).</p>
History	
Historical Context	<p>In 1878, the Queensland government began selling Far North Queensland land along the Bloomfield, Daintree, Mossman, Barron, Mulgrave and Johnstone Rivers. Land was secured by small farmers and larger companies, and by 1884 the sugar industry had been established in the region. This early industry was based on the plantation model of cane farming, which relied upon the use of indentured labourers. Most of the first field labourers were Melanesian (or Kanakas / South Sea Islanders), Chinese, Javanese or Malaysian. Cane cutting was very physically demanding and these men were paid less than Europeans. Plantation owners were not legislatively obliged to provide workers with accommodation or facilities. The labourers generally built and lived in humpies or huts made from grasses and cane tops, which were susceptible to fire.</p> <p>In 1884, a fall in world sugar prices and concern about the presence of Melanesian labourers in the colony triggered a drive to regulate and Europeanise the sugar industry. A petition to the Queensland Parliament in 1885 outlined the difficulties cane farmers had in being confined to the mills of plantation owners and an interest in changing the sugar industry from one dominated by Melanesian labourers to a white industry. Two subsequent pieces of legislation were instrumental in beginning this transformation. The 'Pacific Island Act 1885' stipulated that importation of Pacific Islander labour was to cease in 1890 and the 'Sugar Works Guarantee Act 1893' secured the development of the central milling system.</p>

	<p>In 1901, two additional pieces of legislation had a significant impact on Far North Queensland's sugar industry and labour force – the 'Immigration Restriction Act' and the 'Pacific Islanders Labourers Act.' The first excluded people from immigrating on the basis of a literacy test and the second prohibited the recruitment of Melanesians to Australia after 1904. Italian, Greek, Spanish and Croatian immigrants gradually replaced the Melanesian workers and organised themselves into teams or gangs to harvest the cane.</p> <p>European workers demanded better working conditions than the indentured Melanesians, Chinese and Japanese labourers. In response, the Queensland government introduced the 'Sugar and Shearers' Accommodation Act 1905', which prescribed minimum standards of food and accommodation for those employed in both the mills and cane fields. This required mill owners and cane growers to build substantial accommodation for their workers. Many of these early barracks provided for large groups of between 24-50 men.</p> <p>Specifications for farm workers accommodation (barracks) were expanded upon in the 'Workers Accommodation Act 1915' and subsequently the 'Workers Accommodation Act 1952'. The requirements for accommodation and sanitation included: the number of beds in rooms; spacing in bedrooms, ventilation, lighting, provision of vessels for cooking, eating and drinking, sanitary conditions and storage. Instead of providing a standard barrack design, the Act stipulated that regional inspectors would annually check for compliance with the Acts. As a result, many different types of barracks were built throughout Far North Queensland.</p> <p>The simplest structure was the 'single barracks', comprising a kitchen, four bedrooms and a verandah. The intention was to accommodate a single cane cutting gang of four to twelve men. Most barracks were timber-framed and were clad with corrugated iron or asbestos cement. Later barracks, built in the late 1940s and 1950s, were built of concrete. Four major barracks styles have been identified: a linear style, an L-shaped style, a cottage style and double barracks. The legislation also stipulated that the barracks had to be located a certain distance from mills and they were often situated near a tramway or other farm buildings.</p> <p>The use of seasonal labourers in the cane industry continued until the development of mechanical harvesting in the 1960s, although manual harvesting was not totally phased out until 1976. Cane barracks have not been required since this time, and as a result many have been demolished, adapted for other uses or fallen into disrepair.</p> <p>The history of these cane barracks is unknown. It is currently used as a residence.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>The barracks are on the east side of the Bruce Highway directly adjacent to a cane field and the original Council Tramway route (now the main-rail line).</p> <p>An L-shaped building with some modifications. It is clad with corrugated iron and set on high steps. The verandah is enclosed and there is no separate ablutions block. A skillion-roofed car port has been added to the north side of the building.</p>
<p>Images</p>	

Table 3.6.19.b – Statement of cultural significance – Panebianco (Sciacca Barracks)

Site Details	
Site Name	Panebianco (Sciacca Barracks)
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	Stager Road, Miriwinni
Lot/Plan	Lot 1 on RL7767
Coordinates	Easting 382367.3 Northing: 8080177.1
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and a 5m buffer zone around it
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion B	The barracks are significant as a now rare form of accommodation in a period in which labour for working in the sugar industry was provided by a number of nationalities and wages and conditions were basic. Accommodation was placed closed to the cane fields and was often very basic in terms of a kitchen and a bath area which often led to a L shaped arrangement to the building which often contained only a small number of labourers. These building have long been abandoned for accommodation and often used for other purposes (storage, spare accommodation, horse stalls and so on).
History	
Historical Context	<p>In 1878, the Queensland government began selling Far North Queensland land along the Bloomfield, Daintree, Mossman, Barron, Mulgrave and Johnstone Rivers. Land had originally been reserved under regulations in the 1863 Agricultural Reserves Act for coffee and sugar plantations within 10 miles of navigable rivers and the coastline. Land was secured by small farmers and larger companies, and by 1884 the sugar industry had been established in the region. This early industry was based on the plantation model of cane farming, which relied upon the use of indentured labourers. Most of the first field labourers were Melanesian (or Kanakas / South Sea Islanders), Chinese, Javanese or Malaysian as it was believed that Europeans were not capable of working in the tropics. Cane cutting as well as associated work such as planting, hoeing and trashing was very physically demanding and these men were paid less than Europeans. Plantation owners were not legislatively obliged to provide workers with accommodation or facilities. The labourers generally built and lived in humpies or huts made from grasses and cane tops, which were susceptible to fire.</p> <p>In 1884, a fall in world sugar prices and concern about the presence of Melanesian labourers in the colony triggered a drive to regulate and Europeanise the sugar industry. A petition to the Queensland Parliament in 1885 outlined the difficulties cane farmers had in being confined to the mills of plantation owners and an interest in changing the sugar industry from one dominated by Melanesian labourers to a white industry and centralized mills. Two subsequent pieces of legislation were instrumental in beginning this transformation. The 'Pacific Island Act 1885' stipulated that importation of Pacific Islander labour was to cease in 1890 and the 'Sugar Works Guarantee Act 1893' secured the development of the central milling system.</p> <p>In 1901, two additional pieces of legislation had a significant impact on Far North Queensland's sugar industry and labour force – the 'Immigration Restriction Act' and the 'Pacific Islanders Labourers Act.' The first excluded people from immigrating on the basis of a literacy test and the second prohibited the recruitment of Melanesians to Australia after 1904. Italian, Greek, Spanish and Croatian immigrants gradually replaced the Melanesian workers and organised themselves into teams or gangs to harvest the cane. A small number of Australian and British descent labourers continued in the industry, earning money to eventually set up their own small-holdings.</p> <p>European workers demanded better working conditions than the indentured Melanesians, Chinese and Japanese labourers. In response, the Queensland government introduced the 'Sugar and Shearers' Accommodation Act 1905', which prescribed minimum standards of food and accommodation for those employed in both the mills and cane fields. This required mill owners and cane growers to build substantial</p>


	<p>accommodation for their workers. Many of these early barracks provided for large groups of between 24-50 men.</p> <p>Specifications for farm workers accommodation (barracks) were expanded upon in the 'Workers Accommodation Act 1915' and subsequently the 'Workers Accommodation Act 1952'. The requirements for accommodation and sanitation included: the number of beds in rooms; spacing in bedrooms, ventilation, lighting, provision of vessels for cooking, eating and drinking, sanitary conditions and storage. Instead of providing a standard barrack design, the Act stipulated that regional inspectors would annually check for compliance with the Acts. As a result, many different types of barracks were built throughout Far North Queensland.</p> <p>The simplest structure was the 'single barracks', comprising a kitchen, four bedrooms and a verandah. The intention was to accommodate a single cane cutting gang of four to twelve men. Most barracks were timber-framed and were clad with corrugated iron or asbestos cement. Later barracks, built in the late 1940s and 1950s, were built of concrete. Four major barracks styles have been identified: a linear style, an L-shaped style, a cottage style and double barracks. The legislation also stipulated that the barracks had to be located a certain distance from mills and they were often situated near a tramway or other farm buildings.</p> <p>The use of seasonal labourers in the cane industry continued until the development of mechanical harvesting in the 1960s, although manual harvesting was not totally phased out until 1976. Cane barracks have not been required since this time, and as a result many have been demolished, adapted for other uses or fallen into disrepair.</p> <p>The history of these barracks is unknown.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>The barracks are located near hills on undulating land and a tramline is in the vicinity. The building is oriented southeast from the verandah.</p> <p>The building is a linear cane barracks comprising three bedrooms and clad in corrugated iron. It has an enclosed verandah and louvred windows.</p> <p>It is currently derelict and somewhat open to the elements with missing windows and sections of the building's cladding.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.19.c – Statement of cultural significance – RW and A Ghidella

Site Details	
Site Name	RW and A Ghidella
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	Bruce Highway, Miriwinni
Lot/Plan	Lot 2 on RP712412

Coordinates	Easting 383810.7 Northing: 8074127.4
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion B	The barracks are significant as a now rare form of accommodation in a period in which labour for working in the sugar industry was provided by a number of nationalities and wages and conditions were basic. Accommodation was placed close to the cane fields and was often very basic in terms of a kitchen and a bath area which often led to a L shaped arrangement to the building which often contained only a small number of labourers. These building have long been abandoned for accommodation and often used for other purposes (storage, spare accommodation, horse stalls and so on).
History	
Historical Context	<p>In 1878, the Queensland government began selling Far North Queensland land along the Bloomfield, Daintree, Mossman, Barron, Mulgrave and Johnstone Rivers. Land had originally been reserved under regulations in the 1863 Agricultural Reserves Act for coffee and sugar plantations within 10 miles of navigable rivers and the coastline. Land was secured by small farmers and larger companies, and by 1884 the sugar industry had been established in the region. This early industry was based on the plantation model of cane farming, which relied upon the use of indentured labourers. Most of the first field labourers were Melanesian (or Kanakas / South Sea Islanders), Chinese, Javanese or Malaysian as it was believed that Europeans were not capable of working in the tropics. Cane cutting as well as associated work such as planting, hoeing and trashing was very physically demanding and these men were paid less than Europeans. Plantation owners were not legislatively obliged to provide workers with accommodation or facilities. The labourers generally built and lived in humpies or huts made from grasses and cane tops, which were susceptible to fire.</p> <p>In 1884, a fall in world sugar prices and concern about the presence of Melanesian labourers in the colony triggered a drive to regulate and Europeanise the sugar industry. A petition to the Queensland Parliament in 1885 outlined the difficulties cane farmers had in being confined to the mills of plantation owners and an interest in changing the sugar industry from one dominated by Melanesian labourers to a white industry and centralized mills. Two subsequent pieces of legislation were instrumental in beginning this transformation. The 'Pacific Island Act 1885' stipulated that importation of Pacific Islander labour was to cease in 1890 and the 'Sugar Works Guarantee Act 1893' secured the development of the central milling system.</p> <p>In 1901, two additional pieces of legislation had a significant impact on Far North Queensland's sugar industry and labour force – the 'Immigration Restriction Act' and the 'Pacific Islanders Labourers Act.' The first excluded people from immigrating on the basis of a literacy test and the second prohibited the recruitment of Melanesians to Australia after 1904. Italian, Greek, Spanish and Croatian immigrants gradually replaced the Melanesian workers and organised themselves into teams or gangs to harvest the cane. A small number of Australian and British descent labourers continued in the industry, earning money to eventually set up their own small-holdings.</p> <p>European workers demanded better working conditions than the indentured Melanesians, Chinese and Japanese labourers. In response, the Queensland government introduced the 'Sugar and Shearers' Accommodation Act 1905', which prescribed minimum standards of food and accommodation for those employed in both the mills and cane fields. This required mill owners and cane growers to build substantial accommodation for their workers. Many of these early barracks provided for large groups of between 24-50 men.</p> <p>Specifications for farm workers accommodation (barracks) were expanded upon in the 'Workers Accommodation Act 1915' and subsequently the 'Workers Accommodation Act 1952'. The requirements for accommodation and sanitation included: the number of beds in rooms; spacing in bedrooms, ventilation, lighting, provision of vessels for cooking, eating and drinking, sanitary conditions and storage. Instead of providing a standard barrack design, the Act stipulated that regional inspectors would annually check for compliance with the Acts. As a result, many different types of barracks were built throughout Far North Queensland.</p> <p>The simplest structure was the 'single barracks', comprising a kitchen, four bedrooms and a verandah. The intention was to accommodate a single cane cutting gang of four to twelve men. Most barracks were timber-framed and were clad with corrugated iron or</p>



	<p>asbestos cement. Later barracks, built in the late 1940s and 1950s, were built of concrete. Four major barracks styles have been identified: a linear style, an L-shaped style, a cottage style and double barracks. The legislation also stipulated that the barracks had to be located a certain distance from mills and they were often situated near a tramway or other farm buildings.</p> <p>The use of seasonal labourers in the cane industry continued until the development of mechanical harvesting in the 1960s, although manual harvesting was not totally phased out until 1976. Cane barracks have not been required since this time, and as a result many have been demolished, adapted for other uses or fallen into disrepair.</p> <p>The history of these barracks is unknown.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>The barracks are on the west side of the Bruce Highway directly adjacent to a cane field and across from the original Council Tramway route (now the main-rail line).</p> <p>The barracks comprise two bedrooms and are clad with corrugated iron. The building includes a skillion addition, metal window hoods and an enclosed verandah. There are also the remnants of an old earth closet.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.19.d – Statement of cultural significance – TM Baldi and BE Baldi

Site Details	
Site Name	TM Baldi and BE Baldi
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	Goldsworthy Road, Miriwinni
Lot/Plan	Lot 1 on SP106008
Coordinates	Easting 389076.4 Northing: 8076558.9
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and a 5m buffer zone around it
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion B	<p>The barracks are significant as a now rare form of accommodation in a period in which labour for working in the sugar industry was provided by a number of nationalities and wages and conditions were basic. Accommodation was placed closed to the cane fields and was often very basic in terms of a kitchen and a bath area which often led to a L shaped arrangement to the building which often contained only a small number of labourers. These building have long been abandoned for accommodation and often used for other purposes (storage, spare accommodation, horse stalls and so on).</p> <p>As such they often fall into disrepair and are eventually demolished.</p>
History	

Historical Context	<p>In 1878, the Queensland government began selling Far North Queensland land along the Bloomfield, Daintree, Mossman, Barron, Mulgrave and Johnstone Rivers. Land had originally been reserved under regulations in the 1863 Agricultural Reserves Act for coffee and sugar plantations within 10 miles of navigable rivers and the coastline. Land was secured by small farmers and larger companies, and by 1884 the sugar industry had been established in the region. This early industry was based on the plantation model of cane farming, which relied upon the use of indentured labourers. Most of the first field labourers were Melanesian (or Kanakas / South Sea Islanders), Chinese, Javanese or Malaysian as it was believed that Europeans were not capable of working in the tropics. Cane cutting as well as associated work such as planting, hoeing and trashing was very physically demanding and these men were paid less than Europeans. Plantation owners were not legislatively obliged to provide workers with accommodation or facilities.</p> <p>The labourers generally built and lived in humpies or huts made from grasses and cane tops, which were susceptible to fire.</p> <p>In 1884, a fall in world sugar prices and concern about the presence of Melanesian labourers in the colony triggered a drive to regulate and Europeanise the sugar industry. A petition to the Queensland Parliament in 1885 outlined the difficulties cane farmers had in being confined to the mills of plantation owners and an interest in changing the sugar industry from one dominated by Melanesian labourers to a white industry and centralized mills. Two subsequent pieces of legislation were instrumental in beginning this transformation.</p> <p>The 'Pacific Island Act 1885' stipulated that importation of Pacific Islander labour was to cease in 1890 and the 'Sugar Works Guarantee Act 1893' secured the development of the central milling system.</p> <p>In 1901, two additional pieces of legislation had a significant impact on Far North Queensland's sugar industry and labour force – the 'Immigration Restriction Act' and the 'Pacific Islanders Labourers Act.' The first excluded people from immigrating on the basis of a literacy test and the second prohibited the recruitment of Melanesians to Australia after 1904. Italian, Greek, Spanish and Croatian immigrants gradually replaced the Melanesian workers and organised themselves into teams or gangs to harvest the cane. A small number of Australian and British descent labourers continued in the industry, earning money to eventually set up their own small-holdings.</p> <p>European workers demanded better working conditions than the indentured Melanesians, Chinese and Japanese labourers. In response, the Queensland government introduced the 'Sugar and Shearers' Accommodation Act 1905', which prescribed minimum standards of food and accommodation for those employed in both the mills and cane fields. This required mill owners and cane growers to build substantial accommodation for their workers. Many of these early barracks provided for large groups of between 24-50 men.</p> <p>Specifications for farm workers accommodation (barracks) were expanded upon in the 'Workers Accommodation Act 1915' and subsequently the 'Workers Accommodation Act 1952'. The requirements for accommodation and sanitation included: the number of beds in rooms; spacing in bedrooms, ventilation, lighting, provision of vessels for cooking, eating and drinking, sanitary conditions and storage. Instead of providing a standard barrack design, the Act stipulated that regional inspectors would annually check for compliance with the Acts. As a result, many different types of barracks were built throughout Far North Queensland.</p> <p>The simplest structure was the 'single barracks', comprising a kitchen, four bedrooms and a verandah. The intention was to accommodate a single cane cutting gang of four to twelve men. Most barracks were timber-framed and were clad with corrugated iron or asbestos cement. Later barracks, built in the late 1940s and 1950s, were built of concrete. Four major barracks styles have been identified: a linear style, an L-shaped style, a cottage style and double barracks. The legislation also stipulated that the barracks had to be located a certain distance from mills and they were often situated near a tramway or other farm buildings.</p> <p>The use of seasonal labourers in the cane industry continued until the development of mechanical harvesting in the 1960s, although manual harvesting was not totally phased out until 1976. Cane barracks have not been required since this time, and as a result many have been demolished, adapted for other uses or fallen into disrepair.</p>
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	The history of these barracks is unknown.
Description	
Physical Description	<p>Located near an anabranch of the road which itself is a branch off the Bramston Beach Road. The building appears as if a house with an enclosed verandah and gabled section.</p> <p>The building now appears as a house with verandah and pull out gabled section on the rhs of the façade. The verandah is filled with louvres and the structure sits above the ground by approximately 300mm.</p>
Images	

3.6.20. Parramatta Park

Table 3.6.20.a – Statement of cultural significance – Cairns Showground and Grandstand

Site Details	
Site Name	Cairns Showground and Grandstand
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	251-269 Severin Street, Parramatta Park
Lot/Plan	Lot 768 on NR6238
Coordinates	Easting 368484.0 Northing 8128064.7
Heritage Boundary	The whole of the showgrounds as a place but with particular reference to the Grandstand building. All other buildings are to be excluded
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	<p>The showgrounds are of local significance as a place that evolved out of a low lying swampy area into a place where agricultural shows were held at the same time as the grounds were starting to be used for sports. The land was transformed through a series of events including decisions to continue the filling of low lying land, local interest in re-establishing an agricultural annual show on this land and the decision to remove sports from Norman Park.</p> <p>The grounds were also used during World War Two as an encampment and was the place of a mob disturbance between itinerants and the towns inhabitants during 1932. The grandstand is also of significance as the earliest surviving structure of this type in the Cairns region.</p>
Criterion D	The Cairns showground is significant at the local level as a place which contains the elements associated with regional agricultural shows including a main rink, grandstand, exhibitors pavilions, stabling areas for animals and areas for the erection of a sideshow alley albeit all on a scale found in provincial cities.
History	

<p>Historical Context</p>	<p>The showgrounds is a reserve set aside for recreational purposes under the control of the Cairns Agricultural, Pastoral and Mining Association. The reserve had been shown as a recreation reserve under the control of the Council of the City of Cairns by Gazette in March 1909. On the side where the Fearnley St drain is, the land was shown as Deep Mud & Mangroves.</p> <p>In 1924 the land was designated for Sports and Showgrounds purposes (GG 6.09.1924) and consisted of 23 Ac 1 Rood 13 perch. In 1932 the land was enlarged to 38 Acres 3 rood 38 perch.</p> <p>The first Cairns Show was presented by the Cairns Agricultural, Pastoral and Mining Association in 1891. It included the display of exhibits and the judging of livestock and was held on a twelve-acre reserve between James and Thomas Streets. In 1899, the Cairns Show relocated to a site on Mulgrave Road, in the approximate location of the current Woree Tavern. Between 1906 and 1915, it appears that no Shows were held, but renewed public interest lead to intermittent shows being held at the Woree Racecourse in 1916, 1922, 1923 and 1924.</p> <p>In 1931, the Cairns Mayor called a public meeting in an attempt to revive the Cairns Show and a committee was subsequently formed. The first show at Parramatta Park was held in the same year and a purpose-built pavilion was constructed.</p> <p>In the following year, a working bee was organised for the showgrounds in an attempt to clean up and make it more presentable for future shows. On the morning of 17 July 1932 members of the public (some 2000 strong) attended a working bee for the show which was to commence in the following week. They were confronted by unemployed itinerants who were in possession of the grounds where they were camped out. The itinerants were belligerent in their possession of the grounds and ultimately a riot ensued with members of the public and itinerants seeking medical treatment. The riot was quelled and charges laid, the itinerants were removed and the clean-up eventually proceeded.</p> <p>The Percy Pease Pavilion and the David Headrick Grandstand were constructed in 1936. The Armed Forces took control of the showground in 1941, and no shows were subsequently held until 1946.</p> <p>The De Jarlais Pavilion, built with voluntary labour and opened in 1967, has been subsequently altered and expanded. The Fred Moule Pavilion replaced the Percy Pease and Stillman Trade Pavilions.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>The showground is a large area of ground bounded by Scott, Severin streets and Mulgrave Road and the Fearnley St drain on the south. The site has a number of ad-hoc buildings (or perhaps more correctly commercial vernacular buildings).</p> <p>The main access is via the brickwork entry gates on Severin and Mulgrave Road and these were rebuilt and opened in 1998 by then Mayor Tom Pyne. The Headrick Grandstand is the oldest structure on the site and carries a monument to Hon P Pease and J. O'Keefe MLAs who assisted the development of the show. The Grandstand is named after Headricks who was onetime chairman and opened in 1936. The building is an eight bay structure with a concrete base and tiered seating under a metal roofed canopy held up by a series of metal trusses. These are supported on substantial columns which appear to be timber. The base of the building has a series of arched openings on the rear side (closed with timber planked doors). The head of the arch appears to have been filled with glazing but this is now blanked out. Above these doors are timber louvres and above these are panels of timber battens enclosing the upper rear of the seating area.</p>



Table 3.6.20.b – Statement of cultural significance – Cheryl's Hairdressers (former Martynvale Post Office)

Site Details	
Site Name	Cheryl's Hairdressers (former Martynvale Post Office)
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	72 Martyn Street, Parramatta Park
Lot/Plan	Lot 6 on RP893575
Coordinates	Easting 368447.3 Northing 8128985.8
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	This small suburban post office, opened in 1948, shows the small scale of Cairns' suburbs in an era prior to the popular use of the motor vehicle which allowed postal facilities to be more centralised further away from residential areas. Today it is expected that a postal facility will be found at a large shopping centre but in the days of few vehicles and largely bicycle use, small postal outlets were found in small suburban areas where post and public telephone facilities were available.
History	
Historical Context	The Martynvale Post Office opened on 16 August 1948. This building continued to function as the Martynvale Post Office up until the mid-1960s.
Description	
Physical Description	A small shop (on Upward Street) set to the footpath alignment with an awning over the footpath. The building has the appearance of being of an earlier age (i.e. pre 1930s) and converted to this use in the late 1940s. Otherwise the structure is a small all timber building with a

	flat post supported awning stretching across the footpath. The gable ended corrugated iron roof is faced with a stepped timber parapet.
Images	

Table 3.6.20.c – Statement of cultural significance – Parramatta House

Site Details	
Site Name	Parramatta House
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	72 Martyn Street, Parramatta Park
Lot/Plan	Lot 6 on RP893575
Coordinates	Easting 368445.0 Northing 8128965.2
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	A two storey shop house of local significance as a part of a collection of similar timber shops forming a small local retail area from the 1920s.
History	
Historical Context	This two-storey timber building appears to have been built as either a residence or a shop with a residence above in the 1920s. Little else is known about it.
Description	
Physical Description	Two storey timber corner shop complex built to the footpath alignment with an awning stretched across the footpath. Essentially this appears to be a weatherboard house of the 1920s-30s that has shops built in the ground floor with a flat awning stretching over the footpath. The architectural appearance has all the hallmarks of the structure being brought to the site and raised for the construction of the shops and then having the awning added.
Images	



Table 3.6.20.d – Statement of cultural significance – Plaza Theatre

Site Details	
Site Name	Plaza Theatre
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	108-110 Mulgrave Road, Parramatta Park
Lot/Plan	Lot 1 on RP737972
Coordinates	Easting 368450.7 Northing 8128419.4
Heritage Boundary	The original theatre façade
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The building has historic significance at the local level, as one of four cinemas in Cairns operated by Northern Theatres between 1940 and 1978. It's closure demonstrated the decline in cinema patronage initiated by the introduction of television.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The first picture theatre built in Cairns was the 'Lyric Theatre' on Spence Street (between Lake and Grafton Streets), designed by the Cairns architect E. Gregory Waters and opened in 1912. Management of the theatre changed within a few months and it was renamed as the 'Royal Pictures'. The theatre was renovated and renamed 'Palace Theatre' in 1913. A new 'Palace Theatre' was designed by the architect Harvey Draper and built on Lake Street opposite Hides Hotel in 1914. The original Lyric Theatre building on Spence Street became the Austral Theatre and was destroyed by a fire in 1923.</p> <p>The Palace Theatre on Lake Street was extensively altered and remodelled in the mid-1920s by the architects Lawrence and Lordan. The building was sold to Woolworths in 1966 and used as a warehouse and furniture showroom. It was remodelled in 1971, when the building was divided into a shopping arcade and the 'Cinema Capri'. New owners took over the building in 1995 and began operating the theatre as the 'Palace Independent Cinema' but it finally closed in 1997. The building was demolished in 1999. 'Cairns Pictures', another theatre designed by E. Gregory Waters, was built on the corner of Abbott and Shields Streets in c.1913. This theatre was renamed the 'Cairns Theatre' and then the 'Cairns Tropical Theatre'. It was rebuilt after a fire in 1938-39 and was demolished in 1976.</p> <p>Another early picture theatre was the Gaiety Theatre (described as a huge tin shed with a concrete floor and canvas seating), which opened in 1929 and was demolished in the 1940s.</p> <p>The Plaza Theatre was officially opened by Mayor Collins on 10 October 1940. At the opening, it was described as Northern Theatres 'fourth edifice for moving pictures entertainment.' Northern Theatres (known as Far Northern Theatres after the Second</p>


	<p>World War) owned four cinemas and a drive-in in the Cairns area. The other cinemas were the Palace, the Tropical and the Rex. No architect was identified, instead, the design was attributed to the Queensland Construction and Building Company. The builder was the Queensland Building and Engineering Company (possibly the same company that designed the theatre) under the supervision of Mr B. Cavanagh. The theatre had seating for 600 patrons and was provided with 'maximum natural air conditions'. A café and milk bar were included in the foyer of the theatre.</p> <p>The introduction of television had a significant impact on the commercial decline of these cinemas. While one source states that the Plaza closed in 1972, it may have continued until 1978, when Far Northern Theatres was sold to Birch Carroll & Coyle, who closed the older cinemas to eliminate competition for their more modern Odeon Cinema. The building was used as a furniture store until c.1982, and was then used as an outdoor sports store.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>This large hall was constructed in corrugated iron sheeting with a masonry two storey frontage onto Mulgrave Road. The façade was symmetrically arranged with signboards marking the entry to the theatre. The windows and doors were timber framed although windows have not been altered to metal framed. The buildings sides have been replaced to a large extent by large glazed panels where it once had metal siding. The frontage signboards have been replaced by an awning albeit in the style of the building.</p> <p>The overall arrangement of the frontage was in an Art Deco style.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.20.e– Statement of cultural significance – Shop, 457 Draper Street

Site Details	
Site Name	Shop, 457 Draper Street
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	457 Draper Street, Parramatta Park
Lot/Plan	Lot 39 on RP701435
Coordinates	Easting 367911.7 Northing 8129272.6
Heritage Boundary	All of the building
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The building is significant as an early surviving timber shop building (possibly pre 1915) with exposed stud construction.
Criterion B	The building is rare as representing the typology of early suburban shopping infrastructure, particularly in the Cairns context. While the metropolitan suburbs still have numerous (often disused) early stores, this early suburban store in the context of a provincial town is now rare with just a small number of examples surviving in Cairns proper and its outlying townships, particularly given the damage to such infrastructure wrought by cyclones in the history of Cairns.

Criterion A	The building is significant as an early surviving timber building (pre 1900) with exposed stud construction.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The building was constructed prior to 1937, when it was visible in an aerial photograph of the city. At this time the number of buildings in this part of town was very low and these were almost all residences. Its framed appearances make it of the period 1900-15.</p> <p>During the 1940s the shop was known as Savage's Store with the only mentions in the Cairns Post being in relation to post and telephone boxes to be installed nearby.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A timber shop building with post-supported street awning and exposed stud construction for the walls. The building is set low to the ground. The roof is steeply pitched corrugated iron with gable ends and a stepped parapet to the shopfront.</p> <p>The shopfront is symmetrically arranged with a central shop entry set of doors and small pane shop windows with timber detailing either side.</p>
Images	

3.6.21. Portsmith

Table 3.6.21.a – Statement of cultural significance – Cape York Hotel (former National Hotel)

Site Details	
Site Name	Cape York Hotel (former National Hotel)
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	147 Bunda Street, Portsmith
Lot/Plan	Lot 1 on RP721947
Coordinates	Easting 369247.7 Northing 8127987.0
Heritage Boundary	The whole of the 1926 hotel
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The Cape York Hotel is of significance at the local level. It is a concrete hotel constructed on the site of an earlier timber hotel (The Terminus) which was blown down in a cyclone and thus it represents the continued use of the site for hotel purposes. The building is also architect designed in the period when building by-laws were creating an increased use of masonry construction and it also represents (like a number of other Cairns hotels), a competent response to concrete design in the tropics. These factors make the hotel part of a small collection of such buildings in Cairns.
History	
Historical Context	The hotel originally built on this site was the 'Tramway' of 1898. Its name related to the tramway which ran down Spence St directly adjacent to the hotel verandah. This building was two storeys and an all timber exposed stud construction.



	<p>The hotel was bought in 1920 by the McNamara family who rebuilt it as the National Hotel - the date '1926' is on the corner parapet and being of the period of the new building by-laws in Cairns, the building is all concrete.</p> <p>In August 1987 a gas explosion severely damaged the building and after some detailed rebuilding it reopened and was re-named the Cape York Hotel (The Cairns Post, 30.10.1987, p. 9.).</p> <p>In 1997 it was repainted and repaired with the intention of capturing new trade from the new Cairns Central which had just reopened.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A two storey masonry building with verandahs overhanging the footpath on Spence and Bunda Streets. A recent two storey addition in a similar style on the Bunda Street side is attached to the hotel.</p> <p>Completed as a large scale Queensland style Hotel in concrete with a wide upper level verandah stretching over the footpath. Roofing is corrugated iron hidden behind a simple squared off parapet with string moulds. The verandah is contained under a hipped roof with timber verandah railings. The upper level doors and windows retain their timber joinery. At the lower level the windows are glass louvres and these replace former timber framed sashes.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.21.b – Statement of cultural significance – Former Cairns Brewery

Site Details	
Site Name	Former Cairns Brewery
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	186-196 Draper Street, Portsmith
Lot/Plan	Lot 1 on CP907324
Coordinates	Easting 369155.0 Northing 8127886.9
Heritage Boundary	The former Engine Room (now shops addressing Spence Street), three-storey Malt Storage Building (currently offices or storage), the concrete Malt Silos and the former General Office and Brewhouse (with its bas-relief sculpture), currently used as offices.
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The complex of buildings has historic significance at the local level as the site of Northern Australian Breweries between 1927 and 1992. The brewery was the largest and most successful in Far North Queensland, producing well-known beers such as Cairns Draught and NQ Lager.
Criterion B	The former Engine Room (now shops addressing Spence Street), three-storey Malt Storage Building (currently offices or storage), the concrete Malt Silos and the former General Office and Brewhouse (with its bas-relief sculpture), currently used as offices.
History	

<p>Historical Context</p>	<p>Northern Australian Breweries Ltd was registered in Brisbane in 1927 and established by a local Cairns businessman and politician, Reg Fogarty. It was Cairns' first brewery south of the railway line. (The Cairns Brewing Company, started by a group of local business people in 1924, was probably the town's first brewery, but went into liquidation shortly after establishment - their beer was described as having the consistency of thick soup.)</p> <p>In 1931, Carlton United Breweries (CUB) bought Northern Australian Breweries Limited to gain control of the North Queensland market. This takeover was stimulated by a beer price war that occurred in Innisfail. NQ Lager, brewed by the Northern Australian Brewery, became very popular with the cane cutters based around Innisfail and so the merchants handling CUB products in Innisfail cut their prices by half. But the Innisfail cane cutters stuck to the local brew. As a result, the brewery was CUB's first acquisition outside Victoria, but the brewery maintained the name of 'Northern Australian Brewery' until 1972, when it was changed to 'Carlton and United Breweries (NQ) Ltd.' as part of CUB's strategy to develop a national corporate identity. The most well-known beers brewed by the Northern Australian Breweries were Cairns Bitter Ale (which later became Cairns Draught) and NQ Lager.</p> <p>In 1935, the prominent Cairns building contractors TB O'Meara and Sons undertook extensive additions to the brewery on Spence Street. This included the concrete Bright Beer and Racking Room. The works may also have included the construction of the concrete Malt Silos along the Draper Street frontage. (At the latest, the silos were built before 1958, when they are clearly extant in a photo while the new brewhouse was being constructed.)</p> <p>The brewery employed up to 300 people and was the first brewery to lift rationing restrictions after WW2.</p> <p>In 1951, a 'general expansion programme' was undertaken on the Spence Street site. It included the installation of a new steel brewing kettle with a capacity of 10,800 litres. The new 19 foot high kettle was used to supplement the existing plant for the processing of malt mash in the production of beer. The general expansion considerably increased the brewery's output.</p> <p>In 1958, the Cairns Brewery installed state-of-the-art technology in the form of a 60 foot Ziemann brewhouse at a cost of 200,000 pounds. The new addition was built on the prominent corner of Spence and Draper Streets. Photographs dated 1971 clearly show the no-longer-extant letters 'R.F.G. FOGARTY BREWHOUSE' above the existing large bas-relief sculpture mounted at the western end of the Spence Street elevation. The sculpture illustrates the brewery processes (in an abstracted manner) and was made by the artist and sculptor Rein Slagmolen. Slagmolen was born in Holland in 1911 and established himself as an artist in Melbourne. In addition to his oil paintings and sculptures, Slagmolen also sculpted the entrance pillars to Dallas Brooks Hall in East Melbourne (1963-69). Within the glazed tower adjacent to the mural, the 1971 photographs clearly show a shiny steel kettle, extending almost to the full height of the tower.</p> <p>The 1971 and c.1958 photographs also show the two-storied 'General Office' building along Spence Street. The building featured large concrete letters 'NORTHERN AUSTRALIAN BREWERIES' within the parapet. The concrete letters have since been concealed by cladding, or possibly removed, and a new third floor of offices has been constructed.</p> <p>The brewery closed in 1992. The extant structures relating to the brewery use of the site have been altered and adapted to varying extents. A 1966 site plan shows that many more structures and buildings associated with the brewing process covered the site and extended further east and south, but have since been demolished. However, the most prominent and earliest buildings have been retained and include the 1925 Engine Room (now shops addressing Spence Street), the c. 1927 three-storey Malt Storage Building (currently offices or storage), the c. 1935 concrete Malt Silos, the c.1955 General Office and the 1958 Brewhouse (with its bas-relief sculpture), currently used as offices.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>The historic elements of the site which are associated with its use as a brewery up until 1992 include the 1925 Engine Room (now shops addressing Spence Street), the c. 1927 three-storey Malt Storage Building (currently offices or storage), the c. 1935 concrete Malt</p>

	<p>Silos, the c.1955 General Office and the 1958 Brewhouse (with its bas-relief sculpture), currently used as offices.</p> <p>The former Engine Room is a single-storey concrete building with a metal sheeted roof and bull-nosed awning extending across the front of the building and recent doors and windows. It comprises two bays to Spence Street, with similar parapets, but the eastern bay is wider. The parapet to the western bay clearly displays the date '1925' and this date is also evident in photographs of the building dated 1930. The date is unusual because the brewery was not established until 1927, suggesting that the building had a previous use. The site plan of 1966 identifies its use as 'Engine Room'. The 1930 and 1933 photographs show the building as only one bay wide with three symmetrical windows where it fronts Spence Street, a simple pediment surmounting its parapet and saw tooth roofs behind. By 1958, the building had been extended further to the east, with the addition of the second larger bay. The new and existing parapets were decorated with Art Deco-styled ornamentation to the parapet, and a new gabled roof with a clerestory covered both bays. The roof form and windows and doors have been altered in recent years.</p> <p>The c. 1927 former Malt Storage Building was originally a three-storey building constructed with a concrete frame, a gabled roof and a prominent octagonal fleche at the western end of the roof. The fleche has been removed and the windows have been replaced in recent years, and additions built along the southern elevation and above the western end of the roof.</p> <p>The c.1935 Malt Silos comprise eight concrete silos with a gabled capping structure which appears to be original as it is evident in a c.1958 photograph.</p> <p>The c.1955 General Office was originally two storeys in height and had large rendered letters spelling 'NORTHERN AUSTRALIAN BREWERIES' along the Spence Street parapet. The letters have since been concealed by cladding, or possibly removed, and a new third floor of offices has been constructed. Most of the original concrete fins shading the Spence Street windows have been retained, but the windows have been replaced and a bull-nosed awning added.</p> <p>Adjacent to the western end of the General Office, and marking the corner of Spence and Draper Street, are the two concrete and glass tower elements of the 1958 Brewhouse with its bas-relief sculpture by Rein Slagmolen. The glazing to the tallest tower, which originally housed a brewing kettle, has been altered and a box awning added over the new entrance. A bull-nosed awning has been added intrusively across the Rein Slagmolen sculpture to the corner tower.</p>
<p>Images</p>	

3.6.22. Redlynch


Table 3.6.22.a – Statement of cultural significance – Red Beret Hotel (former Redlynch Hotel)

Site Details	
Site Name	Red Beret Hotel (former Redlynch Hotel)
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	401-411 Kamerunga Road, Redlynch
Lot/Plan	Lot 4 on RP748667
Coordinates	Easting 361173.9 Northing 8132414.0
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The hotel is of local significance as a surviving hotel and place of accommodation and social importance in what was a small agricultural township. The hotel was completed in 1925-26 by the architect Richard Hill. In the year prior (1924), the Cairns Licensing Board had granted a number of new permits for hotels in Cairns and the region to assist in providing for local, visiting and passing trade. While a new building code was coming into force in Cairns itself, outlying "villages" completed major buildings in timber but town centres were changing over to fireproof construction.
History	
Historical Context	<p>Redlynch was established in the 1880s, when the Cairns to Kuranda Railway was being built following the route of the Barron Valley Gorge.</p> <p>An early hotel in Redlynch was called the Terminus Hotel, and was sustained by the railway workers, farmers and canecutters. A photograph of the hotel was taken in c.1890. Reference was made to the Redlynch Hotel in the 1904 publication of 'Pugh's Almanac' and the proprietor was identified as R. Rowe.</p> <p>The current hotel was built between 1925 and 1926 for Mrs Norah Down 'to cope with the urgent local, visiting and passing trade in Redlynch and important sugar centre.' It was designed by the architect Richard Hill.</p> <p>The hotel's current name - the Red Beret, referred to an owner from the 1990s, Max Gorman, who was an ex-paratrooper.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>The location allows the hotel to have an eye-catching prominence at the intersection of two main roads in the township of Redlynch.</p> <p>It is a largish two storey building in typical Queensland Hotel style with a Corrugated iron hipped roof and timber verandahs with deep valances covering the two streets. The upper level details are all intact although the verandah rails have been covered in and some areas obscured by signage. The verandah railing appears to be typical paling arrangement but some of this is actually colorbonded aluminium sections. Extensions have been made to the east (mainly drive through bottle shop facilities) and the south east (some refrigerator facilities) and to the south (storage).</p>



Table 3.6.22.b – Statement of cultural significance – Redlynch Community Hall

Site Details	
Site Name	Redlynch Community Hall
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	18 Redlynch Intake Road, Redlynch
Lot/Plan	Lot 7 on RP709165
Coordinates	Easting 361140.6 Northing 8132314.2
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The community hall is one of a number of small community centres in Cairns' outlying townships each constructed by local community groups for use by the community particularly small user groups which would not afford a larger venue.
Criterion G	The hall has been in use in this format since 1946. It is used by the local community for a variety of functions such as childcare and ballet. Its has been in constant use since construction.
History	
Historical Context	<p>In 1915, the formal opening of the 'Redlynch Hall' was announced in the Cairns Post and a number of dances, meetings, social events and fundraising activities were held there for the next few years. The hall was a timber building privately owned by Mr WT Turner.</p> <p>However, by 1935, no such facility was available to the local community and a committee was established to consider the construction of a hall, as 'social functions now have to avail themselves of the hospitality of Mr Culhane's Hotel.' The committee set out to collect subscriptions to be able to purchase a suitable piece of land. They also approached the Cairns Shire Council for financial assistance:</p> <p>"Mr. J. M. Jones, secretary Hall Committee, Redlynch, wrote stating that at a meeting of residents a committee was formed for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a public hall, and had approached the Government for a loan; but so far had not been successful, but as it would be necessary to obtain sufficient funds to enable the purchase of an allotment which they had under option, they would be very grateful if the council could see its way clear to give them a donation." The council replied that they were not in a position to render any financial assistance.</p> <p>Financial constraints and World War Two most likely contributed to the stalling of the local community's project, but in May 1946, the grand opening of the Redlynch Hall was held and many dances, card afternoons, wedding receptions meetings, social events and fundraising activities were advertised at the venue over the following decade. The original hall was moved from Kamerunga where it had been a mess hall of the Australian Army Personnel Staging Camp. This building was subsequently destroyed by Cyclone Agnes in 1956, and the existing hall was erected in its place in the early 1960's.</p>

Description	
Physical Description	A linear building clad in ribbed metal decking and a metal gabled roof, supported by a steel portal frame with an exposed portal element forming the entry porch. Windows are louvred with timber frames. The base structure is a concrete wall.
Images	

3.6.23. Stratford

Table 3.6.23.a – Statement of cultural significance – Barron River Hotel

Site Details	
Site Name	Barron River Hotel
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	35-37 Stratford Parade, Stratford
Lot/Plan	Lot 7-8 on C198258
Coordinates	Easting 365203.7 Northing 8133787.7
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The hotel has local historic significance as a focus of community life and a substantial element in the townscape of Stratford since 1926. Hotels such as this, placed themselves near river crossings hoping to trade on patronage from travellers arriving on the outskirts of Cairns from towns further north.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The first Stratford Hotel opened in 1887 to take advantage of the railway workers building the first stage of the Kuranda railway line. The Range Hotel was the second hotel established in Stratford and opened in 1888.</p> <p>Messrs. Lawrence and Lordan, architects, invited tenders for the erection of an hotel at Stratford in November 1925.</p> <p>The Barron River Hotel was originally known as Tully's Hotel and was opened by Jim and Madge Tully in 1926. The hotel was popular with workers from the nearby timber mill. There was also a small hall at the rear of the hotel, known as Tully's Hall, where dances, card games and parties were held. Sunday School classes were also held in this hall before the Stratford Church of England was opened after the Second World War.</p> <p>The hotel has been renamed a number of times; it was known as Andrejics Hotel when it was bought by the Andrejic's, and then it was known as the Stratford Hotel. In 1995 it was purchased by Heritage Hotels Pty Ltd who undertook extensive renovations and re-opened it as the Barron River Hotel in 1997.</p>
Description	


Physical Description	The hotel is a two storey timber building with a corrugated iron hipped roof. It has north facing verandahs with paling balusters and timber valances. The upper level is reasonably complete with French doors to the verandah. The lower level has undergone a number of alterations including new glass doors in metal frames, alterations to the valance of the verandah and a re-landscaping including terracing.
Images	

Table 3.6.23.b – Statement of cultural significance – Caltex Service Station

Site Details	
Site Name	Caltex Service Station
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	2-4 Rinks Close, Stratford
Lot/Plan	Lot 355 on NR3008
Coordinates	Easting 365166.5 Northing 8133915.2
Heritage Boundary	To the extent of the land, the two storey garage and its residence but excluding the concrete block garage and the contemporary shop and station in the triangular forecourt.
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The former Caltex motor garage is a now rare building type developed prior to the introduction of single brand marketing where road side garages sold a variety of motor spirit brands to car owners. Prior to World War Two, car ownership was low and as a result travel was seen as an adventure, made more palpable by the state of the roads throughout rural Queensland. Motor garages were often associated with former wheelwright foundries and highway grocery stores where bowsers were located on the kerbside. Designed motor garages and service stations were relatively rare buildings and this survivor of that period is a rarity in the context of Cairns and its environs. The building also has aesthetic significance at the local level as a motor garage designed in the Art Deco idiom.
Criterion B	The building is rare as a surviving Inter-War motor garage, built before single brand marketing of petrol which after the 1950s changed service station design to become part of a suite of "corporate livery" which included signage, service uniforms and station design.
History	
Historical Context	<p>Although now a dead end street, the location of the former service station had been in sight of and on the road to, the previous timber bridge crossing of the Barron River (1927) before the highway was moved approximately a kilometre eastward with a new reinforced concrete bridge crossing.</p> <p>At the time the bridge was built there was a two storey building in the vicinity of this one but it is not until photographs of the 1950s that this building is evident and the two storey building has disappeared. This location serviced traffic between Cairns and the hinterland, the only other crossing being a low level concrete oneway bridge at Kamerunga.</p>


	<p>As such the service station captured passing trade and at the time of construction would have been a multi-brand service station. In 1951 the petroleum industry re-organised and service stations were purpose built for single brand marketing with the main outlets being Shell, British Petroleum (BP), Australian Motorists Petroleum Oil Limited (AMPOL), Mobil, and Caltex.</p> <p>The minors were Neptune, Phillips 66 and subsequently AMOCO, Daygas, Total and finally Solo brand which was organised by the combined trade unions.</p> <p>Service Stations and motor garages were until the mid-1950s, individually styled affairs, sometimes with a styled moderne appearance with horizontal and vertical lines which suited the new age of speed. Others were simply industrial purpose buildings often times with a motif such as a Pneumatic Wheel moulded into the render of the parapet which gave a clue as to its use. Multi-brand service stations sold an array of petrol brands from tall bowsers which were later replaced by smaller dial gauge mechanisms introduced by AMPOL.</p> <p>The building is visible in the background of a photograph taken of the Stratford Bowling Club in 1955. This photograph shows that it was a Caltex garage at that time It also shows large gates clad with vertical timber battens, enclosing the front of the building. These gates are no longer extant, but the remainder of the building appears largely intact. Earlier aerial photographs with the river crossing in view do not contain a service station on this site.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>A two storey timber framed building rectangular in plan and built over a masonry ground floor base with applied motifs on the building's exterior to give it a deco-modern streamline appearance. Conventional casement windows with horizontal paired glazing bars at the first floor level and the timber bracketed rain-hood over the casements reinforce the buildings appearance by emphasizing the vertical and horizontal elements. Horizontal banding is also applied to the forward ends of the ground floor walls. The roof is gabled at the frontage with a high façade parapet divided in horizontal panels giving the building a two and half storey appearance. The building has other applied Deco period motifs such as roundels and small pyramidal squares of AC sheet applied as a lozenge motifs. The building has recently lost its Caltex signage totem and other details which identified its original function. The ground floor garage workshop area has been filled in with a new room and a car garage has been built on the north side of the building, while the south side has an attached post 1970s forecourt and service station.</p>
<p>Images</p>	

Table 3.6.23.c – Statement of cultural significance – Stratford General Store

<p>Site Details</p>	
<p>Site Name</p>	<p>Stratford General Store</p>
<p>Alternative Name</p>	
<p>Location</p>	
<p>Address</p>	<p>3-5 Kamerunga Road, Stratford</p>
<p>Lot/Plan</p>	<p>Lot 2 on RP716603</p>
<p>Coordinates</p>	<p>Easting 365098.7 Northing 8133779.5</p>


Heritage Boundary	All of the building and title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The place has historic significance at the local level as an important element of the town and townscape of Stratford since at least the 1930s. It is an early and long surviving shop in the development of the township and one that has immediate prominence to traffic arriving from the west or more importantly from the northern districts across the bridge erected almost directly opposite.
History	
Historical Context	<p>A building with a verandah over the footpath in this approximate location was indicated on a plan prepared by the Main Roads Department in 1933 and labelled 'Post Office and Shop'. There is a further reference to the installation of public telephone and telegraph facilities being installed at the Stratford Non-Official Post Office in 1939. Mr. G. Weinert operated a general store and casket agency (lottery) in Stratford, and it is likely that he also managed the non-official post office from the same premises until at least 1949.</p> <p>In 1950, the Mulgrave Shire Council approved a building permit for T.E. West, Stratford, for 'post office, mercery, business and residence.'</p> <p>The Art Deco style of the parapet of this building suggests that it could have been built in the late 1920-30s, but this style can also appear later than one would expect in regional areas. Surviving horizontal hopper windows at ground level and the eaves arrangement however indicate a 1930-40s building.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A two storey shop with residence above and verandah over the footpath. The verandah has been enclosed and there is some evidence of it being an open arrangement under a flat roof. Above the verandah is a stepped parapet and centrally placed stepped pilaster all in an art deco style. The render on the building has been dashed onto the building and then cut but is likely to be a more recent change.</p> <p>1930s renderwork is often a finer grain (as found on the Laundromat building in Tully Street). The render on the general store is too coarse to be original. The main body of the building is a long structure with a hipped roof in metal. The windows on the upper level are metal framed sliding sash and probably replace casement windows. On the ground level are horizontal hoppers in the upper wall of the ground floor and these are original.</p>
Images	

Table 3.6.23.d – Statement of cultural significance – Stratford Works Depot

Site Details	
Site Name	Stratford Works Depot
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	Magazine Street, Stratford
Lot/Plan	Lot 431 on NR7226

Coordinates	Easting 364997.6 Northing 8133919.5
Heritage Boundary	The depot workshops (3 buildings) and Office building
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion C	<p>The workshops were set up to service equipment used in providing facilities and sites for the training of combat ready soldiers and aeroplane landing zones and their facilities during the Second War World War.</p> <p>Exactly how the site functioned remains unclear although the generalities of the operation can be ascertained from the surviving buildings. The site has potential to yield further information on its integration in the Second World War effort against the invasion forces of the Japanese.</p>
Criterion B	<p>The site is of significance at the local level as a collection of World War Two facilities in an area that was once alive with substantially more infrastructure and the remnants of the Second World War. Australia's frontline effort in pushing back the Japanese invasion forces was substantially based in Cairns and its hinterland but with the passage of time such facilities and remnant infrastructure continue to disappear. This site, although small, represents a collection of buildings created under the direction of the Allied Works Council as part of the build up of men and materials in the region.</p>
History	
Historical Context	<p>The Federal Cabinet created the Allied Works Council (A.W.C.) at the same meeting at which it decided on 'total mobilisation' during World War Two on 17 February 1942, in order to accelerate Australia's response to the Japanese threat. (Japanese bombs fell on mainland Australia for the first time on 19 February 1942.)</p> <p>The AWC commenced works on 28 February 1942 and merged with the Works and Services Branch of the Department of the Interior in late 1942. The AWC took the role of project and construction manager for national defence projects. Five central directorates were established including engineering, architectural, administration and air services sections. (Brigadier J.F. McDonagh, 'Government Administration in the Second World War - Defence Facilities, Accommodation & Works Papers, Vol. 1. No. 1' 1978.)The purpose of the workshops was to service and repair light military vehicles of all varieties (mainly jeeps and a variety of truck types).</p> <p>The AWC established engineering workshops at Stratford during the War. The depot was acquired by the Main Roads Commission after the war. ('The History of the Queensland Main Roads Commission during World War Two 1939 - 1945')</p> <p>In 1950, the Mulgrave Sewerage Works were constructed on the site (Reference 'Night soil disposal plant under construction, Mulgrave Shire at Simmonds Creek' - P03361, Cairns Historical Society.)</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>The site is flat land set back from the main Cairns-Redlynch road, and between the Cairns Herberton railway and the Barron River.</p> <p>The site has four buildings of interest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three sheds, the largest being of corrugated iron with two sawtooth roof bays which have south facing highlights. • Two other adjacent long gabled sheds are supported on timber posts and originally both had sides enclosed with timber battens (now part clad with corrugated iron). • The floors (all of concrete) retain evidence of war time use (vehicle inspection pits and pneumatic hoists). • The fourth building is the office fronting the site entrance and is essentially a concrete cube with an applied timber truss over it supporting a roof of corrugated iron. This building appears to be in part a concrete bomb shelter converted to an office in post war years. Further investigation is likely to confirm this given the nature of the site for military use but its cubic form suggest and the roof overlay sitting on top of the structure.

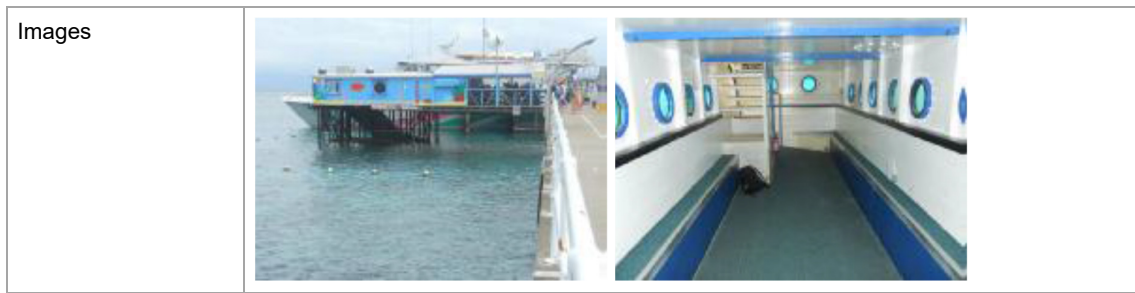


3.6.24. The Islands

Table 3.6.24.a – Statement of cultural significance – Green Island Underwater Observatory

Site Details	
Site Name	Green Island Underwater Observatory
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	Green Island
Lot/Plan	Lot 188 SP113640
Coordinates	Easting 390297.0 Northing 8146888.9
Heritage Boundary	The Observatory Chamber and connection structure only.
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The Green Island Underwater Observatory has historic significance. It was installed in 1954 and demonstrates aspects of the evolution of tourism associated with the Great Barrier Reef, a major Australian tourist destination and a place inscribed on the World Heritage List. At the time, the observatory provided a view of sea life that was not readily accessed by a public who were yet to widely embrace the experiences of snorkelling and scuba diving. The facility's popularity began to wane in the mid 1980s as more sophisticated tourist experiences were introduced.
Criterion B	It is possible that the Green Island Underwater Observatory was the first structure of its type internationally, which was accessible to the general public. The only known comparable structure is the underwater observatory at Eilat, Israel, established in 1974. Regardless, the underwater observatory is rare, being an uncommon structure converted from an underwater diving chamber used during WWII in the erection of pylons.
Historical Context	Green Island was declared a Recreational Reserve under the Cairns Municipal Council in 1906. The first public jetty was constructed in the same year and has been rebuilt a number of times. In 1937, the island was declared a National Park and a research facility (now the Department of Primary Industry Research Laboratory) was built on the island.


	<p>The underwater observatory was converted from an underwater diving chamber used by the Navy during the Second World War to erect pylons. The 22 portholes were recycled from a decommissioned the Second World War ship. The conversion was designed and undertaken by Vince Vlasoff (described as an engineer, professional hunter and keen fisherman) and Lloyd Grigg (described as a well known crocodile shooter and hunting guide), who converted the diving chamber in 1953-54. The men shared an interest in underwater photography and this inspired the creation of the underwater observatory. Works to the observatory were initially undertaken in an estuary of Trinity Inlet and then it was towed by tug to its present location, where it was ballasted and anchored to the sea floor. It took over 18 hours, travelling at 1 knot, to tow the observatory the 27 km from Cairns. Coral formations were relocated closer to the structure by Vlasoff and Grigg to attract sea life and enhance the view from inside the underwater observatory. Permission to erect and anchor the chamber at Green Island was granted by the Forestry Department. At the time, the underwater observatory had a considerable impact on the public. One source from 1955 described the experience as "... the equivalent of a hundred aquaria all combined into one exotic fairyland..." A tourist booklet dating from the early 1960s describes "undoubtedly the greatest attraction at Green Island – or on any part of the Great Barrier Reef – is the underwater coral garden observatory... the visitor can see all the wonders of life beneath the seas." Snorkelling and scuba diving did not become widespread activities until the late 1960s, and so the underwater observatory provided an experience of an immediate connection with sea life which was rare at the time.</p> <p>Underwater documentaries and films by such identities as Jacques Cousteau and Ben Cropp were most likely responsible for the growth in popularity of snorkelling and diving, from around the introduction of television in 1956 and into the 1960s. The opening of the Green Island Underwater Observatory featured on newsreels made by such companies as Movietone and were shown across Australia, the United Kingdom and USA. Cruise ships began stopping off at the island so that the passengers could view the reef and marine life, either at the observatory or in a glass bottom boat.</p> <p>The Cairns Harbour Board recorded at least four P & O liners which anchored off Green Island in the 1960s, before cruise schedules changed in 1966. There have been claims that the Green Island facility was the 'world's first' underwater observatory. While it has been suggested that there were similar attractions operating at this time on the Island of Capri and in Monterey, California, this has not been substantiated. The only identified comparable sites are the underwater observatory at Eilat, Israel, established in 1974 and the Monterey Bay Aquarium, which opened in 1984. In 1983, a report titled 'Green Island Economic Study' noted that the Green Island Underwater Observatory was facing competition from two other Queensland observatories, one located on Hook Island and the other on Middle Island in the Keppel Group. The popularity of the Green Island facility began to wane in the mid 1980s as newer experiences and more sophisticated resorts were introduced to tourists. Vince Vlasoff and Lloyd Grigg went on to establish the Crocodile Farm (now known as Marineland Melanesia) on Green Island in 1964. The crocodile farm has been run by George and Shirley Craig since 1972.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>The Underwater Observatory is a rectangular steel chamber, which is 7.5 metres long, 2.4 metres wide and 2.1 metres high. The 70 tonne structure is anchored down to the sea bed by steel pins and sea anchors driven into the reef. It is accessed from a souvenir shop on the jetty above, via an enclosed stairway.</p> <p>The chamber walls are 10mm thick steel plate reinforced with 240mm steel girders, and are encased inside and out with 125mm of ferro-concrete. The entire structure was designed to withstand up to 96,000 lbs of pressure and is ventilated by a forced draught system. Internally, the concrete forms a type of dado and a shallow step around the perimeter of the internal space allows children to see out through the portholes. There are two portholes in each of the short ends, ten portholes along the east side and eight along the west. The glass to the portholes is 27mm thick. The steel-framed stair, which has no risers, extends within the western long side of the chamber.</p>



3.6.25. Waugh’s Pocket

Table 3.6.25.a – Statement of cultural significance – I D Buchanan (Delaricca Barracks)

Site Details	
Site Name	I D Buchanan (Delaricca Barracks)
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	Bruce Highway, Waughs Pocket
Lot/Plan	Lot 159 on SP108880
Coordinates	Easting 387073.9 Northing 8071023.3
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and a 5m buffer all around it
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion B	<p>The barracks are significant as a now rare form of accommodation in a period in which labour for working in the sugar industry was provided by a number of nationalities and wages and conditions were basic.</p> <p>Accommodation was placed closed to the cane fields and was often very basic in terms of a kitchen and a bath area which often led to a L shaped arrangement to the building which often contained only a small number of labourers. These building have long been abandoned for accommodation and often used for other purposes (storage, spare accommodation, horse stalls and so on).</p>
History	
Historical Context	<p>In 1878, the Queensland government began selling Far North Queensland land along the Bloomfield, Daintree, Mossman, Barron, Mulgrave and Johnstone Rivers. Land had originally been reserved under regulations in the 1863 Agricultural Reserves Act for coffee and sugar plantations within 10 miles of navigable rivers and the coastline. Land was secured by small farmers and larger companies, and by 1884 the sugar industry had been established in the region. This early industry was based on the plantation model of cane farming, which relied upon the use of indentured labourers. Most of the first field labourers were Melanesian (or Kanakas / South Sea Islanders), Chinese, Javanese or Malaysian as it was believed that Europeans were not capable of working in the tropics. Cane cutting as well as associated work such as planting, hoeing and trashing was very physically demanding and these men were paid less than Europeans. Plantation owners were not legislatively obliged to provide workers with accommodation or facilities. The labourers generally built and lived in humpies or huts made from grasses and cane tops, which were susceptible to fire.</p> <p>In 1884, a fall in world sugar prices and concern about the presence of Melanesian labourers in the colony triggered a drive to regulate and Europeanise the sugar industry. A petition to the Queensland Parliament in 1885 outlined the difficulties cane farmers had in being confined to the mills of plantation owners and an interest in changing the sugar industry from one dominated by Melanesian labourers to a white industry and centralized mills. Two subsequent pieces of legislation were instrumental in beginning this transformation. The ‘Pacific Island Act 1885’ stipulated that importation of Pacific Islander</p>

	<p>labour was to cease in 1890 and the ‘Sugar Works Guarantee Act 1893’ secured the development of the central milling system.</p> <p>In 1901, two additional pieces of legislation had a significant impact on Far North Queensland’s sugar industry and labour force – the ‘Immigration Restriction Act’ and the ‘Pacific Islanders Labourers Act.’ The first excluded people from immigrating on the basis of a literacy test and the second prohibited the recruitment of Melanesians to Australia after 1904. Italian, Greek, Spanish and Croatian immigrants gradually replaced the Melanesian workers and organised themselves into teams or gangs to harvest the cane. A small number of Australian and British descent labourers continued in the industry, earning money to eventually set up their own small-holdings.</p> <p>European workers demanded better working conditions than the indentured Melanesians, Chinese and Japanese labourers. In response, the Queensland government introduced the ‘Sugar and Shearers’ Accommodation Act 1905’, which prescribed minimum standards of food and accommodation for those employed in both the mills and cane fields. This required mill owners and cane growers to build substantial accommodation for their workers. Many of these early barracks provided for large groups of between 24-50 men.</p> <p>Specifications for farm workers accommodation (barracks) were expanded upon in the ‘Workers Accommodation Act 1915’ and subsequently the ‘Workers Accommodation Act 1952’. The requirements for accommodation and sanitation included: the number of beds in rooms; spacing in bedrooms, ventilation, lighting, provision of vessels for cooking, eating and drinking, sanitary conditions and storage. Instead of providing a standard barrack design, the Act stipulated that regional inspectors would annually check for compliance with the Acts. As a result, many different types of barracks were built throughout Far North Queensland.</p> <p>The simplest structure was the ‘single barracks’, comprising a kitchen, four bedrooms and a verandah. The intention was to accommodate a single cane cutting gang of four to twelve men. Most barracks were timber-framed and were clad with corrugated iron or asbestos cement. Later barracks, built in the late 1940s and 1950s, were built of concrete. Four major barracks styles have been identified: a linear style, an L-shaped style, a cottage style and double barracks.</p> <p>The legislation also stipulated that the barracks had to be located a certain distance from mills and they were often situated near a tramway or other farm buildings.</p> <p>The use of seasonal labourers in the cane industry continued until the development of mechanical harvesting in the 1960s, although manual harvesting was not totally phased out until 1976. Cane barracks have not been required since this time, and as a result many have been demolished, adapted for other uses or fallen into disrepair.</p> <p>The history of these barracks is unknown.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>The barracks are located 25m to the west of the Bruce Highway and 150m north of Waughs Pocket Road, Waughs Pocket.</p> <p>The L-shaped barracks building is rendered with cement and the roof comprises a full gable. It is unclear whether the building has had a bedroom removed although it appears that this is the case. It is now used as a storage shed although somewhat abandoned. Some original elements remain on site.</p>
<p>Images</p>	

3.6.26. Whitfield

Table 3.6.26.a – Statement of cultural significance – Oribin House


Site Details	
Site Name	Oribin House
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	3-7 Mullins Street, Whitfield
Lot/Plan	Lot 1 on RP725542
Coordinates	Easting 365141.0 Northing 8131409.1
Heritage Boundary	All of the house and land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	This house, designed by the architect Eddie Oribin in 1958 for his own use, was so innovative and unusual that it increased public interest in modern architecture and inspired other buildings. As such, it has historical significance at the regional level for its role in the built development of Far North Queensland. The EH Oribin Award for Far North Queensland Building of the Year was established by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects in 2000 in recognition of Oribin's contribution to the built environment.
Criterion E	The design of the building and its nearby studio are of aesthetic significance as buildings of exceptional architectural quality, which were inspired by the climate, the designs of Frank Lloyd Wright and the innovative use of building materials.
History	
Historical Context	<p>The land was first owned in 1886 by William Charles Smith and later developed as a sugarcane plantation. The land was subdivided in the 1950s when the suburb of Whitfield was developed. Edwin Henry (Eddie) Oribin and his wife Joyce purchased re-subdivisions 95 and 108 of subdivision 1A of Reserve 291 in October 1957.</p> <p>Eddie Oribin was born in Cairns in 1927. He registered with the Architects' Board in 1953 and went into partnership with the architect S.G. Barnes in the same year. He built this house for his own family in 1958. SG Barnes died in 1959 and Oribin carried on in private practice. In 1960, once he was working on his own, Oribin built a studio on the western side of his land, which he accessed from his house via a bridge over the creek which ran through the site.</p> <p>Oribin was particularly influenced by the work of Frank Lloyd Wright and this house has been compared to Wright's Usonian houses. Some of his early buildings, including this house, have been described as 'remarkably mature essays somewhat in the Wrightian manner where his mastery of form and detail in 'organic' materials (wood, stone, copper, water) is evident, together with a sensitive relation to the tropical landscape'. (Ian Sinnamon, Assessment of St Andrew's Memorial Presbyterian Church, Innisfail). Oribin undertook a wide range of work in North Queensland, and is particularly known for the houses and churches he designed, including St Paul's Anglican Church, Proserpine (1958) and St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Innisfail (1961). A number of his buildings, including this house, were featured in an edition of the journal 'Building Ideas' in 1964.</p> <p>In 1971, the land owned by the Oribin's was subdivided into three lots - one lot containing the house, another the studio and the third was a vacant lot on the corner of Mullins Street and Heavey Crescent. The vacant lot, house and studio were sold separately by the Oribin's in 1973. The separate ownership and the construction of a house on the vacant lot somewhat obscured the original connection between the house and studio and the landscape design.</p> <p>Oribin closed his architectural practice in 1973, but continued to carry out personal building projects. In 2000, his architectural contribution was recognized in the Royal Australian Institute of Architects' establishment of the 'E.H. Oribin Award for Far North Queensland Building of the Year', which has become an annual award.</p>

Description	
Physical Description	<p>The single-storey house is low set and surrounded by lush tropical gardens and water features. At the front of the property, a low timber fence clad with weatherboards reinforces the horizontal characteristics of the house and its materials. Prior to the subdivision and sale of the property, the house was linked at the rear to the architect's studio by a long raised timber walkway over a creek.</p> <p>The house is built on a long north-south axis, running parallel to Mullins Street. The floor plan is based on a 4'6" grid, creating unusual internal spaces. The low gabled roof with deep eaves features unusual pointed ends. The roof was originally covered with bitumen, but this failed in the extreme tropical conditions and was later replaced by Oribin with corrugated iron. At the southern end, the roof cantilevers over two car bays, which are next to the main entrance. A projecting triangular bay, comprising glazing with horizontal glazing bars, marks this entrance. The external walls are clad with a combination of painted silky oak boards and areas of roughcast. Windows comprise both timber-framed fixed glazing and casement windows. Diagonal glazing bars to the windows and angled walls add further interest.</p> <p>Forced ventilation is achieved by the suction principle, which draws air through small, angled windows and ventilation openings on the windward side of the house.</p>
Images	 <p>The images show the house from different perspectives. The top-left photo shows the house partially obscured by lush tropical vegetation, including a large palm tree. The top-right photo shows a side view of the house, highlighting its low profile and horizontal lines. The bottom-left photo is a close-up of a red-painted staircase leading up to the house, with a small water feature in the foreground.</p>

3.6.27. Woree

Table 3.6.27.a – Statement of cultural significance – Cannon Park, Cairns Jockey Club

Site Details	
Site Name	Cannon Park, Cairns Jockey Club
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	593-619 Bruce Highway, Woree
Lot/Plan	Lot 3 on RP707561
Coordinates	Easting 366572.1 Northing 8125753.3
Heritage Boundary	The land forming Cannon Park without reference to any buildings or structures
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	<p>Cannon Park became the site for racing after the Cairns Jockey Clubs long search for a home which saw them attending places such as Eightmile near Wrights Creek. The site has been used for various forms of horse racing and at one time Motorcycle racing on the circular track.</p> <p>Sites around Cairns had been set aside for Horseracing (including the Anderson St Cemetery and at Dwight's Creek) but is Cannon Park which has had the longest use of circa 100 years.</p> <p>The sites early buildings have since been demolished.</p>
History	
Historical Context	<p>The first mention of the Cairns Jockey Club was in April 1884 when it was written in the Cairns Post:</p> <p>"It is much to be regretted there is not sufficient enterprise amongst our leading citizens to establish a" Cairns Jockey Club." Such an institution properly, managed-and in-good hands would considerably benefit the town. If regular races are held it brings visitors to the town. Money is circulated to the benefit of the trades people and others.... It is to be hoped some effort will be made of forming a club which when completed will enable the members to make application to the Government for a reserve of land with which to make a race-course."</p> <p>Three months later, WD Hobson made the following announcement in the Cairns Post:</p> <p>"I have been requested by several leading residents of Cairns to call a Meeting for the purpose of forming a Jockey Club, and in the application to the Government to grant a Racecourse Reserve. All those interested will kindly meet on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at the Mining Exchange Hotel, at 5 p.m."</p> <p>In October 1884, a Cairns Jockey Club race meeting was proposed. The prize money was £180, including the Jockey Club Handicap of £60. The Committee of the Cairns Jockey Club announced that they had Chartered the S.S. Bee to convey passengers to and from the racecourse on October 14.</p> <p>In April 1885, the Cairns Jockey Club held another meeting to consider the racecourse question. "The land was granted for this purpose, and marked on the official plan of the town, but through some blunder of the department it was subsequently thrown open for selection. Mr. Smith, who has interested himself in securing the property for the club, stated that he was in receipt of telegram from Mr. McArdle now in Brisbane that having interviewed the Deputy Surveyor-General, that gentleman promised to send instructions by next mail to Mr. Behan to have the original reserve surveyed.</p> <p>It was then decided to wait before taking any further steps."An article in the Cairns Post in 1887 described how the Cairns Jockey Club "is now practically defunct, and whilst other towns in the North are arranging for race meetings, Cairns is left out in the cold and must depend upon other clubs for sport that we ought to be well able to provide for ourselves. The causes which led to the downfall of the C.J.C. are many, and are all such as might have been averted had proper discrimination been shown when the club was first formed in the election of a competent staff of stewards, and what is still more</p>

	<p>important, a secretary at once careful, business-like, and energetic, with a thorough knowledge of all matters pertaining to the sport of horse-racing, from our position as one of the leading centres of Northern Queensland, from our population, and from the affluent condition of the district, who should possess the most prosperous club of any place in the North, but to our shame, be it said, we have no club, or worse than that, having had a club have allowed it to become defunct from want of proper management, and now nothing but the most vigorous efforts on the part of those interested will enable us to have a meeting this year at all. However, we are not disposed to waste time in singing a dirge over the moribund society, but would at once urge the sporting people of the Cairns district to take immediate action, and form a meeting to be held at the most convenient date. It can just be done, and only just, and to bring the matter to a successful issue steps must be taken at once, today, to call a gathering of the lovers of the pastime to arrange, a programme of events and a prize list, appoint a president and secretary, and take all further proceedings which may be deemed necessary in the matter...As we have said, it can be done, and should if energy and judgement are brought to bear, and as soon as a properly constituted club is arranged a, proper course should be obtained at some spot, should it be found accessory to alter the present site, along the railway line. If properly fenced and made it would pay handsomely, and should bring at least £100 every meeting All we say is, act, and that at once, and a successful affair will certainly result."</p> <p>The club changed its name to the Cairns Mulgrave Jockey Club in 1902. In February 1911, Council considered applying for the old racecourse to be given over as a cemetery and put such a request to the Lands Commissioner. The Cairns Mulgrave Jockey Club Annual Meeting was held on the 14th and 15th July 1911 "on their new course at Woree... New track. New grandstand. Big improvements."</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>A complex of buildings including gatehouses, grandstand club rooms, ancillary services (kitchens, toilets storage etc) along with horse stables, fodder storage and so on all on the south side of a horse racing track.</p> <p>These are set some 200m back from the Bruce Highway.</p> <p>Most buildings appear to have been erected in the last five decades (i.e. from the 1960s) Overall the buildings have little in the way of architectural form or an architectural theme although. There appears to be no one building of individual architectural merit on the site. The buildings are for the most part concrete blockwork and concrete frame structures. (Given this, no buildings are recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme)</p>
<p>Images</p>	

4. Guidance on meeting planning scheme outcomes

4.1. Related materials

- (1) Other documents which provide guidance on meeting the purpose of the planning scheme outcomes include:
 - (a) The Burra Charter: The Australian ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 1999 and associated guidelines.
 - (b) Department of Environment and Heritage Protection. Guideline: State Development Assessment Provisions - State Code 14: Queensland heritage. https://www.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0020/67133/sdap-heritage-statement.pdf
 - (c) Department of Environment and Heritage Protection. Guideline: Archival Recording of Heritage Places. https://www.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0024/68226/archival-recording-heritage-places.pdf
 - (d) Department of Environment and Heritage Protection. Assessing Cultural heritage significance, Using the cultural heritage criteria. https://www.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0030/66693/using-the-criteria.pdf
 - (e) Department of Environment and Heritage Protection. Developing heritage places, using the development criteria. https://www.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0019/67114/qj-heritage-development.pdf

5. Schedule of amendments

Table 5.a – Schedule of amendments

Amendment title	Version number	Description	Dates
CairnsPlan 2016 Amendment 1 of 2017 - Administrative	1.1	The amendment integrates the Cairns Local Government Infrastructure Plan and corrects formatting, numbering, outdated terms and factual matters incorrectly stated in the planning scheme.	Adopted 28 June 2017 Commenced 1 July 2017
Planning Scheme Policy – Places of significance Amendment 1 of 2017 - Administrative	1.2	The amendment corrects formatting and numbering to remove the Planning Scheme Policy from Schedule 6 of the CairnsPlan 2016 and includes a schedule of amendments.	Adopted 6 December 2017 Commenced 11 December 2017
Planning Scheme Policy – Places of Significance – Amendment 1 of 2021 – Amendment	2.0	The amendment incorporates the changes that have been made to CairnsPlan 2016 to remove provisions for development on premises adjoining a state heritage place. The amendment removes references to places of local significance that are no longer included in the CairnsPlan 2016 mapping as places of local significance. The amendment corrects formatting, numbering and factual matters incorrectly stated in the planning scheme.	Adopted 13 October 2021 Commenced 26 October 2021