

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 SC6.13.3.7.ac – Statement of cultural significance – Lennon’s Residence

Site Details	
Site Name	Lennon’s Residence
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.
Criterion B	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.
History	
Historical Context	<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>
Description	
Physical Description	<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>



Table SC6.13.3.7.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</p>

	<p>Association “Hospital Carnival” were staged. 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>
<p>History</p>	
<p>Historical Context</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

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 hat 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".

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.
Description	
Physical Description	<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> <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.</p>
Images	 <p>The images consist of four photographs. The top-left photo shows a wide view of a grassy field under a blue sky with scattered 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, leafy tree in a grassy area. The bottom-right photo shows a small, circular, light-colored building with a fibreglass scout hat on its roof, identified as the Scout Shop. The building has 'SCOUT SHOP' written on its side and is surrounded by greenery.</p>

Table SC6.13.3.7.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	
Physical Description	<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>
Images	

Table SC6.13.3.7.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 SC6.13.3.7.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 SC6.13.3.7.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</p>

contractor being Mr. 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.

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.

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.

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".

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.

Description

Physical Description

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Images



Table SC6.13.3.7.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 SC6.13.3.7.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</p>

	<p>Hill designed major extensions to the Cairns Post building in 1924, before the partnership was 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 SC6.13.3.7.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

	<p>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.</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 SC6.13.3.7.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 is 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 SC6.13.3.7.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. 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'. 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 SC6.13.3.7.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. By their commonality they come to define the hotel architecture of North Queensland and the Cairns region in particular.</p>

History

Historical Context

In 1886, the following notice was placed in the Cairns Post:

"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."

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."

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.

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.

The hotel was rebuilt on its original site in 1937. The existing foundation stone states the following:

'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.'

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.

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.

The hotel became well known for establishing the 'five o'clock pot', when every customer was served a full pint of beer for sixpence.

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.

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.

Description	
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 SC6.13.3.7.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

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.

This timber building was partially wrecked by a cyclone in 1927 and then destroyed by a fire on 4th November 1935.

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.

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.

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'.

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.

Description

Physical Description

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.

The paired support posts also once had decorative bracing but by the 1980s this was also absent.

Much of the upper level is intact as is the parapet line.

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.

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.

Images





Table SC6.13.3.7.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 SC6.13.3.7.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>	

SC6.13.3.8 Cairns North

Table SC6.13.3.8.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. 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 SC6.13.3.8.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 overlaid with fibro cement.</p>
Images	

Table SC6.13.3.8.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 SC6.13.3.8.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</p>

	<p>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 climes 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 SC6.13.3.8.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 SC6.13.3.8.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

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.

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.

The building is now a visitor information centre and booking office for tourist activities.

Description

Physical Description

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.

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.

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.

Images



SC6.13.3.9 Caravonica

Table SC6.13.3.9.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</p>

	<p>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>	

SC6.13.3.10 Edmonton

Table SC6.13.3.10.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 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>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<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>
<p>Images</p>	

Table SC6.13.3.10.b – Statement of cultural significance – Bentley Park House

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

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 SC6.13.3.10.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,</p>

	<p>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 SC6.13.3.10.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 Hambleton 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 SC6.13.3.10.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	<p>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.</p>
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 SC6.13.3.10.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 SC6.13.3.10.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 SC6.13.3.10.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	<p>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.</p>
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 SC6.13.3.10.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	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>The present Hambleton 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 and Furneaux Streets (photographed between 1895 and 1900). The building was re-erected in Hambleton 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>	

SC6.13.3.11 Edge Hill

Table SC6.13.3.11.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	

SC6.13.3.12 Freshwater

Table SC6.13.3.12.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 SC6.13.3.12.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 SC6.13.3.12.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 framed 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	

SC6.13.3.13 Goldsborough

Table SC6.13.3.13.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 Hambleton 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>	

SC6.13.3.14 Gordonvale

Table SC6.13.3.14.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 SC6.13.3.14.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 SC6.13.3.14.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

	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<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>
<p>Images</p>	



Table SC6.13.3.14.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 be 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 SC6.13.3.14.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 SC6.13.3.14.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.</p> <p>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 SC6.13.3.14.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 SC6.13.3.14.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> <p>The original building had more prominent timber screens in the main elevations and</p>

	these have been moved to the small garage area as the library expanded forward toward Norman Street.
Images	

Table SC6.13.3.14.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 SC6.13.3.14.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. To the rear of the courthouse is a small timber building (possibly lock up).</p>
Images	

Table SC6.13.3.14.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	 <p>The images show the building from three different perspectives: a side view, a front view with a car and people, and a front view with a fence in the foreground.</p>

Table SC6.13.3.14.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 SC6.13.3.14.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 SC6.13.3.14.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 with a number of alterations made since its original

	<p>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>



Table SC6.13.3.14.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 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>
Images	 <p>The top two images show the Nurses Block, a two-story brick building with a green hipped roof and a central arched entrance. The bottom image shows the Morgue, a small, single-story timber building with a corrugated iron roof.</p>

Table SC6.13.3.14.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	<p>The history of this building is not known.</p> <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. 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 SC6.13.3.14.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 SC6.13.3.14.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</p>

	<p>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>
<p>Criterion B</p>	<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 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 Gazetted 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</p>

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.

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.

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.

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 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.

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.

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 .

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.

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.

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).

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.

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

	<p>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>
Description	
Physical Description	<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 essentially 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 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.</p>
Images	

Table SC6.13.3.14.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 SC6.13.3.14.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	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.
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>
Images	

Table SC6.13.3.14.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 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>
Images	



Table SC6.13.3.14.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 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>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 SC6.13.3.14.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	<p>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.</p>

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 SC6.13.3.14.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	<p>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.</p>

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 SC6.13.3.14.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

	<p>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.</p>
<p>History</p>	
<p>Historical Context</p>	<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>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<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 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 SC6.13.3.14.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 "& 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>



Table SC6.13.3.14.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</p>

	removed and cast iron lace work inserted. This is probably an aluminium lace and is not of the period of the building.
Images	

Table SC6.13.3.14.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</p>

	<p>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 SC6.13.3.14.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</p>

	<p>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 SC6.13.3.14.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	<p>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> <p>The Nelson Hotel was routinely listed in Pugh's Almanac between 1910 and 1926.</p>

	<p>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>	



SC6.13.3.15 Kamerunga

Table SC6.13.3.15.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. 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</p>

reserve (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).

	<p>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 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 SC6.13.3.15.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</p>



	<p>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>

	The bridge concrete is coarsely manufactured and uses 'un-deformed' thick round steel bars.
Images	

Table SC6.13.3.15.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	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.
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</p>

	<p>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, 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>

SC6.13.3.16 Little Mulgrave

Table SC6.13.3.16.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</p>

	<p>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 SC6.13.3.16.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 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 gablet 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>	

SC6.13.3.17 Manoora

Table SC6.13.3.17.a – Statement of cultural significance – Julia Macalpine Dance Studio (former West Cairns Community Hall)

Site Details	
Site Name	Julia Macalpine 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>
Images	



Table SC6.13.3.17.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>
Description	
Physical Description	The site contains seven near-identical cottages addressing Little Pease Street.



	<p>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>	

SC6.13.3.18 Manunda

Table SC6.13.3.18.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>



Table SC6.13.3.18.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>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<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> <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).</p>
<p>Images</p>	

SC6.13.3.19 Mirriwinni

Table SC6.13.3.19.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 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 buildings 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</p>

	<p>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>
Description	
Physical Description	<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>
Images	

Table SC6.13.3.19.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).
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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>
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	<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 SC6.13.3.19.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	<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>

History

Historical Context

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.

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.

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 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.

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.

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.

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

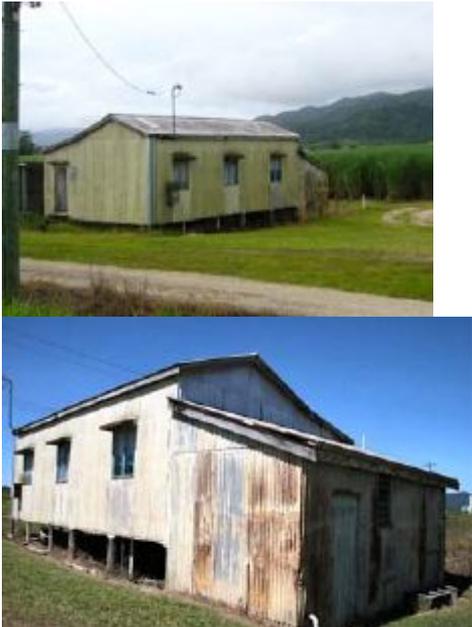
	<p>as a result many have been demolished, adapted for other uses or fallen into disrepair.</p> <p>The history of these barracks is unknown.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>The barracks are on the west side of the Bruce Highway directly adjacent to a cane field and across from the original Council 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 SC6.13.3.19.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</p>

	<p>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>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>
<p>Images</p>	

SC6.13.3.20 Parramatta Park

Table SC6.13.3.20.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	
Historical Context	<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</p>

	<p>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>
<p>Images</p>	

Table SC6.13.3.20.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 SC6.13.3.20.c – Statement of cultural significance – Draper Street Family Medical

Site Details	
Site Name	Draper Street Family Medical
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	443 Draper Street, Parramatta Park
Lot/Plan	Lot 2 on RP701436
Coordinates	Easting 367946.5 Northing 8129205.4
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	The appearance of the house makes it one of the few pre-1900 constructions within the Cairns area and is an example of regional residential architecture of the late 19th century.
History	
Historical Context	<p>Stylistically, the building appears to have been initially constructed as a residence prior in the late 19th Century. It is said to be a miners cottage relocated from Irvinebank, however the source of this information has not been confirmed. A residence existed at this address by 1938, when the Cairns Post recorded that a Miss E O'Callaghan lived there.</p> <p>The Draper Street Medical Centre was established in the building in 2005.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A symmetrically arranged house with high pitched hipped roof and verandah under a separated lower skillion roof. The construction is all timber with a timber post supported verandah. Walls have exposed studwork and French doors.</p> <p>The appearance of the building dates it to 1880s-1900</p>
Images	

Table SC6.13.3.20.d – Statement of cultural significance – Grove Street Pensioner Cottages

Site Details	
Site Name	Grove Street Pensioner Cottages
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	28D Grove Street, Parramatta Park
Lot/Plan	Lot 579 on NR6348
Coordinates	Easting 368140.7 Northing 8129360.1
Heritage Boundary	All cottages in the group facing Grove Street and the land making up reserve R967 but excluding the common laundry building.
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	<p>The site is significant as the first pensioners' cottages built by the Cairns City Council and possibly any local government in Queensland. It was inspired by an Old Age Pensioners Camp established at Mareeba in the early 1920s, where land was set aside by the Government for pensioners to build their own accommodation.</p> <p>The cottages are also notable for their aesthetic deployment along a crescent with a landscaped area to the front. The establishment of the Grove Street cottages led to a second group of cottages being built at Pease 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.</p>
Criterion B	The cottages are rare 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. While some of the building materials have been altered, the cottages are largely intact and have retained their external uniformity.
Criterion G	The site is of interest for its associations with the Australian Pensioners' League and the Australian Labour Party (Cairns Branch) who lobbied for its establishment.
History	
Historical Context	<p>A Department of Public Lands' plan of Cairns shows that Reserve R967, was established on 27 July 1948 as a 'Reserve for Local Government (Pensioners' Homes)'. The Government Gazette of the 4 September 1948 confirms that the 'Reserve for Local Government (Pensioners' Homes), under the control of the Council of the City of Cairns, as trustee' was deposited in the Survey Office. The reserve, which was on the north-western side of Grove Street and bound along its north-eastern perimeter by Lily Creek, was approximately seven acres in area. The site had earlier been a railway reserve and then a camping reserve.</p> <p>In early 1950, a deputation of delegates from the Cairns branch of the Australian Labour Party, were introduced to the mayor and aldermen of the Cairns City Council, to present their case for building pensioners cottages. They requested that 10 single cottages and five married couples cottages be built on the pensioners' reserve. The Council responded that the case was a worthy one and that they would consider it when they prepared their budget for the next financial term.</p> <p>In June 1950, the Member for Cook, Mr Carlisle Favell Wordsworth, approached the Minister for Public Works about the provision of facilities at the reserve for the pensioners homes. The Minister replied that the facilities were the responsibility of the local authority, who would need to prepare plans and build the homes, but Treasury would subsidise the cost of building the cottages to the extent of 50 percent. Mr Wordsworth was prompted in this action by a deputation from the Australian Pensioners' League (Cairns branch)</p> <p>In July 1950, the Cairns City Council received a letter from Mr Wordsworth:</p>



	<p>'These elderly people are living under conditions unworthy of a city the size of Cairns. They are not seeking charity but feel entitled to the provision of huts and lighting on a rental basis... Existing self-built huts would be a danger to life under cyclonic conditions.' (This letter indicates that there were crude, self-built huts on the site prior to the construction of the existing cottages.)</p> <p>In 1952, Wordsworth once again lobbied for the building of permanent pensioners homes. Speaking during a debate in the Queensland Parliament on estimates for the Health and Home Affairs Department, Wordsworth said that some pensioners in Cairns were living under 'pretty poor conditions'. If the Cairns City Council could not build the homes, he asked if the Government would do so, and suggested that the pensioners cottages be modelled on those already built at Mareeba.</p> <p>An Old Age Pensioners Camp was established at Mareeba in the early 1920s. Older miners approached the local president of the Australian Labour Party seeking to get a portion of land set aside, where they could build huts to live in and grow vegetables. Sixteen acres of land was subsequently granted by the Government and gazetted. In 1929, the Mareeba Pensioners' Camp was described as a 'charming neighbourhood', with 'comfortable little huts' built by the pensioners and gardens which were 'a joy to behold, many being bright with flowers as well as green with vegetables.' (Cairns Post, 3.4.1929, p. 14.)</p> <p>Drawings for seven pensioner cottages on the Grove Street site were prepared by the Cairns City Council and dated 30.10.1952. Each house was approximately 15ft 8in x 16ft, they were set 2 ft off the ground and extended 9ft to the eaves.</p> <p>In March 1953, it was reported that the Cairns City Council would commence work on five pensioners cottages facing Grove Street, as soon as the wet season had passed. The construction was to cost £3000. A Treasury loan of £750 and a subsidy of £750 assisted with these costs.</p> <p>The construction of the eight cottages seems to have been split into three stages with three being built along with the laundry / shower block in 1953 and a further four cottages built in 1954. It is uncertain when the eighth cottage on the south western perimeter of the site was built, but it appears identical to the others in design and was probably built shortly after. There was a large old railway sandpit at the rear of the land at the time. The cottages contained only a kitchen and bedroom with showers available in the laundry / shower block. There was only one piece of built-in furniture - the kitchen bench and sink with a stove recess on the rear side. Each building was timber on concrete stumps with a roof of corrugated asbestos cement. The windows were timber casements. The laundry /shower block was a simple rectangular building of asbestos cement sheet with laundry tubs, a water heater and two showers. There were also two earth closets to the rear of the buildings.</p> <p>Subsequently an extension has been made on to the bedroom of each cottage containing a small bathroom and toilet.</p> <p>The front porches have also been filled in and the buildings re-roofed in Colorbond. The Grove Street Cottages set the pattern for further pensioner housing to be built in Cairns and surrounding areas. Similar cottages for women pensioners were built in Pease Street in 1954 or shortly afterwards and in the same year the Mulgrave Shire Council invited tenders for pensioners cottages at Yorkeys Knob, Gordonvale, Babinda and Bramston Beach.</p>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<p>A group of eight cottages, seven of which are arranged in a crescent addressing Grove Street. The eighth cottage appears identical in design but addresses the right of way on the south western perimeter of the site. All the cottages appear identical and are set apart with individualised planting in the front yard and at the rear, including small shrubs and frangipani trees. Larger mango trees grow to the rear of the site.</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. 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</p>

	and appear to have identical later alterations (see below).
Images	

Table SC6.13.3.20.e – 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	<p>This two-storey timber building appears to have been built as either a residence or a shop with a residence above in the 1920s.</p> <p>Little else is known about it.</p>
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 marking 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.



Table SC6.13.3.20.f – 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. Its 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</p>

	<p>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 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>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<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>
<p>Images</p>	

Table SC6.13.3.20.g – Statement of cultural significance – Retail Shop, Chinese Quarter

<p>Site Details</p>	
<p>Site Name</p>	<p>Retail Shop, Chinese Quarter</p>
<p>Alternative Name</p>	
<p>Location</p>	
<p>Address</p>	<p>350 Draper Street, Parramatta Park</p>
<p>Lot/Plan</p>	<p>Lot 45 on RP701453</p>

Coordinates	Easting 368294.5 Northing 8128906.5
Heritage Boundary	All of the building and its title land
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Criterion A	Like its adjacent and northern neighbour, this small suburban shop was a small goods supplier to the local area around the top end of Draper Street. Like its neighbour it too was run by a Chinese family and was until recently (1995) managed by Philip Wu Won. The shop is of local significance as a tangible element of suburban infrastructure and significant in the association of Chinese ownership and settlement in this area in a street that had once been called Canton Street.
History	
Historical Context	<p>A hand written sign in the front of the shop reads: 'Time for a rest after 35 years of business. Philip Wu Won and family would like to thank all customers for their fine patronage over the years. From 16th June 1995.' Next door to the shop at 354 & 356 Draper Street is the former home and grocery shop of the Kum Yuen family. In 1929, Pearl Kum Yuen married Fred Tong and the Tong family lived there from the 1930s until 2003.</p> <p>Chinese people had arrived in the Cairns region at the same time as those of European descent, most arriving from the Palmer or Hodgkinson goldfields around the 1880s. Many of the Chinese people farmed land close to Freshwater Creek and the Barron River, but the majority were merchants who established businesses in Sachs Street between Spence and Shields Street. As a result, the area became known as Chinatown. In addition to respectable businesses, opium dens, gambling dens and brothels operated in the Sachs Street precinct.</p> <p>The presence of the seedier businesses in Chinatown may have encouraged some members of the Chinese community to locate to quieter areas, such as Draper Street. Next door to the shop at 350 Draper Street is the former home and shop of Philip Wu Won and family, who's shop operated between 1960 and 1995. On a map dated 1903, Draper Street was shown as 'Canton Street', possibly reflecting the Chinese character of the area, but by 1935 it is shown as Draper Street on maps. Sandi Robb, in the 'Cairns Chinatown Cultural Heritage Study', has surmised that there is little evidence to indicate that Canton Street in the formative years had a large population of Chinese residents. But she does point out that it was close to the area around Alligator Creek known as Malay Town, which was associated with Malays, Javanese and South Sea Islanders. From the 1930s, very few Chinese families lived in Chinatown. Most families lived either on small farms or in the residential streets surrounding the main business district.</p>
Description	
Physical Description	<p>A very small single storey shop built to the footpath alignment, with residence to the rear.</p> <p>It has a symmetrical frontage, middle timber entry doors and flanking small scale shop windows. The building has a verandah awning stretching across the footpath. The main shop structure has a long low hipped roof and the sides are timber clad. At the rear is a corrugated iron extension.</p>
Images	

Table SC6.13.3.20.h– 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	

SC6.13.3.21 Portsmith

Table SC6.13.3.21.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	<p>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> <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>



Table SC6.13.3.21.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	
Historical Context	<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</p>

	<p>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 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</p>

	<p>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>	

SC6.13.3.22 Redlynch

Table SC6.13.3.22.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 SC6.13.3.22.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</p>



	subsequently destroyed by Cyclone Agnes in 1956, and the existing hall was erected in its place in the early 1960's.
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	

SC6.13.3.23 Stratford

Table SC6.13.3.23.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 SC6.13.3.23.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</p>

	appears largely intact. Earlier aerial photographs with the river crossing in view do not contain a service station on this site.
Description	
Physical Description	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.
Images	

Table SC6.13.3.23.c – Statement of cultural significance – Stratford General Store

Site Details	
Site Name	Stratford General Store
Alternative Name	
Location	
Address	3-5 Kamerunga Road, Stratford
Lot/Plan	Lot 2 on RP716603
Coordinates	Easting 365098.7 Northing 8133779.5
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	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>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 SC6.13.3.23.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	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

	<p>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>
<p>History</p>	
<p>Historical Context</p>	<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>
<p>Description</p>	
<p>Physical Description</p>	<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.
<p>Images</p>	



SC6.13.3.24 The Islands

Table SC6.13.3.24.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	<p>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> <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>
<p>Images</p>	

SC6.13.3.25 Waugh’s Pocket

Table SC6.13.3.25.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 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>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>	

SC6.13.3.26 Whitfield

Table SC6.13.26.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 a large palm tree and lush greenery, with a low wooden fence in the foreground. The top-right photo shows a side view of the house, a long, low profile with a white roof and dark walls, set against a backdrop of trees. The bottom photo is a close-up of the entrance, featuring a bright red door and a dark, textured wall.</p>

SC6.13.3.27 Woree

Table SC6.13.3.27.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</p>

	<p>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 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>	

SC6.13.4 Guidance on meeting planning scheme outcomes**SC6.13.4.1 Related materials**

- (2) 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: Preparing a Heritage Impact Statement. www.ehp.qld.gov.au/heritage/documents/heritage-impact-statement.pdf
 - (c) Department of Environment and Heritage Protection. Guideline: Archival Recording of Heritage Places. www.ehp.qld.gov.au/heritage/documents/archival-recording-heritage-places.pdf
 - (d) Department of Environment and Heritage Protection. Using the criteria – a methodology. www.qldheritage.org.au/assets/files/pdf/using-the-criteria.pdf

SC6.14 Planning Scheme Policy – Site assessments

SC6.14.1 Purpose of the planning scheme policy

- (1) The purpose of this planning scheme policy is to provide information on undertaking a site assessment to identify the characteristics, opportunities and constraints of a site.

SC6.14.2 Information Council may request

SC6.14.2.1 Site assessments

- (1) A site assessment may be required or requested by Council to accompany a development application to assist in assessing a development activity's impacts and benefits.
- (2) A site assessment identifies and describes:
 - (a) The characteristics, opportunities and constraints of the site;
 - (b) the key influences on the design, siting, operation and management of the development; and
 - (c) how the proposed development relates to and integrates with its surrounds.
- (3) A site assessment should be specifically relevant to the site and its surrounds and undertaken in the context of the proposed development. The extent of detail and information required will be proportionate to the type of development proposed, the likely impact of that development and the constraints and opportunities of the site and surrounds.
- (4) As a general guide, a site assessment should include the following:
 - (a) in respect to the site, information describing (to the extent relevant):
 - (i) contours, site levels and steep land;
 - (ii) the type, size, condition and location of existing vegetation and/or fauna;
 - (iii) past and present land uses including the type, size, condition and location of any existing buildings or structures;
 - (iv) applicable overlays;
 - (v) views to and from the site;
 - (vi) existing vehicular and pedestrian access and connection points;
 - (vii) if required, potential access points that are clear of infrastructure, vegetation or any other structure or obstruction;
 - (viii) drainage paths, existing services and infrastructure;
 - (ix) any noise nuisance sources;
 - (x) solar orientation and direction of prevailing breezes;
 - (xi) any contaminated soils;
 - (xii) areas that are filled above the natural ground level;
 - (xiii) fences, boundaries, lot sizes, easements and any road realignment lines;
 - (xiv) features of environmental, cultural or heritage significance;
 - (xv) photographs of the site;
 - (xvi) any other notable features.
 - (b) in respect to the site surrounds, information describing (to the extent relevant):
 - (i) adjoining or surrounding land uses including proximate sensitive land uses and their compatibility with the proposed uses;
 - (ii) the proximity of nearby centres and facilities such as schools, shopping centres, employment generators and other community services;
 - (iii) the existing road network and intersections, local traffic circulation pattern and public transport routes and stops;
 - (iv) the surrounding open space network and pedestrian and cyclist network;
 - (v) where the site adjoins a sensitive land use, identify the location of private open spaces, openings of habitable rooms and other private areas that can be viewed from the site;
 - (vi) views and solar access enjoyed by adjacent residents;
 - (vii) major trees on adjacent properties;
 - (viii) extractive resource areas, haulage routes or infrastructure corridors;

- (ix) characteristics of any adjacent public open space;
- (x) street frontage features such as poles, footpaths, street trees, kerb crossovers, bus stops, parking spaces and services;
- (xi) the built form and character of adjacent and nearby development, including characteristic fencing and garden styles;
- (xii) the difference in ground levels (natural and finished) between the subject land and adjacent properties;
- (xiii) Photographs of the surrounds.

SC6.15 Planning scheme policy – Structure planning

SC6.15.1 Purpose of the planning scheme policy

- (1) The purpose of this planning scheme policy is to provide information on the preparation of structure plans.

SC6.15.2 Information Council may request

SC6.15.2.1 Requirement to prepare a Structure Plan

- (1) A structure plan is required to accompany applications for development:
 - (a) Located within the Emerging community zone;
 - (b) Located within the Mount Peter local plan area (where a structure plan is not already approved by Council);
 - (c) For Reconfiguring a lot on land with a total area greater than 5,000m²;
 - (d) For Material change of use involving;
 - (i) preliminary approval to vary the effect of the planning scheme;
 - (ii) establishing a District centre;
 - (iii) establishing alternative preferred land uses to the planning scheme.
- (2) Once adopted or approved by Council, the structure plan will guide and inform subsequent development of the structure planned area.
- (3) A structure plan provides the necessary planning framework to ensure that development is planned and delivered in an orderly and integrated manner. Where the site is located within a local plan area, the structure plan must be prepared in accordance with the provisions of the relevant local plan.

SC6.15.2.2 Scope of a Structure Plan

- (1) The scope of a structure plan will depend on the scale, likely impact and broader context of the development. The extent of detail and information required will be commensurate to the type of development proposed, the likely impact of that development and the constraints and opportunities of the land.
- (2) The structure plan is to be prepared with consideration of the broader context of the locality and surrounding area. It must demonstrate how development in the structure planned area will integrate with the surrounding community and with existing parks and infrastructure networks and movement systems (road network, public transport facilities and pedestrian and cyclist networks).
- (3) The structure plan should integrate with and act as part of the planning scheme through the use of consistent zoning and terminology within the planning scheme. It must not conflict with or compromise the achievement of the Strategic Framework. The structure plan should reference relevant provisions within the planning scheme to achieve the intent for the structure planned area rather than proposing alternative provisions or levels of assessment.

SC6.15.2.3 Structure plan framework

- (1) Where a structure plan is required, it should include the following as a minimum.
 - (a) A site description of the land;
 - (b) an assessment that details the nature and extent of the opportunities and constraints associated with the site and the immediate locality surrounding the site, such as:
 - (i) the impacts of applicable overlays;
 - (ii) adjoining or surrounding land uses and their compatibility with the proposed uses;
 - (iii) the availability of infrastructure;
 - (iv) topographical and natural features;
 - (v) the existing road network and intersections, public transport routes and stops;
 - (vi) the surrounding open space network and pedestrian and cyclist network;
 - (vii) the proximity of nearby centres and facilities such as schools, shopping centres, employment generators and other community services.
 - (c) The structure plan should include plans showing:
 - (i) the road and block layout;
 - (ii) allocated preferred land uses and development outcomes for sites or areas;
 - (iii) the sequencing or staging of development;
 - (iv) the location of public open space and recreational areas including open space linkages and networks;
 - (v) pedestrian and cycle networks;
 - (vi) public transport routes and stops;
 - (vii) the internal road hierarchy and how it integrates with the external road hierarchy;
 - (viii) the location, type and scale of physical infrastructure networks to be provided including, electricity, water supply, drainage and waste water;
 - (ix) the location of major stormwater flow paths;
 - (x) centres;
 - (xi) community facilities.
 - (d) The structure plan should provide the following information:
 - (i) how the constraints and opportunities of the land and likely impact of the development have been considered and incorporated;
 - (ii) the approximate lot or dwelling yield for the proposed development;
 - (iii) how the development integrates with surrounding land uses, road network, infrastructure networks, open space and recreation networks and natural features;
 - (iv) the intended location, mix and density of residential development and the range of proposed land uses;
 - (v) where appropriate, the proposed built form and character of development;
 - (vi) where a centre is proposed, the scale and function of the centre and its role within the region's hierarchy of centres;
 - (vii) Justification must be provided to support the need for a new centre to be established and demonstrate that the new centre will not have an adverse effect on the economic viability of existing centres;
 - (viii) how the Structure Plan addresses the planning scheme provisions relevant to the structure planned area, including those in Part 3 Strategic framework;
 - (ix) the consideration given to relevant environmental issues, including any short term and cumulative impact on biodiversity and cultural heritage values;

- (x) the consideration given to the relevant demographics of the current area and future requirements, to ensure that the appropriate mix of services are available or can be provided;
 - (xi) How open space meets the desired provisions for land area, park design and improvements.
 - (xii) How physical infrastructure (including electricity, wastewater and drainage infrastructure) will integrate with development in a manner that minimises safety or amenity impacts.
- (2) Further studies or information may be requested by Council to validate the proposal. These may include:
- (a) Bushfire management plan;
 - (b) Cultural heritage assessment;
 - (c) Infrastructure studies;
 - (d) Environmental assessment report;
 - (e) Flood hazard assessment;
 - (f) Landslip hazard assessment;
 - (g) Strategic rehabilitation plan;
 - (h) Site opportunity and constraints analysis;
 - (i) Social and community impacts assessment;
 - (j) Visual impact assessment report.

SC6.15.3 Guidance on meeting planning scheme outcomes

SC6.15.3.1 Related materials

- (1) Other documents which provide guidance on meeting the scope and purpose of the planning scheme outcomes, but are not subject to a development assessment processes under the planning scheme include:
- (a) Endorsed Mount Peter master planning documents and studies;
 - (b) Edmonton town Centre master plan;
 - (c) Local government infrastructure plan;
 - (d) Cairns Regional Council Open space policy.

SC6.16 Planning scheme policy – Tropical Urbanism

SC6.16.1 Purpose of the planning scheme policy

- (1) The purpose of this planning scheme policy is to:
 - (c) provide context and guidance for the tropical urbanism, ‘city in a rainforest’ and qualities of good urban places provisions in the planning scheme
 - (d) provide guidance for satisfying assessment criteria in the planning scheme, in particular the provisions of the City centre local plan code; and the Building height overlay code; and
 - (e) identify information that Council may request or that may be required for a development application.

SC6.16.2 Context to Tropical Urbanism

SC6.16.2.1 Biophilia

- (1) Biophilia is a term that describes the extent to which humans are hard-wired to need connection with nature and other forms of life. It means that cities and their environment, and in particular their natural context, are inextricably linked.

This link is not only made at an emotional level, but it is the very built form of a community and how that built form connects with a community by sight, experience and identity that determines the experience for a resident or visitor; leading to positive memories, pride, comfort and an emotional association with the experience.

The overt presence of the natural environment and its abundant landscape makes Cairns a ‘city in a rainforest’. It is this close proximity of nature to the city that attracts tourism, energises the experience of locals, and positions Cairns as a unique tropical urban environment.

In Cairns, the relationship between built form, city planning and landscape is expressed as tropical urbanism and is a defining factor of the identity of Cairns.

SC6.16.2.2 Tropical Urbanism

- (1) Tropical urbanism is the integration of landscaping and tropical design elements into the built environment. Development that expresses Tropical urbanism incorporates:
 - (a) Shelter from sun and rain;
 - (b) A contrast of light and shade;
 - (c) Sufficient spaces around and between buildings;
 - (d) Minimisation of radiant heat and heat island effects;
 - (e) Air circulation, breeze permeation and passive cooling;
 - (f) Generous outdoor living spaces with large window and balcony openings;
 - (g) Generous floor to ceiling heights;
 - (h) High quality landscaping;
 - (i) Quality public and private spaces that proliferate and enliven the urban form; and
 - (j) Passive design that responds to the tropical climate.

Figures SC6.16.2.2.a and SC6.16.2.2.b below depict the concept of Tropical Urbanism.



Figure SC6.16.2.2.a – Concept of Tropical Urbanism



Figure SC6.16.2.2.b – Tropical Urbanism in Cairns

SC6.16.3 Guidance on meeting planning scheme outcomes - Achieving Tropical Urbanism

SC6.16.3.1 Articulation and Façade treatments

- (1) A key feature of tropical urbanism is variety and articulation and the interplay between light and shade on the facades of buildings. The contrast of light and shade creates visual interest and improves the amenity for residents and occupants by reducing heat load and creating shaded living spaces. Variety in built form can be achieved through the use of different materials, textures, use of light and shade, depth, colour and other architectural features and structures. Achieving variety will ensure that buildings appear separate and different from other buildings on the same or adjoining lots.
- (2) Articulation should predominantly form part of the built structure rather than be in the form of temporary fixtures or add on screening structures. Building facades should be modulated to add variety and visual interest and avoid large expanses of solid blank walls. This can be achieved through the use of the following mechanisms:
 - (a) Contrasting light and shade through the use of projections, balconies, recesses, awnings and overhangs;
 - (b) A minimum of 50% shading provided to the external surface of buildings (as measured between 9am and 3pm on both 21 June and 21 December). Shading is

to be provided through the use of permanent components of the built structure such as protruding balconies, overhangs or building articulation. Temporary features, performance glass or design elements that rely upon behavioural or operational actions to provide the required shading to external facades cannot be used in the calculation of the shading requirements;

- (c) Windows and balconies with large openings;
- (d) Vertical landscaping (see SC6.16.3.7 for additional guidance);
- (e) Varied roof profiles to break up the bulk of the roof design;
- (f) Patterning through the use of different materials, textures and colours;
- (g) Architectural features and structures.

Figures SC6.16.3.1.a and SC6.16.3.1.b below show how the elements above can be integrated to achieve variety in building facades.



Figure SC6.16.3.1. a – Variety in façade treatments

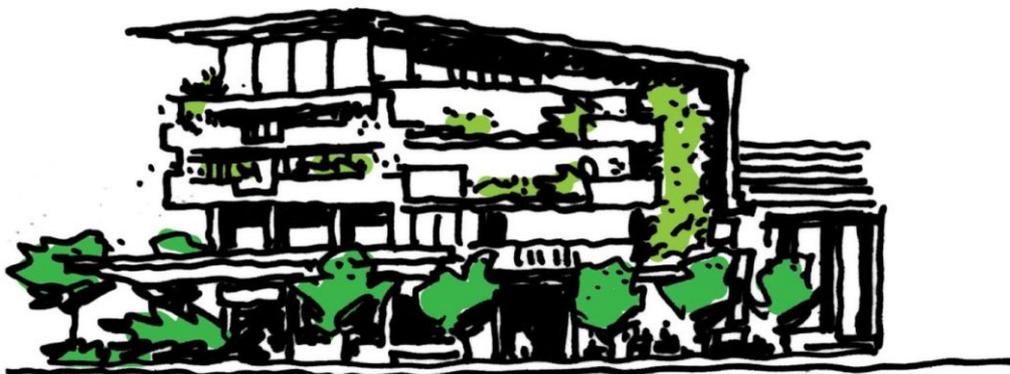


Figure SC6.16.3.1. b – Variety in façade treatment

- (3) Variety in the built form and particularly the shape, height, width and façade treatments of buildings will add visual interest to the streetscape and skyline and prevent the appearance of a wall of buildings. Figure SC6.16.3.1.c below shows an inconsistent design response that uses repetitive façade treatments to give the appearance of a continuous wall of buildings.

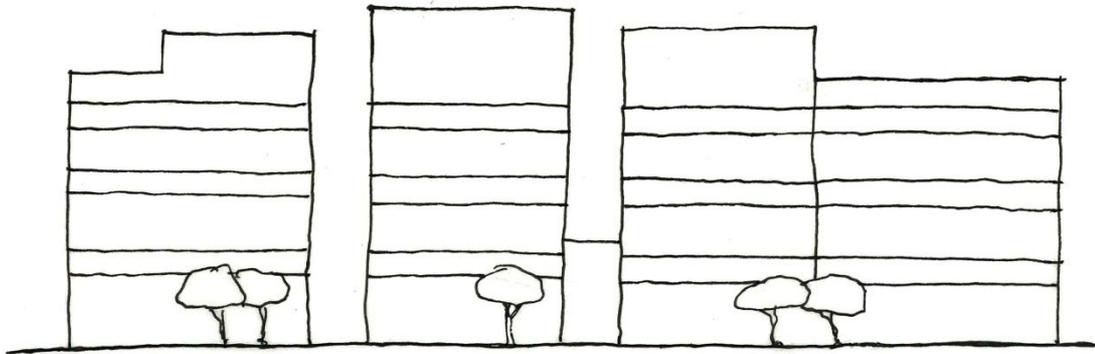


Figure SC6.16.3.1.c – Inconsistent design response for façade treatments

SC6.16.3.2 Separation and setbacks

- (1) Separation between buildings/towers and appropriate setbacks from boundaries is essential to achieving:
- (a) privacy and amenity for residents and occupants of the development and adjoining developments;
 - (b) sufficient area to provide deep landscaping;
 - (c) access to natural light and ventilation;
 - (d) the retention of views lines through to the mountains and ocean; and
 - (e) the appearance of distinct buildings rather than the appearance of continuous buildings which blend into each other forming a ‘wall of buildings’.

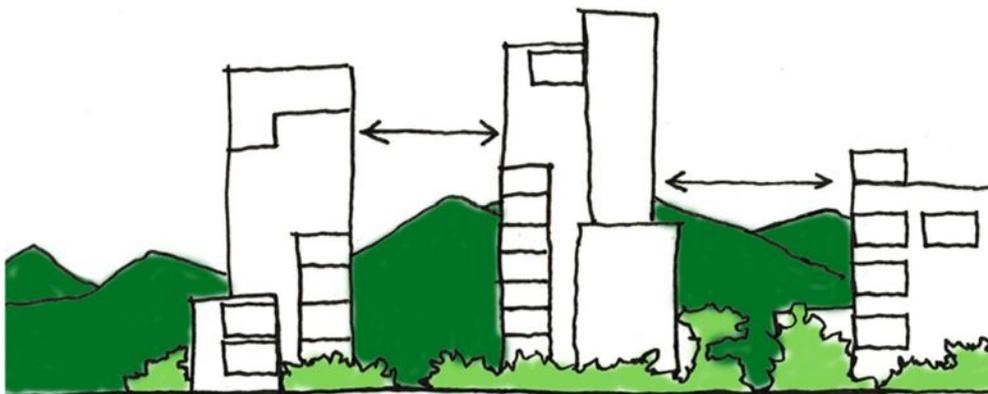


Figure SC6.16.3.2.a – Separation between buildings

- (2) Front to rear orientation is the preferred orientation for all residential buildings to maintain privacy between adjoining sites with non-habitable rooms being preferred on the side facades. In some circumstances and for very wide development sites, units may face side boundaries where sufficient separation can be demonstrated. Figure SC6.16.3.2.b below provides guidance on meeting the assessment criteria within the planning scheme for habitable room setbacks.

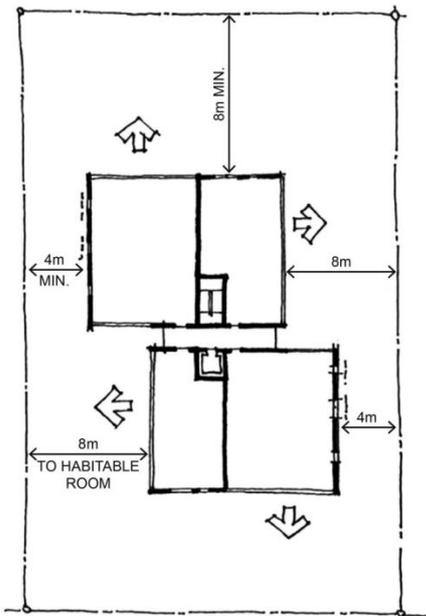


Figure SC6.16.3.2.b – Setbacks for habitable rooms

SC6.16.3.3 Building width

- (1) Building width is not only important for the retention of views, but for maintaining the scale of the urban environment and facilitating landscaping outcomes. Excessive width of buildings impacts on outlook, views, local climatic conditions, opportunities for landscaping and penetration of light and breezes into the development, and can create adverse effects on adjoining and nearby premises. Maximum building widths have been included within the planning scheme to avoid the adverse impacts of wide buildings. Figure SC6.16.3.3.a below demonstrates how maximum building widths are measured.

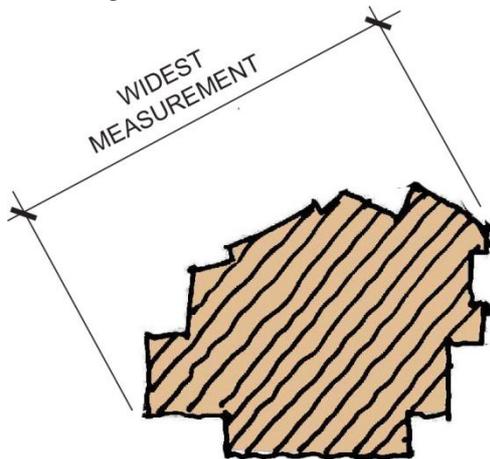


Figure SC6.16.3.3.a – Measuring the maximum width of buildings

- (2) In the Cairns Centre City maximum building widths can apply to multiple adjoining developments where each development is on a lot less than 1000m². Figure SC6.16.3.3.b below, demonstrates how the maximum building widths of multiple adjoining development is measured.

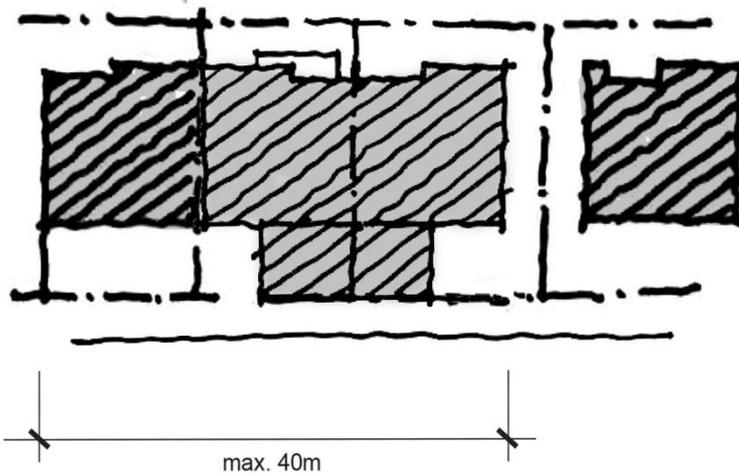


Figure SC6.16.3.3.b – Measuring maximum width of multiple adjoining buildings

SC6.16.3.4 Walls on boundaries

- (1) To contribute to a vibrant and attractive city all visible building façades, including podium walls located on property boundaries are to be presented as well-resolved and attractive visual compositions through articulation or architectural treatment. As the city develops blank walls awaiting a similar development on adjoining sites will occur, the visible portion of these walls are to be treated. Façade treatments should be integrated within the building design and not rely on paint or applied finishes which may deteriorate over time. Figure SC6.16.3.4.a below provides guidance on meeting the assessment criteria within the planning scheme for articulation and architectural treatments.

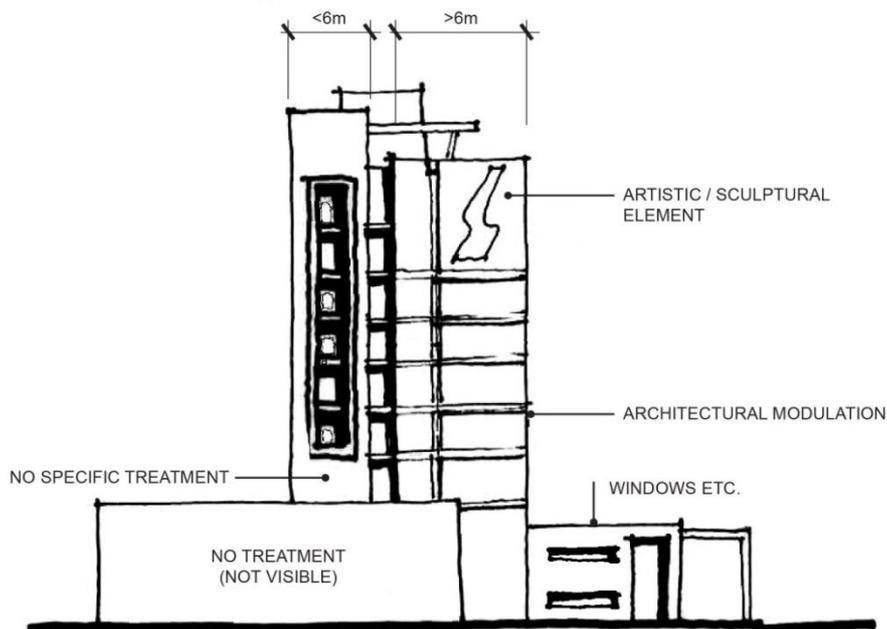


Figure SC6.16.3.4.a – Example of articulation and architectural treatments

SC6.16.3.5 Views and vistas

- (1) The views to the mountains which surround the Cairns urban area, in all directions (other than the North and North East) both between buildings and along streets are part of the tropical context and experience of Cairns. Views to the North and North East to Trinity Bay, and in some parts of the City Centre to Trinity Inlet, are of equal significance.

- (2) Boundary setbacks and minimum separation distances between buildings have been nominated to ensure that view lines to the mountains and ocean are maintained. Figure SC6.16.3.5.a below shows how view lines are retained between buildings.

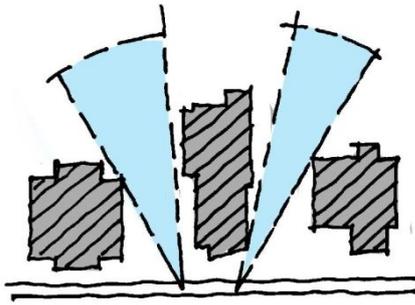


Figure SC6.16.3.5.a – View lines between buildings

SC6.16.3.6 Horizontal landscaping

- (1) The abundance of green landscaping is a predominant characteristic of the image of Cairns as a ‘city in a rainforest’. Landscaping also acts as a feature to development, providing shade and softening and articulating the built form. In North Cairns, landscaping should be provided along all boundaries.
- (2) Horizontal landscaping can be achieved through deep landscaping in ground, landscaping on podiums and above basements, in planter boxes and on rooftops. However where the height of the proposed development is proximate to the Obstacle limitation surface shown on the Airport environs overlay maps contained in Schedule 2, rooftop gardens and rooftop recreational areas are not permitted to minimise risk of bird or bat strikes to aircraft.

Figure SC6.16.3.6.a below provides guidance of meeting the planning scheme requirements for deep landscaping areas in each corner of the site.

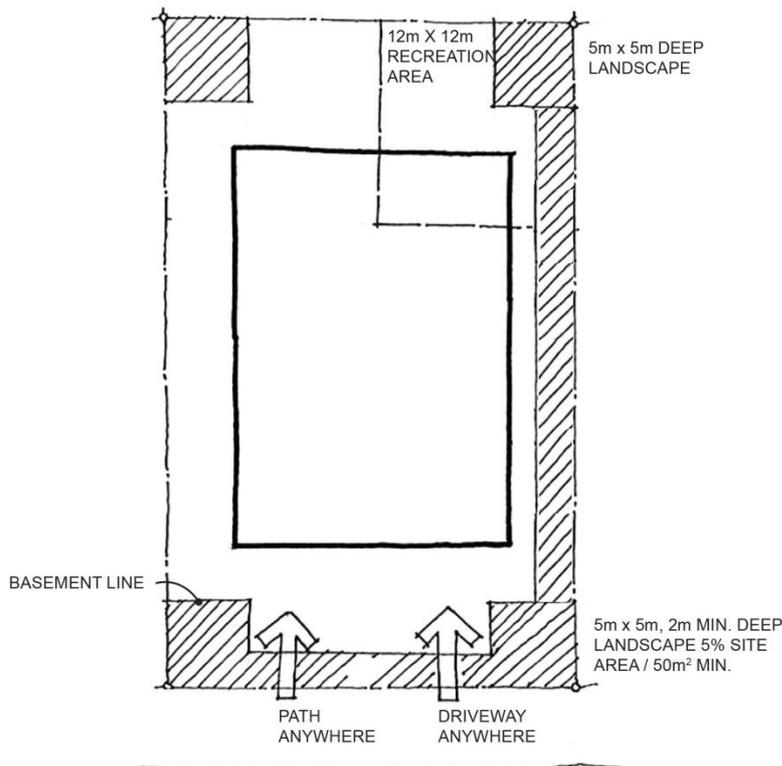


Figure SC6.16.3.6.a – Deep landscaping areas in site corners

- (3) Driveways are to be located such that they facilitate the achievement of the required on-site landscaping. It is anticipated that in some circumstances safety considerations will dictate the location of the driveway, and in these cases one deep landscaped corner may not be required or may not be required at full size.
- (4) Landscaping can be used as a mechanism for screening plant and equipment from view. However, where this is proposed, landscaping needs to be of an appropriate size and density to sufficiently achieve complete screening. Such landscaping will need to be planted at sufficient maturity to achieve immediate screening.
- (5) Where a development adjoins an existing development which has a building wall or basement parking structure on the one boundary, the development may propose a corresponding, abutting, wall or basement, in such cases the provision of landscaping may best be accommodated through increased density and depth of landscaping on the opposite boundary. Side boundary setbacks should contain landscaping and not be dominated by hard surfaces, driveways or services.
- (6) The minimum usable recreation space required by the code can include a deep landscaped corner.

SC6.16.3.7 Vertical Landscaping

- (1) Conventionally landscaping is provided at grade and on top of podiums or basement car parking structures. Vertical landscaping seeks to achieve the appearance of landscaping at all levels of a building. Landscaping of a building vertically as well as horizontally softens and screens the appearance of the built form and connects the higher levels of the building to the ground and surrounding setting. Vertical landscaping can also be used in the articulation of building facades.
- (2) The requirements for vertical landscaping can be achieved through the use of one or more of the following mechanisms:
 - (a) Deep landscaping within the ground that incorporates tree species that, within 5 years, reach heights to achieve sufficient coverage of the façade;
 - (b) Landscaping on top of podiums and basements (green roofs and planter box style planting);
 - (c) The integration of planter boxes at various levels on the façade, outside of balconies, external stairs or other architectural features;
 - (d) Vertical gardens, green walls or trellis planting;
 - (e) Rooftop gardens (only where at a height that would not increase the risk of aircraft bird or bat strike).

Figure SC6.16.3.7.a below demonstrates how the mechanisms above can be used to achieve vertical landscaping.



Figure SC6.16.3.7.a – Vertical landscaping

- (3) The planning scheme includes specific requirements for the percentage of vertical landscaping to be provided. The calculation of the amount of vertical landscaping coverage is based on the expected foliage size of the vegetation at maturity (or within 5 years, whichever ever occurs first) in relation to size of the building. Vertical landscaping can be measured on an elevation plan where the view provided in the elevation is directly perpendicular to the building.

Figure SC6.16.3.7.b and SC6.16.3.7.c below demonstrates how to calculate the percentage of vertical landscaping. The landscaping shown in green can be used to calculate the percentage of vertical landscaping.



Figure SC6.16.3.7.b – Front elevation (Landscaping in green is used to calculate vertical landscaping coverage)

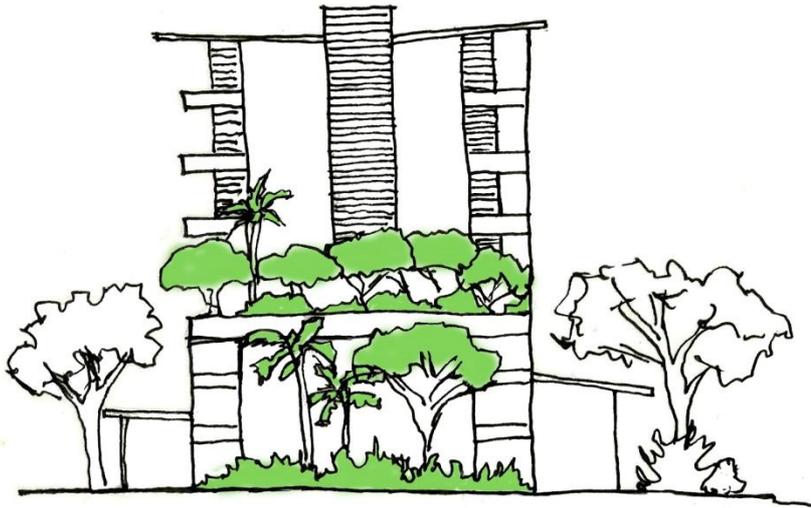


Figure SC6.16.3.7.c – Side elevation (Landscaping in green is used to calculate vertical landscaping coverage)



Figure SC6.16.3.7.d – Example of vertical landscaping in North Cairns



Figure SC6.16.3.7.e – Example of vertical landscaping – Cairns Hilton

- (4) The applicant may be requested to provide Landscaping structure plans and diagrams to illustrate the degree of façade cover to all facades and illustrate, along with plant species lists, the vertical landscaping at installation, maturity and in between. Maintenance of landscaping will be required for the life of the development.

SC6.16.3.8 Street canopy

- (1) The street canopy is an architectural expression of the natural rainforest canopy. Figures SC6.16.3.8.a and SC6.16.3.8.b below show this relationship. It will be a signature design element for Cairns for future generations, and a defining element of the tropical urbanism for which Cairns will be recognised internationally.

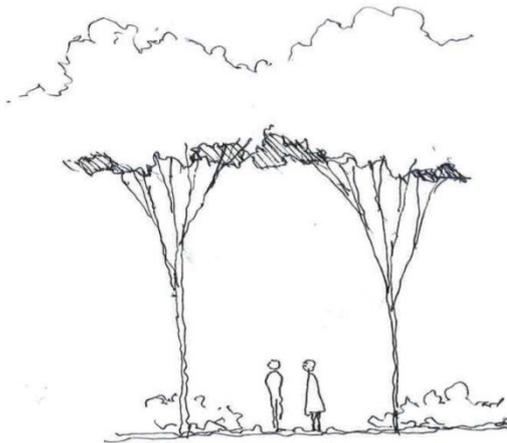


Figure SC6.16.3.8.a – The rainforest canopy in its natural setting

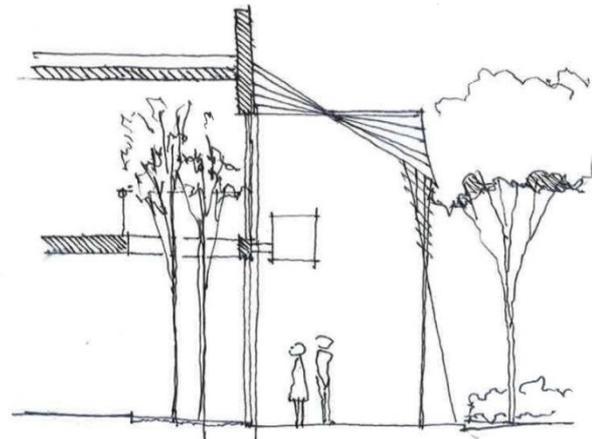


Figure SC6.16.3.8.b – The architectural expression of the rainforest canopy

- (2) The street canopy is an element of development required for development within the Cairns city centre local plan area.
- (3) The street canopy aims to raise the height of conventional awnings, provide a generous and activated interface to enable strong visual connectivity between the street and the interior of buildings, particularly uses located on the second storey. The street canopy allows uses contained on the second storey to be activated and easily visible by pedestrian from street level.
- (4) The street canopy provides a tall sheltered space that offers continuous connections and involves the ground and second storey of the podium in the street level experience. It is an interpretation in built form of the sheltering canopy of the rain forest. The street canopy may provide for filtered light to penetrate through. Combined with street plantings the street canopy can provide protection from the elements when moving about the city.
- (5) The street canopy is expected to occupy the full frontage of the site. The height of the street canopy is a minimum 6m and a maximum of 9m. Such height is to span over service and vehicle access driveways. The street canopy is to include design features that provide suitable weather and solar protection according to street orientation and exposure. Weather and solar protection features of the street canopy are not expected to occur within the first storey. The street canopy is not intended to be fully enclosed, solid or impermeable.

- (6) The interior space of the development should, for a minimum of 35m² of the ground floor area, include a full height atrium exclusive of mezzanines or staircases to create a large, open entry space which complements the exterior space provided by the street canopy.

Figure SC6.16.3.8.c and SC6.16.3.8.d below depict the street canopy.



Figure SC6.16.3.8.c – Street canopy

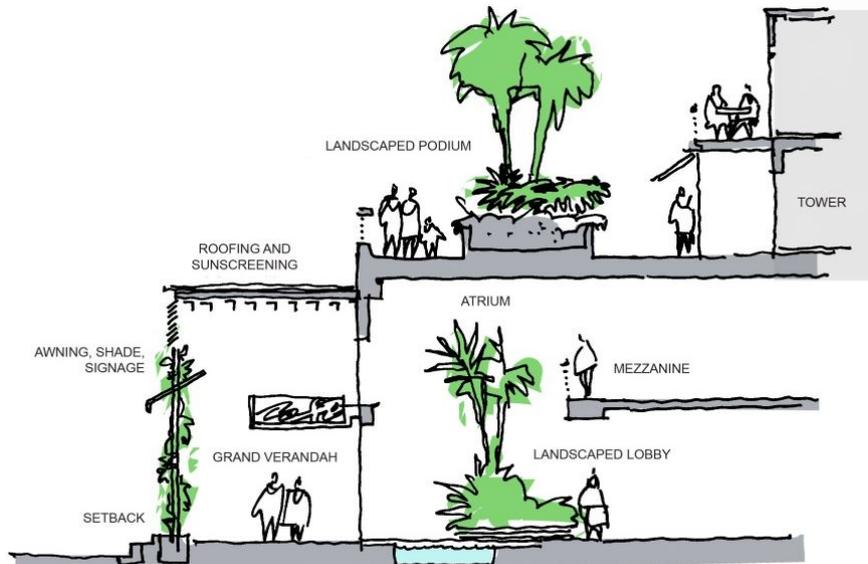


Figure SC6.16.3.8.d – Street canopy (typical cross section)

- (7) The footpath frontage to new or renovated buildings is to be developed as a desirable public space offering weather protection and a generous interface with the activated street-front building.
- (8) The canopy will potentially increase the amount of shade in the footpaths and in the carriageway of the street, reducing the “heat Island” effect and soften the transition from footpath to roadway.
- (9) The Street Canopy should be designed as an integral component of the architectural expression of the development. The structure should also be designed with consideration

of the scale and character of adjoining canopies and adjacent heritage or character architecture.

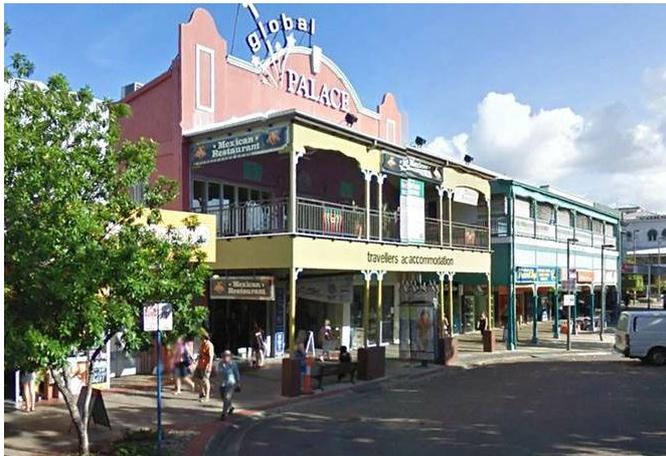


Figure SC6.16.3.8.e – Existing development within Cairns that reflects the street canopy

- (10) Signage on the canopy structure shall be limited, with a preference for shopfront advertising within the street canopy. Structures projecting off the street canopy are to be designed and provided for weather protection and amenity purposes and should not be used for advertising.

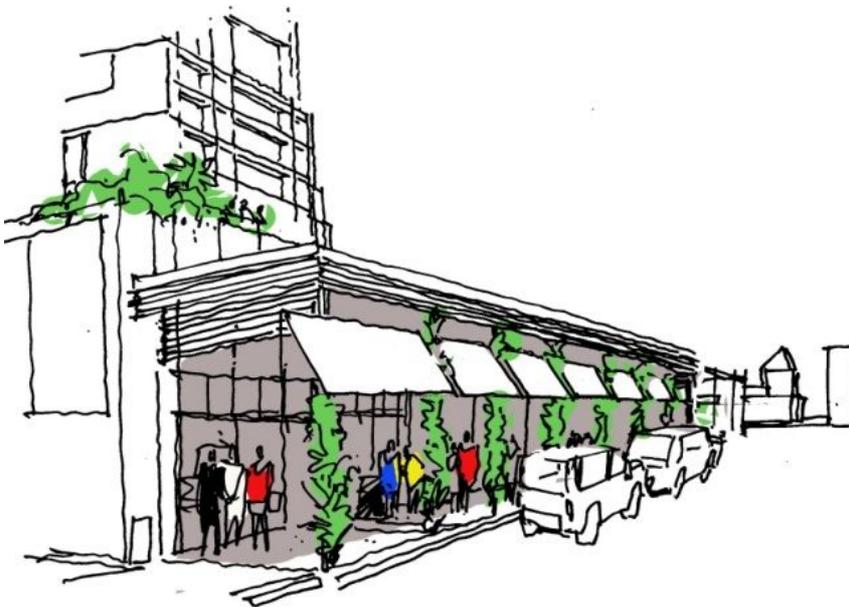


Figure SC6.16.3.8.f – Street canopy (filtered light and shade)



Figure SC6.16.3.8.g – Street canopy (view from inside)



Figure SC6.16.3.8.h – Street canopy (advertising is located on shop fronts)

SC6.16.3.9 Car parking sleeving

- (1) Car parking at grade or on upper levels can interrupt the street amenity and erode architectural features through visual dominance and lost opportunity for landscaping both at grade and vertically. Development will be required to reduce the impact of car parking by sleeving the car parking areas with uses that address the streetscape, including uses that provide an active frontage at the pedestrian level.

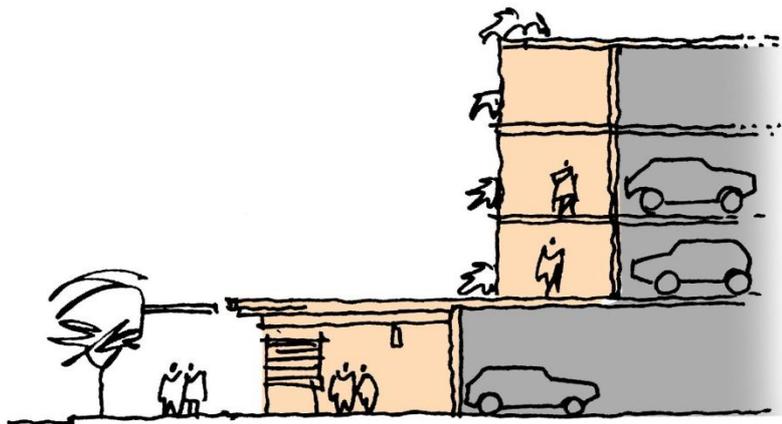


Figure SC6.16.3.9.a – Sleeving of car parking behind uses

SC6.16.3.10 Human scale

- (1) Development is to be appropriately set back from the street frontage to ensure that it does not overwhelm the pedestrian realm and to maintain vistas along streets. Where appropriate, podiums are provided to ensure that there is a gradual transition in height from the pedestrian realm to the tower above.
- (2) In the Cairns city centre, the street canopy aims to ensure that buildings do not dominate the pedestrian environment. The use of appropriately scaled podiums and street canopies make the street environment comfortable, welcoming and conducive to commercial, social and cultural connectivity.

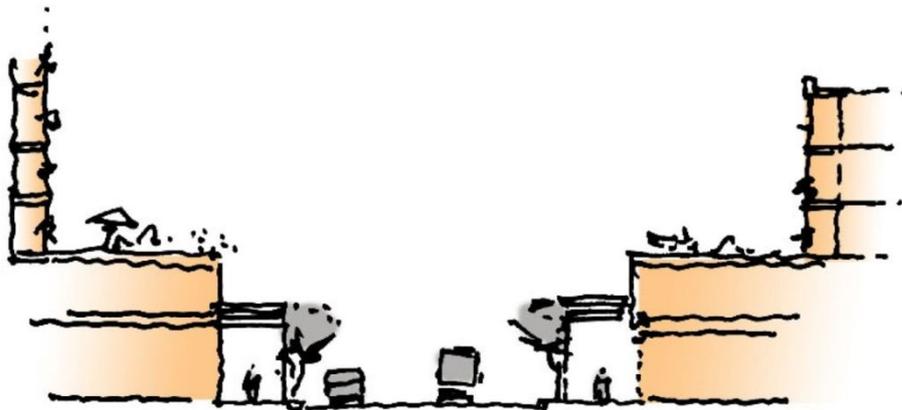


Figure SC6.16.3.10.a – Human scale at streetscape level

- (3) In North Cairns buildings are set back from boundaries and landscaping dominates the street frontages to retain the human scale of the streetscape.

SC6.16.3.11 Mid-block connections

- (1) Where development has frontage to two parallel streets, it may be appropriate to incorporate a public pedestrian connection between the two streets. Where development is proposed within the Cairns city centre, mid-block connections are provided and provide for active uses. Where development is located within North Cairns, mid-block connections are desirable and predominantly used to allow free pedestrian movement between blocks. Mid-block connections can also provide visual connectivity to other public places and assist with way finding.

SC6.16.4 Guidance on meeting planning scheme outcomes – Qualities of Good Urban Places

- (2) The following provides a summary of the key qualities of good urban places derived from “An agenda for Urban Quality in Queensland” prepared by Urban Design Alliance Queensland.

SC6.16.4.1 Access and Connectivity

- (1) Good places will be connected and accessible to everyone in the community.
- (2) There will be a choice of routes for various methods of movement.
- (3) A fine mesh of routes is more desirable than a few widely dispersed routes.
- (4) Visual connectivity is equally as important and physical connectivity.
- (5) Through routes are generally more desirable than dead-end ones.
- (6) Residents have a sense of street address.

SC6.16.4.2 Variety

- (1) A good urban place will have a mix of uses and a variety of building types, sizes and shapes.
- (2) Variety in height, setback, landscaping and façade treatments should be used to differentiate between adjoining buildings.

SC6.16.4.3 Adaptability and versatility

- (1) A good place will be able to accommodate a large range of uses, activities and purposes over the daily and weekly cycle, seasonal patterns as well as other changes with which the city has to cope.
- (2) Good places consider the interchangeability of land uses over time and can adapt with minimal alteration to the built form.
- (3) The retention and adaptive re-use of significant places contributes to character and historic fabric of a place.

SC6.16.4.4 Legibility

- (1) The function and purpose of a place is easily understood.
- (2) Legibility can be achieved through the design and relationship of urban elements including the alignment of streets, public spaces and landmark buildings.
- (3) A place must be easy to navigate.
- (4) A good urban place has clear reference points including landmarks, and views and vistas.

SC6.16.4.5 Active spaces

- (1) People respond to defined spaces. A good place will have well contained and interesting spaces in which people feel comfortable.
- (2) How well a public space works will be largely determined by its inclusions, arrangement and functionality.
- (3) A dynamic, vibrant and interesting space is likely to have 'active' edges.
- (4) Active uses address public spaces.
- (5) Service equipment and utility areas cannot be seen from public spaces.

SC6.16.4.6 Human needs

- (1) A good place will consider and provide for all human needs.
- (2) Safety as well as the perception of safety is essential.
- (3) The principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design are applied.
- (4) Large buildings are designed so that people feel comfortable and not overpowered by their presence.
- (5) There is a focus on the treatment and interaction provided at ground level to provide for a positive pedestrian environment.
- (6) A good urban place is one which enhances the sense of community, social interaction and strengthens the self-image and identity of the people who use it.
- (7) A good urban place has an abundance of sensory experiences such as visual, touch, sound and motion.

SC6.16.4.7 Sustainability

- (1) Development is flexible and meets the needs of current users without compromising the needs of future generations.
- (2) Passive design measures are incorporated.

SC6.16.4.8 Urban landscaping

- (1) Landscaping of the city is an integral part of the urban fabric and is provided as a continuous medium rather than local or site specific enhancements.
- (2) Public places including parks, streets and natural areas contribute to the network of green space throughout the city.
- (3) Landscaping is a feature of developments to contribute to a green urban space.

SC 6.16.5 Information Council may request

SC6.16.4.9 Supporting information

- (1) Council may request the following supporting information to demonstrate compliance with the assessment criteria within the planning scheme:
 - (a) Tropical Urbanism Assessment - An assessment of the proposed development demonstrating how the development achieves Tropical Urbanism
 - (b) Qualities of Good Urban Places Assessment – An assessment of the proposed development demonstrating how the Qualities of Good Urban Places have been incorporated.
 - (c) Visual impact assessment – An assessment of the visual impact of the proposed development including photomontages, prepared with accurate RLs demonstrating how the proposed building ‘fits’ into its street and locality context.
 - (d) Landscaping structure plans and diagrams to illustrate the degree of horizontal and vertical landscaping including façade cover to all facades and illustrate, along with plant species lists, the landscaping at installation, maturity and in between.
 - (e) Light and shade diagrams demonstrating how light and shade is cast onto each facade of the building.
 - (f) Site analysis diagrams showing how the design is oriented to local sun and wind conditions.
 - (g) Within the Cairns city centre, detailed descriptions of the extent of landscaping to be provided on the street canopy.

SC6.16.4.10 Related materials

- (1) Other documents which provide guidance on meeting the purpose of the planning scheme outcomes, but are not subject to a development assessment processes under the planning scheme include:
 - (a) *Cairns Style Design Guide*, Cairns Regional Council
 - (b) *Sustainable Design for Commercial Buildings*, Cairns Regional Council
 - (c) *An agenda for Urban Quality in Queensland*, Urban Design Alliance Queensland
 - (d) Cool homes guide and site analysis tool, Cairns Regional Council

Appendix 1 Index and glossary of abbreviations and acronyms

Table AP1.1—Abbreviations and acronyms

Abbreviation/ acronym	Description
AEP	Annual exceedance probability
AHD	Australia height datum
ANEF	Australian noise exposure forecast
ARI	Average reoccurrence interval
AS	Australian standard
BMP	Bushfire management plan
CAD	Computer-aided design
CBD	Central business district
CPTED	Crime prevention through environmental design
DFE	Defined flood event
DSS	Desired standard of service
DME	Distance Measuring Equipment
DVOR	Doppler very high frequency omni-directional range
EIBLP	Edmonton industry and business local plan
EMP	Environmental management plan
FNQROC	Far North Queensland Regional Organisation of Councils
GFA	Gross floor area
GP	Glide Path
GPS	Global positioning system
GVM	Gross vehicle mass
HLV	High landscape values
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IDA	Initial development area
LED	Light-emitting diode
LCD	Liquid-crystal display
LOA	Level of assessment
LOC	Localizer
MCU	Material change of use as defined in the Act
MLV	Medium landscape values
MM	Middle Marker Beacon
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
MSES	Matters of State Environmental Significance
NDB	Non Directional Beacon
OM	Outer Marker Beacon
PFTI	Plans for trunk infrastructure
PIA	Priority infrastructure area
PSR	Primary Surveillance Radar
QDC	Queensland Development Code
ROL	Reconfiguring a lot as defined in the Act
SMAC	Smithfield major activity centre
SSR	Secondary Surveillance Radar
the Act	<i>Sustainable Planning Act 2009</i>

the Regulation	<i>Sustainable Planning Regulation 2009</i>
VHF	VHF Communication Facilities

Appendix 2 Table of amendments

There are no amendments to the planning scheme.

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