

MOUNT PETER STRUCTURE PLAN
PART 5 - TECHNICAL REPORT
CULTURAL HERITAGE



This report is a Technical background report that informs the Mount Peter Structure Plan. Specifically, this report is in support of, and in response to, elements of item 3.10 (Cultural Heritage) of Section 4.1 (Outputs) of the Mount Peter Master Planning Specification.

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MOUNT PETER MASTER PLANNING GROUP



CULTURAL HERITAGE TECHNICAL REPORT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mount Peter area has important cultural heritage places and values to both the Aboriginal Parties and the local community. Historically, the Mount Peter MPA was developed as a cane growing region from the 1880s, and substantial reminders of the industry, such as the cane fields, cane barracks, tram lines and bridges still remain. Additionally, timber getting and mining was also important to the area, although less evidence of this survives today. Development of the Mount Peter MPA will change the visual amenity of the area and the physical presence of built features which demonstrate these important aspects of the area's historical development.

The Aboriginal Parties for the area noted that their view of the landscape was a holistic one, where parts within it were integral to the land as a whole. A number of areas of concern and places have been identified within the Mount Peter MPA which have cultural significance to the Aboriginal Parties and therefore should not be developed. Importantly, these areas are inextricably linked to each other and the disturbance of one area impacts on the value and meaning of other areas. Confidentiality of all Indigenous places is of key importance to the Aboriginal Parties and no Indigenous sites have therefore been specifically identified in this document.

This cultural Heritage Report for the Mount Peter Structure Plan presents the cultural heritage strategy (the process required to manage cultural heritage matters within the structure plan process), including the identification of cultural heritage sites relevant to the study area from a review of previous studies, assessment of the levels of impact from the proposed development that and provides appropriate recommendations about the management of cultural heritage values for integration into the Mount Peter Structure Plan documents.



1 BACKGROUND

1.1 THE MOUNT PETER PROJECT

In February 2008, Cairns Regional Council (CRC) engaged ARCHAEO Cultural Heritage Services as consultants to undertake a cultural heritage assessment of the Mount Peter area. CRC then engaged Cardno to produce a Master Plan for the Mount Peter area in May 2008. The preliminary heritage studies have provided information relevant for the ongoing Structure Plan and master planning required for the Mount Peter Structure Plan.

1.2 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

This study is necessary to determine the cultural heritage strategy (the process required to manage cultural heritage matters within the structure plan process) for inclusion of cultural heritage sites relevant to the study area, to assess the levels of impact from the proposed development and to make appropriate recommendations about the management of cultural heritage values.

The scope of this study acknowledges that the archaeological record is both fragile and non-renewable, and any major disturbance of the environment poses a potential threat to this valuable cultural resource.

1.3 THE STUDY AREA

Mount Peter is situated south of Cairns between Edmonton and Gordonvale, Queensland. The area is a priority urban growth corridor for Cairns. Mount Peter covers an area of approximately 3330 hectares with most of this located west of the Bruce Highway. A portion of the study area lies east of the Bruce Highway and includes a section of the Edmonton Township.

1.4 PREVIOUS REPORTS

The outcomes of this report are reliant on information identified in the following reports.

- Historical Assessment of Mount Peter (ARCHAEO 2008) – assessment of non-Indigenous (historical) sites within the study area; and
- Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ARCHAEO 2008) – assessment of Indigenous sites and areas within the study area.

In addition to this, the following reports provided supplementary information relating to the Mount Peter area and were consulted throughout the course of work (Table 1).



Table 1: Previous cultural heritage assessments of the Mount Peter area.

Year	Cultural heritage consultant	Title
1985	GHD	Cairns Area Development Strategy
1987	N. Horsfall	Jiyer Cave on the Russell River
1994	Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle	Cairns Heritage Study: the inventory
1995	Fourmile & Mundraby	Trinity Inlet Crossing, Mundingulpai and Gimuy Yidindji Cultural and Social Impact Assessment Study
1995	R. Cribb & DL Long	The Archaeological Assessment on the Options of the Proposed Trinity Inlet Bridge
1995	J. Taylor	Anthropological Assessment of Reports by Aboriginal Liaison Officer, Trinity Inlet Crossing Impact Assessment Study
1996	Pawsey & Prowse	Mulgrave Shire Heritage Study
1999	Natural Resources Assessments (NRA)	Cairns City Council: Cairns Heritage Strategy
2000	Gordon Grimwade & Associates	Interim Report: cultural heritage assessment, Southern Cairns land use and transport study
2000	Gordon Grimwade & Associates	Progress Report: interim results of non-indigenous heritage survey, Southern Cairns land use and transport study
2000	Burke et al	Cultural Heritage Assessment of the Southern Access Corridor
2000	Gordon Grimwade & Associates	Cultural Heritage Assessment: historical heritage component, Southern Cairns land use and transport study
2004	Robb, Sandi	Cairns Chinatown Cultural Heritage Study



2 ASSUMPTIONS/METHODOLOGY

2.1 KEY ASSUMPTIONS

Assumptions arose from the two (Indigenous and non-Indigenous) preliminary cultural heritage assessments conducted earlier in 2008 (ARCHAEO 2008) and have been refined. These are:

- Where possible, all recognised Indigenous cultural heritage sites will be retained and conserved within suitable environs.
- A program of appropriate consultation should be prepared in consultation with the North Queensland Land Council Native Title Representative Body Aboriginal Corporation and Aboriginal Parties in relation to Indigenous cultural heritage matters. Aboriginal Parties will be nominated representatives of the various Yidinji groups.
- Interpretation strategies for Indigenous cultural heritage sites should be considered and in direct consultation with the Aboriginal Parties of the area.
- Cultural Heritage Management Plans (CHMPs) or agreements pursuant to section 23 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* will be developed with the Aboriginal Parties before any development plans are finalised at the master planning stage of the Mount Peter Master Plan process.
- Appropriate consultation should be conducted with the community in relation to non-Indigenous cultural heritage matters.
- Interpretation strategies for non-Indigenous cultural heritage sites enrich the understanding of the areas non-Indigenous history and should be considered within the Mount Peter MPA.
- Adaptive re-use strategies for non-Indigenous heritage sites should be considered.
- Further potential exists for Indigenous and non-Indigenous sites of cultural heritage significance within the Mount Peter MPA. The previous cultural heritage assessments provided a brief overview of existing cultural heritage sites within the Mount Peter MPA. However, at this level there was no scope for detailed site inspections and some sites have yet to be located. Further stages of planning in the Mount Peter area will need to consider and address further investigation of these types of cultural heritage sites.



2.2 METHODOLOGY

This technical report is constructed to assist in the inclusion of cultural heritage planning requirements for inclusion into the Mount Peter Structure Plan. To achieve this, the following activities have been undertaken:

- Review of existing documentation and reports for the Mount Peter MPA;
- Review of cultural heritage assessments for the study area;
- Review of Federal, State and local legislation applicable to the study area;
- Consultation with key agencies;
- Determination of cultural heritage sites and places located within the study area ;
- Specific management recommendations for the Structure Plan and master planning phase of the project.



3 OPPORTUNITIES/CONSTRAINTS

3.1 CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Several non-Indigenous sites and Indigenous places have been identified within the Mount Peter study area. Confidentiality of all Indigenous places is of key importance to the Aboriginal Parties and no Indigenous sites have been identified in this document. To cater for this need and to allow for protection of Indigenous places through this initial phase of the Mount Peter Project, a map has been prepared which identifies;no go' zones to ensure the avoidance of Indigenous sites' Refer to *Map 04 Mount Peter Structure Plan Area – Elements of Historic and Cultural Significance* (which is included this report for reference).

The following non-Indigenous (historic) sites were identified in the historical assessment of the Mount Peter study area (Table 2).

Table 2: Sites of historical significance located in the Mount Peter study area.

Site ID	Map Location	GPS Co-ordinates		Comments
		Eastings	Northings	
MPHS-1	1	366636	8117840	WWII Building, Down Park, Thompson Rd.
MPHS-2	2	365587	8115735	Timber Bridge, Mount Peter Rd, over Stoney Creek. Part of the tramline and bridge network of Mount Peter.
MPHS-3	3	366692	8114088	Mohammad Farm, Mount Peter Rd (including Nissen Hut, farm house prior c. 1920s, farm implements, Mature mango tree.
MPHS-4	4	366535	8117767	44 Queen St, Edmonton (former Hambleton Mill house).
MPHS-5	5	366531	8117781	46 Queen St, Edmonton, (former Hambleton Mill house)
MPHS-6	6	366528	8117795	48 Queen St, Edmonton (former Hambleton Mill house).
MPHS-7	7	366595	8117649	Anglican Church, 32 Queen St, Edmonton.
MPHS-8	8	368366	8113218	Canecutter's barrack, 65 Maitland Road.
MPHS-9	9	365837	8114857	Canecutter's barrack, Mount Peter Road.
MPHS-10	10	368575	8110625	Canecutter's barrack end of Draper Road.
MPHS-11	11	365029	8112126	Canecutter's barracks, corner Sawmill Pocket Rd & Hussey Rd,
MPHS-12	12	365599	8115473	Old poultry farm, corner Cooper & Mount Peter Road. Mature pine hedge (wind break).
MPHS-13	13	367864	8115742	Guru Nanak Sikh Temple, Bruce Highway.



Site ID	Map Location	GPS Co-ordinates		Comments
MPHS-14	14	367864	8115742	Old Collinson family home, Bruce Highway.
MPHS-15	15	366079	8113568	Site of Sawmill Pocket Road School, Mount Peter Rd.
MPHS-16	16	366027	8110336	House above Hill View Mine, Temperley's farm.
MPHS-16a	16	366692	8114088	Mount Peter Mine & Talisman Extended Mine on Temperley's farm and associated huts, relocated equipment, tram lines. Relocated historical buildings.
MPHS-17	17	365663	8110649	Mount Peter Shaft (capped) Mount Peter Mine on Fantin's farm.
MPHS-18	18	365964	8110649	Original Mount Peter Battery site, Mount Peter Mine on Fantin's farm.
MPHS-19	19	365687	8111110	Fantin's farm (including Petersen's grave, cattle yards, 1920s farm house, 1930s farm shed).
MPHS-20	20	369690	8111215	Guru Gobind Singh Sikh Gurdwara Temple

The following table lists historical sites that are located within the Mount Peter study area, but will require further investigation, location and identification (Table 3). The previous cultural heritage assessment of the area did not locate these sites.

Table 3: Historical sites located within the Mount Peter study area that require further investigation.

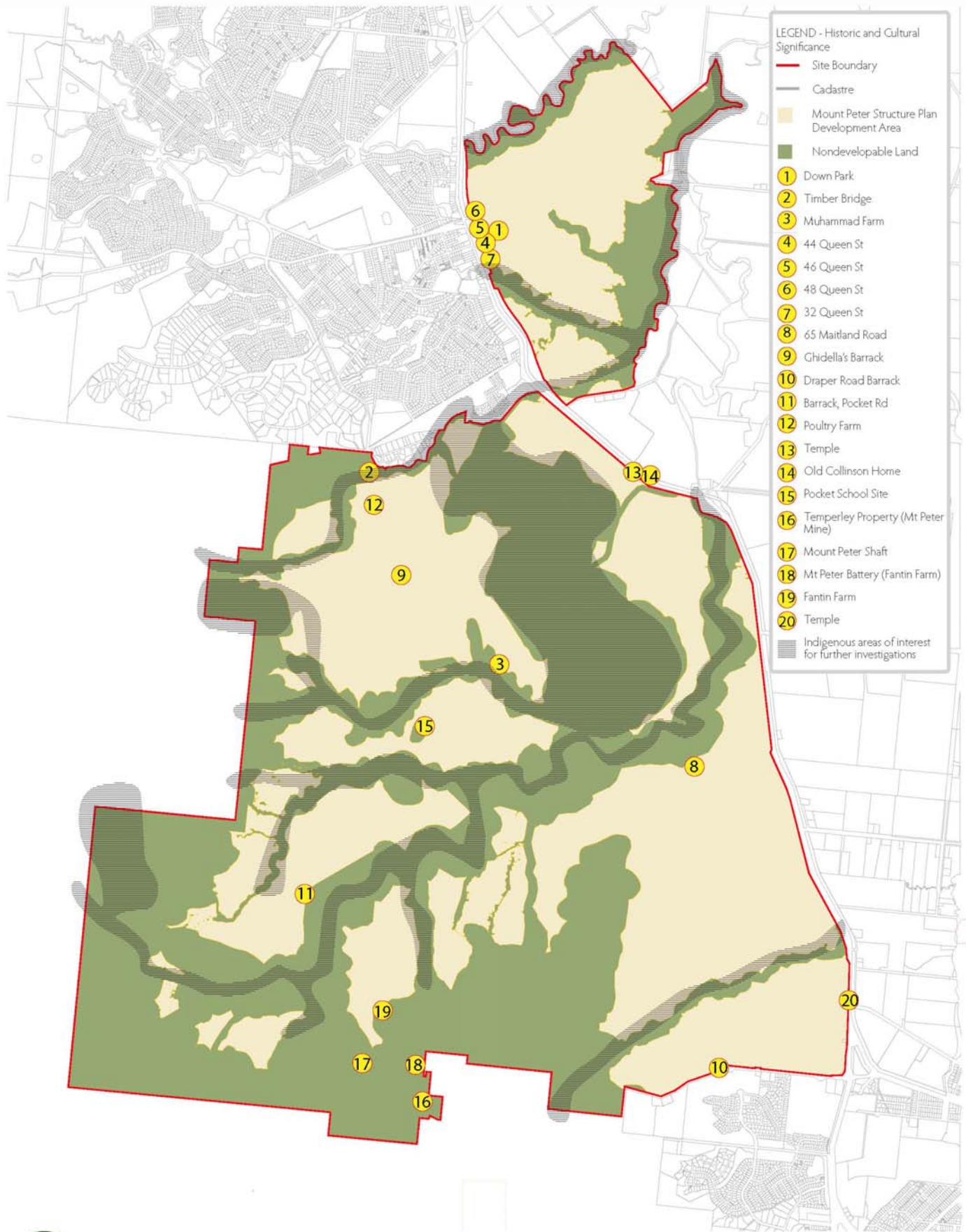
Site Name	Comments
Western's House, Barr St, Edmonton	
Brickworks, Stewart St, Edmonton	Possibly located in cane field.
Chinese market garden, Stewart St	Possibly located in cane field.
Survey mark, Mount Peter Road	
Wright's Creek Waterfall via old logging track	
Site of Sawmill, Hussey Rd, Mount Peter	
Graves of Ebenezer & Mary Pyne	
Graves of John & Elizabeth Davies, Wright Creek	Located upstream of bridge over Wrights Creek.
30 Barr St, Edmonton	House constructed from former South Sea Islander cane barracks. Located east of Down Park.
Site of WW2 Ordinance & Storage Depot	Located on Jim Hill's farm.

Appendix A –Schedule of Mount Peter Historical Heritage Sites provides further details in relation to the abovementioned historical heritage sites identified in this report.



The following map (*Map 04 Mount Peter Structure Plan Area – Elements of Historic and Cultural Significance*) indicates the location of the identified non-Indigenous sites within the Mount Peter study area.





MAP 04 MOUNT PETER STRUCTURE PLAN AREA ELEMENTS OF HISTORIC AND CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

4 ISSUES

4.1 LEGISLATION

The following section discusses both National and State Legislation relevant to land-based cultural heritage.

4.1.1 FEDERAL

At the national level, the ***Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*** is now the key national heritage legislation, and is administered by the Federal Department of the Environment and Heritage. In addition to this Act, the following additional legislation is relevant to heritage:

The ***Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*** provides Aboriginal people with the right to request the federal Minister for Aboriginal Affairs to intervene through an injunction in cases where they consider that their cultural heritage is at risk. The Act does not determine significance, or limit the type and place for which protection is being sought.

The ***Protection of Moveable Cultural Heritage Act 1986*** regulates the export of Australia's significant cultural heritage objects. The Act does not restrict normal and legitimate trade in cultural property and does not affect an individual's right to own or sell within Australia.

The ***Native Title Act 1993*** is the recognition in Australian law that some Indigenous people continue to hold rights to their lands and waters, which come from their traditional laws and customs. Native title exists as a bundle of rights and interests in relation to land and waters where the following conditions are met:

- the rights and interests are possessed under the traditional laws currently acknowledged and the traditional customs currently observed by the relevant Indigenous people
- those Indigenous people have a 'connection' with the area in question by those traditional laws and customs; and
- the rights and interests are recognised by the common law of Australia.

Native title has its source in the body of law and custom acknowledged and observed by the claimant's ancestors when Australia was colonised by Europeans. Those laws and customs must have been acknowledged and observed in a 'substantially uninterrupted' way from the time of settlement until now.

There are currently no native title determination applications and no determinations of native title within the Mount Peter study area. Native title may however be recognised to exist over some areas of land (for example, non-freehold land) within the study area in the future. Therefore any changes to tenure where native title may still exist should be considered in light of the future act provisions within the ***Native Title Act 1993***.



The ***Australian Heritage Council Act 2003*** provides for the establishment of the Australian Heritage Council (AHC), which is the principal advisory group to the Australian Government on heritage issues. The AHC Act also provides for registration of places considered of national significance on the National Heritage Register, the Commonwealth Heritage Register and the administration of Register of the National Estate (RNE) or the Australian Heritage Places Inventory (AHPI).

4.1.2 STATE (QUEENSLAND)

Historical cultural heritage matters are covered in the ***Queensland Heritage Act 1992*** (reprinted 1 April 2008). This legislation provides for a listing of places within a Heritage Register. Protection is offered to places that have been entered on the Queensland Heritage Register (QHR) according to a set of criteria. Places within the QHR are identified as State Heritage Places, archaeological places or protected areas (S31). This Act requires that an owner of a listed heritage place who intends to demolish, subdivide, renovate, alter, add to, change the use of, or substantially modify the appearance of that place must seek approval through the Heritage Council. Under Section 35(1) of this *Act*, a place may be entered in the register if it is of cultural heritage significance in accordance with Section 4 of the Act and satisfies one or more of the following criteria:

- a) If the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history;
- b) If the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage;
- c) If the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history;
- d) If the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places;
- e) If the place is important because of its aesthetic significance;
- f) If the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- g) If the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- h) If the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland's history.

The ***Queensland Heritage Act 1992*** (Section 60) also states that a place may be entered in the Queensland Heritage Register as an archaeological place if the place -

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

It is a requirement under Sections 88 - 90 of the ***Queensland Heritage Act 1992*** to give notice about archaeological discoveries. Under Section 90 of the ***Queensland Heritage Act 1992*** it is also an offence to interfere with an archaeological discovery.



The paramount legislation in Queensland, with regard to Indigenous cultural heritage issues, is the **Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003**, which states that a person who carries out an activity must take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure the activity does not harm Aboriginal cultural heritage (the “cultural heritage duty of care”) (Section 23[1]). The Act defines cultural heritage as (S8):

- A significant Aboriginal area or Aboriginal object;
- Evidence, of archaeological or historic significance, of Aboriginal occupation of an area.

A significant Aboriginal area is “an area of particular significance to Aboriginal people” because of either or both of the following:

- Aboriginal tradition;
- The history, including contemporary history, of any Aboriginal party for the area (S9).

The Act states that it is an offence for a person to harm, remove or possess cultural heritage if the person “knows or ought reasonably to know that the object is Aboriginal cultural heritage” (S26). The ACH Act also states:

Without limiting the matters that may be considered by a court required to decide whether a person has complied with the cultural heritage duty of care in carrying out an activity, the court may consider the following:

- the nature of the activity, and the likelihood of its causing harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage;*
- the nature of the Aboriginal cultural heritage likely to be harmed by the activity;*
- the extent to which the person consulted with Aboriginal parties about the carrying out of the activity, and the results of the consultation;*
- whether the person carried out a study or survey, of any type, of the area affected by the activity to find out the location and extent of Aboriginal cultural heritage, and the extent of the study or survey;*
- whether the person searched the database and register for information about the area affected by the activity;*
- the extent to which the person has complied with cultural heritage duty of care guidelines (Section 23(2), pp. 19-20).*

In the case where cultural heritage issues exist, a proponent can move ahead with a mitigation program on the following basis.

A person who carries out an activity is taken to have complied with the cultural heritage duty of care if the person is acting:

- under the authority of another provision of this Act; or*
- under an approved cultural heritage management plan; or*
- under a native title agreement or another agreement with an Aboriginal party, unless Aboriginal cultural heritage is expressly excluded from being subject to the agreement; or*



- iv. *in compliance with cultural heritage duty of care guidelines (Section 23(4)(a), p. 20).*

An approved Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) will be required for all Masterplans within the Structure Planning process, and when leases, licenses, permits or approvals are required for a project. Approval will be gained through consultation between the sponsor and the Aboriginal parties, through public notices, and finally through the Chief Executive of the Department of Environment and Resource Management. If approval is not given, or agreement is not reached between parties, then an appeal period, mediation, and finally involvement of the Land Court may follow.

4.1.3 LOCAL (CAIRNS REGIONAL COUNCIL)

Historical cultural heritage matters are covered in Part 11 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* (reprinted 1 April 2008) and the Cairns Plan. The *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* provides a process for establishing a Local Heritage Register and nominating places to the register. Specific criteria must be met in order to nominate a place to the Local Heritage Register. These include:

- Enough information to identify the location and boundaries of the place; and
- A statement about the cultural heritage significance of the place.

Places of potential cultural heritage significance have been identified. Further work is required to prepare a statement of significance for each place and the management recommendations to meet the criteria for nomination to the Local Heritage Register.

The Local Heritage Code will apply to the places identified as potential local heritage places in Mount Peter. The code seeks to facilitate the conservation and maintenance of places of local cultural significance in accordance with the requirements of the Burra Charter and ensure that development is compatible with the heritage significance. Following nomination to the Local Heritage Register the State IDAS Code contained in the regulation to the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* will also apply.

Adaptive reuse of the place is encouraged, however if demolition is proposed an archival record of the place must be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Planning Scheme Policy, Reports and Information Council May Request.

4.1.4 BURRA CHARTER

Although not codified in law, the Burra Charter (Marquis-Kyle and Walker 1999) is the foundational document upon which cultural heritage management practice is based, and this document continues to guide cultural heritage management in Australia. It was first adopted in 1979 by Australia ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) and was initially designed for the conservation of and management of historical heritage. However, after the addition of further guidelines that defined cultural significance and conservation policy, use of the charter was extended to Indigenous studies.

The Burra Charter defines conservation as 'the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance' (Article 1.4). A place is considered significant if it possesses aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future



generations (Article 1.2). The definition given for each of these values is as follows (Articles 2.2 to 2.5).

Aesthetic value includes aspects of sensory perception for which criteria can and should be stated. Such criteria may include consideration of the form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric; the smells and sounds associated with the place and its use.

Historic value encompasses the history of aesthetics, science and society, and therefore to a large extent underlies all of the terms set out in this section. A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. For any given place the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives *in situ*, or where the settings are substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of subsequent treatment.

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

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

Article 2.6 of the Guidelines notes that other categories of cultural significance may become apparent during the course of assessment of particular sites, places or precincts. A range of cultural significance values may apply. Article 5 of the Burra Charter states that:

Conservation of a place should identify and take into consideration all aspects of its cultural significance without unwarranted emphasis on any one aspect at the expense of others (Marquis-Kyle and Walker 1999).

4.2 GAPS ANALYSIS REPORT FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE

Review of the two Cultural Heritage Assessments (Indigenous and non-Indigenous) completed for Mount Peter locate and identify a range of known Indigenous and historic cultural heritage sites and features. For the purposes of a structure planning process, these reports provide enough information for the identified elements to be recognised in the planning process.

However, the following are also recommended:

- Further investigation and survey will be required at the master planning stages of the project (the next level of detail following the structure plan) as many sites have been acknowledged although, for a range of reasons, have yet to be located and identified;
- As the structure planning process advances, the potential for many sites to be affected by planning or infrastructure exists. Where conflicts do arise, the master



planning team will require guidance on Council's preferred management strategies for the sites in question; and

- The Cultural Heritage Assessment (Indigenous) is a restricted document. Direction is required from Council on what can be incorporated into the structure plan which will be made available to the public. If Council does not want this information made public, directions on how these sites are to be handled in the structure planning process is required.
- The current level of information contained in the non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Assessment does not provide sufficient information to satisfy the minimum criteria for entry into a Local Heritage Register as no statements of significance have been prepared. Mount Peter Structure Plan Area Elements of Historic and Cultural Significance will need to identify the places supported by the Schedules in the CairnsPlan, however they will not be considered places of local heritage significance for the purpose of the QHA. Schedules will need to have new section numbers and be referenced specially as a Mount Peter Local Heritage Schedule.
- Levels of Assessment for the Mount Peter area will need to make construction work in locations identified on the Cultural Heritage Overlay and the Mount Peter Structure Plan Area Elements of Historic and Cultural Significance – Code Assessable. The applicable code should be the CairnsPlan Local Heritage Code. The State IDAS code would not apply in this instance. This will ensure that any proposed building works or demolition in the interim until Master Plans are developed is assessable.
- At Master Plan stage, the developer will need to prepare the Statement of Significance in accordance with the Master Plan requirements and the Mount Peter Planning Scheme Policy. Once a statement has been prepared, Council can nominate the place to the LHR.

4.3 INDIGENOUS CONSULTATION (MANAGING INDIGENOUS CULTURAL HERITAGE)

Aboriginal people consciously aimed to manage their impact on the environment, and this connection to the land paralleled their spiritual life; was foundational to it. Every aspect of the land: its landforms, geology, plants, animals, seasonal cycles, and even its weather, was explicable and taken into consideration at all times. This resulted in sustainable exploitation and management of resources.

To underscore its importance in the utilitarian life cycle, the landscape was also mapped in terms of superhuman involvement; intertwined throughout creation stories and legends. In this spiritual world, creeks, rock outcrops, waterholes, mountains and other natural features maintained a significance beyond their physical attributes and became places of power, or the central location from which particular stories and myths arose (Bell 1986). The final link within this rich and complex matrix of meaning was the people themselves, regarded also as part of the landscape. All things, animal, vegetable and mineral that existed within or as part of the landscape were part of the same picture and all played a valuable role in that landscape.



Maintaining heritage values and places is a vital part of the community's 'sense of place', cultural identity and well-being. This is particularly true for Indigenous Australians, whose heritage creates and maintains links between land, people and ancestors (AHC 2002:1). To deliver the vision for a sustainable future for the Mount Peter development, involvement of the community, including a positive consultation and communication process, throughout all planning stages of the Master Plan will be essential.

Consultation to date has identified a number of key aspirations for the Aboriginal Parties in relation to their on-going connection to and responsibilities for country. These are:

- A firm commitment from CRC in regard to their engagement with the Aboriginal Parties. This may take the form of an Memorandum of Understanding or other appropriate documentation that recognises the Aboriginal Parties' connection to and responsibilities for the Mount Peter area and sets out a social commercial arrangement between CRC and the Aboriginal Parties for the area;
- Management of the 'No Name Hill' area and the Wrights Creek area on the western border of the MPA;
- Development of a multi-purpose cultural centre;
- On-going involvement and consultation in regard to the MPA.

In relation to specific cultural heritage management (as separate from broader social and ongoing economic issues), a number of options are available to a proponent when it comes to dealing with cultural resources, the simplest and most effective of these being avoidance. Briefly, however, others include:

- A consistent system of site monitoring or auditing by representatives of the Aboriginal Parties, implemented at the planning stages for works in areas possessing heritage value.
- Mitigation through direct intervention via a program of archaeological investigation that may involve such techniques as test excavations, and, if necessary, full-scale excavation in areas where there is no possibility of avoiding the damage and/or total destruction of cultural resources.
- In the absence of any deposit that lends itself to archaeological excavation, it may be that complete or random sample collection of the surface material present is the most effective means of mitigation.

Of most importance throughout the cultural heritage management process however, is consultation between all stakeholders enabling each to gain an understanding of the relevant issues. A mitigation plan for cultural finds is the most effective way of managing cultural heritage issues and of disseminating relevant information amongst the stakeholders. Formalising a CHMP or another form of agreement is also the best step toward the effective management of cultural resources that are currently 'invisible' (as a result of low Ground Surface Visibility (GSV), for example) but that may be exposed during future development. It also addresses the need for managing sites of cultural and/or spiritual Aboriginal significance where there are no physical remains.



As the Mount Peter development is realised in varying stages, it is important that ongoing consultation with the Aboriginal Parties is continued. A broad approach at the initial stage of development can only be for general areas of cultural heritage significance or importance. A robust approach to consultation throughout all stages of the project will enable positive outcomes through the further stages of the development (AHC 2002).

4.4 POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES TO EXIST WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Review of the Cultural Heritage Assessments for the Mount Peter development area suggest that there is potential for further Indigenous and non-Indigenous sites or places to exist as ground surface visibility (GSV) was poor in many areas, along with the scope of the initial cultural heritage surveys not allowing for identification of all known heritage sites or places. Certainly the likelihood of inadvertent discoveries (artefacts or sites) while ground surface coverage from grasses, weed species and agricultural crops (notably sugar cane) are removed will be most relevant for all areas at the time that subdivision development begins.



5 DISCUSSION

5.1 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESULTS/ ISSUES AND LEGISLATION OBLIGATIONS

5.1.1 KEY CHARACTER ELEMENTS OF MOUNT PETER

The Mount Peter MPA exhibits levels of urban / rural character unique to a tropical environment. The character of the western side of the Bruce Highway lies largely with its rural landscape: cane fields, farm houses and the occasional cane barrack, while the small part of the eastern side of the study area demonstrates a quite different character in that it is essentially urban /residential in nature.

The Mount Peter development will change the visual amenity of the rural landscape and 1930s urban character of the study area. Every effort must be made during the master planning process to introduce into the rural landscape new visual elements which are sympathetic to the identified character of the area. The former Hambledon Mill workers cottages and associated buildings, contribute greatly to the urban character of the study area, and as such the precinct's historical and architectural significance should be managed as a whole to ensure the protection of its elements.

5.1.2 MOUNT PETER HISTORICAL CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES

The Mount Peter area, like many places along the coast of Queensland, developed as a cane growing region from the 1880s. Its fate was inextricably linked to that of the Hambledon Mill, which was demolished in the 1990s. Once the Mount Peter master planning process is completed and development of the area begins, the cane fields, cane barracks and tram lines and bridges, substantial reminders of the industry, will begin to disappear. This will change forever the visual amenity of the area and the physical presence of built features which demonstrate this important aspect of the area's historical development. It is recommended that Cairns Regional Council enter into negotiations with the management of Mulgrave Mill, who still operate the cane lines and bridges, regarding their fate.

Timber getting and mining was as equally important in the study area. Remnants of the mining era are still represented in the landscape amongst relocated heritage. Little, aside from the logging roads and associated bridges, has been identified from the timber getting era. However, there is the potential for further sites associated with these eras to be identified once clearing and development begin.

Where possible all recognised non-Indigenous sites should be retained and conserved *in situ*. The Structure Plan will need to put in place a process which in future master planning applications can be used to determine which heritage sites within the Mount Peter area will be retained and which will be demolished. Justification for these decisions will need to be made based upon solid decision making processes including the cultural heritage significance of each identified site and a prepared statement of significance for the site.

The information contained within the statement of significance will identify not only the significance of the site but the obligations arising from its significance. This allows for the formation of policies regarding specific sites which incorporate the following processes:



- Gather information about other factors affecting the future of the site including the owners needs and resources and the physical condition of the site;
- Identify options for the site and test these options against the significance statement for the site;
- Prepare a statement of policy;
- Manage the site in accordance with policy and develop strategies for the future use of the site, including recording any changes to the site prior to commencement of development; and
- Monitor and review policy as required.

Adaptive reuse of heritage sites should be considered where the former use of the heritage site is considered redundant. Reuse of any site should be consistent with the cultural heritage significance of the site. A cultural centre or facility may be appropriate within a key heritage site.

If an identified heritage site cannot be retained and must be demolished or removed from their original location, the site should be recorded for the historical record and should include a photographic record and scale drawings if applicable.

5.1.3 MOUNT PETER INDIGENOUS CULTURAL HERITAGE PLACES

The Aboriginal Parties for the area noted that their view of the landscape was a holistic one where parts within it were integral to the land as a whole. A number of areas of concern and places have been identified within the study area which have cultural significance to the Aboriginal Parties and should not be developed. These areas are inextricably linked to each other and the disturbance of one area impacts on the value and meaning of other areas. Part of a CHMP or agreement will provide processes for the following:

- Intensive field survey – will ensure all material remains are recorded as part of the complex system of interconnected places which should inform an assessment of cultural significance;
- The development of a cultural centre that could be a focal place for the maintenance and practise of their cultural pursuits and responsibilities is an important aspiration for the Yidinji People. It would fulfil the need for a community focal place, an education facility and a place where the Indigenous community can interact with the wider community as part of a broader reconciliation process;
- The development of a commercial arrangement for Yidinji People to manage 'No Name Hill' area and the Wrights Creek area on the western border of the MPA is



also a key aspiration for Yidinji People as it would provide an ongoing, sustainable economic opportunity for them within their traditional country;

- Aboriginal Parties are keen to see Yidinji names adopted for some streets/public places developed as part of the development of the Mount Peter area, for example Bunda Meringa for No Name Hill. It is recommended that further consultation occur in regards to appropriate Yidinji names that could be used in this manner;
- The Aboriginal Parties should be part of the ongoing planning process for the Mount Peter area, for example in the development and implementation of the Master Plan.

Where possible, sites should be incorporated into suitable environs such as parks or open space which provide an opportunity for protection and avoidance of harm. Significant Indigenous places or areas of concern will require specialist considerations and would benefit from the development of specific local management plans. In particular, the matters of public accessibility and open information will need to be addressed through consultation.

5.1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF MOUNT PETER

Several sites have been identified as having significant archaeological potential. Previous cultural heritage studies were not exhaustive and it is likely that sites with archaeological potential were not identified. It is recommended that intensive field survey should be conducted before any stage of development commences and specific recommendations for appropriate management should be incorporated into resulting CHMPs or agreements.

Land owners who intend to undertake land modification should be made aware of their Cultural Heritage Duty of Care. While it is not for Cairns Regional Council to become involved in the management of others responsibilities, it is reasonable for Council to consider ways in which their planning scheme processes can assist in triggering landowners to take reasonable steps to meet their responsibilities. This could take the form of an Information Request that asks an owner making a development application whether they have undertaken reasonable steps to meet their cultural heritage duty of care. In addition, Council should be proactive in promoting the development of individual CHMPs or agreements for significant sites as well as between developers and the Aboriginal Parties where required. This point may be relevant to land owned by Council on which significant Aboriginal areas are situated (if any), where Council could set community standards through the development of CHMPs or agreements.

It is the topmost 500mm of topsoil that are, in general, of most importance from a cultural heritage perspective. Therefore it is during the disturbance of these soil horizons that cultural heritage interest is at its most acute. Along major creek lines cultural heritage interest may continue to a greater depth. This is of particular relevance to any landowner or other person intending to modify land, and should be considered through agreement-



making with Aboriginal Parties, or through other forms of compliance with the Cultural Heritage Duty of Care Guidelines.

The Queensland Heritage Act 1992 (Section 60) states that a place may be entered in the Queensland Heritage Register as an archaeological place and it is a requirement under Sections 88 - 90 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* to give notice about archaeological discoveries. Site specific surveys will be required before any development to determine the potential for existing archaeological sites by a qualified archaeologist and will also provide current evaluation of the cultural heritage significance of the site.

5.1.5 FORMULATION OF A CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN OR AGREEMENT FOR INDIGENOUS CULTURAL HERITAGE

The continuation of on-going consultation between Cairns Regional Council, developers and the Yidinji Peoples acknowledges the cultural heritage duty of care that exists under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*. All developers are held to this duty of care regarding the relocation, identification and management of cultural heritage material. As such it is essential that a CHMP or an agreement pursuant to section 23 of the Act be in place before any of the phased development in the Mount Peter area begins and that a CHMP or agreement is required for each separate phase of development.

Where Cairns Regional Council owns land or where Council's approval is required for infrastructure development and before ground-disturbing activities occur, a CHMP or agreement should be developed between Council and the Aboriginal Parties. There are several ways in which this can be achieved, including:

- A local government Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) pursuant to the *Native Title Act 1993* using the templates recently developed by the Local Government Association;
- A single "whole of country" agreement between Council and the Yidinji People which establishes the form of relationships between the parties; describes protocols to guide communication and relationship development; and details an agreed process for dealing with cultural heritage matters; and,
- Specific agreements or CHMPs for parcels of land owned by Council which will detail how Aboriginal cultural heritage is to be managed.

A CHMP or agreement will ensure that the following processes occur:

- Agreement between the parties as to how the existing cultural heritage material and potentially existing material will be managed during the development phases within the area;
- Guidance on the best forms of management of Aboriginal cultural heritage;
- Development of policies and strategies to manage potential archaeological items uncovered during construction work for the project;



- Establishment of a mitigation program to ensure the preservation of the cultural heritage resources involved, and the extraction of the maximum amount of information from those cultural resources before they are displaced including surface collection, survey of sites, test pitting and excavation (where required) and storage of the assemblage.

5.1.6 FURTHER ASSESSMENT REQUIRED

The previous cultural heritage assessments (Indigenous and non-Indigenous) of the Mount Peter study area were not an exhaustive or comprehensive assessment of significance of sites identified. Comprehensive assessment of each identified site should be undertaken as part of future applications. These assessments could include site specific research, assessment of the fabric of the site if applicable, a comparative analysis

of the site with other similar sites and assessment of site against criteria contained within the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* and the CairnsPlan. A process for unknown sites including potential archaeological sites or places needs to be established.

Several sites identified by Aboriginal Parties were not located for several reasons, including weather and ground surface visibility. These sites need to be located and comprehensively assessed and any development of the study area will require monitoring for inadvertent discovers.

5.1.7 INTERPRETATION STRATEGY

A heritage interpretation strategy is suggested for the Mount Peter area. The interpretation strategy should be based upon an understanding of the history of the area, culturally significant sites and places (both Indigenous and non-Indigenous) and an understanding of the expected audience. Consultation of the local community, Aboriginal Parties and relevant stakeholders would ensure this strategy is beneficial to all concerned. As such an Interpretation Plan should incorporate the following:

- Interpretation of the significant fabric of the place;
- Interpretation and recognition of the Mount Peter area history via key sites linked by heritage walks, signage and place naming. Recognition of Indigenous sites and places, where acceptable to the Aboriginal Parties, remembering confidentiality is of key importance to the Aboriginal Parties so any public interpretation would only be an outcome after consultation and agreement on the part of the Aboriginal Parties;
- Agreeing on interpretation of all stages of development, that is, before, during and after major works;
 - This strategy could be useful in alleviating community concerns regarding the process of change. It may well be an effective means of communicating with the community, and importantly provides a record of the changes made to the Mount Peter area and its historical elements.
- Involvement of relevant stakeholders;



- Many of the most successful historic sites and interpretation centres in the Cairns region are based upon and driven by passionate volunteers and 'Friends of' groups.

5.1.8 CONSULTATION

Community consultation regarding the heritage of Mount Peter and decisions made with regard to heritage sites, their management and interpretation needs to be undertaken during future stages of development of the study area. This will ensure that the results of the cultural heritage advice are consistent with the perceptions of the community.

Consultation with the Aboriginal Parties in relation to Indigenous cultural heritage matters in future stages of the development of the Mount Peter area is paramount. Confidentiality is of key importance to the Aboriginal Parties so possible public interpretation or public accessibility would only be an outcome after consultation and agreement on the part of the Aboriginal Parties.



6 SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 SUMMARY

Previous cultural heritage assessments (Indigenous and non-Indigenous) of the Mount Peter area have identified significant cultural heritage sites, places and areas of concern within the study area. As the Mount Peter development will change forever the visual amenity of the rural landscape and 1930s urban character of the study area a cultural heritage strategy for the development of the Mount Peter Structure Plan should entail the following:

- inclusion of all cultural heritage sites relevant to the study area;
- a general assessment of the levels of impact from the proposed development, with every staged development requiring a cultural heritage management plan or agreement process;
- a review of applicable legislation and policy; and
- evaluation and management of the cultural heritage issues relevant to the Mount Peter.

6.2 ASSUMPTION RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE STRUCTURE PLAN

The history and cultural heritage of Mount Peter area's history should be respected and maintained by identification of all cultural heritage sites and places associated with the study area. These areas include, and are not limited to, Indigenous cultural heritage and historic sites associated with the former mining, timber and cane growing industries. All Indigenous cultural heritage initiatives should be endorsed by the Aboriginal Parties (the Gimuy Walubarra Yidinji and Lower Coastal Yidinji Peoples) of the area.

6.2.1 ASSUMPTION RECOMMENDATION 1 – FORMULATION OF CHMP'S OR AGREEMENTS

A Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) or agreement will be required at the beginning of any phase of development and by each developer. The CHMP or agreement will entail consultation and agreement with the Gimuy Walubarra Yidinji and Lower Coastal Yidinji Peoples. An inclusive approach involving transparent consultation should be undertaken. The CHMP or agreement (as discussed in section 5.1.5) will outline a process for assessment and management of all identified Indigenous sites, places, areas of concern and inadvertent discoveries as well as the following:

- an agreement between the parties as to how the existing cultural heritage material and potentially existing material will be managed during the development phases within the area;
- provides guidance on the best forms of management of Aboriginal cultural heritage;



- the development of policies and strategies to manage inadvertent discoveries (potential archaeological items) uncovered during construction work for the project;
- the establishment of a mitigation program to enable the preservation of the cultural heritage resources involved, and the extraction of the maximum amount of information from those cultural resources before they are displaced including surface collection, survey of sites, test pitting and excavation (where required) and storage of the assemblage.

6.2.2 ASSUMPTION RECOMMENDATION 2 – LEGISLATION COMPLIANCE

The Structure Plan is required to be compliant to relevant Federal, State and local legislation and policies. Section 4.1 of this report details the relevant legislation and policies associated with cultural heritage sites and places within the Mount Peter study area.

Further assessment of acknowledged sites (both identified and not located) is essential to ensure that all legislative requirements are upheld and statements of significance are written for all cultural heritage sites.

The previous cultural heritage assessments (Indigenous and non-Indigenous) of the Mount Peter study area were not an exhaustive or comprehensive assessment of significance of sites identified. For this reason the potential for further archaeological sites to be encountered is high in the study area. Ways in which this should be managed have been previously discussed (refer section 5.1.5).

For non-Indigenous cultural heritage it is a requirement under Sections 88 - 90 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* to give notice about archaeological discoveries. Site surveys will be required before any site specific development occurs to determine the potential for existing archaeological sites by a qualified archaeologist and will include, if necessary, the monitoring of vegetation clearance. A comprehensive assessment of each identified site should also be required and includes further site specific research, assessment of the fabric of the site if applicable, a comparative analysis of the site with other similar sites and assessment of site against criteria contained within the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* and the CairnsPlan. Site specific survey will also provide relevant and current evaluation of the cultural heritage significance of the site.

6.2.3 ASSUMPTION RECOMMENDATION 3 – INTERPRETATION STRATEGIES

A heritage interpretation strategy is suggested for the Mount Peter area during the master planning phase. The interpretation strategy should be based upon a comprehensive understanding of the history of the area, culturally significant sites and places (both Indigenous and non-Indigenous) and an understanding of the expected audience. Consultation with the local community, Aboriginal Parties and relevant stakeholders will be required to ensure this strategy is beneficial to all concerned. As such an Interpretation Plan should look at incorporating the following:



- Interpretation and recognition of the Mount Peter area's history via key sites linked by heritage walks, signage and place naming. Recognition of Indigenous sites and places, where acceptable to the Aboriginal Parties, remembering confidentiality is of key importance to the Aboriginal Parties so any public interpretation would only be an outcome after detailed consultation and agreement on the part of the Aboriginal Parties;
- Interpretation of all stages of development, that is, before, during and after major works;
- Involvement of relevant stakeholders and the local community.
- The renaming of the un-named hill with its Indigenous name of Bunda Wulpa Wubugarr.

6.2.4 ASSUMPTION RECOMMENDATION 4 – RETENTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES

Where possible all recognised non-Indigenous sites should be retained and conserved *in situ*. These sites should be included in the Mount Peter Local Heritage Schedule. Levels of Assessment for the new Mount Peter District will need to make Building Work on a place identified on the Cultural Heritage Overlay and the Mount Peter Structure Plan Area Elements of Historic and Cultural Significance – Code Assessable. The applicable code should be the CairnsPlan Local Heritage Code.

The determination of which heritage sites within the Mount Peter area will be retained and which will be demolished should be based upon solid decision making processes including the assessment of the cultural heritage significance of each identified site and the preparation of a statement of significance for the site. This should be prepared by the developer in accordance with the Master planning requirements and planning scheme policy.

The information contained within the statement of significance will identify not only the significance of the site but the obligations arising from its significance. This allows for the formation of policies regarding specific sites which incorporate the following processes:

- Information about other factors affecting the future of the site including the owners needs and resources and the physical condition of the site;
- Identification of options for the site and test these options against the significance statement for the site;
- Preparation of a statement of policy;
- Management of the site in accordance with policy and develop strategies for the future use of the site, including recording any changes to the site prior to commencement of development;
- Where relevant, nomination for inclusion of the site on the Queensland Heritage Register or CairnsPlan Local Heritage Code; and
- Monitoring and reviewing policy as required.



Adaptive reuse of heritage sites should be considered where the former use of the heritage site is considered redundant. Reuse of any site should be consistent with the cultural heritage significance of the site. A cultural centre or facility may be appropriate within a key heritage site.

6.2.5 ASSUMPTION RECOMMENDATION 5 – RETENTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE PLACES

The Aboriginal Parties for the area noted that their view of the landscape was a holistic one where parts within it were integral to the land as a whole. A number of places and/or areas of sensitivity have been identified within the study area which have cultural significance to them and should not be developed. These areas are inextricably linked to each other and the disturbance of one area impacts on the value and meaning of other areas.

Where possible, sites should be incorporated into suitable environs such as parks or open space. Significant Indigenous places or areas of concern will require specialist considerations at the Aboriginal Parties request. In particular, the matters of public accessibility and open information will need to be addressed through consultation. These may be of concern to the Aboriginal Parties, and will require detailed consultation and agreement on the part of the Aboriginal Parties.

6.2.6 ASSUMPTION RECOMMENDATION 6 – CONSULTATION

Community consultation regarding the heritage of Mount Peter and decisions made with regard to heritage sites, their management and interpretation needs to be undertaken during future stages of development of the study area. This will ensure that the results of the cultural heritage advice are consistent with the perceptions of the community.

Consultation with the Aboriginal Parties for the area (the Gimuy Walubarra Yidinji and Lower Coastal Yidinji Peoples) has commenced in relation to Indigenous cultural heritage matters and future stages of the development of the Mount Peter area. Continuation of this process is paramount. Most importantly, confidentiality is of key importance to the Aboriginal Parties so possible public interpretation or public accessibility would only be an outcome after detailed consultation and agreement on the part of these Aboriginal Parties.



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APPENDIX A

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Schedule of Mount Peter Historical Heritage Sites

The following schedule was compiled from *Historical Assessment of Mount Peter prepared for the Cairns Regional Council by ARCHAEO Cultural Heritage Services* (May 2008).

The report notes that all statements of significance are preliminary and states that the sites identified as potential historic heritage places will require further investigation in order to ascertain their significance. The report further notes:

...that within the Study area there are at least 33 historic sites with potential heritage value. Of these sites nine were not located, two require further research, six have archaeological potential, 15 have been identified as locally significant and three sites require further investigation and assessment for entry onto the Queensland Heritage Register.

The potential sites abovementioned are detailed in the table immediately below. Details of those sites located by the study follow this table.

SITE	DESCRIPTION	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE
Western's House, Barr St, Edmonton		Requires further assessment
Brickworks, Stewart St, Edmonton	The site of a former brickworks was advised at the public meeting held 19 February 2008, as being at the end of Stewart Street. The informant had last sighted remains of the brickworks in 1948. Further research revealed that it was not a brickworks but a tile factory, the site of which was 38 Stewart St, where a house now stands. The clay to make the tiles was obtained from a nearby creek. It is not clear how long this venture lasted as it was established during the 1930s but its operations were interrupted by WW2. The machinery was then apparently sent to the Clohesy Brickworks on the Atherton Tableland (pers.comm., Aurelia McHardie 20 March 2008). This is a highly disturbed site.	Now located in canefield. Requires further assessment
Chinese market garden, Stewart St, Edmonton	The site of a former Chinese market garden was advised at the public meeting held 19 February 2008, as being at the end of Stewart St. Further research indicates that the site of the former garden is now under cane. In the course of cultivating the cane, the land has been significantly altered in that all contours were flattened out. The previously terraced area has now disappeared and the steep drop down into the nearby creek has been flattened out also (Pers. Comm., Aurelia McHardie 20 March 2008). This is a highly disturbed site.	Now located in canefield. Requires further assessment
Wright's Creek Waterfall via old logging track		Identified as Indigenous area of concern. Requires further assessment
Site of Sawmill, Hussey Rd, Mount Peter		Requires further assessment
Graves of Ebenezer & Mary Pyne		Requires further assessment



SITE	DESCRIPTION	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE
Graves of John & Elizabeth Davies, Wright Ck	These graves were not located in the survey. They are apparently located on the bank of Wright Creek just upstream from the Wright Creek bridge on the Bruce Highway. They graves are marked and the property is still is owned by the Davies family.	Requires further assessment
Site of WW2 Ordnance & Storage Depot	This site was not located during the study. Apparently there were foundations and other remains prior to cane being cultivated in the 1950s.	Requires further assessment

Located Sites of Historical Heritage Significance:

CURRENT NAME	WW2 building within Down Park
OTHER KNOWN NAME	-
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT SITE NO.	MPHS-1
ADDRESS	Down Park, Thompson Rd, Edmonton
TITLE DETAILS	
HISTORY	This building is the largest of the buildings of various sizes occupying the Park. It was probably erected during World War 2 when the Park was taken over by the Australian Army. Requires further assessment
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	One of five buildings of various sizes and function. Requires further assessment
PHYSICAL INTEGRITY	Requires assessment
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Provides physical evidence of the use of the area by the Australian Army during World War 2. May be of local significance.

CURRENT NAME	Old Stoney Creek Bridge
OTHER KNOWN NAME	-
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT SITE NO.	MPHS-2
ADDRESS	Mount Peter Rd, Edmonton
TITLE DETAILS	
HISTORY	Requires assessment
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	A small two span timber decked bridge with concrete piers
PHYSICAL INTEGRITY	Requires assessment
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Not assessed. This site should be assessed against the yet to be published report commissioned by DERM to assess timber road bridges throughout Queensland

CURRENT NAME	Mohammad Farm
OTHER KNOWN NAME	-
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT SITE NO.	MPHS-3
ADDRESS	Mohammad Farm, Mount Peter Rd, Edmonton
TITLE DETAILS	
HISTORY	<p>The Mohammad farmhouse was in situ in 1920 when the family purchased the farm.</p> <p>At the front of the house is a very mature mango tree reportedly a small/ medium tree when the family arrived in 1920.</p> <p>The Nissen Hut was erected at either Tolga or Mareeba during WW2 and relocated to its present location in the 1960s.</p>



PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	<p>The site contains a number of features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The farmhouse comprises a hipped roof is clad with corrugated iron, and the walls with weatherboard. The interior was not inspected but apparently few alterations have been made to the interior apart from enclosing of the verandah. The detached kitchen remains intact and is connected to the house by a covered breezeway. It contains the original wood stove, and kitchen table. Associated with the house is a small barn with hip roof, skillion and clad with corrugated iron which houses a 4 wheel wagon used to transport milk churns to Glen Allyn Cheese Factory. To the side of the kitchen is a toilet / shower block on a concrete slab, with a corrugated iron roof, and clad with corrugated iron. This was probably used by farm labourers in the past. A visit to the farm on the 2 April revealed that this toilet / shower block has recently been demolished. • The Nissen Hut is a timber and iron framed framed, corrugated iron clad structure measuring approximately 30 x 10-15 metres. • Various farm implements from early 1900s are housed on the property in a WW2 Nissen Hut and a farm shed. Many are from the horse-drawn era including a 1 horse whim, a 2 horse whim, chaff cutters, a disc plough, scarifiers, an old John Deere tractor, a horse drawn wagon and a corn husker. In addition, there is a wood lathe used to make wooden spokes for horse drawn wheels, a Cobb & Co carriage with harness, and a buggy built in 1898 by D. Ferguson & Sons. The latter suffered some damage during Cyclone Larry.
PHYSICAL INTEGRITY	All features require further assessment
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	<p>The farmhouse and associated buildings illustrate farm buildings constructed in the c. 1920s in this area.</p> <p>Nissen huts are rare in North Queensland. This hut has been relocated however this does not necessarily detract from its significance as these structures were constructed as temporary movable buildings. The building was damaged during Cyclone Larry in 2006 and much of the roofing iron particularly in the central sections was blown off. The steel frame remains in good condition but the building requires reroofing.</p> <p>The buildings require further assessment but may be of local significance.</p> <p>The mango tree and farm equipment require further assessment.</p>

CURRENT NAME	Former Hambleton Mill house
OTHER KNOWN NAME	-
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT SITE NO.	MPHS-4
ADDRESS	44 Queen St, Edmonton
TITLE DETAILS	
HISTORY	Apparently constructed in the 1930s as a residence by the Hambleton Mill. It is one of a group of three mill houses in Queen Street.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	lowset Queenslander style building is mounted on concrete stumps. It is clad with weatherboard and the hip roof with galvanised iron. The front verandah has been enclosed with louvres and casement windows. There is a skillion roofed verandah at the rear.
PHYSICAL INTEGRITY	The building is well cared for and is in good condition
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Provides material evidence of the type of building constructed during the operation of the Hambleton Mill. May be of local significance. Requires further assessment



CURRENT NAME	Former Hambledon Mill house
OTHER KNOWN NAME	-
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT SITE NO.	MPHS-5
ADDRESS	46 Queens St, Edmonton
TITLE DETAILS	
HISTORY	This house was built to house Hambledon Mill employees during the 1930s. It is one of a group of three mill houses in Queen Street.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	It is a lowset Queenslander style building clad with weatherboards and roofed with galvanised iron. It is mounted on timber stumps. The front verandah has been enclosed and aluminium windows installed. The interior of the house was not inspected and requires further assessment and description. The house is set within a mature garden.
PHYSICAL INTEGRITY	The original metal window hoods on the side windows have been replaced with timber and galvanised iron 'hoods'. The interior of the house was not inspected and requires further assessment
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Provides material evidence of the type of building constructed during the operation of the Hambledon Mill. May be of local significance. Requires further assessment

CURRENT NAME	Former Hambledon Mill house
OTHER KNOWN NAME	
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT SITE NO.	MPHS-6
ADDRESS	48 Queen St, Edmonton
TITLE DETAILS	
HISTORY	This house was constructed in the 1930s to house Hambledon Mill employees. It is one of a group of three mill houses in Queen Street.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	It is a low set Queenslander style building mounted on concrete stumps. It is clad with weatherboard and roofed with galvanised iron. The original steel hood remains on at least one of the side windows. The verandah has been enclosed with casement windows and wooden louvres.
PHYSICAL INTEGRITY	Requires further assessment
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Provides material evidence of the type of building constructed during the operation of the Hambledon Mill. May be of local significance. Requires further assessment



CURRENT NAME	(former) Anglican Church
OTHER KNOWN NAME	-
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT SITE NO.	MPHS-7
ADDRESS	32 Queen St, Edmonton
TITLE DETAILS	
HISTORY	This is the former St Francis Anglican Church constructed in 1923.. It is now a private residence.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	The style of the building appears to have been influenced by the Gothic Revival movement which was an important local adaptation in Queensland. The building has a steeply pitched hip gabled roof with skillion additions to each side. A gabled projection at the front of the former church provides entrance to the building. The building is mounted on stumps, is clad with weatherboard, roofed with galvanised iron and has louvre windows. . The free standing bell tower remains. The interior of the building was not inspected.
PHYSICAL INTEGRITY	This building is currently for sale and the advertisement indicates that the interior has been modified to comprise two bedrooms and a bathroom and the verandah at the rear has been enclosed. Requires further assessment.
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Provides material evidence of the history of the Anglican Church in the region. May be of local significance. Requires further assessment.

CURRENT NAME	(former) Canecutter's Barracks
OTHER KNOWN NAME	-
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT SITE NO.	MPHS-8
ADDRESS	65 Maitland Rd, Edmonton
TITLE DETAILS	
HISTORY	Requires further assessment
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	This former cane barracks appears to have originally to have been a three room barrack. Both the walls and the roof are clad with galvanised iron. The barrack is now rented out. The inside of the building was not inspected.
PHYSICAL INTEGRITY	Some modifications are evident. The front verandah, which is inaccessible from the outside due to vegetation growth, has been infilled with louvres. The carport / shed on the side of the building appear to be a recent addition. Requires further assessment.
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Provides evidence of the cane industry in the area. Requires further assessment. May be of local significance.



CURRENT NAME	Ghidella's barracks
OTHER KNOWN NAME	
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT SITE NO.	MPHS-9
ADDRESS	Mount Peter Rd, Mount Peter
TITLE DETAILS	
HISTORY	Built to accommodate farm workers including Aboriginal workers, in the 1950s and 1960s. Now a rental property. Requires further assessment
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	It appears to be a four roomed barrack with a kitchen on the northern end and verandahs on the western and eastern sides.
PHYSICAL INTEGRITY	The barracks has been extensively renovated over the years Some of the walls and the roof have recently been reclad with galvanised iron.
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Provides evidence of the cane industry in the area. Requires further assessment. May be of local significance.

CURRENT NAME	(former) Canecutter's Barracks
OTHER KNOWN NAME	
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT SITE NO.	MPHS-10
ADDRESS	Draper Road, Gordonvale
TITLE DETAILS	
HISTORY	This barrack is located on Draper Road and is rapidly being encroached upon by urban development. The barrack is thought to be at least 100 years old and may have been owned by AJ Draper. Further research is required.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	The building comprises three rooms: one small bedroom, a large bedroom and a large kitchen. It has a concrete floor, casement windows on the side walls, louvre windows in the front façade, a corrugated iron roof and tongue and groove doors. Constructed from red brick including the internal walls. The walls have been rendered with concrete although this is beginning to flake off.
PHYSICAL INTEGRITY	The building is in reasonable condition although the flaking concrete render is causing water to adversely affect the bricks.
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Provides evidence of the cane industry in the area. Requires further assessment. May be of State significance.

CURRENT NAME	(former) Cancutter's barracks
OTHER KNOWN NAME	
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT SITE NO.	MPHS-11
ADDRESS	Corner of Sawmill Pocket Rd & Hussey Rd, Mount Peter
TITLE DETAILS	
HISTORY	Unknown when originally constructed. Last used as a barrack in the 1970s. Requires further research.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	This five room barrack is in a state of major disrepair. The roof and one wall have now collapsed.
PHYSICAL INTEGRITY	In major disrepair.
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Provides evidence of the cane industry in the area. Requires further assessment. Archaeological potential. This six room barrack does not appear to have undergone significant modifications and as such it is still possible to read its internal form and function. The building should be recorded before demolition of building / development of site occurs.



CURRENT NAME	Old Poultry Farm
OTHER KNOWN NAME	
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT SITE NO.	MPHS-12
ADDRESS	Corner of Cooper and Mount Peter Rds, Edmonton
TITLE DETAILS	
HISTORY	Requires further assessment
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	This site contains a number of buildings from different eras of poultry farming on the site. There are two very large buildings, possibly 100 metres in length and 30 metres wide, one in a deteriorating condition (pictured) and the other in good condition. There are also 3 associated smaller sheds, 2 deteriorating and the other in good condition. The original shed has an iron clad saw-tooth roof. The front and rear of the building are not enclosed. The sides are partially clad with galvanised iron 2 – 3 metres below the roof line. Below this are widely spaced timber palings. On the southern boundary of the property is a row of very mature pine trees, possibly planted as a shelter belt.
PHYSICAL INTEGRITY	Requires further assessment
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	May be of local significance. Further assessment required. Archaeological potential. A number of buildings on this property associated with an earlier era of the poultry farm appear to be in a deteriorating condition.

CURRENT NAME	Guru Nanak Sikh Temple
OTHER KNOWN NAME	
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT SITE NO.	MPHS-13
ADDRESS	Bruce Highway, Edmonton
TITLE DETAILS	
HISTORY	Requires further assessment
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	This temple is one of two located on the Bruce Highway. It is a single story building of polygonal shaped plan. The simple clean lines of the building base are juxtaposed with numerous surmounting decorative elements. The external walls are rendered and painted white, with the exception of decorative recesses that are painted yellow. Flat roof eaves overhang the façade and are adorned with gold paint to the edge and a fluted parapet that is set back, concealing the roof. Decorative shoulder arches align along the east and northern verandahs, with rounded supporting columns painted yellow. The main entrance, located on the eastern elevation, features a tower form with a large shouldered arch, through which three steps lead to the anodised aluminium glazed double doors. The entrance is surmounted by a white dome, set atop a platform with gold painted trim. This dome is repeated to the north and south of the main entrance. The southern façade is relatively serviceable in its appearance, without the decorative elements evident on the front façade. A concrete pathway aligns around the base of the walls, mirroring the overhanging eaves of the flat roof.
PHYSICAL INTEGRITY	Requires further assessment
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	May be of local significance. Further assessment required.



CURRENT NAME	Old Collinson home
OTHER KNOWN NAME	
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT SITE NO.	MPHS-14
GPS CO-ORDS	WGS 84, 55K, E 367864, N: 8115742.
ADDRESS	Bruce Highway, Mount Peter
TITLE DETAILS	
HISTORY	This house is apparently the original Collinson House which was known as the 'Halfway House' and a stopping point for people journeying from Cairns to Gordonvale in the early 20th century. Requires further assessment
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	The highset building is clad with cement sheeting, roofed with galvanised iron. The front and rear verandahs have been enclosed with cement sheeting and weatherboards. The windows are a mixture of casement windows and louvres and a number of windows retain their metal hoods. The building has been enclosed underneath. A number of mature trees are evident.
PHYSICAL INTEGRITY	Requires further assessment
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	May be of local significance. Further assessment required.

CURRENT NAME	Site of Sawmill Pocket Road School
OTHER KNOWN NAME	
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT SITE NO.	MPHS-15
ADDRESS	Mount Peter Rd, Mount Peter
TITLE DETAILS	
HISTORY	Requires further assessment
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	The site is located on Mount Peter Road at the base of the hill approximately 100 metres south of the end of Mohammad Access Road. Requires further assessment
PHYSICAL INTEGRITY	Requires further assessment
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	May be of local significance. Further assessment required.

CURRENT NAME	Temperley property – Mount Peter mine
OTHER KNOWN NAME	
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT SITE NO.	MPHS-16
ADDRESS	End of access track to Temperley property, Mount Peter
TITLE DETAILS	
HISTORY	Requires further assessment
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	<p>This site comprises a number of features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House above Hillview Mine. This is a four room house apparently built in the 1960s from scavenged materials. It is roofed and clad with corrugated iron. Interior walls clad with cement sheeting. It has a variety of windows including old casement, louvres and push-out windows. Old drums serve as stumps. The position of the house on a small rise overlooking the Hillview Mine indicates that this may be the house constructed by Barnes named 'Senrab' • Two miners huts (one in state of advanced disrepair) constructed in the 1960s from scavenged materials. This is a two roomed structure, kitchen and bedroom opening onto a timber deck. A shower/toilet block is adjacent to structure. The roof and exterior walls are clad with corrugated iron, and internal walls and doors with tongue and groove, and features casement windows. The hut is fenced – post and wire construction. The hut is in reasonable condition.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mount Peter Mine. This site is located just behind the “House above Hillview Mine” described above. There are two shafts, one being the main shaft which is covered. The stamper built in 1868 was moved to this site in the 1960s. It was previously on the site of the original Mount Peter gold mine (now Fantin’s property) • Sawmill remains. The remains of sawmilling machinery lie under a collapsed shed. • Talisman Mine. This mine is the last of the mines on the Mount Peter Goldfield to be mined, closing in 1985. It is now locked up but the tramline into the mine is extant – about 50 metres of line remains exterior to the mine. In an adjacent shed are various pieces used in the mine particularly in recent times including drill bits and a shaker table. An old diesel compressor from an earlier mining era is housed in the shed. • Manager’s House. The old manager’s house is located on a small hill near the Talisman Extended Mine. It was apparently built during the 1960s with scavenged materials. The house suffered considerable damage during Cyclone Larry and is now in a state of advanced disrepair with significant termite damage. The house has 3 bedrooms, a bathroom containing a roman bath and a kitchen. The roof is clad with clip lock and the interior with plywood. The house was constructed mainly with bush timber (supporting columns) and the timber roof framing has been replaced with steel. There are remnants of gardens. Exotic plantings include happy plants, cordylines along with a mango, soursop, bananas and very mature bamboo plantings. • Former Edmonton Railway Station Building. This building was relocated to the slopes of Mount Peter in the 1990s. It retains much of its form as a former railway station. The gabled roof is clad with galvanised iron and the walls with weatherboard. The waiting room remains open and is now a kitchen. The interior retains art deco decorative elements, hardwood floors, tongue and groove exposed stud walls and ceilings, stable doors and French doors. The signal box on the western end of the building remains. • Former Cooktown hotel. This hotel was brought to Cairns by barge around 1900 in two halves. One half was sited on 87 Martyn St, and the other next door. This half of the hotel and ‘bits’ from the other half of the hotel were transported to this site in the late 1990s. The interior was not inspected. The verandahs have been enclosed with cement sheeting and wooden louvers. The building has a hipped gable roof clad with galvanised iron. The house has steel stumps. • Original Mount Peter mine shaft. Now capped with concrete. Located about 40 – 50 metres north of battery site on the banks of a tributary of Wright Creek
PHYSICAL INTEGRITY	Requires further assessment
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	This site and its features should be assessed in conjunction with mining items on nearby Fantin farm for entry on the Queensland Heritage Register Further assessment required.

CURRENT NAME	Original Mount Peter mineshaft
OTHER KNOWN NAME	
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT SITE NO.	MPHS-17
GPS CO-ORDS	WGS84, 55K, E 365663, N 8110649
ADDRESS	Fantin Farm, Mount Peter
TITLE DETAILS	
HISTORY	Requires further assessment
PHYSICAL	This site was capped with concrete by the Department of Mines.



DESCRIPTION	It located about 40 – 50 metres north of the battery site on the banks of a tributary of Wright Creek.
PHYSICAL INTEGRITY	Requires further assessment
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	May be of local significance. Further assessment required.

CURRENT NAME	Mount Peter Battery
OTHER KNOWN NAME	
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT SITE NO.	MPHS-18
ADDRESS	Fantin's Farm, Mount Peter
TITLE DETAILS	
HISTORY	Requires further assessment
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	This site is located about 50 metres from the original Mount Peter shaft (now capped) on the southern bank of a small tributary of Wright Creek. Remanent timber and corrugated iron are evident on the banks of the creek.
PHYSICAL INTEGRITY	Requires further assessment
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	This property is the site of the original gold find by Peter Petersen. The remains on this property along with those on adjacent Temperley property need to be assessed as a whole for inclusion on the Queensland Heritage Register. Further assessment required.

CURRENT NAME	Fantin Farm
OTHER KNOWN NAME	
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT SITE NO.	MPHS-19
ADDRESS	Fantin Farm, Mount Peter
TITLE DETAILS	
HISTORY	Requires further assessment
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	<p>This site comprises a number of features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petersen's grave. There are no visible or obvious signs of a grave in this area. This site is located immediately south of the cattle yards. • 1920s farmhouse. This building was relocated to this site from the slopes of Mount Peter in the late 1920s. It was originally a single gabled building, the left gable being the oldest. The second gable was added in the 1950s and the rear verandah enclosed. The walls of the oldest portion of the house are clad with stucco on chicken wire • 1930s farm shed. This five bay open shed was built in the 1930s from hardwood harvested from Mount Peter. Its timber supports and roofing timbers are original. The galvanised iron clad roof has been patched over the years, most recently in 2006 after Cyclone Larry. The shed's original workbench remains. • Cattle yards. These cattle yards were constructed in the 1930s. They have been upgraded and rebuilt over the years although elements of the original yards are still evident including the timber strainer posts which demonstrate post and rail construction techniques. Cyclone Larry inflicted considerable damage to part of the yards and other parts of the yards have been rebuilt.
PHYSICAL INTEGRITY	Requires further assessment
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	May be of local significance. Further assessment in conjunction with the Temperley property site is required.



CURRENT NAME	Guru Gobind Singh Sikh Gurdwara Temple
OTHER KNOWN NAME	
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT SITE NO.	MPHS-20
GPS CO-ORDS	WGS84: 55K: E 369690, N 8111215
ADDRESS	Bruce Highway, Gordonvale
TITLE DETAILS	
HISTORY	Requires further assessment
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	One of two temples. It is a double story building of rectilinear plan. The external walls of the temple are rendered and painted white, with embellishments that include capitals to the square columns, painted gold. Balconies framed by repeated peaked arches, align along all sides of both levels. The first floor balconies are bordered by fine white balustrades with linear vertical balusters. The temple's flat roof is concealed by a decorative parapet.
PHYSICAL INTEGRITY	Requires further assessment
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	May be of local significance. Further assessment required.

